Big Desert

Management Plan

[Volume 1 of 3]

Step 3

Bureau of Land Management
Upper Snake River District
Range Department
Idaho Falls Field Office

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1601 (920)

To : District Manager, I-3

Date: SEP 29 1981

FROM : State Director

SUBJECT : State Office Review of Big Desert Management Framework Plan

Your Big Desert MFP requires some additional attention. We have found instances of misunderstanding of policy, apparent inconconsistencies between your proposed decisions and unnecessary constraints placed on your proposed decisions. Our comments are enclosed. Incorporating our comments into your MFP should not take very much time or effort. Thirty days should give you ample time to make the appropriate corrections so that State Director concurrence may be documented.

Don't hesitate to call us concerning our comments. We want to maintain an open channel to promote the efficient completion of this MFP effort.

Depending upon your preference, several methods are available for getting State Director concurrence. You can bring the final product to the State Office; we can discuss the final product by a telephone conference call; or you may simply send in the signature page for the concurring signature. We feel you should use the least expensive method consistent with the level of unresolved issues between us.

The returned MFP contains handwritten comments. These are for your enlightenment only. The typewritten comments are the official comments requiring your close attention.

C Boffington

Enclosure

	Info.	Act.	Initial
Asst. D.M.			
Resource Mgmt.			
Operations			
Administration			

RECEIVED — Idaho Falls D.O.

USDI SEP 30 1981 BLM

Planning		✓	RPC
Public Affairs			
Eve Butte RA		✓	
Mud Lake RA			
Sand Springs RA			

File

SC-1541-2
Mar. 1974

Big Desert MFP
Idaho State Office
Review Comments

RM1.2E - 4J. Whether the allotments should be separated, or not separated, is an MFP decision - not an activity plan decision.

1.2E - Multiple Use Decision. Correct the statement on maintenance (suggest eliminating it). There are definite constraints on performing maintenance.

RM2.3. The Multiple-Use Decision is not consistent with sound resource management. Either provide for good management or dispose of the tract.

W2.1. Need a decision to correct the problem. Conducting a withdrawal review is not a land use decision nor does it solve the problem. What is the management decision?

W3.2. Determine if lands are physically in the flood plain. If so, they cannot be disposed of (EO 11988).

WL1.5. The Multiple-Use Recommendation is very weak and close to a policy violation. Monitoring is not to be judged a "rule of thumb". The standard should be set, well known, and enforced.

WL2.3. Policy on competition between wildlife and livestock says the competition should be explained and resolved. The statements here conflict. Make a correction.

WL4.8. Multiple Use Decision - Reasons. Appears to make a better case for rejecting MFP 1 recommendation. The decision creates a potential problem in that surface occupancy may not lend itself to a seasonal approach. Once an occupancy is allowed the cost of dismantlement and reoccupation would be very high.

WL13.2. Review policy on use of "exotic" species. Correct text accordingly. No mention of 2 year moratorium on grazing (MFP 1) in MFP 2 or 3. This suggests lack of mention in MFP 3 equals rejection. Make explicit whether 2 year moratorium is rejected or acceptable.

WL13.4. This decision appears to conflict with RM3.1? Decide which decision WL13.4 or RM3.1 you want then make the other decision conform.

WL13.5. Identify which tracts will be retained or disposed of. Do not defer the decision.

WLA1.1. "Consider" is not an adequate decision. Either defer or drop from MFP 2 and 3.

WLA3.3. Identify which tracts will be retained and which disposed of. Tie these to an overall lands decision.

Enclosure

BIG DESERT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

The Big Desert Management Framework Plan has been prepared following the principles of multiple use, sustained yield, public participation, and intergovernmental coordination. This plan complies with the standards prescribed in 43 CFR 1608 and 43 CFR 1601.8 (b)(1), and is a valid land use plan.

Multiple Use Recommendations — Date 10-13-81 Signature Brent D. Jensen
Area Manager

Decisions — Date Oct 13, 1981 Signature Odell A. Faunce
District Manager

Approval — Date 10-15-81 Signature B. Huffington
State Director

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho Falls District
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

IN REPLY REFER TO:

7100

January 5, 1989

TO: Area Managers, ADM's

FROM: District Manager

Subject: Land Disposal - Wetland Areas

During the last few years Congress has placed a lot of emphases on proper management of wetland areas. The Soil Conservation Service has recently been required to identify all wetland hydric soils in order for government agencies to apply specific congressional directives and regulations.

On private land, government agencies cannot cost share on any activity that would alter the use of natural wetlands. If the private landowner alters private wetlands, he is subject to loss of government cost sharing and aid for all of his private lands.

Our specific BLM directives are Executive Order 11988 (Floodplains) and E. O. 11990 (Wetlands). In the Bureau we can exchange wetland areas for privately owned wetlands having equal or greater wetland values. Bureau management efforts are directed toward retaining and improving wetland and riparian values rather than disposing of them.

Sec 4 of EO. 11990 says: "When Federally-owned wetlands or portions of wetlands are proposed for lease, easement, right-of-way or disposal to non-Federal public or private parties, the Federal agency shall (a) reference in the conveyance those uses that are restricted under identified Federal, State or local wetland regulations; and (b) attach other appropriate restrictions to the uses of properties by the grantee or purchaser and any successor, except where prohibited by law; or (c) withhold such properties from disposal".

Management of wetlands and riparian areas may only be transferred to other Federal, State and public institutions if they enter into a "Memorandum of Understanding" to improve, maintain, restore, and protect these areas on a continuous basis in accordance with Federal, State and local wetlands regulations.

In order to help us in identifying our District wetland or hydric soils, the following list of hydric soil mapping units for Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Jefferson, Madison, Power, Teton and the Star Valley part of Caribou Counties are attached. These lists should be added to our RMP planning documents for reference. This is a plan maintenance action which does not require a plan amendment. The following lists identify all hydric soils on private and BLM lands. We will provide additional lists of hydric soils for the remaining counties in our district as they become available.

Attachments

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS BINGHAM COUNTY AREA IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
??????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
Bc	Blackfoot loam	Inclusion
Bf	Blackfoot loam, saline	Inclusion
En	Enochville silt loam	All
FgA	Fingal loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FgB	Fingal loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
FlA	Fingal loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FlB	Fingal loam, saline, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
FmA	Fingal loam, strongly saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FnA	Fingal clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
Fr	Firth sandy loam	Inclusion
FsA	Firth sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
Fu	Fulmer loam	All
La	LaJara sandy loam	All
Ld	LaJara sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
Mh	Marsh	All
Ot	Outlet silty clay loam	Inclusion
Ou	Outlet loam, noncalcareous variant	Inclusion
Rv	Riverwash	All
Wb	Wardboro soils	Inclusion

-1- 3/3/88

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS BONNEVILLE COUNTY AREA IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
??????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
3	Aquic Cryoborolls-Typic Cryaquolls complex flooded	All
10	Harston fine sandy loam	Inclusion
11	Heiseton fine sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
12	Hobacker gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
13	Hobacker gravelly loam, 4 to 10 percent slopes	Inclusion
14	Judkins extremely stony loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes	Inclusion
15	Lanark silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Inclusion
54	Xeric Torrifluvents	All

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS FORT HALL AREA, IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
??????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
DHB	Declo loam, hardpan variant, 0 to 4 percent slopes	All Inclusion
Fr	Firth fine sandy loam	Inclusion
Fu	Fury silt loam	All
He	Heiseton fine sandy loam	Inclusion
MHF	Moohoo-Dranyon association, hilly	Inclusion
Pk	Parehat silt loam	Inclusion
Pn	Parehat silt loam, high water table	All
Pr	Penoyer silt loam, mottled variant	Inclusion
Ps	Peteetneet muck	All
Pt	Peteetneet muck, clayey subsoil variant	All
Pu	Philbon peat	All
Rv	Riverwash	All
Sn	Snake silt loam	Inclusion
Ss	Snake silt loam, saline-alkali	Inclusion
St	Snake silt loam, high water table	Inclusion
Su	Zunhall silt loam, high water table	Inclusion

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS POWER COUNTY AREA, IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
??????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
30	Manila-Dranyon association, hilly	Inclusion
87	Schodson fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Inclusion
103	Zunhall silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Inclusion

BIG BUTTE RESOURCE AREA

BIG DESERT
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

DECISION UPDATE AND STATUS SUMMARY
January 1988

Brent D Jensen

Lands

Decision Number	Decision	Status
L 1.1	Lease landfill sites to Bingham County. McDonaldville I-2432 Springfield I-1395	Violates current policy. I-2432 expires 12/16/88 I-1395 expires 7/3-/88. Both sites will be closed and rehabilitated.
L 1.2	Transfer management of Snake River island T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 14 Lots 8, 9 58.99 acres to IF&G through Coop Agreement. Livestock grazing will continue.	Completed 2/16/82.
L 2.1	Dispose of public lands in area 1 and 2 (See Overlay).	All lands in area 1 are in Twin Buttes State Exchange Phase 1 and 2 scheduled for completion in 1988. Ten DLE's on file all scheduled to be processed in 1988. Low interest in sales none planned for 88. IF&G appealed '87 sales. Now before IBLA.
L 3.1	Establish a communications site on Big Southern Butte.	This decision rejected.
L 4.1	Reject USFWS withdrawal applications I-010203 and I-021996 on Snake River Omitted lands.	Relinquished by USFWS Feb. 1983.
L 4.2	Revoke all C&MU classifications (activity plan will be developed on disposal areas 2&3 prior to revocation).	C&MU classifications have been revoked. National Wildlife Federation lawsuit has resulted in a court injunction in changing classifications. No activity plan developed.
L 4.3	Revoke all administrative withdrawals that no longer serve intended purpose.	Reviewed and retained withdrawals on China Cup Butte, stock driveway and INEL.

L5.1	Approve Lebrecht private exchange.	Exchange completed Feb. 1983.
L6.1	Dispose of isolated tracts which do not have resource values. Consider exchange as first priority disposal method.	No opportunity for exchange identified. Low interest in sales. IF&G appealed 87 sales now before IBLA.
L 6.2	Dispose of 3300.94 acres of public land.	This decision resulted from a planning ammendment. See attached summary for current status.

Attachment 1

Tract		Case No.		Status
	Butte County	151.99		
	T. 1 N., R. 26 E., B.M.			
1	Sec. 1, NE¼SW¼, Lot 3	I-19723	71.99 acres	Not offered
	T. 1 N., R. 29 E.			
2	Sec. 9, SE¼NW¼	I-19722	40 acres	Not offered
	T. 3 N., R. 26 E., B.M.			
3	Sec. 29, SW¼NE¼		40 acres	Not offered
	Bingham County	1,293.60		
	T. 1 N., R. 31 E., B.M.			
4	Sec. 2, Lots 3 & 4		46.36 acres	Not offered
5	Sec. 3, Lots 1 & 4		45.50 acres	Not offered
6	Sec. 4, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, W½SW¼		170.80 acres	Not offered
7	Sec. 5, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, W½SE¼		171.80 acres	Not offered
8	Sec. 6, Lots 1 & 2		46.85 acres	Not offered
	T. 1 N., R. 32 E., B.M.			
9	Sec. 27, SW¼SE¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1986
	T. 2 S., R. 32 E., B.M.			
10	Sec. 25, NW¼NW¼		40.00 acres	Offered 1986-Not sold
	T. 4 S., R. 30 E., B.M.			
11	Sec. 26, SE¼NW¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
12	Sec. 27, NE¼NE¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
	T. 4 S., R. 31 E., B.M.			
13	Sec. 2, S½SW¼		80.00 acres	Sold 1986
14	Sec. 11, E½NW¼		80.00 acres	Sold 1986
15	Sec. 27, NW¼NW¼	I-20355	40.00 acres	Offered 1987 Appealed by IF&G
16	Sec. 28, SE¼SW¼	I-20354	40.00 acres	Offered 1987 Not sold
17	Sec. 33, NE¼NW¼		40.00 acres	Offered 1987 Appealed by IF&G
18	Sec. 31, W½NW¼		80.00 acres	(Disallowed DLE offered for sale)
19	Sec. 31, NW¼NE¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1985
	T. 4 S., R. 31 E.,			
20	Sec. 1, Lots 1 & 2		80.05 acres	Not offered BLM CL non suitable for UTA sale

	T. 4 S., R. 33 E., B.M.			
21	Sec. 28, NE¼NE¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1986
	T. 5 S., R. 30 E., B.M.		280.00 acres	Not offered-IF&G claims high value for antelope winter range.
22	Sec. 11, W½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼			
	T. 6 S., R. 30 E., B.M.			
23	Sec. 6, Lot 1		52.24 acres	Sold 1985
	Blaine County	80.00		
	T. 2 S., R. 29 E., B.M.	I-19730		
24	Sec. 19, SW¼NE¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., B.M.	I-19731		
	Sec. 4, NE¼SW¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
	Power County	1,775.35		
	T. 5 S., R. 29 E., B.M.			
26	Sec. 23, NE¼SW¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1986
27	Sec. 26, SE¼SW¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
28	Sec. 27, W½SW¼		80.00 acres	Not offered
29	Sec. 33, NE¼SE¼		40.00 acres	Not offered
30	Sec. 34, N½		320.00 acres	Not offered
31	Sec. 35, W½		320.00 acres	Not offered
	T. 6 S., R. 29 E., B.M.			
32	Sec. 1, Lot 4		53.98 acres	Not offered
33	Sec. 2, Lots 1, 2, & 4 S½NE¼, NW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼		321.37 acres	Not offered
34	Sec. 3, NE¼SE¼, W½SE¼		120.00 acres	Not offered
35	Sec. 5, SW¼NE¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1984
36	Sec. 6, SE¼NW¼		40.00 acres	Sold 1984
37	Sec. 11, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼		120.00 acres	Not offered
38	Sec. 17, NW¼		160.00 acres	Not offered
39	Sec. 18, N½NE¼		80.00 acres	Not offered

Current as of 2/4/88

Minerals

Decision Number	Decision	Status
M 1.1	Allow mineral leasing and exploraation on the entire planning unit. Activities shall not impair wilderness values on the following areas; Hells Half Acre WSA, Cedar Butte WSA, Great Rift WSA. No surface occupancy is allowed on the following areas; Saddle Butte, China Cup Butte, Big Southern Butte, Quaking Aspen Butte, Snake River Omitted Lands. Allow geothermal leases in area north and west of Craters of the Moon Flow only in accordance with interim management guidelines for WSA's.	On going. Potential for mineral leasing, exploration and development are remote.
M 2.1	Keep all public lands open to mineral entry under the 1872 mining law with the following modification: Apply 3809 regulations to mitigate adverse impacts. Areas of particular concerns are: Sage grouse strutting and nesting areas: Big Southern Butte Great Rift Hells Half Acre China Cup Butte Box Canyon of Big Lost River Snake River Omitted Lands Saddle Butte Quaking Aspen Butte Slopes over 15% Soil Association #8 Kings Bowl INEL Firth River Bottom Cedar Butte	Ongoing. Mineral potential is low.

M 3.1	Keep entire planning unit open to saleable materials except for the following which will be closed to sale of mineral materials. Snake River Omitted Lands Firth River bottoms Great Rift WSA Big Southern Butte Cedar Butte WSA *Hells Half Acre WSA Saddle Butte Quaking Aspen Butte Box Canyon Big Lost River *See M3.2	Ongoing.
M 3.2	Conduct only competitive commercial sales on Hells Half Acre lava flow east of Interstate-15 near Firth, Idaho.	Some sales held in past; no demand in recent years. One sale FY 1991 - support I-15 construction

Forestry

Decision Number	Decision	Status
F 1.1	Introduce hardwood species along the Snake River.	Recommendation rejected.
F 1.2	Harvest over mature timber for firewood.	Recommendation rejected.
F 2.1	Reforest 810 acres along the Snake River.	Recommendation rejected.
F 2.2	Establish a seed tree orchard along Snake River	Recommendation rejected.

Range Management

Decision Number	Decision	Status
RM 1.1A	Quaking Aspen allotment. Implement a rest rotation grazing system.	AMP with rest rotation grazing system prepared in 1983. Has not been fully implemented due to need for pasture fencing. This is planned for 1988.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 1,084 AUMs (16%).	Ten percent reduction imposed in 1982. Additional reductions not implemented based on monitoring.
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/16 until range readiness around 5/1.	Turnout is now based on range readiness studies.
	3. Authorize exchange of use for 174 AUMs of State land under lease.	Exchange of use agreements authorized leaseholder credit for State lands. Some of these have since dropped leases. BLM will acquire State lands in 1988.
	4. Divide operators into 3 groups based on their season of use.	
	5. Provide the following new range improvements:	
	1. 1 well	Quaking Aspen Airport Well drilled 1982.
	2. 1 storage tank	Storage tank installed at well.
	3. 14 miles of fence	Miles of fence built. 4.5 miles built.
	4. 3 cattleguards	
	5. Burn 2,500 acres or other suitable treatment.	Big Lake burn proposed for 1989
	6. Develop any existing USGS wells	Investigation shows these wells have too small casing to accomodate pumps.
RM 1.1B	Sunset Allotment Implement a 3 pasture deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented with deferred grazing system.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 250 AUMs (16%)	Ten percent reduction imposed in 1982. Additional reductions not implemented based on monitoring.
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/16 until range readiness about 5/1.	Turnout is now based on range readiness.

	3. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreements for 89 AUMs of State land under lease.	State lands not under lease BLM will acquire State land in 1988.
	4. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 4 miles of fence	Not built.
	2. 3 cattleguards	Not built
	3. Burn 2,500 acres	3500 acres burned in 1985.
RM 1.1C	Smith Allotment Implement a 3 pasture deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented with deferred system.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 385 AUMs 14%.	Ten % reduction imposed in 1982. Monitoring shows additional reduction may be needed
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/4 until range readiness about 5/1.	Turnout now based on range readiness.
	3. State land in allotment has carrying capacity of 79 AUMs.	State section is unleased. Will be acquired by BLM in 1988.
	4. Burn 5,000 acres.	3,000 acres burned in 1986.
RM 1.1D	Big Butte Allotment Implement a 5 pasture deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented. Grazing system changed to rest rotation.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 475 AUMs 12%.	Ten percent reduction imposed in 1982.
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/6 until range readiness about 5/1.	Turnout now based on range readiness.
	3. Authorize exchange of use agreement for 51 AUMs of the 76 AUMs of State land in the allotment.	Exchange of use authorized. BLM will acquire State lands in 1988.
	4. Implement additional reduction of grazing preference if unused areas remain unused.	No additional reductions imposed.

	5. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 5 miles of pipeline	Four mile Webb Spring pipeline planned for 1988.
	2. 3 troughs	Planned for 1988
	3. 8 miles of fence	9 miles built
	4. Burn 1,200 acres	8,000 acres planned for 1989.

Note — 1986 BLM decision set carrying capacity @ 3551 AUMs

RM 1.1E	Houghland Allotment Implement a 5 pasture deferred grazing system.	Grazing system operated by user. Allotment in good condition.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity is 245 AUMs in excess of preference. Allocate excess AUMs only after monitoring studies.	No additional AUMs have been allocated.
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/1 to range readiness about 4/15.	Turnout is based on range readiness.
	3. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreement for 159 AUMs of State land.	Exchange of use authorized. BLM will acquire State lands in 1988-89.
	4. No new range improvements will be provided.	None have been built by BLM.
RM 1.1F	Springfield Allotment Implement a 5 pasture deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented. Grazing system changed to rest rotation.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 1,111 AUMs (29%).	Twenty percent reduction imposed. Monitoring shows further reduction unnecessary. Additional information in Range Section
	2. Delay spring turnout from 4/1 to range readiness about 4/15.	Turnout based on range readiness.
	3. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreements for 78 AUMs of State land under lease.	Exchange of use authorized.

	4. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 2 miles of pipeline	None built
	2. 4 troughs	None built
	3. 3 miles of fence	None built
	4. Burn 15,000 acres	3,000 acres burned 1982.
RM 1.1G	Klempel Allotment Implement a 2 pasture deferred grazing system.	No grazing system implemented, seasonal use only.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 44 AUMs (77%).	Ten percent reduction imposed (Cheatgrass allotment).
	2. Spring turnout will be 4/16 and fall turnout will be 10/1.	Spring turnout is 4-16 No fall use is made.
RM 1.1H	Bowers Allotment Implement a 2 pasture deferred grazing system.	No grazing system implemented. Seasonal use only.
	1. Implement a grazing preference reduction of 20 AUMs (59%).	50% reduction imposed.
	2. Spring turnout will remain at 4/20 and will be alternated with fall use.	Spring use only is being made. No fall use.
RM 1.1I	Cinder Cone Allotment Implement a deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented with a rest rotation grazing system, 2 pastures-one grazed and one rested each year.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity 192 AUMs in excess of preference. Allocate excess AUMs only after monitoring studies.	No additional AUMs have been allocated.
	2. Authorize an exchange of use grazing agreement for 150 AUMS of State land under lease.	Permittee has dropped lease BLM will acquire State lands 1989.
	3. Delay spring turnout until 4/16.	Turnout changed to 4/8.
	4. No new range improvements will be provided.	Pipeline, fence and reservoir have been built under cooperative agreement.

RM 1.1J	East Butte Allotment Implement a deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented with deferred system.
	1. Impose a grazing preference reduction of 7 AUMs (6%) if monitoring shows it to be justified.	No reduction imposed.
	2. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreements for 33 AUMs of State land under lease.	Exchange of use authorized.
RM 1.1K	Moonshine allotment Implement a deferred grazing system.	No AMP CRMP in process of being developed AMP implemented with deferred system.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity is 173 AUMs in excess of preference.	Stocking rate remains at preference, no additional AUM's allocated.
	2. Implement a deferred grazing system.	Implemented.
	3. No new range improvements will be provided.	User has constructed one mile of pipeline and one trough in 1983. Allotment was also cross fenced 2-miles of fence materials furnished by Advisory Board.
RM 1.1L	Rudeen allotment Implement a deferred grazing system.	An AMP implemented with rest rotation grazing system.
	1. Impose a grazing preference reduction of 740 AUMs (53%).	33 % reduction imposed. 1,566 AUMs reduced to 1,058.
	2. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreement for 60 AUMs of State lands under lease.	Exchange of use authorized.
	3. Burn 2,000 acres.	Prescribed burn planned then cancelled due to prominance of cheatgrass in selected area
	4. Delay spring turnout until 4/15.	Turnout based on range readiness.
	5. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 3 miles of fence	4 mi. fence built.

Needs [illegible]

	2. 1 cattleguard 3. Burn 2,000 acres	Installed 1986. See 3 above.
RM 1.1M	Riverfield allotment	
RM 1.1N	AEC Riverfield allotment These two allotments have been combined as pastures in the Deadman allotment of the Big Lost Planning Unit. See RM-3 in Big Lost MFP.	
RM 1.1O	No. 2 Well allotment Implement a deferred grazing system.	AMP implemented with deferred system.
	1. Impose a grazing preference reduction of 163 AUMs (11%) Delay spring turn-out to 4/16.	11 % reduction imposed in 1982. Restored in 1987. Turnout based on range readiness. 87 decision - Restored use To 922 AUMs
	2. Not a decision	
	3. Authorize an exchange of use grazing agreement for 41 AUMs of State lands under lease.	Exchange of use authorized.
	4. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 6 miles of pipeline 2. 4 troughs 3. Burn 12,000 acres.	One mile built in 1983 One installed in 1983 6,900 acres burned as follows: 1982 - 2700 acres 1983 - 1200 acres 1984 - 3000 acres

RM 1.1P	Cox's Well allotment Implement a 3 pasture deferred grazing system.	2 pasture AMP implemented with a rest rotation grazing system.
	1. Impose a grazing preference reduction of 353 AUMs (18%) Delay spring turnout until 4/15.	No reduction imposed. 1981 wildfire increased production. Turnout based on range readiness.
	2. Not a decision	
	3. Authorize an exchange of use grazing agreement for 183 AUMs of State land under lease.	Exchange of use authorized BLM acquired one Section in 1987. Remainder will be acquired in 1988 and 1989.
	4. Provide the following new range improvements.	
	1. 2 miles of pipeline 2. 3 reservoirs 3. 1 storage tank	None of these projects constructed. Two ponds Bentonited. 2 cattleguards installed. 1984 AMP decision set capacity at 1941 AUMs and 1988 decision changed capacity to 2125 AUMs with the exchange of State Land.

RM 1.2A	Huddles Hole allotment Implement AMP with seasonal grazing.	No AMP implemented.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity is 10 AUMs in excess of preference. Allocate excess AUMs only after monitoring studies.	No additional AUMs allocated.
	2. No management changes recommended.	No changes made.
	3. Improve roads in allotment Use water trough locations to improve livestock distribution.	No work done
RM 1.2B	Rock Corral allotment Implement an AMP with seasonal grazing.	An AMP with a rest rotation grazing system implemented.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity is 2,489 AUMs in excess of preference. Increase in stocking rate or season's possible.	Due to conversion to cattle preference is now 800 AUM's.
	2. Delay spring turnout until 4/16.	Turnout based on range readiness 4/16.
	3. Provide the following new range improvements for Rock Corral, Springfield and No 2 Well allotments.	Rock Corral allotment has the following range improvements. 4.5 mi. fence.
	1. 1 well 2. 9 mile pipeline 3. 4 troughs 4. 1 storage tank	Planned water developments have not been built
RM 1.2C	Webb allotment Implement AMP with seasonal grazing system.	AMP not implemented
	1. Manage this allotment for annual rather than perennial vegetation. Determine stocking rate based on carrying capacity of annual vegetation. Do not reseed allotment.	Twenty two percent reduction imposed.

RM 1.2D	Judge allotment Implement AMP with seasonal grazing system.	AMP not implemented.
	1. Implement grazing preference reduction of 10 AUMs (56%).	Thirty three percent reduction imposed.
	2. Dispose of allotment from public lands if it does not have other significant resource values. Manage as is, if not disposed of. Do not reseed.	Allotment not sold. No particular resource values.
RM 1.2E	Big Desert Common Sheep Allotment. Implement AMP with seasonal grazing system	AMP implemented.
	1. Data shows carrying capacity is in excess of preference. Allocate excess only after monitoring studies.	No demand for excess AUMs. None allocated.
	2. Delay spring turnout until about April 15.	Decisions issued establishing April 10 as turnout date.
	3. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreements for 482 spring AUMs and 657 fall/winter AUMs for State lands under lease.	Exchange authorized for sections under lease. State lands will be acquired by BLM through exchange in 1988-89.
	Do not authorize exchange of use for state lands leased but are located outside outside permittees allotment. Work out trades so leased State sections occur within the permittees allotment.	Exchange of use authorized only on State sections within leases allotment.

	4. Provide the following new range improvements	
	1. 1 well 2. 1 storage tank 3. 5 mi. road 4. Burn 18,000 acres 5. Plow and reseed 4800 acres.	Split top well and storage tank installed, 1986. Not built No burning done 500 acres of plow & seeding completed.
RM 1.2F	Cedar Butte allotment Implement AMP with seasonal grazing system.	
	1. Data shows carrying capacity to be 16 AUMs in excess of preference. Allocate excess AUM's only after monitoring studies.	No additional AUMs allocated.
	2. Authorize exchange of use grazing agreements for 56 AUMs of State lands under lease.	Exchange of use authorized.
	3. Continue present management operation.	Livestock distribution managed through location of water troughs.
RM 2.1	Transfer management of the following allotments to Idaho Department of Lands. Carter, Nipples, State Twin Buttes, Katseanes, Whitehead. Draft Cooperative Agreement to transfer administration.	Format transfer of management not completed. IDL will acquire these public lands through Twin Buttes exchange in 1988-89.
RM 2.2	Continue to authorize the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station use in the Moreland allotment under Cooperative Agreement until lands are exchanged to Idaho Department of Lands.	U. S. Sheep Station relinquished grazing use in 1985.
RM 2.3	Muirbrook Allotment Continue to authorize 10 AUMs of livestock grazing as in the past.	Reduced to 2 AUMs.

RM 3.1	Manage grazing on the Omitted lands to reflect: 1. Proper carrying capacity (stocking rates) 2. Season of use based on physiological needs of vegetation. Recognize Multiple Use values. 3. Percent public land factor Manage grazing to improve and maintain a wide diversity of vegetative species, heights and age structures. Intensive forestry practices, recreation development, acquiring of access, mineral sales, and oil and gas surface occupancy will not be allowed.	
RM 4.1	Create 3 new allotments on unalloted public land. 1. Bauers 2. Gneiting 3. O'Brien Resolve any resource conflicts prior to alloting grazing use.	All lands allotted Exchange.

Watershed

Decision Number	Decision	Status
W 1.1	*Protect soil association 8 from wind erosion by: 1. Reduce grazing if necessary 2. Suppress wildfire threat 3. Limit ORV use 4. Limit any use that would reduce vegetative cover.	On going. Not a serious wind erosion problem area.
W 2.1	Continue livestock driveway withdrawal in Big Desert Sheep allotment. Related decisions; RM1.2-develop an AMP RM1.2E, 4F reseed stock driveway. RM1.2E 4G construct an alternate route for trailing	Withdrawal remains in effect. Done Trial seedings done. More needed. Route not built.
WSW 2.1	Stabilize erosion areas using native or exotic species which will be most successful soil stabilization.	No erosion. Areas identified.
W 2.2	*Reseed area shown as W2.2 where good potential exists. Exclude area covered by WL 4.2 about 2,500 acres. Resolve treatment method between range watershed and wildlife. Defer from grazing to establish seedlings.	No reseeding done, need questionable.
W 3.1	*Management of isolated tracts within the Twin Buttes and Flat top watersheds will include either of the following actions: 1. Develop AMPs with goals and objectives emphasizing soil and water conservation. 2. Include isolated tracts in soil and watershed conservation plans.	No action. Isolated tracts are small acreages with little public values.

Watershed (continued)

W 3.2	Retain all public lands within the flood plains in public ownership.	No disposals planned.
W 3.3	*Reseed areas shown as W.W and E.4 within Flat top watershed, defer grazing for 3 years after seeding. Do not reseed the area within T. 1 N., R. 33 E. of Twin Buttes watershed.	No reseeding done nor planned
W 4.1	Improve rangeland on 689,896* acres to good condition by implementing AMPs. AMPs will include grazing system, plan for development and a monitoring system. *Question acreage figure - only 580,871 acres of public land in unit.	AMPs have been completed on 13 allotments making up 88 % of the area.
W 4.2	Allow for natural recovery after wildfire by providing rest from grazing. Conduct variability testing to determine survival. Reseed if necessary where perennial species are killed and no seed source exists of where species diversity may need to be improved.	Ongoing. No seeding of wildfires need to date due to natural regeneration.
W 4.3	Reseed areas in poor range condition. Consider other resource values in project planning.	No seed done nor planned.

Note: The watershed decisions for reseeding need on the ground study prior to planning projects. Reseeding to the extent indicated by the decisions is neither practical nor necessary.

* Decisions with questionable viability.

Wildlife Aquatics

Decision Number	Decision	Status
WLA 1.1	Defer Snake River Omitted lands islands from livestock use until after spring high water flow to prevent entrapment and excessive use. No structural streambanks will be implemented by BLM.	Livestock management including season of use and stocking rates is as successful in RM3.1.
WLA 1.2	Clean up 7 unauthorized dumps and manure disposal areas in omitted lands.	No work done on this decision.
WLA 3.2	Retain all riparian areas in public ownership. Lands may possibly pass from federal control to State (IF&G) consistant with objective 3.	All lands retained in public ownership. Management of an island - T. 3 S., R 34 E Section 14 lots 8 and 9, 58.99 acres authorized to IF&G by cooperative agreement. (See in Lands Section L 1.2). This Cooperative Agreement should be reviewed for compliance.
WLA 4.1	Stocking rates for the omitted lands will be authorized as shown in decision RM 3.1.	Stocking rates and seasons of use are as specified in RM3.1.

Wildlife

Decision Number	Decision	Status
WL 1.1	Allocate forage to support present antelope population as estimated below. Winter 415 Spring 490 Summer 540 Fall 465 Provide sufficient forage to support a 100% increase in antelope numbers by 1995 through improved rangeland condition expected through intensive livestock management.	Forage allocated to support present population and a 100% increase by 1995. AMP's include considerations for increased antelope. Prescribed burns have increased forb composition, improving antelope habitat. Water catchments have also been installed for antelope.
WL 1.2	Maintain existing vegetative composition on 167,620 acres antelope range with the following exceptions.	
	1. Vegetative manipulation would be as proposed by range as shown in Alternative 4 of the Big Desert EIS. Prescribed burning primary control method.	See Range section for vegetative manipulations completed by allotment. 16,400 acres burned. One plow and seed project completed to control cheatgrass 500 acres.
	2. Do not plow and seed unless area does not have sagebrush.	
WL 1.3	Convert 67,740 acres of shrub land to grass-forb-composition by chaining and burning. Reseed with mixture of grass, forbs, shrubs. Determine project location, methodology etc. using wildlife watershed and range specialists. Limit acreage to amount required to achieve resource goals. Consider benefit/cost.	No chaining done nor planned. See WL 1.2 for details on prescribed burning projects completed.

WL 1.5	Percentage of forage utilization allowed by livestock will be as follows: Degree of utilization will depend upon annual monitoring of condition, trend, species dynamics, actual use and grazing system used. Rest rotation grazing systems will be implemented in Quaking Aspen and Sunset allotments. The remaining 28 allotments will have seasonal or deferred systems.	See Range Section for status of grazing systems implemented.
WL 2.1	Allocate forage to support present mule deer population as estimated below: Winter 325 Spring 175 Summer 145 Fall 175 Provide sufficient forage to support a 100% increase in mule deer numbers by 1995 through improved rangeland condition expected from intensive livestock management.	Forage allocated in grazing EIS to support present populations and 100% increase by 1995. Forage is not a limiting factor in mule deer habitat requirements in the Big Desert. Water and cover are limiting factors.
WL2.2	Improve 30,720 acres of mule deer range through controlled burning. Consolidate mule deer burning needs with those proposed by range program. Burn additional areas shown to have mule deer values where species diversity or quality can be improved. Limit acreage to reasonable amount recognizing that water and cover are limiting habitat factors not forage.	No burns planned for sole benefit of mule deer due to abundance of forage available.
WL 3.1	Maintain the current predator control program in the unit.	Present system remains in effect.

WL 4.1	No vegetative manipulation projects will be undertaken within 1/4 mile of strutting grounds.	Prescribed burning is the only method of vegetative manipulation done in the unit. This is under taken only after consultation with IF&G.
WL 4.2	Do not allow vegetative control within 100 yards of water sources. Vegetative control will be allowed along intermittant stream courses.	This decision refers to streams and riparian zones. The only vegetative control which may fall in this area is noxious weed control which will continue.
WL 4.3	Wildlife input to AMP's should include consideration of forage species diversity desirable to wildlife. Ideal mixture of grasses/forbs/sagebrush would be 25/25/50 percent. Deferred grazing systems would be better than rest rotation systems in sage grouse habitats. One of the 30 Big Desert allotments will have a rest rotation grazing system.	All AMP's have interdisciplinary resource input. See Range Section for grazing system status.
WL 5.1	Make trial plantings on two selected areas to determine feasibility of wind breaks adjacent to agricultural lands to protect chuckars.	This proposal has not been implemented and does not appear to be feasible.
WL 5.2	Allow no vegetative control within 1/2 mile of vegetative lands to protect pheasant cover. Vegetative control where annuals or poisonous plants dominate will be allowed.	No control work done.
WL 5.3	Develop wildlife water to enhance existing habitat.	Seventeen catchments have been built and 5 well systems improved. This program should be evaluated and expanded in some areas.

WL 6.1	Authorize livestock grazing during seasons and at stocking rates listed under RM 3.1 for the omitted lands.	This was done by decision in 1982. See Range Section for status.
WL 6.2	Manipulate the vegetative resource on the omitted lands through regulation of grazing use rather than burning. Goal would be to facilitate waterfowl use.	No specific vegetative manipulations done using livestock.
WL 6.3	Install goose nesting platforms on omitted lands to increase nesting success. (Many ground nests are flooded each year).	Twenty nine platforms scheduled to be installed in 1983. Some washed away by flood. Need to inventory to determine how many exist and if hay bales need replacement.
WL 7.1	Maintain 17,600 acres of juniper woodlands for raptor nesting and hunting habitat. Do not allow vegetative manipulation. Minimize human disturbance within 1 mile of potential nest sites. Feb. 1 - July 1.	No projects planned. Number of nesting sites unknown.
WL 10.1	Reseeding projects will use a mixture of native and introduced species adapted to the site. Specific species and rates to be planted should be developed on a site specific basis.	Limited need for seeding exists. Seeding is needed on disturbed areas of construction projects and along sheep driveway.
WL 10.2	Make water available to wildlife on all livestock watering facilities. Work with ranchers and IF&G to provide needed water.	See WL 5.3. Need exists for expansion of water for wildlife program.
WL 10.3	Protect and enhance riparian and aquatic habitat areas of the Snake River Omitted lands.	An omitted lands Habitat Management Plan was developed in 1982

WL 10.4	Retain in public ownership isolated tracts which have wildlife or other resource values. If these values are not evident or anticipated, dispose of the tracts. Consider private exchange as a first priority disposal method.	See lands section for status of disposal of Omitted lands tracts.
WL 10.5	Do not develop a comprehensive HMP for antelope or sage grouse in this area beyond planning for providing of wildlife water. Develop a priority listing of water developments for planning and construction.	See attached list of water developments. Water development needed for resident elk herd in Sunset allotment and other locations.

WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENTS

Project No.	Project Name	Location
4496	Big Butte Res. #3 WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 5 NW
4489	Sunset Lake WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 29 E., Sec.17 NE
4492	Pack Saddle Lake WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 29 E., Sec.15 SE
0210 (4798)	Pack Saddle Well WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec.30 NW
4807	Antelope Lake WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 28 E., Sec.24 NW
4494	Cox's Res. WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 28 E., Sec.29 NE
4806	Cox's Airstrip WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 28 E., Sec.33 SE
4673	Split Top Well WL Water	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec.27 NW
4495	Rocky Lake WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 29 E., Sec.34 SE
4493	Mosby Butte WL Water	T. 5 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 1 SE
4808	Big Lake WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 28 E., Sec.25 NW
4674	Quaking Aspen WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 3 NE
4498	Fingers Butte Res. WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 27 E., Sec.11 SW
4140 (4800)	Fingers Butte Well WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 27 E., Sec.22 NE
4805	Muddy Res WL Water	T. 1 N., R. 28 E., Sec.31 SE
4801	Coyote Water hole WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 8 SE
4497	Pratt Lake WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 27 E., Sec.13 SE
4490	Rock Lake WL Water	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec.32 NW
4002	Apollo Well WL Water	T. 5 S., R. 27 E., Sec.17 NW
4236	Wheatgrass Well WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 30 E., Sec.23 SW
4488	Wood Road Lake WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 31 E., Sec.27 NE
0135 (4797)	No. 2 Well WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 31 E., Sec.10 NW
4670	Sauce Pan WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec.21 SW
4672	Rye Grass Res. WL Water	T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec.24 NW
4491	Powerline WL Water	T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec.24 NW
0006 (4796)	No. 3 Well WL Water	T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec.20 NW
4218	Cross roads Well WL Water	T. 1 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 2 SW

Recreation - VRM

Decision Number	Decision	Status
VRM 1.1	Scenery units classified as VRM Class II shall be managed so that changes in the basic elements should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Class II areas are: 1. Wapi lavas 2. Craters of the Moon lava (Great Rift) 3. Big Southern Butte.	These criteria are applied but have not been given over riding priority.
VRM 1.2	Scenery units classified as VRM III, shall be managed so that changes in the basic elements may be evident, but subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Class III areas are: 1. Lava Plain 1,233,000 ac. 2. Cedar Butte 46,560 ac. 3. Agriculture Zone 1 69,000 ac. Zone 2 290.000 ac.	These criteria are applied but have not been given over riding priority.
VRM 2.2	Do not allow material sales along the Snake River. Manage any mining claim development under 3809 regulations.	No sales have been made. No mining claim developments.
VRM 2.4	Do not use heavy equipment in suppressing fires on: 1. China Cup Butte 2. Big Southern Butte 3. Hells Half Acre	Has been made a part of fire management planning.
VRM 2.5	Use indigenous species and materials if they are available and adaptable to the site. If not use other suitable species and materials.	Crested wheatgrass has been planted in Springfield seeding and on disturbed areas caused by road maintenance.

Recreation

Decision Number	Decision	Status
R 1.1	Manage and protect the recreational values of the following areas and in the priority as listed. 1. Big Southern Butte 1982 2, Great Rift WSA 1984 3. Kings Bowl 1983 4. Hells Half Acre 1983 5. Lava Tube Caves 1984 6. Cerro Grande (Cedar Butte WSA) 1984 7. China Cup Butte 1982	Priority 1 & 7 have been designated Natural History land marks. Priority 2 & 4 have been recommended for wilderness status. Priority 3 and 5 no action taken. Priority 6 recommended non wilderness. Specific recommendations for these areas were all rejected.
R 1.3	Provide resource protection and management of the Kings Bowl by: A. Provide maintenance of No. Pleasant Valley road to Crystal Ice Cave. Continue $2,000/year to Power Co. for maintenance.	BLM now maintains road as funding allows. Road is scheduled dor maintenance in 1988. Agreement with Power Co. discontinued. The option remains to renew this agreement.
	C. If and when Crystal Ice Cave concessionaire terminates operation consider the following alternatives in priority. 1. Lease to another concessionaire. 2. BLM operate cave. 3. Close the cave to public use.	Special land use permit for Crystal Ice Cave expire 12/31/90. Continued operation would need to be under authority. Need to work with operator to upgrade signs and appearance of Crystal Ice Cave and area.
R 1.4	Provide resource protection and management of Hells Half Acre lava flow by: A. Acquire State inholdings. B. Install self guiding trails at I-15 reststop by FY83. Publish brochure, make available to trail head. C. Improve the aprking area and interpretive signs at Twenty mile rock. Develop a self guiding tour.	Will be completed in 1988. Twin Butte Phase II private inholding (160 acres) acquired Dec. 1987. Trail constructed as planned. Brochure not published. Signs erected to interpret features Idaho Department of Transportation has plans to relocate and upgrade reststops. No action taken.

Recreation (continued)

	D. Acquire 17 mile cave through exchange with land owner.	No action taken. Feasibility questionable.
	E. Manage Hells Half Acre as follows; manage for multiple use, some areas open to lava sales. Primitive reaction will have management emphasis.	Hells Half Acre WSA managed under IMP. Lava sales conducted. Outside WSA.
R 1.6	Provide resource protection and management of Cerro Grande (Cedar Butte) lava flow by:	
	A. Manage under multiple use principles if not designated wilderness.	WSA managed under IMP. Recommended non wilderness by BLM.
	B. Rebate community pit if use impairs wilderness values.	Community pit still in effect. No sales have been made in last 3 years. Demand low-should be restored and closed.
	C. Initiate an injunction and a validity determination on mining claims in Sec. 5 & 6 T. 31 E., R. 1 S.	No action taken. Demand for building stone non existant.
R 1.7	Accomplish the following actions on China Cup Butte.	
	A. Install interpretive signs.	No action taken.
	B. Do not allow environmental modification unless required for scientific research Monitor any research.	No ORV use noted.
	C. Fence if ORV problems develop.	No ORV use noted. China Cup Butte is currently a Research natural area.

Signing of report important Need - LC

Recreation (continued)

R 2.1	Accomplish the following action on public lands along Snake River and Big Lost River.	
	A. Retain in public ownership for multiple use management except forestry and minerals with emphasis on wildlife management.	No lands disposed of except through Omitted Lands Act.
	E. Restrict livestock grazing on Omitted lands in accordance with 1979 SVIM inventory.	Done by EIS Decision in 1982.
R 3.1	When recreation demand warrents establish a public campground and picnic area in T. 1 S., R. 36 E., Sec. 26 Firth river bottom.	Demand not demonstrated. No action taken.
R 4.1	Provide for ORV use by establishing the Snake River plain National Recreation Trail. Place no restriction on vehicle type.	No action taken. Not a feasible decision due to adverse impacts on other resources.
R 4.2	Close the following areas to ORV use.	These areas are closed, restricted or open as indicated. No signs posted Barriers erected on Big Southern Butte, violations occurring. New signs on order for Big Southern Butte.
	A. China Cup Butte Research Natural Area. B. Cedar Butte C. Saddle Butte D. Big Southern Butte Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails on the following	
	E. Quaking Aspen Butte	
	F. Areas of greater than 15% slope and soil association 8.	Difficult to identify areas of over 15% slope.
	G Allow ORV use on all lands not closed or restricted.	

Cultural Resources

Decision Number	Decision	Status
CRM 1.1	Interpret through signing selected segments of the Oregon Trail (Goodales Cutoff).	No signing has been done This trail is covered by the South Central and South East Idaho Imigrant Trails management plan written in 1985.
CRM 1.2	Record remaining evidence of Big Butte Stage Station site.	No action taken. Site is totally destroyed.
CRM 1.4	Erect interpretation signs at Big Southern Butte explaining prehistory and history.	No action taken. Signs describing National Natural land mark have been erected - now need replacement.
CRM 2.1	Allocate 11 cultural sites for surface erosion data collection.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 2.2	Allocate 27 Cultural Sites for data collection related to unauthorized and unregulated surface collecting of artifacts.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 3.1	Allocate 15 sites for future scientific use.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 4.1	Allocate 2 sites for scientific surface collecting and test excavating.	
CRM 4.2	Allocate 17 sites for systematic surface collecting.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 5.1	Protect 36 sites conduct patrols.	Status unchanged. No action taken

CRM (continued)

CRM 5.2	Protect 17 sites relocate and redocument these sites.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 5.3	Protect and preserve old Salmon River RR site at Cerro Grande by: 1. Fencing 2. Signing to prohibit removal of cultural materials.	Status unchanged. No action taken.
CRM 5.4	Intensively inventory areas of Great Rift WSA. Bear Paw Kipuka New Butte Purple Butte Snowdrift Crater Bowl Crater No. Laidlaw Butte Bear Park A problem exists with the Cultural section of Big Desert MFP. The known cultural sites have been given a number of designation but no records exist in the MFP to indicate where that site is located or what it consists of. There is no overlay showing the sites. The problem this presents is that when reviewing data to identify resource impacts of a development proposal, cultural considerations are overlooked. This situation should be corrected by the Cultural Resource Specialist and recorded in the MFP.	Status unchanged. No action taken.

F-189 Bob Cat Canal
Duchy dis

Wilderness

Decision Number	Decision	Status
W 1.1	Recommend Congress to designate 341,000 acres of the Great Rift WSA as Wilderness excluding 33,400 acres unsuitable for management.	EIS prepared with this proposal. Total acreage with acquired lands is 384,000 acres.
W 1.2	Improve quality of the wilderness resource in the Great Rift WSA by:	
	A. Acquire 4 Idaho Transportation Department material sites through exchange.	Not a practical decision-Should have been rejected.
	B. Acquire the 18,500 acres of State lands within the Great Rift WSA.	Acquired through exchange in 1987.
	C. Stipulate "no surface occupancy on geothermal lease applications pending north and west of Craters of the Moon flow".	Geothermal lease applications dropped by company. May not be a logical decision.
	Coordinate with Shoshone + Burley districts	Joint management of area.
W 1.3	A. Acquire 3420 acres of State land on edge of Great Rift WSA.	Acquired in 1987.
	B. Minimize AMP developments close to WSA boundary.	Wilderness coordinator has input to EA process.
	C. Using VRM guidelines minimize visability of geothermal developments from highway 93, 20, 26 and the WSA.	Geothermal application dropped - No adverse visual impacts.
	D. Clean up 7 unauthorized dumpsites near WSA boundary.	No action taken.
	Coordiante with Shoshone/Burley Districts	

Fire

Decision Number	Decision	Status
FM 1.1	Continue to maintain the ~~fire~~ fire lookout on Big Southern Butte.	Ongoing.
FM 2.1	Limit fire suppression actions on Hell's Half Acre, Cedar Butte and Great Rift Lava flows. Provide full fire protection on Big Southern Butte and East Butte on any fires that may threaten fire lookout or communication facilities. Heavy equipment will not be used.	Has been made a part of fire management planning.
FM 2.2	Establish areas in the Big Desert where wildfires will be allowed to burn under controlled conditions.	Has been made a part of fire management planning.

SDI-BLM
orm ISO 1600-10
(978)

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
COMPLETION AND REVIEW RECORD

District Office *Idaho Falls*

Planning Area *Big Butte*

Planning Unit(s) *Big Desert*

☒ ORIGINAL

☒ REVISION

	DO Completion		SO Review	
	Date	Surname	Date	Surname
I. Activity Objectives and Recommendations	////	////////	////	////////
	////	////////	////	////////
Lands		Klingenberg		
Minerals		Carroll	5/2/80	TG
Forest & Veg. Products	4/28/80	Green		
Range Management	5/1/80	Maggio		
Watershed	4/28/80	Jeppesen	4/28/80	9-9-80 - Kg
Wildlife			9/9/80	Thomas (Kg)
Recreation		Collins		
Cultural Resources		Hill		
Supporting Activities	////	////////	////	////////
Protection	4/80	Casey		
Access				
Cadastral Survey				
Realty				
Appraisal				
Construction & Maintenance				
Engineering				
Communications				
Law Enforcement				

Chief Resources, DO — Date _____ Signature _____

Planning Coord., DO — Date _____ Signature _____

Review

Chief, Resources, SO — Date _____ Signature _____

Chief, P&EC, SO — Date _____ Signature _____

Chief, Tech. Services, SO — Date _____ Signature _____

II. Multiple Use Recommendations
Area Manager — Date _____ Signature _____

III. Decisions
District Manager — Date _____ Signature _____

IV. Approval
State Director — Date _____ Signature _____

BIG DESERT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

District Response to State Office Comments

October 13, 1981

RM1.2E-4J The allotment which this comment refers to is one allotment with many users. The proposal of splitting the allotment is an allotment management plan consideration.

1.2E Statement on maintenance was eliminated.

RM2.3 It has been determined that 10 AUMs is within the grazing capacity of the allotment. Grazing can be accomplished without detriment to the allotment.

W2.1 Livestock will continue to use the stock driveway. The stock driveway will be reseeded and an alternative route will be developed. See RM1.2E-4F & 4G. This will be reviewed as part of the withdrawal review process.

W3.2 Public lands which fall within designated flood plains will be retained in public ownership. Decision was changed to accept resource recommendation.

WL1.5 The reference to rule of thumb was dropped from the multiple-use recommendation. The 50% utilization will be the standard that utilization is judged against. The percent of utilization will vary according to the grazing system used. Utilization will be determined as part of the monitoring system.

WL2.3 Forage is not the limiting factor for mule deer populations in the Big Desert. Competition for forage in the area with livestock is minor. Water is the limiting factor not forage availability.

WL4.8 The multiple use decision was changed to reject the recommendation of seasonal surface occupancy.

WL13.2 The two year moratorium on grazing on vegetation rehab projects is a standard operating procedure and does not need an MFP decision. Exotic reference was dropped from the recommendation. This was meant to include such plants as crested wheatgrass.

WL13.4 We do not see any conflict between livestock grazing and riparian habitat. Wildlife has been determined to be the primary concern and livestock will be managed accordingly.

WL13.5 Resource values on the isolated tracts is not fully known. Disposal or retention of these tracts will depend on a site specific analysis. Until such time, the lands will be retained.

WLA1.1	The word consider was dropped out of the multiple use recommendation. The island will be deferred.
WLA3.3	All riparian tracts will be retained in public ownership. We are not proposing disposal of any riparian areas.
FM2.4	The reference to let burn was eliminated from the recommendation. The following was added in place of let burn, ...will be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions.
R1.3	The designation of Kings Bowl as an ACEC was rejected because of commercial development.
R1.4	The multiple use decision was changed to allow other acquisition methods for Seventeen Mile Cave.
R1.5	Parts A, B & C of this recommendation were eliminated as activity planning.
R1.6	Parts A, B & C were retained as part of the recommendation because it was felt that a MFP decision was needed to accomplish them.
R2.1	This comment is in reference to B not D. B will be rejected because leasable and saleable are discretionary.
R4.1	The recommendation to establish an ORV race area will be changed so that it is rejected because of small demand.
VRM1.1 & 1.2	Sorry. The multiple use recommendation and decisions for these were inadvertently left out. They will both be accepted.
M1.1	Correction made as stated in the comment.
L4.1	The FWS withdrawal application will be rejected based on the decision to retain land in public ownership.
L8.1	An overlay reference to identify tracts for disposal has been developed as part of MFP3.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, Idaho 83706-2500

Big Desert

In Reply Refer To:

IDI 31274 (933)

September 11, 1996

Mr. Donald F. McNarie
Idaho Department of Lands
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0050

Dear Mr. McNarie:

This is to notify you that the Bureau of Land Management has approved the reconveyance of Carey Act lands identified as follows:

Township 6 South, Range 31 East, Bingham County
Section 2: Lot 2, SW¼NE¼, and that portion of the SE¼NE¼ lying north and west of American Falls Reservoir

Township 6 South, Range 19 East, Lincoln County
Section 18: Portions of Lots 1 and 2 lying north of the Union Pacific Railroad Right of Way

Township 9 South, Range 17 East, Twin Falls County
Section 29: Part SW¼NW¼ and part NE¼SW¼, all lying south of the Snake River
Section 30: Part SE¼NE¼ lying south of the Snake River

Township 11 South, Range 14 East, Twin Falls County
Section 12: SW¼NW¼

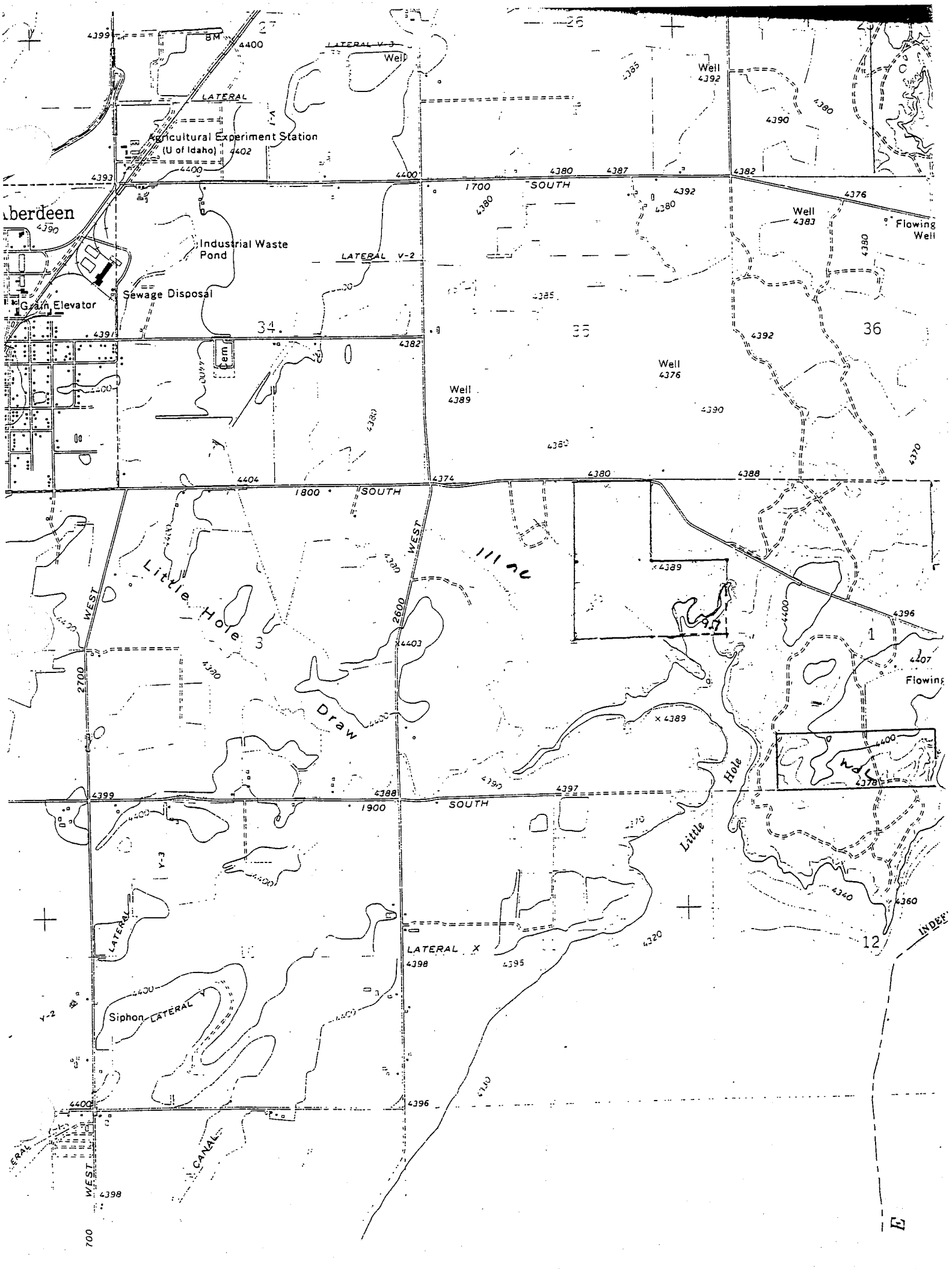
Our field offices will be notified of this reconveyance and our records noted. Thank you for your patience in this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jimmie Buxton

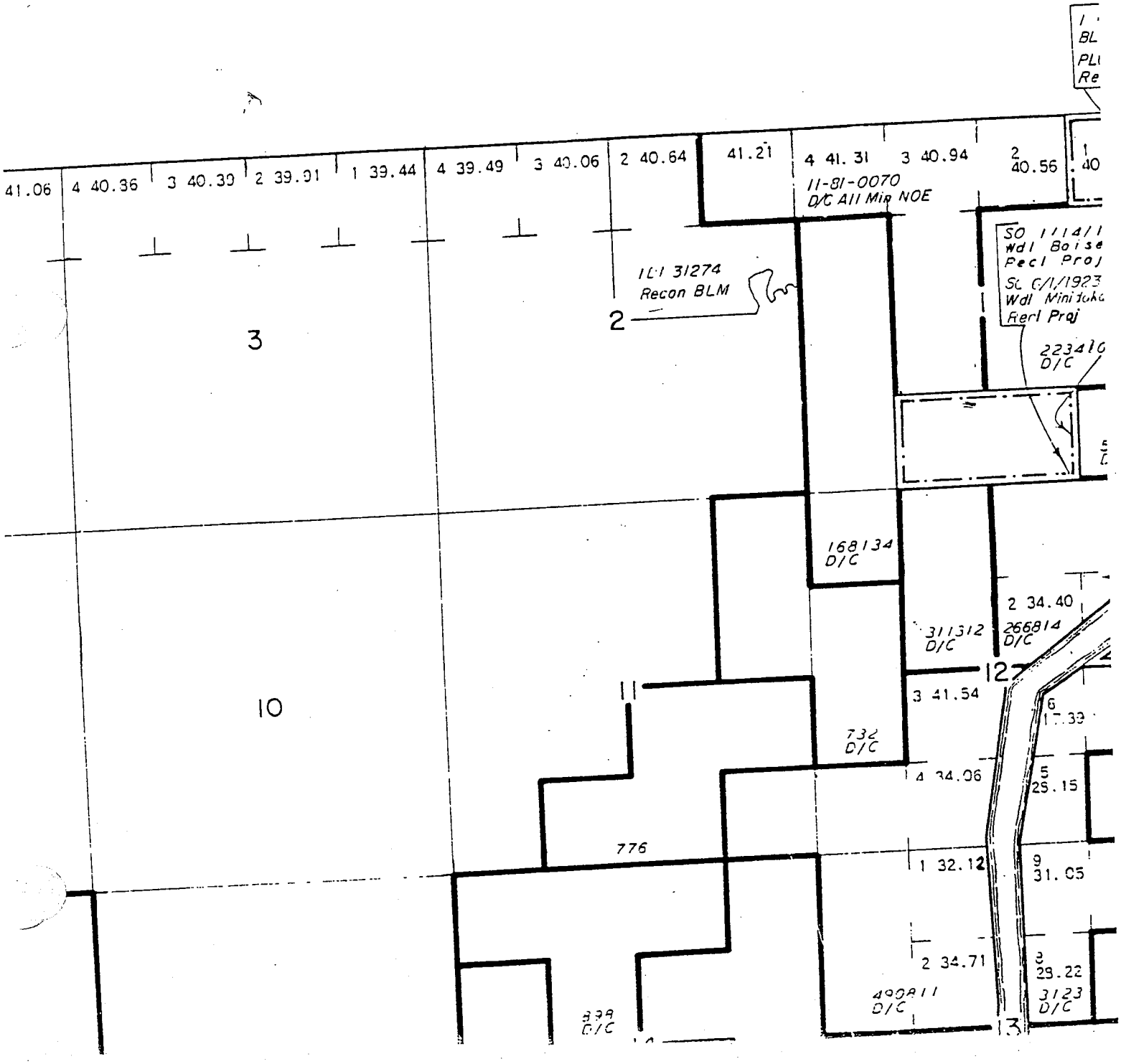
Jimmie A. Buxton
Branch Chief, Lands and Minerals

cc.
AM, Snake River RA
AM, Bennett Hills/ Monument RA
AM, Big Butte RA
FOSTER:id:September 10, 1996



Aberdeen
Agricultural Experiment Station
(U of Idaho)
Industrial Waste Pond
Sewage Disposal
Grain Elevator
Cem
LATERAL V-3
LATERAL V-2
LATERAL
LATERAL X
LATERAL Y
Siphon
Little Hole Draw
Little Hole
Well
Flowing Well
1700 SOUTH
1800 SOUTH
1900 SOUTH
2600 WEST
2700 WEST
CANAL
INDEF
34
35
36
1
12

RANGE 31 EAST OF THE BOISE MERIDIAN, IDA



LANDS

Objectives

Consider future needs for public purpose or recreation facilities which may be identified through local planning groups and other governmental agencies. Request compliance on R&PP patents which do not meet original terms of agreement or initiate measures to put land back into public ownership.

Rationale

BLM should assist counties and other groups in identifying public lands to fulfill their needs for public purposes. Bingham County has expressed a need for future sanitary landfills. Other counties will probably need lands for the same purpose as their communities increase in size.

A patent for a R&PP is in non-compliance if it is not used for the intended purpose for a 5-year period. The holders of these patents should be encouraged to meet the terms of the original agreement. If they do not, the lands should revert back to public ownership under the R&PP Act Reversionary Clause 43 CFR 2741.8.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L1.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Make land available for lease as a sanitary landfill for Bingham County and assist in locating suitable landfill sites. Complete by FY-1986.

Rationale:

Bingham County has two sanitary landfill sites presently located on public land. One site is adjacent to the McDonaldville road near Blackfoot, Idaho R&PP (I-2432) and the other site is located near Springfield R&PP (I-1395). Both sites are being used up rapidly. The county has identified a future need for sanitary landfill sites in their comprehansive land-use plan. Even though they have not identified any specific sites at this time, they will most likely need public lands for this purpose.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts with this recommendation have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 recommendation.

Support:

Site location survey.

Reasons:

Cost associated with acquisition of private lands for landfill sites by counties is excessive. Counties, therefore, look to the public lands for suitable sites. Landfill operations on public lnads operated under existing state and federal laws are a legitimate use of the land. Bingham County Commissioners expressed support of this recommendation.

