

BLM PLANNING SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Magic Management Framework Plan

This plan has been prepared following the principles of multiple use, sustained yield, public participation, and intergovernmental coordination. I find that this plan complies with the standards prescribed in 43 CFR 1601.8(b)(1), and is a valid land use plan.

6/30/80

Date

Alfred C. Brune

Signature

GENERAL
INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN TITLE PAGE

STATE	DISTRICT	
IDAHO	SHOSH NE	
RESOURCE AREA	PLANNING UNIT	NUMBER
WOOD RIVER	MAGIC	05

APPROVED

ORIGINAL MFP RECOMMENDED (Step 2)	DATE 5/75	AREA MANAGER <i>Jim D. Feinto</i>
ORIGINAL MFP RECOMMENDED (Step 3)	DATE 6/75	DISTRICT MANAGER <i>Charles S. Waszok</i>
ORIGINAL MFP CONCURRED	DATE 6/27/75	CHIEF, DIVISION OF RESOURCES <i>Ed Deaton</i>
	DATE 6/30/75	CHIEF, PLANNING COOR. STAFF <i>H.M. Huff</i>
APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER

REVISIONS

REVISION RECOMMENDED (Step 2)	DATE	AREA MANAGER
REVISION RECOMMENDED (Step 3)	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER
REVISION CONCURRED	DATE	CHIEF, DIVISION OF RESOURCES
	DATE	CHIEF, PLANNING COOR. STAFF
APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DATE	DISTRICT MANAGER

EMPLOYEE	NO.	NO.	NO.
REASON			
REC JUL 1 1975			
			TELEPHONE NO.
BUR OF			
AMOUNT			
ACTION			
FILE			
REMARKS			

3

LANDS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*) Intensive Use Areas (outside of expansion areas) (R2)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Make 1400 acres available for disposal after adequate zoning ordinances and comprehensive development plans are adopted by the local county governments.

Rationale

The well-known recreation opportunities contained in this planning unit, plus the proximity to an internationally known recreation area at Sun Valley, will continue to create demand for seasonal residential sites in this area. A total of 200 acres should be made available immediately upon completion of county ordinances and comprehensive plans for such use, with the remainder being reserved for future demand. An adequate sewage disposal plan should be developed prior to disposal of Federal lands to preclude future pollution of water supplies. Disposal of these lands would help to fulfill the long-term objectives of meeting private and local government needs for land as they arise in accordance with BLM Manual 1603.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*) Agriculture (A)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Dispose of these areas to allow for agricultural development.

Rationale

These lands have potential for agricultural development. They are adjacent to private lands which are presently under cultivation. Lands in this planning unit having agricultural potential are extremely limited. Those lands having the potential for cultivation should be put to this more valuable use. The only apparent limiting factor to agricultural activities here would be the short growing season. With an ever increasing demand for agricultural products and correspondingly higher prices for such commodities, the pressures to bring ever increasing amounts of rangeland under cultivation are expected to be even stronger in the future.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Public Purposes (P)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Approve the development and maintenance cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish and Game Department for 380 acres to provide access to Magic Reservoir and facilities for fishing and boating use.

Rationale

No other public or private agencies have expressed any interest in development of any lands in the planning unit for public purposes. Approval of the agreement would insure that a developed facility is available for use of the general public. See MFP Step I for entire planning unit; also see West Magic Overlay for MFP Step I.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

L LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Unauthorized Use Termination (T)

Activity Recommendation(s)

A. Undertake a detailed survey by cadastral survey in the East and West Magic communities.

B. Post signs for the purpose of informing the public about existing access rights and location of National Resource Lands.

C. Patrol the planning unit semi-annually for purposes of detecting and preventing unauthorized use.

Rationale

A. This would serve to identify National Resource Lands and would locate lot corners and reserve rights-of-way to determine the extent of unauthorized use.

B. The existing trespass cases cannot be legalized according to policy guidance in BLM Manual 2238.15b. An educational/informational program will do much to prevent additional such occurrences. Negotiate to clear up essential rights-of-way corridors which are needed for public access.

C. Such a program would serve to educate and inform the public as to the location of National Resource Lands. This would tend to preclude any further incidents of unauthorized use.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 1)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Fence this area to prevent conflicts
of use between grazing and recreation.

Rationale

Livestock grazing and a high use rate by recreationists are incompatible. Stock should be excluded from this area to preclude future conflicts in use. Trampling and vegetation, and interference with campers and their activities, would be eliminated by fencing. This would contribute toward the Bureau's goals of maintaining a quality environment and meeting the people's need for lands and resources as provided in BLM Manual 1602.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*) Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 2 & LP3)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Manage the National Resource Lands to insure that they do not contribute to the pollution of Magic Reservoir and the underground aquifer.

Rationale

These high use areas should have acceptable sanitation facilities while in Federal ownership to prevent pollution of adjacent water supplies. Prior to any transfer out of Federal ownership, steps should be taken to insure the proposed plan of development meets acceptable county and state standards.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 4)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Maintain the stock driveway at Macon
Sheep Foot Bridge.

Rationale

Although damage is being done to the environment, this area should be recognized as a sacrifice area because it is needed for proper livestock management. Use of an alternative crossing site would pose problems since the sheep would most likely be trailed for some distance along Highway 68 and would pose safety problems for motorists.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 5)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Make validity determinations on the mining claims along State Highway 68.

Rationale

Validity determinations will be useful in justifying rehabilitation of those areas requiring it, providing the claims are determined to be invalid. These mining claims presently provide an unfavorable environmental impact. Invalidating the claims will be the first step in meeting Bureau objectives of correcting past abuses as outlined in BLM Manual 1602.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 6)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Monitor the material sites that are still valuable for materials to insure they are rehabilitated after use.

Rationale

If these sites are used again in the future, stringent rehabilitation measures will be required to minimize the environmental damage.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 7)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Construct exclosures for spring sources and channels in the Lava Creek drainage to prevent overgrazing.

