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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

1

Objective

Reduce erosion and prevent soil loss on public lands.

Rationale

Soil losses from erosion on public lands can result in reduced soil productivity and a resultant drop in range condition. High sediment loads from erosion are also a major contributor to poor water quality.

The soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-192) directs federal agencies to develop programs for conservation of the soil and water resources.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.1

Overlay Reference 45.A.3

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Manage livestock grazing and soil disturbing activities to maintain good range or ecological condition on soils with potential problems with clay subsoils and shallow soils over bedrock as shown on Watershed Overlay 45.A.3

Analysis

Accord, Dome, Goodington, Grouse and Sorrensen soils, found in soil mapping units 451, 480, 487 and 488 have shallow surface layers over heavy clay subsoils. With good vegetative cover, these big sage sites will remain highly productive. With poor vegetative cover, erosion will expose the heavy clay subsoil, reducing plant communities to low productive low sage sites. Erosion on shallow soils over bedrock will also have the same effect and may result in the loss of the soil resource completely. Shallow soils over bedrock include Blackspar, Bondform, Cinderhurst, Dollarhide, Gabica, Highams, Keda, Seege and Tenno soils. These soils are found primarily in soil mapping units 131, 411, 434, 439, 442, 457, 459, 520 and 525.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Watershed WS 1.2
Overlay Reference	Step 145.A.3 Step 3

Decision

Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good condition on soils with existing management problems on clay subsoils. These areas are shown in URA-3, Overlay 45.A.3.

Analysis

Brabas, Jonda, Mineral Mountain and Wilpar soils, found in mapping units 438, 451, 487, and 500, have subsoil exposure problems that reduce range productivity and accelerate natural soils erosion. Good natural cover is needed here to protect the natural resource from developing into heavy draw erosion.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good condition on soils subject to deep gulley erosion (see URA-3, Section 2, C-3). These areas are shown on URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4.

Analysis

Those soils listed in URA-3 are particularly prone to gulley formation and subsequent reductions in soil productivity. Good natural cover is necessary to protect the soil and range resource by stabilizing existing gulleys and preventing future gulley formation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.4

Overlay Reference

Step 145.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to gulley formation. These soils are described in URA-3, Section 2, C-3.

Analysis

Good natural cover is necessary to prevent development and expansion of gulleys on these soils, and is particularly important on higher slopes.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Wind Erosion - Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to wind erosion as described in URA-3, Section 2, C-4.

Analysis

These soils have loamy sand and sandy loam soil surfaces which require a maintained natural cover to prevent movement by wind.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

2

Objective

Control water pollution sources on public lands.

Rationale

The Bureau of Land Management is directed by the Clean Water Act (P.L. 95-217) and the Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 56-660) to control water pollution originating on public lands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 145.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control, through notification and coordination with mining claimants involved, the pollution from the Last Chance Mine Group in the Champagne Creek Watershed (Chicken Creek Allotment). (Recommended Method - Construction of mineshaft seepage settling pond and a sidewall along the mine tailings.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Water quality below the Last Chance Mine Group is near toxic levels for livestock in many constituents. There is also possible impact to agricultural practices on private land downstream. Removing mine shaft seepage and separating Champagne Creek flow from the tailing deposits would remove this point source of pollution.

Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) specifically requires plans to be developed to control active and abandoned mine related point sources of pollution.

- Plan made to divert champagne creek away from tailings pile. Divert moran tunnel seepage into sump.
Hazardous materials preliminary assessment completed fall 1985. Report recommends a site investigation. HRS site ranking is 17.90. Twenty five plus is considered dangerous.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Control mine related point sources of pollution in the Champagne Creek watershed (Chicken Creek Allotment), at the Ella Mine Group, St. Louis Group and the Reliance Mine Group. (Recommended Method - Close monitoring of mining operations (43 CFR 3809) for proper placement of mine tailings and handling of mine shaft seepage.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Proper location of mine tailings away from drainage channels and use of settling ponds for mineshaft seepage would greatly improve pollution impacts from these mine groups.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Watershed WS 2.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45 A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control channel erosion and mass wasting on about ¼ mile of Trail Creek (Trail Creek Allotment) upstream of private lands (see URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4). (Recommended Method - Bank dozing and reseeding combined with deferred grazing or electric fence. Channel structures are not recommended because of channel width and low slope.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Sediment is a leading contributor to water quality degradation, affecting agricultural water supply systems. Bank erosion on public lands on Trail Creek is accelerating deposition and bank cutting on private land downstream.

Control of sediment sources of pollution is required under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Comp with grazing system, structures and range improvements planned. Constructed however by Appendix Hill WSA.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Watershed WS 2.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control channel erosion on an unnamed canyon in the Chicken Creek Allotment (stabilize head cuts with Gabion structures) (See URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4).
Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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