Alternatives Considered:

None.

Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:
I-011288 (943)

TO : District Manager, Idaho Falls

Date: FEB 16 1982

FROM : Chief, Branch of L&M Operations

SUBJECT : Cooperative Agreement between Bureau of Land Management and Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Enclosed is a copy of the cooperative agreement into which we have entered with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

We made some minor changes to your draft, as recommended by the Field Solicitor. These changes are in the numbering format and replacement of the words "islands" and "omitted lands" with the actual legal descriptions.

Vincent Strobel

Enclosure

District Mgr.	Info.	Act.	Init.
Asst. D.M.			
Resource Mgmt.			
Operations			
Administration			
RECEIVED — Idaho Falls D.O.			
USDI FEB 19 1982 BLM			
Marte			
Planning			
Public Affairs			
Big Butte RA			
Mco Lodge RA			
Soda Springs RA			

DSC-1541-2
Mar. 1974

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Between

Department of the Interior	State of Idaho
Bureau of Land Management	Department of Fish and Game
Idaho State Office	600 South Walnut Street
550 West Fort Street	Boise, Idaho 83707
Boise, Idaho 83724	

FILE COPY

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

I. Purpose and Objectives

1. This Cooperative Agreement is made in lieu of a sale under the Recreation and Public purposes Act for Lots 8 and 9, Section 14, T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Boise Meridian, Idaho. The agreement meets the intent of Section 5 of Public Law 87-469 of May 31, 1962 (Omitted Lands Act) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

2. This agreement is between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G).

3. This agreement establishes land management guidelines to provide waterfowl habitat. Waterfowl are to receive primary consideration within the agreement area; however, multiple uses such as grazing and recreation will be permitted. Management of these lands under these guidelines will also enhance and protect other wildlife species.

II. Authority

1. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Sections 302 and 307 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579) authorizes BLM to enter into Cooperative Agreements with other agencies to manage, protect and develop public lands.

2. Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G)

Idaho State Code 36-103-36-104. This assigns the management responsibilities for all fish and wildlife in the State of Idaho to IDF&G and authorizes the Department to enter into Cooperative Agreements with federal agencies for the purpose of managing, protecting and propagating wildlife.

III. Definitions

1. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The Agency within the Department of Interior having management responsibility on the public lands covered by this agreement.

a) Authorized Officer

The Idaho State Director, with field management responsibilities being carried out by the District Manager of the Idaho Falls District, Idaho Falls.

2. Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G)

The State agency with management responsibility for all fish and wildlife resources in the State of Idaho.

a) Authorized Officer

The Director, who is authorized to sign and enter into agreements with the State and federal agencies. The Regional Supervisor of Region 5 is responsible for wildlife operations in the management area.

IV. Agreement Area

1. The cooperative agreement area is shown on the attached map.

2. This agreement involves only public land located within the Idaho Falls BLM District as follows:

T. 3 S., R. 34 E., B.M.

sec. 14, lots 8 and 9

Total: 58.99 acres

V. On Public Land Within the Agreement Area

1. The Bureau of Land Management will:

a) Retain the tract in Federal ownership. As a result of the land-use planning procedure, it has been determined that retention of this particular parcel will serve the public interest [Title 1, Sec. 102(1), Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976].

b) Administer grazing with recommendations from IDF&G to enhance waterfowl habitat and to reduce or eliminate identified livestock/wildlife conflicts.

c) Identify livestock trespasses with assistance of IDF&G. Livestock trespasses will be resolved by using appropriate procedures.

d) Develop stipulations for salable and leasable minerals with recommendations from IDF&G. The area will be protected from damage involving locatable minerals according to the "Surface Management of Public Lands under U.S. Mining Laws" (43 CFR 3809).

e) Continue to allow existing and new resource uses that are compatible with this agreement.

2. Idaho Department of Fish and Game will:

a) Provide for the protection and continued production of wildlife, especially waterfowl, by preserving and improving the habitat.

b) Make the agreement area available for public hunting and fishing in accordance with the current laws and regulations of the State of Idaho.

VI. It is Mutually Agreed by the BLM and IDF&G to:

1. Work together to minimize livestock/wildlife grazing conflicts.

2. Cooperate to provide for good habitat management on the agreement area.

3. Develop cooperative agreements for wildlife habitat improvement projects including goose nesting structures and vegetative manipulation.

4. Jointly establish studies to evaluate the effect of management and improvement projects.

5. Recognize this Cooperative Agreement does not relieve either agency from prior mitigation commitments and responsibilities or supersede agency management directive and policies.

VII. Project Funding

Each agency will try to secure funds for specifically identified projects through their annual work plan process. It is understood that all funding is subject to each agency's approved annual operating budget and projects will be completed accordingly.

VIII Termination

This agreement shall continue until it is modified or terminated. It may be modified as the need arises to meet conditions not recognized in this agreement. Any party may terminate the agreement by giving 90-day written notice to the other party.

Department of Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Date FEB 11 1982

State Director

550 W. Fort Street

Boise, ID 83724

State of Idaho

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Date JAN 28 1982

Director

600 South Walnut

Boise, Idaho 83707

Approved as to content and form:

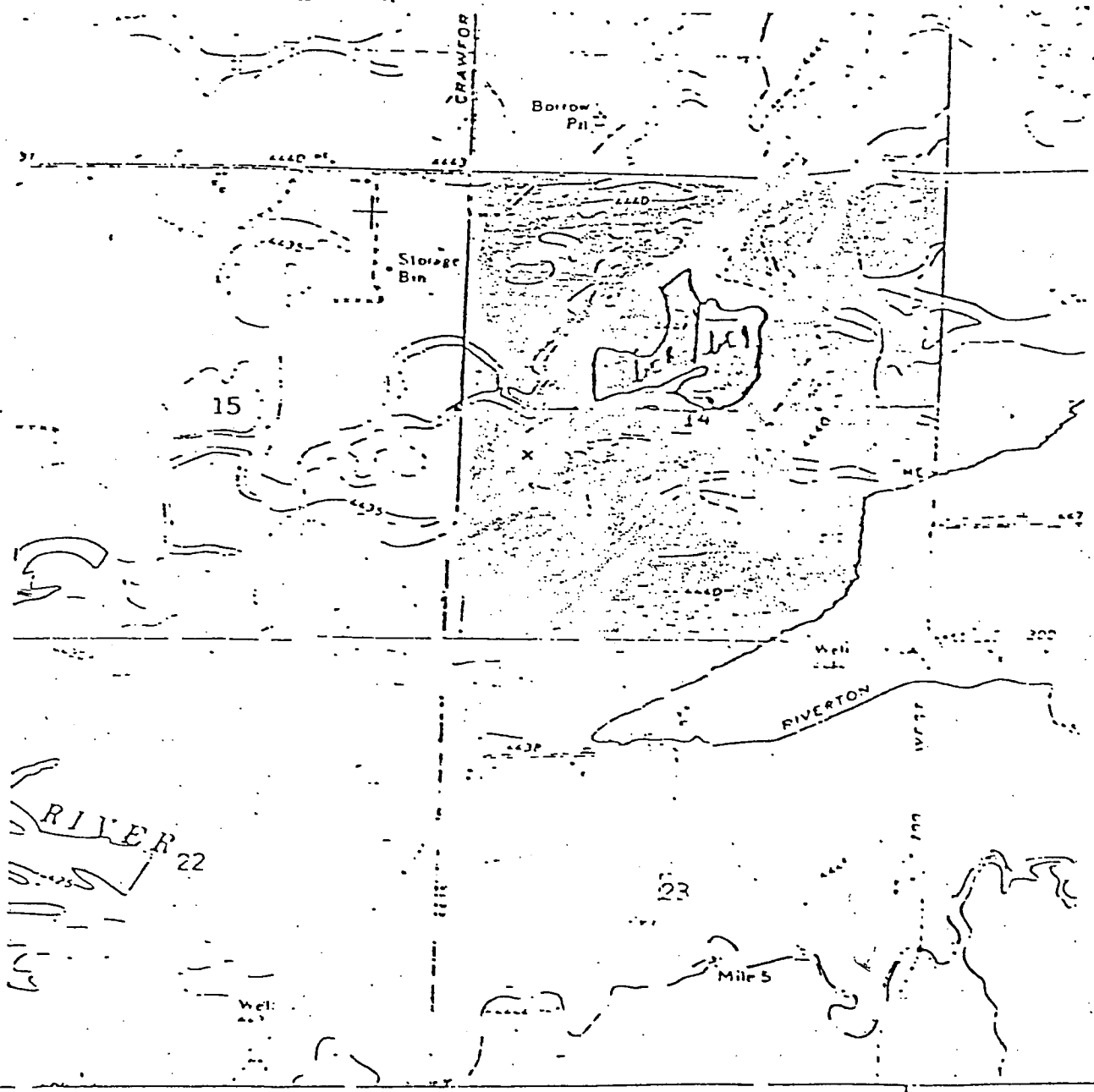
Date 1/25/82

Deputy Attorney General

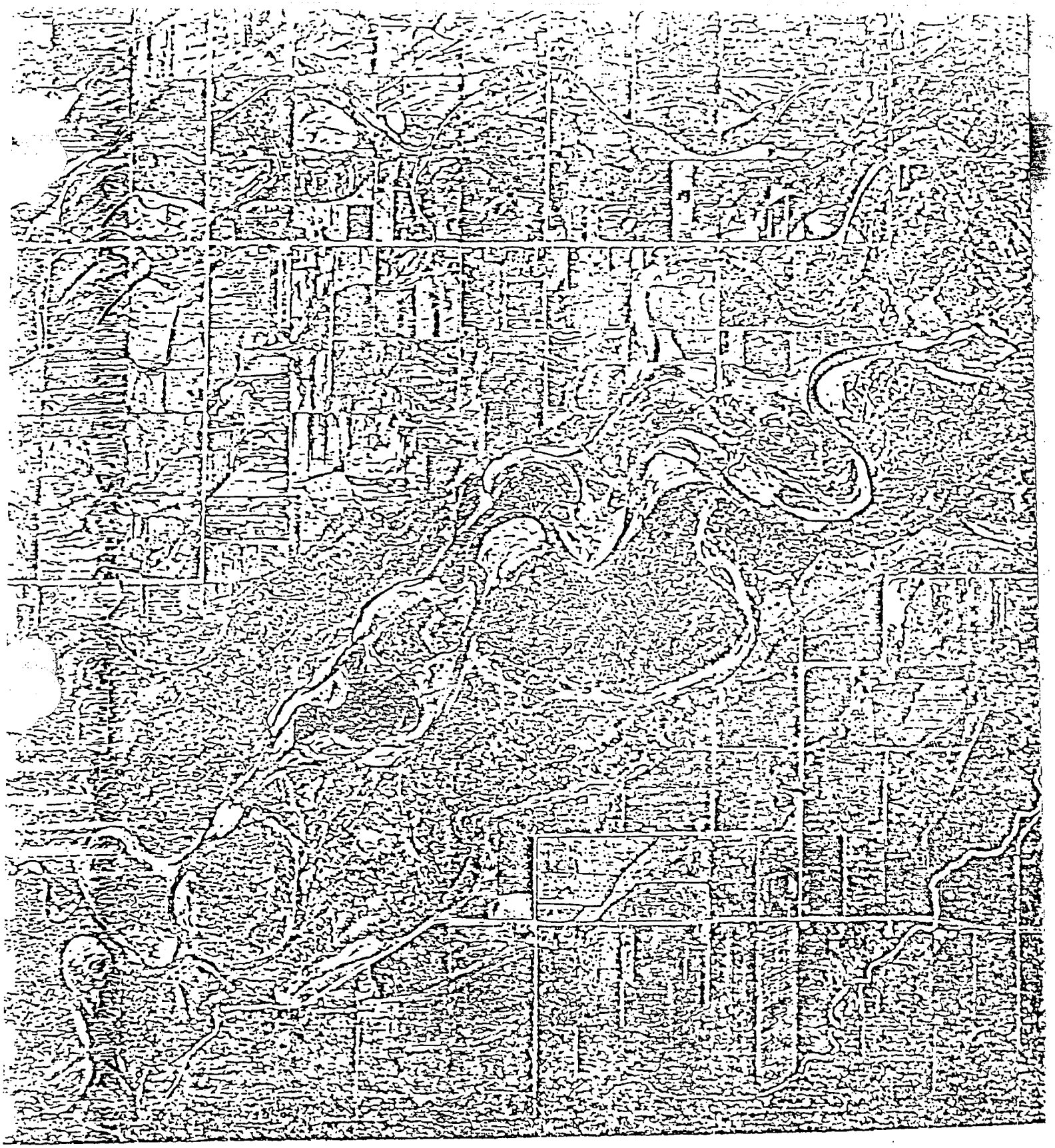
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game

SITE PLOT

Township 3 S., Range 34E, BM. Meridian



LAND OWNERSHIP KEY AND ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS		Scale: 1" = 2000 ft.
Public Land		OTHER DATA
Snake River		North
		Moreland, ID
		USGS 7½' Quad



Aerial Photo
Yellow (ISLAND)

North

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 L1.2

Recommendation:

Transfer management of the Snake River island located in T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 14, lots 8 and 9 (58.99 acres) to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Accomplish through a cooperative agreement.

Rationale:

An R&PP application has been filed for the tract by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Because it has been determined to retain the land in public ownership, a cooperative agreement will have to be worked out with IDF&G. The island would remain in public ownership. This action would also be in line with the Department of the Interiors "Good Neighbor" policy.

Support:

Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
Lands.

Done

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation: Completed 2-16-82

Modify - Stipulate in the cooperative agreement that livestock would continue to graze the island.

Reasons:

A cooperative agreement would be developed recognizing the high value of these lands for waterfowl habitat. A cooperative agreement could be developed which would meet management goals of Idaho Fish & Game for this tract.

Lands have been determined to be retained in public ownership.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2 Step 3

Objective:

Promote agricultural production and economic growth through lease, sale, exchange, and/or through the Desert Land Act where public lands are clearly valuable for long term agricultural use.

Rationale:

The economy of the planning area is significantly based on agricultural products. With growth projected in all of the Counties (except Butte) more agricultural lands will be needed to accomodate this growth. Since Butte County is agricultural in nature, more lands in agricultural production would provide a boost in the economy for that county.

Only lands with soils which will support agriculture are considered economical units.

An estimated 150-200 agricultural trespasses exist within the unit. This use should either be authorized or terminated.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)
Big Desert

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L2.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Approve desert land applications and dispose of agricultural trespass lands in areas where it can be shown that the lands are capable of long term crop production. Conditions which must be met include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Class I, II or III soils ~~(Bureau of Reclamation)~~ S.C.S.
- availability of water
- economic feasibility
- an absence of more important values of the lands for public uses or purposes

Applications involving lands already classified suitable for disposal under the Desert Land Act will be processed first. The remaining applications should be processed in chronoligical order (by case number) beginning in FY-1981.

Agricultural trespass lands not meeting conditions for long term crop production should be rehabilitated.

Rationale:

Even though a tract of land may have soils which would support agriculture, there may be restrictions on the land making it unsuitable. These restrictions could involve water availability (depth, cost of pumping, terrain, etc.), other land uses, environmental concerns and economic feasibility. For this reason field examinations are conducted prior to issuing a classification decision. After the field examination, depending on the findings, a decision is issued classifying the land as suitable or unsuitable for disposal under the Desert Land Act.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Wildlife has recommended retention of all isolated tracts as upland game habitat. Watershed has also recommended retention of all isolated tracts within floodplains. Bingham County supports turning lands over to private individuals even though it will increase the burden on County facilities.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Form 1860-8
(July 1987)

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-21039

WHEREAS

Rosemary Edna Ray, Bernadine A. Tabor, Danny S. Smith and Deryl David Smith

are entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 89), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 4 S., R. 33 E.,
sec. 1, lot 10.
sec. 12, lots 9,10,11,17,18,19,and 20.

Containing 141.94 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Rosemary Edna Ray, Bernadine A.Tabor, Danny S. Smith, and Deryl David Smith, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Rosemary Edna Ray, Bernadine A. Tabor, Danny S. Smith, and Deryl David Smith, and to their heirs and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. An easement over and across a 100-foot strip of land parallel to the mean high water line of the right/west bank of the Snake River for recreational use of the people of the United States generally, and for recreation facilities constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1962.

3. All the coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

SUBJECT TO those rights for power line purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors or assigns, by Right of Way No. IDI 19583, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 USC 1761) as to lots 9, 11, 18 and 19 of section 12, T. 4 S., R. 33 E.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY FIVE and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTIETH.

By _____
Deputy State Director, Operations Support Team

Patent Number 11-95-0031

Form 1860-9
(January 1988)

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-17766

Add To Planning Document

WHEREAS

Robert A. Johnson, M. Jean Johnson,
and Amil Johnson

are entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 89, for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 2 S., R. 35 E.,
sec. 33, lots 28 and 29.

Containing 4.41 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES, unto the above-named claimants, the land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimants, their successors and assigns forever;

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 391; 43 U.S.C. 945.

2. All coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil impregnated rock or sand from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of May 31, 1962.

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for highway purposes granted to the Idaho Transportation Department, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-012256, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 317).

2. Those rights for highway purposes granted to the Idaho Transportation Department, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-014750, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 317).

Patent Number 11-91-0012

Form 1860-10
(September 1985)

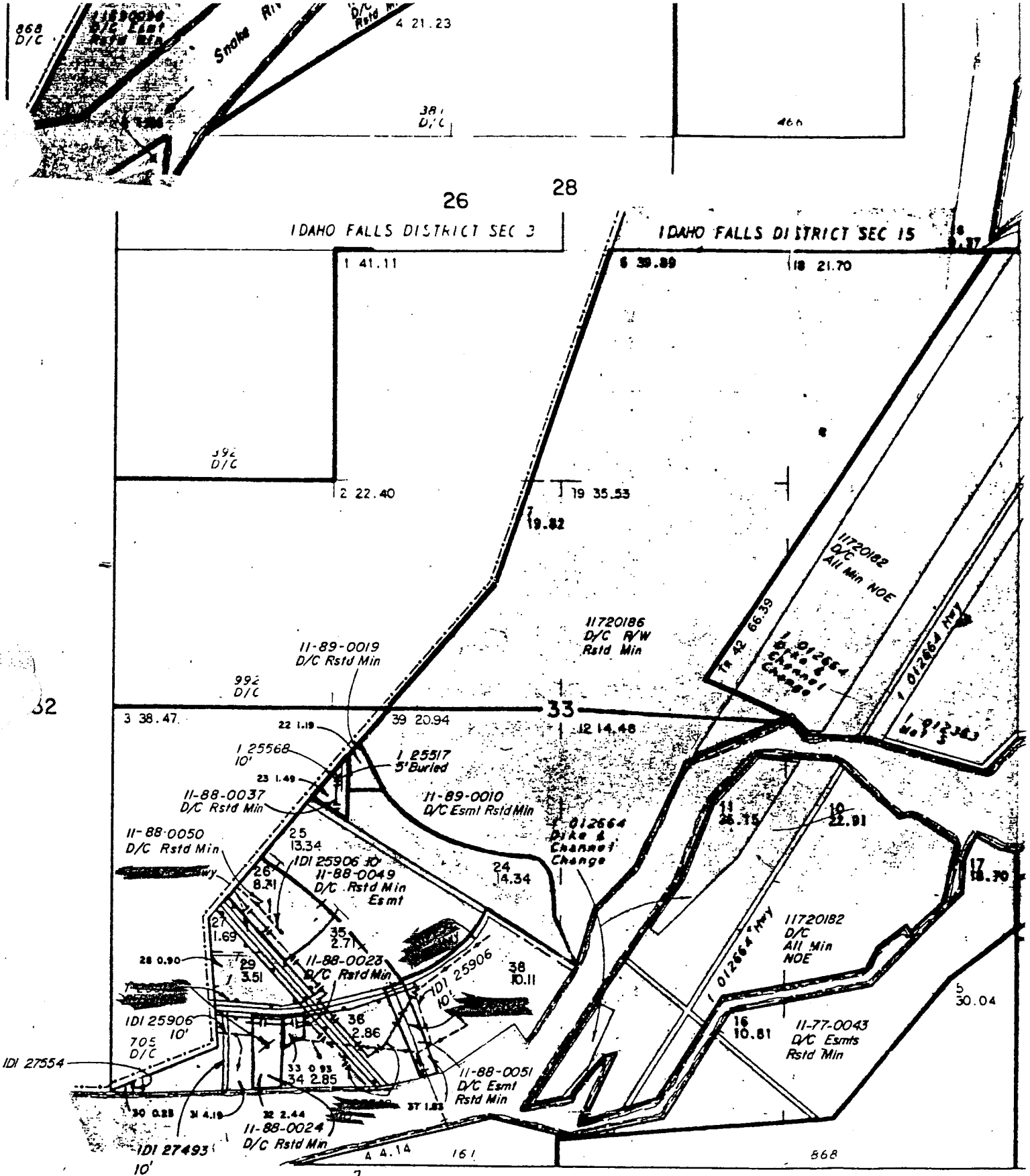
3. Those rights for telephone cable purposes granted to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25517, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

Patent Number 11-91-0012

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho
the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY
and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred
and FIFTEENTH

By John Davis
Deputy State Director for Operations



See telecon re:
IDI-306 and
IDI-25568
11-29-90 J.C.

Form 1860-9
(January 1988)

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-27177

Add To Planning Document

WHEREAS

The Watson Slough Ditch Company, Limited,
Watson Slough Irrigation Company, Limited,
and Wearyrick Ditch Company

are entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 89, for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 2 S., R. 35 E.,
sec. 33, lot 30.

Containing 0.25 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES, unto the above-named claimants, the land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimants, their successors and assigns forever;

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 391; 43 U.S.C. 945.

2. All coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil impregnated rock or sand from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of May 31, 1962.

3. An easement over and across a 30-foot strip parallel to the high water line of the right bank of the Snake River along the southerly side of the lot for recreational use of the people of the United States generally, and for recreation facilities constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with provisions of said Act.

Patent Number 11-91-0004

Form 1860-10
(September 1985)

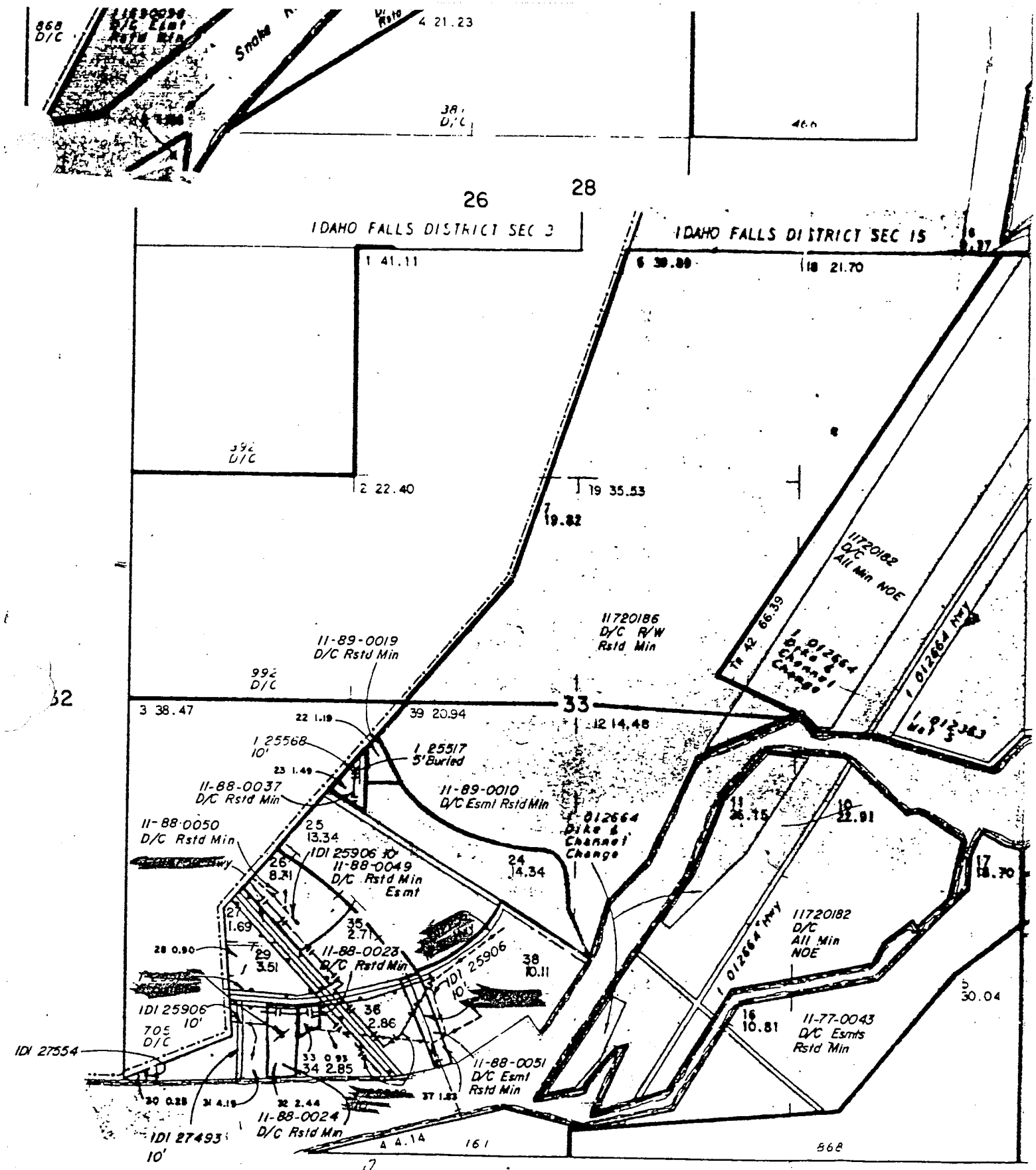
SUBJECT TO those rights for transmission line purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-27554, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho
the SECOND day of NOVEMBER in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY
and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred
and FIFTEENTH

By _____
Deputy State Director for Operations

Patent Number 11-91-0004



See telecon re:
IDI-306 and
IDI-25568
11-29-90 A.C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L2.1 Step 3

Support:

Archaeological clearance, T & E plant clearance.

Reasons:

These lands are intermingled with private lands which are in agricultural production. Management of the tracts is difficult because of the land pattern. Some of the lands may have potential for agricultural development. Some wildlife values have been identified on these tracts, but these do not appear to be significant values which should be retained in federal ownership for long term management. Disposal of the lands would simplify management of the adjacent public lands and reduce administration costs.

If tracts meet the criteria in MFP 1, agricultural development would be accomplished through the Desert Land Act. Applications filed would be acted on first, lands already classified for DLE second, and other lands examined and classified for DLE if suitable. If not suitable, the lands would be disposed of by state exchange, private exchange, or sale. DLE's would not be approved in BLM solid or best blocked areas. Disposal in these areas would not be considered in the national interest due to the administrative and resource management problems created on adjacent lands by disposal.

Alternatives Considered:

None.

Decision:

Transfer the public lands in disposal areas 1 and 2 out of public ownership. Priority for disposal is as follows:

Disposal Area #1	Disposal Area #2
State Exchange	Desert Land
Desert Land	State Exchange
Private Exchange	Private Exchange
Sale	Sale

These parcels will be transferred from federal ownership only if the disposal criteria in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and existing policy and regulations are fully met. Before disposal action is initiated for any of these tracts, a more intense field examination will be conducted and findings documented in a land report and environmental assessment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Klingenberg 4/80

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1860-9
(November 1984)
I-23542

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS

State of Idaho

is entitled to a Land Patent pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, Section 206, 90 Stat. 2756; (43 U.S.C. 1716), for the following-described lands:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 1 N., R. 32 E.,
sec. 25, all.

T. 1 N., R. 33 E.,
sec. 2, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼;
sec. 8, S½;
sec. 10, all;
sec. 11, W½;
sec. 12, S½;
sec. 13, N½;
sec. 21, SE¼;
sec. 23, SW¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼;
sec. 28, SE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼;
sec. 31, all;
sec. 35, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼.

T. 2 N., R. 33 E.,
sec. 21, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼;
sec. 23, E½;
sec. 24, all;
sec. 25, N½;
sec. 28, NW¼NW¼.

T. 1 N., R. 34 E.,
sec. 4, lots 4, 6, S½NW¼, SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½;
sec. 8, SW¼NE¼, E½SE¼;
sec. 9, NE¼, E½NW¼, S½;
sec. 10, S½NW¼NW¼, SW¼NW¼, W½SE¼NW¼, SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼, S½SE¼SE¼;
sec. 14, W½NW¼, W½SE¼NW¼, SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼;
sec. 15, all;
sec. 17, E½, SE¼NW¼, S½SW¼;
sec. 19, NE¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼;
sec. 20, N½NE¼, W½, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 21, W½, W½E½;
sec. 22, E½, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼;
sec. 23, W½NE¼, N½NW¼, W½SW¼, SW¼SE¼SE¼;
sec. 26, W½NE¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼, N½SE¼SW¼, W½NW¼SE¼, NW¼SW¼SE¼;

6388

Patent Number

sec 27, N½NE¼, W½, S½SE¼;
sec. 28, NE¼, NW¼NW¼, E½SE¼;
sec. 29, NE¼NW¼;
sec. 32, SW¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, W½SE¼;
sec. 33, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼;
sec. 34, N½, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 35, W½W½, SW¼NE¼SW¼.

T. 2 N., R. 34 E.,
sec. 7, S½SE¼;
sec. 18, lots 1, 4, NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼;
sec. 19, NE¼;
sec. 30, S½SE¼;
sec. 33, W½NW¼NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, W½SE¼SW¼.

Containing 13,873.66 acres

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES, unto the State of Idaho, the lands above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the State of Idaho, its successors or assigns forever;

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES a right-of-way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the United States pursuant to the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for powerline purposes granted to Utah Power and Light Co., its successors or assigns, by right-of-way No. I-0881, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911, (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961).

2. Those rights for powerline purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way No. I-6485, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911, (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961).

3. Those rights for powerline purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way No. I-3459, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911, (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961).

4. Those rights for powerline purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way No. I-25431, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, (90 Stat. 2776; 43 U.S.C. 1761).

5. A perpetual right-of-way over and across the following lands for public access and use by the people of the U.S. generally:

Form 1860-10
(September 1965)

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 2 N., R. 34 E.
sec. 18, S½SE¼;
sec. 19, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼;
sec. 30, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 33, NE¼SW¼.

T. 1 N., R. 34 E.
sec. 4, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 10, SE¼SE¼;
sec. 14, NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼;
sec. 23, W½, NE¼, SW¼SE¼SE¼;
sec. 26, W½NE¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, N½SE¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, NW¼SW¼SE¼.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho
the EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and EIGHTY-EIGHT and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and THIRTEENTH

By William W. Vail
State Director

Patent Number 11-89-0001

STATE OF IDAHO DEED

DEED No. 12381
Twin Buttes #1

For and in consideration of the exchange of certain lands and interests as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to wit:

		Acres	
Twp. 1N., Rg. 32E., B.M.			
Sec. 25:	All	640.00	
			640.00
Twp. 1N., Rg. 33E., B.M.			
Sec. 2:	SE4SW4, SW4SE4	80.00	
Sec. 8:	S2	320.00	
Sec. 10:	All	640.00	
Sec. 11:	W2	320.00	
Sec. 12:	S2	320.00	
Sec. 13:	N2	320.00	
Sec. 21:	SE4	160.00	
Sec. 23:	SW4NE4, NE4SW4, W2SE4	160.00	
Sec. 28:	SE4NE4, NE4SE4	80.00	
Sec. 31:	All	640.00	
Sec. 35:	SW4NW4, NW4SW4, E2SW4, W2SE4	240.00	
			3,280.00
Twp. 2N., Rg. 33E., B.M.			
Sec. 21:	NW4NW4, S2NW4, SW4	280.00	
Sec. 23:	E2	320.00	
Sec. 24:	All	640.00	
Sec. 25:	N2	320.00	
Sec. 28:	NW4NW4	40.00	
			1,600.00
Twp. 1N., Rg. 34E., B.M.			
Sec. 4:	Lots 4, 6, S2NW4, SW4, SW4NW4SE4, S2SE4	393.64	
Sec. 5:	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S2N2	330.28	
Sec. 8:	SW4NE4, E2SE4	120.00	
Sec. 9:	NE4, E2NW4, S2	560.00	
Sec. 10:	S2NW4NW4, SW4NW4, W2SE4NW4, SW4, SW4NW4SE4, SW4SE4, S2SE4SE4	310.00	
Sec. 14:	W2NW4, W2SE4NW4, SW4, SW4NW4SE4	270.00	
Sec. 15:	All	640.00	

Twp. 1N., Rg. 34E., B.M., Continued:		Acres	
Sec. 17:	E2, SE4NW4, S2SW4	440.00	
Sec. 19:	NE4, NE4SW4, N2SE4	280.00	
Sec. 20:	N2NE4, W2, NE4SE4, S2SE4	520.00	
Sec. 21:	W2, W2E2	480.00	
Sec. 22:	E2, NE4NW4, S2NW4, N2SW4, SE4SW4	560.00	
Sec. 23:	W2NE4, N2NW4, W2SW4, SW4SE4SE4	250.00	
Sec. 26:	W2NE4NE4, SW4SW4NE4, NW4NW4, SW4SW4, N2SE4SW4, W2NW4SE4, NW4SW4SE4	160.00	
Sec. 27:	N2NE4, W2, S2SE4	480.00	
Sec. 28:	NE4, NW4NW4, E2SE4	280.00	
Sec. 29:	NE4NW4	40.00	
Sec. 32:	SW4NE4, SW4NW4, SW4, W2SE4	320.00	
Sec. 33:	N2NE4, SW4NE4, E2NW4, N2SW4, SE4	440.00	
Sec. 34:	N2, N2SW4, SW4SW4, N2SE4, SE4SE4	560.00	
Sec. 35:	W2W2, SW4NE4SW4	170.00	
			7,603.92

Twp. 2N., Rg. 34E., B.M.			
Sec. 7:	S2SE4	80.00	
Sec. 18:	Lots 1, 4, NE4NW4, SE4SW4, S2SE4	229.74	
Sec. 19:	NE4	160.00	
Sec. 30:	S2SE4	80.00	
Sec. 33:	W2NW4NW4, SW4NW4, N2SW4, SW4SW4, W2SE4SW4	200.00	
			749.74
	TOTAL:		13,873.66

containing 13,873.66 acres, more or less, in Bingham and Bonneville Counties, State of Idaho as authorized by Section 8 of the Act of June 28, 1934, (48 Stat., 1272; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 315 g.) as amended and in accordance with Section 58-138, Idaho Code, the STATE OF IDAHO does bargain, sell, convey and confirm in fee unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns the following described real property, located in Bingham, Blaine, Butte, Clark, and Custer Counties, State of Idaho, to-wit:

Twp. 3N., Rg. 23E., B.M. (Butte Co.)		Acres	
Sec. 36:	All	640.00	640.00

	Acres	
Twp. 1N., Rg. 27E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 2N., Rg. 27E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		1,280.00
Twp. 3N., Rg. 27E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 1S., Rg. 27E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 2S., Rg. 27E., B.M., (Blaine Co.)		
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 1N., Rg. 28E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		1,280.00
Twp. 1S., Rg. 28E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 1N., Rg. 29E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 10N., Rg. 29E., B.M., (Clark Co.)		
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 1S., Rg. 29E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
Sec. 36: All	640.00	
		1,280.00
Twp. 9N., Rg. 30E., B.M., (Clark Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
		640.00
Twp. 2S., Rg. 31E., B.M., (Bingham Co.)		
Sec. 16: All	640.00	
		13,984.46

Twp. 2N., Rg. 24E., B.M., (Butte Co.)		Acres	
Sec. 16:	Lots 1, 3, 4, W2NE4, NW4, N2SW4, NW4SE4, EXCLUDING the land included in Mineral Patent No. 11-67-0061 described as follows: (Mineral Survey No. 3498) Commencing at Section corner common to Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17, Twp. 2N., Rg. 24E., B.M., thence S46°17'02"E, 571.87 feet to Point No. 1 of the Rosa Lode, said point being the REAL POINT OF BEGINNING; thence S5°31'19"E, 600.00 feet; thence N84°28'41"E, 1500.00 feet; thence N5°31'19"W, 600.00 feet; thence N84°28'41"E, 1,231.33 feet; thence N5°31'19"W, 600.00 feet; thence S84°28'41"W, 3,000.00 feet; thence S5°31'19"E, 600.00 feet; thence N84°28'41"E, 266.67 feet, returning to the real point of beginning, this description containing 61.98 acres, more or less. (NOTE: This excluded description includes portions of Sections 9 and 16, both).	424.46	
Twp. 5N., Rg. 24E., B.M., (Custer Co.)			
Sec. 16:	All	640.00	
			640.00
Twp. 6N., Rg. 24E., B.M., (Custer Co.)			
Sec. 16:	All	640.00	
			640.00
Twp. 4N., Rg. 25E., B.M., (Butte Co.)			
Sec. 16:	W2, SW4SE4	360.00	
			360.00
Twp. 5N., Rg. 25E., B.M., (Butte Co.)			
Sec. 36:	All	640.00	
			640.00
Twp. 6N., Rg. 25E., B.M., (Custer Co.)			
Sec. 16:	E2NE4, SW4NE4, SE4NW4, E2SW4, SE4	400.00	
			400.00
Twp. 3N., Rg. 26E., B.M., (Butte Co.)			
Sec. 36:	All	640.00	
			640.00

containing 13,984.46 acres, more or less.

The acquiring agency is the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises and parcels of land and granted real property unto the said United States of America and its assigns forever, subject only to the following:

All land listed above are subject to a prior reservation to the United States of America for rights-of-way over and across said lands for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the Unites States as directed and required by the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391: 43 U.S.C. Sec. 945).

The lands are still held by the State of Idaho and have never been conveyed out of state ownership.

This deed shall not convey the oil and gas rights that are leased under the following described State of Idaho Lease on the following described lands until said lease shall terminate or be relinquished:

LEASE #	EXPIRATION DATE	DESCRIPTION
O-1659	March 1, 1996	Sec. 36, Twp. 3N., Rg. 23E., B.M.

Upon termination or relinquishment of the above described oil and gas lease, all the rights and interests to the oil and gas deposits in the above described land shall automatically vest in the United States.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 568 granted on December 5, 1940 to State of Idaho, State Highway Department for an eighty (80.00) foot wide road across the W2NE4, NE4NW4, NW4SE4 and E2SE4 Section 16, Township 9 North, Range 30 East, B.M.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 2860 granted on September 8, 1965 to Utah Power and Light Co. for twenty (20.00) foot wide strip of land for an overhead powerline across the NW4NE4, S2NE4, NW4SE4, and E2SE4 of Section 16, Township 9 North, Range 30 East, B.M.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 4087 granted on January 16, 1970 to Lost River Electric Cooperative, Inc. for fifty (50.00) foot wide strip of land for an overhead electric distribution line across the NW4NE4, NE4NW4, S2NW4, and NW4SW4 of Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 24 East, B.M.

Subject to Amended State of Idaho Easement No. 4130 granted on July 21, 1980 to United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management for a one hundred (100.00) foot wide road across the NW4NE4, NE4NW4, and S2NW4 of Section 36, Township 10 North, Range 29 East, B.M.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 4391 granted on October 22, 1973 to Lost River Electric Cooperative, Inc. for a fifty (50.00) foot wide strip of land for an overhead electric service line across the NW4NW4, and S2NW4 of Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 24 East, B.M.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 4907 granted on August 22, 1980 to United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management for a fifty (50.00) foot wide road across the NE4NE4, S2NE, NE4SE4, and W2SE4 of Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 29 East, B.M.

Subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 5232 granted on April 5, 1985 to United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management for a fifty (50.00) foot wide road across the N2SW4 of Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 25 East, B.M.

This land is being acquired by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, CECIL D. ANDRUS, the Governor of the State of Idaho, have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Idaho and the Seal of the State Board of Land Commissioners to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of May, 1988.

Cecil D. Andrus
Governor of Idaho and President of the
State Board of Land Commissioners

COUNTERSIGNED:

Pete T. Cenarrusa
Secretary of State

Stanley F. Hamilton
Director, Department of Lands

STATE OF IDAHO)
(ss.
County of Ada)

On this 24th day of May, 1988, before me a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared CECIL D. ANDRUS, known to me to be the Governor of the State of Idaho, and PETE T. CENARRUSA, known to me to be the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, and STANLEY F. HAMILTON, known to me to be the Director of the Department of Lands of the State of Idaho, who executed said instrument and acknowledged to me that such State of Idaho executed the same.

John B. Brogan
JOHN B. BROGAN, Notary Public residing
at Idaho City, Idaho
My Bond Expires August 25, 1992.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-3 Step 3

Objective:

Improve communication site located on East Butte and provide for an additional site to accommodate more users.

Rationale:

The general appearance of the site on East Butte needs improving. Many of the buildings should be painted to blend with the environment. Vacant buildings need to be removed and new ones constructed which whould be more usable. Several piles of rubbish throughout the area need to be cleaned up. The entire area should be made more compatible with the environment.

The East Butte site is rapidly becoming congested. Even with planned improvements for better utilization of the site, a need exists for an additional site. Several users have expressed strong interest in developing Big Southern Butte for that purpose. This interest has been expressed in letters to Secretary of the Interior and in a meeting held at the District Office in October, 1977. At that meeting Mr. Clarence Reinhart (C. Reinhart and Son) and Mr. Richard Hafla (Teton Communications) were adamant in their position that if the government (BLM and IF&G) were allowed communication sites on Big Southern Butte, private enterprise should be allowed the same privilege. A study should be conducted as to the suitability of the site. Jump Off Peak (located on U.S. Forest Service land) should be considered as an alternative site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Establish a communication site on Big Southern Butte.

Support Needs:

Communication specialist, landscape architect, public affairs, engineering.

Rationale:

Several communication users have expressed a strong interest in developing Big Southern Butte as a communication site. As the Butte rises nearly 2,500 feet above the Snake River Plain, it would provide excellent radio coverage to many of the surrounding areas. Both BLM and Idaho Fish and Game have radio stations installed on the Butte at the present time.

A site plan should be developed for mitigating environmental impacts of the site for present and possible future uses. This plan should consider location of the structures, color and design of the buildings, power sources, and improvement of access road leading to the top of the Butte.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Recreation recommendation 1.2 D and H calls for removal of communication equipment from Big Southern Butte and for the designation of the Butte as an ACEC. VRM 2.3 recommends the removal of the fire lookout from the Butte.

Fire management has recommended to maintain the fire lookout.

Idaho Fish and Game has a repeater on the Butte and wants to maintain it there. There has also been considerable interest stated in developing the Butte as a communication site by communication interests in the area.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Allow Idaho Fish and Game to continue use of Big Southern Butte as a radio site.

Allow additional communication site development if need is demonstrated and existing available sites will not provide area coverage desired, (East Butte, Jump Off Peak).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L3.1A Step 3

The following constraints will be applied to minimize environmental and aesthetic impacts, if it is determined to allow development:

1. Constriction of one low profile, camouflage building to house all users.

2. No powerlines nor solar panels allowed.

3. Power source will be by generator or underground electrical power.

Need the following:

1. Landscape Architect communication site plan.

2. Power Density study for Jump Off Peak.

3. Opinion from solicitor on one building only.

Decision: Jump off completed June, 1983

Reject the modified multiple use decision.

The decision is not to open Big Southern Butte for commercial operations.

The primary reason not to develop Big Butte is that superior communications site already exists at Jump Off Peak. The peak has several advantages over Big Butte:

- It is already wired for single-phase commercial power
- It is 1,378 feet higher than Big Butte
- It has a communications building with room for other facilities and surveyed, vacant lots are nearby which rent for reasonable fees.
- Winter access is safer than Big Butte
- Power density studies show that Jump Off Peak provides comparable radio coverage of southeastern Idaho.

During August and September 1981, the BLM radio repeater was moved to Jump Off Peak. Radio coverage proved superior to Big Butte. In addition the District Advisory Council recommended, after a July field tour of Big Butte, that BLM not allow commercial development of the Butte. This position was recommended for review after 15 years or within the normal land use planning sequence.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (7/81) D. Watson

(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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L3.1A Step 3

(continued)

The existing fire lookout and radio facilities for BLM and Idaho Fish and Game will be maintained on Big Butte. Clean up work will be completed to make the site as compatible as possible with the environment.

Big Desert (7/81) D. Watson

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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-4 Step 3

Objective:

Initiate action to "clear up" proposed withdrawals within the Planning Unit.

Recommendation:

Currently there are proposed withdrawals that need to be taken care of either by completion or elimination.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Reject the proposed withdrawal applications located Southwest of Idaho Falls on the Omitted Lands adjacent to the Snake River (U. S. Fish and Wildlife, I-010203 and I-021996). Refer to URA Step 3 Lands Overlay. This should be completed in FY-1982.

Rationale:

These proposed withdrawals were filed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for purposes of preserving wildlife habitat. With the final determination of these omitted lands having been completed (recommending retention of the tracts) and the passage of FLPMA, this purpose will be fulfilled without the withdrawal. Thus, the need for a withdrawal no longer exists.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts have been identified from other resources. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have said they would not want to relinquish the withdrawal application until they have had a chance to review the BLM's management plan for the area.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 recommendation. Retain these lands in public ownership for multiple use management.

Support:

Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Reasons:

These lands have been identified for retention in public ownership under an omitted lands determination of October 27, 1968. Wildlife habitat has been identified as the highest value of these lands.

Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation:

Relinquish [illegible] 1983.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)*
Big Desert
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

Revoke all classifications on public lands made under C&MU Act of 1964

Rationale:

One of the main purposes of the C&MU Act was to provide some protection to the retention of the public lands in public ownership. This purpose is now covered under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) which also makes the disposal of public lands discretionary if it is in the national interest. This action would help clean the lands records of one additional land classification.

Support:

None

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 Recommendation.

Reasons:

Considering the passage of FLPMA and the decisions contained throughout the Big Desert MFP, the classifications made under provisions of the C&MU Act serve no real purpose in designati~~ons~~ng which lands are to be retained in federal ownership. All of the lands in the unit will be retained in federal ownership and managed for multiple use except the lands identified as dispos~~ed~~ed areas.

The segregative effects of that classification do have a direct bearing on the lands activity workload. Revocation or cancellation of the C&MU classification would result in a~~ll~~n increase in Desert Land Act applications. A backlog of desert land applications already exists and outlooks for funding realty actions are dim. Taking an action that would increase workload with no corresponding increase in the quality of management in the unit would not be in the public interest.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)*
Big Desert
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1L-4.2A Step 3

Continued -

Decisions:

Revoke the C&MU classifications and all segregative effects. This classification will be revoked only after an activity plan has been developed for disposal area #2 and #3.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L 4.3 Step 3 L 4.3

Recommendation:

Revoke all administrative withdrawals in the unit that no longer serve the purpose for which they were withdrawn or where other authority (such as FLPMA) negates need for the withdrawal. (See L 4.2 for C&MU classification.)

Withdrawals to be reviewed are:

Stock driveways
INEL
China Cup Butte

Rationale:

FLPMA Sec. 202 calls for periodic withdrawal review.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflict identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation. Where administrative withdrawals are revoked, the public lands shall be retained and managed as specified in the Big Desert MFP.

China Cup [illegible] } Revoked and [illegible]

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-5 Step 3

Objective:

Improve management of public lands by improving land status pattern through State and private exchanges.

Rationale:

Exchange proposals and applications should be evaluated and decisions made on their allowance or rejection.

A large area lying west of Hell's Half Acre lava flow is predominantly State land with several isolated parcels and fingers of public land throughout. These isolated public lands should be offered to the State in exchange for isolated State lands which are within the contiguous to the Wapi and Craters of the Moon lava flows. This exchange would help BLM maintain the integrity of the Great Rift Wilderness proposal. In turn, the state would ba able to block up more lands for their management programs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4310-GG
6-00156

ID-943-06-4212-12; ID-21395

ORDER PROVIDING FOR OPENING OF PUBLIC LANDS

In an exchange of lands made under the provisions of Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716, the following lands have been reconveyed to the United States.

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 5 S., R. 27 E.,
sec. 36, all.

7 Desert NFP

T. 6 S., R. 27 E.,
sec. 16, all;
sec. 36, all.

T. 7 S., R. 27 E.,
sec. 16, N½, N½SW¼, E½SE¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SE¼;
sec. 36, all.

T. 8 S., R. 27 E.,
sec. 16, all.

T. 6 S., R. 28 E.,
sec. 16, all;
sec. 25, SE¼SW¼, W½NW¼SW¼SE¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼;
sec. 36, W½NE¼NW¼NE¼, W½NW¼NE¼, W½SW¼NE¼, NW¼, N½NE¼SW¼, N½S½NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼NE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼NE¼SW¼, W½SW¼, NE¼NW¼SE¼SW¼, W½W½SE¼SW¼, NW¼NW¼SE¼.

T. 7 S., R. 28 E.,
sec. 16, all.

T. 8 S., R. 28 E.,
sec. 16, all.

The area described contains 6,140.00 acres in Blaine and Power Counties.

Upon acceptance of title to such lands, they become part of the public lands.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference Step 1 L-7.1 Step 3 L-5.1

Recommendation:

Resolve exchange problem existing an Application I-8267 involving Wulf A. Lebrecht of Sterling, Idaho by allowing or rejecting the exchange application by FY-1982.

Rationale:

Mr. Lebrecht is extremely interested in completing the exchange. However, the offered lands and selected lands are not of equal value (even with the 25% allowance described in FLPMA). He has been informed that he will have to come up with more acres of offered land before the exchange can be evaluated.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Wildlife recommended the retention of all isolated tracts for upland game habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 recommendations.

Initiate appraisal to determine values of offered and selected lands. Lebrecht has volunteered to pay appraisal costs.

Alternatives Considered:

Do not resolve exchange.

Multiple Use Decision:

Approve the exchange provided land values are approximately equal.

Reason:

Mr. Lebrecht was instructed by BLM personnel in the past to purchase land to exchange for the tract he wanted. He did this. This exchange should be approved in the interest of being a good neighbor. No other resource values will be compromised by this action.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-6 Step 3

Objective:

Dispose of the isolated tracts within the planning unit which are difficult for BLM to manage effectively.

Rationale:

Many isolated public lands throughout the area create management problems. Some of these lands are grazed and are in areas which are predominantly State lands. The State has a flexible, non-rigid grazing program compared with the BLM Grazing program which has definite rules and regulations. Thus, the two programs are non-compatible when a user is involved with both agencies.

Access can present a problem in managing isolated tracts. Consequently, many isolated tracts have been farmed in trespass because BLM is unable to monitor the use of these lands.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6-2 Step 3 F

Recommendation - L-6-2

It is recommended that the Big Desert MFP be amended by adding the following decision:

> The parcels of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management listed on Attachment #1 and shown on MFP Overlay L6.1 have been examined and are considered to be eligible for transfer from federal ownership and management. These parcels will be transferred from federal ownership only if the disposal criteria in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and existing policy and regulations are fully met. Before disposal action is initiated for any of these parcels, a more intense field examination will be conducted and findings documented in a land report and environmental assessment. This decision number L6.2 does not replace any of the lands decisions in the existing MFP - it is in addition to them.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation identifies 3,300.94 acres of public land as suitable for consideration for disposal out of federal ownership. Disposal would be by the most appropriate method including sales, private exchanges, state exchanges recreation and public purposes, or others.

The proposal does not conflict with existing MFP decisions.

Impacts of the proposed action are as follows:

1. Federal government will lose surface control of the lands. This will result in an eventual cancellation of grazing leases on the lands disposed of. The lease cancellation will mean a small loss in grazing money that is distributed to the counties and to the Bureau's range improvements fund. Not all parcels are within grazing allotments.

2. The public may be precluded from using the parcels by the new owners. However, public access is not currently available at the present time on many of the parcels.

3. Those parcels that are sold would increase the private tax base for the state and counties.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Klingenberg 5/84

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

4. The proposed action would block-up/consolidate the private sector land base, State land base where State exchange are involved and would result in more efficient management of the public lands.

5. The general fund and Bureau of Reclamation would receive additional revenues as a result of sales.

6. The proposed action would reduce the BLM workload through less grazing leases to administer, property/survey boundary problems, access problems, and unauthorized uses that occur such as garbage dumping, agricultural and grazing.

7. It is felt surface use would remain basically the same since most of the lands adoptable to farming are already being farmed. Grazing and wildlife uses would continue to be the principal surface uses.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept recommendation.

Support needs

Realty Specialist

Reasons

This action will allow for better management and administration of the state and private land base and the remaining federal land base.

Decisions

Accept Step 2 Multiple Use Recommendation. The environmental assessment has been analyzed and a finding of no significant impact has resulted. It is concluded that this action would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Preparation of an environmental impact statement pursuant to Section 102(2)(c). of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required in order to proceed with the action.

Recommended by:

Brent D Jensen 5-10-84
Area Manager Date

Odell A Franklin 5/14/84
District Manager Date

Approved by:

Stuart A Whitlock
State Director

Decision Rationale

The current Big Desert MFP contains two decisions to dispose of some isolated parcels of public land from federal ownership. Decision L2.1 includes those isolated parcels where desert land applications have been made. If after examination, these parcels are found unsuitable under the Desert Land Act, the decision is to dispose of them through State Exchange, private exchange or sale if they meet the criteria in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Decision L6.1 is for disposal of isolated parcels which are widely scattered, difficult to manage and are not needed in support of specific federal programs. Decision L6.1 does not specifically list each parcel.

This amended decision L6.2, lists the parcels individually which were addressed in L6.1 and includes parcels nominated through public participation and consultation and that meet the criteria of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Disposal would be by sale or exchange under the provisions of FLPMA.

Public participation and consultation with local, state and other federal agencies have not identified any land use conflicts involving these isolated parcels listed on Attachment #1. Open houses were held in Blackfoot, American Falls, Arco and Idaho Falls, Idaho to allow the public to comment or make suggestions concerning isolated parcels that could be disposed of under the Asset Management initiative. Consultation with several state and federal agencies (BIA, FS, SCS, ASCS, USF&W AND IDF&G) did not reveal specific needs for these parcels to remain in federal ownership to support programs such as critical wildlife range, endangered threatened species, or other specific needs. The Idaho Falls District Advisory Council and Grazing Advisory Board were consulted and both groups had no adverse comments regarding disposal of the parcels from federal ownership.

Land use is not expected to change in the foreseeable future as a result of these parcels passing out of federal ownership and management. The parcels which are presently grazed are range-like in nature and not likely to be cultivated. Some parcels with potential for agricultural production have already been cultivated under unauthorized use. Some of these uses have been settled and those that remain would have to be settled prior to the disposal of the land involved.

No controversy or objections have been raised concerning disposal of the parcels listed on Attachment #1. The conclusions summarized in this document have been reached through normal Bureau procedures including environmental assessment and active public participation and consultation. The MFP amendment is not inconsistent with officially adopted plans or policies of State or local government.

Environmental Assessment ID-030-4-5

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need

The Big Desert MFP was completed October 15, 1981. The MFP contained two decisions (L2.1 and L6.1) which recommended disposal of isolated parcels from federal ownership.

Decision L2.1 addressed two areas (Disposal Area #1 and #2) on Overlay L2.1 where there were numerous desert land filings. The decision is to dispose of these parcels through Desert Land Entry, State exchange, private exchange or sale only if the criteria in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and existing policy and regulations are fully met.

Decision L6.1 was to dispose of isolated parcels that were difficult to manage and had potential for disposal. The decision, however did not specifically list these parcels. This environmental assessment (EA) is needed in order to evaluate the probable environmental impacts resulting from the proposed action and alternatives, and to determine if an EIS is needed.

B. Location

The Big Desert MFP includes public lands in Bingham, Bonneville, Blaine, Butte and Power Counties within the Big Butte Resource Area.

The parcels included in the proposed action and alternatives described below are scattered throughout the Big Desert Planning Unit. None are located in Bonneville County. The parcels are scattered from the central portion of the Big Butte Resource Area to the southern portion near the Resource Area's boundary. The parcels are shown on the map (Attachment #2), 151.99 acres are located in Butte County, 1,293.60 acres in Bingham County 80.00 acres in Blaine County and 1,775.35 acres in Power County. These parcels can also be identified using the Big Desert Unit Resource Analysis base maps and overlay L6.1 located in the Big Butte Resource Area of the Idaho Falls District.

C. Planning Process

The Big Desert MFP was completed under the procedures outlined in BLM Manual 1608. This MFP Amendment uses an interdisciplinary approach and full public participation. Features of the Resource Management Planning process have been used as specified for MFP Amendments in 43 CFR 1610.5-5. The planning process used for this MFP Amendment is also consistent with IM-80-401, 81-408 and ID-82-246.

These areas have been evaluated for potential conflicts and uses based on available information. Where conflicts were present, parcels were dropped from consideration for disposal.
Upon concurrence by the State Director of this MFP Amendment, a public notice summarizing this amendment and probable environmental impacts will be published in local newspapers. If no protests are filed, the decision will be made a part of the Big Desert MFP, clearly identified or an amendment, and implementation will follow.

D. Conformance

All five Counties in the planning unit have prepared land use plans and are in the process of implementing the recommendations outlined in their plans. We have reviewed the objectives and goals which pertain to public lands. The MFP Amendment is not inconsistent with these plans or the policies of other local State or federal entities. The Commissioners as well as the Planning and Zoning Commissions were consulted and asked to comment concerning the proposed disposals. No adverse comments were received.

II. Planning Issues and Criteria

A. Issues

The main issues identified during the public involvement period of the Big Butte MFP were as follows:

1. Importance of public lands to livestock industry.

2. Public access to public lands.

3. Land disposal criteria. Public input varies from identifying lands for disposal, mainly through sales, desert land entry and exchange to retention of certain parcels for wildlife habitat and recreation purposes.

B. Criteria

In screening lands for land tenure adjustment purposes, the following criteria was applied to specifically preclude certain lands from disposal consideration:

1. Public lands having value for mineral and energy production, except as provided for under Section 209 of FLPMA and the 1872 mining laws.

2. Public lands providing habitat essential to the continued survival of threatened or endangered species.

3. Congressional designations or areas being considered for Congressional designation, such as:

   a. National Register Sites or sites that have been formally proposed for inclusion on the National Register (and sites

that may be eligible for the National Register, except that they may be transferred to another agency for management as National Register Sites);

b. Wilderness Study Areas and designated wilderness;

c. National or Historic Trails Systems.

4. Large well-blocked areas of public land.

5. Aministration designations and agreements (except that such designation and agreements may be reconsidered during the planning process) such as:

a. Natural Areas;

b. Developed Recreation Sites;

c. Administration Sites;

d Stock Driveways;

e. Environmental Education Areas;

6. Cooperative wildlife habitat management areas under the Sikes Act Cooperative Agreement will generally be retained.

III. Alternatives, Including Proposed Action

A. Alternative A - Proposed Action

This alternative recommends amending the Big Desert MFP to dispose of 3,300.94 acres of public land in the Big Butte Resource Area. These parcels are listed in Attachment #1 and shown on the Map on Attachment #2. There are 151.99 acres in Butte County, 1,293.60 acres in Bingham County, 80.00 acres in Blaine County and 1,775.35 acres in Power County.

The parcels would be transferred from federal ownership only if the disposal criteria in FLPMA and existing policy and regulations are fully met. Before any disposal action is initiated, a more intensive field examination would be conducted and the findings documented in a land report and environmental assessment.

B. No Action Alternative

Do not amend MFP

C. Other Alternatives Considered

Dispose of a lesser number of acres.

This alternative has been analyzed and is not considered a valid alternative at this time. Therefore, this will not be discussed further in the EA.

All parcels identified meet the requirements under FLPMA i.e., uneconomical and unfeasible to manage. Consideration of a lesser acreage is not needed as each parcel will be evaluated in-depth prior to the proposed disposal.

IV. Affected Environment

The Big Desert Planning Unit contains 925,117 acres of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Bingham, Bonneville, Blaine, Power and Butte counties. The following table shows planning unit acreage by ownership and management responsibility.

Land Ownership in the Big Desert Unit

Land Ownership	Acres
Public lands	925,117
BLM stock driveway withdrawal	1,586
National Park Service	45,316
Department of Energy withdrawal	213,850
State	84,800
Private	521,318
TOTAL	1,791,987

The Department of Energy acreage represents land within the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), a withdrawal for nuclear research and development.

Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, Aberdeen and Arco are the major population centers in the area. The rest of the area is more rural with a less concentrated population.

The public lands lie mainly in one large block interspersed with some State and private lands. There are also small, isolated tracts along the area's east side and about 3,000 acres of public land along the Snake River. The Big Desert public lands are primarily used for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, watershed and recreation.

The INEL is the major source of area income and employment, followed by agriculture and livestock production.

The Big Desert area has seven major vegetation types: big sagebrush, threetip sagebrush, black sagebrush, unproductive, crested wheatgrass seedings and riparian lands. Yearly precipitation ranges from 8.6 inches at the Aberdeen Experiment Station in the southeast to 16 inches at Craters of the Moon National Monument in the northwest. Elevation varies from 4,350 feet near American Falls to 7,560 feet atop Big Southern Butte.

V. Other Data or Analysis Required for the Amendment

None

VI. Environmental Consequences

A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

1. The Federal government will lose surface control of the lands. This will result in an eventual cancellation of grazing leases on the lands disposed of. The lease cancellation will mean a small loss in grazing money that is distributed to the counties and to the Bureau's range improvements fund. Not all parcels are within grazing allotments.

2. The public may be precluded from using the parcels by the new owners. However, public access is not currently available at the present time on many of the tracts.

3. Those parcels that are sold would increase the private tax base for the state and counties.

4. The proposed action would block-up/consolidate the private sector land base, State land base where State exchanges are involved and would result in more efficient management of public lands.

5. The general fund and Bureau of Reclamation would receive additional revenues as a result of sales.

6. The proposed action would reduce the BLM workload through less grazing leases to administer, property/survey boundary problems, access problems, and unauthorized uses that occur such as garbage dumping, agricultural and grazing.

7. It is felt surface use would remain basically the same since most of the lands adaptable to farming are already being farmed. Grazing and wildlife uses would continue to be the principal surface uses.

B. Alternative B - No Action

If the course of no action is adopted, present land uses of the amendment lands would not change. These public lands would not be available, however, for consideration for disposal.

VII. Coordination, Consistency and Public Participation

A. Consultation and Coordination

Briefings were given to the Butte, Bingham, Power and Bonneville County Commissioners, as well as the Planning and Zoning Commissions for these Counties. Blaine County Commissioners were mailed a packet containing a list of the proposed disposals under FLPMA sales and maps showing where they were located. They were asked to comment on the proposals.

Two interagency briefings were held in March 1983 - one in Idaho Falls and one in Pocatello. There were representatives present from the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands and the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service.

The Idaho Falls District Advisory Council and Grazing Advisory Board were consulted and both groups had no adverse comments regarding disposal from federal ownership.

A briefing was also given to representatives from the Shoshone - Bannock Tribal Council, Fort Hall in March 1983. Some letters and comments have been received from other agencies and individuals. These letters, for the most part, ask for additional information or clarification of certain issues.

B. Public Participation

The public had an opportunity to review the proposed disposals at "open houses" held in Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, American Falls and Arco in March 1983. Nomination were accepted at that time for other lands not identified in the proposal. The public was notified through the news media prior to the meetings.