Rationale

This action is necessary to prevent deterioration of the environmental quality of the lands around the springs and their water quality. Livestock water could be made available by piping water to a site outside the spring enclosure.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Lands Quality (Polluted) LP 8)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Initiate a program to eliminate the dumping of refuse on the National Resource Lands.

Rationale

Environmental quality would be improved if a vigorous program of posting, patrolling, and education were initiated in these areas to prevent unauthorized dumping.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

LANDS

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*)

Lands Quality (High Quality) (LQ 1)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Manage these areas for open space values.

Rationale

These areas should be maintained as open space because they have environmental limitations in the form of steep slopes or their water pollution potential. Public access to the Magic Reservoir is another factor warranting retention and management for open space. Other areas so identified throughout the planning unit should be managed for open space to prevent adverse **environmental** effects resulting from the wrong type of use.

STEP 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Intensive Use Areas (R2)

1. Make these lots available for disposition when adequate planning and zoning ordinances are in-being and comprehensive county plans of development have been completed. (See East and West Magic Overlays MFP Step II.)

Analysis

1. No favorable public reaction was obtained concerning development of 1400 acres for intensive use purposes. Numerous adverse comments concerning such development were received. The prevailing attitude expressed was no large scale disposals of National Resource Land. (Refer to 43 CFR 2410.1 for additional classification guidance.)
2. Watershed limitations and critical deer migration routes provide significant conflicts to the MFP Step I recommendation.
3. Disposition of these lots would provide some room for expansion of facilities and terminate serious administrative problems for the BLM. Rights-of-way should be preserved to guarantee access.
4. Sufficient privately owned land which is suitable for recreational development exists in close proximity to Magic Reservoir to provide for foreseeable future expansion.

Conflicts:

1. Habitat maint #1 - mammals
2. ES-1, ES-3 watershed
3. Habitat maint #2 - mammals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Public Purposes (P)

Disapprove the proposed cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

- a. Terminate the cooperative agreements in-being on Lots 5,19,62,73, 75,77, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1, T. 2 S., R. 17 E., and Lot 15, Section 31, T. 1 S., R. 18 E. (See East and West Magic Overlays MFP Step II.)

Analysis

Under the present arrangement, the Fish and Game Department does not undertake any site development in most cases. Those lots which have been recognized for public access values should be retained. Those areas where no development has been done or is contemplated should have the cooperative agreements disapproved or terminated.

Conflicts:

1. Lands - R2

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STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Agriculture (A)

Dispose of these lands to allow for agricultural development.

Analysis

No significant conflicts were identified for this recommendation area. The recommendation is carried forward intact from the MFP Step I recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP1)

Fence these areas to prevent conflicts of use between recreation and grazing.

Analysis

These lands on the west side of Magic Reservoir are subject to a high use rate by fishermen. Fencing these relatively small areas would eliminate the major problems presently existing between live-stock and recreational activities.

Conflicts:

Range resource maximization.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (EP 2 & LP3)

Manage the National Resource Lands to insure that they do not contribute to the pollution of Magic Reservoir and the underground aquifer.

Analysis

No significant conflicts were identified for this recommendation area. This recommendation is carried forth intact from the MFP Step I recommendation.

No National Resource Lands should be sold until adequate sanitation regulations are enforced to prevent pollution of the water supplies.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 4)

Maintain the stockdriveway at Macon
Sheep Foot Bridge.

Analysis

Continued use of the site will result in further environmental deterioration. **The site** should be maintained as a sacrifice area to preclude environmental damage to adjacent areas. Protective measures should be implemented to minimize the impact of continued use of this stockdriveway.

Conflicts:

Watershed - ER-2

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 5)

Make validity determinations on the mining claims along State Highway 68.

Support Needs:

*1. State office minerals
Specialist*

2. D. O. Realty Specialist

Analysis

No conflicts were identified for the recommendation areas. The recommendation is carried forward from the MFP Step I recommendation without modification.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 6)

Monitor the material sites that are still valuable for materials to insure they are rehabilitated after use.

Analysis

No conflicts were identified for the recommendation areas. The recommendation is carried forward from the MFP Step I recommendation without modification.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 7)

Where conditions permit, construct enclosures for spring sources and channels in the Lava Creek drainage to prevent overgrazing.

Analysis

Excluding cattle from wet meadow areas may prove an unworkable situation. A detailed examination of individual sites should be made to determine which wet areas could be altered by pipeline and water trough construction to benefit both livestock and the environment.

Conflicts:

Maximization of range resources.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name

MAGTC

Activity

LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Lands Quality (Polluted) (LP 8)

Initiate a program to eliminate the dumping of refuse on the National Resource Lands.

Analysis

No conflicts were identified for the recommendation areas. The recommendation is carried forward from the MFP Step I recommendation without modification.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Unauthorized Use Termination (T)

1. Dispose of BLM administered lands within East and West Magic communities where unauthorized use problems are present.
2. Post signs for the purpose of informing the public about existing access rights and location of National Resource Lands.
3. Patrol the planning unit semi-annually for purposes of detecting and preventing unauthorized use.

Analysis

1. Disposition of BLM lots within the East and West Magic communities would eliminate existing administrative problems. The MFP Step I recommendation for a cadastral survey would identify trespass situations at the time of survey only and would not solve these trespass situations.
2. No significant conflicts were identified for this recommendation area. The recommendation is carried forward intact from the MFP Step I recommendation.
3. No significant conflicts were identified for this recommendation area. The recommendation is carried forward intact from the MFP Step I recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity LANDS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)	Analysis
Lands Quality (High Quality) (LQ 1) Manage these areas for open space values	a. Conflicts with range rehabilitation practices have been identified. Proper planning of rehabilitation projects should include steps to minimize unfavorable aesthetic impacts. b. Conflicts with mineral sites or community pit sites can be mitigated by establishing stringent rehabilitation requirements. c. No important mineral resources except geothermal are known to be located within the planning unit. Any geothermal development should be carefully considered in order to preclude permanent environmental damage.