Packets containing lists of proposed sales and maps were mailed to grazing permittees, adjoining land owners, County Commissioners, other State and federal agencies and special interest groups prior to the open houses.

VIII. List of Preparers

Name	Title
Donald Watson	Chief Planning and Environmental Coordination
Brent Jensen	Area Manager, Big Butte Resource Area
Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist, Big Butte Resource Area

Staff Consultation	Title
Robert S. McCarty	Wildlife Biologist, Big Butte Resource Area
Tommy Gooch	Natural Resource Spec., Big Butte Resource Area
Richard Maggio	Range Conservationist, Big Butte Resource Area

IX. Appendices

1. Attachment #1 - Legal description or proposed disposal lands

2. Attachment #2 - Map showing location of proposed disposal lands.

Attachment 1

Butte County 151.99	
T. 1 N., R. 26 E., B.M.	
Sec. 1, NE¼SW¼, Lot 3	71.99 acres
T. 1. N., R. 29 E.	
Sec. 9, SE¼NW¼	40.00 acres
T. 3 N., R. 26 E., B.M.	
Sec. 29, SW¼NE¼	40.00 acres
Bingham County 1,293.60	
T. 1 N., R. 31 E., B.M.	
Sec. 2, Lots 3 & 4	46.36 acres
Sec. 3, Lots 1 & 4	45.50 acres
Sec. 4, Lots 1,2,3,4, W½SW¼	170.80 acres
Sec. 5, Lots 1,2,3,4, W½SE¼	171.80 acres
Sec. 6, Lots 1 & 2	46.85 acres
T. 1 N., R. 32 E., B.M.	
Sec. 27, SW¼SE¼	~~40.00 acres~~ Sold
T. 2 S., R. 32 E., B.M.	
Sec. 25, NW¼NW¼	40.00 acres
T. 4 S., R. 30 E., B.M.	
Sec. 26, SE¼NW¼	40.00 acres
Sec. 27, NE¼NE¼	40.00 acres
T. 4 S., R. 31 E., B.M.	
Sec. 11, E½NW¼	~~80.00 acres~~ Sold
Sec. 27, NW¼NW¼	40.00 acres offered – appealed by F.G.
Sec. 28, SE¼SW¼	40.00 acres
Sec. 33, NE¼NW¼	40.00 acres
T. 4 S., R. 32 E.,	
Sec. 1, Lots 1 & 2	80.05 acres Retain in Fed ownership
T. 4 S., R. 33 E., B.M.	
Sec. 28, NE¼NE¼	~~40.00 acres~~ Sold.
T. 5 S., R. 30 E., B.M.	
Sec. 11, W½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼	280.00 acres
T. 6 S., R. 30 E., B.M.	
Sec. 6, Lot 1	~~52.24 acres~~ Sold

Blaine County 80.00

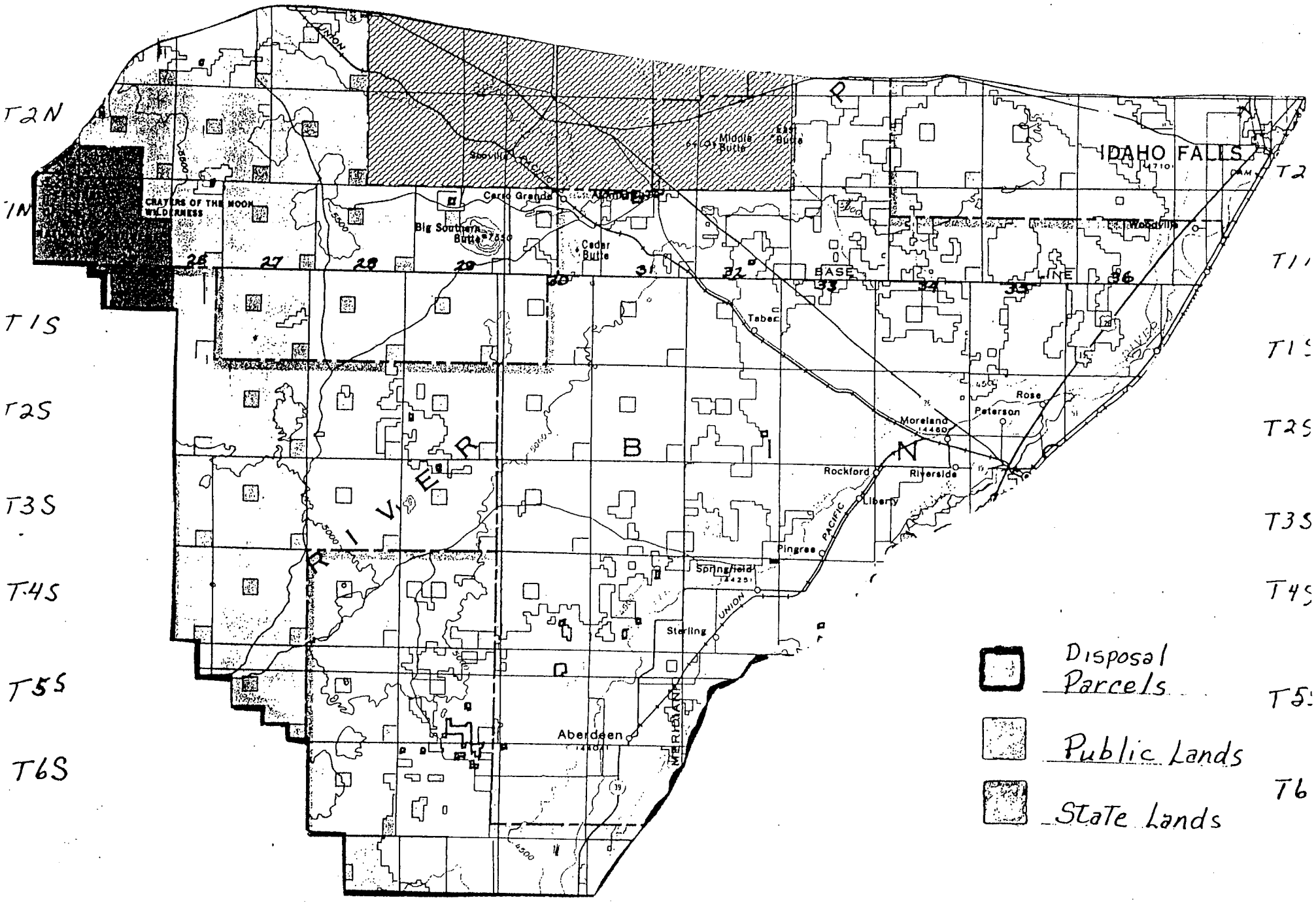
T. 2 S., R. 29 E., B.M.
Sec. 19, SW¼NE¼ 40.00 acres

T. 3 S., R. 29 E., B.M.
Sec. 4, NE¼SW¼ 40.00 acres

Power County 1,775.35

T.5 S., R. 29 E., B.M.
Sec. 23, NE¼SW¼ ~~40.00~~ acres Sold
Sec. 26, SE¼SW¼ 40.00 acres
Sec. 27, W½SW¼ 80.00 acres
Sec. 33, NE¼SE¼ 40.00 acres
Sec. 34, N½ 320.00 acres
Sec. 35, W½ 320.00 acres

T. 6 S., R. 29 E., B.M.
Sec. 1, Lot 4 53.98 acres
Sec. 2, Lots 1,2, & 4
S½NE¼, NW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼ 321.37 acres
Sec. 3, NE¼SE¼, W½SE¼ 120.00 acres
Sec. 5, SW¼NE¼ ~~40.00 acres~~ Sold
Sec. 6, SE¼NW¼ ~~40.00 acres~~ Sold
Sec. 11, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼ 120.00 acres
Sec. 17, NW¼ 160.00 acres
Sec. 18, N½NE¼ 80.00 acres



ATTACHMENT # 2

Big Desert Disposal Amendment

ATTACHMENT 3

LIST OF AGENCIES CONSULTED

1. Butte, Bingham, Power, Blaine and Bonneville County Commissioners

2. Butte, Bingham, Power, Blaine and Bonneville County Planning and Zoning Commissions

3. U.S. Forest Service

4. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5. U.S. Soil Conservation Service

6. Idaho Fish and Game

7. Idaho Department of Lands

8. Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service

9. Idaho Falls District Advisory Council

10. Idaho Falls District Advisory Board

11. Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Council, Fort Hall

Proposed Plan Amendment
For The
Big Desert Management Framework Plan
To Allow For Exchange
of Approximately 7,549 Acres
of Public Land in The
Idaho Falls District

Amendment Approved Subject to Protest Resolution

Peter J. VanJanden
State Director

7/31/90
Date

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

TITLE PAGE
PLAN AMENDMENT REPORT, RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE, FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Applicant's Name	Proposed Action	Serial No.	EA No.
BLM, Idaho Falls	State Exchange	I-26444	ID-030-9-99

State	County	District	Resource Area
IDAHO	See attached	Idaho Falls	Big Butte

Land Use Plan Name	Prepared by	Title
Big Desert MFP	Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist

LANDS INVOLVED

Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
BOISE					
SEE	ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS				
	Exhibit A				

RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE

It is recommended that the proposed action be approved and the Big Desert MFP amended to allow for exchange of the above described lands. The exchange of lands would meet important public objectives as the acquisition of some prime riparian and wildlife habitat. The exchange woud allow for more efficient land management by blocking up public land in the Big Desert and blocking up state lands near an area referred to as Twin Buttes. It is in the public interest to allow for the exchange of lands as described in the proposed action.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Environmental Assessment No. ID-030-9-99 adequately analyzes the impacts of the above action and indicates there will be no significant effects on the quality of the human environment. Consequently, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

LeRoy Cook
AREA MANAGER

7 June 90
DATE

D. L. Ferguson
DISTRICT MANAGER

6-11-90
DATE

TWIN BUTTES LAND EXCHANGE PHASE III

State Lands Legal Description

Township 1 North, Range 29 East, B.M.	Acres	County
Section 36: All	640.00	Butte
Township 1 North, Range 30 East, B.M.	640.00	Butte
Section 16: All		
Township 5 North, Range 26 East, B.M.	650.86	Butte
Section 36: Lots 1-10, N½NE¼, NE¼NW¼ NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼		
Township 9 North, Range 25 East, B.M.	640.00	Custer
Section 16: All		
Township 1 South, Range 30 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Butte
Section 36: All	640.00	Bingham
Township 3 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Blaine
Township 3 South, Range 30 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Bingham
Township 4 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Power
Township 5 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Power
Total Acres	6,410.86	

TWIN BUTTES LAND EXCHANGE PHASE III

Federal Land Legal Description

Township 2 North, Range 33 East, B.M.		Acres	County
Section 3:	Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½	581.80	Bingham
Section 4:	Lots 1-4, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼	421.60	Bingham
Section 8:	S½S½	160.00	Bingham
Section 17:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 18:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	631.72	Bingham
Section 19:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	632.92	Bingham
Section 20:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 29:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 30:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	634.00	Bingham
Section 31:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	634.76	Bingham
Section 32:	All	640.00	Bingham
Township 1 North, Range 33 East, B.M.			
Section 5:	Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½	648.76	Bingham
Section 6:	Lots 1-7, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼ E½SW¼, SE¼	643.79	Bingham
	Total Acres	7,549.35	

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need:

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the Big Desert Management Framework Plan (MFP) to allow for the acquisition of important riparian and wildlife habitat through exchange of public and state land. The MFP was completed in October, 1981, and made recommendations about parcels of public land to be transferred out of public ownership. The transfer categories identified in the MFP include Recreation and Public Purposes disposal, agricultural development through Desert Land Entry, State Exchanges, and private exchanges. The MFP recommends proceeding on exchange which are in the public interest.

The Big Desert MFP made certain recommendations concerning an exchange proposal with the State of Idaho. This exchange, identified as the Twin Buttes State Exchange, allowed for disposal of 28,185 acres of public land in exchange for 32,680 acres of State land. These lands were exchanged in Phase I and Phase II of the Twin Buttes exchange. Since completion of the MFP, an additional 7,549.35 acres of public land in exchange for 6,410.86 acres of State Land has been identified as Phase III of the Twin Buttes State Exchange. The additional lands were not identified in the MFP for inclusion in the exchange proposal. An amendment of the MFP is needed to allow for the completion of Phase III of the Twin Buttes exchange. The current exchange proposal as described in Exhibit A, would allow for the transfer out of public ownership 7,549.35 acres of dry grazing land. Primary wildlife habitat lost from public ownership would include pronghorn antelope, sage grouse and limited mule deer habitat. Non-game species habitat associated with sagebrush/grass types is similar to that found throughout the Big Desert. In exchange for those lands, the public would acquire 6,410.86 acres of State Land, of which one 640 acre parcel has potential for big horn sheep habitat and has limited deer winter range. Another 640 acre parcel includes approximately 3,500 feet of Massacre Creek and 4,500 feet of Squaw Creek for approximately 20 acres of prime riparian habitat. In addition the parcel provides habitat for mule deer, elk, antelope, sage grouse, and forest grouse.

The remaining lands on the Big Desert consists primarily of dry grazing lands. These lands would provide wildlife habitat in the forms of sage grouse breeding and winter use areas, antelope and mule deer habitat, and non-game habitat associated with the sagebrush/grass habitat type.

The land exchange would consolidate the existing land ownership pattern of the subject state and public lands. Such consolidation would result in more efficient land management by both agencies. Consummation of the exchange would allow the State of Idaho to acquire and consolidate public lands which adjoin a solid-owned block of State land. This would

eliminate unnecessary federal and state conflict generated by the existing ownership pattern.

The Bureau's riparian management policy states that the Bureau will, to the extent practical, ensure that "existing plans when revised, recognize the importance of riparian values, and initiate management to maintain, restore, or improve them." Executive Order 11990, May 24, 1977, Protection of Wetlands, directs Federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out programs affecting land use. Completion of the exchange as it is currently proposed would meet these goals through acquisition of 1.5 miles of perennial stream and 20 acres of prime riparian to the public lands.

Once acquired, these lands can be managed to enhance and preserve the wetlands in accordance with Executive Order 11990. Better federal land management would occur as a result of the exchange, and the exchange is consistent with Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

B. Location

Map 1 in Exhibit B shows the general location of the subject lands. The lands were identified through the use of Borah Peak, Circular Butte, Blackfoot, Craters of the Moon, Lake Walcott and Arco Surface Management maps. The affected public lands are located west of Idaho Falls, Idaho east of the East Twin Butte and south of State Highway 20. Most of the affected State lands are scattered south of Arco and west of Blackfoot, Idaho. One section lies 6 miles north of Arco, Idaho and one section 7 miles northwest of the Pass Creek Summit between the Big Lost River Valley and the Little Lost River Valley.

C. Planning Process

The Big Desert MFP was approved by the Idaho State Director in October of 1981. The MFP was prepared in accordance with the BLM Manual procedures and involved public participation.

Upon concurrence of this plan amendment by State Director, a public notice summarizing the proposed amendment and probable environmental impacts would be published in the local newspaper. In addition, copies of the proposed plan amendment would be made available to interested parties. If no protests are filed, the plan amendment will be finalized and the proposed action will be made part of the Big Desert MFP. Implementation will follow.

D. Conformance

The BLM planning regulations found in 43 CFR 1610.5-3 require that resource management actions be in conformance with the approved land use plan covering the action area. The Big Desert MFP specifically recommended in Decision L2.1, (Disposal Area #1 on Overlay L2.1 of the MFP) that BLM dispose of parcels of public land in this area through

Exchange with the State, because they were interspersed with State lands and difficult for BLM to manage. The MFP does not make any specific recommendations for the remaining 7,549.35 acres of public land which lie adjacent to this area.

This amendment is being prepared to evaluate the proposed land tenure adjustment and its subsequent conformance to the existing plan. This Big Desert MFP amendment is consistent with Bingham County's Zoning Ordinance and meets the "consistency" requirements found in 43 CFR 1610.

II. Planning Issues and Criteria

A. Planning Issues:

Specific planning issues applicable to this amendment include: (1) How will the proposed exchange impact wildlife habitat (2) What impacts will the proposed exchange have on riparian habitat and water quality.

B. Planning Criteria

The following general criteria will be used to prepare this plan amendment:

1. Social and economic values:
2. Plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government;
3. Existing laws, regulations, and BLM policy;
4. Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
5. Public input;
6. Public welfare and safety;
7. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
8. Public benefits of providing goods and services in relation to costs;
9. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
10. Environmental impacts.

III. Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to amend the Big Desert MFP to allow for the exchange of public and state lands as described in Exhibit A of this document. The State of Idaho proposes to exchange 6,410.86 acres of State land for 7,549.35 acres of public land. Two State parcels, (one in the Big Lost Valley and one near the Pass Creek road between the Big Lost Valley and the Little Lost Valley) when acquired would be managed by BLM for multiple uses. These uses would include recreation, wildlife habitat, riparian vegetation and grazing. Management of riparian values would be emphasized in future land use planning. This will involve

implementing grazing systems to enhance these values. Range improvements i.e. fencing and water developments may be necessary for implementation. Long range goals will be addressed in the forthcoming resource management plan (RMP) to be completed in the early 1990's. The remaining 8 sections which are interspersed with BLM on the Big Desert would continue as presently managed by the State for wildlife habitat, grazing, hunting and general recreation use.

Although exchange acreages are defined in this report for analysis purposes, actual state and public land acreages would be exchanged on an equal value basis. A land appraisal would be required to determine fair market value of the lands to be exchanged.

B. No Action Alternative

Adoption of this alternative would result in rejection of the State of Idaho's exchange application. Under this alternative, the land ownership status of the proposed exchange lands would not change.

IV. Affected Environment

A. Selected (Public) Lands

The selected lands proposed for exchange comprise 7,549.35 acres west of Idaho Falls in Bingham County. The lands lie west of a large block of lands currently owned by the State of Idaho (See Exhibit C., Page 1). They are accessible by unimproved access roads and jeep trails.

Non-living Components

The selected lands are all part of the Snake River Basalt Plains physiographic region. These lands are generally flat to slightly sloping with occasional outcrops of lava rock. Soils are characteristic of the Pancheri-Polatis Soil Association being well-drained, medium textured and deep to shallow, forming over basalt plains. There are no live streams on the selected lands.

Mineral potential of the selected land is limited. Records show the selected lands do not have prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values are recognized on the lands.

Living Component

The natural vegetation consists mainly of Wyoming Big Sage and bluebunch wheatgrass. Utah junipers occur in the older lava flows. Grasses found in lesser amounts include Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread grass and crested wheatgrass. Black sage and broomweed also occur in the area. A threatened and/or endangered inventory has been completed on the parcels. Lesquerella kingii, var, cobrenses, and stipa webbéri occur on these parcels. Both of these plants are on the State sensitive list; however, the Fish and Wildlife Service does not recognize either plant as having any federal status under the Endangered Species Act. These

plants occur where the soils are shallow with lava outcrops.

Wildlife occurring in the area includ indigenous species such as some mule deer, pronghorn, antelope, sage grouse, coyotes and jackrabbits. Birds such as sage sparrows and horned larks are also common. Bureau planning information notes that two species listed on the federal Threatened and Endangered Species List, the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon, could pass through the exchange area. However, as these species are normally associated with open bodies of water, they are not likely to frequent or rely upon the subject lands.

Human Values

Due to the small amount of private land located in the vicinity of the selected lands, few people live in the immediate area. All of the lands are used for livestock grazing. The public lands are included in two grazing allotments, with one permittee who utilizes 524 AUM's of forage available on this land. Range improvements include allotment boundary fences, pasture fences and two pipelines with associated troughs. (See Exhibit D).

A Class III cultural resource inventory will be completed in the spring of 1990 on the public lands. Should anything with cultural significance be present it would be evaluated and adequate protection of the resources would be taken prior to exchanging lands.

Public land record show only one right-of-way for a power line has been granted across a portion of the selected public lands.

B. Offered (State) Lands

The 6,410.86 acres of State land offered for exchange are located within Bingham, Blaine, Butte, Custer and Power Counties. The majority of the offered lands are one-mile square sections situated among lands mainly in federal ownership with some intermingled private lands. Dirt roads provide physical access to nearly all of the state-owned parcels. The parcel in Custer County in the Pass Creek area is accessible by horseback or by foot.

Non-Living Components

The State sections of land scattered south of State Highway 26 are part of the Snake River Basalt Plain physiographic region. These parcels are generally level to moderately sloping with deep well-drained soils formed over basalt plain. Soils are predominantly classified as belonging to the Pancheri-Polatis Soil Association. Outcrops of basalt occur in various locations throughout the area.

State sections situated north of Arco and west of the Pass Creek road occupy foothills and steeper terrain in close proximity to the Challis National Forest. Soils are generally heavy loams, gravelly or cobbly, and shallow to moderately deep. Infiltration is moderate to slow. Runoff is rapid.

The non-federal lands located in T. 5 N., R. 26 E. and T. 9 N., R. 25 E. are prospectively valuable for oil and gas. The mineral value on the remaining lands is not considered significant. No State mineral leases have been issued on the State Lands.

Living Components

Vegetation occurring on Section 16 located in T. 9 N., R. 25 E., B.M. are mountain sage on the hill and slopes as well as some Douglas fir. Riparian vegetation consists of willows, sedges, and some wet meadow grasses.

The parcel located in T. 5 N., R. 26 E., B.M., Section 36 contains Wyoming big sage, with less quantities of low sage. Grasses include bluebunch, wheatgrass, and Bluegrass. The western half of the section has two drainages which contain Utah juniper and a small stand of Douglas fir on the slopes. (See picture in Exhibit E). Vegetation occurring on the remaining State lands in the Big Desert area is dominated by sagebrush. Wyoming big sage is most common with lesser quantities of low sage and black sage occupying portions of the exchange parcels. Grasses common to the area include bluebunch wheatgrass, ricegrass, bluegrass, squirreltail and crested wheatgrass. Rabbitbrush is scattered throughout the exchange tracts.

Wildlife found throughout the exchange area south of Highway 26 (Big Desert area) include antelope, sage grouse, coyotes and jackrabbits. Sage sparrows, horned larks, chipmunks, and ground squirrels are also common. Golden eagles have been known to frequent some of the parcels. There are no Threatened and/or Endangered species on the subject parcels.

On the parcel north of Arco and the one west of the Pass Creek road the wildlife values include mule deer winter range, and potential for big horn sheep winter range if the existing herd expands. Several species of raptor use the area due to vertical vegetative structure provided by juniper and mahogany.

Human Values

Socially and economically, farming and ranching are the principal lifestyles of the people living in Arco, Idaho and Blackfoot, Idaho and the surrounding areas. Generally ranching operations are either cow-calf or ewe-lamb with sheep operations decreasing as a general trend. Recreational activities, such as sightseeing and hunting, intensify during specific times of the year.

As of April 25, 1990, the Idaho Department of Lands has issued 7 grazing leases on portions of the offered lands. The State has also issued one road easement to BLM across one of the offered parcels of land.

V. Environmental Consequences

It was determined (by resource specialists) the following critical resource items would not be adversely affected by the proposed exchange: Threatened/endangered species, floodplains and woodlands, wilderness values, ACEC, wild and scenic rivers, visual resources, prime or unique farmlands, social and economic values, and water quality and air quality. (See attached environmental checklist included in the addenda for the negative declaration record.) A Class III cultural resource inventory will be completed in the spring of 1990 on the public lands. Should anything with cultural significance be present it would be evaluated and adequate protection taken prior to the exchange.

A. Alternative 1 (Proposed Action)

Consummation of the exchange would allow both the BLM and IDL to "block up" land management. Approximately 13,960 total acres would be involved in the exchange; however, the actual acreage exchanged would be based on equal values as determined by the final appraisal report. The exchange would allow the State of Idaho to acquire and consolidate public lands which adjoin a solid-owned block ownership of State land for more efficient land management. The Bureau, in turn, would acquire certain lands north of Arco and near Pass Creek Road which contain important wildlife and recreation values. The Bureau would also eliminate a number of "Exchange-of-Use" agreements on the Big Desert.

1. Selected (Public) Lands

Consummation of the exchange would transfer 7,549.35 acres of public land to the State of Idaho. One BLM allottee who is currently authorized to graze 524 AUM's of forage within two allotments, would lose his BLM permit. Although he would be offered grazing leases from the IDL, the cost of the forage would increase from the BLM's $1.81 per AUM to the higher State rate of $5.21 per AUM (1990 rate). Where the individual has improvements on the lands being acquired by the State, the State would enter into an agreement with the individual to equitably recognize such interests.

The mineral estate of the selected land would be exchanged with the surface estate avoiding split-estate problems.

Exchange of the lands as proposed would have little impact on the amount of public land located within the Idaho Falls BLM District as the amount of land transferred out of federal ownership would be approximately equal. The amount of public land located within affected county boundaries would change, however. Bingham County would lose public land acreage while the Counties of Butte, Custer, Blaine and Power would gain public land.

Negative impact to Bingham County would involve the loss of federally funded "in-lieu of taxes" payment. In 1989 Bingham County received 74¢ per acre. Exchange of approximately 7,550 acres of land out of federal ownership would reduce these payments

to the state and subsequently to Bingham County by about $5,587.00.

Once the exchange is completed, the selected lands would no longer be available for other public land uses. Grazing fees would no longer be collected nor would right-of-way rentals. The power company, currently holding a power line right-of-way across the selected lands transferred to IDL, would have to negotiate necessary renewals with the IDL.

Cumulative

The cumulative effect of the exchange of public land to the State could result in sale of some or all of the parcels. If some of the lands were used for agricultural production, the wildlife and grazing forage would decrease for those species dependent upon existing habitat conditions. The lands may not be available for recreation if the lands were sold and closed to the public.

2. Offered (State) Lands

State Grazing lessees holding leases on the State lands proposed for exchange would lose their State leases. Upon transfer BLM would authorize grazing use on the acquired lands. As of April 26, 1990 the State reported seven leases on the offered lands. These leases authorize the grazing of 348 AUM's. Although the lessees would lose the security of a long-term State lease, once the offered lands were converted to BLM allotments, grazing fees would be reduced from $5.21 per AUM to $1.81 per AUM (1990 rate). Assuming this same number of AUMs would be permitted by the BLM, the exchange would enable the government to collect $629.88 in annual grazing fees from the offered lands. The State, in turn, would lose $1,813.08 in grazing fees. Grazing use and range improvements on the offered lands would continue at the same level until an RMP is completed in the early 1990's. At that time, long-term grazing use and improvements necessary to implement proposed grazing schemes would be addressed.

The offered lands acquired by BLM would be managed according to multiple use principles. The parcels on the Big Desert would continue to be managed for grazing, recreation, and wildlife habitat. The parcel north of Arco would also be maintained for multiple uses. Presently, there is not a grazing lease on this section, as only about one-fourth of the parcel is suitable because of the steepness of the topography. Should only the suitable portion be leased for grazing, the remaining land would continue to be managed for wildlife habitat and recreational use.

The parcel west of the Pass Creek road containing Squaw Creek and Massacre Creek would be managed for multiple use values such as grazing, wildlife and recreation with emphasis on maintaining and/or improving riparian vegetation and stream channel condition. This may involve implementing grazing systems to enhance these values. Range improvements such as fencing, and water developments may be necessary for implementation. This

management will be addressed in the forthcoming RMP to be completed in the early 1990's.

The BLM would acquire both the surface and subsurface minerals, thus all split-estate problems would be avoided.

Exchange of the subject lands would have no negative impact on components of the environment such as topography, soils, watershed, geology, cultural, etc.

Cumulative

Acquisition of these lands would assure they remain in federal ownership and managed under multiple use principles. The 20-acres of continuous riparian habitat which BLM would acquire would be managed to maintain or improve condition through implementation of any necessary grazing systems or range improvements such as fencing and water developments. Increased vegetative cover over the years would promote increased wildlife habitat.

B. Alternative 2 (No Action)

Adoption of the "No Action" alternative would result in rejection of the State of Idaho's exchange application. The current land ownership pattern would not be altered and management of the lands would remain the same.

Cumulative

The State Sections with valuable wildlife habitat and riparian values could be sold thus BLM would lose an opportunity to manage for multiple uses and future riparian and streambed maintenance. Exchange of use problems would continue to exist on the Big Desert.

VI. Coordination, Consistency, and Public Participation

The MFP plan amendment document was prepared and/or reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of specialists with expertise in range management, wildlife management, watershed, recreation, minerals, visual resources, and cultural resources. A Notice of Intent for this amendment was published in the Federal Register June 9, 1989. Copies of the Notice of Intent were mailed to adjoining land owners, government agencies and representatives, and right-of-way holders and permittees involved with the subject lands (Exhibit F). No comments to the Notice of Intent opposing the exchange were received.

After review of the plan amendment document by the State Director, the document will be submitted to the Governor of Idaho for a 60-day "consistency review," to ensure the document is consistent with all State and local plans, policies, and programs.

A. Agencies, Groups or Individuals Contacted

Refer to Exhibit F

B. List of BLM Preparers

Name	Resource Values
Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist/Document Preparation
LeRoy Cook	Big Butte Resource Area Manager
Glen DeVoe/Glen Guenther	Range
Larry Doughty	Wildlife
Chuck Horsburgh/Norris Satter	Minerals
Darwin Jeppesen	Soils
Richard Hill	Cultural Resource
Dan Kotansky	Water/Air
Russell McFarling	Threatened/Endangered Specialist
Tom Dyer	Planning & Environmental Coordinator

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need:

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the Big Desert Management Framework Plan (MFP) to allow for the acquisition of important riparian and wildlife habitat through exchange of public and state land. The MFP was completed in October, 1981, and made recommendations about parcels of public land to be transferred out of public ownership. The transfer categories identified in the MFP include Recreation and Public Purposes disposal, agricultural development through Desert Land Entry, State Exchanges, and private exchanges. The MFP recommends proceeding on exchange which are in the public interest.

The Big Desert MFP made certain recommendations concerning an exchange proposal with the State of Idaho. This exchange, identified as the Twin Buttes State Exchange, allowed for disposal of 28,185 acres of public land in exchange for 32,680 acres of State land. These lands were exchanged in Phase I and Phase II of the Twin Buttes exchange. Since completion of the MFP, an additional 7,549.35 acres of public land in exchange for 6,410.86 acres of State Land has been identified as Phase III of the Twin Buttes State Exchange. The additional lands were not identified in the MFP for inclusion in the exchange proposal. An amendment of the MFP is needed to allow for the completion of Phase III of the Twin Buttes exchange. The current exchange proposal as described in Exhibit A, would allow for the transfer out of public ownership 7,549.35 acres of dry grazing land. Primary wildlife habitat lost from public ownership would include pronghorn antelope, sage grouse and limited mule deer habitat. Non-game species habitat associated with sagebrush/grass types is similar to that found throughout the Big Desert. In exchange for those lands, the public would acquire 6,410.86 acres of State Land, of which one 640 acre parcel has potential for big horn sheep habitat and has limited deer winter range. Another 640 acre parcel includes approximately 3,500 feet of Massacre Creek and 4,500 feet of Squaw Creek for approximately 20 acres of prime riparian habitat. In addition the parcel provides habitat for mule deer, elk, antelope, sage grouse, and forest grouse.

The remaining lands on the Big Desert consists primarily of dry grazing lands. These lands would provide wildlife habitat in the forms of sage grouse breeding and winter use areas, antelope and mule deer habitat, and non-game habitat associated with the sagebrush/grass habitat type.

The land exchange would consolidate the existing land ownership pattern of the subject state and public lands. Such consolidation would result in more efficient land management by both agencies. Consummation of the exchange would allow the State of Idaho to acquire and consolidate public lands which adjoin a solid-owned block of State land. This would

eliminate unnecessary federal and state conflict generated by the existing ownership pattern.

The Bureau's riparian management policy states that the Bureau will, to the extent practical, ensure that "existing plans when revised, recognize the importance of riparian values, and initiate management to maintain, restore, or improve them." Executive Order 11990, May 24, 1977, Protection of Wetlands, directs Federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out programs affecting land use. Completion of the exchange as it is currently proposed would meet these goals through acquisition of 1.5 miles of perennial stream and 20 acres of prime riparian to the public lands.

Once acquired, these lands can be managed to enhance and preserve the wetlands in accordance with Executive Order 11990. Better federal land management would occur as a result of the exchange, and the exchange is consistent with Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

B. Location

Map 1 in Exhibit B shows the general location of the subject lands. The lands were identified through the use of Borah Peak, Circular Butte, Blackfoot, Craters of the Moon, Lake Walcott and Arco Surface Management maps. The affected public lands are located west of Idaho Falls, Idaho east of the East Twin Butte and south of State Highway 20. Most of the affected State lands are scattered south of Arco and west of Blackfoot, Idaho. One section lies 6 miles north of Arco, Idaho and one section 7 miles northwest of the Pass Creek Summit between the Big Lost River Valley and the Little Lost River Valley.

C. Planning Process

The Big Desert MFP was approved by the Idaho State Director in October of 1981. The MFP was prepared in accordance with the BLM Manual procedures and involved public participation.

Upon concurrence of this plan amendment by State Director, a public notice summarizing the proposed amendment and probable environmental impacts would be published in the local newspaper. In addition, copies of the proposed plan amendment would be made available to interested parties. If no protests are filed, the plan amendment will be finalized and the proposed action will be made part of the Big Desert MFP. Implementation will follow.

D. Conformance

The BLM planning regulations found in 43 CFR 1610.5-3 require that resource management actions be in conformance with the approved land use plan covering the action area. The Big Desert MFP specifically recommended in Decision L2.1, (Disposal Area #1 on Overlay L2.1 of the MFP) that BLM dispose of parcels of public land in this area through

Exchange with the State, because they were interspersed with State lands and difficult for BLM to manage. The MFP does not make any specific recommendations for the remaining 7,549.35 acres of public land which lie adjacent to this area.

This amendment is being prepared to evaluate the proposed land tenure adjustment and its subsequent conformance to the existing plan. This Big Desert MFP amendment is consistent with Bingham County's Zoning Ordinance and meets the "consistency" requirements found in 43 CFR 1610.

II. Planning Issues and Criteria

A. Planning Issues:

Specific planning issues applicable to this amendment include: (1) How will the proposed exchange impact wildlife habitat (2) What impacts will the proposed exchange have on riparian habitat and water quality.

B. Planning Criteria

The following general criteria will be used to prepare this plan amendment:

1. Social and economic values:
2. Plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government;
3. Existing laws, regulations, and BLM policy;
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9. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
10. Environmental impacts.

III. Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to amend the Big Desert MFP to allow for the exchange of public and state lands as described in Exhibit A of this document. The State of Idaho proposes to exchange 6,410.86 acres of State land for 7,549.35 acres of public land. Two State parcels, (one in the Big Lost Valley and one near the Pass Creek road between the Big Lost Valley and the Little Lost Valley) when acquired would be managed by BLM for multiple uses. These uses would include recreation, wildlife habitat, riparian vegetation and grazing. Management of riparian values would be emphasized in future land use planning. This will involve

implementing grazing systems to enhance these values. Range improvements i.e. fencing and water developments may be necessary for implementation. Long range goals will be addressed in the forthcoming resource management plan (RMP) to be completed in the early 1990's. The remaining 8 sections which are interspersed with BLM on the Big Desert would continue as presently managed by the State for wildlife habitat, grazing, hunting and general recreation use.

Although exchange acreages are defined in this report for analysis purposes, actual state and public land acreages would be exchanged on an equal value basis. A land appraisal would be required to determine fair market value of the lands to be exchanged.

B. No Action Alternative

Adoption of this alternative would result in rejection of the State of Idaho's exchange application. Under this alternative, the land ownership status of the proposed exchange lands would not change.

IV. Affected Environment

A. Selected (Public) Lands

The selected lands proposed for exchange comprise 7,549.35 acres west of Idaho Falls in Bingham County. The lands lie west of a large block of lands currently owned by the State of Idaho (See Exhibit C., Page 1). They are accessible by unimproved access roads and jeep trails.

Non-living Components

The selected lands are all part of the Snake River Basalt Plains physiographic region. These lands are generally flat to slightly sloping with occasional outcrops of lava rock. Soils are characteristic of the Pancheri-Polatis Soil Association being well-drained, medium textured and deep to shallow, forming over basalt plains. There are no live streams on the selected lands.

Mineral potential of the selected land is limited. Records show the selected lands do not have prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values are recognized on the lands.

Living Component

The natural vegetation consists mainly of Wyoming Big Sage and bluebunch wheatgrass. Utah junipers occur in the older lava flows. Grasses found in lesser amounts include Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread grass and crested wheatgrass. Black sage and broomweed also occur in the area. A threatened and/or endangered inventory has been completed on the parcels. Lesquerella kingii, var, cobrenses, and stipa webberi occur on these parcels. Both of these plants are on the State sensitive list; however, the Fish and Wildlife Service does not recognize either plant as having any federal status under the Endangered Species Act. These

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Due to the small amount of private land located in the vicinity of the selected lands, few people live in the immediate area. All of the lands are used for livestock grazing. The public lands are included in two grazing allotments, with one permittee who utilizes 524 AUM's of forage available on this land. Range improvements include allotment boundary fences, pasture fences and two pipelines with associated troughs. (See Exhibit D).

A Class III cultural resource inventory will be completed in the spring of 1990 on the public lands. Should anything with cultural significance be present it would be evaluated and adequate protection of the resources would be taken prior to exchanging lands.

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As of April 25, 1990, the Idaho Department of Lands has issued 7 grazing leases on portions of the offered lands. The State has also issued one road easement to BLM across one of the offered parcels of land.

V. Environmental Consequences

It was determined (by resource specialists) the following critical resource items would not be adversely affected by the proposed exchange: Threatened/endangered species, floodplains and woodlands, wilderness values, ACEC, wild and scenic rivers, visual resources, prime or unique farmlands, social and economic values, and water quality and air quality. (See attached environmental checklist included in the addenda for the negative declaration record.) A Class III cultural resource inventory will be completed in the spring of 1990 on the public lands. Should anything with cultural significance be present it would be evaluated and adequate protection taken prior to the exchange.

A. Alternative 1 (Proposed Action)

Consummation of the exchange would allow both the BLM and IDL to "block up" land management. Approximately 13,960 total acres would be involved in the exchange; however, the actual acreage exchanged would be based on equal values as determined by the final appraisal report. The exchange would allow the State of Idaho to acquire and consolidate public lands which adjoin a solid-owned block ownership of State land for more efficient land management. The Bureau, in turn, would acquire certain lands north of Arco and near Pass Creek Road which contain important wildlife and recreation values. The Bureau would also eliminate a number of "Exchange-of-Use" agreements on the Big Desert.

1. Selected (Public) Lands

Consummation of the exchange would transfer 7,549.35 acres of public land to the State of Idaho. One BLM allottee who is currently authorized to graze 524 AUM's of forage within two allotments, would lose his BLM permit. Although he would be offered grazing leases from the IDL, the cost of the forage would increase from the BLM's $1.81 per AUM to the higher State rate of $5.21 per AUM (1990 rate). Where the individual has improvements on the lands being acquired by the State, the State would enter into an agreement with the individual to equitably recognize such interests.

The mineral estate of the selected land would be exchanged with the surface estate avoiding split-estate problems.

Exchange of the lands as proposed would have little impact on the amount of public land located within the Idaho Falls BLM District as the amount of land transferred out of federal ownership would be approximately equal. The amount of public land located within affected county boundaries would change, however. Bingham County would lose public land acreage while the Counties of Butte, Custer, Blaine and Power would gain public land.

Negative impact to Bingham County would involve the loss of federally funded "in-lieu of taxes" payment. In 1989 Bingham County received 74¢ per acre. Exchange of approximately 7,550 acres of land out of federal ownership would reduce these payments

to the state and subsequently to Bingham County by about $5,587.00.

Once the exchange is completed, the selected lands would no longer be available for other public land uses. Grazing fees would no longer be collected nor would right-of-way rentals. The power company, currently holding a power line right-of-way across the selected lands transferred to IDL, would have to negotiate necessary renewals with the IDL.

Cumulative

The cumulative effect of the exchange of public land to the State could result in sale of some or all of the parcels. If some of the lands were used for agricultural production, the wildlife and grazing forage would decrease for those species dependent upon existing habitat conditions. The lands may not be available for recreation if the lands were sold and closed to the public.

2. Offered (State) Lands

State Grazing lessees holding leases on the State lands proposed for exchange would lose their State leases. Upon transfer BLM would authorize grazing use on the acquired lands. As of April 26, 1990 the State reported seven leases on the offered lands. These leases authorize the grazing of 348 AUM's. Although the lessees would lose the security of a long-term State lease, once the offered lands were converted to BLM allotments, grazing fees would be reduced from $5.21 per AUM to $1.81 per AUM (1990 rate). Assuming this same number of AUMs would be permitted by the BLM, the exchange would enable the government to collect $629.88 in annual grazing fees from the offered lands. The State, in turn, would lose $1,813.08 in grazing fees. Grazing use and range improvements on the offered lands would continue at the same level until an RMP is completed in the early 1990's. At that time, long-term grazing use and improvements necessary to implement proposed grazing schemes would be addressed.

The offered lands acquired by BLM would be managed according to multiple use principles. The parcels on the Big Desert would continue to be managed for grazing, recreation, and wildlife habitat. The parcel north of Arco would also be maintained for multiple uses. Presently, there is not a grazing lease on this section, as only about one-fourth of the parcel is suitable because of the steepness of the topography. Should only the suitable portion be leased for grazing, the remaining land would continue to be managed for wildlife habitat and recreational use.

The parcel west of the Pass Creek road containing Squaw Creek and Massacre Creek would be managed for multiple use values such as grazing, wildlife and recreation with emphasis on maintaining and/or improving riparian vegetation and stream channel condition. This may involve implementing grazing systems to enhance these values. Range improvements such as fencing, and water developments may be necessary for implementation. This

management will be addressed in the forthcoming RMP to be completed in the early 1990's.

The BLM would acquire both the surface and subsurface minerals, thus all split-estate problems would be avoided.

Exchange of the subject lands would have no negative impact on components of the environment such as topography, soils, watershed, geology, cultural, etc.

Cumulative

Acquisition of these lands would assure they remain in federal ownership and managed under multiple use principles. The 20-acres of continuous riparian habitat which BLM would acquire would be managed to maintain or improve condition through implementation of any necessary grazing systems or range improvements such as fencing and water developments. Increased vegetative cover over the years would promote increased wildlife habitat.

B. Alternative 2 (No Action)

Adoption of the "No Action" alternative would result in rejection of the State of Idaho's exchange application. The current land ownership pattern would not be altered and management of the lands would remain the same.

Cumulative

The State Sections with valuable wildlife habitat and riparian values could be sold thus BLM would lose an opportunity to manage for multiple uses and future riparian and streambed maintenance. Exchange of use problems would continue to exist on the Big Desert.

VI. Coordination, Consistency, and Public Participation

The MFP plan amendment document was prepared and/or reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of specialists with expertise in range management, wildlife management, watershed, recreation, minerals, visual resources, and cultural resources. A Notice of Intent for this amendment was published in the Federal Register June 9, 1989. Copies of the Notice of Intent were mailed to adjoining land owners, government agencies and representatives, and right-of-way holders and permittees involved with the subject lands (Exhibit F). No comments to the Notice of Intent opposing the exchange were received.

After review of the plan amendment document by the State Director, the document will be submitted to the Governor of Idaho for a 60-day "consistency review," to ensure the document is consistent with all State and local plans, policies, and programs.

A. Agencies, Groups or Individuals Contacted

Refer to Exhibit F

B. List of BLM Preparers

Name	Resource Values
Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist/Document Preparation
LeRoy Cook	Big Butte Resource Area Manager
Glen DeVoe/Glen Guenther	Range
Larry Doughty	Wildlife
Chuck Horsburgh/Norris Satter	Minerals
Darwin Jeppesen	Soils
Richard Hill	Cultural Resource
Dan Kotansky	Water/Air
Russell McFarling	Threatened/Endangered Specialist
Tom Dyer	Planning & Environmental Coordinator

ADDENDA

TWIN BUTTES LAND EXCHANGE PHASE III

State Lands Legal Description

Township 1 North, Range 29 East, B.M.	Acres	County
Section 36: All	640.00	Butte
Township 1 North, Range 30 East, B.M.	640.00	Butte
Section 16: All		
Township 5 North, Range 26 East, B.M.	650.86	Butte
Section 36: Lots 1-10, N½NE¼, NE¼NW¼ NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼		
Township 9 North, Range 25 East, B.M.	640.00	Custer
Section 16: All		
Township 1 South, Range 30 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Butte
Section 36: All	640.00	Bingham
Township 3 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Blaine
Township 3 South, Range 30 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Bingham
Township 4 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Power
Township 5 South, Range 28 East, B.M.		
Section 16: All	640.00	Power
Total Acres	6,410.86	

TWIN BUTTES LAND EXCHANGE PHASE III

Federal Land Legal Description

Township 2 North, Range 33 East, B.M.		Acres	County
Section 3:	Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½	581.80	Bingham
Section 4:	Lots 1-4, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼	421.60	Bingham
Section 8:	S½S½	160.00	Bingham
Section 17:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 18:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	631.72	Bingham
Section 19:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	632.92	Bingham
Section 20:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 29:	All	640.00	Bingham
Section 30:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	634.00	Bingham
Section 31:	Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½	634.76	Bingham
Section 32:	All	640.00	Bingham
Township 1 North, Range 33 East, B.M.			
Section 5:	Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½	648.76	Bingham
Section 6:	Lots 1-7, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼ E½SW¼, SE¼	643.79	Bingham
		7,549.35	

Total Acres

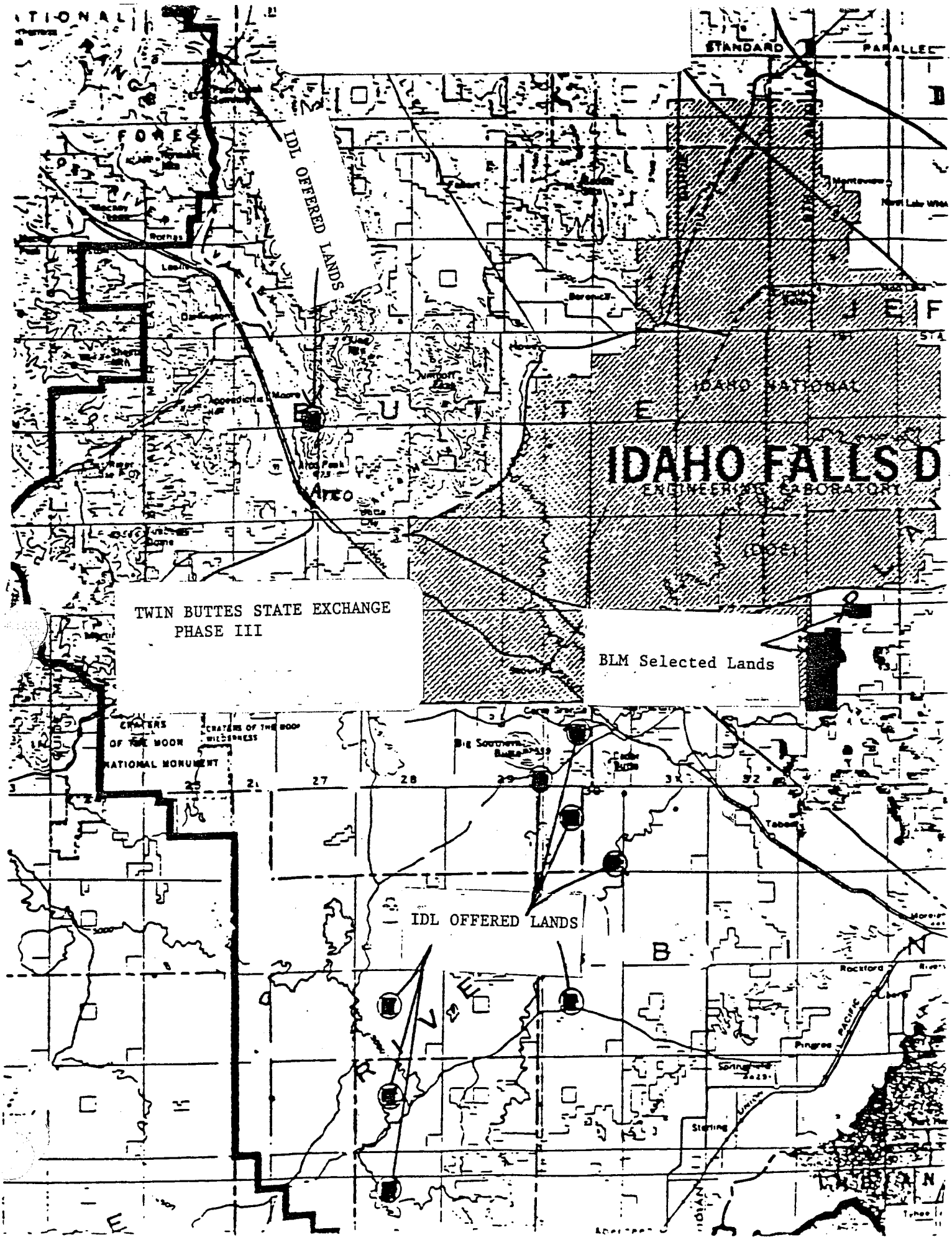
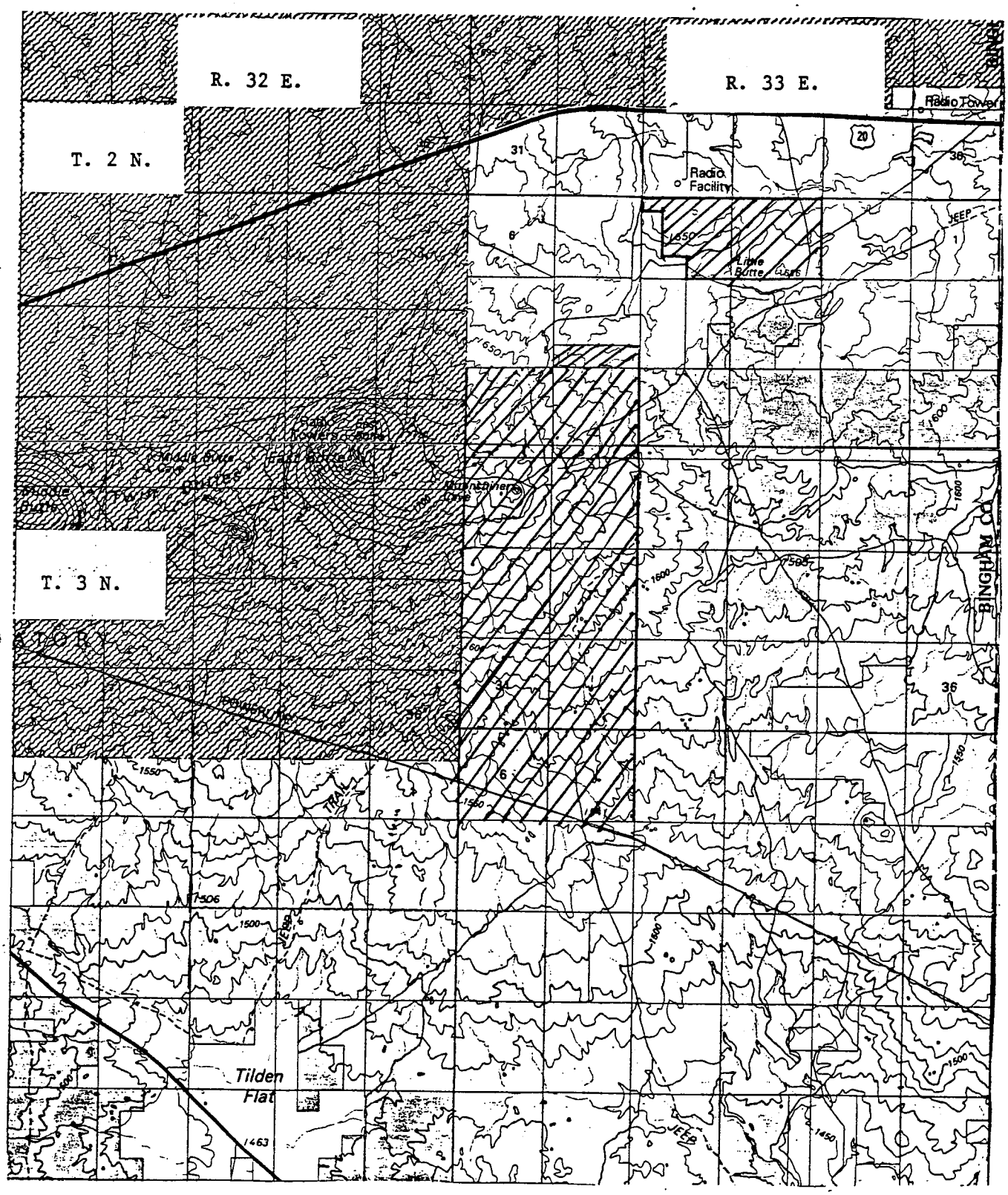
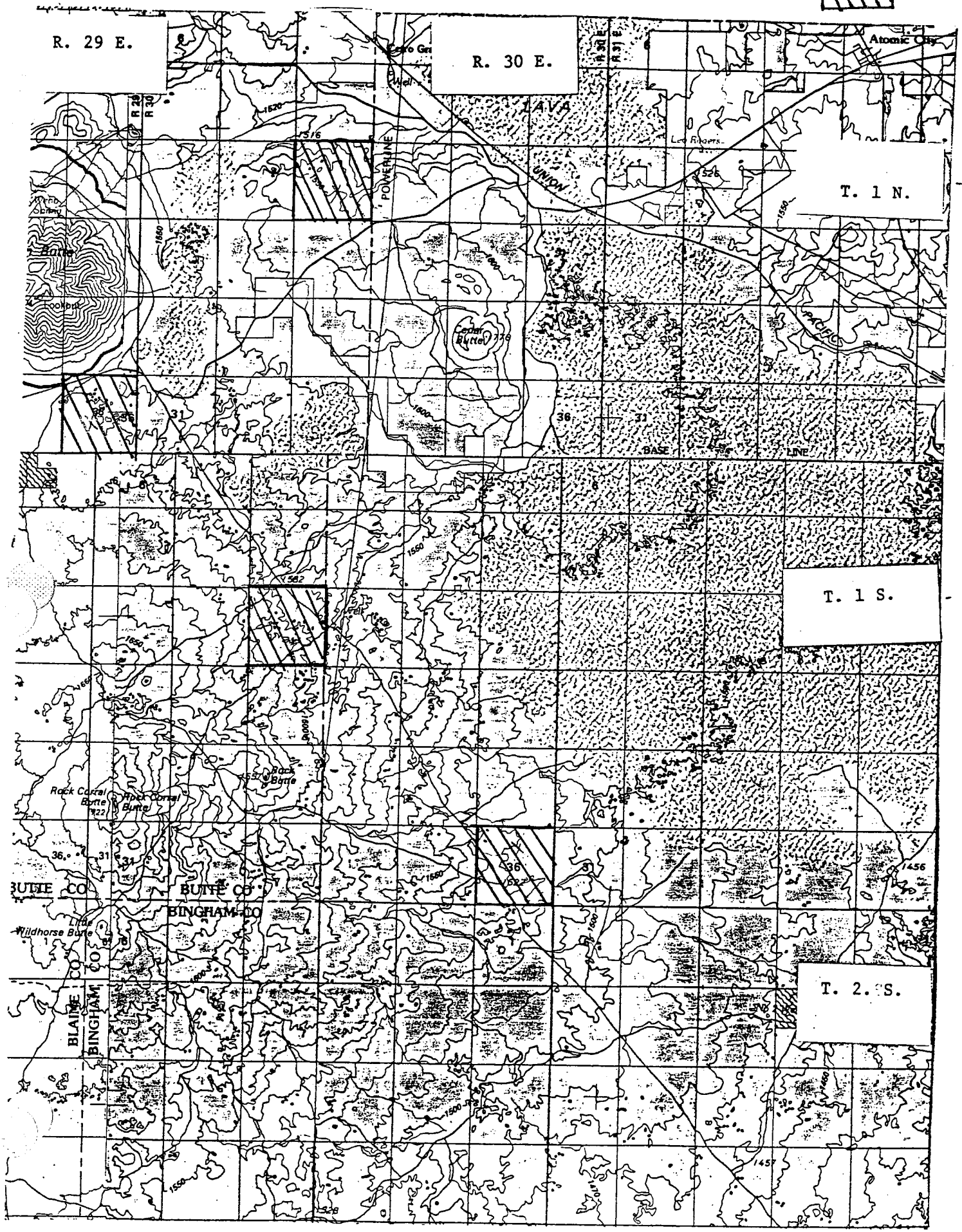

IDL OFFERED LANDS
IDAHO NATIONAL
IDAHO FALLS D
ENGINEERING LABORATORY
(DOE)
Arco
TWIN BUTTES STATE EXCHANGE
PHASE III
BLM Selected Lands
CRATERS
OF THE MOON
NATIONAL MONUMENT
CRATERS OF THE MOON
WILDERNESS
IDL OFFERED LANDS
STANDARD
PARALLEL

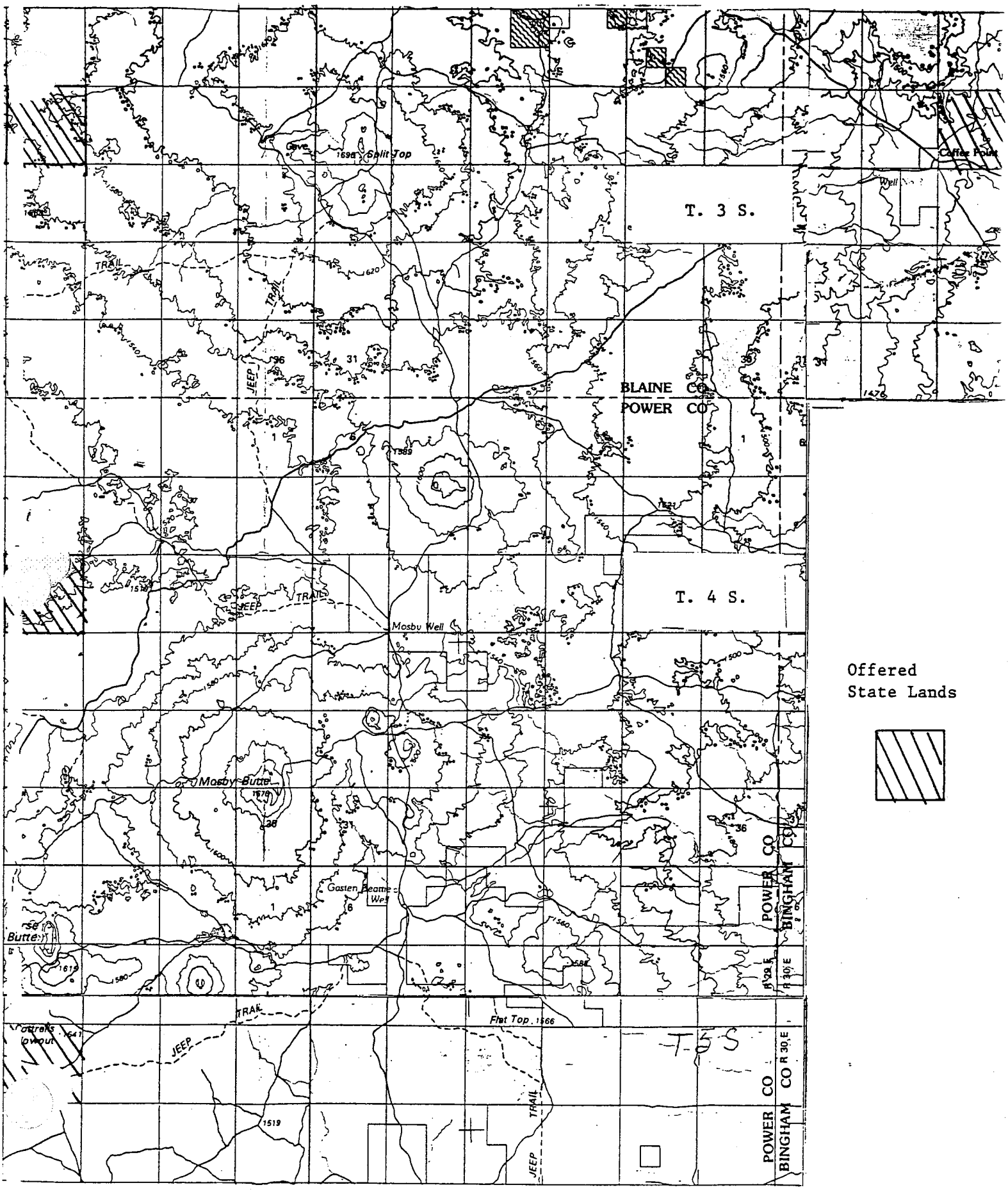
EXHIBIT C

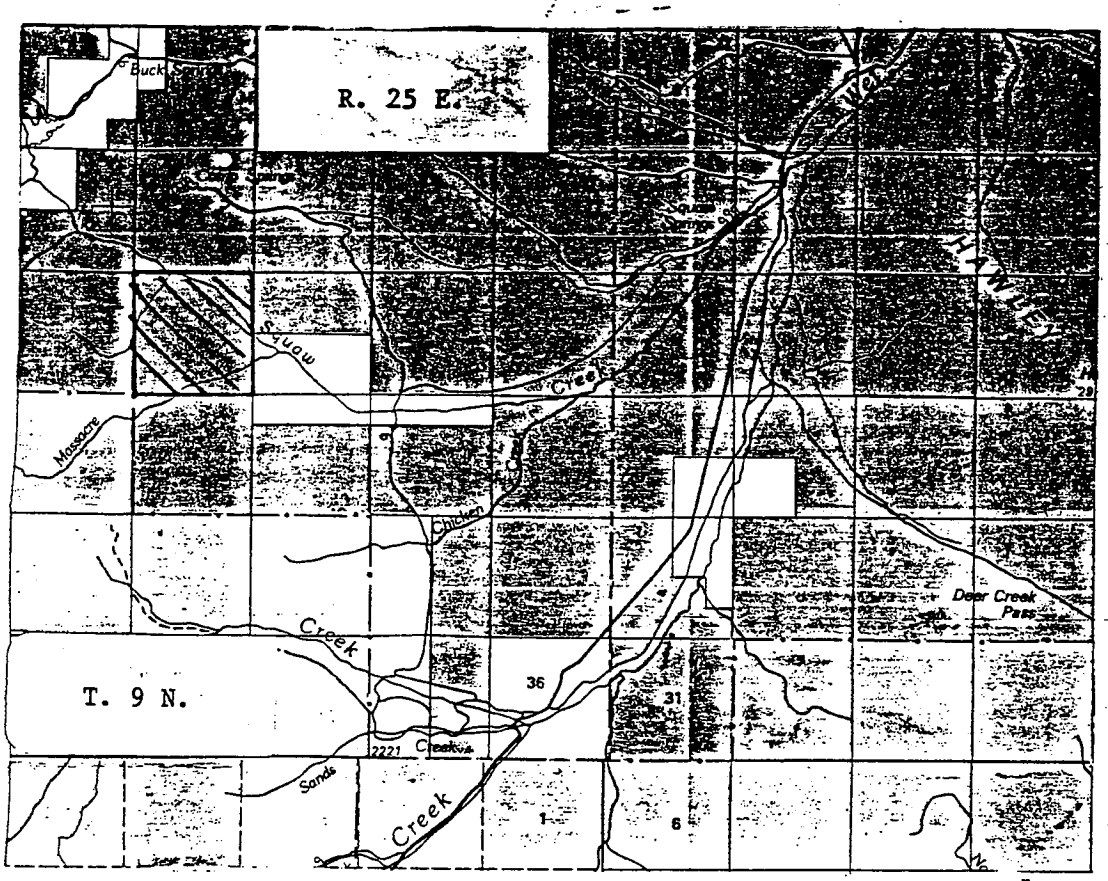


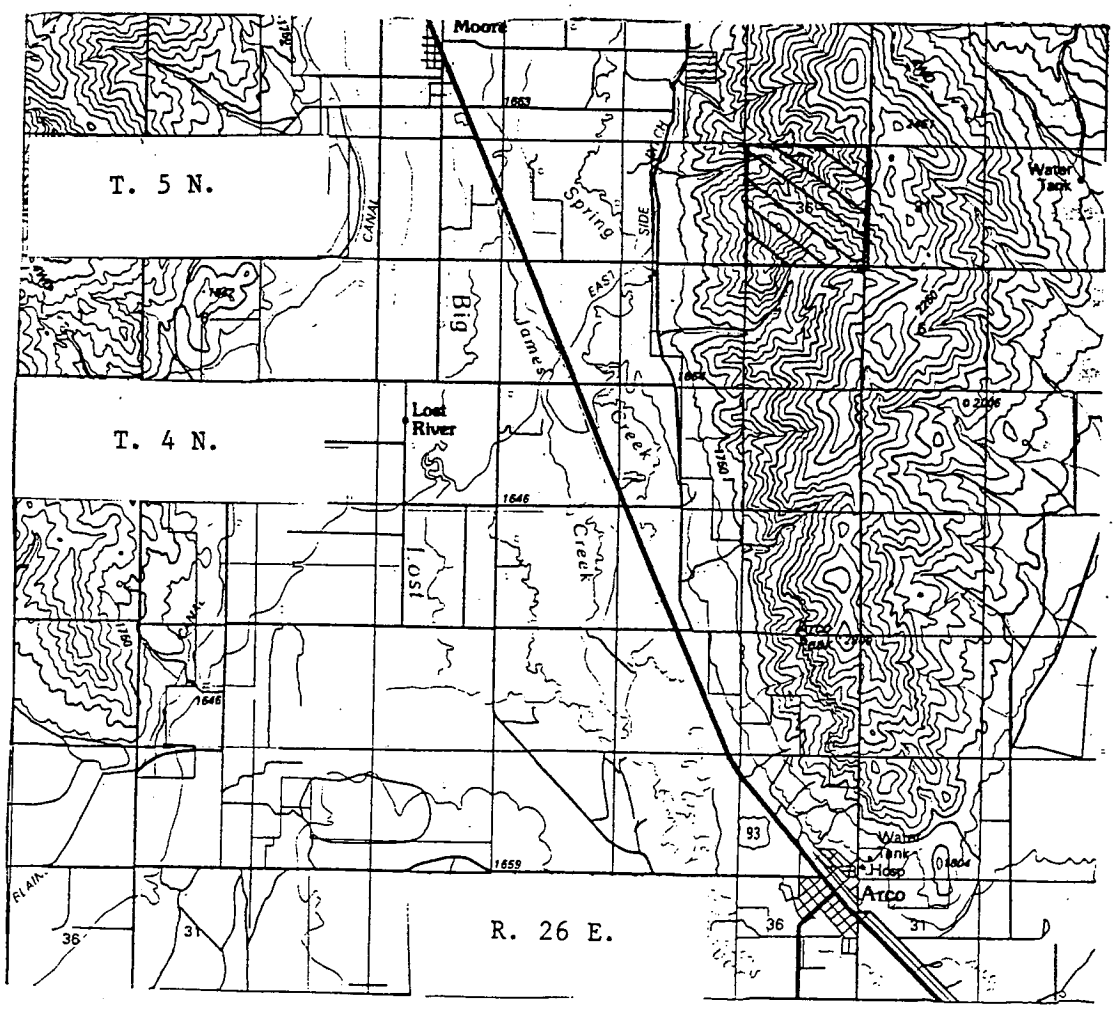
FEDERAL
Selected
Lands

State Offered lands



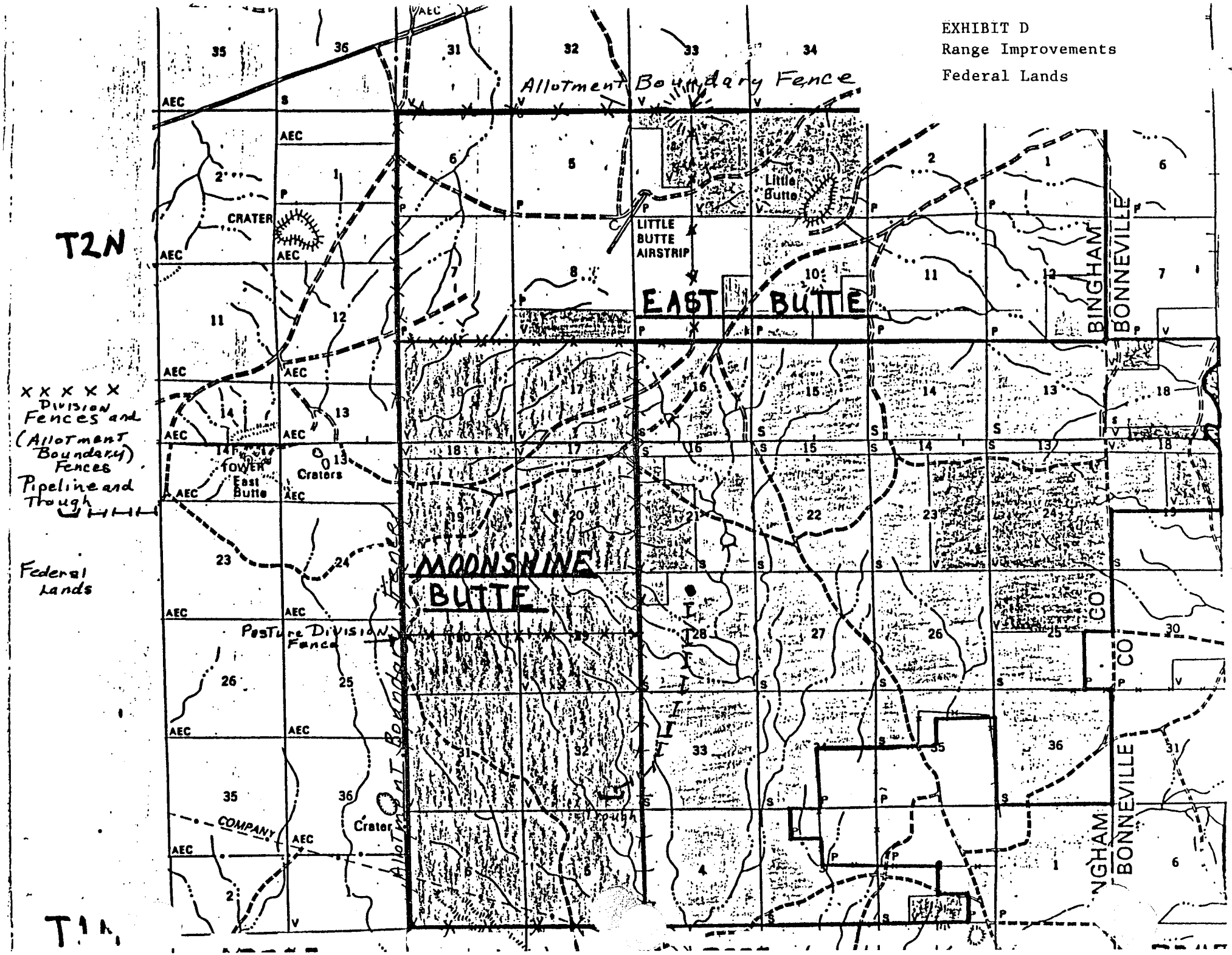

R. 28 E.
R. 29 E.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
BLAINE CO
POWER CO
POWER CO
BINGHAM CO
Split Top
Coffee Point
Mosby Well
Mosby Butte
Gasten Beattie Well
Flat Top
JEEP TRAIL
Offered
State Lands





State Offered Lands

EXHIBIT D
Range Improvements
Federal Lands



FEDERAL (SELECTED) LANDS
PHOTOS

T. 1 N., R. 33 E. B.M.
Sec. 5
(looking northwest)

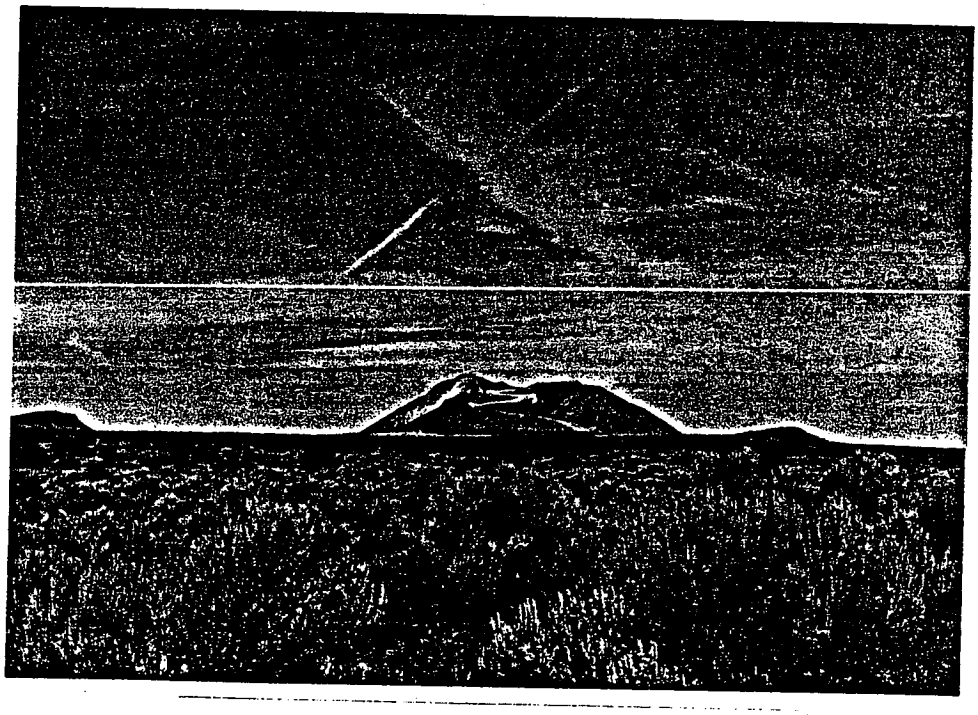
T. 2 N., R. 33 E. B.M.
Sec. 4
(looking Southwest)

T. 2 N., R. 33 E., B.M.
Section 20
(looking SW)

T. 2 N., R. 33 E., B.M.
Sec. 21
(Looking northwest)

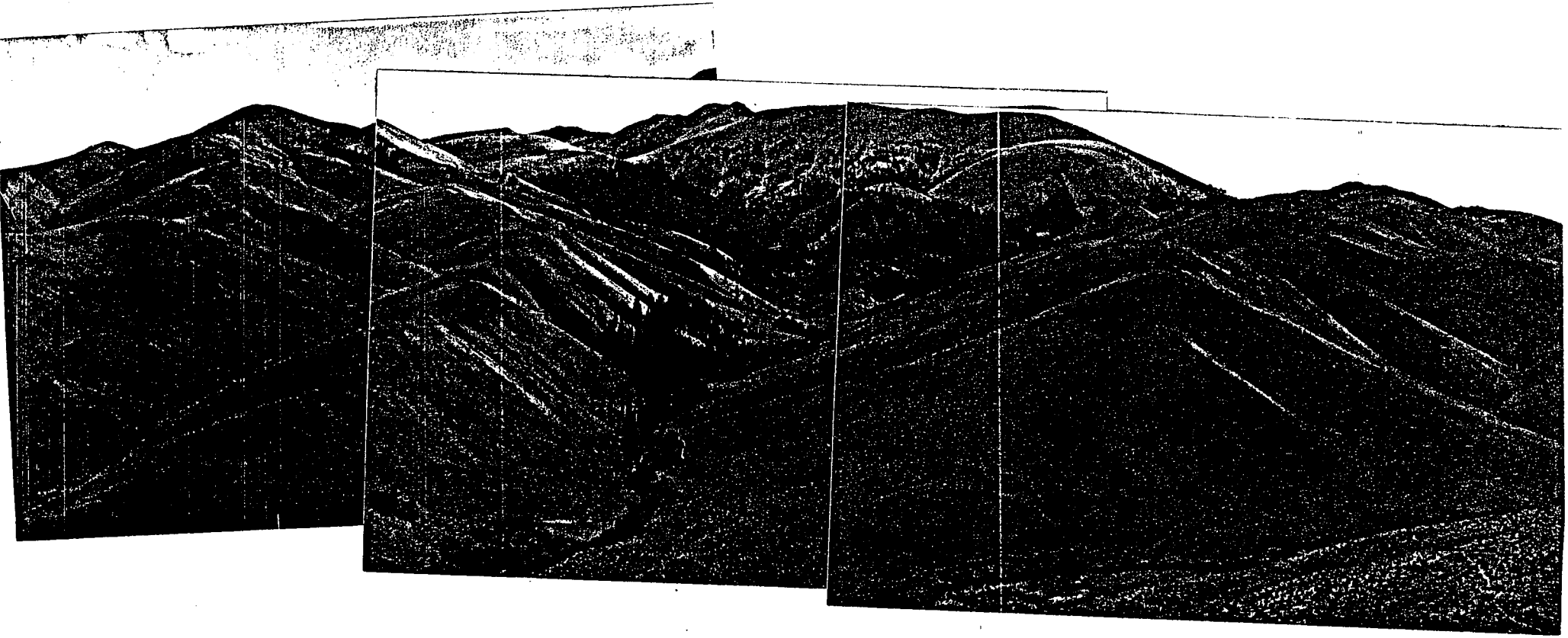
T. 2 N., R. 33 E., B.M.
Section 18
(looking south)

T. 2 N., R. 33 E., B.M.
Section 4
(looking west)

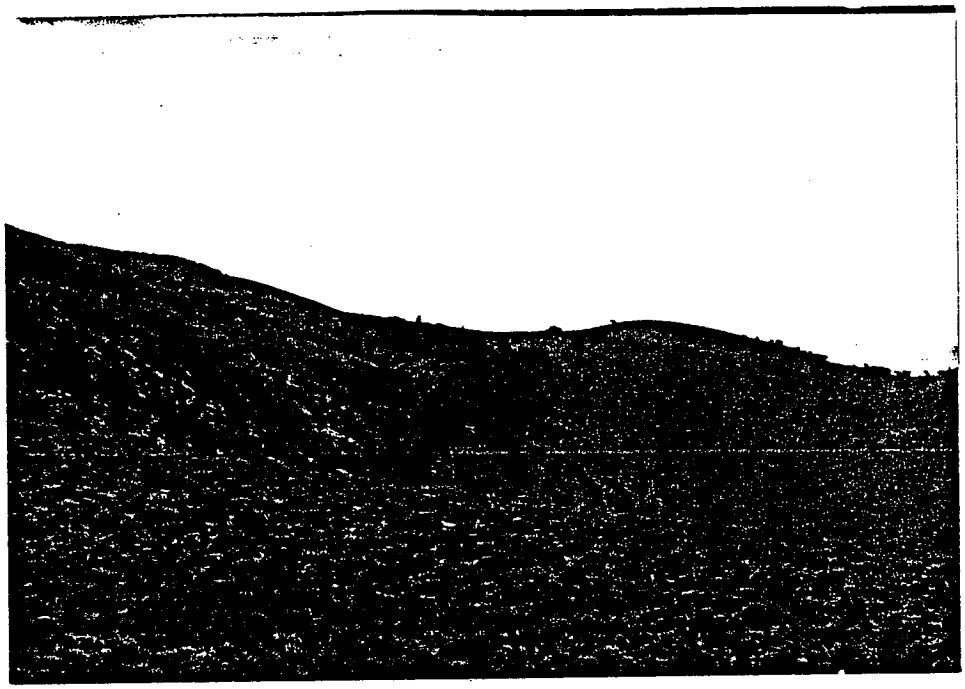


T. 2 N., R. 33 E., B.M.
Sec. 20
(looking west)

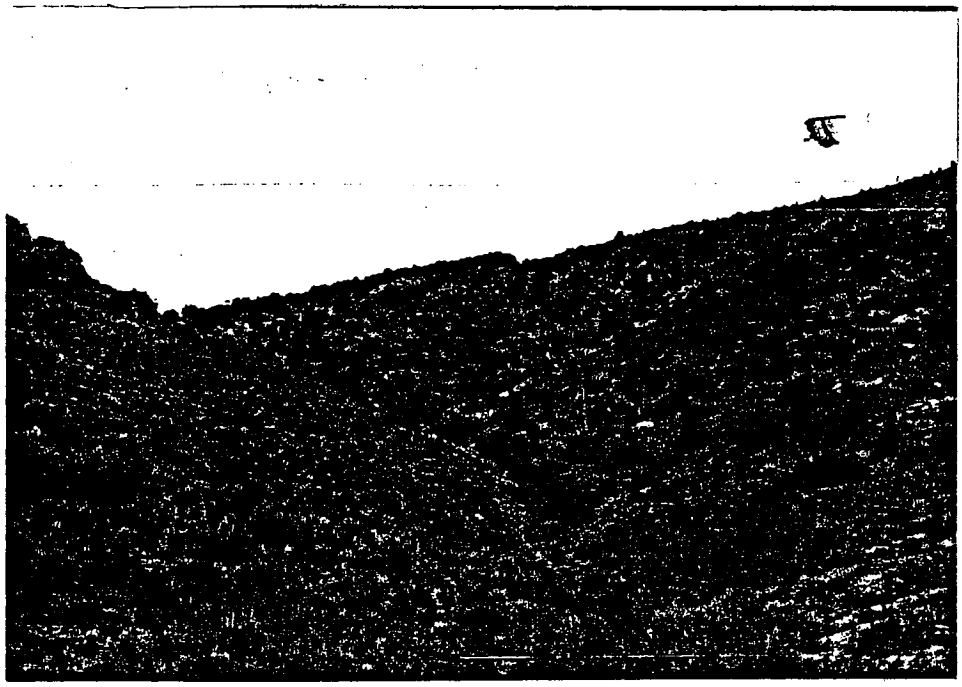
STATE (OFFERED) LANDS
PHOTOS



T. 9 N., R. 35 E., B.M.
Sec. 16
(looking west)



T. 5 N., R. 36 E., B.M.
Section 36
(Looking East)



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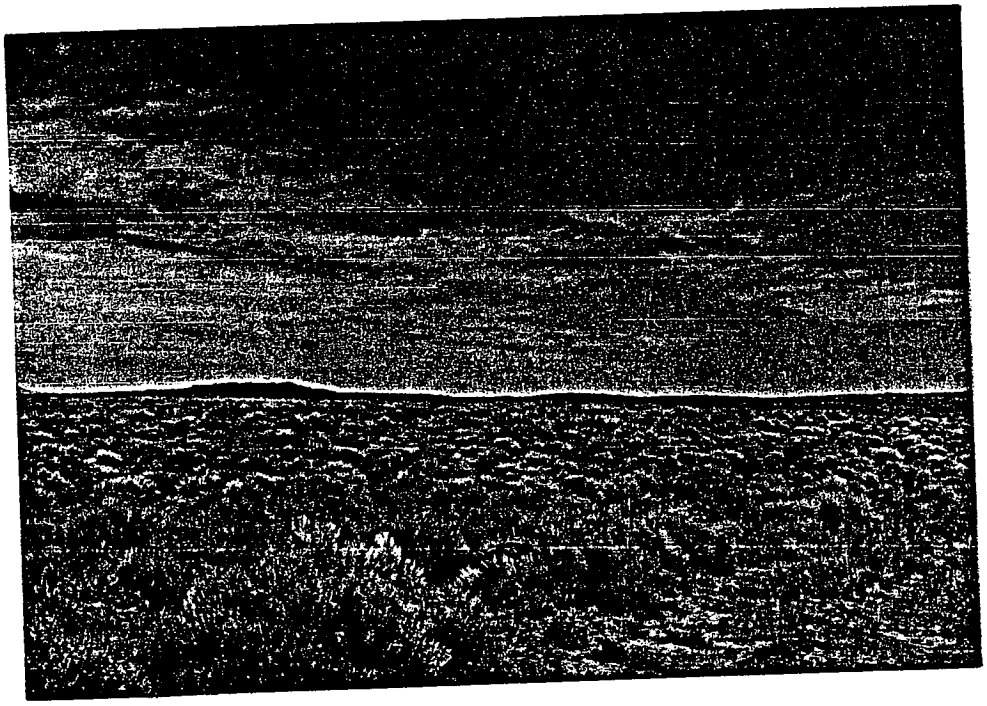
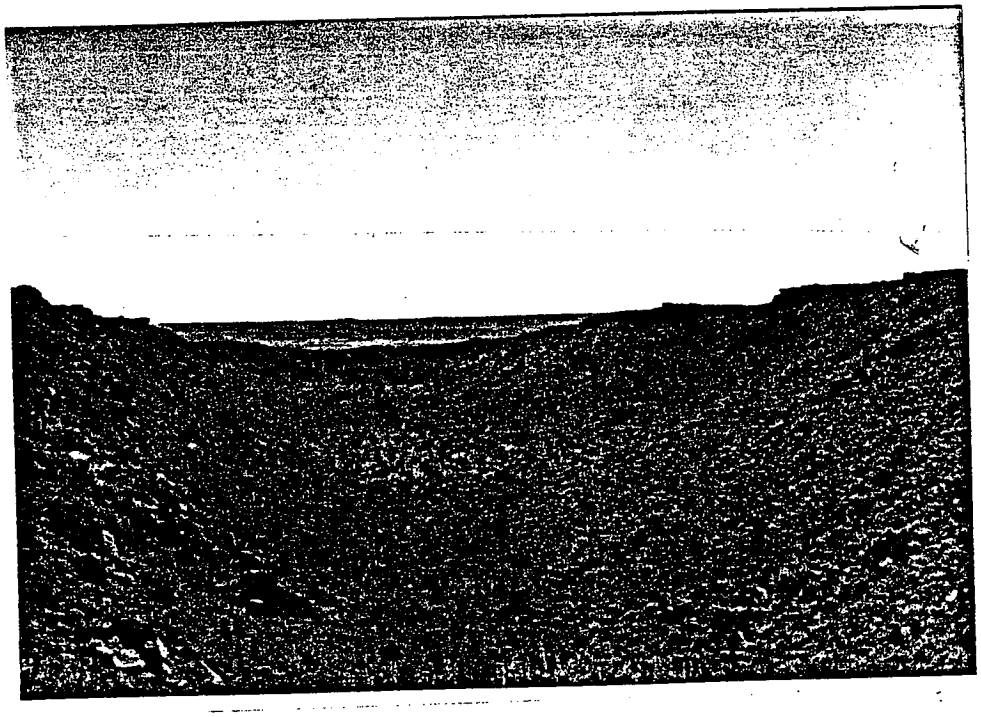
Sec. 36
(looking West)



T. 4 S., R. 28 E., B.M.

Section 16

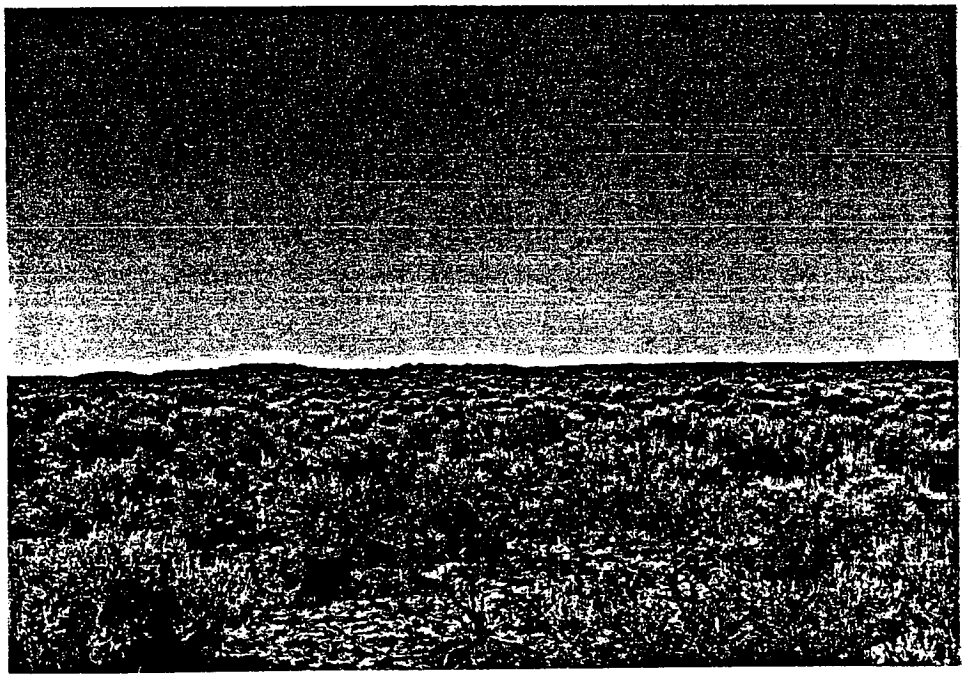
(Looking East)



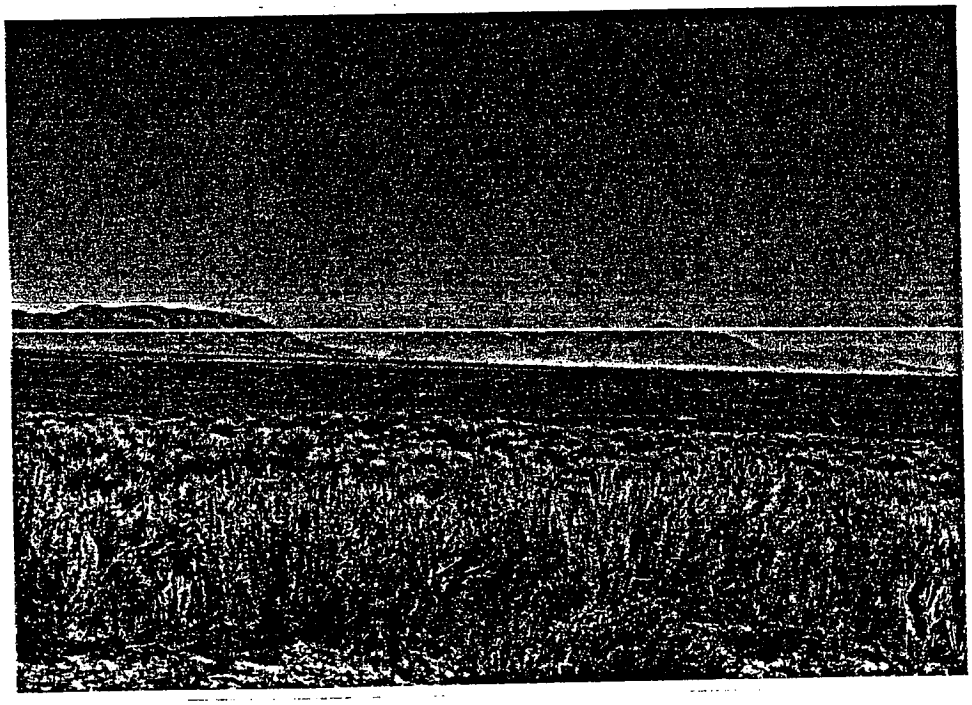
T. 5 S., R. 28 E., B.M.

Sec. 16

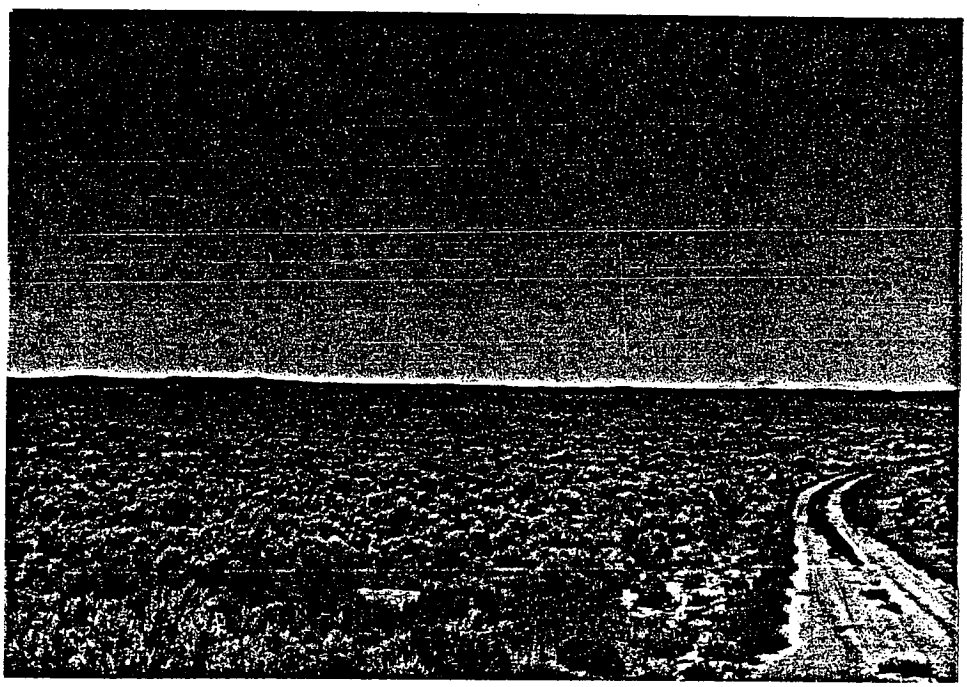
(Cottrell's Blowout)



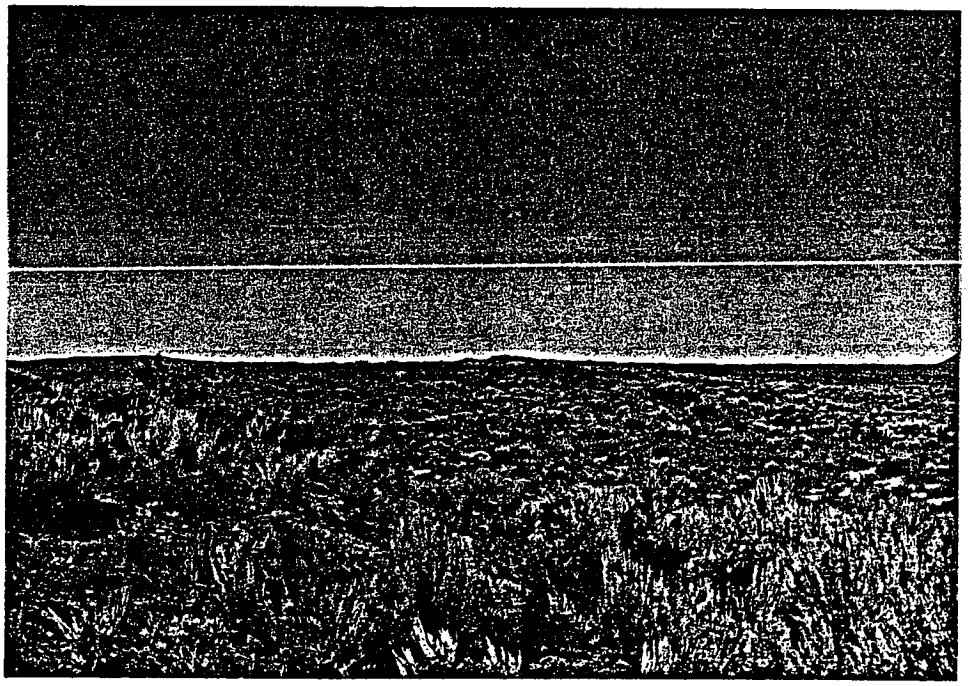
T. 1 N., R. 29 E., B.M.
Sec. 36
(looking west)



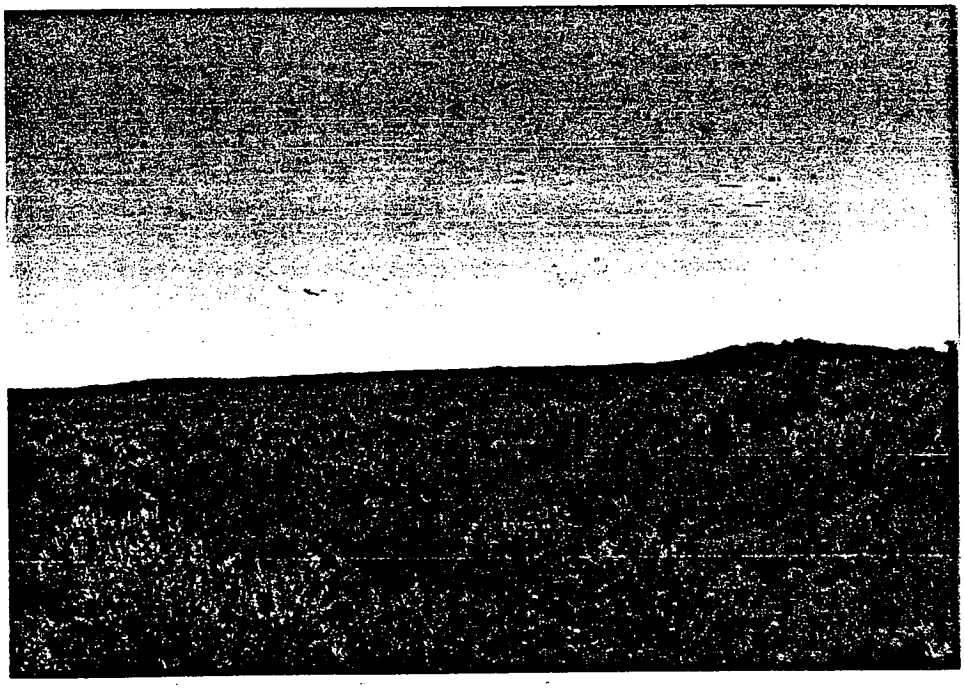
T. 1 N., R. 30 E., B.M.
Sec. 16
(Looking north)



T. 1 S., R. 30 E. B.M.
Section 16
(Looking SW)



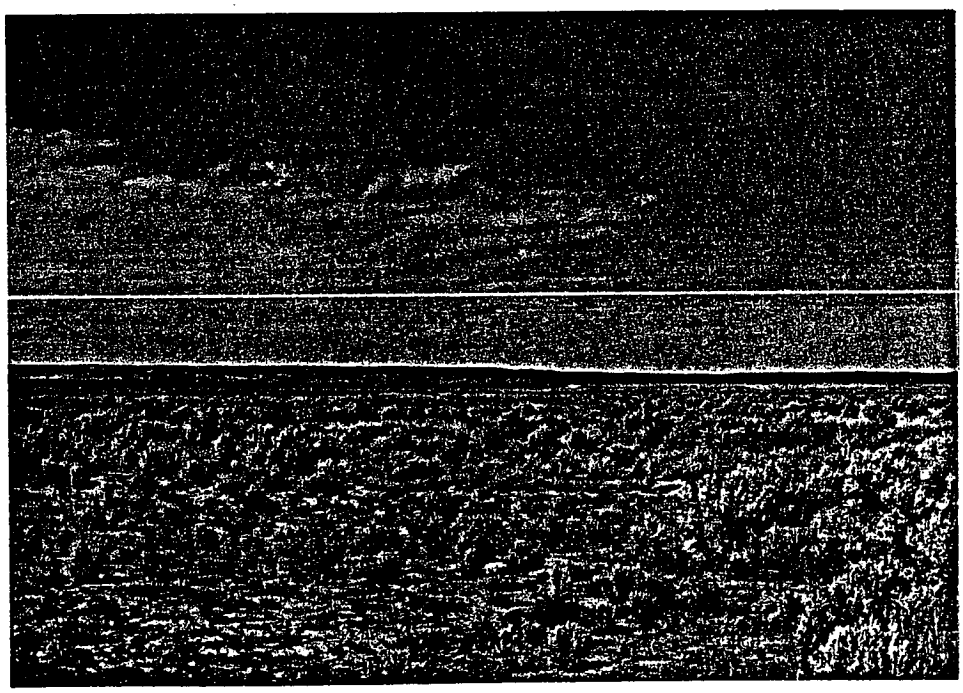
T. 1 S., R. 30 E., B.M.
Section 36
(Looking SW)



T. 3 S., R. 28 E. B.M.

Section 16

(Looking south)



T. 3 S., R. 30 E., B.M.

Section 16

(Looking NE)

PARTIES NOTIFIED

Clark Co. ASCS Office
Dubois, ID 83432

Custer Co. ASCS Office
Mackay, ID 83251

Bingham Co. ASCS Office
P.O. Box 1025
Blackfoot, ID 83221

Power Co. ASCS Office
P. O. Box 180
American Falls, ID 83221

Blaine Co. ASCS Office
Box 417
Hailey, ID 83333

Butte Co. ASCS Office
Box 69
Arco, ID 83213

Idaho Department of Water Resources
Ron Carlson, Supervisor
150 Shoup Ave.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Minidoka Grazing Assoc.
P. O. Box 162
Rupert, ID 83550

Ted C. Frome
P. O. Box 968
Afton, WY 83110

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Rich Wonacott, District Supervisor
238 E. Dillon Drive
Pocatello, ID 83201

Challis National Forest
Jack Griswold, Supervisor
P. O. Box 404
Challis, ID 83226

Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
Dave Neider, Supervisor
5205 S. 5th Avenue
Pocatello, ID 83201

James Mays, Chairman
BLM Advisory Board
Box 1
Howe, ID 83224

Mr. Robert Kimball, Chairman
BLM Advisory Council
P. O. Box 1495
Pocatello, ID 83204

Mr. Doyle Markham
Department of Energy
Idaho Operations Office
785 DOE Place
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Jay G. Biladeau, Supervisor
Idaho Department of Land
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

J. Albert Laird, Chairman
Clark County Commissioners
Box 205
Dubois, ID 83423

James Andreason, Chairman
Butte County Commissioners
Courthouse
248 West Grand Avenue
Arco, ID 83213

Rupert House, Chairman
Blaine County Commissioners
County Courthouse
Hailey, Idaho 83333

Dale Arave, Chairman
Bingham County Commissioners
P. O. Box 867
Blackfoot, ID 83221

Ivan Taylor, Chairman
Custer County Commissioners
Courthouse
Challis, ID 83226

L. Vaughn Jensen
Route 1, Box 35
Moore, Idaho 83255

Ralph Wheeler, Chairman
Power County Commissioners
Courthouse
American Falls, Idaho 83211

Lou Benedick, Area Supervisor
Idaho Department of Lands
Route 1, Box 400
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Herb Pollard, Regional Supervisor
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
1515 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SE Idaho Refuge Complex
Fed. Bldg, Room 142
250 S. 4th Avenue
Pocatello, ID 83201

Utah Power & Light Co.
Attn: Dr. Jay Roundy
Box 899
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Tom Greene
Historic Preservation Office
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702

Idaho Power Company
P. O. Box 70
Boise, ID 83707

Jerry Jayne
Idaho Environmental Council
1568 Lola
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Honorable Cecil Andrus
Governor of Idaho
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Senator James McClure
Georgia Dixon, District Assistant
482 C Street, Suite 304
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Senator Steve Symms
Dixie Richardson, Office Manager
and Staff Assistant
482 C Street, Suite 305
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Congressman Richard Stallings
Cary Jones
482 C Street, Suite 212
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Exhibit G

Encumbrances

State Lands

Legals	Encumbrance	Lease #	Lessee/Holder
Sec. 36, T1N, R29E Sec. 16, T1N, R30E	None None	Unleased G-9850	Forrest Wood Blackfoot, ID
Sec. 36, T5N, R26E Sec. 16, T9N, R25E	None None	Unleased G-9296	Pass Cr Cattle c/o Jack McAffee Darlington, ID
Sec. 16, T1S, R30E Sec. 36, T1S, R30E	None None	Unleased G-9766	Well Cattle Assn. c/o Walter Gay Blackfoot, ID
Sec. 16, T3S, R28E	None	G-9248	Paul O'Brien Aberdeen, ID
Sec. 16, T3S, R30E Sec. 16, T3S, R30E	Road	 G-97212	BLM James Haroldsen Pingree, ID Grazing Lessee
Sec. 16, T4S, R28E	None	G-9248	Paul O'Brien Aberdeen, ID
Sec. 16, T5S, R28E	None	G-8963	Jouglard Sheep Company c/o Calvin Dredge Rupert, ID

BLM Lands

Legal	Encumbrance	Permit#	Lessee
All of Selected Land (See Exhibit A)	Grazing Permit	113414	Ted C. Frome
Sec.5 & 6, T1N, R33E	Right-of-Way for Powerline 20'	I-0881	Utah Power & Light Co.

ID-030-9-99

EXHIBIT H

Environmental Check List

Resource Item		Initial/Date
1. Threatened/endangered species	Affected ~~Not Affected~~	for 7/20/89
2. Floodplains and wetlands	Affected Not Affected	bk 6/19/89
3. Wilderness Values, ACEC, wild and scenic rivers, other special areas	Affected Not Affected	bk 6/19/89
4. Visual resource management Class I and II	Affected Not Affected	bk 6/19/89
5. Prime or unique farmlands	Affected Not Affected	bk 6/19/89
6. Social and economic values Present	Affected ~~Not Affected~~	bk 6/19/89
7. Cultural or historical values	Affected ~~Not Affected~~	7-7-89
8. Paleontological values	Affected Not Affected	CAH 6/20/89
9. Water quality	Affected Not Affected	6/19/89
10. Air quality	Affected Not Affected	bk 6/19/89
11. BLM land use plan consistency	Consistent Not Consistent ~~Needs Planning~~ amendment	bk 6/19/89
12. Engineering (BLM initiated)	~~Needed~~ Not Needed	bk 6/19/89

Elements described above which are marked (circled) "Affected" must be discussed thoroughly in the EA.

Comments:

Phase III, Twin Buttes Exchange Planning Amendment

I-26444

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

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED PLANT CLEARANCE WORKSHEET

PART I. (To be completed by Requestor)

Project Title	Charge Coding	Legal Description (attach a map) T.	R.	Section:
Twin Buttes Exchange Phase III	4212/12	T2N 1N	R. 33 33	See Enclosed Map

Project/Action Description

BLM Lands To be exchange ~~by~~ with State of Idaho

Date Clearance Requested By: 7/12/89

PART II. (To be completed by Resource Specialist)

- (X) Full Clearance
- ( ) Conditional Clearance
- ( ) Negative Clearance

Individual Making Field Exam: Russell McFarlin + Roger Rountree

Date: 6/20 - 7/3/89

Reason for Specified Clearance: Lesquerella kingii var. cobrensis and Stipa webberi occur on these tracts. Inventory shows that these plants may be more common than originally thought. See report on these species in file for Exchange.

Vegetation Type:

Special Conditions (if any):

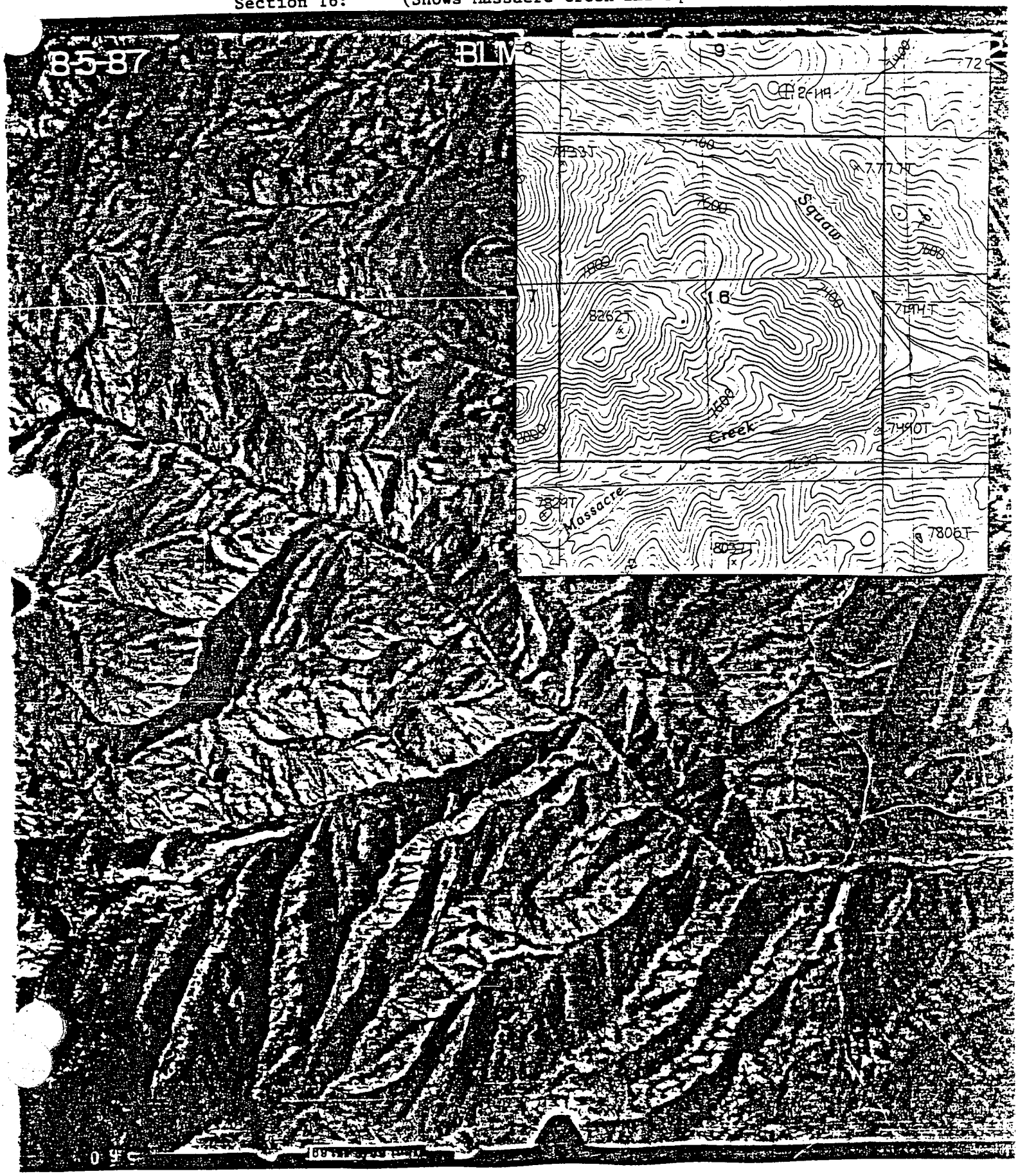
Endangered and threatened plant clearance will indicate the above action has no impact upon endangered, threatened, or State-sensitive plants, or that impacts have been satisfactorily resolved. A conditional or negative clearance will indicate that problems are not resolved and further steps must be taken to mitigate the impact. If mitigation is not possible, then the project or action shall be cancelled.

ID-01-4510-1 (April 1984)

EXHIBIT I

Township 9 North, Range 25 East, B.M.

Section 16: (Shows Massacre Creek and Squaw Creek)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 L-8.1 Step 3 L 6.1

Recommendation:

Transfer isolated tracts, which are difficult for BLM to manage, out of Public ownership by:

1. Initiating exchanges with the State of Idaho for State lands BLM would like to acquire.

2. Processing pending disposal-type applications on the tracts.

3. Processing future disposal actions on the tracts as the opportunity presents itself. (R&PP, DLE, Private Exchange, public sale).

This should be accomplished by FY-1990.

Rationale:

Isolated tracts can present management problems and encourage agricultural trespasses, indiscriminate garbage dumping and other illegal uses of the land. BLM's efforts should be spent on the lands which can be managed effectively rather than solving trespass problems and other types of problems resulting on lands which are difficult to manage.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with Wildlife 13.5 and Watershed 3.3 which calls for the retention of all public lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Dispose of isolated tracts which do not have other resource values - consider exchange as first priority disposal method.

Reasons:

The tracts which do not show high public resource values would best serve the public interest by being transferred to private ownership.

Alternatives Considered:

Retain all tracts in public ownership.

Dispose of all isolated tracts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Lands (4/80) Klingenberg

(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)	Big Desert
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept modified multiple use recommendation.

Reason:

Other resource values have to be taken into consideration when isolated tracts are being considered for disposal.

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed
ructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI 8397

WHEREAS

Michael E. Heaney

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, as amended and supplemented (43 U.S.C. 321, et seq.), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 4 S., R. 31 E.,
sec. 21: S½NE¼, SE¼

Containing 240 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Michael E. Heaney, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Michael E. Heaney, and to his heirs and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES a right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat.476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY-SIX and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTIETH.

By J. David Brunner
Deputy State Director, Resource Services Division

Patent Number 11-96-0012

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-21928

WHEREAS

Jerald J. Bowman and Eva Mae Bowman

are entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 89), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 2 S., R. 35 E.,
sec. 33, lot 36.

Containing 2.86 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Jerald J. Bowman and Eva Mae Bowman, the land described above: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Jerald J. Bowman and Eva Mae Bowman, and to their heirs and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. An easement over and across a 30-foot strip of land along and parallel to the mean high water line of the right bank of the Snake River for recreational use of the people of the United States generally, and for recreation facilities constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1962.

3. All the coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

Patent No. 11-98-0012

4. A right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway issued to the Idaho Department of Transportation, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-012256, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 317 (A)).

5. A right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway issued to the Idaho Department of Transportation, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-014750, pursuant to the Act of August 27,1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 107(D)).

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for telephone cable purposes granted to U.S. West Communications, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25517, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1761).

2. Those rights for natural gas pipeline purposes granted to Intermountain Gas Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI 25568, pursuant to the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185).

3. Those rights for transmission line purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors and assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI 25906 pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1761).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY EIGHT and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-SECOND.

By _____
Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Land and Minerals
Resource Services Division

Patent Number 11-98-0012

Form 1860-8
(July 1987)

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-014187

WHEREAS

Robert D. Schild

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 89), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 2 S., R. 35 E.,
sec. 33, lot 35.

Containing 2.71 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Robert D. Schild, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Robert D. Schild, and his heirs and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. A right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway issued to the Idaho Department of Transportation, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-014750, pursuant to the Act of August 27,1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 107(D)).

3. All the coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

Patent No. 11-98-0015

4. A right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway issued to the Idaho Department of Transportation, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-012256, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 317 (A)).

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for telephone cable purposes granted to U.S. West Communications, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25517, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1761).

2. Those rights for natural gas pipeline purposes granted to Intermountain Gas Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25568, pursuant to the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185).

3. Those rights for railroad purposes granted to Union Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns by Right-of-Way No. IDI-306, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1875 (formerly 43 U.S.C. 934-939).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY EIGHT and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-SECOND.

By _____

Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Land and Minerals
Resource Services Division

Patent Number 11-98-0015

The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-014155

WHEREAS

Hopkins Packing Company, a Corporation

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to the Act of May 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 89), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 2 S., R. 35 E.,
sec. 33, lot 38.

Containing 10.11 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Hopkins Packing Company, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Hopkins Packing Company, and its successors and assigns, forever: and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. An easement over and across a 10-foot strip of land along and parallel to the mean high water line of the right bank of the Snake River for recreational use of the people of the United States generally, and for recreation facilities constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1962.

3. All the coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried), together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

Patent No. 11-98-0013

4. A right-of-way for a Federal Aid Highway issued to the Idaho Department of Transportation, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-012256, pursuant to the Act of August 27, 1958, as amended (23 U.S.C. 317 (A)).

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for telephone cable purposes granted to U.S. West Communications, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25517, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1761).

2. Those rights for natural gas pipeline purposes granted to Intermountain Gas Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25568, pursuant to the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185).

3. Those rights for railroad purposes granted to Union Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns by Right-of-Way No. IDI-306, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1875 (formerly 43 U.S.C. 934-939).

4. Those rights for transmission line purposes granted to Idaho Power Company, its successors and assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-25906, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1761).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY EIGHT and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-SECOND.

By

Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Land and Minerals
Resource Services Division

Patent Number 11-98-0013

Big Desert

Management Plan

[Volume 2 of 3]

Step 3

Bureau of Land Management
Upper Snake River District
Range Department
Idaho Falls Field Office

MINERALS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 1 Step 3

Objective:

Leasable Minerals

Make energy minerals (geothermal, oil and gas) available for use on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related demands.

Protect energy mineral development from public land closures. Allow leasing exploration and development of leasable mineral resources.

Rationale:

Rapidly increasing national energy requirements have resulted in greater dependence on foreign sources. This has caused an increasingly heavy demand on publicly owned energy sources. Increased dependence on foreign sources places our nation's welfare in jeopardy.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 1.1 Step 3

M 1.1

Recommendation:

All public lands with federally reserved mineral rights should remain open to the exploration and leasing of minerals under the appropriate laws (oil, gas, geothermal).

Support Needs:

None

Rationale:

By keeping the area open to exploration and leasing the identification and production of vital leasable minerals (oil, gas and geothermal) can be made.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife recommendation 4.5 and wildlife aquatics. These recommendations restrict surface occupancy on sage grouse strutting grounds from February 1 - June 15, bald eagle wintering area November 1 - April 1 and on the Snake River Omitted Lands year long. Wildlife aquatics recommends managing omitted lands for wildlife. Wilderness recommendations 1.2c and 1.3c recommend no surface occupancy on existing lease applications and to minimize visual intrusion of developments. Wilderness 1.1 also recommends the designation of the Great Rift as a wilderness. Wilderness recommends no surface occupancy on geothermal lease applications pending on north and west sides of Craters of the Moon flow (W 1.2) and application of VRM to geothermal leases adjacent to Great Rift (W 1.3c). Recreation 5.2 recommends closure of China Cup, Cedar Butte, Saddle Butte to ORV use and limits ORV use to existing roads on Quaking Aspen Butte, slopes greater than 15% and soil association 8 (SE of Arco).

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendation with the following modifications:

Leasing activities shall not impair wilderness values on the following areas (must comply with Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review: BLM Dec. 12, 1979). Allow exploration and leasing of minerals on the entire planning unit, except for the following:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 1.1 Step 3

Hell's Half Acre WSA
Cedar Butte WSA
Great Rift WSA

No Surface Occupancy on the following areas:

Saddle Butte
China Cup
Big Sourthern Butte
Quaking Aspen Butte
Omitted Lands

Allow geothermal leases in area north and west of Craters of the Moon flow only in accordance with interim management guidelines for WSA's.

Reasons:

Resource values assoeiated with the above exceptions warrant excluding these areas from exploration and development for leasable minerals. Restrictions in the wildlife areas as to time of year reduces the disturbance that would be caused during critical periods. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bald Eagle Expert claims the oil and gas development would not have a detrimental effect on wintering bald eagles due to the dispersed nature of oil and gas activity.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the Modified Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 2 Step 3

Objective:

Locatable Minerals

Make locatable minerals available for use as needed to meet market demand.

Protect locatable mineral development from public land closures. Allow exploration and development of locatable mineral resources.

Rationale:

The nation's welfare depends on an uninterrupted supply of mineral commodities. Declining domestic supplies of locatable minerals and increased dependence on foreign sources jeopardizes this welfare.

Increasing demands and improved exploration, mining and processing techniques have generated interest in areas previously considered low in mineral value.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 2.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

All public lands should remain open to mineral entry under the 1872 mining law.

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

By keeping the area open to mineral entry production of necessary minerals will be assured.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3
	Areawide

M 2.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife WL 4.5, which recommends no mineral exploration on sage grouse strutting and nesting areas between February 1 and June 15. Recreation conflicts are as follows:

R1.1A Close Big Southern Butte to mineral entry. R1.3 Manage the Great Rift, and Hell's Half Acre for primitive backcountry recreation. R1.8 Protect China Cup from environmental modification. R2.1B Withdraw Box Canyon on Big Lost River and Snake River Omitted Lands from mineral entry. R4.1 Withdraw Firth river bottoms from appropriation under the mining laws. Recreation 5.2 recommends closure of China Cup, Cedar Butte, Saddle Butte to ORV use and limit ORV use to existing roads on Quaking Aspen Butte slopes greater than 15% and soil association 8 (SE of Arco).

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendations with the following modification:

Work with mining companies under 3809 regulations to mitigate adverse impacts of locatable mineral exploration and development activities on other resources. Areas of particular concern are:

Sage grouse strutting and nesting areas
Big Southern Butte
Great Rift
Hell's Half Acre
~~China Cup~~
Box Canyon of Big Lost River
Snake River Omitted Lands
Firth river bottoms
China Cup Butte
Cedar Butte
Saddle Butte
Quaking Aspen Butte
Slopes greater than 15%
Soil Association 8
INEL
Kings Bowl

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert	
Activity Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3
Areawide	

Reasons:

BLM has very little discretion involving mineral entry under the 1872 mining law. Moderate success in protecting other resource values can be obtained from responsible mining companies. Efforts in this direction should continue. Whthdrawl from mineral entry or for any other purpose is not looked on favorably at the present time by the Bureau nor the political constituency. The 3809 regulations provides an opportunity to protect other resource values or mitigate adverse impacts.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the Modified Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 835-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 3 Step 3

Objective:

Saleable Minerals

Make mineral materials (aggregate and decorative lava rock) available for use as needed to meet market demand. Provide for use by State highway and County road department, by the BLM for the maintenance and construction of roads and other projects and by the general public.

Protect mineral materials use from public land closures. Allow exploration and development of saleable mineral resources.

Rationale:

Construction projects which support the use of resources within the planning unit require the availability of mineral materials. Maintenance and construction of State, County and BLM roads throughout the planning unit require the use of mineral materials.

Material sites do not normally interfere with other land uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3
	Entire Area

M 3.1

Recommendation:

All public lands and lands with reserved mineral rights should remain open to exploration and development of saleable minerals under the appropriate laws. This includes competitive sales, common use area sales, community pit sales, material sites free use permits, etc. on sand and gravel, cinders, lava stone and other saleable mineral materials.

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

Only by keeping areas open to geological reconnaissance and exploration can essential mineral materials discoveries by made. The U.S. owns total or partial mineral rights on 68.7% of the planning unit.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Wildlife 4.5 recommends restriction of mineral exploration and surface occupancy in sage grouse strutting and nesting areas between February 1 and June 15. Wildlife aquatics 3 objective is to manage omitted lands for wildlife. Recreation 1.2, 1.4 recommend an ACEC designation for Big Southern Butte, China Cup and Kings Bowl. R1.5 and 1.7 recommend management of Hell's Half Acre and Cerro Grande for primitive recreational values. R2.1 and 4.2 recommend management of omitted lands and Box Canyon of Big Lost River for recreation and/or wildlife habitat values and withdrawl from mineral location and leasing. It is assumed mineral sales would also be in conflict. R4.1 recommends withdrawl of Firth river bottoms from appropriation under mining laws - it is assumed this would include saleable minerals. R5.2 recommends closure of China Cup Butte, Cedar Butte, and Saddle Butte to ORV use and ORV restriction to existing roads on Quaking Aspen Butte. Wilderness W1.1 recommends designation of Great Rift WSA by Congress as a wilderness area. VRM2.2 recommended to allow no mineral material excavation along Snake River.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

Entire Area

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Keep the entire area open for saleable materials (including Sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 33 E., FUP I-017147 Bingham County) except for the following which will be closed to sale of mineral materials:

Snake River Omitted Lands and Firth river bottoms
Great Rift proposed wilderness area
Big Southern Butte
Kings Bowl (Crystal Ice Cave)
China Cup Butte
Cedar Butte and Hell's Half Acre WSA's
Saddle Butte
Quaking Aspen Butte
Box Canyon Big Lost River
Hell's Half Acre lava flow east of I-15
(open to competitive sales only) see M 3.2

Clearance for material sites and sales will be handled on a case by case basis. Sale of topsoil will not be done. BLM is in the business of conserving topsoil.

Reasons:

These locations have other resource values which warrant excluding them from mineral sales. Adequate alternate sites exist to meet demand.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the modified multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step I* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 3.2 Step 3

M 3.2

Recommendation:

Conduct only competitive commercial sales on Hell's Half Acre lava flow east of Interstate 15 near Firth, Idaho.

Support Needs:

Legal access over non-federal lands.

Rationale:

Sales of decorative lava rock would help meet the commercial demand for the material. Private landowners control the access to the lava flow southeast of Interstate 15. They do not approve of general sales in this area but would allow commercial access through their lands. Other resource values would be protected or restored according to Department policy, NEPA and FLPMA.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1.

Reasons:

The adjacent landowner controls access to this lava flow. He would make arrangements to provide access to a single commercial operator, but is not willing to deal with a large number of the general public due to the demand this would place on his time (Brent Stolworthy adjacent landowner).

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

FORESTRY PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Forestry
Objective Number	F-1

Objective

Manage the productive forest land in a healthy, vigorous condition in order to meet market demands for today and for the future. Harvest timber and implement intensive forest management practices as economics dictate. In situations where these practices cannot be justified, overall condition and well-being of the stand should have first priority, such as areas where insect and disease problems are developing.

Rationale

This objective is supported by policy statements within Bureau Manual 5000.06 and basic and supplemental guidance sections of 1602 and 1603. The fiscal year 1979 Washington Office directions also give direction to the forestry program in this regard. Additional support is given by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and the Forest Practices Act.

The forest land along the Snake River is some of the most productive forest land within the Big Butte Resource Area. Based on the existing stands of black cottonwood, Site Index is approximately 55 on a 50-year basis with a yield capacity of over 40 cubic feet/acre/year.

Other states including Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado have developed extensive markets along primary rivers. Cottonwood is being utilized for pallet material and for excelsior. Utilization of cottonwood along the South Platte River in Eastern Colorado has grown from very little to over 8MMBF in five years, with a stumpage value of approximately $200,000 per year.

Hardwoods are being planted along the river bottoms in the above mentioned states, with the anticipation of future markets for hardwood lumber and veneer.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Introduce a variety of hardwood tree species, such as Burr oak, Sycamore, or Green ash, along with the existing Cottonwood on Public Lands along the Snake River.

This project is to start in FY-1982 on the forest lands in T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Sections 21 and 22 (approximately 800 acres), Approximately 1400 acres are to be converted to a mixed forest stand by 1987.

Refer to Step 1, MFP Overlay.

Support Needs

1. At least four access easements will be required by FY-1984. The following list shows initial access needs, listed in priority order:

T. 3 S., R. 34 E, Section 21, S½ - permanent non-exclusive easement across one mile of private land.

T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Section 14, NW¼NW¼ - permanent non-exclusive easement across one-quarter mile of private land.

T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Section 14, SE¼SE¼ - permanent non-exclusive easement across one-eighth mile of private land.

T. 3 S., R. 35 E., Section 7, SW¼ - permanent non-exclusive easement across one half mile of private land. Additional access easement may be identified at a later date.

2. Road construction/maintenance will be required on all access roads listed above.

3. Cadastral surveys must be required to re-establish monuments lost since the omitted lands survey. No additional information is available.

4. Engineering estimates and surveys will be required for all road construction.

5. An archaeological investigation will be required before any surface disturbance occurs.

(continued next page)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

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3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.1 Step 3

Rationale

Introduction of hardwoods within the existing stands of cottonwood would increase the commercial value of the forest resource. Markets for hardwoods and cottonwoods are expanding in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

A variety of tree species within a forest land allows for greater resistance of the stand to insect and disease infection.

Greater varieties of wildlife are often found in mixed forest stands, rather than the monoculture which currently exist along the Snake River. Along with commercial tree species, valuable wildlife species such as Russian olive, Siberian pea, or common Lilac could be planted to contribute to a more favorable habitat.