Conflicts:

Watershed - ER-1, ER-2
Minerals - M1, M4, M5

MINERALS

MFP STEP 1

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	MAGIC
Program Activity	Minerals
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

M1. Make the National Resource Lands in these areas available for future excavation of sand, gravel, and/or borrow while providing for protection of the environment.

M2. Examine this area with the Idaho Division of Highways personnel to determine if it contains any more usable material. If so, continue the material site right-of-way; if not, ask for a relinquishment.

M3. a) Conduct validity determinations on the mining claims in this area.

b) If the claims are valid, solicit the cooperation of the miners in minimizing environmental impacts.

c) If the claims are invalid, withdraw the area from mining location and, in conjunction with the National Resource Lands located north of State Highway 68, provide for a Free Use area and a Community Pit.

Rationale

M1. These represent essentially all of the common variety materials areas in the Magic Planning Unit. Although they are not specifically needed at the present time, they might be usable in future years. BLM Manual 1603.12B3b directs that in the long term we should make common variety minerals available to meet market demand, while minimizing environmental damage.

M2. This site has not been used for many years and appears to have been practically depleted. If it is no longer needed, the land status should be cleared and the land surface restored.

M3. a) BLM Manual 1603.12B3d directs that the Minerals Activity should support land management programs with mineral investigations and invalid mining claim clearances.

b) Pits have been excavated within obvious view of State Highway 68; however, if the claims are found to be valid, there are no provisions under the 1872 Mining Laws for protection of the environment. Therefore, the only alternative would be to appeal to the miners for their cooperation.

c) Although the pumice found in this area is apparently of a common variety, the deposits are very extensive and the material has excellent properties for road base, fill and aggregate surfacing of roads or parking lots. Considering this usability of the material, it should be made available on an orderly basis, with adequate measures taken to protect the environment.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity MINERALS

Activity Recommendation Area (code) MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

M4. Continue to recognize these areas as having some potential for locatable minerals. Allow for mineral exploration and development while soliciting the cooperation of the miners in avoiding conflicts with other resources and minimizing environmental impacts.

M5. Accommodate any future interests expressed in development of geothermal resources in this area, provided that such development is shown to be in the public interest. Any geothermal leases issued should include adequate stipulations to protect the environment, especially adjacent to the water bodies.

Rationale

M4. These are the only areas within the unit which have shown even limited potential for locatable mineral development. It is probable that no major mining activity will occur in these areas, at least in the foreseeable future. However, assuming that some potential might develop, the opportunity for mining any valuable minerals should not be sacrificed at this time.

M5. An Environmental Analysis Record will have to be written prior to issuance of any geothermal lease in this area. Assuming that no overriding environmental considerations are identified, it would be consistent with 1603 Supplemental Guidance to allow geothermal exploration, development, and operation while supervising these activities to insure that all necessary controls are in effect.

STEP 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity MINERALS

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

M5. Accommodate any future interests expressed in development of geothermal resources in this area, provided that such development is shown to be in the public interest. Any geothermal leases issued should include adequate stipulations to protect the environment, especially adjacent to the water bodies. Avoid any undue conflict with recreation areas, erosion-susceptible watersheds, important wildlife areas, and general open space values.

Analysis

M5. This recommendation was basically accepted from MFP Step 1. No direct conflicts with other activities would necessarily occur; however, there were some potential conflicts with the following Step 1 recommendations:

Recreation 1, 2, 7, 10, 15, 18, 19,
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Lands LQ-1

Watershed ES-1, ES-2, ES-3.

Wildlife HM (M) 1, 2; HI (B) 1, 2;

HM (B) 1

Range I-E

FOREST PRODUCTS



MFP STEP 1

MFP STEP 2

MFP STEP 3

RANGE MANAGEMENT

MFP STEP 1

STEP 2

Permits
+ facilities
split

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name **Magic**

Program Activity **Livestock Forage**

Activity Recommendation Area (code) **Entire Area**

Activity Recommendation(s)

I. NATURAL POTENTIAL

- A. Implement intensive grazing management on all allotments in the unit to maximize its natural potential.

Rationale

The following table lists opportunities to increase forage production with intensive grazing management.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Additional Production AUMs</u>
Magic	472 1269

Some AUMs of production are shown and/or not shown because it is felt they are needed to satisfy the present active demand. See tables in URA livestock forage, opportunities for development and MFP overlays.

The objectives (BLM, Manual 1603.12G 3 & 4) of intensive management will be to:

1. Protect resource rehabilitation investments.
2. Provide forage production to aid in stabilizing local and regional economics.
3. Provide additional forage production for dependent livestock operators.

The ultimate vehicle to document and implement intensive grazing systems will be allotment management plans developed with, and signed by the allotment users.

Definitions

1. Continuous Grazing - Livestock grazing during the same season year after year.
2. Intensive Grazing - Manipulation of livestock through a schedule system of pasture use which interrupts continuous grazing.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	Magic
Program Activity	Livestock Forage
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

II. ARTIFICIAL POTENTIAL

A. Consider artificial treatment only after a detailed allotment management plan on grazing system has been developed.

It is imperative that the development of a grazing system precede artificial treatments so that: (1) a precise determination of the areas to be treated by artificial methods can be made where attainment of objectives through grazing management systems is limited; (2) rest can be prescribed in the pasture receiving artificial treatment; and (3) the increased forage production and improved range conditions will be sustained over a longer period of time. (BLM Manual 1603. 12G3a & b, .12G4a,b,c & e.)

B. Reduce undesirable species (mainly big sagebrush) to improve range conditions.

It is estimated that forage production on the treated area can be approximately doubled with sagebrush control. Through the reduction of undesirable species (mainly big sagebrush) the quality and quantity of livestock forage species could be appreciably increased and the range conditions could be improved to good or excellent.

- (1) Sagebrush control methods to be considered are spraying, chaining, beating and other.
- (2) Mechanical methods such as plowing and seeding should be examined as the need is shown to help an allotment management plan work.
- (3) Aerial seeding should be examined in conjunction with the seed trampling treatment of rest-rotation grazing.

The following table lists identified opportunities for sagebrush eradication to increase production.

upland Veg
Mgmt
↓

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	Magic
Program Activity	Livestock Forage
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale	Acres	Add. Prod.
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Treated</u>	<u>AUMs</u>

Magic	11,447	360
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* See explanation on Page 1 (BLM Manual 1602.42C3 and 1603.12G4e.)

It is important to remember that both grazing systems and brush eradication projects are needed for the following reasons:

1. To provide for and improve the quality and quantity of feed to satisfy the present active qualifications while improving existing range conditions. It estimated that without these projects additional reductions in livestock would be required.
2. To provide additional forage to help satisfy the Class I privileges.

- C. Continue weed control program with the counties on the Knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.) problem. Specifically around the Macon Sheep Bridge approach and get a system whereby after the areas are treated they can be seeded and livestock kept off of the area until seedlings become established.

Each time a Knapweed area is chemically treated a program of seeding perennial grasses will follow and livestock removed from the area until seedlings are established.

The BLM as a land owner in the State of Idaho is bound by the noxious weed law to control the spread of, and to eradicate, noxious weeds on Federal lands and is also bound by the Federal Law (Carlson Act) to control and eradicate noxious weeds on Federal lands.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

- A. Control unauthorized livestock grazing on National Resource Lands and where necessary "increase trespass abatement".

Policy requires that all unauthorized livestock be prevented grazing use. Use must be controlled in an orderly manner by licensing procedures. Unauthorized livestock will be trespassed and damages collected. (BLM Manual 1602.42B.)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	Magic
Program Activity	Livestock Forage
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale
<p>B. Allow changes in class of livestock only pursuant to allotment management plans or grazing systems.</p>	<p>Before allowing any change in class of livestock, there should be a determination made of whether or not all of the area is suitable for cattle or sheep use. Expected determining factors should be distance to water, season of desired use, etc. Also what additional management facilities would be needed in the area to accomodate the change, and when could installation of the facilities be expected. This type of evaluation would in most cases best be accomplished in the allotment management plan system. (BLM Manual 4112.22.)</p>
<p>C. Propose land exchanges to block up National Resource Lands for better livestock management and control. Also to aid in the resource management of existing National Resource Lands.</p>	<p>In some of the area around springs, waterholes, and reservoirs is in private, or state ownership. This type of ownership makes it difficult to manage the National Resource Lands. Consolidated blocks of National Resource Lands increase the possibilities for intensive livestock forage management and development. (BLM Manual 1603.12G and 1602.42H, .42I.)</p>
<p>D. Encourage private land owners to fence their private lands and pursue exchange of use agreements on unfenced lands remaining inside grazing allotments.</p>	<p>Grazing management of the National Resource Lands would be enhanced if more of the private lands were fenced out of the allotment boundaries and the remaining private lands were put under exchange of use agreements. There are at present private lands that are considered to be within the allotment boundaries. In some cases new boundaries should be drawn so that more time could be spent on the management of the National Resource Lands, and less time involved on private lands. This would expedite the development of sound allotment management plans. (BLM Manual 1603.12G4 & 43 CFR 4115.2-1(h).)</p>

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Program Activity	Livestock Forage
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale
<p>E. Install cattleguards on all BLM fences crossing heavy use roads.</p>	<p>Some gates are left open by the public users. This allows livestock to drift out of their licensed use areas, cattleguards would help alleviate this problem.</p>
<p>F. There are several very small allotments in the unit in which the BLM must get more information; such as who uses these allotments currently, are the users in trespass, etc.</p>	<p>Grazing use must be controlled in an orderly manner by licensing procedures. In some of these allotments new boundary lines should be drawn and some of the smaller allotments would be absorbed by the larger surrounding allotments and better and more manageable use of the National Resource Lands could be accomplished.</p>

ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
NATURAL POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS
(Allotment Management Plans)

BLM Manual 1602.33, .34, & .42C project developments, which will be needed to implement the allotment management plans (fencing, water developments, etc.,) can have adverse effects, such as:

- (1) Interference with natural big game migration routes.
- (2) Drowning of upland game birds and small mammals in water facilities.
- (3) Scenic distractions.
- (4) Intrusions within historic and archeological sites.

However, these projects can be laid out and designed in a manner which will eliminate or minimize adverse effects.

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Activity Recommendation Area (code)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)	<p>Rationale</p> <p>The expected results of the allotment management plans, besides producing more livestock forage, include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Soil stabilization and decreased runoff.(2) Improved water quality.(3) Increased aesthetic values through improved range condition.(4) Improved wildlife forage. <p><u>ARTIFICIAL POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS</u> (Sagebrush Eradication)</p> <p>Sagebrush eradication (spraying, burning, etc.) can have adverse environmental effects, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Loss of wildlife habitat for mule deer, sagegrouse and other wildlife, when sagebrush is 100% eliminated in critical habitat areas.(2) The abrupt straight-line contrast between the sprayed and unsprayed, and dead sagebrush inside the sprayed area may be aesthetically displeasing to some people. <p>If the spray or other brush treatment project is laid out in an irregular pattern resembling natural openings (and only a partial kill on sagebrush), adverse aesthetic and wildlife habitat effects will be minimized.</p> <p>Sagebrush eradication is environmentally desirable (besides increasing livestock) for the following reasons:</p>
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Activity Recommendation Area (<i>code</i>)	Entire Area

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Immediate erosion control, generally within two years.(2) Subsequent decreases in runoff and improvement in water quality.(3) Increase in quantity of usable water. That is, by increasing infiltration and reducing evaporation-transportation, more water is available to recharge natural springs and other aquifers.