This type of project would be an ideal work project for the YACC program, and could be accomplished during late fall or late winter. This project could be expanded over the next few years to encompass the 8,000 acres of similar forest land throughout the district.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 3/80 G. Green

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	Step 1 F 1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife recommendation 10.4 and wildlife aquatics objective 3 which state that the Snake River Omitted lands highest value is for wildlife habitat.

Minerals objective 3, and wildlife aquatics 3.2 support development of access into the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject recommendation 1.1

Reasons:

The highest value of the omitted lands alon~~t~~g the Snake River is for wildlife habitat. Development of access and intensive forestry programs would be detrimental to this value. The rejection of this recommendation is supported by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlfie Service and the Bingham County Commissioners.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Harvest over-mature, diseased or bug infested timber where possible, on the non-productive forest lands, and the productive forest land along the Snake River. Utilize local requests from private individuals as much as possible. Where a market does not exist, this harvest will be done with YACC, YCC, force account crews or summer temporary help, and stockpiled for no more than two years. Use of this material could be for firewood, if no other product can be obtained from it.

All harvest will be done under a silviculturally sound system, preferably a form of shelterwood or selection cutting.

Refer to Step 1, MFP Overlay.

Support Needs

Refer to Recommendation F-1.1 for support needs.

Rationale

Cottonwood is a relatively short-lived tree species, and is highly susceptible to a wide variety of insects and diseases. Pockets of insect and disease infected trees could be removed, perhaps extending the productive life span of the surrounding trees. A small market does exist in this area for Cottonwood and Juniper firewood. The material removed could be used to help sustain this market.

Juniper is relatively long-lived, slow growing and relatively insect and disease resistant. Occasional fires do occur in the Juniper woodlands. Material harvested from the occasional disease centers or burned areas could be used to supply the small market that does exist for the Juniper posts or Juniper firewood.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Big Desert 3/80 G. Green

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F 1.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife recommendation 10.4 and wildlife aquatics objective 3 which state that the Snake River Omitted lands highest value is for wildlife habitat.

Minerals objective 3, recommendation wildlife aquatics 3.2 support development of access into the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject recommendation 1.2

Reasons:

The highest value of the omitted lands along the Snake River is for wildlife habitat. Development of access and intensive forestry programs would be detrimental to this value. The rejection of this recommendation is supported by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bingham County Commissioners.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Forestry
Objective Number	F-2

Objective

Reforest (or bring up to full stocking levels) all productive forest lands within the planning area that have become non-stocked or partially stocked through past man-made or natural disturbances. Attain satisfactory regeneration within 5 years following future disturbances and attain full stocking levels 15 years following a disturbance.

Rationale

Timely reforestation is required to maintain the site productivity of the forest land and to achieve the maximum growth potential possible from these lands. Reforestation will help to maintain or increase merchantability potential of the forest lands.

Watershed values can be significantly increased by maintaining deep-rooted tree species along with the shallow-rooted brush species already in existance in some areas. Streambank stability is increased by deeprooted species.

Reforestation maintains a forest canopy, helping to create and maintain desirable habitat for a variety of wildlife.

Refer to Objective Rationale F-1 for additional support.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	Step 1 F-2.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Reforest approximately 810 acres of productive forest lands along the Snake River by the end of FY-1985. These 810 acres of non-stocked forest land are scattered along the river in patches averaging 20 acres in size.

Tree species to be considered are various hardwoods such as: Burr oak, Sycamore, Ash, Russian olive, Black cottonwood and Willow and various conifers.

Refer to Step 1, MFP Overlay.

Support Required

Refer to Recommendation F-1.1 for support needs 1-5.

6. Livestock exclusion will be required for a period of approximately 10 years following planting to avoid trampling or browsing of the seedlings and to ensure the success of these reforestation efforts.

7. Contracted nursery space will be required indefinitely.

Rationale

Non-stocked forest land is not maintaining the ultimate productive capacity of the land. Wood fiber will become increasingly important as future demand for all forest products increases.

Wildlife habitat can be greatly enhanced under forest conditions, depending upon wildlife species and diversity for which wildlife is managed.

The project would be ideal for the YACC program, and could be accomplished during late fall or late winter. This type of project could be expanded over the next few years to include similar forest lands throughout the district.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 3/80 G. Green

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	Step 1 F 2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife recommendation 10.4 and wildlife aquatics objective 3 which state that the Snake River Omitted lands highest value is for wildlife habitat.

Minerals objective 3, recommendations wildlife aquatics 3.2 support development of access into the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject recommendation 2.1

Reasons:

The highest value of the omitted lands along the Snake River is for wildlife habitat. Development of access and intensive forestry programs would be detrimental to this value. The rejection of this recommendation is supported by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bingham County Commissioners.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-2.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Establish a seed tree orchard by FY-1983 on approximately 200 acres of the 810 acres of non-stocked forest land along the Snake River. These 200 acres are to be located in patches averaging 20 acres in size scattered along the river above the Indian Reservation. Seed trees to be established are primarily lodgepole pine and Douglas fir, although other species such as Englemann spruce or Ponderosa pine should be considered as the need arises.

Seeds from representative environments and habitat types around the District are to be collected during the fall of 1978 and 1979. These seeds are then to be sent to the nursery for germination and nurturing.

Refer to Step 1, MFP Overlay.

Support Needs

Refer to Recommendation F-2.1 for support needs 1-7.

YACC involvement will be required. Greater success would be assured if management of this project was under the YACC program, with direction from the Forestry program.

Rationale

Reforestation projects on the entire District will require up to 120,000 seedlings per year by 1984. Success of these regeneration projects partially depends upon a localized seed source, as well as seeds from a similar habitat type. Seed collection is extremely time consuming and at times, seeds must be acquired from sources that are nearly inaccessible.

The establishment of a seed tree orchard would allow for relatively simple, and inexpensive seed collection from a readily available source. The seeds acquired from this orchard would be keyed to a particular site environment and habitat type.

The river bottom lands are ideally suited for seed tree orchards because these lands are generally more moist than the normal conifer forest, and have higher temperatures. These two facts plus the lower elevation combine to induce the trees to become sexually mature in less time, and to be more prolific seed bearers. Seeds for nursery stock could be acquired from seedlings planted in these orchards between 8 and 15 years after planting.

(continued on next page)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F 2.2 Step 3

A tremendous amount of maintenance is required during the first few years of establishment. At least portions of this maintenance could be accomplished during the winter season. YACC would be suited for this project due to the large volume of manual labor required. This type of program could develop into an excellent training project for several YACC employees.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation conflicts with wildlife recommendation 10.4 and wildlife aquatics objective 3 which state that the Snake River Omitted lands highest value is for wildlife habitat.

Minerals objective 3, recommendation wildlife aquatics 3.2 support development of access into the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject recommendation 2.2

Reasons:

The highest value of the omitted lands along the Snake River is for wildlife habitat. Development of access and intensive forestry programs would be detrimental to this value. The rejection of this recommendation is supported by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bingham County Commissioners.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836 - 084

RANGE

MANAGEMENT

TABLE 2-7
Section 3 Allotment Summary

Allotment	Federal Acres	Season of Use Existing	Season of Use Proposed	Grazing System Existing	Grazing System Proposed	Livestock Class	Livestock Use AUMs: Active Preference	Livestock Use AUMs: 5-year Licensed AUMs	Livestock Use AUMs: Proposed*
AEC Riverfield	16,054	04/16-12/31	04/16-12/31	S	D	C	873	745	607
Big Desert	248,783	04/01-06/30 10/16-02/21	04/15-06/30 10/16-02/21	S	S	Sh	33,222	17,454	33,222
Big Butte	44,642	04/16-06/30	05/01-07/14	S	D	C	3,889	3,188	3,414
Bowers	320	04/20-05/19	04/20-05/19	S	D	C	40	32	20
Cedar Butte	12,622	04/22-06/15 11/16-01/07	04/22-06/15 11/16-01/07	S	S	C	901	720	901
Cinder Cone	12,052	04/01-05/31	04/16-05/31	S	D	C	1,020	1,008	1,020
Cox's Well	17,344	04/01-11/13	04/15-11/27	S	D	C	1,941	1,043	1,588
East Butte	1,183	05/01-10/18	05/01-10/18	S	D	C	123	123	123
Hells Half Acre	176	05/01-05/31	05/01-05/31	S	S	C	30	30	4
Houghland	23,163	04/01-09/05	04/15-09/05	S	D	C	2,499	2,312	2,499
Huddles Hole	652	07/01-08/15	07/01-08/15	S	S	Sh	45	15	45
Judge	80	04/01-10/01	04/15-10/01	S	S	C	18	18	8
Klempel	320	04/16-07/16	04/16-07/16	S	D	C	57	57	13
Moonshine	6,384	06/21-08/09	06/21-08/09	S	D	C	573	400	573
Moreland	7,469	04/23-05/14	04/23-05/14	S	S	S	262	179	4/83
Mujrbrook	Eliminate Grazing					C	10	6	
No. 2 Well	23,896	04/01-06/15	04/15-06/29	S	D	C	1,464	1,279	1,301
Quaking Aspen	70,032	04/16-01/31	05/01-01/31	S	RR	C	6,721	5,975	5,637
Riverfield	8,114	05/01-09/20	05/01-09/20	S	D	C	203	203	203
Rock Corral	10,752	04/01-05/30	04/16-05/30	S	S	Sh	1,200	440	1,200
Rudeen	10,153	04/01-05/15	04/15-05/29	S	D	C	1,800	555	826
Smith	20,233	04/14-06/22	05/01-07/16	S	D	C	2,771	2,760	2,386
Springfield	34,546	04/01-05/31	04/15-06/15	S	D	C	3,840	3,384	2,729
Sunset	11,021	04/16-10/23	05/01-11/07	S	D	C	1,572	1,572	1,322
Webb	760	04/01-05/31	04/15-05/31	S	S	C	143	143	14
TOTALS	580,871						65,217	43,641	59,917

S= seasonal
D= deferred
RR= rest rotation

C= cattle
Sh= sheep

*This column also represents inventoried carrying capacity.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM 1 Step 3

Objective:

Maintain and/or improve quantity and quality of the vegetative resource through more intensive range management programs. This will be done by implementing grazing systems designed to provide for the physiological growth requirements of the vegetation, by installing management facilities and vegetative manipulation projects.

Rationale:

BLM Manual, Rel. 1835, 1603.12645 states: To the extent funds and manpower are available, AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use. AMPs give us the opportunity to manage grazing allotments more effectively. This is accomplished by developing a specific grazing system for each allotment based on the need to meet the life requirements of "key" plant species and to protect and enhance the productivity of the soil resource.

MFP Step 1 Range overlay depicts the location of proposed projects. The projects are referenced back to the narrative according to the activity objective and recommendation number, the capital letter referring to the allotment, and the small letter referring to the project.

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1A Step 3 RM 1.1A

Recommendation - RM 1.1

Implement AMPs with deferred grazing systems on the following 18 allotments.

Support Needs

Division of Administration: Contract administration.

Division of Operations: Job design, layout, construction or contract supervision.

Division of Resources: Clearance, technical support, and studies.

Coordination with Idaho Department of Lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Rationale RM 1.1

Range condition could be improved using a deferred grazing system. Intensive grazing management is an economical and effective means for increasing range condition and productivity. Under deferred grazing, plants in the deferred pasture are provided an opportunity to get a good start in the spring and maintain vegetative vigor. Deferred grazing systems will be designed to meet the physological needs of key forage plants and provide for multiple use benefits.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.1A Step 3 RM 1.1A

A. Quaking Aspen Allotment - (6 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 5,637 Livestock AUMs. A reduction of 1,084 AUMs (16%) from active Class I qualifications (672) is required.

2. Spring turn out will be delayed from 4/16 until range readiness which usually occurs around 5/1. The range is considered ready when blue bunch wheatgrass reaches 4 inches.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands have a carrying capacity of 174 AUMs. An exchange of use should be issued for these AUMs.

4. Divide operators into 3 groups based on their season of use.

Group I

Operator	Season of Use
Robert Thorton	5/1 - 6/30
~~Hayes White~~	" "
~~Charles O'Maley~~	" "
Bob Waddoups	" "
~~Kirby Jensen~~	" "
~~Doyle Jensen~~	" "
P. U. Ranch	" "
Vaughn Jensen	" "
Merlin Philips	" "
~~Lynn Stevensen~~	" "
James Babcock	" "
Lloyd Jensen	" "

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Group II

Operator	Season of Use
Jack Mays	9/10 - 1/23
Lynn Stevensen	11/1 - 1/15
Dennis Braswell	10/1 - 1/31

Group III

Operator	Season of Use
Dennis Braswell	5/1 - 9/30
Arthur Quist	5/1 - 9/15
Arthur Quist	7/1 - 9/15
Larry Quist	7/1 - 9/16

Since each group has a different turn out date, the use pastures should be rotated every year.

5. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Develop existing well near Tea Kettle Butte. not done

b. Quaking Aspen Airstrip Well. Completed 1982

c. Fence (14 miles) approximately 17,000 acres of INEL land adjacent to the Big Lost River in the northeast portion of the allotment creating a new pasture.

d. Develop existing well north of Saddle Butte on the west edge of the allotment. Investigation proved not feasible

e. Pasture fence (6.5 miles) from Sagebrush Reservoir northeast to Six Mile Butte, then north to the allotment boundary for another pasture.

f. Divert water from the Big Lost River down the existing canal on the INEL.

g. Install two 4,000 gallon water storage tanks in each of the six proposed pastures.

h. Seeding 4,500 acres adjacent to Big Lost River.

i. Install a total of 3 cattleguards in the proposed pasture fences.

j. Maintain waterhaul roads.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1A Step 3 RM 1.1A

A. QUAKING ASPEN ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Analysis:

Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Falls Office, recommends that any east-west oriented fences be let-down type to allow antelope crossing in deep snow. Department of Energy recommends that fences on INEL be built using clips which would allow raising portions of the fences when cattle are not in the area to permit easier antelope passage. DOE strongly opposes road improvements on INEL.

Watershed 1.2 says prevent vegetative disturbance on Soil Assoc. 8.

Wildlife 1.5 says deferred grazing systems are preferable to rest rotation systems.

Wildlife 1.4 says do not allow plowing for vegetation manipulation.

Wildlife 4.2 says maintain existing vegetation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify Recommendation 1.1A Change from deferred to a rest rotation grazing system on this allotment.

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a, b, d, e, i

Modify 5c, f, g, h, j as follows:

5c - construct east-west fences to allow for raising or lowering of portions for antelope passage. Construct gates or cattleguards on all roads crossed.

5f - DOE has indicated excess water is already diverted.

5g - Locate troughs on BLM lands as recommended. Locate troughs on INEL where they can be serviced without road improvement.

5h - Reduce plow and seeding to 2,500 acres to avoid soil association 8 (sandy erodable) and to minimize conflict with wildlife, reseed a species mixture including sagebrush.

5j - Maintain water haul roads on BLM lands. Do not maintain roads on INEL.

Reasons:

This allotment receives very uneven livestock distribution due to lack of

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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A. QUAKING ASPEN ALLOTMENT (continued)

water and due to past management practices. This has resulted in poor range condition adjacent to the Big Lost River. The grazing season would allow for all the grazing treatments necessary for a rest rotation grazing system. This would be the most effective system to restore and maintain good range condition.

The need to establish cover for watershed and range protection overrides visual considerations. Vegetative manipulation will be done in accordance with Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitat, Guidelines for Management of Pronghorn Antelope, IM 79-191 and IM-ID-80-30 Land Treatment on Antelope Ranges. Consultation with Idaho Fish and Game is necessary in job layout and design.

DOE opposes road improvements on INEL for security reasons.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1RM 1.1A Step 3RM 1.1A

A. Quaking Aspen Allotment

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendations 1 through 4. Grazing system will be rest rotation Modify recommendation 5 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 1 well 82'
2. 1 storage tank 82'
3. 14 miles of fence
4. 3 cattleguards
5. Burn 2,500 acres. If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable alternate treatment may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

6. Develop any existing USGS wells which will provide needed water. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity RM 1.1 B Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1B Step 3 RM 1.1B

B. Sunset Allotment - (3 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 1,322 livestock AUMs. A reduction of 250 AUMs (16%) from active Class I qualifications (1,572 AUMs) is required.

2. Spring turn out will be delayed from 4/16 until range readiness which usually occurs around 5/1. Range is considered ready when blue bunch wheatgrass reaches 4 inches.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands occurring in this allotment have a stocking rate of 89 AUMs.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Spray 4,400 acres of three-tip sagebrush in the south pasture.

b. Pasture division fence (4 miles) dividing the south pasture equally in half.

c. Eleven miles of road improvement and maintenance.

d. Three cattleguards placed where water haul roads cross pasture fences.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1B Step 3 RM 1.1B

B. SUNSET ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Analysis:

Proposed spraying conflicts with WL 4.2 which says maintain existing vegetation. Antelope fawning as well as Sage grouse strutting and nesting areas are involved.

Idaho Falls office of Idaho Fish & Game oppose spraying.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept all recommendations except 4.a.

Modify 4.1 by limiting spraying to acreage needed to restore grazing reductions, approximately 2,500 acres. Limit spraying to three-tip sagebrush invasion areas. Do not spray sites dominated by Wyoming sagebrush.

Spraying will be done in accordance with the Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitat, and the Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope, IM 79-191 and IM-ID-80-30 Land Treatment on Antelope Ranges. Consultation with Idaho Fish & Game is necessary in job layout and design.

Reasons:

Substantial reduction in livestock stocking rate is proposed (16%). The sites proposed for spraying are old natural burn areas invaded by Three-tip sagebrush, a sprouter which increases in burns. These areas are producing significantly below their potential. Spraying is the only effective method available to reduce three-tip density and allow release of the site.

The needs of providing watershed cover, improving range condition and wildlife habitat override visual considerations. Treatment areas can be deisgned to reduce visual impacts through aid of VRM specialist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.1B Step 3 RM 1.1B

B. SUNSET ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3.
Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 4 miles of fence
2. 3 cattleguards
3. Burn 2,500 acres - If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatments may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1RM 1.1C Step 3RM 1.1C

C. Smith Allotment - (3 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 2,386 AUMs. A reduction of 385 AUMs (14%) from active Class I qualifications (2,771 AUMs) is required.

2. Delay spring turn out from 4/4 until range readiness which usually occurs around 5/1. The range is considered ready when blue bunch wheatgrass reaches 4 inches.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state section located in the allotment has a carrying capacity of 79 AUMs, but it is open at this time so an exchange of use should not be authorized at this time.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed to aid in proper management of the existing AMP grazing system.

a. Place a 6,000 gallon water storage tank in pastures 2 and 3.

b. Brush control (spray) on 8,300 acres in the middle pasture and the western portion of the southern pasture.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1RM 1.1C Step 3RM 1.1C

C. SMITH ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Analysis:

Proposed spraying conflicts with WL 4.2 which says maintain existing vegetation. Antelope fawning as well as Sage grouse strutting and nesting areas are involved.

Idaho Falls Office of Idaho Fish & Game oppose spraying.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept all recommendations except 4.b.

Modify 4.b by limiting spraying to acreage needed to restore grazing reductions, approximately 5,000 acres. Limit spraying to three-tip sagebrush invasion areas. Do not spray sites dominated by Wyoming sagebrush. Implement grazing system which would maintain more even livestock distribution.

Spraying will be done in accordance with the Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitat, the Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope, IM 79-191 and IM-ID-80-30 Land Treatment on Antelope Ranges. Consultation with Idaho Fish & Game is necessary in job layout and design.

Reasons:

Substantial reduction in livestock stocking rate is proposed (14%). The sites proposed for spraying are old natural burn areas invaded by three-tip sagebrush, a sprouter which increases in burns. These areas are producing significantly below their potential. Spraying is the only effective method available to reduce three-tip density and allow release of the site.

The needs of providing watershed cover, improving range condition and wildlife habitat override visual considerations. Treatment areas can be designed to reduce visual impacts through aid of VRM specialist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1C Step 3 RM 1.1C

C. SMITH ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendation 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. Burn 5,000 acres. If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate methods may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference Step RM 1.1D Step 3 RM 1.1D

D. Big Butte Allotment - (5 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the present grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 3,414* livestock AUMs. A reduction of 475 AUMs (12%) from active Class I qualifications (3,889 AUMs) is required.
* Note 1986 area management decision set the capacity at 3551 aums (see attached)

2. Delay spring turn out from 4/16 until range readiness which occurs around 5/1.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands in the Big Butte allotment have a carrying capacity of 76 AUMs, but Frank Hartman only leases 2 of the 3 state sections. An exchange of use should be offered to the permittee for 51 AUMs.

4. There are several locations in the allotment which are not being utilized. If these areas are not used in the future, a larger reduction will be initiated.

5. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Plow and seed 2,100 acres of poor range.

b. INEL seeding fence 3.5 miles in length. Done 1985

c. Big Butte/INEL burial ground fence would be approximately 7 miles long. Done 1984

d. Big Butte Well drilled in the extreme south end of the allotment.

e. Three water troughs located in the new seeding.

f. Frenchman Spring Pipeline to distribute water to native range west of Big Southern Butte and to the new seeding northwest of the Butte.

g. Pipeline from Webb Spring to existing seedings northwest of Big Southern Butte.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

4115 & 4000

NOTICE OF PROPOSED DECISION

Certified BLM - 3657 January 6, 1986

Hartmann Land & Livestock
Frank Hartmann
Bridlebit Ranch
Howe, Idaho 83244

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 requires me to address livestock use adjustments in the Big Butte allotment. As stated in the original decision, utilization, livestock distribution patterns, and actual use would be monitored.

Since the 1982 decision was issued the following changes have occurred to improve vegetative production and livestock management:

1. In 1981 a wildfire burned 6000 acres improving the carrying capacity from approximately 15 to 8 acres/AUMS.

2. A boundary fence around the site pasture has been completed adding 6000 acres to the allotment which were seldom used in the past.

3. In 1986 a grazing system will be implemented which will provide vegetation periodic rest, deferment from early spring use and an opportunity for regrowth.

In light of this information my proposed decision follows:

1. Grazing authorization in this Big Butte Allotment will continue at the present stocking level and will be recognized in a permit with a term of 10 years.

   Your authorized grazing use will be:

   1522 cattle 4/21 - 6/30 100% Public Land Use 3551 AUMs

2. BLM will continue to monitor utilization, actual use, livestock distribution patterns and trend.

3. The allotment will be evaluated at the end of the allotment management plan grazing cycle. Further adjustments in stocking level may be made at that time.

If you wish to protest this proposed decision as provided by Title 43 CFR 4160.2, you are allowed 15 days from receipt of this notice within which to file such protest with the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 940 Lincoln Road, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401.

In the absence of a protest within the time allowed, the above proposed decision shall constitute my final decision. Should this notice become the final decision and if you wish to appeal this decision for the purpose of a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge, in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470, you are allowed thirty (30) days from receipt of this notice within which to file such appeal with the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, at the above address. The appeal should specify the reasons, clearly and concisely, as to why you think this decision is in error.

Brent D. Jensen
Area Manager

1-6-86
Date

RMaggio:tn:01:06:86
R Maggio

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1D Step 3 RM 1.1D

D. BIG BUTTE

Multiple Use Analysis:

The proposed method of land treatment in recommendation 5a conflicts with Wildlife 1.4, which says do not allow plowing for vegetative treatment. Wildlife also recommends reduction of shrub cover in this same area by burning.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept all recommendations.

East - west fences will be built to allow raising or letting down in portions to allow antelope passage. Construct fence on grazed area boundary not on the diversion dike.

Reasons:

The 2,100 acres proposed for plow and seeding is a decadent, closed big sagebrush stand with little or no understory. It is unlikely that the sagebrush would carry a fire; also, a seed source for other species is absent. Reseeding after burning would be acceptable on this site, however, plowing is selected as the safest method because the extreme fire weather condition needed for burning. This would cause an uncontrollable situation and threaten DOE installations. One sage grouse strutting ground is located near the treatment area. It is not within critical antelope range.

Fence construction around Radioactive Waste Management Complex is supported by D.O.E.

Need for establishing vegetative cover overrides visual considerations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)* Big Desert

Activity Range Management

Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.1D Step 3 RM 1.1D

D. BIG BUTTE ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4. Modify recommendation 5 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 5 miles pipeline
2. 3 troughs
3. 8 miles fence
4. Burn 1,200 acres

If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatments may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

There is no constraint in performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1E Step 3 RM 1.1E

E. Houghland Allotment - (5 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 2,744 cattle AUMs. There is an excess of 245 AUMs above active Class I qualifications (2,499). Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. Spring turn out will be delayed from 4/1 until range readiness which usually occurs around 4/15. The range is considered ready when blue bunch wheatgrass reaches 4 inches.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands have a carrying capacity of 159 AUMs. An exchange of use should be issured to the permittees for these AUMs.

4. The allotment requries the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Marten Lake South Fence (2 miles) this would complete division of native range into four pastures.

b. Waterhole Road Construction (7 miles) will provide water in areas of slight use.

c. Reservoir and waterhole rehabilitations (8).

d. Serviceberry Butte Pipeline (~~2~~ 4 miles) would provide water to the northwest native pasture. RM 11/13/80

e. Pump to draw water up Antelope Butte to a water storage tank and provide a pipeline (2 miles) would provide water in lightly grazed northwestern portions of the allotment.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1E Step 3 RM 1.1E

E. HOUGHLAND ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4. No new range improvements will be provided. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative in the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1F Step 3 RM 1.1F

F. Springfield Allotment - 5 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 2,729* cattle AUMs. A reduction of 1,111 (29%) from active Class I qualifications (3,840) is required.
*Note: Class I qualifications and carrying capacity changed to 2889 Aums see attached Allotment Summary and evaluation Teach 2/5/96

2. Spring turn out will be delayed from 4/1 until range readiness which usually occurs around 4/15.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands have a carrying capacity of 78 AUMs. Keith Gneiting only leases 1 of the 2 state sections, so he should be given an exchange of use for 56 AUMs. The other section is leased by J. W. Vanderford who is a permittee in the Big Desert Common sheep allotment.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed to aid in proper management of the existing AMP and grazing system.

a. Wildhorse seeding fence (3 miles) will provide control of livestock in areas of slight use.

b. Sauce Pan Road improvement will provide 3 miles of access for water haul.

c. Reservoir rehabilitation (12) will provide improved water retention and availability of natural water sources.

d. 3,000 acres of seeding.

e. 18,000 acre brush control (burning).

5. Springfield allotment is presently under an allotment management plan.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(...ons on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

February 1, 1996

SPRINGFIELD ALLOTMENT EVALUATION

The Springfield allotment monitoring data ,was evaluated to determine if the additional reduction in stocking rates, as called for in the land use plan, should be implemented. The data evaluation period covered the last ten years (1985 to 1995). The factors examined were, actual use by livestock, forage utilization, and ecological condition. The original ecological condition survey was done in 1978 and the same transacts were visited again in 1990.

The Spring field allotment is a large cattle allotment in the Big Desert Planning Unit. It has a five pasture grazing system established in 1984. The allotment is about 33,000 acres in size and has a grazing preference of 2889 aums. The normal stocking rate is about 1500 cattle. The grazing season is April 15 to June 10. Most livestock water is obtained from wells and distributed by truck. There are a few natural and man made water holes that collect run off and contain water for a short time in the spring. Water here dries up quickly so there are no riparian areas.

The management objectives for this allotment are:

Improve ecological condition
Increase useable livestock forage
Increase the acreage in upward trend

The 1979 vegetative inventory determined that vegetative condition in the allotment was:

Good(late seral)	12% of the allotment
Fair(mid seral)	57% of the allotment
Seeded	20% of the allotment
unclassified	11% of the allotment

This vegetative condition was determined by collecting data from 39 transacts distributed through out the allotment. In 1990 the original transacts were visited again and the same data elements were measured using the same methods used in the original inventory.

The following table displays the allotment factors collected over the ten year evaluation period and examined in this evaluation:

YEAR	ACTUAL USE	% OF PERMIT USED	% ACRES RESTED	% ACRES HEAVY USE	% OF ALLOT. GRAZED
1995	3052 AUMS	106	14	40	86
1992	2243	78	14	34	86
1990	2069	72	16	21	84
1989	1276	44	40	45	60
1988	1588	55	48	37	62
1987	1247	43	22	20	78
1986	2752	95	14	13	86
1985	2093	72	22	16	78
1984	2913	100.8	26	19	74

Based on the above data, in the average year Springfield is grazed by 1165 cattle which consume 2137 aums. Twenty five percent of the allotment is rested from grazing the entire year. Only twenty six percent of the allotment receives heavy grazing use, while the remainder of the allotment is grazed moderately to lightly.

In examining the Ecological Site Inventory data taken in 1979 and redone in 1990 it appears that ecological condition is improving. Results from the 39 transects are compared below:

New condition(1990)	OLD CONDITION(1979)
GOOD 46%	GOOD 10%
FAIR 33%	FAIR 44%
UNCLASSIFIED 0%	UNCLASSIFIED 31%
SEEDING 18%	SEEDING 15%
DISTURBED 3%	DISTURBED 0%

9 transects changed from fair to good.
2 transects changed from good to fair
3 transects changed from unclassified to fair
7 transects changed from unclassified to good

NOTE: During the data evaluation of the 1990 transect information The data was not projected. This means that we know the data changed on the transect, but we have not done the additional step of determining and mapping the area that the transect represents. Therefore, the above comparison is based only on transects and not on the actual number of acres that have changed in condition.

CONCLUSION In reviewing the objectives for this allotment in light of the data collected during the evaluation period it appears that the allotment is much improved. The first objective was to IMPROVE ECOLOGICAL CONDITION, With the number of transacts changing from 10% in good condition to 46% in good condition there is a clear indication that over all ecological condition in the allotment has improved. The second objective was to INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF USEABLE LIVESTOCK FORAGE, the current grazing system has had the effect of distributing the livestock, giving forage plants needed rest periods and has encouraged the permittees to better manage the water distribution system to further disperse the cattle. In general, the portion of the allotment subjected to heavy use has declined, vegetative condition has improved and a controlled burn has reduced sage brush cover. These factors indicate that available livestock forage has increased under current management. The data has not been evaluated to determine the exact amount of the increased production. INCREASE THE ACREAGE IN UPWARD TREND, the transect data indication good condition changing from 10% to 46& and fair changing from 44% to 33% and with declines in disturbed acreage. Therefore, there is a clear indication that over all trend is upward.

The 1984 decision stated that a 29% (1,111 aums) reduction was needed to bring the stocking rate into line with the estimated forage production at that time. The reduction was phased in with three increments planned over a five year period. The first increment of the reduction was put into effect in 1982. This amounted to a over all reduction of 10%. In 1984 the second increment of the planned reduction was placed into effect resulting in a total overall reduction of 20%. The current grazing system was started and management was much improved, resulting in a steady improvement in vegetative condition on the allotment.

Note: One permit of 280 aums was cancelled in 1986, due to loss of base property. This reduced the remaining g proposed reduction of 343 aums to a 63 aums (see attached 2/2/96 Springfield Allotment Information Summary).

RECOMMENDATION: The question remains should the additional 63 aums of the original 29% reduction be placed into effect? The allotment information indicates that the trend is up, the vegetative condition is significantly improved, livestock management and grazing practice are much improved. Therefore, no further reduction should be made at this time. The land use plan should be modified to place the stocking rate at 2889 aums, which includes the added 97 aums from acquired state lands and the 63 aum cancelled reduction. The rate will remain at 2889 aums until further monitoring indicates that a change is needed.

2/2/95

Springfield Allotment Information

3840 Aum Preference before EIS

EIS Stocking Rate of 2729 is a 29% or 1111 Aum reduction

First Phase of reduction Done in December 81-January 82
This was a 10% reduction = 384 Aums

Second Phase of reduction was done in February 1984
this was a 10% reduction = 384 Aums

Lamar Whyte lost his preference of 280 Aums in 1986

Total Reductions in the allotment:

1982 - 384 Aums
1984 - 384 Aums
198? - 280 Aums
total Reductions= 1048

Acquired the following land in the allotment:

In 1989
Idaho State Land - T. 2S. R. 30E. Sec 16 - 43 Aums
Idaho State Land - T. 2S. R. 29E. Sec 36 - 54 Aums

The Springfield Allotment capacity was raised by 97 Aums by the addition of the 2 sections of state lands

Current Preference is 2889 Aums (2792 original Aums + 97 former state Aums)

In summary the allotment is currently stocked 160 Aums over the EIS stocking rate. 97 of these Aums are due to the addition of two state sections to the stocking rate of the allotment. Therefore the allotment is currently 63 Aums or 2% over the EIS stocking rate.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM 1.1F Step 3 RM 1.1F

F. Springfield Allotment

Multiple Use Analysis:

Resource conflicts were identified on R 4d and e, the land treatment proposals. No other conflicts were identified.

Wildlife conflicts WL 4.2 and 4.3 say to maintain existing vegetation and to increase shrub cover on parts of the proposed land treatment areas. Wildlife WL 1.3, 2.1 and 4.4 are in support of burning. Watershed W 3.4 says to reseed the south portion of the allotment to reestablish watershed cover.

IF&G are going to be very critical of any vegetative manipulation that occurs on the Big Desert. All land treatment should be considered on a case by case basis. Take other uses into consideration when laying out vegetative manipulation. It was felt that burning was O.K. if done properly, but spraying not so O.K.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendations F 1, 2, 3, 4, a, b, c, d.

Modify recommendation F 4e as follows:

Limit burning acreage to amount required to restore reductions and improve ecological condition of the range land (15,000 acres). All land treatments will conform with recommendations of the Sage Grouse Symposium, IM 79-191 and IM-ID 80-30.

Reasons:

Recommendation F-4.d (3000 acres of seeding) is an area of post disturbance (wildfire) now dominated by annual vegetation, cheatgrass and mustards, a perennial seed source doesn't exist. Reseeding would restore the productive capacity of the site. WL 4.3 increase shrub cover supports this recommendation.

Of the area proposed for burning wildlife also recommended burning or chaining on 8,000 acres. Project layout and design will be coordinated with Idaho Fish & Game and other affected parties.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1F Step 3 RM 1.1F

F. SPRINGFIELD ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision

Accept recommendation 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 2 miles of pipeline
2. 4 troughs
3. 3 miles of fence
4. Burn 15,000 acres 4000 acres burned 82

If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatments may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

There is no constraint in performing maintenance.

Reasons

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1G Step 3 RM 1.1G

G. Klempel - (2 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 13 cattle AUMs. A reduction of 44* AUMs (77%) from Active preference (57 AUMs) is required.

2. Spring turn out will be 4/16 and fall turn out 10/1.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities:

   a. Division fence (1½ miles) on BLM private boundary.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Reject recommendation 3.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

* Note: 1984 Decision set the stocking level at 51 aums (see attached)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

4190.1-& 4130

Certified BLM - 3000

February 13, 1984

Howard Klempel
Route 1
Aberdeen, Idaho 83210

Dear Mr. Klempel:

As pointed out in the District Manager's Decision in 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Klempel allotment, the range would be monitored for response to the initial reduction in grazing use to determine if further adjustments are necessary. Actual use, utilization, and livestock distribution patterns have been monitored for the past 2 years.

We have had good moisture for the past several years, and the forage production in your allotment shows an improvement from the 1980 inventory. Utilization is within desired levels at about 30% and cattle are distributed throughout the Klempel allotment.

The enclosed decision was developed as a result of the range monitoring discussed above. If you have any questions or feel you need further explanation, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brent D. Jensen

Brent D. Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

RMaggio:tn:02:13:84

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
KLEMPEL ALLOTMENT

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Klempel Allotment, stated that after two years of monitoring the second increment of reduction would be addressed. Therefore, in light of the results of monitoring, utilization, livestock distribution patterns and actual use my decision follows:

1. Continue to authorize grazing in the Klempel Allotment at the present stocking level. The authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of 10 years. Your authorized grazing use will be:

   64 Cattle 4/16 - 6/15 51 AUMS, 31% Public Land Use.

   Grazing use to be made for a six week period between 4/15 - 6/15.

2. Actual use, livestock distribution patterns, and utilization will continually be monitored to determine if further adjustments could be necessary.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

James Gabetta
Actg District Manager

2-13-84
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step RM 1.1H Step 3 RM 1.1H

H. Bowers Allotment - (2 pasture deferred)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 20 cattle AUMs. A reduction of 20 AUMs (50%) from active preference (40 AUMs) is required.

2. Spring turn out will remain the same (4/20), and it will be alternated with fall use.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed:

a. Pasture division fence (½ mile) control livestock to allow two pasture deferred roation system.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Reject recommendation 3.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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): Big Desert
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step RM 1.1 I Step 3 RM 1.1 I

Cinder Cone Allotment - (Deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Cinder Cone allotment is 1,212 AUMs. Preference of the permittee is 1,020 AUMs. An increase of 19% is possible 192 aums Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. The current carrying capacity on state lands within the allotment is ~~51~~ 150 AUMs. Therefore, the lessee involved should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

3. In order to maintain the quality range in this allotment, it is recommended that a deferred grazing system be implemented. Spring turn out would be delayed until 4/~~16~~ 8.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Improve and maintain 5 miles of road for water hauling. 3 miles maintained 83'

b. Pipeline and trough to the southeast corner of the allotment.

c. Install adequate water troughs to provide uniform livestock distribution.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4. No new range improvements will be provided. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(See instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1RM 1.1J Step 3 RM 1.1J

J. East Butte Allotment - (Deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the East Butte allotment is 116 AUMs. Permittee preference is 123 AUMs. This represents a 6% AUM reduction. Since the number of AUMs (7) involved in the reduction is so slight, it is recommended that no adjustment be made on the permittee's current license. Instead, it is suggested that trend and utilization data be monitored closely during the coming grazing year. Should utilization exceed the present rate of 42% (by any significant amount) a suspension of 7 AUMs could be imposed.

2. There are 33 AUMs available on State lands within the allotment during the current season of use. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Pipeline from the proposed well in Moonshine Allotment.
b. Two water troughs along pipeline.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendation 1 & 2. Reject recommendation 3.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1K Step 3 RM 1.1K

Moonshine Allotment - (deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Moonshine Allotment is 573 AUMs. Past use of the permittee involved is 400 AUMs. An increase of 43% is apparent.

2. At present, 74% of the range in the allotment is in fair condition. In order to improve upon this situation, it is recommended that a deferred grazing system be implemented. This would provide for increased forage production and added resiliency of the range during low precipitation years.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Construct pasture division fence (2 miles).

b. Install 4 water troughs. 1 trough 83'

c. Improve and maintain 4 miles of road.

d. Install cattle guard on northwest side of allotment.

e. Drill well (1).

f. Install 5 miles of pipeline. 1 mile pipeline 83'

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Modify recommendation 3. No new range improvements will be provided. There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Big Desert Rich Maggio

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1L Step 3 RM 1.1L

L. Rudeen Allotment - (deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Rudeen Allotment is 826 AUMs (*see Clair Rudeen Case file). Preference of the permittee involved is 1,566 AUMs. This is a reduction of 53%.

2. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity on state lands within the allotment is 60 AUMs. Therefore, the leasee involved should be offered exchange of use for this amount.

3. In order to alleviate the need for a reduction, a burn of 2,000 acres is proposed. A substantial increase in forage production should result from this action.

4. Delay spring turn out until 4/15.

5. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Rudeen controlled burn (2,000 acres).

b. Drill well at Rattlesnake Butte.

c. Install cattleguard on Crystal Ice Cave road.

d. Install 2 water storage tanks (6,000 gallon each).

e. Construct pasture division fence (3 miles).

f. Plow and seed holding pasture.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Wildlife - WL 1.3, 2.1 and 4-4 support this recommendation by also proposing burning.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM 1.1L Step 3 RM 1.1L

L. RUDEEN ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4. Modify recommendation 5 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 3 miles of fence
2. 1 cattleguard
3. Burn 2,000 acres. If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatment may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1M Step 3 RM 1.1M

M. Riverfield Allotment - (deferred grazing system) See Big Lost MFP.
To be combined with AEC Riverfield and Deadman Allot.

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Riverfield Allotment is 242 AUMs. Preference of the permittees involved is 203 AUMs. Therefore, an increase of 19% is apparent. Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. The current season of use allows 13 AUMs to be used on state lands within the allotment. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

3. A deferred grazing system would improve the condition of the range considerably. It could be implemented, however, only in conjunction with a plow and seed of 600 acres in the north central portion of the allotment adjacent to Highway 20. This would result in an additional 200 AUMs of forage.

4. Because of the more suitable environment for seeding and its close proximity to a paved highway (facilitate water hauling), it is proposed that a seeding (600 acres) be implemented in Riverfield Allotment to alleviate reductions in AEC Riverfield. In order for the forage produced by this seeding to be utilized, it is necessary that several administrative changes be made. These are transferring the grazing privileges of Ned Walker, 47 AUMs, Arthur Quist, 120 AUMs; and Lester Braswell, 35 AUMs from AEC Riverfield to Riverfield. This is a total of 201 AUMs compared to an existing excess of 39 AUMs plus an anticipated 200 AUMs from the seeding resulting in a total of 239 available AUMs.

5. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP.

a. Plow and seed 600 acres.

b. Construct 2 miles of seeding exclosure fence.

c. Install 4 water troughs.

d. Install 2 cattleguards.

e. Improve and maintain 5 miles of road used for water hauling.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM1.1M Step 3 RM 1.1M

M. RIVERFIELD ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Analysis:

Land treatment method conflicts with Wildlife 1.4 - Do not allow plowing for vegetative manipulation.

Watershed 1.2 recommends to prevent vegetative disturbance on soil association 8 (erodable soil).

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept all recommendations. Limit plowing and seeding acreage to stable soils. Avoid soil association 8.

Reasons:

The need for vegetative treatment overrides visual considerations.

See Wildlife 1.4 for analysis of treatment method.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Reasons:

The range improvements listed in recommendation 5 are not included in the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4). However, they are needed in order to implement proper management of the allotment and to implement the recommended grazing system. They are also needed to offset a 30 percent reduction in stocking level in the adjacent AEC Riverfield allotment. An environmental assessment is necessary prior to implementation of these projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1N Step 3 RM 1.1N

N. AEC Riverfield Allotment - (Deferred grazing system) See Big Lost MFP Range.
To be combined with Riverfield and Deadman Allots. To be one Allot.

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the AEC Riverfield Allotment is 607 AUMs. Preference of the permittees involved is 873 AUMs. Thus, a reduction of 30% is necessary.

2. In order to alleviate this reduction, it is proposed that 201 AUMs of the present use in the allotment be transferred to Riverfield Allotment (see MFP-1 Riverfield). Additionally, a deferred grazing system would be implemented which would result in improved range condition and increased forage production.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Drill a well in the north end of the allotment.

b. Improve approximately 10 miles of roads within the allotment to facilitate water hauling.

c. Install 4 water troughs to provide uniform distribution of livestock.

d. Construct approximately 5.5 miles of boundary fence on west side of allotment.

e. Construct approximately 5.75 miles of highway protective fence along Highway 20 which runs along the northeast edge of the allotment.

f. Install 2 cattleguards to facilitate travel within the allotment.

g. Construct approximately 4 miles of pasture division fence.

h. Construct 2.75 miles of fence on east boundary of allotment.

i. Construct approximately 8 miles of fence adjacent to river.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1N Step 3 RM 1.1N

N. AEC RIVERFIELD ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Analysis:

DOE strongly opposes road improvement on INEL for security reasons.

DOE suggests fences on INEL be built using clips which would allow raising portions of the fence when cattle are not in the area to permit easier antelope passage. Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Falls Office, recommends that any east-west oriented fences be let-down type to allow antelope crossing in deep snow. DOE also recommends fences be kept to the minimum necessary.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept all recommendations except 3b, c.

Reject 3b.

Modify 3c as follows: locate water troughs so they can be serviced without road improvement. East-west fences will be built to either raise or let down.

Reasons:

3b rejected due to DOE recommendations.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Reject recommendation 3.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.10 Step 3 RM 1.10

0. No. 2 Well Allotment - (deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the proposed season of use, the carrying capacity of No. 2 Well Allotment is 1,301* AUMs which is 163 AUMs below preference. This is a reduction of 11%. Delay spring turn out to 4/16.
* note: Carrying capacity changed to 1464 Aums 3/8/82 See attached Area manager's decision

2. A deferred grazing system would improve the condition of the range considerably. After 3-4 years of deferred grazing, along with the proposed burn and seeding projects, restoration of full grazing privileges could be allowed.

3. Based on the current grazing season, state lands have a carrying capacity of 41 AUMs. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed to aid in proper management

a. Plow and seed 4,000 acres of fair, poor, and disturbed range.

b. Burn ~~24,000~~ 16,000 RM 11-13-80 acres of poor and fair condition range on a rotating pasture basis. Completion of the first sequence of burning would require about 4-5 years.

c. Wheatgrass Well pipeline (6 miles) will provide water in areas where use is slight (4 troughs). 1 mile pipeline 1 trough 83'

d. Upgrade 9 miles of existing road and construct 7 miles of new road to facilitate water hauling. 4 miles road maintained 1 mile new road 83'

e. Rehabilitate 5 reservoirs to improve water retention.

f. Construct a road through lavas east of No. 2 Well for semi's to haul cattle. This would save $50.00 a truckload at present costs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4115

Certified BLM - 3916

March 6, 1987

Douglas Finicle
Route 1, Box 11A
Pingree, Idaho 83262

Dear Mr. Finicle:

In 1981 the grazing preference in the Number 2 Well allotment was reduced by 11 percent from 1,464 AUMs to 1,301 AUMS. Since that time range conditions have improved and forage available for livestock has increased as a result of the following actions:

1. Three prescribed burns (7,000 acres).
2. Increased livestock management.
3. Improved watering facilities aiding livestock distribution.

Monitoring of actual use and utilization patterns has indicated additional forage is available for livestock grazing. We are therefore able to restore the grazing preference suspended in 1981.

The enclosed Area Manager's Decision addresses the restoration of suspended grazing preference.

To help maintain range condition and forage production, we are proposing to implement a grazing system in the 1987 grazing season. A draft of a grazing system is enclosed for your review. Please read over it, so we can discuss it at your grazing association meeting.

If you have any questions, give me a call.

Sincerely,

/S/Brent D Jensen

Brent D Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosures

RMaggio:tn:03:06:87

RM

NOTICE OF AREA MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION

Douglas Finicle

1. Your preference shall be adjusted from 376 to 422 consistent with the grazing capacity of the allotment (43 CFR 4110.3-1(a)).

2. Credit for State Land in the Number 2 Well allotment will be expressed as a % of public land use based on production of individual state sections. You have been given credit for 9 AUMs for state land in the Number 2 Well allotment.

3. Authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a 10 year permit beginning in 1987. The permit will read as follows:

215 Cattle 04/15 - 06/15 98% Public Land Use 422 AUMs

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

Brent D. Jensen
Area Manager

3-6-87
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM 1.10 Step 3 RM 1.10

0. Number 2 Well Allotment

Multiple Use Analysis:

Resource conflicts are evident only on the proposed land treatment areas (4a and b). No other conflicts were identified. Four hundred acres of the area proposed for burning is within wildlife area WL 4.2 which says maintain existing vegetation. Three-fourths of the acreage proposed for plowing and seeding is within wildlife area WL 4.3 which says increase shrub cover. WL 1.4 also says do not allow plowing for vegetative manipulation.

The remaining 20,000 acres of burning and 1,000 acres of plow and seeding area in wildlife areas Wl 1.3, 2.1 and 4.4 which calls for reduction of shrub cover through burning and/or single chaining. These recommendations support one another in desired goal but differ some in treatment method.

IF&G are going to be very critical of any vegetative manipulation that occurs on the Big Desert. All land treatment should be considered on a case by case basis. Take other uses into consideration when laying out vegetative manipulation. It was felt that burning was O.K. if done properly, but spraying not so O.K.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4,a, c, d, e, f, 5.

Modify recommendation 4b as follows:

1. Proceed with burning on 5,000 acres where Range and Wildlife both propose burning.

2. Burn or chain remaining 19,000 acres based on determination of best treatment method from field examination (range says burn - wildlife says chain).

Reasons:

R 4a recommends plowing and seeding because of fair, poor and fire disturbed range, dominated by low quality annual vegetation. Perennial seed source is also lacking. Plowing and seeding is the most effective method of restoring these areas. Reseeding will be done using a seed mixture of grass, forbs and shrubs. This agrees with WL 4.3 to increase shrub cover in this area. Vegetation manipulations will be done in accordance with the Sage Grouse Symposium recommendations, IM 79-191, IM-ID-80-30, and I50 manual supplement 6620.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.10 Step 3 RM 1.10

0. NUMBER 2 WELL ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 6 miles of pipeline 1 mile pipeline 83'
2. 4 troughs 1 trough 83
3. Burn 12,000 acres. If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatments may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment. 4000 acres burned 82'

There is no constrain on performing maintenance.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1P Step 3 RM 1.1P

P. Cox's Well Allotment 7004 - (3 pasture deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the proposed season of use, the carrying capacity of Cox's Well Allotment is 1,588*AUMs which is 353 AUMs below preference. A reduction of 18% is apparent. Delay spring turnout until 4/15..
*Note 1984 Area manager's decision (See attached) set capacity at 1441 AUMs and 1988 decision changed capacity to 2125 AUMs with the exchange of State land (See attached)

2. A deferred grazing system would, over a period of time (5-8 years), improve the majority of the range in the allotment to good condition. This should result in a restoration of AUMs to the original preference level.

3. Based on the current grazing season, state lands have a carrying capacity of 183 AUMs. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP;

a. Improve and maintain all roads used for water hauling.

b. Construct three reservoirs adjacent to the lavas to catch runoff and provide water for livestock.

c. Pipe water from Cox's Well approximately 2 miles west to a storage tank.

d. Bentonite existing reservoirs to eliminate the need for water haul during spring and early summer.

e. Construct pasture division fence to separate south one-third of allotment. (3.5 mi.)

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4190.1 & 4130

Certified BLM 2971

February 13, 1984

Marvin Goddard
Star Route
Mackay, ID 83251

Dear Mr. Goddard:

As pointed out in the District Manager's Decision of February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Cox's Well Allotment, range vegetation would be evaluated the summer of 1983 to determine if adjustments in grazing preference would be required. Our records show your present grazing preference to be 1,941 AUMs in Cox's Well Allotment. Your present grazing authorization is as follows:

459	Cattle	*4/15 - 9/19	82% Federal Range	1,941 AUMs

April 15 is the authorized turn-out date, but the actual date will be based on the range readiness criterion discussed in the previous District Manager's Decision.

Range condition studies were completed and compared to studies completed in 1979. Vegetative production in 1979 averaged 386 lbs./acre. Vegetative production was estimated to be 1,090 lbs/acre during the 1983 survey. The increase in production is a result of favorable growing conditions, response to the 1981 fire, and rest the allotment has received since the 1981 burn.

As you know livestock distribution is a major problem in the Cox's Well Allotment. Much of the allotment is not being used due to a lack of water. We plan on working together with you in an effort to write an Allotment Management Plan for the Cox's Well Allotment during the 1984 grazing season. A grazing system will be developed and watering facilities proposed that should improve livestock distribution.

The enclosed decision was developed as a result of the information discussed above. If you have any questions or feel you need further explanation, please give me a call.

Sincerely,
/s/ Brent D Jensen

Brent D Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

RMaggio:tn:02:13:84

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
COX'S WELL ALLOTMENT

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Cox's Well Allotment stated that during the summer of 1983, range vegetation would be monitored to determine if adjustments in grazing preference would be required. In light of the results of the allotment evaluation plus the up coming Allotment Management Plan my decision follows:

1. The authorized grazing preference will remain at 1,941 AUMs.

2. Any future adjustments in grazing use, either upward or downward, will be based on monitoring range trend, utilization, livestock distribution patterns and actual use information.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decison will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

acting District ~~Manager~~ [signature] Date 2-13-84

4130

December 16, 1988

Marvin Goddard
Star Route
Mackay, Idaho 83251

Dear Mr. Goddard:

Due to a recent exchange of lands between the federal government and the State of Idaho, the United States has received title to the following described state lands within your BLM grazing allotment number 07004:

Legal Description	Acres	AUMs
T. 1 S., R. 27 E., Section 36	640	77
T. 2 S., R. 27 E., Section 36	640	80
T. 1 S., R. 27 E., Section 16	200	27

Because of this land acquisition, the grazing preference (animal unit months of livestock grazing on federal lands) on the Cox Well allotment number 07004 will increase from 1941 AUMs to 2125 AUMs and the percent federal range will change from 82 to 92.

The number of cattle changed from 459 to 445 cattle in order to balance the increased AUM figure on public land. The period of use and total AUM figure for the allotment did not change. Your new grazing authorization will be as follows:

Number and Class of Livestock	Period of Use	Percent Federal Range	Public Land AUMs	Total AUMs
445 C	04/15 - 09/19	92%	2125	2319

Would you please sign, date and return the top copy of the enclosed permit to our office.

If you have any questions, give us a call.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Cook

LeRoy Cook
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

R Maggio

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1PStep 3RM 1.1P

P. COX'S WELL ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendation 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 2 miles of pipeline
2. 3 reservoirs
3. 1 storage tank
4. 8 miles fence 82'

There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2A Step 3 RM 1.2A

Recommendation RM 1.2 - Implement AMP's with season long grazing on the following 7 allotments:

Support Needs:

Division of Administration: contract administration

Division of Resources: clearance, technical support, and studies.

Division of Operations: job design, layout, construction or contract supervision.

Coordination with Idaho Department of Lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Rationale:

These allotments only have one pasture, so a deferred grazing system is not possible. These allotments are either too small to fence, or they are sheep allotments not needing fenced pastures. The only exception to this is the Cedar Butte Allotment. It is a cattle allotment with one pasture. There is a privately owned crested wheatgrass seeding through the center of the allotment, and the operator does not want to divide it in half. The allotment is in fair and good condition with the excess forage, so an adjustment in this operation is not necessary.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2A Step 3 RM 1.2A

A. Huddle's Hole Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Huddle's Hole is 65 AUMs. Preference of the permittee involved 45 AUMs. Therefore, an increase of 44 percent can be granted. Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. Because of the satisfactory condition and grazing operation within the allotment, no management changes are recommended.

3. Prior to implementing the AMP, it will be necessary to improve and maintain roads within the allotment. Also, placement of water troughs to improve livestock distribution will be required.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3.

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2B Step 3 RM 1.2B

B. Rock Corral Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Rock Corral is 3,698 AUMs (grass is limiting plant class). Preference of the permittee is 1,200 AUMs. An increase of 208% could be allowed. An increase in ~~carrying capacity~~ stocking rate or season would be possible.

2. Spring turnout will be delayed until 4/16 to allow the key forage species (Agropyron Spicatum) to meet its physiological requirements for sustained vigor.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Drill a well in a location conducive to piping water in all directions.

b. Pipe water to 4 different troughs located throughout the allotment. This would require approximately 9 miles of pipe.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Modify recommendation 3 to provide the following new range improvements for proper management of this and the adjoining Springfield and Number 2 Well Allotments.

1. 1 well
2. 9 miles of pipeline
3. 4 troughs
4. 1 storage tank
5. 1 mile road construction 83'
6. Holding pen (10 acre) 83'
7. Converted sheep to cattle

The 4,800 acres of plow and seed shown on Table 2-17 page 28 of the Big Desert EIS is a misprint. This should be in the Big Desert Allotment.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2C Step 3 RM 1.2C

C. Webb Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the Webb Allotment is 14* AUMs. Permittee preference is 143 AUMs. This indicates a reduction of 90% is necessary.

2. Past grazing history shows forage production (Brte) has been consistent in supplying the permittee's preference. However, to further secure the stability of this operation it is recommended that 350 acres of the allotment be plowed and seeded to crested wheatgrass. Use on this seeding would be restricted for 2 years until it becomes established. Following this it could be used in conjunction with the native, or separately should the native suffer a low productive year.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Plow and seed 350 acres of poor condition range.

*Note: 1982 decision set the allotment capacity at 112 AUMs (see attached

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
WEBB ALLOTMENT

1. Your grazing preference shall be changed from 143 AUMs to 112 AUMs consistent with the grazing capacity of the allotment (43 CFR 4110.2-2(a) and 4110.3-2(b)). The authorized season of use shall be 4/1 to 5/31 for a maximum of 112 cattle AUMs at 100% public land use.

   The amount of the reduction (31 AUMs) will be placed in "suspended" preference to be restored if range productivity increases.

2. Authorized turnout date shall be 4/1. The actual turnout date will be subject to annual adjustment based on range readiness (four inches new growth in key grass species) and available carry over forage from the previous growing season. The authorized turnout date shall be effective for the 1982 grazing season and shall be determined for each grazing season thereafter (43 CFR 4120.2-1(a)).

3. The grazing system for the allotment shall be one pasture seasonal.

4. The 31-AUM reduction in grazing use will be implemented in the 1982 grazing season as proposed in 12/28/81 management agreement.

5. Authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of ten years beginning in 1982. The 1982 permit will be as follows:

   75 C 4/1-5/31 112 AUMs, 100% Public Land use
   TOTAL 112 AUMs

   Actual use of the allotment will be for a 6 week period between 4/1 5/31.

6. As the range improves through vegetative manipulation projects and/or proper range management, you will be allowed a proportionate increase in grazing use to restore any suspended preference you have on record. Increases will be based in range monitoring studies.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

District Manager

1-20-82
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2C Step 3 RM 1.2 C

C. Webb R 1.2

Multiple Use Analysis:

A conflict exists with WL-1.4 do not allow plowing for vegetation manipulation. This area is identified by W.L. overlay 4.3 and recommends increased shrub cover for wildlife.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendation and include brush species in seeding mixture along with perennial vegetation.

Reasons:

Perennial species would provide a more reliable source of forage than cheatgrass, and by including brush species into the seeding mixture wildlife habitat would be enhanced. An intensive management system should be implemented after treatment to prevent this area from reverting back to its present condition.

Multiple Use Decision:

Reject ~~Step 2~~ MULTIPLE USE recommendation.

Manage this allotment for the annual vegetation species rather than perennial. Determine a stocking rate basee on carrying capacity of the annual vegetation. Do not reseed the allotment.

Reasons:

This is a small allotment. Reseeding is very difficult to establish in areas dominated by cheatgrass. A stocking rate can be established using experience from Shoshone District on similar ranges. This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2D Step 3 RM 1.2D

D. Judge Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Judge Allotment is 8 AUMs. Permittee preference is 18* AUMs. Therefore, a reduction of 56% is necessary.

2. In order to alleviate this reduction, a seeding of 40 acres is proposed. Also, a clean up of approximately 10 acres of dump area is recommended. This would be rehabilitated by seeding and would be included in the 40 acres listed above. Implementation of these two projects would allow restoration of the permittee's full preference. However, until the seeding is established (2 years) the operator must suspend use on the allotment.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Plow and seed 30 acres. Bury refuse on approximately 10 acres of land and rehabilitate by seeding.

b. Construct .75 of a mile of fence on allotment boundary.

* 1984 Decision (attached) evaluated the forage production capacity of this allotment and set the ~~stocking~~ preference at 12 AUMs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4190.1 & 4130

Certified BLM - 3001

February 13, 1984

Alden Judge
Pingree, Idaho 83262

Dear Mr. Judge:

As pointed out in the District Manager's Decision in 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Judge Allotment, the range would be monitored for response to the inital reduction in grazing use to determine if further adjustments are necessary. Actual grazing use, utilization and livestock distribution have been monitored for the past 2 years.

We have had good moisture for the past several years and the forage production in your allotment shows an improvement from the 1980 inventory. Utilization is within desired levels of about 30% and cattle are distributed throughout the Judge allotment.

The enclosed decision was developed as a result of the range monitoring discussed above. If you have any questions or feel you need further explanation, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brent D. Jensen

Brent D Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Complete items 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

1. The following service is requested (check one).
☐ Show to whom and date delivered ..... —¢
☐ Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.. —¢
2. ☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY —¢
(The restricted delivery fee is charged in addition to the return receipt fee.)

TOTAL $

3. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: Alden Judge Pingree, Id 83262

4. TYPE OF SERVICE: ☐ REGISTERED ☐ INSURED ☒ CERTIFIED ☐ COD ☐ EXPRESS MAIL

ARTICLE NUMBER: BLM 3001

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent

5. DATE OF DELIVERY: Alden Judge

POSTMARK: FEB 15 1984

6. ADDRESSEE'S ADDRESS (Only if requested)

7. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

7a. EMPLOYEE'S INITIALS

PS Form 3811, Dec. 1980

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
JUDGE ALLOTMENT

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Judge Allotment, stated that after two years of monitoring the second increment of reduction would be addressed. Therefore, in light of the results of monitoring utilization, livestock distribution patterns and actual use my decision follows:

1. Continue to authorize grazing in the Judge Allotment at the present stocking level. The authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of 10 years. Your authorized grazing use will be:

   South of canal 50 Cattle 4/1 - 10/30 4 AUMs, 1% Public Land Use
   North of canal 50 Cattle 5/1 - 6/15 8 *AUMs, 100% Public Land Use; total AUMs 12.

   *In the pasture north of the canal cattle will only be allowed to graze for a 5 day period between the dates of 5/1 - 6/15.

2. Actual use, livestock distribution patterns, and utilization will continually be monitored to determine if further adjustments could be necessary.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of the protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

James Galetto
acting District Manager

2-13-84
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2D Step 3 RM 1.2D

D. Judge R-1.2

Multiple Use Analysis:

L-8.1 conflicts in that it recommends disposal of isolated tracts.

WL-13.6 recommends managing isolated tracts for upland game species.

IF&G Pocatello says all isolated tracts have value for pheasant habitat. USF&WS says tracts of 40 acres or less are too small to be of significant value for upland game.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Determine if this tract has value as upland game habitat, if not, dispose of the tract.

If it is valuable for upland game habitat retain the tract and accept step 1 recommendations. Include species in a seed mixture which would benefit upland game.

Reasons:

Small isolated tracts of public land are difficult to manage especially when grazed in conjunction with private lands. The allotment is dominated by annual vegetation and is in poor condition. Unless other values are evident these tracts should be disposed of.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Step II recommendation to dispose of this allotment if it does not have other significant resource values. If it is not disposed of, manage as it is. Do not reseed.

Reasons:

This allotment is only 40 acres in size. The proposed seeding has questionable cost effectiveness. Small tracts suit as this, unless they have a significant value are difficult to manage and should be disposed of.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert Common Sheep - (seasonal grazing)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 12,182 spring sheep AUMs and 58,655 fall AUMs. These carrying capacities are based on forbs as a limiting factor in the spring, and grass in the fall/winter. This is an excess number of AUMs over and above their present active class I qualifications (34,842 sheep AUMs). Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. Delay spring turnout to alleviate the problem of sheep concentrating at the western edge of the allotment. Since the Shoshone District turns out on the same date, a delay would encourage permittees to fan out and use the area more effectively. This date should be approximately April 15.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands have a carrying capacity of 482 sheep AUMs for spring and 657 for fall/winter AUMs. The exchange of uses should be made out as follows:

		Spring	Fall/Winter
~~J. W. Vanderford~~	~~T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 36~~	~~40~~	~~29~~
~~J. W. Vanderford~~	~~T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16~~	~~16~~	~~27~~
**J. Haroldson	T. 2 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 36	17	41
**J. Haroldson	T. 2 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 16	20	33
A. Goldaraz	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	18	25
A. Goldaraz	T. 3 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 36	26	25
F. Jouglard	T. 4 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	17	28
F. Jouglard	T. 4 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 36	18	28
F. Jouglard	T. 5 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16	15	29
F. Jouglard	T. 5 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	25	34
**Wulf Lebricht	T. 5 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	20	57
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 4 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	18	17

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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)
~~Big Desert~~
Activity
~~Range Management~~
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

continued

		Spring	Fall/Winter
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	12	11
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 4 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 36	28	42
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 36	16	15
~~*Vanderford~~	~~T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16~~		
~~Stroschein~~	~~T. 4 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16~~	~~28~~	~~34~~
Open	T. 3 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16	38	35
Open	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	37	33
Scott	T. 3 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 36	22	29
*Whiting	T. 1 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 36	48	53
Garro	T. 4 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16	25	38
Garro	T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 36	9	20
Garro	T. 4 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 36	17	27

* No exchange of use will be issued, since the section lies outside of the allotment.