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Magic

Activity

Livestock Forage

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

I. NATURAL POTENTIAL

A. Implement rest rotation grazing management on all allotments in the unit to maximize its natural potential without detriment to wildlife habitat, watershed, or related resource uses.

This recommendation was supported by Watershed recommendations ER-1 & 2, EP-2 & 3, Wildlife Recommendation on Habitat Improvement No. 2, and Recreation Recommendation No. R-23 in Step 5.

The following table lists opportunities to increase forage production with intensive grazing management.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Additional Production AUMs</u>
	472

Some AUMs of production are shown and/or not shown because it is felt they are needed to satisfy the present active demand. See tables in the URA Livestock Forage, Opportunities for Development; and Livestock Forage Opportunities for Development and Management Overlays.

The objectives (BLM Manual 1603.12G3&4) of intensive management will be to:

1. Improve watershed conditions.
2. Coordinate with wildlife needs and requirements for the specific allotments as AMPs are developed.
3. Protect resource rehabilitation investments.
4. Provide quality forage and eventually some additional forage production to aid in stabilizing local and regional economies.
5. The ultimate vehicle to document and implement intensive grazing systems will be allotment management plans developed with and signed by the allotment users.

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Activity Livestock Forage

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

B. Constrain the design and implementation of intensive grazing systems by the over-riding recommendations in Step 2 of the Watershed and Wildlife activities.

C. Lengthen the grazing season on the unit to include fall use to ensure livestock availability needed to implement sound range treatment practices.

D. Develop dependable livestock water as needed to facilitate implementation of recommendation A above.

Analysis

Necessary coordination in the development of AMPs in the Magic Unit are:

1. Watershed Activity- this activity has identified various soil types found within the unit and has, in Step 1, made certain recommendations for the management of these soil types. They are further identified in the Watershed Step 2 narrative and overlays No. ES--1, 2, and 3. These areas will be specifically treated in the coordination and objective sections of the individual allotment management plans as they are developed.

2. Wildlife Activity- The coordination and objective sections of all AMPs developed in the unit will incorporate the Wildlife Activity recommendation made for Habitat Expansion (birds and mammals) No. 1. , Habitat improvement No. 2, and 3, and Habitat Improvement No. 1 in the Step II Wildlife Activity.

Additional coordination, or mitigation of conflicts with the ~~allotment~~^{other} activities is discussed in the livestock forage multiple use recommendations made in the remainder of this section.

In order to fully utilize rest-rotation grazing in achieving full natural forage potential, a longer grazing season is needed on many of the allotments. Proper manipulation of livestock throughout a longer season would help to protect the environment as well as increase forage production. (BLM Manual 1602.42C and 1603.12G a & b.)

Livestock water development is the key to livestock manipulation in this unit. With the concentrated grazing seasons that occur in this unit, it is, or can become imperative that dependable water be developed to have enough water to hold livestock in certain areas during different periods of the grazing

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

E. Fence allotments into 3 or more pastures. Plan and locate fences to mitigate impacts on wildlife, recreation, and open space.

Analysis

season. (BLM Manual 603.12G4g.)

All proposed water developments in the unit will be reviewed for their adequacy as water for livestock, and also for wildlife and recreation water needs for the particular site.

On some of the smaller allotments variation in grazing seasons from one year to the next might be more desirable than fencing. Also some allotments may be combined to make a manageable area. Fencing may not be necessary on some of the sheep allotments but put them under an allotment management plan and a grazing system.

Fences are needed to facilitate recommendation A above (BLM Manual 1603.12G4g). Fences, their design and location, have a definite impact on wildlife, recreation, and open space values as brought out in the public meetings and the analysis of Step 1 recommendations of other activities. These multiple use recommendations for livestock forage attempt to put fencing in the Magic Unit in its most acceptable form to mitigate the impacts on the other activities on National Resource Lands.

Criteria for fences in the Magic Unit are as follows:

1. All fences will be located to blend into the surrounding environment, as much as possible
2. Interior allotment fences will be 3-wire fences with let down panels along big game migration routes if desirable.
3. Exterior fences may be 4-wire only in areas of livestock congregation, against private lands, or against major high speed highways.
4. Gates and/or cattleguards will be placed in all fences at roads and major

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

F. Maintain livestock grazing under intensive management on all National Resource Lands except those small parcels identified in Wildlife and Recreation activity Step 2 recommendation?

trails or at least one gate per half-mile of fence.

There were several Step I recommendations in the lands, recreation, and wildlife recommendations that would have reduced total land and water available for livestock use. The size of those areas was reduced in Step 2 to those recreation sites that have some sort of development on them. (See Recreation Step 2 Overlay.) Also those areas around a few spring, and some portions of the Magic Reservoir shoreline as identified on the Wildlife Step 2 Overlay.

The public comments were in favor of maintaining livestock grazing on most of the National Resource Lands in the Unit. They expressed some concern that if the State Park proposal ever became a reality the livestock grazing might be eliminated.

II. Artificial Potential

A. Artificial treatment will be considered only after a detailed allotment management plan or grazing system has been developed. All artificial treatment will be constrained by over-riding wildlife and watershed multiple recommendations. *(Constraints covered in Analysis)*

It is imperative that the development of a grazing system precede artificial treatment so that: 1) a precise determination of the areas to be planned for treatment by artificial methods can be made where attainment of the multiple use objectives, through the grazing management systems, is limited, 2) rest can be prescribed in the pasture receiving artificial treatment, and 3) the increased forage production and improved range conditions will be sustained over a longer period of time. (BLM Manual 1603.12G3a&b, and 1603.12G4a b,d,&e.)

Through the reduction of undesirable species (mainly big sagebrush) the quality and quantity of livestock forage species could be appreciably increased and the range conditions could be improved to good or excellent.

See also the analysis for this section for 1-B, which applies to the coordination

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Analysis

needed in planning any artificial treatment.