** Non-permittees.

4. The allotment requires the following facilites to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Drill 3 new wells. These would be located at T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 13; T. 5 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 3; and T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 19.

b. Repair No. 8 Well.

c. Install windmills if feasible on wells within allotment.

d. Bentonite Rock Lake Reservoir to prevent seepage.

e. Maintain roads used to haul water (approximately 75 miles of road).

f. Stock driveway seeding 4800 acres.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

continued

g. Construct primitive road parallel to stock driveway. Approximately 5 miles.

h. 22,000 acres of brush control throughout allotment.

i. Print signs in Spanish as well as English for Spanish-speaking ranch hands.

j. Establish separate allotments for eastern-based permittees.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert Common Sheep RM 1.2E

Multiple Use Analysis:

W4.4 reseed range in poor condition and W 2.2 reseed areas to establish watershed cover and to protect and enhance soil resource support. RM 1.2E, reseed stock driveway.

WL 1.3, 2.1 and 4.4 identify areas in need of brush control which are in support of RM 1.2E a need for brush control. WL. overlay #1 identifies a conflict with RM 1.2E in the method of brush control. WL recommends single chaining and range recommends burning.

WL 1.4 do not allow plowing conflicts with RM 1.2E plow and seed stock driveway.

IF&G are going to be very critical of any vegetative manipulation that occurs on the Big Desert. All land treatment should be considered on a case by case basis. Take other uses into consideration when laying out vegetative manipulation. It was felt that burning was O.K. if done properly, but spraying not so O.K.

No other conflicts have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendaitons:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 4a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and i.

Modify recommendations 3, 4h, and j as follows:

RM 1.2E3, Do not allow an exchange of use for those operators with state sections that do not occur within the Big Desert Common Sheep allotment. Where possible work out trades so state sections occur within the permittees allotment.

RM 1.2E4h, Work out brush control method with wildlife on the ground.

RM 1.2E4j, Feasibility of establishing separate allotments for permittees should be determined during activity planning.

Reasons:

RM 1.2E4f, Recommends seeding the stock drive trail because of poor and depleted range condition. Perennial seed source is lacking. Plowing and seeding is the most effective method of restoring these areas. Seeding will be done with a seed mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs.

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): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM 1.2 Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert (continued)

RM 1.2E4h, The method of brush control can be worked out best on the ground to meet the needs of wildlife and range.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation 1, 2, 3 and 4. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 1 well 82'
2. 1 storage tank
3. 5 miles of road
4. Burn 18,000 acres
5. Plow and reseed 4,800 acres 500 acres 79'

If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatment may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.
Delete recommendation 4j.
Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

RM 1.2E4j was dropped. It is not a land use decision.

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)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2F Step 3 RM 1.2F

F. Cedar Butte Allotment (seasonal)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the Cedar Butte Allotment is 927 AUMs. Permittee preference is 901 AUMs. An increase of 3% is apparent. Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. There are 56 AUMs available on state lands within the allotment when grazed during the current season of use. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

3. No change in the present operation is recommended.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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 – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
2

Objective

Identify those allotments where implementation of AMP's may not be necessary or proper.

Rationale

It is recognized that intensive grazing management emphasized in all AMP's may not be necessary or recommendable for all grazing allotments.

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3 RM 2.1

Recommendation:

Transfer management of Carter, Nipples, State Twin Buttes AMP, Katseanes, and Whitehead to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Eventually the public lands in these allotments should be traded to the IDL.

Support Needs:

Approval from IDL.

Rationale:

The public land acreage in the above allotments is relatively small compared to the total area grazed.

Carter	16% FR
Nipples	14% FR
Twin Buttes AMP	10% FR
Katseanes	33% FR
Whitehead	78% FR

Whitehead has a majority of public land, but it is not fenced separately from Nipples and they are both leased by the same individual. These allotments are primarily composed of grazing land controlled by the IDL. The IDL is interested in more intensive management on the above allotments as evidenced by the AMP implemented on Twin Buttes. It would be in the best interest of both agencies for the IDL to assume the dominant range management role.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Idaho Department of Lands supports this recommendation.

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept - Draft cooperative agreement to accomplish transfer of administration.

Reasons:

Idaho Department of Lands has dominant land ownership. These lands have identified for transfer to state ownership through exchange.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM–2.1 Step 3RM 2.1

continued

Idaho Department of Lands Supports this recommendation.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.2 Step 3 RM 2.2

Recommendation:

Continue to authorize the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station use in the Mooreland Allotment under Cooperative Agreement.

Support Needs:

Resource Area develop a Cooperative Agreement between station and BLM.

Rationale:

The experiment station has expressed a need for continued use in this allotment. This use is in support of the experiment station's research objectives and is in the nation's interest because it promotes red meat production and stabilization of the livestock industry.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This allotment has been identified for exchange to Idaho Department of Lands under L-7.2. This would not be done for approximately 5 years, but would be in conflict at that time. The U.S. Sheep Experiment Station has been contacted concerning this proposal, but has not responded.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I - Continue authorizing grazing to U.S. Sheep Experiment Station until exchange is consumated.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.3 Step 3 RM 2.3

Recommendation:

Eliminate grazing on the Muirbrook allotment.

Rationale:

There is a total of 120 acres of public land within the Muirbrook allotment. All of this allotment is in poor condition. Actual use of the permittee during the 1979 grazing season was 1 AUM. Due to the minor role that this public land plays in the permittees operation and the extremely depleted condition of the range, grazing should be eliminated.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept - Eliminate grazing. Consider dedicating the area to wildlife habitat. If no wildlife values exist, dispose of this tract.

Reasons:

The rancher has little or no dependency on this 120 acres. Condition is poor. Possible problems with dedicating to wildlife habitat is need for fencing and/or land treatment to restore and protect the area.

Multiple Use Decison:

Reject Multiple Use recommendation. License this allotment as in the past for 10 AUMs.

Reasons:

This allotment has a low productive capacity due to shallow soils and rock outcrops. A canal runs through the allotment, however, and adequate forage is produced on the canal banks. The federal land is not fenced separate from the private lands and would continue to be used with the private land and ten AUMs is within the carrying capacity of the tract.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	3

Objective:

Properly manage livestock grazing on the Snake River omitted lands between Idaho Falls and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Rationale:

At the present time, 17 livestock operators are authorized to graze livestock on 2,238 acres of the omitted lands under Section 15 grazing leases. The leases provide 748 "authorized" AUMs from public land and support 972 head of cattle and 3 horses. The operators are dependent upon the leased lands to provide a portion of their annual forage requirement.

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Recommendation:

Manage allotments on the omitted lands to reflect:

1. Proper carrying capacity.

2. Season of use based on the physiological needs of vegetation plus multiple use values.

3. Percent public land factor.

REASONS

Licenses issued to Section 15 lessees in their present form are misleading. The number of livestock for the time period specified result in many more AUMs than those authorized or paid for. The licenses were originally set up with an expanded season of use, so the lessee could run for one month within the season. The licenses were misinterpreted, and the number of livestock listed were run for the entire season resulting in many more AUMs than the preference. Actual grazing use has been at this inflated level. Range condition could deteriorate with this excessive use.

Based on inventory data collected during the summer of 1979, it was found most allotments can sustain the present preference. An effort was made to extrapolate inventory data to include regrowth, favorable environmental factors (shade, sub-irrigation) and proper use. After evaluating these factors several conclusions were reached:

1. Range sites involved are very resilient to high utilization. A 40% use factor was used on vegetative production to determine carrying capacities. Vegetation on omitted lands could withstand a minimum of 50% utilization without harming range condition. This could increase allotment carrying capacities by a factor of 1.25.

2. Due to the sub-irrigation and extensive shade for the understory, the moisture supply to plant roots is plentiful and fairly consistent. Regrowth is significant and provides forage in excess of what was found during the inventory.

3. Clipping studies were conducted during and after grazing use. No correction factor was applied to production data taking utilization into consideration.

4. Precipitation was 65% of normal in 1979 during the vegetative inventory, so a precipitation correction factor of 1.54 should have been applied to production data.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Condition ratings for allotments were based on a comparison between the Robison allotment with our other allotments. The Robison allotment is in good range condition.

Corrections to licenses will be as follows.

A. Mickelson 4262
45C *5/1 - 9/30 96% FR 108 AUM's
*May graze any 75 day period within the above dates.

The lessee provides salt and hay on his private ground within the allotment, so there are probably less AUM's than indicated by the license. At this time the allotment is in fair range condition. By reducing the AUM's actually used the allotment should maintain it's present condition.

B. Stecklein 4361
50C *5/15 - 10/1 85% FR 99 AUM's
*May graze any 70 day period within above dates.

C. Robinson 4023
75C *5/1 - 12/1 100% FR ~~100~~ 75 AUM's
*May graze any 30 day period between the above dates.

The Robinson allotment is in good range condition. It could handle twice it's authorized use, but the lessee only wnts 75 AUM's. The squawbush Rhus trilobatus is sprouting heavily after a burn in the Spring of 1979. These sprouts are providing browse for deer evidenced during a spring visit to the allotment in 1980.

D. Fullmer 4000
10C 6/1 - 8/31 100% FR 30 AUM

Fullmer allotment is in fair condition.

E. Shrader 4255
25C 8/1 - 11/30 35% FR 35 AUM's

RM 8/25/80

Shrader allotment is in fair condition.

F. Goodwin 4219
50C 6/1 - 6/15 60% FR 15 AUM's

Goodwin allotment is in fair range condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

G. Hill 4172
80C 5/15 - 5/31 66% FR 26 AUMs
10C 6/1 - 7/1 66% FR 7 AUMs

Hill allotment is in fair range condition.

H. Nelson 4277
30C 6/15 - 9/15 80% FR 72 AUMs

Nelson allotment is in fair condition. The above licensed use is proposed. The 1980 grazing season will continue as before.

I. Caldwell 4057 Pasture Division Fence 82'
27C 6/1 - 9/10 65% FR 58 AUMs

Caldwell allotment is in fair range condition. Salt and water are on private ground.

J. Hoskins 4180
25C 5/1 - 6/30 100% FR 50 AUMs
3H 5/1 - 6/31 100% FR 6 AUMs

Hoskins allotment is in fair range condition. Above licensed use is based on a fence being built (3/4 mile). Mr. Hoskins also shows an interest in seeding Agln Beardless wheatgrass on allotment, and Sainfoin (legume) on sandy portion of allotment (30 acres).

K. Clough 4082
8C 4/14 - 5/14 100% FR 8 AUMs

Clough allotment is in fair range condition.

L. Hamilton H. 4287
50C 5/1 - 10/31 6 AUMs

Hamilton allotment is in fair range condition. This 30 acre allotment is fenced in with his private. The allotment is used mainly for access to water. After the Teton flood the top soil was washed away.

M. Horrocks 4179
20C 6/1-7/6 100% FR 14 AUMs

Horrocks allotment is in fair range condition.

N. Polatis 4113
16C 6/1 - 6/30 16 AUMs
16C 8/1 - 8/31 16 AUMs
32 Total AUMs

Polatis allotment is in fair range condition.

O. Hamilton 4146

10 C 7/1 - 8/31 100% FR 20 AUMs

Hamilton allotment is in fair range condition.

P. Marriott 4251

5 C 6/1 - 9/31 94% FR 20 AUMs

Marriott allotment is in fair range condition.

Q. Johnson 4204

466 C 6/15 - 10/31 2% FR 42 AUMs

Johnson allotment is in fair range condition. There is private irrigated pasture and riparian ground grazed in conjunction with this allotment.

Rationale:

Grazing leases currently authorize use as early as April 1st and in some cases continues year round. This does not consider the physiological needs of the vegetation and may be in conflict with other resources. With percent public land factor and information on total available foreage the stocking rate can be brought in line with the "Authorized AUMs".

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Omitted lands 3.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicting recommendations are as follows:

WL 9.1 - restrict livestock grazing to season of 6/15 - 10/1, do not exceed 50% utilization of available forage.
WLA 1.1 - Protect stream banks of Snake River from Livestock use.
WLA 4.1 - Reduce grazing on omitted lands to retard overland movement of water.
R 2.1A - Manage omitted lands for recreational and wildlife habitat values.
R 2.1E - Restrict grazing on omitted lands according to wildlife requirements.
VRM 2.16 - Eliminate streamside grazing damage along Snake River by fencing, management or reductions.
VRM 2.17 - Eliminate spring and early summer grazing on omitted lands to improve riparian vegetation and protect backwater streambanks.

Comments of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on omitted lands -
Wildlife is considered to be the primary use of the lands and should be managed to benefit the wildlife resources - all other uses are secondary. Livestock should be managed to improve and maintain a wide diversity of vegetative species heights and age structure. Regulate stocking rate and time of grazing.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendation with the following condition:

1. Recognize that even though the omitted lands are under multiple use management, the highest resource value is for waterfowl habitat. Livestock grazing will be managed to improve and maintain a wide diversity of vegetative species, heights and age structures (Intensive forestry, recreation development, acquiring of access, mineral sales, and oil and gas lease surface occupancy would not be allowed.)

Reasons:

According to the Idaho Fish and Game Department in Pocatello, livestock grazing and waterfowl nesting are compatible after May 1 to May 15. Five of the 17 allotments are used prior to this date. The remaining 12 begin after nesting period. In past years 9 of these turned out before 5/1. Later turnout has been agreed to by ranchers.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Omitted lands 3.1 (continued)

There is not complete agreement on what degree of grazing utilization is most desirable in waterfowl nesting areas. Grazing should be done to meet phenological requirements of vegetation. Idaho Fish and Game feels heavier livestock grazing benefits waterfowl habitat by reducing density of cover.

WLA 1.1, WLA 4.1 and VRM 2.16, VRM 2.17 say to reduce or eliminate grazing of omitted lands to protect streambanks and retard surface runoff.

In a large river such as the Snake River, streambanks are never stable due to action of high water flow in the spring. These streambanks are 3-4 ft. vertical drops in most places and not accessible by livestock or waterfowl. Cattle grazing has little or no influence on streambanks or overland water movement in the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Decison

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-4

Objective:

Create new allotments on unallotted public land. Applicants must qualify under 4110.1 of the Grazing Regulations.

Rationale:

Forage is available, and applicants are apparently in need of more feed. Plus, unallotted public lands are in need of management. Grazing is a suitable use, and a means to provide effective management of these parcels.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-4.1 Step 3 RM 4.1

Recommendation:

Create 3 new allotments on unallotted Public Land. These would include:

Bauers	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	SW½ Sec. 6	Wait until
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	Sec. 7	DLE and Asset
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	SW½ Sec. 8	Mgmt settled
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	W½NE¼ Sec. 18	before allotting
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	W½ Sec. 19	
Gneiting	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10	Alloted to
	T. 1 S., R. 34 E.	Sec. 3, 4, 5, 6	Philip's 83'
	T. 1 N., R. 33 E.	Sec. 33, 34, 35	Taber Butte Allot
O'Brien	T. 4 S., R. 31 E.	Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32	E/U 82'

Rationale:

Since this land is not being used at this time, grazing would provide a beneficial use of the native range resource. The applicant would benefit from the forage as well as the vacant tracts of land by employing a management system taking other resources into consideration.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts were identified. Possible conflicts with upland game should be investigated.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Investigate existing situation and consider any resource conflicts prior to allotting grazing use.

After resolving conflicts allocate grazing use in accordance with 4110.1.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM 1.10 Step 3 RM 1.10

O. NUMBER 2 WELL ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 6 miles of pipeline 1 mile pipeline 83'
2. 4 troughs 1 trough 83
3. Burn 12,000 acres. If on the ground feasibility studies show 4000 acres another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatments may burned 82' be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

There is no constrain on performing maintenance.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.1P Step 3 RM 1.1P

P. Cox's Well Allotment 7004 - (3 pasture deferred grazing system)

1. Based on the proposed season of use, the carrying capacity of Cox's Well Allotment is 1,588*AUMs which is 353 AUMs below preference. A reduction of 18% is apparent. Delay spring turnout until 4/15.
*Note 1984 Area Managers decision (See attached) set capacity at 1941 AUMs and 1988 Decision changed capacity to 2,125 AUMs with the exchange of State land (See attached)

2. A deferred grazing system would, over a period of time (5-8 years), improve the majority of the range in the allotment to good condition. This should result in a restoration of AUMs to the original preference level.

3. Based on the current grazing season, state lands have a carrying capacity of 183 AUMs. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

4. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP;

a. Improve and maintain all roads used for water hauling.

b. Construct three reservoirs adjacent to the lavas to catch runoff and provide water for livestock.

c. Pipe water from Cox's Well approximately 2 miles west to a storage tank.

d. Bentonite existing reservoirs to eliminate the need for water haul during spring and early summer.

e. Construct pasture division fence to separate south one-third of allotment. (3.5 mi.)

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4190.1 & 4130

Certified BLM 2971

February 13, 1984

Marvin Goddard
Star Route
Mackay, ID 83251

Dear Mr. Goddard:

As pointed out in the District Manager's Decision of February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Cox's Well Allotment, range vegetation would be evaluated the summer of 1983 to determine if adjustments in grazing preference would be required. Our records show your present grazing preference to be 1,941 AUMs in Cox's Well Allotment. Your present grazing authorization is as follows:

459	Cattle	*4/15 - 9/19	82% Federal Range	1,941 AUMs

April 15 is the authorized turn-out date, but the actual date will be based on the range readiness criterion discussed in the previous District Manager's Decision.

Range condition studies were completed and compared to studies completed in 1979. Vegetative production in 1979 averaged 386 lbs./acre. Vegetative production was estimated to be 1,090 lbs/acre during the 1983 survey. The increase in production is a result of favorable growing conditions, response to the 1981 fire, and rest the allotment has received since the 1981 burn.

As you know livestock distribution is a major problem in the Cox's Well Allotment. Much of the allotment is not being used due to a lack of water. We plan on working together with you in an effort to write an Allotment Management Plan for the Cox's Well Allotment during the 1984 grazing season. A grazing system will be developed and watering facilities proposed that should improve livestock distribution.

The enclosed decision was developed as a result of the information discussed above. If you have any questions or feel you need further explanation, please give me a call.

Sincerely,
/s/ Brent D Jensen

Brent D Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

RMaggio:tn:02:13:84

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
COX'S WELL ALLOTMENT

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Cox's Well Allotment stated that during the summer of 1983, range vegetation would be monitored to determine if adjustments in grazing preference would be required. In light of the results of the allotment evaluation plus the up coming Allotment Management Plan my decision follows:

1. The authorized grazing preference will remain at 1,941 AUMs.

2. Any future adjustments in grazing use, either upward or downward, will be based on monitoring range trend, utilization, livestock distribution patterns and actual use information.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decison will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

acting District ~~Manager~~ [signature] Date 2-13-84

4130

December 16, 1988

Marvin Goddard
Star Route
Mackay, Idaho 83251

Dear Mr. Goddard:

Due to a recent exchange of lands between the federal government and the State of Idaho, the United States has received title to the following described state lands within your BLM grazing allotment number 07004:

Legal Description	Acres	AUMs
T. 1 S., R. 27 E., Section 36	640	77
T. 2 S., R. 27 E., Section 36	640	80
T. 1 S., R. 27 E., Section 16	200	27

Because of this land acquisition, the grazing preference (animal unit months of livestock grazing on federal lands) on the Cox Well allotment number 07004 will increase from 1941 AUMs to 2125 AUMs and the percent federal range will change from 82 to 92.

The number of cattle changed from 459 to 445 cattle in order to balance the increased AUM figure on public land. The period of use and total AUM figure for the allotment did not change. Your new grazing authorization will be as follows:

Number and Class of Livestock	Period of Use	Percent Federal Range	Public Land AUMs	Total AUMs
445 C	04/15 - 09/19	92%	2125	2319

Would you please sign, date and return the top copy of the enclosed permit to our office.

If you have any questions, give us a call.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Cook

LeRoy Cook
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

R Maggio

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM 1.1P Step 3 RM 1.1P

P. COX'S WELL ALLOTMENT

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendation 1, 2, 3. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 2 miles of pipeline
2. 3 reservoirs
3. 1 storage tank
4. 8 miles fence 82'

There is no constraint on performing maintenance.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2A Step 3 RM 1.2A

Recommendation RM 1.2 - Implement AMP's with season long grazing on the following 7 allotments:

Support Needs:

Division of Administration: contract administration

Division of Resources: clearance, technical support, and studies.

Division of Operations: job design, layout, construction or contract supervision.

Coordination with Idaho Department of Lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Rationale:

These allotments only have one pasture, so a deferred grazing system is not possible. These allotments are either too small to fence, or they are sheep allotments not needing fenced pastures. The only exception to this is the Cedar Butte Allotment. It is a cattle allotment with one pasture. There is a privately owned crested wheatgrass seeding through the center of the allotment, and the operator does not want to divide it in half. The allotment is in fair and good condition with the excess forage, so an adjustment in this operation is not necessary.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Maggio

(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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2A Step 3 RM 1.2A

A. Huddle's Hole Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Huddle's Hole is 65 AUMs. Preference of the permittee involved 45 AUMs. Therefore, an increase of 44 percent can be granted. Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. Because of the satisfactory condition and grazing operation within the allotment, no management changes are recommended.

3. Prior to implementing the AMP, it will be necessary to improve and maintain roads within the allotment. Also, placement of water troughs to improve livestock distribution will be required.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 3.

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.2B Step 3 RM 1.2B

B. Rock Corral Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Rock Corral is 3,698 AUMs (grass is limiting plant class). Preference of the permittee is 1,200 AUMs. An increase of 208% could be allowed. An increase in ~~carrying capacity~~ stocking rate or season would be possible.

2. Spring turnout will be delayed until 4/16 to allow the key forage species (Agropyron Spicatum) to meet its physiological requirements for sustained vigor.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Drill a well in a location conducive to piping water in all directions.

b. Pipe water to 4 different troughs located throughout the allotment. This would require approximately 9 miles of pipe.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept recommendations 1 and 2. Modify recommendation 3 to provide the following new range improvements for proper management of this and the adjoining Springfield and Number 2 Well Allotments.

1. 1 well
2. 9 miles of pipeline
3. 4 troughs
4. 1 storage tank
5. 1 mile road construction 83'
6. Holding pen (10 acre) 83'
7. Converted sheep to cattle

The 4,800 acres of plow and seed shown on Table 2-17 page 28 of the Big Desert EIS is a misprint. This should be in the Big Desert Allotment.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2C Step 3 RM 1.2C

C. Webb Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the Webb Allotment is 14* AUMs. Permittee preference is 143 AUMs. This indicates a reduction of 90% is necessary.

2. Past grazing history shows forage production (Brte) has been consistent in supplying the permittee's preference. However, to further secure the stability of this operation it is recommended that 350 acres of the allotment be plowed and seeded to crested wheatgrass. Use on this seeding would be restricted for 2 years until it becomes established. Following this it could be used in conjunction with the native, or separately should the native suffer a low productive year.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Plow and seed 350 acres of poor condition range.

*Note: 1982 decision set the allotment capacity at 112 AUMs (see attached

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
WEBB ALLOTMENT

1. Your grazing preference shall be changed from 143 AUMs to 112 AUMs consistent with the grazing capacity of the allotment (43 CFR 4110.2-2(a) and 4110.3-2(b)). The authorized season of use shall be 4/1 to 5/31 for a maximum of 112 cattle AUMs at 100% public land use.

   The amount of the reduction (31 AUMs) will be placed in "suspended" preference to be restored if range productivity increases.

2. Authorized turnout date shall be 4/1. The actual turnout date will be subject to annual adjustment based on range readiness (four inches new growth in key grass species) and available carry over forage from the previous growing season. The authorized turnout date shall be effective for the 1982 grazing season and shall be determined for each grazing season thereafter (43 CFR 4120.2-1(a)).

3. The grazing system for the allotment shall be one pasture seasonal.

4. The 31-AUM reduction in grazing use will be implemented in the 1982 grazing season as proposed in 12/28/81 management agreement.

5. Authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of ten years beginning in 1982. The 1982 permit will be as follows:

   75 C 4/1-5/31 112 AUMs, 100% Public Land use
   TOTAL 112 AUMs

   Actual use of the allotment will be for a 6 week period between 4/1 5/31.

6. As the range improves through vegetative manipulation projects and/or proper range management, you will be allowed a proportionate increase in grazing use to restore any suspended preference you have on record. Increases will be based in range monitoring studies.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

District Manager

1-20-82
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM 1.2C Step 3 RM 1.2 C

C. Webb R 1.2

Multiple Use Analysis:

A conflict exists with WL-1.4 do not allow plowing for vegetation manipulation. This area is identified by W.L. overlay 4.3 and recommends increased shrub cover for wildlife.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendation and include brush species in seeding mixture along with perennial vegetation.

Reasons:

Perennial species would provide a more reliable source of forage than cheatgrass, and by including brush species into the seeding mixture wildlife habitat would be enhanced. An intensive management system should be implemented after treatment to prevent this area from reverting back to its present condition.

Multiple Use Decision:

Reject ~~Step 2~~ MULTIPLE USE recommendation.

Manage this allotment for the annual vegetation species rather than perennial. Determine a stocking rate basee on carrying capacity of the annual vegetation. Do not reseed the allotment.

Reasons:

This is a small allotment. Reseeding is very difficult to establish in areas dominated by cheatgrass. A stocking rate can be established using experience from Shoshone District on similar ranges. This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2D Step 3 RM 1.2D

D. Judge Allotment

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of Judge Allotment is 8 AUMs. Permittee preference is 18* AUMs. Therefore, a reduction of 56% is necessary.

2. In order to alleviate this reduction, a seeding of 40 acres is proposed. Also, a clean up of approximately 10 acres of dump area is recommended. This would be rehabilitated by seeding and would be included in the 40 acres listed above. Implementation of these two projects would allow restoration of the permittee's full preference. However, until the seeding is established (2 years) the operator must suspend use on the allotment.

3. The allotment requires the following facilities to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Plow and seed 30 acres. Bury refuse on approximately 10 acres of land and rehabilitate by seeding.

b. Construct .75 of a mile of fence on allotment boundary.

* 1984 Decision (attached) evaluated the forage production capacity of this allotment and set the ~~Stocking~~ preference at 12 AUMs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4190.1 & 4130

Certified BLM - 3001

February 13, 1984

Alden Judge
Pingree, Idaho 83262

Dear Mr. Judge:

As pointed out in the District Manager's Decision in 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Judge Allotment, the range would be monitored for response to the inital reduction in grazing use to determine if further adjustments are necessary. Actual grazing use, utilization and livestock distribution have been monitored for the past 2 years.

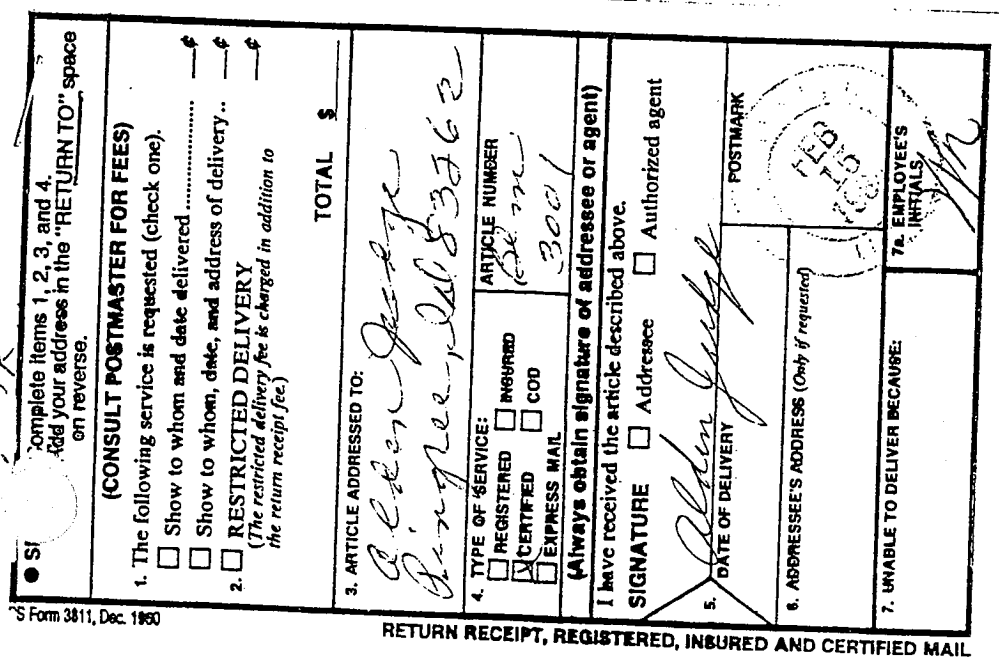
We have had good moisture for the past several years and the forage production in your allotment shows an improvement from the 1980 inventory. Utilization is within desired levels of about 30% and cattle are distributed throughout the Judge allotment.

The enclosed decision was developed as a result of the range monitoring discussed above. If you have any questions or feel you need further explanation, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brent D. Jensen

Brent D Jensen
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area



NOTICE OF DISTRICT MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
JUDGE ALLOTMENT

The District Manager's Decision issued February 1982 regarding grazing use adjustments in the Judge Allotment, stated that after two years of monitoring the second increment of reduction would be addressed. Therefore, in light of the results of monitoring utilization, livestock distribution patterns and actual use my decision follows:

1. Continue to authorize grazing in the Judge Allotment at the present stocking level. The authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of 10 years. Your authorized grazing use will be:

   South of canal 50 Cattle 4/1 - 10/30 4 AUMs, 1% Public Land Use
   North of canal 50 Cattle 5/1 - 6/15 8 *AUMs, 100% Public Land Use; total AUMs 12.

   *In the pasture north of the canal cattle will only be allowed to graze for a 5 day period between the dates of 5/1 - 6/15.

2. Actual use, livestock distribution patterns, and utilization will continually be monitored to determine if further adjustments could be necessary.

If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the District Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2). In the absence of the protest, this decision will become final. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470.

James Galetto
acting District Manager

2-13-84
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM 1.2D Step 3 RM 1.2D

D. Judge R-1.2

Multiple Use Analysis:

L-8.1 conflicts in that it recommends disposal of isolated tracts.

WL-13.6 recommends managing isolated tracts for upland game species.

IF&G Pocatello says all isolated tracts have value for pheasant habitat. USF&WS says tracts of 40 acres or less are too small to be of significant value for upland game.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Determine if this tract has value as upland game habitat, if not, dispose of the tract.

If it is valuable for upland game habitat retain the tract and accept step 1 recommendations. Include species in a seed mixture which would benefit upland game.

Reasons:

Small isolated tracts of public land are difficult to manage especially when grazed in conjunction with private lands. The allotment is dominated by annual vegetation and is in poor condition. Unless other values are evident these tracts should be disposed of.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Step II recommendation to dispose of this allotment if it does not have other significant resource values. If it is not disposed of, manage as it is. Do not reseed.

Reasons:

This allotment is only 40 acres in size. The proposed seeding has questionable cost effectiveness. Small tracts suit as this, unless they have a significant value are difficult to manage and should be disposed of.

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)*
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert Common Sheep - (seasonal grazing)

1. Based on the proposed grazing season, the federal lands have a carrying capacity of 12,182 spring sheep AUMs and 58,655 fall AUMs. These carrying capacities are based on forbs as a limiting factor in the spring, and grass in the fall/winter. This is an excess number of AUMs over and above their present active class I qualifications (34,842 sheep AUMs). Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. Delay spring turnout to alleviate the problem of sheep concentrating at the western edge of the allotment. Since the Shoshone District turns out on the same date, a delay would encourage permittees to fan out and use the area more effectively. This date should be approximately April 15.

3. Based on the present grazing season, the state lands have a carrying capacity of 482 sheep AUMs for spring and 657 for fall/winter AUMs. The exchange of uses should be made out as follows:

		Spring	Fall/Winter
~~J. W. Vanderford~~	~~T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 36~~	~~40~~	~~29~~
~~J. W. Vanderford~~	~~T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16~~	~~16~~	~~27~~
**J. Haroldson	T. 2 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 36	17	41
**J. Haroldson	T. 2 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 16	20	33
A. Goldaraz	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	18	25
A. Goldaraz	T. 3 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 36	26	25
F. Jouglard	T. 4 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	17	28
F. Jouglard	T. 4 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 36	18	28
F. Jouglard	T. 5 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16	15	29
F. Jouglard	T. 5 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	25	34
**Wulf Lebricht	T. 5 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	20	57
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 4 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	18	17

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
~~Big Desert~~
Activity
~~Range Management~~
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

continued

		Spring	Fall/Winter
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 16	12	11
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 4 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 36	28	42
**Wulf Lebrecht	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 36	16	15
~~*Vanderford~~	~~T. 2 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16~~		
~~Stroschein~~	~~T. 4 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16~~	~~28~~	~~34~~
Open	T. 3 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 16	38	35
Open	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 16	37	33
Scott	T. 3 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 36	22	29
*Whiting	T. 1 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 36	48	53
Garro	T. 4 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 16	25	38
Garro	T. 3 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 36	9	20
Garro	T. 4 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 36	17	27

* No exchange of use will be issued, since the section lies outside of the allotment.

** Non-permittees.

4. The allotment requires the following facilites to be developed prior to implementation of the AMP:

a. Drill 3 new wells. These would be located at T. 3 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 13; T. 5 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 3; and T. 3 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 19.

b. Repair No. 8 Well.

c. Install windmills if feasible on wells within allotment.

d. Bentonite Rock Lake Reservoir to prevent seepage.

e. Maintain roads used to haul water (approximately 75 miles of road).

f. Stock driveway seeding 4800 acres.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

continued

g. Construct primitive road parallel to stock driveway. Approximately 5 miles.

h. 22,000 acres of brush control throughout allotment.

i. Print signs in Spanish as well as English for Spanish-speaking ranch hands.

j. Establish separate allotments for eastern-based permittees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference Step 1 RM 1.2E Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert Common Sheep RM 1.2E

Multiple Use Analysis:

W4.4 reseed range in poor condition and W 2.2 reseed areas to establish watershed cover and to protect and enhance soil resource support. RM 1.2E, reseed stock driveway.

WL 1.3, 2.1 and 4.4 identify areas in need of brush control which are in support of RM 1.2E a need for brush control. WL. overlay #1 identifies a conflict with RM 1.2E in the method of brush control. WL recommends single chaining and range recommends burning.

WL 1.4 do not allow plowing conflicts with RM 1.2E plow and seed stock driveway.

IF&G are going to be very critical of any vegetative manipulation that occurs on the Big Desert. All land treatment should be considered on a case by case basis. Take other uses into consideration when laying out vegetative manipulation. It was felt that burning was O.K. if done properly, but spraying not so O.K.

No other conflicts have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendaitons:

Accept recommendations 1, 2, 4a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and i.

Modify recommendations 3, 4h, and j as follows:

RM 1.2E3, Do not allow an exchange of use for those operators with state sections that do not occur within the Big Desert Common Sheep allotment. Where possible work out trades so state sections occur within the permittees allotment.

RM 1.2E4h, Work out brush control method with wildlife on the ground.

RM 1.2E4j, Feasibility of establishing separate allotments for permittees should be determined during activity planning.

Reasons:

RM 1.2E4f, Recommends seeding the stock drive trail because of poor and depleted range condition. Perennial seed source is lacking. Plowing and seeding is the most effective method of restoring these areas. Seeding will be done with a seed mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2 Step 3 RM 1.2E

E. Big Desert (continued)

RM 1.2E4h, The method of brush control can be worked out best on the ground to meet the needs of wildlife and range.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation 1, 2, 3 and 4. Modify recommendation 4 to provide the following new range improvements.

1. 1 well 82'
2. 1 storage tank
3. 5 miles of road
4. Burn 18,000 acres
5. Plow and reseed 4,800 acres 500 acres 79'

If on the ground feasibility studies show another treatment method to be more suitable, alternate treatment may be proposed. These will be analyzed in an environmental assessment.

Delete recommendation 4j.

Reasons:

This is in accordance with the Preferred Alternative of the Big Desert EIS (Alternative 4).

RM 1.2E4j was dropped. It is not a land use decision.

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.2F Step 3 RM 1.2F

F. Cedar Butte Allotment (seasonal)

1. Based on the current season of use, the carrying capacity of the Cedar Butte Allotment is 927 AUMs. Permittee preference is 901 AUMs. An increase of 3% is apparent. Excess forage would only be allocated after monitoring.

2. There are 56 AUMs available on state lands within the allotment when grazed during the current season of use. Therefore, the lessee should be offered exchanged use for this amount.

3. No change in the present operation is recommended.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Accept.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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 – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	2

Objective

Identify those allotments where implementation of AMP's may not be necessary or proper.

Rationale

It is recognized that intensive grazing management emphasized in all AMP's may not be necessary or recommendable for all grazing allotments.

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3 RM 2.1

Recommendation:

Done Done Done Done

Transfer management of Carter, Nipples, State Twin Buttes AMP, Katseanes, and Whitehead to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Eventually the public lands in these allotments should be traded to the IDL.

Support Needs:

Approval from IDL.

Rationale:

The public land acreage in the above allotments is relatively small compared to the total area grazed.

Carter	16% FR
Nipples	14% FR
Twin Buttes AMP	10% FR
Katseanes	33% FR
Whitehead	78% FR

Whitehead has a majority of public land, but it is not fenced separately from Nipples and they are both leased by the same individual. These allotments are primarily composed of grazing land controlled by the IDL. The IDL is interested in more intensive management on the above allotments as evidenced by the AMP implemented on Twin Buttes. It would be in the best interest of both agencies for the IDL to assume the dominant range management role.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Idaho Department of Lands supports this recommendation.

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept - Draft cooperative agreement to accomplish transfer of administration.

Reasons:

Idaho Department of Lands has dominant land ownership. These lands have identified for transfer to state ownership through exchange.

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3RM 2.1

continued

Idaho Department of Lands Supports this recommendation.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.2 Step 3 RM 2.2

Recommendation:

Continue to authorize the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station use in the Mooreland Allotment under Cooperative Agreement.

Support Needs:

Resource Area develop a Cooperative Agreement between station and BLM.

Rationale:

The experiment station has expressed a need for continued use in this allotment. This use is in support of the experiment station's research objectives and is in the nation's interest because it promotes red meat production and stabilization of the livestock industry.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This allotment has been identified for exchange to Idaho Department of Lands under L-7.2. This would not be done for approximately 5 years, but would be in conflict at that time. The U.S. Sheep Experiment Station has been contacted concerning this proposal, but has not responded.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I - Continue authorizing grazing to U.S. Sheep Experiment Station until exchange is consumated.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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)*
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.3 Step 3 RM 2.3

Recommendation:

Eliminate grazing on the Muirbrook allotment.

Rationale:

There is a total of 120 acres of public land within the Muirbrook allotment. All of this allotment is in poor condition. Actual use of the permittee during the 1979 grazing season was 1 AUM. Due to the minor role that this public land plays in the permittees operation and the extremely depleted condition of the range, grazing should be eliminated.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept - Eliminate grazing. Consider dedicating the area to wildlife habitat. If no wildlife values exist, dispose of this tract.

Reasons:

The rancher has little or no dependency on this 120 acres. Condition is poor. Possible problems with dedicating to wildlife habitat is need for fencing and/or land treatment to restore and protect the area.

Multiple Use Decison:

Reject Multiple Use recommendation. License this allotment as in the past for 10 AUMs.

Reasons:

This allotment has a low productive capacity due to shallow soils and rock outcrops. A canal runs through the allotment, however, and adequate forage is produced on the canal banks. The federal land is not fenced separate from the private lands and would continue to be used with the private land and ten AUMs is within the carrying capacity of the tract.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	3

Objective:

Properly manage livestock grazing on the Snake River omitted lands between Idaho Falls and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Rationale:

At the present time, 17 livestock operators are authorized to graze livestock on 2,238 acres of the omitted lands under Section 15 grazing leases. The leases provide 748 "authorized" AUMs from public land and support 972 head of cattle and 3 horses. The operators are dependent upon the leased lands to provide a portion of their annual forage requirement.

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Recommendation:

Manage allotments on the omitted lands to reflect:

1. Proper carrying capacity.

2. Season of use based on the physiological needs of vegetation plus multiple use values.

3. Percent public land factor.

REASONS

Licenses issued to Section 15 lessees in their present form are misleading. The number of livestock for the time period specified result in many more AUMs than those authorized or paid for. The licenses were originally set up with an expanded season of use, so the lessee could run for one month within the season. The licenses were misinterpreted, and the number of livestock listed were run for the entire season resulting in many more AUMs than the preference. Actual grazing use has been at this inflated level. Range condition could deteriorate with this excessive use.

Based on inventory data collected during the summer of 1979, it was found most allotments can sustain the present preference. An effort was made to extrapolate inventory data to include regrowth, favorable environmental factors (shade, sub-irrigation) and proper use. After evaluating these factors several conclusions were reached:

1. Range sites involved are very resilient to high utilization. A 40% use factor was used on vegetative production to determine carrying capacities. Vegetation on omitted lands could withstand a minimum of 50% utilization without harming range condition. This could increase allotment carrying capacities by a factor of 1.25.

2. Due to the sub-irrigation and extensive shade for the understory, the moisture supply to plant roots is plentiful and fairly consistent. Regrowth is significant and provides forage in excess of what was found during the inventory.

3. Clipping studies were conducted during and after grazing use. No correction factor was applied to production data taking utilization into consideration.

4. Precipitation was 65% of normal in 1979 during the vegetative inventory, so a precipitation correction factor of 1.54 should have been applied to production data.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Condition ratings for allotments were based on a comparison between the Robison allotment with our other allotments. The Robison allotment is in good range condition.

Corrections to licenses will be as follows.

A. Mickelson 4262
45C *5/1 - 9/30 96% FR 108 AUM's
*May graze any 75 day period within the above dates.

The lessee provides salt and hay on his private ground within the allotment, so there are probably less AUM's than indicated by the license. At this time the allotment is in fair range condition. By reducing the AUM's actually used the allotment should maintain it's present condition.

B. Stecklein 4361
50C *5/15 - 10/1 85% FR 99 AUM's
*May graze any 70 day period within above dates.

C. Robinson 4023
75C *5/1 - 12/1 100% FR ~~100~~ 75 AUM's
*May graze any 30 day period between the above dates.

The Robinson allotment is in good range condition. It could handle twice it's authorized use, but the lessee only wants 75 AUM's. The squawbush Rhus trilobatus is sprouting heavily after a burn in the Spring of 1979. These sprouts are providing browse for deer evidenced during a spring visit to the allotment in 1980.

D. Fullmer 4000
10C 6/1 - 8/31 100% FR 30 AUM

Fullmer allotment is in fair condition.

E. Shrader 4255
25C 8/1 - 11/30 35% FR 35 AUM's

RM 8/25/80

Shrader allotment is in fair condition.

F. Goodwin 4219
50C 6/1 - 6/15 60% FR 15 AUM's

Goodwin allotment is in fair range condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Maggio

(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)
Big Desert
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

G. Hill 4172
80C 5/15 - 5/31 66% FR 26 AUMs
10C 6/1 - 7/1 66% FR 7 AUMs

Hill allotment is in fair range condition.

H. Nelson 4277
30C 6/15 - 9/15 80% FR 72 AUMs

Nelson allotment is in fair condition. The above licensed use is proposed. The 1980 grazing season will continue as before.

I. Caldwell 4057 Pasture Division Fence 82'
27C 6/1 - 9/10 65% FR 58 AUMs

Caldwell allotment is in fair range condition. Salt and water are on private ground.

J. Hoskins 4180
25C 5/1 - 6/30 100% FR 50 AUMs
3H 5/1 - 6/31 100% FR 6 AUMs

Hoskins allotment is in fair range condition. Above licensed use is based on a fence being built (3/4 mile). Mr. Hoskins also shows an interest in seeding Agln Beardless wheatgrass on allotment, and Sainfoin (legume) on sandy portion of allotment (30 acres).

K. Clough 4082
8C 4/14 - 5/14 100% FR 8 AUMs

Clough allotment is in fair range condition.

L. Hamilton H. 4287
50C 5/1 - 10/31 6 AUMs

Hamilton allotment is in fair range condition. This 30 acre allotment is fenced in with his private. The allotment is used mainly for access to water. After the Teton flood the top soil was washed away.

M. Horrocks 4179
20C 6/1-7/6 100% FR 14 AUMs

Horrocks allotment is in fair range condition.

N. Polatis 4113
16C 6/1 - 6/30 16 AUMs
16C 8/1 - 8/31 16 AUMs
32 Total AUMs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 4/80 Rich Maggio

(Instructions on reverse)

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Polatis allotment is in fair range condition.

O. Hamilton 4146

10 C 7/1 - 8/31 100% FR 20 AUMs

Hamilton allotment is in fair range condition.

P. Marriott 4251

5 C 6/1 - 9/31 94% FR 20 AUMs

Marriott allotment is in fair range condition.

Q. Johnson 4204

466 C 6/15 - 10/31 2% FR 42 AUMs

Johnson allotment is in fair range condition. There is private irrigated pasture and riparian ground grazed in conjunction with this allotment.

Rationale:

Grazing leases currently authorize use as early as April 1st and in some cases continues year round. This does not consider the physiological needs of the vegetation and may be in conflict with other resources. With percent public land factor and information on total available forage the stocking rate can be brought in line with the "Authorized AUMs".

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM 3.1

Omitted lands 3.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicting recommendations are as follows:

WL 9.1 - restrict livestock grazing to season of 6/15 - 10/1, do not exceed 50% utilization of available forage.
WLA 1.1 - Protect stream banks of Snake River from Livestock use.
WLA 4.1 - Reduce grazing on omitted lands to retard overland movement of water.
R 2.1A - Manage omitted lands for recreational and wildlife habitat values.
R 2.1E - Restrict grazing on omitted lands according to wildlife requirements.
VRM 2.16 - Eliminate streamside grazing damage along Snake River by fencing, management or reductions.
VRM 2.17 - Eliminate spring and early summer grazing on omitted lands to improve riparian vegetation and protect backwater streambanks.

Comments of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on omitted lands -
Wildlife is considered to be the primary use of the lands and should be managed to benefit the wildlife resources - all other uses are secondary. Livestock should be managed to improve and maintain a wide diversity of vegetative species heights and age structure. Regulate stocking rate and time of grazing.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendation with the following condition:

1. Recognize that even though the omitted lands are under multiple use management, the highest resource value is for waterfowl habitat. Livestock grazing will be managed to improve and maintain a wide diversity of vegetative species, heights and age structures (Intensive forestry, recreation development, acquiring of access, mineral sales, and oil and gas lease surface occupancy would not be allowed.)

Reasons:

According to the Idaho Fish and Game Department in Pocatello, livestock grazing and waterfowl nesting are compatible after May 1 to May 15. Five of the 17 allotments are used prior to this date. The remaining 12 begin after nesting period. In past years 9 of these turned out before 5/1. Later turnout has been agreed to by ranchers.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3 RM3.1

Omitted lands 3.1 (continued)

There is not complete agreement on what degree of grazing utilization is most desirable in waterfowl nesting areas. Grazing should be done to meet phenological requirements of vegetation. Idaho Fish and Game feels heavier livestock grazing benefits waterfowl habitat by reducing density of cover.

WLA 1.1, WLA 4.1 and VRM 2.16, VRM 2.17 say to reduce or eliminate grazing of omitted lands to protect streambanks and retard surface runoff.

In a large river such as the Snake River, streambanks are never stable due to action of high water flow in the spring. These streambanks are 3-4 ft. vertical drops in most places and not accessible by livestock or waterfowl. Cattle grazing has little or no influence on streambanks or overland water movement in the omitted lands.

Multiple Use Decison

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-4

Objective:

Create new allotments on unallotted public land. Applicants must qualify under 4110.1 of the Grazing Regulations.

Rationale:

Forage is available, and applicants are apparently in need of more feed. Plus, unallotted public lands are in need of management. Grazing is a suitable use, and a means to provide effective management of these parcels.

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-4.1 Step 3 RM 4.1

Recommendation:

Create 3 new allotments on unallotted Public Land. These would include:

Bauers	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	SW½ Sec. 6	Wait until
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	Sec. 7	DLE and Asset
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	SW½ Sec. 8	Mgmt settled
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	W½NE¼ Sec. 18	before allotting
	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	W½ Sec. 19	
Gneiting	T. 1 S., R. 33 E.	Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10	Alloted to
	T. 1 S., R. 34 E.	Sec. 3, 4, 5, 6	Philip's 83'
	T. 1 N., R. 33 E.	Sec. 33, 34, 35	Taber Butte Allot
O'Brien	T. 4 S., R. 31 E.	Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32	E/U 82'

Rationale:

Since this land is not being used at this time, grazing would provide a beneficial use of the native range resource. The applicant would benefit from the forage as well as the vacant tracts of land by employing a management system taking other resources into consideration.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts were identified. Possible conflicts with upland game should be investigated.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Investigate existing situation and consider any resource conflicts prior to allotting grazing use.

After resolving conflicts allocate grazing use in accordance with 4110.1.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

WATERSHED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-1

Objective:

Protect areas susceptible to accelerated erosion.

Rationale:

The slopes of the buttes in the planning unit are sites of active geologic erosion. This is especially true of slopes steeper than 30 percent. The soils usually found on these slopes are thin and extremely fragile. Once the vegetative cover is distroyed it is very difficult or impossible to reestablish.

Areas where sandy soils occur are particularly susceptible to geologic erosion by wind. Vegetative cover must be maintained if soil loss is to be kept at a reasonable level (less than 5 tons/acre/year).

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference Step 1 W-1.2 Step 3 W 1.1

Recommendation:

Minimize natural wind erosion potential of soil association 8 by reducing grazing use if necessary. Also quickly suppress any fire threat to the area as well as limit ORV use or any other vegetative disturbance that would reduce vegetative cover. See MFP I Watershed Overlay.

Rationale:

Sandy soils are most susceptible to wind erosion. The soils in soil association 8 are sandy and have the greatest susceptibility to wind erosion in the Big Desert. Some isolated tracts of land west of Springfield and Aberdeen are also susceptible to wind erosion. Good vegetative cover should be maintained on all sandy loam soils.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Range management 1.1A and Wildlife 1.3, 2.1, 4.4 proposes vegetative treatments in this area creating a conflict. Recreation 5.2 supports this recommendation limit ORV use in soil association 8 to existing roads and trails.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Soil is the basic resource. Vegetative cover is essential to protecting fragile soils.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WSW1.1 Step 3 WSW 1.1

Recommendation:

(Reference wildlife WLA 1.1) control erosion at the following locations. (See wildlife inventory files).

33-25 (10) 1	33-25 (8)	33-25 (4)	33-25 (6) 2
33-25 (10) 2	33-25 (7)	33-25 (6)	33-24 (3) 18

Rationale:

Sediment is a leading contributor to water degradation, damaging aquatics life and water supply systems (both domestic and agricultural). Section 208 to the Clean Water Act (PL 92-500) specifically requires such erosion control from "non-point" sources. Control measures include such items as rip-rap, vegetation manipulation, and retention structures.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject Step I recommendation.

Reasons:

There is little or no streamside grazing damage along the Snake River. The entire area is in good ecological condition. (SVIM inventory rating.) The stream bank has a vertical drop of 3-5 feet depending on water level. Livestock access to the river is limited to gravel bars.

Streamside erosion is due to the Snake River flow during high water and is constantly changing. Structural control would be cost prohibitive and may cause other problem areas downstream. Rip-rap and retention structure are not practical due to the wide fluctuations of flow rates from 2500 and 25,000 CFS. See wildlife WLA 4.2.

Alternatives Considered:

Implement structures to control erosion.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-2

Objective:

Restore and maintain vegetation cover in the stock trail drive area west of Springfield to protect or enhance the productive capability of the soil resource.

Rationale:

Seventy thousand sheep graze the area during trailing in the spring and fall. Most of the area has little ground cover and erosion, wind and water is a problem to local people in the area. This area also contributes to flooding in the Aberdeen area. People of this area registered their concern about the flooding at a public meeting (April 4, 1980).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 W 2.1 Step 3 W 2.1

Recommendation:

Revoke livestock driveway withdrawal and include area in an AMP.

Rationale:

The present deterioration of vegetation in the stock trail drive area is recognized by local people and BLM. The invasion of halogeton, a plant toxic to livestock, is so bad that many ranchers are already trucking their livestock to the field. Hundreds of acres of unproductive rangeland could be rehabilitated by changing the management on this area. Reestablishment of plant cover by seeding, deferment and a rest rotation grazing system will reduce the water and wind erosion. An additional benefit would be a reduction in some of the present water runoff to the Aberdeen area.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Range 1.2 E supports rehabilitation of stock driveway by reseeding and proper management.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify W 2.1 as follows:

Continue use of the stock driveway. (See RM 1.2 concerning AMP development for this allotment). See RM 1.2 E - 4f and 4g which call for reseeding of the stock driveway also road construction to establish an alternate route for trailing livestock.

Reasons:

The stock driveway is essential to sheep ranchers. Sheep would need to cross the area whether or not a withdrawal existed. Past abuse has caused halogeton and other annual species invasion. These species thrive in disturbed areas. Rehabilitation and proper management are essential to their control. Ranchers have always used a combination of trucking and trailing of their sheep in this area. Runoff to the Aberdeen area occurs when the ground is frozen and a heavy snow pack is rapidly melted by chinook winds. Man has no control over this.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	WSW-2

Objective

Stabilize soil movement in the Big Desert Planning Unit.

Rationale

Wind blown dust and surface water movement of soil can contribute large quantities of silt to waterways with resultant sedimentation (Section 208 PL 92-500).

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WSW 2.1 Step 3 WSW 2.1

Recommendation:

Stabilize erosion areas, within watersheds, with native vegetation.

Rationale:

Artificial control measures are usually only partially effective. The long-term remedy of seeding with native vegetation is also beneficial to livestock and wildlife, providing a long-term food source and cover.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept with modification - use vegetation that will be most successful in soil stabilization. This would be either native or exotic species.

Reasons:

Species other than native may be more effective in achieving the goals.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject recommendation. oops

Use only natural, endemic or native species.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Watershed (5/80) Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-2.2 Step 3 W 2.2

Recommendation:

Reseed area shown as W-2.2 where fair or good soil seeding potential exists. Defer the area from livestock grazing for a minimum of 3 years.

Rationale:

Reseeding this area will result in a more rapid recovery of the vegetative cover. This area has been in poor condition a long time. Cover is essential to prevent soil movement by wind in this area. Deferment from grazing is also essential to allow new vegetation to become established. This area was identified by Aberdeen residents as a local source of wind erosion.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A portion of this area, approximately 2,500 acres, conflicts with Wildlife 4.2 which says maintain existing vegetation. The remainder of the area is supported by both 1.2E, and Wildlife 4.3 which says to increase shrub cover.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Proceed with reseeding outside of area covered by WL 4.2. Resolve treatment method on the ground between range, watershed and wildlife. Defer from grazing long enough to establish the seeding. Miminum time is usually at least two growing seasons.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert MFP (4/80) Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WSW 2.2 Step 3 WSW 2.2

Recommendation:

Remove all livestock from areas adjoining the Snake River except at the following locations (see wildlife inventory files).

Gunnarson –	33-24 (3)	10	33-24 (3)	2	33-25 (5)	1	33-24 (3)		
	33-24 (3)	12	33-25 (10)		33-24 (3)	17	33-24 (3)	6	- Follmer
	34-1A-24		33-25 (10)	3	33-24 (1)		33-24 (3)	7	- Johnson
	33-24 (3)	14	33-25 (9)		33-24 (2)		33-24 (3)	8	- Johnson

Rationale:

Most areas, except those listed, have severe erosion problem that do not lend themselves to mechanical means of stabilization. Removal of livestock from these areas for an indefinite period of time and planting of species such as willow, would have a definite beneficial impact.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with RM 3.1 which authorizes livestock use of the omitted lands. Supported by VRM 2.1 which says to eliminate streamside and backwater damage by livestock.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject Step I recommendation.

Defer islands from livestock use until after high water flow to prevent entrapment and excessive use.

Reasons:

There is little or no streamside grazing damage along the Snake River. The stream bank has a vertical drop of three to five feet depending on water level and livestock access to the river is limited to gravel bars. Streamside erosion is due to the Snake River high water flow ~~and~~ in the spring and is constantly changing. Livestock adjustments have been made both in length of season and turn-out dates.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Butte Watershed (5/80) Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-3

Objective:

Alleviate flood and sediment damage of other lands in the Twin Buttes and Flat Top watersheds.

Rationale:

A portion of the flood waters come from the public lands in the watersheds.

We are required by law to do everything we can alleviate flood and sediment damage to other lands. (Public Law 94-519 and Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.)

Big Desert (4/80) D. Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 3.1 Step 3 W 3.1

Recommendation:

Require the isolated tract lands be included in a soil and water conservation plan prior to issuance of a grazing lease or inclusion in other public uses, i.e. recreation, material sites, etc.

Rationale:

Often tracts of public land are adversely affected by land use on adjacent state and privately owned lands. The Twin Buttes and Flattop watersheds are areas of major concern. Both of these watersheds have a history of spring flooding which often results in flood damage to local farm land and communities. Public land in the area consists primarily of isolated tracts. Excessive livestock use has resulted in deteriorated range condition on the entire area. The area now has serious erosion problems and contributes to the flood problem. It becomes evident that only action on all lands will eventually lead to a solution. Working with the local community groups, such as Soil Conservation District, may be the only practical means to achieve sound soil and water conservation.

This could be accomplished easily by the Bureau requiring or encouraging operators using isolated tracts of public land to obtain a Conservation Plan. The Conservation Plans are available from local conservation districts of no charge to the landowner. These plans should also be approved by the Bureau before implementation where they involve public land.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify to allow for either of the following on isolated tracts within Twin Buttes and Flattop watersheds.

1. Develop AMP with goals and objectives emphasizing soil and water conservation.
2. Include isolated tracts in soil and watershed conservation plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.1 Step 3 W 3.1

Reasons:

If watershed problems exist either of the above activity plans should be developed to solve the problem. These plans could not be required prior to issuance of grazing leases, however, since they are already in effect. Only future authorization could be made conditional on requirements of an activity plan.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert (4/80) Jeppesen

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 3.2 Step 3 W 3.2

Recommendation:

Retain all public lands within the flood plains in public ownership.

Rationale:

The public lands involved which are in a flood plain cannot be disposed of because of Executive Order 11988 Flood Plain Management (as of May 25, 1977). This order states that BLM must retain these lands. Land in a flood plain that is disposed of and subsequently developed could be flooded and damaged requiring government assistance and subsidy for repair and reclamation.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept

Reasons:

Executive order 11988 Flood Plain Management

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80)Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 3.3 Step 3 W 3.3

Recommendation:

Reseed area shown as 2.2 and 3.4 within Flattop PL-566 watershed to reestablish watershed cover. Defer grazing in the area for a minimum of 3 years. See Watershed MFP I overlay.

Rationale:

Reseeding this area will result in badly needed ground cover to protect the area from water erosion. The standing vegetation will supply some retention of runoff which may help reduce flooding. The deferment is necessary to allow vegetation to become established.

Aberdeen residents are demanding that something be done to restore good vegetative cover to protect the upper watershed and reduce local flood problems.

Neglect of this responsibility will bring a great deal of hostility toward the BLM from Aberdeen and other small communities in the Big Desert Planning Unit such as Rockland, Pingree and Moreland.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

1. Do not reseed the area within T. 1 N., R. 33 E. of the Twin Buttes watershed.

2. Accept the recommendation on the rest of the area.

Reasons:

The area in T. 1 N., R. 33 E. is predominately state land. BLM cannot make expenditures on lands not within its jurisdiction. Flood control structures have been built in the area. Economic benefits of a 208 water quality management program is highly unlikely.

The remainder of the area is deficient of ground cover and is a source of runoff water which periodically floods the Aberdeen area. This area lacks perennial vegetative cover. Exact treatment area and method should be resolved on the ground.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	Step 1W 3.4 Step 3 W3.3

Local resident attitude and flooding hazard has been grossley over rated. South Bingham S.C.D. states the flooding problem originates primarily from fallowed farm ground.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse).

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-4

Objective:

Reduce the accelerated erosion to a Soil Surface Rating (SSF) of 20 or less.

Rationale:

The control of erosion to preserve site productively and to maintain water and air quality is a basic tenant of watershed management. The specific SSF reduction objective was determined through the Watershed Phase I surveys and is deemed technically feasible realistic goal.

A high standard of erosion control is required by Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, PL 92-500. Additional responsibility is mandated by the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, which states the Secretary of the Interior shall, "provide for compliance with applicable pollution control laws, including State and Federal air, water, noise, and other pollution standards or implementation plans." Other authorities are the Public Lands Administration Act PL 86-649, the Inter-governmental Cooperation Act PL 95-77, Water Quality Management Planning Regulations in 40 CFR parts 130-131, Executive Order 11752, and BLM Manual Watershed Management 7000.01-7000.07.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference Step 1 W 4.1 Step 3 W 4.1

Recommendation:

Improve rangeland on 689,896 acres to good condition by implementing Allotment Management plans in the acreage. Range conditions to be judged by the criteria in the SCS Range Handbook, Section 305 Range Condition.

Rationale:

Rangeland in good condition will provide satisfactory soil protection with the prevailing climate and the site characteristics to meet the watershed SSF objectives. Watershed Phase I studies have determined that livestock management is the most practical means for achieving good range condition on the prescribed lands.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Supported by Range 1.1, 1.2.

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept. Allotment management plans will include an intensive grazing management system, plans for development and a monitoring system.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference Step 1 WSW 1.3 Step 3 WSW 1.3

Recommendation:

Maintain sanitary facilities on high recreation use areas.

Rationale:

Waste products, both human and trash, can and do enter the waterways during flood periods. In order to avoid water contamination, sanitary facilities and trash collections need to be established and monitored on a regular schedule during the summer months.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Reject.

Reasons:

This is not a high visitor use area and the need has not been demonstrated. BLM is a very minor land owner along the Snake River, having only some 2,000 acres. Much of this land is not accessable to the general public because access is controlled by surrounding private land owners. Visitor use is minimal and occurs primarily by boat. No mandate nor agency can control what waste products enter a waterway during flood periods.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Watershed (5/80) Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WSW 1.2 Step 3 WSW 1.2

Recommendation:

Limit livestock access to waterways on all lands adjacent to the Snake River.

Rationale:

Livestock are both a direct and indirect contributor to water pollution. Elimination of grazing along the waters edge and major seasonal drainages will reduce the coliform bacteria and sediment content of streams.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with RM 3.1 which authorizes livestock use of the omitted lands.

Supported by VRM 2.1 which says to eliminate streamside and backwater damage by livestock.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject Step 1 recommendation.

Consider deferring islands and omitted lands from livestock use until after high water flow to prevent entrapment and excessive use.

Reasons:

There is little or no streamside grazing damage along the Snake River. The stream bank has a vertical drop of three to five feet depending on water level and livestock access to the river is limited to gravel bars. Streamside erosion is due to the Snake River flow dynamics and is constantly changing. Livestock adjustments have been made both in length of season and turnout dates. See WLA 1.1.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	WSW-1

Objective:

Control pollution sources on Public land.

Rationale:

The bureau is mandated by P.L. 92-500 to control water pollution.

*Reference Wildlife (aquatic) Overlays-URA

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W 4.4 Step 3W 4.3

Recommendation:

Seeding areas in poor range condition.

Rationale:

Seeding areas in poor range condition will expedite recovery of the vegetation cover. The improved cover will upgrade watershed protection and reduce erosion.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts apparent, although some may arise with wildlife in detailed planning.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept with the condition that other resources values be considered in project planning.

Reasons:

A seed source for perennial plants is locking in many of these areas. Species adopted for reseeding on these dry sites are limited in numbers. Crested wheatgrass is one of the best adopted grasses. Several shrubs and forbs are being used in seed mixtures with only limited success.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 4.3 Step 3 W 4.2

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify - reseeding will be necessary where perennial plants are killed and no seed source exists, or where species diversity may need to be increased.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (4/80) D. Jeppesen

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W 4.3 Step 3 W 4.2

Recommendation:

Allow for natural recovery after a burn by protecting the burn area from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons. Conduct viability testing of remaining vegetation to see if stand can reestablish itself.

Consider not reseeding for fire rehabilitation except in annual grass (cheat grass) areas where it is desirable to change to a perennial grass.

Rationale:

A no seeding recommendation is contrary to the usual fire rehabilitation plan; however, there are valid reasons for the recommendation:

1. When an area burns there is going to be some erosion, no matter what rehabilitation is done. In this area it will be mostly wind erosion during the first year.

2. Generally a grass understory is needed to carry a fire.

3. The grass will be damaged by the fire; but upon release from the brush competition and if protected from livestock use, the grass will quickly regain vigor and density. By the middle of the first growing season, the grass will usually have enough growth to control the erosion and will be fully recovered in two seasons.

4. Even with favorable growing conditions a rehabilitation seeding will not have enough density or volume to protect the soil until the end of the second season.

5. Frequently the soil will have crusted and stabilized before fire rehabilitation work can start. The seeding operations will further damage the already weakened plants and break the crust, opening the area to further erosion.

6. Even though there is erosion after a fire (for usually one season) subsequent improvement more than offsets the initial loss and damage.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Big Desert (4/80) D. Jeppesen

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

Big Desert

Management Plan

[Volume 3 of 3]

Step 3

Bureau of Land Management
Upper Snake River District
Range Department
Idaho Falls Field Office

WILDLIFE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-1

Objective:

Maintain and enhance antelope habitat to support a 100 percent increase in the antelope herd by 1995.

(See WL 13.8 for water development.)

Rationale:

The PU contains yearlong habitat for a portion of the largest antelope herd in the State of Idaho. The Idaho State Game Commission has indicated that antelope populations should be increased. Through intensive habitat management, the public lands in this PU are capable of providing the habitat to accomplish this objective. Antelope hunting provides a source of income to local businesses as well as public recreation. Antelope provide many hours of observation value to the public, due to their habitat preference for open sagebrush oocupied rangelands. Antelope add to the aesthetics of the PU and provide for a high quality human environment.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WI-1.1 Step 3 WL 1.1

Recommendation:

Allocate forage to support present numbers of antelope as estimated below by season and grazing allotment. Provide sufficient forage to support a 100% increase in antelope numbers by 1995 through improved rangeland condition expected from intensive livestock management.

ANTELOPE NUMBERS, PRESENT POPULATION

Allotment	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
AEC Riverfield	0	10	10	10
Quaking Aspen	0	100	125	75
Sunset	0	15	15	10
Smith	0	10	5	5
Big Butte	50	25	75	50
Cedar Butte	30	10	10	15
Cinder Cone	0	5	5	5
Rock Corral	0	5	5	5
Cox's Well	0	10	10	10
Houghland	15	50	30	30
Springfield	75	35	20	20
Number 2 Well	20	20	20	20
East Butte	0	10	10	10
Moonshine	0	5	5	5
Carter	0	5	5	5
Katseanes	0	5	5	5
Nipples	0	10	10	10
Whitehead	0	10	10	10
Big Desert	200	125	140	140
Rudeen	25	25	25	25
TOTAL	415	490	540	465

Done

Support Needs

Range
Watershed

Rationale:

Idaho Fish and Game has identified the goal to increase the antelope population statewide. Insuring adequate forage to support present populations would provide consideration in grazing plans. Future population increases expected from water development and intensive livestock management will require additional forage to be allocated for antelope. Future reallocations should be based on updated antelope population estimates. Increased vegetative production expected from improved livestock management should provide for future antelope populations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (5/3) R. McCarty

(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)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3 WL 1.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1 recommendation.

Reasons:

Forage production is not a limiting habitat factor for antelope in the Big Desert. Adequate non-competitive forage is available for a significant increase in populations. Water availability is the limiting factor expansion of range and numbers would occur if water were provided. A doubling of antelope population would most likely double the use made of private farmlands. It is not known if this would create a predator problem.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (5/3) R. McCarty

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 1.2 Step 3WL 1.2

Recommendation:

Maintain the existing vegetative composition on 167,620 acres of good condition antelope habitat as outlined on overlay #1.

Rationale:

These areas are antelope fawning grounds and are currently in good vegetative condition for this purpose. These areas are crucial to antelope survival in the PU. Use of these areas has developed over several years because necessary habitat components are present. These areas need to be maintained in their present condition and not manipulated in any manner for the present. However, in the future some manipulation may be warranted, but not until intensive wildlife and range inventories have been undertaken.

Support:

Range, Operations and Watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with Range 1.1 A5h which proposes plow and seed 4,500 acres; 320 of this is in antelope fawning range. Range 1.1B4a propose spraying 4,400 acres; all of this is in antelope fawning range. R1.1F4e and R1.2E4h propose some 9,000 acres of burning within antelope fawning range. Watershed 3.4 says to reseed 12,800 acres within the antelope fawning area to reestablish watershed cover.

Idaho Fish and Game opposes spraying.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

Modify:

1. Within the Sunset allotment limit spraying to the acreage needed to reasonably restore grazing reductions (approximately 2,500 acres). Limit spraying to three-tip sagebrush invasion areas. Do not spray sites dominated by Wyoming sagebrush.

2. Do not plow and seed unless the area has low sagebrush density which does not provide good fawning cover. If this is the case include sagebrush in seeding mixture to improve antelope cover.

3. Work out actual treatment method, acreage and location with range and watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 1.2 Step 3 WL 1.2

Reasons:

Conflicts are difficult to resolve due to the crucial needs of wildlife, Range and Watershed on the same areas. Substantial reduction in livestock stocking rate is proposed (35%). The sites proposed for spraying are old natural burn areas invaded by three-tip sagebrush, a sprouter which increases in burns. Spraying is the only effective control method.

The plowing and seeding proposal along the Big Lost River is an area of low production due to overuse near this water source. The area is not to be plowed if adequate fawning cover exists.

Range, Watershed, and Wildlife all recommend vegetative manipulation within the antelope fawning areas within the Springfield and Big Desert allotments. Actual treatment acreages, methods and areas should be determined on the ground by the resource activities involved.

Multiple Use Decision:

1. Modify – Vegetation manipulation would be as proposed by range and presented as alternative 4 of the Big Desert EIS. The primary means of control will be through burning. Other methods will be considered at the time of project lay out if burning is not feasible. An EA will be written and routed on any changes from the EIS.

2. Accept

3. Accept

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3 WL 1.3

Recommendation:

Convert 67,740 acres of shrubland to grass-forb-shrub composition by single chaining and controlled burning. Limit areas to no more than 1000 acre blocks with appropriate VRM standards and leave areas. The leave areas will be designed to provide the maximum amount of edge and will be reseeded with a mixture of grass, forbs and shrubs. (See WL 12.2 for suggested mixture)

COMPLETED PRESCRIBED BURNS
Spring field
No 2 well
1986/87 SMITH/Sunset
1-19-87

Rationale:

Shrub cover is dense in this area and understory production is poor. Chaining is necessary for soil disturbance to provide seedbed preparation. Seed mixture should be applied before dragging the chain. Double chaining has a history of more complete kill on sagebrush but also it kills highly preferred forbs. Single chaining reduces the percentage of sagebrush killed and does less harm to beneficial and necessary forbs. Single chaining with a reseeded mixture of grasses and forbs would maximize antelope values.

Control in blocks larger than 1000 acres can be detrimental to antelope when it creates a monoculture of vegetation. Antelope do best on a diversified habitat. Controlled burning will create a mosaic of habitat types and reduce the density of shrubs. This will make these areas more available and useable by antelope.

Big Desert Wildlife-McCarty/McFarling 4/80

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.3 Step 3 WL 1.3

Recommendation WL 1.3

Multiple Use Analysis:

Wildlife, Watershed and Range all propose vegetative manipulation projects. The allotments involved are:

Rudeen	Cinder Cone
Big Desert	Big Butte
Springfield	Quaking Aspen
No. 2 Well	Riverfield
Houghland	AEC Riverfield

? Done

Exact locations and manipulation methods differ, however.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Proceed with plans for vegetative manipulation. Determine exact locations, acreage and methods to be used through joint on-the-ground investigation involving wildlife, watershed and range specialists. Limit acreage manipulated to amount to achieve resource goals. Consider benefit/cost.

Reasons:

The needs for providing watershed cover, improving range condition and improving wildlife habitat override visual considerations. Treatment areas can be designed to reduce visual impact through aid of VRM specialist.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.4 Step 3 WL 1.4

Recommendation:

Do not allow plowing for vegetative manipulation.

Rationale:

Plowing adversely affects antelope habitat more than any other treatment method.

Support:

Range, Operations, and Watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with Range 1.1A5h seed 4,500 acres, 1.1D5a plow and seed 2,100 acres, 1.1F4d seed 3,000 acres, 1.1M5a plow and seed 600 acres, 1.10 4a plow and seed 4,000 acres, 1.2C3a plow and seed 350 acres, 1.2D3a plow and seed 30 acres, 1.2E4f plow and seed 4,800 acres on stock driveway, 1.2G3a plow and seed 100 acres, also conflicts with Watershed W2.2 and 3.4

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reason:

Plowing will be done where conditions warrant such as poisonous plant control on stock driveway and other areas where species conversion and proper seed bed preparation is needed. Plowing significantly increases initial forb production as well as other species. Of the 19,480 acres proposed for plow and seed by range, much of the same area is also proposed for the same treatment by Watershed 4.4 which says to reseed poor condition range to establish watershed cover and improve condition.

This recommendation is supported by VRM 2.6 which says allow no plowing, brush control, spraying or chaining.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.5 Step 3 WL 1.5

Recommendation:

Restrict livestock use of available forage to allow for 50% utilization by livestock. Deferred grazing systems are preferred to rest rotation grazing systems in antelope use areas.

Rationale:

This will allow for sufficient residual plant cover to protect the soil surface from erosion, promote percolation, maintain soil humus for seeding establishment and maintain plant vigor. Antelope will benefit from the light to moderately grazed areas by making use of the residual forbs and herbaceous cover. Rest rotation systems concentrate livestock in one or two pastures. This causes a reduction in available forbs and reduces the vigor of the plants. Both of these directly adversely affect the antelope. Concentration of livestock also affects fawning in that fawns can be separated from the does making the fawns more susceptible to predation.

Support:

Range and watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with Multiple Use Recommendation on Quaking Aspen (R 1.1 A) and Sunset (R 1.1 B) allotments which are changed to rest rotation grazing systems.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

1. Degree of utilization allowable will depend upon annual monitoring of condition, trend, species dynamics, actual use and grazing system used.

2. Quaking Aspen and Sunset allotments will have rest rotation grazing systems; the remaining 28 allotments will be seasonal or deferred systems.

Reasons:

Information gathered through annual monitoring and studies is more important in establishing desired utilization rates than is an arbitrarily established figure. AMP's will provide for wildlife habitat needs along with other

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.5 Step 3 WL 1.5

multiple use goals. Grazing use levels will proceed in accordance with stocking rates established as a result of the 1979 SVIM inventory which provides the basis for proper forage allocation. Present utilization is very uneven in most allotments due to poor water distribution. AMP development should include provisions to improve distribution.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.6 Step 3 WL 1.6

Recommendation:

Eliminate trailing of sheep through fawning areas for 15 days prior to and 15 days after the peak of fawning (approximately May 15 - June 15). Refer to overlay #3.

Rationale:

Sheep and antelope diets overlap to the extent that during this period of time they consume forage necessary for successful parturition and initial milk production for the does. This will also allow for undisturbed fawning and a higher percentage of fawns produced and a corresponding increase in fawn survival. Overcrowding of does on fawning grounds will also be eliminated allowing less stress on them and a corresponding birth success.

Support:

Range.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This conflicts with R 1.2E2 which sets a turn out date of April 10.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

The grazing in the Big Desert allotment has been April 1 through June 30. Turn out date has been delayed until April ~~10~~ 15. Elimination of sheep trailing during May 15 to June 15 would only be possible by closure to livestock grazing. This is a critical period for lamb growth. Viability of a closure proceedings would be questionable. This situation has existed since before establishment of the Grazing Service in 1934. It is recognized the situation exists, but actual magnitude of the problem is unknown.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.7 Step 3 WL 1.7

Recommendation:

Allow no surface occupancy for oil and gas exploration and development in antelope fawning areas as shown on overlay #3 from May 15 to June 30.

Rationale:

By restricting surface occupancy on these areas, does will not be disturbed during this crucial time. Does will then be able to care for their fawns and reduce the possibility of predation. This allows a greater fawn survival and an increase in population.

Support:

Minerals.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with M 1.1 keep entire area open to leasable mineral development.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Restricting period of occupancy allows mineral exploration even though under constraint and provides for wildlife need at the same time.

Multiple Use Decision:

Reject Multiple Use Recommendation.

Reasons:

Oil and gas leasing and exploration potential is low. Due to the dispersed nature of O&G exploration, little antelope fawning disturbance is expected.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 2

Objective:

Improve 281,600 acres of mule deer range through water development, vegetative treatment and by allowing no more than 50 percent utilization of available forage by livestock during the summer months to support an increased population of 100 percent over the present population by 1995.

Rationale:

The Idaho Fish and Game has a statewide objective to increase the mule deer population. Also, the habitat is capable of supporting the recommended numbers. See WL 13.8 for water development.

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.1 Step 3 WL 2.1

Recommendation:

Allocate forage to support present numbers of mule deer as estimated below by season and grazing allotment. Provide sufficient forage to support a 100% increase in mule deer numbers by 1995 through improved rangeland condition expected from intensive livestock management.

Allotment	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
AEC Riverfield	10	5	5	5
Quaking Aspen	25	25	10	25
Sunset	10	5	5	5
Smith	15	5	5	5
Big Butte	50	25	25	25
Cedar Butte	15	10	5	10
Cinder Cone	15	5	5	5
Rock Corral	15	5	5	
Cox's Well	20	5	5	5
Houghland	30	10	5	5
Springfield	15	5	5	10
No. 2 Well	10	0	0	0
East Butte	5	5	5	5
Moonshine	15	5	5	5
Carter	5	5	5	5
Nipples	5	5	5	5
Whitehead	10	5	0	5
Big Desert	40	35	35	35
Rudeen	15	10	10	10
TOTAL	325	175	145	175

Done

Support Needs

Range
Watershed

Rationale:

Idaho Fish and Game has identified the goal to increase the mule deer population statewide. Insuring adequate forage to support present populations would provide consideration in grazing plans. Future population increases expected from water development and intensive livestock management will require additional forage to be allocated for mule deer. Future reallocations should be based on updated mule deer population estimates. Increased vegetative production expected from improved livestock management should provide for future mule deer populations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert (6/3) R. McCarty

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.1 Step 3 WL 2.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Forage supply is not a limiting habitat factor for mule deer in the Big Desert. Adequate supply exists for doubling of deer population. Limiting factors are the almost total lack of cover, (sagebrush with a few juniper is the highest growing vegetation) and the scarcity of water.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Big Desert
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL 2.2 Step 3 WL 2.2

Recommendation:

Improve 30,720 acres of mule deer range through controlled burning (refer to overlay #1).

Rationale:

Mule deer favor a diversified habitat, and controlled burning can bring this about. Resprouts of bitterbrush and rabbitbrush following fire would provide high quality winter browse for deer. Improved forb cover and early green upgrass would be expected to provide spring and summer forage for resident deer.

Support:

Range, watershed, and fire.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

1. Consolidate mule deer needs in burning proposed by range.

2. Burn additional areas shown to have mule deer values and where species diversity or quality can be improved. This would include areas capable of supporting bitterbrush and other desirable species. Limit acreage to reasonable amount recognizing that water and cover are limiting factors not forage.

Reasons:

Forage supply is not a limiting factor for mule deer in the Big Desert. The acreage proposed for treatment for providing additional mule deer habitat is excessive. Burning to improve quality on limited acreage is justified.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.3 Step 3 WL 2.3

Recommendation:

Confine livestock grazing to the period from May 1 to October 30 in mule deer habitat shown on URA 3 overlay #5.

Rationale:

Competition for forage would be reduced by manipulation of livestock season of use. Livestock summer use is concentrated on grasses. The major mule deer diet is forbs and shrubs. Livestock use of forbs is significant in early spring. Shrubs are used in late fall and winter. Forage quality and quantity for deer would be increased by restricting livestock use to the summer period when dietary overlap is insignificant under proper grazing management.

Support:

Range and watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This conflicts with grazing seasons set on nearly all allotments. Average season is 4/1 to 7/15 with three allotments having use after 10/31.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

Competition for forage between livestock and mule deer is insignificant in the Big Desert. Forage competition is not a factor in mule deer populations. Water and cover are the limiting factors.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.1 Step 3 WL 3.1

Recommendation:

Maintain the current predator control program in the unit.

Rationale:

This program is providing recreational use of wildlife and other benefits to range and recreation are being achieved.

Support:

Range

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Present system seems to remain viable.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 3

Objective:

Maintain the current population levels of furbearers in the unit. See WL 10.3 and 10.4 for recommendations on retention of Omitted Lands and isolated tracts in public ownership.

Rationale:

These lands are important wildlife habitat and should be retained for wildlife use. Furbearers provide some economic relief for trappers in this area and provide an aesthetically pleasing additon to the environment.

Omitted Lands
HMP Done

Big Desert Wildlife-McCarty/McFarling 4/80

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 4

Objective:

Maintain and enhance sage grouse habitat to support an increase in the sage grouse population of 28 percent by 1990. This is to be accomplished through water development, vegetation manipulation and harassment reduction. See WL 13.8 for water development.

Rationale:

Sage grouse is the second most popular species for hunters in the Big Desert PU. The Idaho State Game Commission has indicated a desire to increase the population of sage grouse in the State of Idaho. The habitat is capable of carrying the proposed increase.

Water Developments have been installed in 17 locations & 5 well systems improved to provide seasonal water 8/83

Big Desert Wildlife-McCarty/McFarling 4/80

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.1 Step 3 WL 4.1

Recommendation:

No vegetation manipulation projects will be undertaken within ¼ mile of strutting grounds. (shown on overlay #1).

Rationale:

The grouse have developed their use of these areas over several years, and, therefore, these areas must contain the habitat components that make these areas more desirable than others. These areas are essential to the survival of the sage grouse population in the PU. There is increasing evidence that the strutting ground is the center of yearlong social activities by sage grouse. The Western States Sage Grouse Committee has recommended that no control be allowed with 2 miles of strutting grounds. A buffer of ¼ mile should provide cover to strutting grouse during the day. Brush control would be beneficial to grouse if properly done outside the ¼ mile buffer area as recommended later.

Support:

Range, Operations and watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

This is a standard operating procedure - Vegetative manipulation projects will conform to recommendations of the Sage Grouse Symposium and IM ID 80-30 requiring consultation with Idaho Fish and Game.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.5 Step 3 WL 4.2

Recommendation:

No vegetation control will be allowed within 100 yards on either side of water sources or intermittent stream courses.

Rationale:

This recommendation would provide sufficient cover areas necessary for unhindered sage grouse use of the water sources. These cover areas will provide protection for broods from predators and allow a greater survival of birds and allow the population to increase.

Support:

Range, Watershed, Operations and VRM.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows: Do not allow vegetation control within 100 yards of water sources. Vegetation control will be allowed along intermittant stream courses.

Reasons:

The Big Desert being an old lava flow does not have a well defined drainage pattern. Drainage is internal and very few intermittant streams exist. The few in existance do not provide any special habitat.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.6 Step 3 WL 4.3

Recommendation:

Maintain through proper grazing practices a mixture of grasses, forbs and sagebrush of 25/25/50 percent. Deferred grazing systems would be better than rest rotation system in sage grouse habitats.

Rationale:

Good habitat for grouse can be achieved through proper grazing practices. Deferred grazing should allow for more early growth of forbs and cool season grasses. This increases food availability and cover for brood of sage grouse.

Support:

Range and watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

1. Wildlife input to AMP's should include consideration of species diversity.

2. One of the 30 allotments in the Big Desert will have rest rotation grazing systems.

Reasons:

While the vegetative species diversity goal of 25/25/50 may be desirable, it is probably impossible to achieve; a close approximation is all that could be expected. See RM 1.1 A and B for justification on grazing systems.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.7 Step 3 WL 4.4

Recommendation:

Allow no sheep trailing through the common sheep allotment from March 15 to June 15.

Rationale:

Concentrated livestock use on sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas during the nesting season can result in nest desertion. Nest desertion would result in lower brood production. Livestock grazing systems designed to concentrate use on sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas before June 15th would be adverse to sage grouse production.

Support:

Range.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with R 1.2E. Grazing season in the Big Desert allotment is 4-10/6-30.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

The only method possible to eliminate this conflict would be closure to livestock grazing. This would only allow a 2 week grazing season between 6-16 and 6-30. This is not practical nor justified. The present situation has existed since prior to 1934 and sage grouse populations are high. Increased populations could best be promoted by developing additional water.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.8 Step 3 WL 4.5

Recommendation:

Restrict mineral exploration and surface occupancy in strutting areas to the period of the year when strutting does occur, about February 1 to April 15 and on nesting areas from April 1 to June 15. (Refer to overlay #3)

Rationale:

This will reduce probability of disruption of sage grouse breeding and nesting to increase the probability of nest success and brood survival.

Support:

Minerals.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with minerals M 1.1 which says all lands should remain open for mineral development.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Restriction of occupancy period does not prevent exploration yet provides for sage grouse needs.

Multiple Use Decision:

Reject Multiple Use Recommendation.

Reasons:

Oil and Gas leasing and exploration potential is low. Due to the dispersed nature of Oil and Gas exploration little sage grouse strutting and nesting disturbance is expected.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL5,6,7,8 Step 3 WL 5.1

Revision needed

Recommendation:

Plant wind breaks consisting of at least four species adjacent to agricultural lands to protect chucker broods and adult birds near feeding areas. These species could consist of lodgepole pine, pinon pine, Russian olive and some persistent fruit bearing shrub such as squaw apple, buffaloberry or serviceberry. Areas to be planted will not be less than 1 acre in size and fenced to exclude livestock.

Rationale:

Cover is limited near agricultural areas. Increased cover would result in higher brood success for pheasants, huns, and other upland and non-game species. This would result in increased population levels over the long term. The introduction of trees and shrubs would improve vertical diversity in these areas and provide a food source above the snow.

Support:

Range, Lands, Operations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with VRM 2.5 and WL 10.1 - revegetation projects should be only native or indigenous species.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify - Make trial plantings - two selected areas to determine success.

Reasons:

This would be nice to have, but does not appear practical. The species suggest are not suited to the Big Desert area and will need to select better adapted species.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 5 Step 3

Objective:

Improve upland game bird habitat by developing water, maintaining existing cover in unique habitats and by cover plantings. Increase populations as shown below by 1990.

Mourning Dove	20%
Chuckar	20%
Hungarian Partridge	15%
Pheasant	50%

Develop water sources to benefit all wildlife species.

Rationale:

Population increase goals are established by Idaho Fish and Game Dept.

17 water sources developed, 5 well systems improved 8/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

48

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 8.1 Step 3 WL 5.2

Recommendation:

Allow no vegetation control within one-half mile of agricultural lands.

Rationale:

Restriction of vegetative control will allow cover to grow up and provide for more nest and brood cover. This will increase the number of poults that will survive, thereby increasing the population of pheasants.

Support:

Range, Watershed, Operations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows: allow vegetative control where annuals or poisonous plants dominate.

Reasons:

Vegetative control is necessary on sites invaded by poisonous or low value annual vegetation. These sites should be treated in most cases regardless of location.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 13.7 Step 3 WL 5.3

Recommendation:

Develop wildlife water sources throughout the unit to enhance existing habitat, improve habitat and allow for expansion of wildlife into previously unused areas. These developments will include a fenced area of not less than one acre to provide cover for small game species.

Rationale:

Permanent water sources are lacking in certain portions of the planning unit and are a major factor in proper distribution and utilization of habitat by certain wildlife species. These developments will benefit all wildlife species in the unit including antelope, mule deer, sage grouse, chukar, dove, Hungarian partridge and rabbits. The protected areas will enhance brood habitat which will be extremely beneficial to the area's gallinaceous birds. Spring sources and seep areas should be excluded from livestock grazing because of the damage incurred from stock concentrating on succulent vegetation in these areas. Cover requirements and food for upland and big game are reduced and often times sacrifice areas are created as a result of these concentrations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Develop a priority listing of water developments for planning and programming purposes.

17 developed
5 well systems improved
8/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 13.7 Step 3 WL 5.3

Reasons:

Lack of water is the limiting habitat factor in the Big Desert. Installation of guzzlers and other water developments will allow wildlife to establish residency in areas where natural water dries up and forces relocation. It will also aid in expanding the range of most species. This is probably the most important factor in meeting the goals of inereasing populations of all wildlife species in the Big Desert.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 6

Objective:

Enhance waterfowl production areas to support an increase in the local duck production by 20 percent and local goose production by 35 percent by 1990. See WL 13.4 for Omitted Lands.

Rationale:

This is in keeping with the Idaho Fish and Game objectives to increase waterfowl production in the state. The public lands can increase the enjoyment of the public by increasing the waterfowl production.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 9.2 Step 3 WL 6.2

Recommendation:

Islands that are overgrown with willows and rank vegetation should be burned to facilitate waterfowl use. (Refer to fisheries overlay)

Rationale:

Rank vegetation precludes waterfowl use because they cannot get through it. Burning will reduce this vegetation and allow for increased nesting. Care should be taken to leave enough vegetation to provide cover for the birds and brood.

Support:

Fire management, Range.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Vegetation is too dense to be an ideal nesting and brood rearing area.

Multiple Use Decision:

Reject the Multiple Use Recommendation.

Manipulate the vegetative resource through regulation of grazing use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 9.3 Step 3 WL 6.3

Recommendation:

Goose nesting platforms should be placed on some islands to provide artificial nesting areas to increase nesting success. (Refer to fisheries overlay)

Rationale:

These nesting platforms will allow for increased nest success, and thereby increase the number of geese produced by reducing predation on eggs.

Support:

YACC and Operations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Supported by Idaho Fish and Game Dept. and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

This has been shown to be an aid to goose production.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

17 goose nests installed 4/83
12 more to be installed fall 83
29

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 13.4 Step 3 WL 10.3

Recommendation:

Protect and enhance riparian and aquatic habitat areas of the Snake River Omitted Lands.

HMP Done - 1982

Rationale:

The value of these lands for wildlfie is indisputable and a comprehensive HMP would allow better management for all species associated with these lands. Idaho Fish and Game and U. S. Fish and Wildlfie Service have expressed high interest in the management of the omitted lands to maximize wildlife values, especially waterfowl. The omitted lands are currently under withdrawal application by U.S. Fish and Wildlife SErvice to be designated as a Waterfowl Management Area. A cooperatively developed HMP could lead to Sikes Act funding to improve this area's habitat value to wildlife.

Support:

Range, Operations, Lands, Minerals and Recreation.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation is supported by WLA and is strongly endorsed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Idaho Fish and Game.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the recommendations. Develop a HMP if need is shown.

Reasons:

While the omitted lands are managed under multiple use principles, it is recognized their highest value is for wildlife habitat, primarily waterfowl nesting. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel would consider retraction of their withdrawal application on these lands dependant upon the direction of BLM's management plan for the area. (See RM 3.1 for range management proposals).

Multiple Use Decison:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 7

Objective:

Maintain raptor nesting and hunting habitat in their present condition (MFP step 1 overlay #1). See WL 14 for unique habitat.

Rationale:

Raptors are important indicators of environmental contamination as their food consists of primary and secondary consumers which may concentrate some pollutants (Raptors of the I.N.E.L. site, Craig 1977). Birds of prey have significant aesthetic, observation, educational and scientific values. Raptors can exert a significant influence on control of small prey species.

Idaho State Game Commission has identified the goal to develop programs to maintain or increase raptor numbers in Idaho. Raptors are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and are subject to federal law and state regulation. At a later date, some vegetation manipulation might be useful to enhance these areas.

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3 WL 6.1

Recommendation:

Restrict grazing on the Omitted Lands to the period between June 15th and October 1st at a rate that will not exceed 50 percent of available forage as determined in the 1979 survey of the Omitted Lands.

Rationale:

Wildlife values on these lands are extremely high but livestock grazing on an over obligated basis reduces this value. By restricting livestock use and reducing allowable AUM's to the range indicated, wildlife values will increase on these areas. Adherence to the 50 percent available forage rule of thumb would provide nesting and loafing cover to waterfowl. Restricting grazing to the period of June 15th to October 1st would reduce conflict during the nesting period and winter period and would result in higher waterfowl production.

Support:

Range.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with RM 3.1 which calls for authorizing grazing use of the Omitted Lands. Idaho Fish and Game Department has stated (Dale Jensen) that a heavy livestock rate would benefit waterfowl nesting and brood rearing.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify - Authorize livestock grazing during seasons and at stocking rates listed under RM 3.1 for the Omitted Lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3 WL 6.1

Reasons:

Seasons and stocking rates have been reduced from past use. Idaho Fish and Game has indicated that livestock grazing is not detrimental to waterfowl nesting and brood rearing.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 10.1 Step 3 7.1

Recommendation:

Maintain 17,600 acres of juniper woodlands for raptor nesting and hunting habitat by allowing no habitat alterations through vegetative manipulation which would result in reduction of vegetative diversity or elimination of the sagebrush aspect within three and one-half miles of the identified potential raptor nest site (refer to MFP Overlay). Minimize human disturbance within 1 mile of potential nest sites during nesting season (February 1 - July 1)

Rationale:

Some species of raptors show very little flexibility or adaptability in utilizing a diversity of nesting sites or habitats. Prey abundance and an appropriate nesting site are both key factors in determining the suitability of an area for nesting. The following table shows the average hunting territory distance from the nest as determined at the Birds of Prey Study Area.

Species	Distance
Golden Eagle	3 ½ miles
Red Tailed Hawk	1 ½ miles
Ferruginous Hawk	1 ½ miles
Swainson's Hawk	1 ½ miles

Support:

Range, Watershed.

Combined with 10.2 and 10.3

Multiple Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 10.1 Step 3 7.1

Reasons:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service raptor specialist indicated that value of this juniper woodland for raptor nesting was not high, but was used as a hunting area. Probably of more value to songbirds. However, no conflicts were identified nor anticipated.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 8

Objective:

Maintain existing populations of sensitive species by prohibiting vegetation manipulation projects until inventories are completed on proposed sites.

Rationale:

Sensitive species are by definition not officially listed as endangered but which are undergoing a status review. They are animals whose populations are consistently small and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, such that any appreciable reduction in numbers, habitat availability, or habitat condition might lead toward extinction. They are also animals whose numbers are declining so rapidly that offical listing may become necessary. Declines may be the cause of destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species' habitat or range.

Big Desert Wildlife-McCarty/McFarling 4/80

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 11.1 Step 3 WL 8.1

Recommendation:

Improve 36,000 acres of hunting/wildlife habitat for bald eagles as shown on overlay #1 by reducing the amount of dense sagebrush through burning and 15,000 acres by single chaining. Formal consultation with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required.

Rationale:

Bald eagles habitat could be improved by making more animals available for eagles to hunt. These manipulations must be designed to provide the maximum amount of edge and, if necessary, reseeded with native species of grasses, forbs and shrubs.

Support:

Range, Lands, Minerals and VRM.

Multiple Use Analysis:

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service raptor specialist made statement that this would not necessarily benefit the Bald Eagle.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reason:

Questionable benefits. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service raptor specialist in Boise indicated Bald Eagles obtain most of their food from the water.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 9

Objective:

Improve winter hunting habitat for bald eagles by reducing the overstory canopy of brush to allow better access to small mammals. Maintain bald eagle habitat by screening activities that could have an adverse effect on the birds such as mineral exploration, powerline construction, dewatering of streams and rivers, and cutting of roost trees. All projects within the bald eagle habitat shown on overlay #3 must be cleared through formal consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Rationale:

Bald eagles are officially listed as an endangered species. Efforts to improve or maintain existing habitat could result in increased population levels. If populations increase enough, the bald eagle could be removed from the Endangered Species List. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 specifies that formal consultation be made with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service before any project is done within an endangered species habitat, that may or may not effect the species.

Big Desert Wildlife-McCarty/McFarling 4/80

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 12.2 Step 3 9.1

Recommendation:

Allow no surface occupancy in the bald eagle wintering area shown on overlay #3 for oil and gas exploration and development from November 1 through April 1.

Rationale:

This is an important area for this endangered species and protection of their hunting areas is necessary for the enhancement of this species in this area.

Support:

Minerals and Lands.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with M 1.1 which says keep entire planning unit open to mineral development.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service raptor specialist claims the oil and gas exploration would not be detrimental to wintering bald eagles on their hunting range due to the dispersed nature of oil and gas exploration activity.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 10

Objective:

Enhance wildlife species habitat through the development of management plans and water sources; maintaining all omitted lands and isolated tracts in public ownership; and to the degree possible by reseeding all disturbed areas with a mixture of native grasses, forbs and shrubs.

Rationale:

Upland game and non-game contribute considerable aesthetic value to the planning unit through observation, photography, educational and scientific study. Upland game hunting provides a source of income to local businesses as well as thousands of public recreation man-hours. Predator - prey relationships are dependent upon proper management of upland game and non-game species. Carnivorous mammals and raptors require upland game and non-game population maintenance to insure adequate food availability maintenance of habitat diversity and insurance of adequate cover and forage is necessary to provide habitat requirements to upland game and non-game wildlife species.

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 13.2 Step 3 WL 10.1

Recommendation:

Vegetative control projects, prescribed burns and reclamation of fires to the degree possible, will be reseeded with a mixture of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs. Seedings should be protected from livestock grazing for 2 growing seasons to allow for establishment of the plants.

Rationale:

A diversity of plants is more beneficial for wildlife species and by planting a seed mixture more benefits can be accrued than from a monoculture of one species. A suggested mixture would be as follows.

Russian wildrye (*Elymus junceus*)	1 lb/acre
Siberian wheatgrass (*Agropyron sibericum*)	2 "
Indian Rice grass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*)	1 "
Gooseberry leaf globemallow (*Sphaeraea grossulariaefolia*)	1 "
Small burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*)	1 "
Winter fat (*Eurotia lanata*)	1 "
Fourwing Saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*)	1 "
Total	8 lb/acre

Support:

Range, Operations, Lands, Minerals and VRM.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 13.2 Step 3 WL 10.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

Supported by VRM 2.5 which say to use indigenous species in rehabilitation and reseeding projects.

Conflicts with the species list provided in this recommendation. Several are exotics.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify:

Plant native and ~~indigenous~~ introduced species if they are available and are adaptable to the site. Specific species to be planted and rates of seeding should be developed on a site specific basis to insure the best chance of success.

Reasons:

Many indigenous species are very expensive due to limited seed supply. They also have low seed viability and low seeding vigor, making establishment marginal. There is no problem in having a representative percentage of indigenous species in seed mixtures, but hybrids and introduced (Agcr) are essential to success.

The value of vegetative species diversity is recognized and all revegetation projects should have a seed mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs. Two growing season deferment from grazing for seeding establishment is standard operating procedure.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 13.3 Step 3 WL 10.2

Recommendation:

Water will be maintained in all livestock watering facilities from the period of May 1 to October 15.

Rationale:

Free water in the desert is the limiting factor for habitat for all wildlife species. Wildlife becomes used to a water source while livestock are present in the area but are then left "high and dry" when the livestock leave and the water is shut off. Maintaining this water source for wildlife will enhance existing use areas and allow for population expansion through greater survival of young.

Support:

Range and Operations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicting recommendations identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

1. Make water available to wildlife on all livestock watering facilities.

2. Work with ranchers and Idaho Fish and Game to provide needed water. September 1 to 15 is the latest water will be available due to freezing problem.

Reasons:

BLM does not have full control of this situation. Pumping facilities are often removed by ranchers after the grazing season to prevent theft and vandalism; this may be as early as July 1. The procedure has been to leave storage tanks full at wells when pumping equipment is removed. The water is then controlled by float valve at wildlife watering facilities. This has resulted in freezing damage to pipes and valves BLM and the rancher must replace. In order to prevent the freezing damage, the tanks are being drained when pumping equipment is removed. Idaho Fish and Game has volunteered to drain storage tanks before freezing to alleviate this problem.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 13.3 Step 3 WL 10.2

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 13.5 Step 3 WL 10.4

Recommendation:

Maintain all isolated tracts of public land in the public ownership.

Rationale:

The significance of these areas may not be evident at present but in the future with increased agricultural development, human population expansion, and further degradation of surrounding lands these areas may become the only areas remaining for wildlife habitat. As such they should be managed today for tomorrow's uses. According to Idaho Fish and Game, 50 to 100 hunter days per acre are currently spent on the isolated tracts. Pheasant populations of 9-15 birds per acre are dependent on cover provided in these areas. Estimates of Hungarian partridges are 3 - 5/acre, jackrabbits 10 - 15/acre, cottontailed rabbits 5/acre. A special pheasant stamp is required in Idaho to provide funds for improving pheasant habitat and isolated tracts have already been identified as important upland game areas in the Burley, Boise, and Shoshone Districts. Sikes Act funding has been used in these districts to provide access to hunters and improve upland game habitat. These areas are presently receiving heavy hunter use and disposal could result in public furor. Idaho Fish and Game has expressed the desire to retain these lands in public ownership to insure perpetuation of this valuable resource to hunters and sportsmen.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL 13.5 Step 3 WL 10.4

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with L 6.1 which says dispose of isolated tracts which are difficult to manage. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service said the isolated tracts must be over 40 acres in size to have significance for wildlife habitat. Idaho Fish and Game (Pocatello) said even tracts of 40 acres have significant value as pheasant habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Retain isolated tracts that have wildlife or other resource values. If these values are not evident or anticipated, dispose of the tracts. Consider private exchange as a first priority disposal method.

Reasons:

Some of these tracts have been abused and now only support annual vegetation. Some have no public access and are used as dumps, farmed or other trespass uses. Some of these may have no resource values and should be disposed of. Disposal or retention decisions on specific tracts is deferred because resource vlues are not fully known on these lands.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 13.6 Step 3 WL 10.5

Recommendation:

Provide for the habitat requirement of all wildlife species particularly antelope and sage grouse.

Rationale:

There is a need to enhance the wildlife values on the public lands and provide a vehicle to allow projects and vegetative manipulations for wildlife benefits.

Support:

Range, Watershed, Lands and Minerals.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation:

Do not develop a comprehensive HMP for this area beyond planning for providing wildlife water.

Develop a priority listing of water developments for construction and planning.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 13.8 Step 3 WL 10.6

Recommendation:

Do not exceed 50 percent utilization of livestock forage species to insure upland game and non-game wildlife species food and cover requirements are provided.

Rationale:

Allocation of forage for upland and non-game wildlife species would vary annually due to the cyclic nature of these species. Adhering to 50 percent proper use of all forage species would help provide food and cover requirements to these animals during most periods of these cycles.

Support:

Range and Watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No Conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject

Reasons:

Forage allocations while not receiving a specific amount for upland game and non-game wildlife provide for these species in the forage not allocated to livestock and Big Game. Forage production is not a limiting factor for upland game and non-game. There may be a lack of the ideal mixture of food species for them however.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

AQUATIC

WILDLIFE

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife Aquatics
Objective Number	WLA-1

Objective:

Improve water quality of the Snake River.

Rationale:

The Congress and President have charged Federal agencies with the lead in improving and quality of water associated with activities of the Federal Government. These laws and EO include the following:

PL-84-660	PL-92-500	PL-660
PL-89-234	PL-92-523	PL-93-523
PL-89-753		PL-93-320
PL-91-224	PL-94-579	
PL-566	PL-95-87	EO-11-507
PL-91-910	PL-95-217	EO-11-514
		EO-11-752
		EO-11-990
		EO-11-988

Big Desert Wildlife (5/80) Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference 1.1
Step 1 WL 13.5 Step 3 WL ~~10.4~~

Recommendation:

Protect the stream banks, including islands, from livestock use on all areas bordering the Snake River except the following which should be continued at 1979 actual livestock use rate (see overlay file).

33-24 (3) 10	33 (25) 5-1
33-24 (3) 12	33-24-(3) 17
34-1A-24	33-24 (1)
33-24 (3) 14	33-24 (2)
33-24 (3) 2	33-24 (3)
33-25 (10)	33-24 (3) 7
33-25 (10) 3	33-24 (3) 8
33-25 (9)	33-24 (3) 6

Rationale:

Except for the areas listed, stream bank erosion ranges from moderate to severe. Reduction in livestock use, in conjunction with some structural control measures, is the only feasible way to reduce the sediment attributable to public land. This action would meet the Bureau's responsibility under PL 92-500.

* All MFP 1 recommendations-reference URA overlays.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with RM 3.1 which authorizes livestock use of the omitted lands.

Supported by VRM 2.1 eliminate stream side and backwater damage by livestock

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Defer islands from livestock use until after high water flow to prevent entrapment and excessive use.

No structural control measures will be implemented by BLM.

Reasons:

There is little or no streamside grazing damage along the Snake River. The stream bank has a vertical drop of three to five feet depending on water level, and livestock access to the river is limited to gravel bars. Streamside erosion is due to the Snake River flow dynamics and is constantly

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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changing. Livestock adjustments have been made both in length of season and turnout dates. Eleven of the 17 allotments have had turnout date delayed from 2 weeks to 3 months. Stocking rate is now less than the 1979 level.

Structural control would be cost prohibitative and only cause other problem areas downstream. Structural controls installed in a river cannot be done on a spot control basis it must include and entire river section. Structures installed to stabilize a bank may only accelerate water flow and cause increased erosion on the opposite bank downstream.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA-1.2 Step 3 WLA 1.2

Recommendation:

Clean up the existing unauthorized dump and manure disposal areas located as follows:

33-24 (3)12
34-LA-23
34-LA-24
34-LA-26
33-24-(3)13
33-25-(4)
33-25-(10)4

Rationale:

During high flow periods or rainstorms, debris and pathogens from the dump areas may enter the water ways. Health problems and dispersement of trash to downstream areas could result (PL 95-217).

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Investigate source of dumped material and work with responsible party to get the area cleaned up.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Wildlife Aquatic 5/80 Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA-1.3 Step 3 WLA 1.3

Recommendation:

Provide sanitary facilities and drinking water in high use areas.

Rationale:

The recreational use of public lands will probably increase significantly in areas close to the population centers. To insure proper use of such areas the BLM should provide a safe and healthful recreation experience; the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 89-234) and Clean Water Act 1977 (PL 95-217) and amendments specifically apply.

Improper disposal of waste materials can have a negative impact on the productivity of fish food organisms, increase nuisance algae growth and reduce oxygen levels.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

This is not a high visitor use area, and the need has not been demonstrated. See Watershed WSW 1.3

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Wildlife Aquatic 5/80 Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife Aquatic
Objective Number	WLA-2

Objective:

Increase the number of sportfish in the Snake River.

Rationale:

The proximity of the major population centers will increase the presenre on a limited resource. The Snake River, a largely unused resource within the planning unit, should realize an increase in fishing pressure. The habitat for trout is limited during the summer due to water withdrawals. These conditions (slow moving, warm water) favor the production of "trash" fish (carp, suckers, etc.).

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Wildlife Aquatic

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA 2.1 Step 3 WLA 2.1

Recommendation:

Increase trout spawning habitat.

Rationale:

Control of other variables such as water temperature, water quality and flow regime are not within the control of BLM. However, several spawning gravel sites were identified as being suitable if the silt were removed. This can be accomplished via physical cleaning such as rolling the gravels during high flow periods. In addition, gravels of the correct size can be put into the river. With this type of effort successful competitive spawning can be achieved.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Supported by R 3.2 improve fishing opportunities.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

If Idaho Department of Fish and Game proposes such a project work with them as a cooperator.

Reasons:

Idaho Fish and Game has very little information on spawning occurrence in the Snake River below Idaho Falls. German Brown, Rainbow and cut-throat trout all reproduce naturally in the river. There is no planting program. Rainbow and Cutthroat spawn in smaller tributaries, but it appears Brown trout may be spawning in the main stream. Practicality and effectiveness of the recommednation requires further study. There are no tributaries of the Snake River on BLM managed lands in this area.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife Aquatic
Objective Number	WLA 3

Objective:

Manage the lands along the Snake River for Wildlife.

Rationale

Riparian and aquatic habitat has the highest wildlife productivity of any habitat type. It comprises a fraction of 1% of the total land area under study. In addition, the Flood Plain Management Act requires the uses be compatible with the functions of the flood plain. The presences of any wetlands also requires protection. EO 11990 requires that riparian and wetland areas be protected.

Big Desert Wildlife Aquatic 5/80 Farringer

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA 3.2 Step 3 WLA 3.1

Recommendation:

Provide access to the following areas:

33-24 (3) 12
33-25 (10) 1
33-25 (10) 4
33-25 (10) 3
33-25 (10) 1
33-25 (8)
33-25 (4)
33-25 (6)

Rationale:

Management of the lands for wildlife and/or other purposes also requires utilization of the wildlife resource. Access to most public land on the river is limited due to control of access by adjacent private landowners. This private control of access provides for the use of public lands by a very privileged few.

Developing public access to the omitted lands has been proposed by recreation R. 6.1, minerals M 3.1 and forestry F 1.1.

Multiple Use Recommedation:

Reject.

Do not develop additional public access to the omitted lands.

Reasons:

Idaho Fish and Game region 5 and 6, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bingham County Commissioners, grazing leasees and others did not approve of acquiring additional public access. Access is presently available to all of the omitted lands tracts by boat.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA 3.3 Step 3 WLA 3.2

Recommendation:

Retain all riparian areas in public ownership.

Rationale:

The Floodplain Management Act requires the retention of flood plains in public ownership. The functional value of a flood plain is greater than the private or commercial use of such areas.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicting recommendations identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation:

Lands may possibly pass from federal control to state consitant with objective 3 (Manage lands for wildlife)

Reasons:

Riparian lands along the Snake River have been identified for retention in public ownership through the omitted lands adjudication process. Idaho Department of Fish and Game has filed an application to purchase omitted lands (59 acre).

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Wildlife Aquatic
Objective Number	WLA-4

Objective

Restore the beneficial uses of riparian areas.

Rationale

Required, where feasible, by the Flood Plain Management Act and EO 11990, Wetland Riparian Habitat.

Big Desert Wildlife Aquatic 5/80 Farringer

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA 4.1 Step 3 WLA 4.1

Recommendation:

Reduce grazing in the following areas:

33-24 (3) 11	33-25 (10) 2
34-1A-23	33-25-(4)
34-1A-26	33-25-(6)
34-1A-27	33-24-(3) 16
34-1A-29	33-24-(3) 18
33-24-(3) 5	
33-25 (7)	
33-25 (8)	

Rationale:

One of the major functions of the floodplain is to retard the overland movement of water. Where overgrazing is occurring or has occurred, this function can be greatly reduced. The subsequent impacts range from increased downstream flooding to reduced flows during the dry months.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with RM 3.1

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Stocking rates for omitted lands will be authorized as shown in recommendation RM 3.1.

Reasons:

Stocking rates will be based on the phenalogical needs of the vegetation.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Wildlife Aquatic
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WLA 4.2 Step 3 WLA 4.2

Recommendation:

Protect banks in high erosion rate areas.

33-25 (10) 4	33-25 (4)	33-24 (3) 18
33-25 (10) 2	33-25 (6)	
33-25 (8)	33-25 (6) 2	
33-25 (7)	33-25 (5)	

Rationale:

The erosion that occurs along stream banks is a significant sediment source. In addition, the loss of riparian areas is continuing at an accelerated rate. This portion of the Snake River accounts for about 3% of all the riparian areas in the State of Idaho and is a large portion of a very limited resource. These areas could be protected by such activities as rip-rap, tree planting, and contouring.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicting recommedations identified.

Supporting recommendations are VRM 2.1 eliminate grazing to protect stream-banks and backwater areas.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

The erosion along the Snake River is due to high stream flow in the spring. Flows range from 20-25,000 CFS in spring to 2,500 CFS in the fall. There is dense shoreline vegetation at present, making foot access very difficult.

Structures in the floodplain are not only subject ot yearly damage, but interfere with water flow. The result can be altered flood pattern with subsequent increased damage up and downstream.

Multiple Use Decision:

Use Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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GPO 836-084

RECREATION

RNAs, ONAs, or NNLs for the District

		Acres
Medicine Lodge Resource Area		
RNAs	North Menan Butte	340
	St. Anthony Sand Dunes (North Juniper)	1,780
	Game Creek	375
	Squaw Creek Island	25
	Pine Creek Island	25
	Reid Canal Island	22
		2,567
NNLs	North Menan Butte	1,120
	St. Anthony Sand Dunes (Recommended only!)	27,350
		28,470
Big Butte Resource Area		
RNAs	China Cup Butte	160
NNLs	Great Rift Zone	193,000
	Hell's Half Acre	44,000
	Big Southern Butte	5,760
		242,760
Pocatello Resource Area		
RNA/ACEC	Cheatbeck Canyon	100
	Dairy Hollow	45
	Formation Cave	70
	Oneida Narrows	617
	Pine Gap	232
	Robbers Roost Creek	400
	Travertine Park	30
		1,494

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1 Step 3

Objective:

Provide coordinated recreation management for some of the desert features which demonstrate volcanism on the eastern Snake River Plain. This should include access needs (roads and hiking trails), facility development needs, the signing program and visitor management services to assist users and protect resources.

Rationale:

Coordinated recreation management would tie together the Big Desert's volcanic features. The features offer unique and diverse recreation opportunities as recognized in the National Landmark designation for three of the areas (Hell's Half Acre, Big Southern Butte and the Great Rift*). Two of the lava flows are part of the Great Rift wilderness study area and one feature is a research natural area. Management plans will outline opportunities for present and future recreation needs and will discuss action needed for resource development and protection.

Support:

Coordination with NPS and Crystal Ice Cave management personnel. BLM (I-3) operations for facility development and survey work; administration for contracts for inventory data; DSC and ISO - Survey and Design (Landscape arch.).

*The Great Rift refers to several different features associated with the series of parallel cracks and fissures running from Craters of the Moon National Monument to the Wapi flow. One of the rift sets is known as the Great Rift set. The Crystal Ice Cave is located in Kings Bowl lava flow which is part of the 1,000 acre Great Rift National Natural Landmark. The BLM-managed Craters of the Moon and Wapi flows are part of the Great Rift wilderness study area.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V. Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference: Step 1 R 1.1 Step 3 R 1.1

Recommendation:

Manage and protect the recreation values of the following areas and in the following priority:

1.	Big Southern Butte	1982
2.	Great Rift WSA	1982
3.	King's Bowl	1983
4.	Hell' Half Acre	1983
5.	Lava Tube Caves	1984
6.	Cerro Grande	1984
7.	China Cup Butte	1984

Rationale:

Big Southern Butte has the most competing demands of all the areas with mining claims and drilling, communication facilities, a fire lookout, a hang gliding staging area, cultural sites, grazing, ORV use, wildlife habitat, isolated vegetative species, National Landmark status, and tremendous visual values. The Great Rift will be managed under interim wilderness management policy (IMP) until Congress makes a decision. However, IMP doesn't cover signing, personnel, and interpretive needs which will be critical to insure visitor safety and enjoyment on the lava flows. Crystal Ice Cave on the King's Bowl flow is presently managed by a private operator but BLM may have to choose whether to close it or take over operations. With thousands of visitors each year, we need to develop a contingency plan. Hell's Half Acre is located near the Idaho Falls population and is used for environmental education. BLM could easily expand the EE program and put together interpretive information. Hell's Half Acre is currently under wilderness IMP regulations. If both Hell's Half Acre and Cerro Grande are designated as WSA's, their management plans should be written together in 1983. Most of the district's caves receive a little use, but are protected by little-known and poorly signed desert roads. The caves represent an excellent recreation potential. China Cup Butte Research Natural Area needs a few protective measures but not a full-scale management plan.

Support:

Crystal Ice Cave concessioners, operations for sign needs, writer-editor for interpretive needs, administration for contracted graphics.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.1 Step 3 R 1.1

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendation with changes in priority as follows:

1.	Big Southern Butte	1982
2.	Great Rift WSA	1984 or whenever Congress takes action
3.	Kings Bowl	1983
4.	Hell's Half Acre	1983
5.	Lava Tube Caves	1984
6.	Cerro Grande	1984 or whenever Congress takes action
7.	China Cup Butte	1982

Reasons:

The time frame changes are considered to more accurately reflect anticipated action by Congress on the need for protection and management of the areas.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.2 Step 3 R ~~1.2~~ 1.1

Recommendation:

Complete the following actions to provide resource protection and management of Big Southern Butte:

A. If Amax Mining Co. relinquishes their claims, whthdraw the Butte from further appropriation under mining and mineral leasing laws.

B. Exchange public lands for the 1,360 acres of private land north of the Butte (T. 1 N., R. 29 E., Section 4, 5, 8, 9, 10) and the 640 acres of State land (T. 1.N., R. 29 E., Section 16). Consider a "non-development" agreement between the agencies and the landowner.

C. Obtain an easement from DOE and private land owners across their land along the access road from Highway 20 (near Big Lost River Crossing) to Big Southern Butte.

D. Relocate communication equipment on top of the Butte, other than that needed for fire control purposes, to other areas in the District. Do not allow installation of any communication or other equipment that would detract from the scenic, scientific or recreation values of the Butte.

E. Improve the design of the scenic lookout at the top of the Butte for parking and turn-around area.

F. Install interpretive signs at the summit.

G. Improve the access road to the hang gliding site and maintain the warning sign.

H. Designate Big Southern Butte as an ACEC.

Rationale:

A. The National Landmark Status of the Butte does not protect the area from certain types of mineral exploration and development. Mining equipment may require road widening, rerouting, or new building. Existing roads, trails, and ORV scars already are visual problems with long-term implications. Further developments would detract from the scenic, scientific and recreational values of the Butte.

B. Acquiring the private and State lands would consolidate public ownership of the lands around the Butte and would allow more efficient management of the unique recreational values of the area. Private developments in the shadow of the Butte could seriously detract from the overall quality of the recreation experience.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference 1.1
Step R-1.2 Step 3 R

Rationale - continued

C. Access from Highway 20 across Department of Energy land is the most direct route to Big Southern Butte from the north, east, or west. This route would also improve access to the Great Rift.

D. Most recreationists would probably perceive communication equipment as inappropriate to the setting, whereas fire look-outs, campgrounds, etc. are accepted or expected because of their traditional role in protecting natural resources and enhancing recreation experiences. Allowing existing communication equipment to stay on the Butte, after redesigning the facility, would be acceptable if there was a way to guarantee that additional facilities (buildings, antennas, etc.) would not be added over the next several decades. Removing the equipment would help prevent other entities (private and governmental) from using the leverage that BLM has equipment there and others should be allowed.

E. & F. The summit currently receives a considerable amount of use as a scenic lookout. It should be redesigned and equipped with interpretive devices to better accomodate visitor use.

Hang gliding is a legitimate use of the resources of Big Butte. The road to the staging area should be improved to prevent the continual widening of the existing jeep trail. This site on the west side of the Butte could be used as a sightseeing vista as well as a hang gliding area.

H. 1) Relevance - Big Southern Butte stands in splendid isolation, rising 2,500 feet above the surrounding low - relief basaltic plain, making it a geologic feature of national significance.

2) Importance - Big Southern Butte is a registered National Natural Landmark. In addition, the butte is the predominant landmark of the Big Desert.

3) Criticalness - An area may be found to be "critical" if the qualities that make it important are subject to change. Mining and communication sites could have significant impacts on the butte.

4) Protectability - The area is capable of being protected from damaging human activity. Designation would be a tool for us to use in negotiating with mining companies to mitigate potential impacts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.2 Step 3 R ~~1.2~~ 1.1

Support:

(I-3) Lands for aquisition of land easements and withdrawals; communications for relocation of communication facilities; operations for improving and/or installing facilities and making easement agreements; landscape architect for site design.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A. This recommendation conflicts with all minerals recommendations to leave all areas open for mineral leasing and development.

B. No conflicts. Supported by Wilderness 1.2.

C. DOE has stated that they want to maintain limited controlled access on the site.

D. Conflicts with Lands recommendation L 3.1 and Fire Management recommendation 1.1. It is supported by VRM 2.3 which says to remove the fire lookout.

E. No conflicts.

F. No conflicts.

G. No conflicts.

H. Washington Office policy constraint.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Reject.

B. Reject.

C. Reject.

D. Reject.

E. Delete

F. Delete

G. Delete

H. Reject.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreaiton 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference 1.1
Step 1 R 1.2 Step 3 R ~~1.2~~

Reasons:

A. Mining claims currently exist under the 1872 mining law. National policy is critical of any withdrawals being proposed.

B. There has been no need demonstrated for acquisition of these lands.

C. Access is being acquired over private land at Frenchmans Cabin, and DOE grants access by permission. Alternate routes do exist for access to Big Southern Butte.

D. Commercial facilities will not be allowed. BLM and Fish and Game facilities will remain (See L 3.1)

E. Not a land use decision.

F. Not a land use decision.

G. Not a land use decision.

H. With the current use of the Butte for recreation, communications and mineral activity an ACEC designation would not provide the protection desired. Current instructions from BLM Washington Office discourage ACEC designation for this type feature. The Butte is a registered national natural landmark and has an ORV closure.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3 R 1.3

Recommendation:

Complete the following actions to provide resource protection and management of the Kings Bowl.

A. Substantially improve the part of North Pleasant Valley Road that crosses public land. The road provides access to Crystal Ice Cave.

B. Work with the private concessionaire in updating the Crystal Ice Cave site development and operations plan.

C. Develop a contingency plan for BLM to manage Crystal Ice Cave in case the operators go out of business.

D. Designate King's Bowl Lava Flow as an ACEC.

Rationale:

A. BLM authorized the development of the commercial facilities at the site which has resulted in annual use of approximately 15,000 visitors. The site is of special significance (National Landmark) and will continue to attract a substantial number of visitors. We should recognize our responsibility by improving and maintaining that portion of the road which is on the public lands. Expenditure of public funds on improving the road would benefit the commercial operator, but it would also benefit the public directly. It is not reasonable to make the concession operator bear the majority of the development costs of a satisfactory road across the public land.

B. BLM must have direct involvement with the commercial operator(s) of Crystal Ice Cave to ensure the site is being developed and operated in accordance with standards suitable for National Landmark. A periodically updated and approved development and operations plan is a good tool to ensure the needed supervisory control.

C. The energy situation and poor road conditions may prevent a private concessionaire from making a profit. Another unsuccessful season may cause them to close the business. BLM should be prepared to purchase the improvements and keep the facility open with our own people with possible six months notice. The cave could be used as an interpretive center for the proposed Great Rift Wilderness as well as all the outstanding volcanic features of the Big Desert.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

1.2 Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3R 1.3

continued

D. The ACEC process is used to provide whatever special management is required to protect environmental resources which are unique and critical, i.e. fragile, sensitive or vulnerable to being damaged. For an area to qualify as an ACEC it must meet the following criteria:

1. Relevance - Crystal Ice Cave is a part of the longest, as well as the deepest, open volcanic rift on the North American Continent.

2. Importance - Crystal Ice Cave is a unique fissure cave 160 feet below the surface of the earth. It has been estimated that the ice formations could be between 1700 and 1800 years old.

   In 1968 the Great Rift was designated as a National Natural Landmark. People from all parts of the world have visited this site.

3. Criticalness - A 1200 foot tunnel has been built which parellels the Great Rift. As a result, if vandals are able to break into the tunnel, irreparable damage could be done.

4. Protectability - Hopefully the site is capable of being protected. In the winter of 79-80, the cave was sealed and protected. During the summer months the cave could be open to the public, shown by interpreters, and protected by those same people who would live on site.

Support

(I-3) Landscape architect for site development plan; operations for road construction; administration for contracts for on-going maintenance of roads.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A. No conflicts

B. No conflicts.

C. No conflicts.

D. No conflicts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.3 Step 3 R 1.3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Modify recommendation - Provide correction and preventive maintenance of these roads on an annual basis. Continue $2,000/year cooperative agreement to Power County for maintenance and upgrading.

B. Delete

C. Modify recommendation to read - If and when the concessionaire terminates operation of Crystal Ice Caves, consider the following alternatives in priority:

1. Lease to another concessionaire.
2. BLM take over operation of the Cave.
3. Close the cave from public use.

D. Reject

Reasons:

This road receives heavy use and needs to be maintained. There is currently a cooperative agreement with Power County on maintenance.

B. Land use decision not necessary to accomplish.

C. A contingency plan with alternatives will provide a backup if the current concessionaire should give up the site.

D. Commercial Development disqualifies Kings Bowl lava flow as a potential ACEC.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V. Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.4 Step 3 R 1.4

continued

E. While the edges of the flow are appropriate for developments and concentrated use, the interior is more suited for dispersed, primitive types of recreation. The majority of the place is being considered as a wilderness study area. Interim Management Policy requires that an inventory unit be managed so its wilderness values remain unimpaired.

Support:

Operations for developments and easements; lands for exchanges; YACC or contract for clean-up and maintenance; planning division for work on brochure and signs (writer-editor).

Multiple Use Analysis:----

A. No conflicts.

B. No conflicts.

C. No conflicts.

D. No conflicts.

E. No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendations:

A. Modify - eliminate 1985 time frame.

B. Modify - change time frame to FY-1983.

C. Accept.

D. Modify - Seventeen Mile Cave is located on private land. If a need becomes evident to acquire the cave for public values, consider making an exchange with landowner (C. W. Mulhall) for agricultural trespass land he is farming under TUP or use other acquisition methods available.

E. Modify - Manage for miltiple use; selected areas on perimeter of flow remain open for lava material sales. Primitive ~~reaction~~ recreation will have management emphasis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.4 Step 3R 1.4

Recommendation

Complete the following actions to provide resource protection and management for the Hell's Half Acre lava flow.

A. By 1985 exchange the State Lands within the flow for other public lands.

B. Install the self-guiding trails at the I-15 rest area on Hell's Half Acre by 1981. Publish the trail brochure written during the summer of 1979 and make it available at the trail head.