See the Livestock Forage Step 2 Overlay for the Identified Brush Control Areas. The area is separated into three types, as follows:

1. These areas are those that are located outside deer migration routes and outside the primary Sage Grouse nesting areas. The multiple use constraints on this area are to leave about 15-20% ^{Sagebrush} forbs and 55-65% grasses. Also to leave patches for antelope fawning.
2. These areas are inside the deer migration routes and additional requirements to No. 1 above is considered management as such.
3. These areas are inside the identified primary nesting areas for sage grouse and are to be designed such that they will not have any adverse impacts on nesting grouse.

1. Sagebrush eradication methods to be considered are spraying, burning, chaining, beating, and other.

2. Mechanical methods such as plowing and seeding, should be examined as the need is shown to help an allotment management plan work. (See also Watershed Step 2 narrative)

3. Aerial seeding should be examined in conjunction with the seed trampling treatment of rest-rotation grazing.

It is important to remember that both grazing systems and brush control projects are needed for the following reasons: 1) to provide for and to improve the quality and quantity of feed to satisfy the present active qualifications while improving existing range conditions. It is estimated that without these projects additional reductions in livestock

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

would be required. 2) to provide additional forage to help satisfy the Class I privileges.

The Step 2 Livestock Forage Overlay shows the location of the proposed brush eradication areas.

GUIDELINES FOR BRUSH CONTROL PROJECTS & FENCES

1. Project layout and methods of control used will be such that the projects will blend into the natural environment as much as possible. 1

2. No attempt will be made at a 100% brush kill on any given area. Brush is considered to be a desirable part of the vegetative makeup of any given block of land. In most of the areas to be treated about 15-20% of the vegetative cover in brush would be desirable.

3. Brush control projects that are proposed in all those areas shown on the Livestock Forage 2 Overlay will be considered only if it can be shown that their effect on wildlife or watershed activity recommendations can be sufficiently mitigated as to be acceptable to the resource review team and the State Fish and Game representative. (See Wildlife Step 2, Habitat Maintenance No. 1 Habitat Improvement No. 2 and 3, Habitat Maintenance (Mammal) No. 2, & 3.)

4. Those areas designated on the Livestock Forage Overlay are to be closely coordinated with the watershed activity to protect water yield.

5. Forbs ^{competition} ~~competition~~ at the desired level of 20-25% is the Wildlife accepted recommendation for the entire area. This goal puts additional constraints on spraying of sagebrush with chemicals which also reduce forbs. It may be that some reduction could be accepted for the short term, if long term

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

B. Continue weed control program with the counties on the Knapweed (Centaurea Spp.) problem. Specifically around the Macon Sheep Bridge approach and get a system whereby after the areas are treated they can be seeded and livestock kept off of the area until seedlings become Established.

Analysis

benefits in forbs production could be attained. Another possible mitigating measure might be to aerial seed some forbs following a sagebrush spray project.

Each time a Knapweed area is chemically treated a program of seeding perennial grasses will follow and livestock removed from the area until seedlings are established.

The BLM as a land owner in the State of Idaho has an obligation to control the spread of, and to eradicate, noxious weeds on Federal Lands and is also bound by the Federal Law (Carlson Act) to control and eradicate noxious weeds on Federal Lands.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

A. Control unauthorized livestock grazing on National Resource Lands and where necessary "increase trespass abatement".

Policy requires that all unauthorized livestock be prevented ~~grazing use~~. Use must be controlled in an orderly manner by licensing procedures. Unauthorized livestock will be trespassed and damages collected. (BLM Manual 1602.42B.)

B. Allow changes in class of livestock only pursuant to allotment management plans or grazing systems.

Before allowing any change in class of livestock, there should be a determination made of whether or not all of the area is suitable for cattle or sheep use. Expected determining factors should be distance to water, season of desired use, etc. Also what additional management facilities would be needed in the area to accommodate the change, and when could installation of the facilities be expected. This type of evaluation would be in most cases best accomplished in the allotment management plan system. (BLM Manual 4112.22.)

C. Propose land exchanges to block up National Resource Lands for better livestock management and control. Also to aid in the resource management of existing National Resource Lands.

In some of the area around springs, water holes and reservoirs the ownership is either private or State. This type of ownership makes it difficult to manage the National Resource Lands. Consolidated blocks of National Resource Lands increase the possibilities for intensive livestock forage management

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

D. Encourage private land owners to fence their private lands and pursue exchange of use agreements on unfenced lands remaining inside grazing allotments.

Analysis

and development. (BLM Manual 1603.12G and 1602.42H, .42I.)

Grazing management of the National Resource Lands would be enhanced if more of the private lands were fenced on property lines. Some small parcels of NRL are fenced in with large private holdings.

WATERSHED

STEP 1

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	MAGIC
Program Activity	WATERSHED
Activity Recommendation Area (<i>code</i>)	Erosion Susceptible Area ES - 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Eliminate all significant soil and vegetation disturbing activities, e.g., heavy grazing, livestock trailing, road construction, residential development, and sagebrush control projects.

Rationale

-1. This area is the only area in the unit that has mantle stability problems. Wave action along Magic Reservoir has undercut these steep slopes in a few areas and some mass failure has occurred.

Present land uses are minimal and are not causing any significant erosion problems. Any future soil excavation activities could create additional mass failures.

These restrictive measures to maintain the fragile stability of the soil resource as directed in 1603 - Watershed Program.

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Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Erosion Susceptible Area ES - 2

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Eliminate all extensive high impact soil disturbing activities, e.g., organized ORV events, livestock trailing, heavy grazing.

2. Reduce erosion from "Moderate" and "Critical" classes to "low slight" class by improving grazing management and spraying sagebrush, avoiding the steeper, shallow soil south facing slopes.

3. Seed sprayed area with crested, pubescent and intermediate wheatgrass species where understory grasses are absent or too sparse to provide adequate soil protection.