C. Improve the parking area and interpretive signs at Twenty-mile Rock on U. S. Highway 20. Develop a self-guiding trail.

D. Negotiate a land exchange or easement with the owner of Seventeen-mile Cave. Sign the cave on U. S. Highway 20 and install an interpretive sign at the feature. Provide regular maintenance.

E. Manage interior of the flow for its primitive recreation values.

Rationale

A. Acquiring State land within the lava flow would consolidate public ownership and prevent the possibility that the State could develop access to their lands.

B. Interpretive hiking trails would be beneficial for the established environmental educational use of the rest stops. Other rest area visitors often often hike a short way on the lava flow with no trail or trail brochure. A self-guiding trail would meet an identified need to provide information about lava landscape.

C. Twenty-mile Rock is an excellent site to interpret the lava flow for east-west travellers since it is the point where Highway 20 is closest to the flow. The edge of the lava is littered with cans, broken glass and a maze of vehicle trails. If BLM is going to have interpretive signs at the area we should also maintain a pleasing visual resource. The Highway Department sign has mis-spelled "pahoehoe" and the Boy Scout sign is not entirely correct or of professional quality.

D. Seventeen-mile Cave is right at the edge of Highway 20 and is heavily visited. It could be managed best as a publicly-owned recreation feature. Litter and vandalism that occur there may result from lack of information about the cave's significance. An interpretive sign and regular maintenance may improve the use, appearance, and enjoyment of the cave.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.4 Step 3 R 1.4

continued

Reasons:

A. The State of Idaho has shown interest in blocking their lands and getting out of potential wilderness areas. The 1985 time frame is unrealistic.

B. The trail is receiving increased use by tourists and school groups. Funding for trail does not look favorable in next couple of years.

C. Uncontrolled use is occurring at the cave and past abuse needs to be corrected.

D. Exchange would resolve a trespass situation and provide a method to acquire the cave if public need arises.

E. Additional uses other than just primitive recreation currently occur around the lavas. Multiple use would insure the uses continue.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.5 Step 3 R 1.5

Recommendation:

Protect and manage Volcanna Mountain Cave, Government cave and Seventeen Mile Cave.

Rationale:

Very little information is available on the caves, but they are important for their wildlife habitat, recreation and archaeologic values. Contracts may be the best way to get some of the data.

The three caves have been extensively visited. Signs will make them easier to find and provide an opportunity for education and safety warnings.

By signing the caves, BLM takes on the further responsibility of keeping them in good condition for public use. Litter and graffiti pose safety and visual problems.

Heavily visited caves have very little wildlife, but most lava tubes in the desert are remote and lightly used. They may have resident bat, invertebrate, and other wildlife populations that require study before management plans are developed. In particular, hibernating bats may need protection from disturbances during a prt of the year.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the recommendation for Volcanna Mountain and Governement Caves.

Reject the recommendation for Seventeen Mile Cave.

Reasons:

Seventeen-mile Cave is located on private land.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.6 Step 3 R 1.6

Recommendation:

Provide resource protection and management of the Cerro Grande (Cedar Butte) lava flow. Include the following actions in a protection plan.

A. Cerro Grande is not designated a wilderness then designate it as a primitive recreation area.

B. Find an alternate site for the community pit if use begins to impair wilderness characteristics.

C. Remove the mining claims in Section 5 and 6, T. 31 E., R. 1 S. The miners filed claim for lava rock and their actions may affect wilderness characteristics.

Rationale:

A. The area's interior is best suited for non-development activities.

B. Continued or increased use could cause enough damage to impair wilderness characteristics. Use should be ended while wilderness studies are on-going. A new location could offer better accessibility for population centers.

C. The mining claims are due east of the community pit. If the miners decide to remove rock, they would have to build a road into the sections. Until the Black Butte court case in Shoshone is settled, BLM may have a difficult time preventing rock removal. Impairment to wilderness characteristics could easily occur.

Support:

Lands for State exchanges, and minerals for community pit relocation.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A, B and C conflict with minerals recommedations 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1 which call for leaving the entire area open to leasable, locatable and saleable minerals materials.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1R 1.6 Step 3 R 1.6

continued

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Reject - Manage under multiple use if not designated wilderness.

B. Accept Step I Recommendation.

C. Modify - initiate an injunction and a validity determination.

Reasons:

A. Few interesting or prominent features exist on this flow other than Cedar Butte

B. Continued use of the cinder pit could impair wilderness values if use continues. Other sites are available for that use.

C. A validity determination is planned in the FY-1982 AWP.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V. Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R 1.7 Step 3 R 1.7

Recommendation:

Accomplish the following actions for China Cup Butte:

A. China Cup should be included in a signing program and in any interpretive information discussing volcanic features of the Desert.

B. Do not allow any environmental modification within the withdrawal unless required for scientific research. Closely monitor any such research to minimize and mitigate disturbances.

C. If ORV or other problems develop, fence off the Butte from the southern access road.

D. Designate as an ACEC.

Rationale:

A - C - The Butte was withdrawn for its unique natural values in 1965 and should be managed to provide full protection for these values.

D. ACEC designation is appropriate for the following reasons:

1) Relevance - The feature is an almost perfectly circular tephra or scoria cone 1,260 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep in the crater.

2) Importance - China Cup has had a withdrawal from mineral and agricultural entry, public sale, State exchange or State selection since 1965. It is a Research Natural Area.

3) Criticalness - The steep slopes and soils of the feature are easily eroded by vehicle tracks. An existing ORV scar has suffered erosion problems.

4) Protectability - ORV closure and/or fencing could protect the Butte from further damage. Refer also to ORV closures, R 5.2.

Support:

Operations for installation of signs and fence.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.7 Step 3R 1.7

continued

Multiple Use Analysis:

A. No conflicts.

B. No conflicts.

C. No conflicts. Supported by R-5.2 ORV closure.

D. No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Accept.

B. Accept.

C. Modify - The entire butte may require fencing due to the nature of the surrounding topography.

D. Reject - China Cup currently is withdrawn from mineral and agricultural entry, public sale, State exchange or State selection. It is designated a Research Natural Area.

Reasons:

A, B and C - China Cup's unique features need to be protected from destruction and interpreted to further public education potential.

D. China Cup currently is withdrawn from mineral and agricultural entry, public sale, State exchange or State selection. The existing designations and land use plan decisions should provide adequate protection.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 VRM 2.14 Step 3 R 1.8

VRM 2.14

Recommendation:

Withdraw China Cup Butte, the Wapi lavas, Hell's Half Acre, Craters of the Moon flow, and Big Southern Butte from mineral entry.

Rationale:

See Rationale 2.18.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with M 2.1 and 3.1 - Leave entire planning unit open to development of salable and locatable minerals.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

China Cup Butte already has a 160 acre mineral entry withdrawal from appropriation under the 1872 mining law. Wapi and Craters of the Moon lava's are currently under consideration for wilderness designation. A final determination would be made as timely as a withdrawal could be processed. Hell's Half Acre is a wilderness study area and covered under the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review BLM Dec. 12, 1979. Big Southern Butte is already entirely blanketed with mining claims.

The values of these areas can also be protected under 3809 regulations.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-2

Objective

Manage all the water-based shoreline public lands in the planning unit for recreation and related wildlife habitat values.

Rationale

The omitted lands along the Snake River and the public lands along the Big Lost River and other streams in the Arco area are generally located near the population centers. They offer scenic variation to the surrounding agricultural and desert lands and provide a diversity of water and land-based recreation opportunities. Of the 2.2 million acres of land in the unit, less than 4,000* acres of pulic land exist along the Snake River and Big Lost River. Visitor use has been concentrated on this water-based public land and it will be subject to increasing recreational use pressures as more private lands are developed and/or closed to public use. Management of land for its recreation and related wildlife values will help to provide protection of the resources and development of opportunities for present and future recreation needs.

*Approximately 3,000 acres of omitted lands, 200 acres along the northern portion of the Big Lost, and 500 acres along the southern portion of the Big Lost. Acreage for southern portion of the Big Lost figures are based on a 200 yard corridor along 6 miles of the river crossing public land.

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-2.1 Step 3 R 2.1

Recommendation:

Accomplish the following actions on the lands along the Snake River and Big Lost River:

A. Retain all of the public lands fronting on the Big Lost River in public ownership and manage for their recreation values. Manage the omitted lands in public ownership for their recreation and wildlife habitat values.

B. Withdraw the remaining "omitted lands" and a ¼ mile corridor of public lands fronting the lower portion of the Big Lost River from entry under the mining and mineral leasing laws by 1985.

C. Sign parcels of undeveloped public land along the Snake River (where it contacts major access routes) so that the public will know these lands are available for recreation users. Accomplish this action by 1982.

D. Oppose construction of any water regulating devices on the southern portion of Big Lost River that would significantly alter the characteristics of the river in this area.

E. Restrict livestock grazing on the omitted lands along the Snake River according to wildlife requirements. See R. 3.1.

F. Conduct a recreation inventory of the "omitted lands" and develop and initiate a recreation management plan. The plan would address such items as: types and locations of developed facilities needed, complete access needs and visitor management services required.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-2.1 Step 3 R 2.1

Rationale

A. The limited amount of public lands on the major waterways in the unit are extremely valuable for recreation purposes. Visitor use of these lands will continue to increase. Management of their recreational and related wildlife habitat values will help provide resource protection and development of recreational opportunities. General BLM land disposal policy supports retaining shoreline lands for public use.

B. FLPMA does not give BLM the authority to protect these lands from certain types of mineral entry. Mineral exploration and development would not be compatible with recreation and wildlife values of these areas. A review of all withdrawals is scheduled within the next two years and it is important these existing withdrawals remain in effect.

C. It is difficult or impossible to tell where the public land is located in these areas. A signing program would make these sites available for more recreation use.

D. Carey Act applications on lands near the southern portion of the Big Lost River could possibly result in agricultural reclamation activities requiring a stabilized source of water from the Big Lost River. Attempts....to alter the characteristics of the river should be opposed, because of the scenic qualities of the canyon and the existing recreation opportunities.

E. Livestock use of these prime recreation lands is lowering the overall quality of the recreation experience because of loss of wildlife habitat. In some places, trampling of vegetation creates an adverse visual impact. Livestock use of camping and picnicking sites is not compatible with that type of recreation use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference Step 1 R-2.1 Step 3 R 2.1

continued

F. A management plan would be an important "first step" to ensure the coordinated development and management of the recreation resources. There is a lack of detailed information on recreation use problems and opportunities on these valuable lands. A management plan on this portion of the Snake would tie into future management plans needed for the South Fork of the Snake and the Henry's Fork of the Snake. It ~~would~~ would offer BLM a chance to fully coordinate our recreation program with other governmental agencies involved.

Support

Lands for acquisition and withdrawal; minerals for negotiating with Highway Department for new material site; range for imposing grazing restrictions; operations for facility development and maintenance.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A. The management recommendation conflicts with range, minerals, forestry and wildlife recommendations for the area.

B. Conflicts with minerals M-1.1, 2.1 and 3.1.

C. No conflicts.

D. No conflicts.

E. Conflicts with Range 3.1 which calls for these lands to be grazed.

F. No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Accept with modification - The lands fronting on the Big Lost River and the omitted lands will be managed for multiple use, except forestry and minerals, with emphasis on wildlife habitat.

B. Accept with modification - Withdraw from saleable minerals only. Leasable is discretionary and controllable.

C. Reject.

D. Delete.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference Step 1 R 2.1 Step 3 R 2.1

continued

E. Accept with modification - Stocking rates will be in accordance with the 1979 SVIM inventory.

F. Delete.

Reasons:

A. Under current Bureau policy and FLPMA, public lands will be retained unless it is in the best public interest to dispose of the.

B. Riparian values need to be protected from disturbance along both of these streams. Leasable minerals are discretionary and controllable. Locatable minerals are manageable under 3809 regulations.

C. Access is not available over private lands.

D. Not a land use Decision.

E. Livestock grazing is essential to the mangement of the omitted lands along the Snake River.

F. Not a land use decision.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation on A, C, D, E, and F.

Reject B.

Reasons:

B. Sale of mineral materials is a discretionary action, withdrawal is not necessary. No sales will be made on omitted lands.

C. Where access exists, it should be made known to the user public. Post signs at these locations

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-3

Objective:

Develop adequate day use and overnight facilities at existing concentrated use areas to increase recreational use opportunities. Provide adequate environmental safeguards for an estimated increase in visitation of 100% by the year 2000.

Rationale:

Certain areas within the unit are subject to visitor use that is creating some environmental and health and safety problems. Appropriate levels of recreation development in these areas could mitigate resource and sanitation problems while enhancing the quality of recreation activities.

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-3.1 Step 3 R 3.1

Recommendation

By 1982 establish a public campground and picnic area in T. 1 S., R. 36 E., Section 26, Firth river bottoms. Develop, operate and maintain the sites with public funds. Site development and operation plan should include:

1. potable water source
2. improve all-weather access roads
3. stabilize and improve shoreline area
4. elimination of livestock grazing, and ORV use (except on designated roads and trails)
5. site supervision and reliable maintenance program
6. withdrawal from appropriation under mining laws

Rationale

The Firth river bottoms have been and will continue to be used for outdoor recreation activities, especially ORVs, camping and picnicking.

Facility development and site management is needed to mitigate existing health, safety and environmental problems and to enhance the quality of the recreation experience. BLM is probably in the best position to undertake the development of this site. However, if we do not develop the site, it should be leased under R&PP to a responsible government agency for development. Grazing and mining are incompatible with recreation values.

Support

Operations and landscape architect for site development, range for grazing restrictions; minerals; lands for access and withdrawals; administration for maintenance contracts and cooperative agreements. Coordiation with local law enforcement agencies and State Parks Department Fire Protection.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This conflicts with minerals development recommendations M-1.1, M-2.1, and M-3.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 3.1 Step 3 R 3.1

continued

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept - Development will occur when recreation demand warrants.

Reasons:

Current use of the area is causing safety, health and environmental problems. Vandalism is a big problem at the site. The Bingham County Commissioners are in favor of this development if BLM will do it and manage it.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

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5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-3.2 Step 3 R 3.2

Recommendation

Establish and manage sportsman access sites, with minimum facilities, at T. 3 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 27, Box Canyon on the Big Lost. Accomplish by 1985. Develop and operation should include:

1. Minimum sanitation facilities.
2. Improved access roads and signing.
3. Elimination of grazing and withdrawal from mineral entry.
4. Site supervision and reliable maintenance program.

Rationale

This site is important for its water-based recreation values, and is currently being used by sportsmen. Minimum development would help to protect environmental values while increasing recreation use opportunities.

Support

Operations and landscape architect for site development, maintenance and easements; range for grazing restrictions; minerals lands for withdrawals; and administration for contracts for law enforcement and maintenane. Coordination with local law enforcement agencies and State Parks Department Fire Protection.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

During our planning meeting with the Butte County Commissioners, they expressed the opinion that current access is adequate and that the demand is not present.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-4

Objective

Provide for continued and expanded use of the public lands for ORV use.

Rationale

In addition to ORV activity being a legitimate recreation use in its own right, ORVs are often used in support of such activities as hunting, fishing, sightseeing and collecting. This objective would help to open up the public lands for recreation use. Conflict with policies to provide resource protection for special management areas could result.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference: Step 1 R 4.1 Step 3 R 4.1

Recommendation:

Provide for ORV use by accomplishing the following:

A. Establish a competitive ORV race area in the vicinity of Coffee Point. Start this action in 1981.

B. Establish the Snake River Plain National Recreation Trail primarily for ORV use.

Rationale:

A. Competitive ORV use is more likely to result in resource damage than casual use, therefore, specially designated "play areas" will help to reduce overall damage. The course in the Coffee Point area has been used in previous years with a minimum amount of conflicts with other resources.

B. The Magic Valley Trail Machine Association has requested a specially designated trail for ORV use. They plan to work with other ORV groups in Pocatello and Idaho Falls to generate more interest as well as support for the necessary planning and field work. The Association has volunteered their time and labor for this effort. Shoshone District has received money for a temporary employee under BLM's National Recreation Trails program and intends the Snake River Plain NRT to be the employee's primary responsibility.

Support:

Operations for any work at Coffee Point.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A conflict would arise with range management if ORV races were held at the same time livestock were present in the area. The conflicts have been identified with the designation of the Snake River Plain National Recreation Trail.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

A. Reject recommendation A.

B. Accept with modifications - Establish the Snake River Plain National Recreation Trail but place no restriction on vehicle type.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R 4.1 Step 3 R 4.1

continued

Reasons:

Public interest for ORV events have been expressed but demand is small. Races over existing roads is more likely than ORV races. Much of the desert is old lava flow area and cross country travel by vehicle is nearly impossible.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 4.2 Step 3 R 4.2

Recommendation:

Close the following areas to ORV use:

A. China Cup Butte Research Natural Area (160 acres)

B. Cedar Butte

C. Saddle Butte

D. Big Southern Butte

Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails in the following areas:

E. Quaking Aspen Butte

F. Areas where the slope is greater than 15% and where soil association 8 occurs.

G. Allow ORV use on all public lands which are not closed or restricted.

Rationale:

A. China Cup has steep slopes and has already suffered ORV damage and resulting erosion. The area was withdrawn in 1965 for its natural values. These are best protected by no vehicle use.

B. Cedar Butte also has steep slopes and ORV damage. The slopes are so steep that an ORV operator is in danger of rolling.

C. Cultural values on Saddle Butte are best protected by restricting access.

D. ORV closure exists on Big Southern Butte, this should continue.

E. Steep slopes, erodable soils, and cultural values call for restrictions on Quaking Aspen.

F. The soils scientist made this recommendation due to erodability factors. BLM will have to map out the areas and decide if posting and publishing restrictions is appropriate. Refer to ~~sils~~ overlay.
SOILS

G. All public lands must be designated as open, restricted, or closed for ORV use. Use is restricted to existing roads and trails on Big Southern Butte.

Support:

Operations for signs, public information for media releases, soils for maps of 15% slope areas and soil association 8 areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 V. Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-4.2 = Step 3R 4.2

continued

Multiple Use Analysis:

A conflict exists between parts A - E of this recommendation and minerals recommendations M-1.1, M-2.1 and M-3.1 These recommendations call for leaving the entire area open to mineral exploration.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendations.

Reasons:

ORV closures and restrictions are necessary to protect natural and cultural values and to prevent erosion from occurring on steep slopes.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

4,2

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 5.2 Step 3 R 5.2

Recommendation:

Prepare a district recreation map and brochure by 1982.

Rationale:

To take advantage of recreation opportunities the public must know what they are, where they are, and how to get there. Topographic and planimetric maps give the most accurate picture of the desert and district, but these are not widely distributed, readily available, or easily interpreted. We receive inquiries about recreation opportunities, but have no printed literature to distribute. Other agencies and the BLM in other states provide such maps; people assume we also have them.

Support:

Contract graphic work.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts have been identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

Not a land use decision. Can be done through annual work planning. Time frame is modified due to limited funding outlook.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 5.1 Step 3 R 5.1

Recommendation:

Acquire legal access to the following blocks of land by 1985.

A. Omitted lands - ensure that legal overland access is available to the following blocks of land: T. 1 S., R 36 E., Section 26; T. 2 S., R. 36 E., Section 9; T. 3 S., R. 34 E., Section 12, 13, 14, 21; T. 3 S., R. 35 E., Section 7.

Rationale:

Legal public access is needed in these areas to ensure that these valuable lands are available for a diversity of recreation uses.

Support:

Lands and operations for easement acquisition.

Multiple Use Analysis:

A. Wildlife has been identified as the most valuable resource on the omitted lands and all other resources would be managed accordingly. Minerals, Forestry and Wildlife Aquatics have also recommended access into the tracts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

Wildlife habitat has been identified as the principle value of the omitted lands, and access would reduce and impair those values.

The Bingham County Commissioners, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Idaho Fish and Game have stated that current limited access is adequate and that omitted lands should be managed as wildlife habitat (waterfowl).

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-5

Objective

Develop and maintain adequate access to important recreation use areas through easement acquisition, road maintenance and signing. Inform the public of these areas through a recreation map and brochure.

Rationale

In order to maximize recreational opportunities and distribute use, it is important that adequate access be developed and maintained to recreation areas throughout the planning unit.

Because of the vast open spaces and the often confusing network of improved and unimproved roads found within the planning area, it is important to provide visitors with some directional orientation. Signing and a recreation brochure would highlight access routes, landmarks and potentially hazardous areas.

Big Desert Recreation 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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CULTURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CRM-1

Objective: #1

Preserve Oregon Trail (Goodale's Cutoff) for its historical value.

Rationale:

According to the Planning Area Analysis, a major sociocultural use is identifying, preserving and interpreting the Oregon Trail in Idaho. The sociocultural values associated with this trail in Idaho. The sociocultural values associated with this use are shared by national, state and local historical orgainizations. This use commemorates an era of growth and expansion for the United States, and pays tribute to the Oregon Trail emigrant's courage, sacrifice and perserverance. Trail interpretation keeps the memory of this experience alive for the emigrant's descendants, and transmits this experience to thousands of travelers passing through the planning unit.

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 1.1 Step 3 CRM 1.1

Recommendation

Interpret through signing selected segments of the Oregon Trail (Goodale's Cutoff). Specific segments should be determined by the Oregon Trail study in progress.

Support

Within the BLM, help from the Outdoor Recreation Planner, Landscape Architect and YACC will be needed. Advice and assistance from the Idaho State Historical Society, Bingham, Bonneville and Butte County Historical Societies, and the Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society will also be required.

Rationale

This is the cheapest and most technically feasible means of identifying Oregon Trail segments and providing information about them.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept recommendation.

Reasons

The Oregon Trail is a nationally recognized historical trail and it needs to be documented.

Alternatives

Do nothing to protect or document the Oregon Trail.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 1.1A Step 3 CRM 1.1A

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendaiton.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 1.2 Step 3 CRM 1.2

Recommendation

Record remaining physical evidence of the Big Butte Stage Station site.

Support

Within BLM, help will be needed from the Idaho State Office (State Office Archaeologist). Technical advice and assistance will be required from the Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho State University, and University of Moscow. Advice and support will also be sought from Bingham, Bonneville and Butte County Historical Societies, and Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society.

Rationale

Only the foundation logs of the stage station remain. The site is easily located and is threatened by deliberate destruction. It is also deteriorating from natural weathering processes.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept Step I Recommendation. See CRM 1.4.

Reasons

The site should be recorded and marked before site is totally destroyed and forgotten.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-1.3 Step 3 CRM 1.3

Recommendation:

Reconstruct a replica of the Big Butte Stage Station at or near its original location at the base of Big Southern Butte.

Support:

Within the District, help will be needed from the Outdoor Recreation Planner and Landscape Architect. Help will be needed from the BLM's Idaho State Archaeologist and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). The Idaho Historical Society should provide technical assistance. Additional aid will be solicited from the Bingham, Bonneville and Butte Historical Societies and the Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society.

Rationale:

Although other actions (a sign or marker) would inform the public about the emigrant road and old stage road which runs past Big Southern Butte, a replica of a stage station would not be difficult or expensive to construct, and would provide a more dramatic illustration than any sign. The replica could serve as a mini-visitor information center, or it could be furnished with artifacts of the 1880's.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1CRM 1.3 Step 3 CRM 1.3

Multiple Use Analysis

No Conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject Step I Recommendation. See CRM 1.4.

Reasons

This is not the most technically feasible means of interpreting recent historical events. See CRM 1.4.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM-1.4 Step 3 CRM 1.4

Recommendation:

Erect signs at the base of Big Southern Butte which explains the relationship of this butte to the unit's prehistory and history. Signs should be located near Frenchman's Cabin and at the site of the old Big Butte Stage Station.

Support:

Within the District help will be needed from the Outdoor Recreation Planner and YACC. Advice and assistance will also be needed from the Idaho State Historical Society, Bingham, Bonneville and Butte County Historical Societies, and the Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society of Rexburg.

Rationale:

This is the most technically feasible means of interpreting the prehistory of Big Southern Butte and the more recent historical events related to the Butte (Frenchman's Cabin, an old homestead, and the Big Butte Stage Station).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM 1.4 Step 3 CRM 1.4

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept

Reasons

Informative signs would provide the public with a means of knowing the local history.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CRM-2

Objective #2

Allocate Cultural Resource sites for management use to determine the effects of surface erosion and uncontrolled surface collecting on sites.

Rationale

These agents of deterioration affect a majority of the sites in the unit. More information is needed about rates of site deterioration in order to determine accurately the severity of the problem in the unit, and to support cultural resource management decisions.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM 2.1 Step 3 CRM 2.1

Recommendation

Allocate 11 sites for surface erosion data collection. The following sites have been identified for inclusion in this study: B-5-1, B-75-6, B-187-1, B-258-2, B-265-1, B-279-1, B-279-4, B-300-1, B-307-1 and 3-BT-6.

Rationale

At least 19 sites in the unit are suffering some adverse effects from surface erosion. Additional data is needed before recommendations for site stabilization can be made.

Support

Help will be needed in the District from the Soil Scientist and Hydrologist.

See CRM 2.2 for Multiple Use Analysis, Recommendation and Decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Désert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-2.2 Step 3 CRM 2.2

Recommendation

Allocate 27 sites for data collection related to unauthorized and unregulated surface collecting of artifacts. Recommended sites include: 10-BM-55, B-045-2, B-72-2, B-75-4, B-75-5, B-194-4, B-195-5, B-226-1, B-255-3, B-258-6, B-279-3. B-296-1, B-329-3, B-329-8, B-331-1, B-331-3, B-331-5, P-16-3, P-37-2, ID3-BM-2, ID3-PR-6, ID3-PR-8, ID3-PR-12, ID3-BT-14, 10-BT-4, and ID3-PR-11.

Rationale

Information is needed about the rate of deterioration of these sites. This information can be used to support recommendations for the use and protection of these and other sites in the unit.

Support

Administration may be needed to assist with the development of a contract. The recommendation could be accomplished by hiring seasonal Archaeologist-technicians or WAE Archaeologist in the resource area.

CRM 2.1, 2.2

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept

Reasons

Collection of information on archaeological sites is necessary to determine level of protection needed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 2.1 Step 3 CRM 2.2
2.2

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CRM-3

Objective #3

Preserve sites for future scientific study.

Rationale

The particular locations of these sites makes it desirable to preserve these sites in relatively undisturbed condition until some future time when all similar sites in the unit have been destroyed or used for research.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference Step 1CRM-3.1 Step 3 CRM 3.1

Recommendation

Allocate 15 sites for future scientific use. The following sites are recommended for long term protection and preservation: ID3-BN-1, ID3-BN-2, ID3-BT-4, ID3-BT-5, 10-BN-44, ID3-BT-6, ID3-BT-7, ID3-BT-10, ID3-BT-11, ID3-BT-12, ID3-BT-13, ID3-PR-1, ID3-PR-2, ID3-PR-4, and ID3-PR-5.

Rationale

In order to conserve these sites for future scientific use, it will be necessary to monitor their condition periodically. Any changes in condition will be recorded and used to make recommendations affecting the use allocation status of the site or sites.

Support

Help may be required from resource area personnel. A WAE resource area archaeologist should also be hired.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept.

Reasons

Monitoring will provide information needed to determine effects of other resources on the site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM 3.1 Step 3 CRM 3.1

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CRM-4

Objective #4

Preserve sites for potential scientific use.

Rationale

Many high potential cultural resource sites are threatened by uncontrolled surface collecting and other agents of deterioration. Therefore, it is desirable to salvage as much information as possible, using existing research methods and techniques.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert	
Activity Cultural Resources	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 CRM 4.1	Step 3 CRM 4.1
CRM 4.2	CRM 4.2

Recommendation

Allocate sites 10-BM-56 and 1-BT-4 for scientific surface collecting and test excavating.

Rationale

Site 10-BM-56 is a rockshelter located near a heavily traveled desert road. It is critically threatened by increased recreational use of the desert. Site 10-BT-4 has been damaged by a livestock water development and is now being damaged by relic collectors and horses (part of the site has been used as an unauthorized corral). Both sites are difficult to protect and should be test excavated to determine if each site's cultural deposits are extensive enough to warrant salvage excavation.

Support

Assistance may be required from Area Manager and other area personnel. Work should be performed under contract or with an area archaeologist and seasonal archaeologist technicians.

See CRM 4.2 for Multiple Use Analysis, Recommendation and Decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 4.2 Step 3 CRM 4.1
CRM 4.2

Recommendation

Allocate 17 sites for systematic surface collecting. The following sites are recommended for this use: B-3-1, B-3-2, B-4-1, B-5-3, B-72-2, B-195-2, B-226-1, B-255-1, B-258-1, B-279-3, B-296-1, B-300-1, B-329-5, ID3-PR-12, ID3-PR-14, ID3-PR-15, and ID3-BT-14.

Rationale

These sites are threatened by unauthorized, uncontrolled surface collecting. The flake detritus and artifact density of these sites is high. It is felt that it would be difficult to protect these sites due to their locations. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve the information contained in these sites through systematic collection of surface material. Some sites may have enough depth to warrant test excavating.

Support

Support may be required from Administration and the State Office to develop a contract for this project.

CRM 4.1, 4.2

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept

Reasons

Surface collecting and test excavating will help preserve information on the sites before they are lost.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM 4.1 Step 3 CRM 4.1
CRM 4.2 CRM 4.2

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CRM-5

Objective:

Protect other sites until their significance can be determined. Protection should include, but should not be limited to, site surveillance, physical measures, (fencing, erosion control, etc.), and collection of additional data.

Rationale:

It is not technically feasible to allocate all sites in the unit to specific use categories. Some sites are threatened by uncontrolled surface collecting and other agents of deterioration. These sites need to be monitored to detect changes in condition. Other sites lack sufficient documentation. More information is needed before these sites can be evaluated and allocated to specific uses.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.

2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.

3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-5.1 Step 3 CRM 5.1

Recommendation:

Protect 36 sites: (B-3-1, B-3-2, B-3-3, B-4-1, B-4-2, B-5-1, B-5-3, B-045-1, B-72-1, B-75-2, B-187-2, B-195-2, B-195-3, B-255-1, B-255-6, B-255-7, B-258-1, B-264-1, B-271-1, B-279-4, B-296-3, B-307-1, B-329-5, B-331-6, B-410-2, ID3-BT-12, ID3-BM-3, ID3-PR-7, ID3-PR-9, ID3-BT-14, ID3-BN-3, ID3-PR-15, ID3-BT-15, ID3-PR-16, and ID3-PR-19).

Rationale:

Irregularly scheduled patrols are the best available means of preventing pothunting, vandalism and other unauthorized uses of cultural resources.

Support:

Support will be needed from Area personnel to plan, schedule, and carry out patrols.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons:

Surveillance of these sites will provide a means of detecting pothunting, vandalism and destruction.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-5.2 Step 3 CRM 5.2

Recommendation:

Protect 17 sites. The sites include: 10-BV-41, 10-BV-42, 10-BV-43, 10-BV-44, 10-BV-45, 10-BV-50, 10-BT-6, 10-BT-7, 10-PR-90, 10-BN-45, ID3-BT-20, ID3-BT-22, ID3-BT-23, ID3-BT-24, Houghland Cave, Springfield Cave and No. 2 Well Cave. Protection should involve relocating and redocumenting these sites.

Rationale:

More information is needed about these sites before they can be evaluated and allocated to a specific use.

Support:

Some assistance may be required from Resource Area personnel, the Idaho State University Museum of Natural History and local historical organizations.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons:

See Rationale.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Big Desert
Activity: Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-5.3 Step 3 CRM 5.3

Recommendation:

Protect and preserve the site of the old Salmon River R.R. facility, Cerro Grande. The site should be fenced, and signs should be posted prohibiting removal of cultural materials from the site.

Rationale:

The site is open and readily accessible to relic collectors. Fencing would retard destruction of the site. Signing would inform people that removal of material from the site is illegal. It would not necessarily draw unwanted attention to the site.

Support:

Help will be needed from Resource Area personnel and YACC.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendation.

Reasons:

See Rationale.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-5.4 Step 3 CRM 5.4

Recommendation:

Intensively inventory additonal areas of the proposed Great Rift Wilderness. These areas include: Bear Paw Kepuka, New Butte, Purple Butte, Snowdrift Crater, Bowl Crater, North Laidlaw Butte and Bear Park.

Rationale:

Although these areas exhibit some potential for the discovery of cultural resources, they were not included in recent cultural resource inventories. Information is needed about prehistoric human use of these areas to compare with information from other areas of the Great Rift and the planning unit.

Support:

If the work is performed by a contractor, assistance will be required from the District and Area wilderness specialists, administration and the ISO Archaeologist. If done in-house, support will be needed from the District and Area wilderness specialists and other Area personnel. The work could be done by seasonal archaeologist technicians.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-5.4 Step 3 CRM 5.4

continued

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons:

See Rationale.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

WILDERNESS

Big Desert MFP - Step 3

9/11/81

Wilderness

The rationale for recommendation W-1.3 is not clear in the wording in Part A:

"Acquiring the lands and making a special provision for their inclusion in the wilderness legislation ..."

May be interpreted that BLM wants those adjacent State lands to actually be placed within the wilderness boundary by Congress. This same intent does not show in the recommendation wording or in the multiple use recommendation.

If the intent is for Congress to provide a buffer area, outside of the wilderness boundary, within which specific management would occur, it should be more clearly stated.

George T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Big Desert
Activity
Wilderness
Objective Number
W-1

Objectives

Provide opportunities for high quality wilderness experiences in areas that Congress designates as wilderness. Work toward maintaining and improving the wilderness values in areas under study.

Rationale

FLPMA requires a wilderness inventory of all public lands managed by BLM. We must also follow interim management guidelines in managing potential wilderness study areas. We have determined that one inventory unit, the Great Rift, has wilderness characteristics and is suitable for designation. Specific recommendations for the Great Rift are outlined; any other areas will be added after further wilderness studies.

? No areas will be added - ? EB

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION—ANALYSIS—DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Desert
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W-1.1 Step 3 W 1.1

Recommendation

Recommend that Congress designate only that part of the Great Rift WSA that BLM can reasonably manage as a wilderness. This would mean including 341,000 acres, and excluding 33,400 acres that studies have shown to be unsuitable for management.

Rationale

The unsuitable land is mostly grassland lying between roads and the edge of the lava flows. Much of it is open and driveable. Although no roads exist, livestock operators are able to drive cross-country in the areas to manage their animals. The Wood road and four kipukas along it are also unsuitable as wilderness and would remain open to vehicle use.

Support

BLM must analyze public comment on draft EIS alternatives before finalizing this decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Wilderness 5/80 Collins

(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)
Big Desert
Activity
Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.1 - Step 3W 1.1

Multiple Use Analysis:

There is a conflict with Minerals recommendations M-1.1, M-2.1 and M-3.1 which call for leaving the entire area open to locatable, leasable and saleable minerals.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I Recommendation.

Reasons:

The 341,000 acres proposed have the characteristics necessary to recommend it as a wilderness.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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) Big Desert
Activity Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WA1.2 Step 3 W 1.2

Recommendation

Improve the quality of the wilderness resource in the Great Rift WSA by the following actions:

A. Acquire four State Transportation Department material sites through exchanges. These are located in NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 8, T. 1 N., R. 24 E.; SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 24 E.; SE¼ NE¼, Sec. 24, T. 2 N., R. 24 E., and Lott 1 and 2, Sec. 19, T. 2 N., R. 25 E, and NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 27, T. 3 N., R. 25 E.

B. Acquire the 18,550 acres of State land within the Great Rift WSA. Come to an agreement on the use of State lands during the interim time.

CRATERS OF THE MOON FLOW

SURVEYED STATE SECTIONS

Township	Range	Section	Acres
2N	25E	16	640
2N	25E	36	640
2N	26E	16	640
1N	23E	36	640
1N	24E	16	640
1N	26E	36	640
1S	24E	16	640
1S	25E	36	640
1S	27E	16	380
2S	25E	16	640
2S	25E	36	640
3S	25E	36	640
3S	27E	16	640
4S	23E	36	640
4S	24E	16	640
4S	24E	36	640
4S	25E	16	250
4S	25E	36	640
5S	24E	16	640
5S	25E	16	640
		TOTAL	12,150

CRATERS OF THE MOON FLOW

UNSURVEYED STATE SECTIONS

Township	Range	Section	Acres
1S	26E	36	640
2S	27E	16	640
2S	26E	36	640
3S	26E	36	640
4S	26E	36	640
		TOTAL	3,200

Craters of the Moon Flow
Total State Acres in WSA - 15,350

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert Wilderness 5/80 Collins

(Instructions on reverse)

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continued

WAPI FLOW SURVEYED STATE SECTIONS

Township	Range	Section	Acres
6S	27E	16	640
6S	28E	16	640
6S	27E	36	640
7S	28E	16	640
7S	27E	36	640
		TOTAL	3,200

Wapi Flow
Total State Acres in WSA - 3,200

Wilderness Study Area
Total State Acres - 18,550

C. Grant the Geothermal lease applications pending on the north and west side of Craters of the Moon flow only with stipulations such as "no surface occupancy". Use the interim management guidelines to regulate any lease activity. The applications are located as follow:

T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 27, Sec. 33
T. 2 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 5, Sec. 7, Sec. 8, Sec. 18
T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 24
T. 1 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 30
T. 1 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 25, Sec. 31-35
T. 1 S., R. 23 E., Sec. 5-8

Rationale

A. The material sites are all located along the east side of U. S. Highway 93-20-26, along the border of the WSA. The Transportation Department has a 200 foot R/W from the centerline, although they requested a 500 foot set back in a letter from Dean Tisdale, Administrator of Highways on June 8, 1979 to State Director William Mathews. The Transportation Department indicated they would be willing to exchange the site located in NE¼ SE¼ ,Sec. 8, T. 1 N., R. 24 E. The department wants to retain the site at SE¼ NW¼ , Sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 24 E., near Tom Cat Hill, for future Highway realignment. However, the realignment will all be to the north and west, outside the WSA, and BLM should be able to locate an equally convenient cinder source not inside the boundary. The other two sites are in the WSA but not in the proposed action of the DEIS. The Transportation Department may trade these two for equal quality parcels. Refer to the letter by J. R. Dick, District Engineer, April 4, 1980.

continued

B. The State Department of Lands is interested in exchanging these sections. If BLM has not negotiated an exchange within 3 years of wilderness designation, the State policy is to auction the land off. In the interim time, the State has access rights to their lands. Potentially, BLM would have to allow road construction if the State desired. This could severely degrade wilderness values.

C. Exploring for geothermal resources requires deep drilling, roads, and heavy equipment. Impacts to the lava surface would be severe, including changes in the vegetation cover and disruption of the integrity and continuity of the flow. DOE speculates that the best geothermal potential lies north of the WSA near existing hot springs.

Support

District Resources staff for input on EA's. Lands for withdrawals, material site and State lands exchanges, and Cooperation with State Transportation Department.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Big Desert
Activity: Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.2 Step 3 W 1.2

Multiple Use Analysis:

Minerals recommendations M-1.1, 2.1 and 3.1 want to leave the entire area open for leasable, locatable and saleable mineral. Idaho Department of Lands has stated a willingness to exchange the lands within the proposed wilderness for lands outside.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I recommendation with the following stipulation: Coordinate those actions which pertain to the Shoshone District with that office.

Reasons:

The area within the proposed wilderness boundary possess the necessary characteristics and present no major conflicts which cannot be solved.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

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) Big Desert
Activity Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.3 Step 3 W 1.3

Recommendation

Improve the quality of the wilderness resource in the Great Rift WSA by the following actions on adjacent lands:

A. Acquire 3,420 acres of State lands ~~on the edge~~ of the WSA. These are located as follows:

CRATERS OF THE MOON FLOW
STATE SECTIONS BORDERING WSA

Township	Range	Section	Acres
3N	25E	36	640
2N	26E	36	200
1N	27E	16	100
1S	23E	16	400
		TOTAL	1,340

WAPI FLOW
STATE SECTIONS BORDERING WSA

Township	Range	Section	Acres
5S	27E	36	640
6S	28E	36	400
7S	27E	16	640
8S	28E	16	400
		TOTAL	2,080

TOTAL - 3,420 acres

B. AMP's for allotments bordering the WSA should minimize future developments close to the WSA border. The wilderness coordinator should review and have input on range management decisions. why

C. Apply VRM guidelines to geothermal activity north and west of U. S. Highway 93-20-26. Minimize the visibility of developments from the highway and the WSA.

D. Clean up unauthorized dumpsites on public lands near the WSA border. Known sites are located as follows:

T. 3 N., R. 26 E., Section 31
T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Section 27
T. 1 S., R. 25 E., Section 18
T. 1 S., R. 24 E., Section 13
T. 2 N., R. 25 E., Section 19
T. 1 N., R. 24 E., Section 4
T. 7 S., R. 29 E., Section 20

Big Desert Wilderness 5/80 Collins

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 19

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Desert
Activity
Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.3 Step 3 W 1.3

continued

Rationale

A. The State lands are all contiguous lava lands. They were excluded from the WSA only because BLM directives stated that if a State section was not entirely within the roadless area, it would be cut out. The sections all have small areas with roads or they lack wilderness characteristics and thus were disqualified from the WSA boundary. Acquiring the lands and making a special provision for their inclusion in the wilderness legislation would save BLM future management problems.

B. Range developments could have a negative affect on the visual quality from inside the WSA. If a major well were close to the border, it would dramatically increase traffic, decrease air quality, and possibly cause poor range condition near or inside the boudary. Other range decisions could also affect use of the Great Rift.

C. Geothermal developments could have the same affect as range developments. Damage to the visual quality of the flows would be permanent.

D. Dumpsites are a visual and safety problem and should be eliminated. They detract from wilderness values.

Support

DO lands, range, and minerals and the Idaho Department of Lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Big Desert Wilderness 5/80 Collins

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Desert
Activity Wilderness
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.3 Step 3 W 1.3

Multiple Use Analysis:

A conflict occurs between range allotments and improvements and wilderness values. Also mineral development adjacent to the boundary would have an impact.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step I Recommendation - coordinate with the Shoshone District.

Reasons:

Areas bordering the proposed wilderness could have a negative visual impact on the proposed wilderness if not properly managed.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975

RECREATION

VRM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference	Step 1 VRM 1.2 Step 3 VRM 1.1

VRM 1.1

Recommendation:

All scenery units classified as VRM Class II shall be managed so that changes in the basic elements (line, form, color, and texture) should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. The Class II areas include:

	Acreage
1. Wapi Lavas	19,440
2. Craters of the Moon Lavas	
3, Big Southern Butte	9,960

Rationale:

The Class II designation results from the above areas exhibiting Class A, the highest quality scenery, or Class B, a scenery having high sensitivity levels and located in the foreground seen area. Class II designation allows changes in the basic elements only if they are not evident in the natural landscape.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with minerals M1.1, 2.1 and 3.1 which calls for leaving all areas open for locatable, leasable and saleable minerals.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept Step 1 recommendation.

Reasons

Mining claims have been staked on Big Southern Butte which could cause a change in the VRM Class.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference	Step 1 VRM 1 Step 3

Objective:

Manage the visual resources in the Big Desert planning unit in accordance with VRM Class designations as depicted on MFP Step 1 overlays.

Rationale:

This action is suggested by Section 8411.7 of the BLM Manual.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert

Activity Recreation – VRM

Overlay Reference Step 1 VRM 1.3 Step 3 VRM 1.2

VRM 1.2

Recommendation:

All scenery units classified as VRM Class III, shall be managed so that changes in the basic elements may be evident, but subordinate to the characteristic landscape. The Class III areas include:

	Acreage
1. Lava Plain	1,233,000
2. Cedar Butte	46,560
3. Agriculture	
Zone 1	60,000
Zone 2	290,000

Rationale:

The Class III results from the above areas exhibiting Class B scenery, having high sensitivity or medium sensitivity in the foreground scene area, and Class C scenery having high sensitivity located in the foreground seen area.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflict with minerals recommendations M1.1, 2.1 and 3.1 which calls for leaving all areas open for locatable, leasable and saleable.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept Step I recommendation.

Reasons

This would provide adequate protection of the visual resource in the area.

Multiple Use Decision

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference	Step 1 VRM-2 Step 3

Objective:

Maintain and/or enhance the scenic quality of the Public Land contiguous to major travel routes and special recreation areas including: waterway corridors, recent lava flows, and unique or special management areas (i.e. China Cup Butte, Big Southern Butte).

Rationale:

These areas are generally zones of increased public sensitivity and, consequently, are most important in maintaining high visual quality.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert

Activity Recreation - VRM

Overlay Reference Step 1 VRM2.11 Step 3 VRM 2.1

VRM 2.1

Recommendation:

Eliminate spring and early summer grazing from all allotments along the Snake River to improve the diversity and seasonal longevity of the riparian vegetation and protect sensitive backwater stream banks.

Rationale:

By improving the diversity and seasonal longevity of the riparian vegetation the area will have a more natural appearance, soil and bank erosion will be reduced, and in some cases, more wildlife feed and cover will be available.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This conflicts with R 3.1, all 17 allotments along the Snake River are proposed to be grazed during the spring or the summer season.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

These lands are highly resilient to grazing due to a high regrowth rate, sub-irrigation and shading effect of high overstory. Elimination of spring and summer grazing would have the opposite effect desired on vegetation. This would diminish vegetative diversity rather than improve it. Damage to backwater stream banks is an unknown factor and should be considered for monitoring and correction if found necessary.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Big Desert
Activity Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference Step 1 VRM 2.13 Step 3 VRM 2.2

VRM 2.2

Recommendation:

Allow no material or locatable mineral excavation along the Snake River.

Rationale:

See Rationale 2.18.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This conflicts with M2.1 and M3.1 which says leave the entire planning unit open to development of salable and locatable minerals.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify as follows:

Do not allow material sales along the Snake River.
Manage any mining claim development under 3809 regs.

Reasons:

The prime value of these lands is for waterfowl habitat; mineral excavation would adversely impact these values. Adequate alternate material sites are available. Locatable minerals under the 1872 mining law allows development of claims. BLM authority is limited to surface protection and reclamation under 3809 regs.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept modified multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.

3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.

4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference	Step 1 VRM 2.1 Step 3 VRM 2.3

VRM 2.3

Recommendation:

Remove Big Butte fire lookout.

Rationale:

Removal of the lookout and subsequent recontouring of the area would remove the lookout's impact on form, line, color and texture. It would also put the Bureau in a better position to refuse the location of communication facilities on the butte.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Conflicts with fire FM 1.3 which says continue to maintain a fire lookout on Big Southern Butte.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject.

Reasons:

The fire lookout is vital to district operations and the need for its continued operation overrides any visual intrusion it may or may not create. Approval for addition of commercial communication facilities on the butte will have to depend upon the merits of the proposal.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

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GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Recreation - VRM
Overlay Reference
Step 1VRM 2.16 Step 3VRM 2.4

VRM 2.4

Recommendation:

Fire-fighting crews not be allowed to use heavy equipment in suppressing fires on China Cup Butte, Big Southern Butte and Hell's Half Acre.

Rationale:

Any heavy equipment operating in these areas would create severe visual impacts on the natural landscape. Form, line, color and texture would all be affected.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified, supported by fire FM 2.1

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Heavy equipment would cause more damage than a fire.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation VRM

Overlay Reference
Step 1 2.5 Step 3
VRM 2.5

Recommendation:

Use only indigenous soil, rock, and vegetation in reclamation projects.

Rationale:

Indigenous materials must be used in reclaiming or getting projects to be less intrusive. To use other materials would create more noticeable disturbance.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify - Use indigenous species and materials if they are available and adaptable to the site.

Reason:

It is very difficult to restore things "just as they were" through reseeding. Succession may have been disrupted. Reseeding species such as crested wheatgrass and other exotics may be necessary to assure a vegetative cover.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.

5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600–20) *Management Framework Plan – Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836 - 084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert

Activity
Recreation - VRM

Overlay Reference
Step 1 VRM 3.7 Step 3 VRM 2.6

VRM 2.6

Recommendation:

Do not allow any structural modification to Middle Butte.

Rationale:

There are no man-made intrusions on Middle Butte. Any intrusion would affect the area's natural contrast of line, color, form and texture.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject

Reasons:

Middle Butte is located on the INEL. There has been some interest in constructing a road to the top of Middle Butte and using it as a communication site. Alternate sites are presently available, however, and no proposals for development have been made. BLM has little or no management authority on Middle Butte.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

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GPO 836-084

FIRE

MANAGEMENT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Big Desert
Activity	Fire Management
Objective Number	FM-1

Objective

Provide the Big Desert planning unit with adequate fire protection.

Rationale

Bureau Manual 9210 .o6A states "the suppression of wildfires, whether caused by lightning or by human-related ignition sources, is given priority over normal Bureau activities, except those involved in safeguarding human life."

Big Desert 2/80 W. Casey

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Big Desert
Activity
Fire Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM-1.3 Step 3 FM 1.1

Recommendation:

Continue to maintain a lookout facility on Big Southern Butte.

Rationale:

Big Southern Butte provides the Big Desert planning unit with excellent detection coverage.

Recommendation FM-1.1 is the same recommendation that was considered and approved in the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP. Removal of the lookout would be contrary to the final decision on the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP.

The Big Southern Butte Lookout provides primary detection for approximately 1.25 million acres of public land. It provides primary detection for the I.N.E.L.. It also provides detection for thousands of acres of state land which is contracted to the BLM for fire protection.

In the last five years the lookouts on Big Southern Butte have detected 26 fires which burned 5,740 acres. It is essential for the protection of the lands under the detection capability of Big Southern Lookout that the lookout be manned and maintained in its existing form.

Multiple Use Analysis:

Recreation R. 1.2D says to relocate communication equipment on Big Southern Butte except than needed for fire control.

VRM 2.3 says to remove Big Southern Butte Fire lookout.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept step I. Continue to maintain the fire lookout on Big Southern Butte.

Reasons:

The radio facilities at the fire lookout include a repeater and base station. This is needed for fire control purposes as well as general communications between the district office and the field and between vehicles in the field. No additional impact is caused by this general communications. No additional equipment beyond fire needs are necessary for general communications.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 2/80 W. Casey

(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)
Big Desert

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM-1.3 Step 3 FM 1.1

VRM 2.3 rationale says removal of the fire lookout would place the Bureau in a better position to refuse the location of communication facilities on the Butte. This may be true, but the fact remains that the lookout and the communications equipment located there are vital to district operations and override any visual intrusion it may or may not create. Approval or disapproval of additional communication equipment will depend upon the merits of the proposal.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert 2/80 W. Casey

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)
Big Desert
Activity
~~Fire Management~~
Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM-1.4 Step 3 FM 1.2

Recommendation:

Assume fire management responsibility on all grazing lands administered by the Bureau within the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Rationale:

The INEL has little expertise in the area of fire management planning, prescribed fire planning and rangeland fire suppression.

Multiple Use Analysis:

DOE is not in favor of this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject this recommendation.

Reasons:

DOE has expanded their initial attack capability and plans to take first action on fires in the INEL. They may then call on BLM if they need help. They will also be available to assist in fire suppression on BLM land if we need them.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendation.

Big Desert 2/80 W. Casey

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM 2 Step 3

Objective

Provide special suppression action on fires occuring in areas where suppression is difficult or values threatened are either very low or very high.

Rationale

Bureau Manual 9210.06D. States "In areas where controlling fires is extremely difficult or where the values threatened do not warrant the expense associated with usual suppression procedures. Managers may prepare advance plans for limited suppression actions for the approval of the State Director.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Big Desert 2/80 W. Casey

(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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM 2.1 Step 3 FM 2.1

Recommendation:

Limit fire suppression actions on:
- Hell's Half Acre Lava flow
- Cedar Butte Lava flow
- Great Rift Lavas
- Big Southern Butte
- East Butte

Rationale:

Fires occurring at these locations are generally inaccessible, do not damage the resource and are not cost effective to suppress. Personal safety risk is high. Fire suppression damage is generally greater than the damage done by fire.

Multiple Use Analysis:

VRM 2.4 recommends that no heavy equipment be used in suppression of fires on China Cup, Big Southern Butte and Hell's Half Acre Lava flow.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows: accept recommendation on Hell's Half Acre, Cedar Butte and Great Rift Lava flows. Provide full fire protection on Big Southern Butte and East Butte on any fires that may threaten fire lookout or communication facilities. Provide minimum suppression on non threatening fires. Heavy equipment will not be used.

Reasons:

Suppression actions must conform to Interim Management Policy for Areas Under Wilderness Review.

Low resource values on Lava flows: Natural resource values are also low on Big Southern Butte and East Butte but the fire lookout and communication facilities represent a high value at risk and special suppression activities are justified.

Multiple Use Decision:

Accept Multiple Use recommendaiton.

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)*
Big Desert

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 FM 2.4 Step 3 FM 2.2

Recommendation:

Establish areas in the Big Desert where wildfires could be allowed to let burn if fire weather conditions warrant.

Rationale:

Much of the Big Desert has areas where watershed, range and wildlife values could be enhanced through burning.

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept.

Reasons:

Prescribed burning is an accepted vegetation manipulation practice. AReas in the Big Desert which would benefit from burning could be identified, and if wildfires occurred under aceptable weather and prearranged conditions, they could be allowed to burn within prescribed conditions.

Multiple Use Decisions:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3800 (943 TM)

Asst. D.M.
Resources Mgmt.
Operations
Administration
RECEIVED — Idaho Falls D.O.
JUL 31 1981
USDI BLM
Planning
Public Affairs
Big Butte RA
Med Lodge RA
Soda Springs RA

Date: July 27, 1981

TO : District Manager, Idaho Falls

FROM : State Director

SUBJECT : Field Examination of the Robinson and Prowell Building Stone Claims on the Cerro Grande Flow

On July 17, 1981, Terry Maley, geologist, ISO and Tim ~~Carol~~ Carroll, geologist, Idaho Falls district visited the Robinson and Prowell building stone claims (IMC-8944 - 8949) located on the Cerro Grande lava flow. The purpose of this field examination was to determine if the validity of these claims could be examined and successfully contested by the BLM.

John B

On the basis of our technical and economic criteria developed in connection with the Black Butte case (I-7045), Maley believes that we can prepare an effective prima facie case that the stone is not locatable.

It was apparent during the field examination that the claimants have mined very little or no stone from the claims and are not active at the present time. So, it is important to point out that if the claims are determined to be null and void by the Administrative Law Judge and if the government wins all subsequent appeals, Robinson and Prowell, or some other locator could stake new claims on the lands at any time. Where the lands are not closed to mineral entry, as in this case, it is generally not advisable to examine the validity of inactive claims.

If the claimants do initiate mining operations, we should immediately conduct a validity determination of the claims, and with the appropriate recommendation, issue a complaint. Concurrently, we should also attempt to get an injunction to terminate the mining activities.

Prior to a field mineral examination, the claims must be surveyed in 10-acre tracts by the District engineering staff. We estimated that this survey will take approximately one work month. Once the mineral examination is initiated, it will take approximately one month to prepare the report and issue a complaint.

If a validity determination is necessary, the State Office Minerals staff will provide all necessary support for the project.

FILE COPY

DSC-1541-2
Mar. 1974

Include as appendix to MFP

Treaty between the United States of America and the Eastern Band of Shoshonees and the Bannack Tribe of Indians. Concluded, July 3, 1868. Ratification advised, February 10, 1869. Proclaimed, February 24, 1869.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

July 3, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Preamble.

WHEREAS, [illegible] concluded at Fort Bridger, in the Territory [illegible] in the year of our Lord one thousand [illegible] and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, [illegible] William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, S. F. Tappan, [illegible] commissioners, on the part of [illegible] and other chiefs and headmen [illegible] Shoshonee Indians, and Tag-gee, Tay-to-be, and other chiefs and headmen of the Bannack tribe of Indians, on the [illegible] band and tribe of Indians respectively, and duly authorized [illegible] treaty is in the words and figures following [illegible]

Articles of a Treaty with the Shoshonee (Eastern Band) and Bannack Tribes of Indians made the third day of July, 1868, at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory.

Contracting parties.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of and representing the Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack tribes of Indians, [illegible] duly authorized to act in the premises:

War to cease and peace to be kept.

ARTICLE [illegible] peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it.

Offenders against the Indians to be arrested, &c.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

Wrong-doers against the whites to be punished.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other

treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating or because of his violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

Damages.

Reservation.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed that whenever the Bannacks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the "Port neuf" and "Kansas Prairie" countries, and that, when this reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannacks the same rights and privileges therein, and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshonee reservation. The United States further agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Owl creek and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo Agie rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River mountains to the longitude of North Fork of Wind river; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to head-waters of Owl creek and along middle of channel of Owl creek to place of beginning, shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Shoshonee Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employees of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United States, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid.

Boundaries.

Certain persons not to enter or reside thereon.

Buildings on reservation.

ARTICLE III. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct at a suitable point on the Shoshonee reservation a warehouse or storeroom for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than two thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a schoolhouse or mission building so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said Shoshonee reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached, the same to cost not more than eight thousand dollars.

Indians to make reservations their permanent home when, &c.

Hunting.

ARTICLE IV. The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservations named, they will make said reservations their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as

game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

ARTICLE V. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency building on the Shoshonee reservation, but shall direct and supervise affairs on the Bannack reservation; and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

Agent's residence, office, and duties.

ARTICLE VI. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within the reservation of his tribe, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Heads of families may select lands for farming.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above described. For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack Land Book."

Others may select land for cultivation.

The President may at any time order a survey of these reservations, and when so surveyed Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of the Indian settlers in these improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

Surveys.

Alienation and descent of property.

ARTICLE VII. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

Education.

Children to attend school.

Schoolhouses and teachers.

ARTICLE VIII. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, in value one hundred dollars, and for each

Seeds and agricultural implements.

succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

Instruction in farming.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

Delivery of goods in lieu of money or other annuities.

ARTICLE IX. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

Clothing.

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woollen socks; for each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each.

Census.

Other necessary articles.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based; and in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.

Appropriation to continue for ten years.

And if at any time within the ten years it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named.

Army officer to attend the delivery.

And the President shall annually detail an officer of the army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

United States to furnish physician, teachers, mechanics, &c.

ARTICLE X. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

No treaty for cession of reservation to be valid, unless, &c.

ARTICLE XI. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservations herein described which may be held in common shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive without his consent any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in Article VI. of this treaty.

Presents for best crops.

ARTICLE XII. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from the date when they commence to cultivate a farm, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe, who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

Agent to reside at Fort Bridger, until, &c.

ARTICLE XIII. It is further agreed that until such time as the agency buildings are established on the Shoshonee reservation, their agent shall

reside at Fort Bridger, U. T., and their annuities shall be delivered to them at the same place in June of each year.

N. G. TAYLOR, [SEAL.]
W. T. SHERMAN, [SEAL.]
Lt. Genl.
WM. S. HARNEY, [SEAL.]
JOHN B. SANBORN, [SEAL.]
S. F. TAPPAN, [SEAL.]
C. C. AUGUR, [SEAL.]
Bvt. Major Genl. U. S. A., Commissioners.
ALFRED H. TERRY, [SEAL.]
Brig. Gen. and Bvt. M. Gen. U. S. A.

Attest:
A. S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

Shoshonees:

WASH-A-KIE.	his + mark.
WAU-NY-PITZ.	his + mark.
TOOP-SE-PO-WOT.	his + mark.
NAR-KOK.	his + mark.
TABOONSHE-YA.	his + mark.
BAZEEL.	his + mark.
PAN-TO-SHE-GA.	his + mark.
NINNY-BITSE.	his + mark.

Bannacks:

TAGGEE.	his + mark.
TAY-TO-BA.	his + mark.
WE-RAT-ZE-WON-A-GEN.	his + mark.
COO-SHA-GAN.	his + mark.
PAN-SOOK-A-MOTSE.	his + mark.
A-WITE-ETSE.	his + mark.

Witnesses:
HENRY A. MORROW,
Lt. Col. 36th Infantry and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comdg. Ft. Bridger.
LUTHER MANPA, *U. S. Indian Agent.*
W. A. CARTER.
J. VAN ALLEN CARTER, *Interpreter.*

Ratification.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 16, 1869.

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack tribes of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the third July, 1868.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and con-

sent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1600 (920)

RECEIVED — Idaho Falls D.O.
USDI SEP 24 1981 BLM

To : District Manager, I-3

Date: SEP 23 1981

FROM : State Director

SUBJECT : Big Desert MFP 3 Comments

Planning
Public Affairs
Big Butte RA
Big Lost RA
Soda Springs RA

In view of the short time left before the State Director's review, only the major policy-related concerns are presented below:

1. Retention/Disposal Issue

The plan must clearly indicate on a map those public lands to be disposed and retained. In particular, C&MU classifications, omitted lands, and lands for agricultural development must be addressed in this way. Such decisions must be supported by a rationale based on a sound analysis of resource values and potential conflicts. For disposal areas the purpose and general method of disposal must be indicated.

2. C&MU

All tracts subject to C&MU classifications must be reviewed and a decision made in the plan to retain or dispose of those tracts. For areas identified for retention, C&MU classification will be lifted immediately. For lands to be disposed, C&MU classification will be retained until the method for dealing with specific tracts is developed. Further guidance on this subject will be forthcoming.

3. Minerals

Reference to 3809 and 3802 in M1.1 should be deleted since these regulations do not apply to leasable minerals.

4. Watershed

a. W3.2 indicates a 100-year floodplain is involved. However, the multiple use analysis disagrees. If a floodplain is involved, the decision must speak to the procedures required in BLM Manual 7221 for disposal. If no floodplain is involved, the initial recommendation should be corrected.

b. WSW1.1 indicates an erosion problem in various locations. The multiple use analysis, however, disagrees. If there is erosion the decision must be responsive to PL92-500 as well as BLM policy. If not, the initial recommendation and rationale should be corrected.

FILE COPY

DSC-1541-2
Mar. 1974

FM2.4. "Let Burn" areas will be ok, but frame of reference here is to policy on limited suppression of wildfire under prescribed conditions, not a prescription burn. "Let burn" is no longer an acceptable term.

R1.3. It is our view that the commercial development of King's Bowl Lava Flow disqualifies it as a potential area of critical environmental concern. Your decision as to R-1.3D needs more rationale before it receives State Director concurrence.

R1.4. Land Use Decision "D". If need to acquire becomes evident the cave should be acquired. Don't restrict the method of acquisition.

R1.5. The decision should be to "Protect and manage Volcanna Mountain Cave and Government Cave". Activity planning will take care of the details listed in MFP 1 A-C.

R1.6. Same approach as listed in R1.5.

R2.1. Reasons (D) refer to leasable and locatables. Withdrawal from saleable minerals is undefendable, since it can also be managed by discretionary decision. By policy, this is not acceptable.

R4.1. MFP 1A recommends an ORV area. MFP 2A addresses an event. The land use decision opportunity is allocating an ORV area. If the area is not ORV allocated there is no reason to consider a competitive ORV event.

VRM1.1, 1.2. There is no Multiple Use Analysis or Decision on these two recommendations.

M1.1 - Reasons. Last sentence needs policy correction. 3802 and 3809 regulations do not apply to leasable minerals.

L4.1. - Reasons. As a matter of policy, your rejection of a withdrawal application from FWS will now be based on this MFP decision to retain. Your lands decision should reflect this.

L8.1. Tracts for disposal should be identified as part of the decision. An overlay reference will suffice.