Rationale

1. Erosion conditions are mostly moderate with one area in the critical erosion class. In the past overgrazing and sheep trailing have resulted in active sheet and gully erosion.

Erosion hazards are severe, but this area is capable of supporting most land use activities provided proper erosion control and soil protection measures are carried out.

2. Improved grazing management would reduce erosion to the "slight" class. Sagebrush dominates most of this area. There is a fair understory of perennial grasses.

Ground cover could be increased if sagebrush were eliminated or reduced. Chemical treatment of sagebrush is the best technique because of the erosion susceptibility of these slopes if mechanical measures are employed.

Some of the southern aspects of steep hills contain shallow eroded soils of low productivity. Existing sagebrush cover is providing fair cover for soil protection. Reduction in sagebrush would decrease cover which would accelerate soil erosion.

Densities of desirable understory grass on some areas are too low to expect rapid increases to provide adequate soil protection if sprayed areas are not seeded. Spraying without seeding would increase erosion.

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Program Activity

WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Erosion Susceptible Area ES - 3

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Restrict all extensive high impact soil and vegetation disturbing activities, e.g., heavy grazing, residential development, soil excavation, livestock trailing, and sagebrush control treatments.

Rationale

1. This area is moderately susceptible to erosion because of moderate to steep slopes. Area is presently rated within the "slight" erosion class and should be managed closely to improve erosion condition.

The watershed inventory rated the area with a S.S.F. 28. With improved management it is estimated that the future S.S.F. 20 can be attained.

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Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Erosion Reduction Area - ER - 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Reduce erosion from "moderate" class to "slight" class by improving grazing management and spraying sagebrush.

2. Seed sprayed areas with crested, pubescent, and intermediate wheatgrass species where understory grasses are absent or too sparse to provide adequate soil protection.

Rationale

1. Erosion is moderate and can be reduced to the "slight" erosion class by management alone. It is estimated that with chemical control of sagebrush and improved management the soil surface factor can be reduced from S.S.F. 41 to S.S.F. 25. In light of erosion hazards mechanical control of sagebrush would not be the best alternative.

Some reseeding of perennial grasses would be necessary in portions of this area because of depleted range conditions.

Recommendation follows basic guidance 1602 and 1603 manuals that outline direction to maintain and improve soil productivity.

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Planning Unit Name

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Program Activity

WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Erosion Reduction Area ER - 2

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Reduce erosion from the "moderate" class to the stable class by improving livestock grazing management, controlling sagebrush, and seeding perennial grasses.

2. Seed sagebrush control projects with crested, intermediate, and pubescent wheatgrass species where understory grasses are absent or too sparse to provide adequate soil protection.

3. Do not employ any brush control measures on low sagebrush types.

1. Present moderate erosion condition can be attributed to overgrazing. Improved management can reduce erosion to the slight condition class. Soils can be completely stabilized on this area with sagebrush control (mechanical or chemical methods) and seeding of perennial grasses. There is a significant opportunity in this area to reduce erosion from a S.S.F. 52 to S.S.F. 15.

2. Seeding mixture of crested wheatgrass, pubescent, and intermediate wheatgrass has been successful on similar sites in this unit. Intermediate and pubescent wheatgrasses are weakly rhizomatous plants with good watershed protection growth characteristics.

3. This area contains some low sagebrush types. These types usually grow on shallow, stony, gravelly, or clay soils of low productivity. A reduction in low sagebrush cover would result in a decrease of overall ground cover followed by increased erosion.

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Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Erosion Protection Area EP - 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Continue intensive grazing management to allow for reduction of erosion from slight to stable condition.

1. Present livestock management of the Magic R.C.A. is maintaining the slight erosion condition with a S.S.F. 28

Soil erosion in this area can be stabilized with intensive grazing management. The present grazing system should be evaluated to see if it is the best system in meeting watershed objectives. Some alternatives may achieve the stabilization goal more quickly than the present system even though current trends appear to be towards soil stabilization.

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Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Erosion Protection Areas EP - 2

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Reverse the upward trend in erosion condition and stabilize soils by improving grazing management* and controlling sagebrush employing chemical or mechanical methods.

1. This area is presently in a "high-slight" erosion class and erosion trends are upward. Primary reason for the upward trend is poor livestock grazing and trailing management practices.

Improved grazing management could reverse declining trends and allow for improved erosion conditions.

Because of the dense stands of sagebrush some control is needed to achieve soil stabilization objectives.

Low sagebrush areas generally have poor site productivity and should not be disturbed. Big sagebrush areas should be treated to protect the better soils in these areas.

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Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Erosion Protection Area EP - 3

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Reverse the upward trend in erosion condition by improving livestock grazing management.

1. Present erosion conditions are in the "high slight" class and trends are upward. This area is dominated by low sagebrush and the productivity of these sites are fairly low. Ground cover could not be improved with sagebrush eradication treatments.

The best alternative for decreasing erosion would be through improved grazing managements.

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STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

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Program Activity WATERSHED

Activity Recommendation Area (code) UNIT WIDE

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Promptly mitigate the adverse effects of wildfire and other soil disturbing impacts with proper erosion control measures and seeding.

1. Each impact should be evaluated as to the rehabilitation measures needed to prevent soil erosion.

Seeding should include a mixture of crested, pubescent, and intermediate wheatgrasses applied at about 8 lbs. per acre.

2. Provide for future consumptive water needs for the watershed activity and other resource management programs within unit.

2. Present and future consumptive water requirements for the watershed activity have been estimated at 1 acre foot. Total consumptive water requirements for all activities have been estimated at 28 acre feet by the year 2020. If and when basin-wide adjudication occurs, the Bureau should take the necessary steps to file on 28 acre feet to insure adequate water to carry out a multiple use program.

3. Upgrade Bureau roads to appropriate standards to mitigate flood damage.

3. Upgrading roads to provide adequate drainage and drainage crossing would mitigate flood damage potential.

4. Improve ground cover to protect and improve water quality.

4. Overall improvement of vegetative cover will protect and improve water qualities from unit watersheds.

STEP 2

Soils +
reparation

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Step 2 - Multiple Use Recommendations and Supporting Analysis

Planning Unit Name	MAGIC
ACTIVITY	WATERSHED

Arrangement of Contents

<u>Recommendation Category</u>	<u>Recommendation Areas Included</u>	<u>Conflicts Involved</u>
Grazing Management	ER-1(A), ER-1(B), ER-2(A) ER-2(B), ES-2(A), ES-2(B) EP-1(A), EP-1(B), EP-2(A) EP-2(B), EP-3	None
Sagebrush Control- Strutting Grounds	ES-2(A), ER-1(A), ER-2(A) EP-2(A)	Watershed/Wildlife
Sagebrush Control- Outside Strutting Grounds	ES-2(B), ER-1(B), ER-2(B) EP-2(B)	Watershed/Wildlife
Sagebrush Control- Low Sage Types	ER-2(A), ER-2(B), EP-2(A) EP-2(B)	None
Seeding After Brush Control	ES-2(A), ES-2(B), ER-1(A) ER-1(B), ER-2(A), ER-2(B)	Watershed/Wildlife
Limiting Surface Disturbance	ES-1, ES-2(A), ES-2(B) ES-3(A), ES-3(B)	Watershed/Range Mgmt. Watershed/Recreation Watershed/Minerals
Entire Planning Unit	All Areas	None

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Activity WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)
GRAZING MANAGEMENT

- Area ER-1(A)
- Area ER-1(B)
- Area ER-2(A)
- Area ER-2(B)

Attempt to reduce erosion from the Moderate Class to the Slight Class by implementing grazing management systems which meet the physiologic needs of herbaceous species.

(See also Range Management)

- Area ES-2(A)
- Area ES-2(B)

Attempt to reduce erosion from the Moderate and Critical Classes to the lower part of the Slight Class by implementing grazing management systems which meet the physiologic needs of herbaceous species.

(See also Range Management)

Analysis

Healthy robust herbaceous vegetation will improve moisture infiltration, trap sediment, improve soil structure and add litter to the soil surface.

This recommendation is brought forward from MFP Step 1, Watershed with wording changes.

This recommendation is consistent with the Range Management MFP Step 1 recommendation to implement rest-rotation grazing systems wherever possible.

While erosion can be reduced from the Moderate Class to the Slight Class by livestock management alone, there is opportunity to reduce the SSF from 41 to 25 in Areas ER-1(A) and ER-1(B) and from 52 to 15 in Areas ER-2(A) and ER-2(B) by controlling Big Sagebrush and seeding.

(See also multiple area recommendations for Sagebrush Control and Seeding After Brush Control in this MFP Step 2 Watershed portion.)

The analysis is similar to that above.

No specific SSF numbers were presented in MFP Step 1.

(See also Sagebrush Control and Seeding After Brush Control in this MFP Step 2 Watershed portion.)

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Activity

WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

GRAZING MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Area EP-1(A)

Implement a rest rotation grazing system with one of the objectives being reduction of erosion from the Slight Class to the Stable Class.

Present livestock management of the Magic R.C.A. is maintaining the slight erosion condition with a SSF 28.

Soil erosion in this area can be stabilized with more intensive grazing management. The present grazing system is probably not the best system to meet watershed objectives. Other alternatives may achieve the stabilization goal more quickly than the present system even though current trends appear to be toward soil stabilization.

This recommendation did not come forward from Step 1 MFP without alteration. "Intensive grazing management" is here defined as rest-rotation. This is consistent with Range Management MFP Step 1 Recommendation 1-A and Wildlife MFP Step 1 Recommendation Habitat Improvement (Mammals) No. 2.

Area EP-1(B)

Assure a form of grazing management on National Resource Lands which will meet the needs of herbaceous vegetation. This will allow for reduction of erosion from the Slight Class to the Stable Class.

Soil erosion in this area can be stabilized with intensive grazing management.

This recommendation did not come forward from Step 1 MFP without alteration. The Step 1 recommendation was aimed principally at the Magic Resource Conservation Area. There are several livestock operations with part of their grazing privileges within this area. Their use of the land needs to be closely monitored.

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

GRAZING MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Area EP-2(A)
Area EP-2(B)

Reverse the present trend in erosion condition and stabilize the soil by implementing grazing management systems which meet the physiologic needs of herbaceous species.
(See also Range Management)

This area is presently in a "high-slight" erosion class and erosion is continuing. The primary reason for the worsening erosion is poor livestock grazing and trailing management practices.

Improved grazing management could reverse declining trends and allow for improved erosion conditions.

Area EP-3

Reverse the present trend in erosion condition by implementing grazing management systems which meet the physiologic needs of herbaceous species.
(See also Range Management)

Present erosion conditions are in the high Slight class. Erosion is continuing. This area is dominated by Low sagebrush and the productivity of these sites are fairly low. Ground cover could not be improved with sagebrush eradication treatments.

The best alternative for decreasing erosion would be through improved grazing management.

This recommendation is carried forward from MFP Step I with only minor changes in wording.

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WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

SAGEBRUSH CONTROL - STRUTTING GROUNDS

Area ES-2(A)
Area ER-1(A)
Area ER-2(A)
Area EP-2(A)

Control Big sagebrush only with chemicals or fire only after an interdisciplinary team determines that such control will not impair adequate nesting success of sage grouse. Avoid steep south facing slopes having shallow soils if they occur in the treatment area. Orient treatment in strips or elongate patches with the long axis running generally north/south.

Analysis

There is a direct conflict with Wildlife MFP Step 1 Recommendation, Habitat Maintenance (Birds) Recommendation No. 1 which calls for maintaining existing sagebrush within a two-mile radius of known sage grouse strutting grounds. However, the District Wildlife Biologist feels that some control work could be done in small select areas.

Ground cover could be increased in the selected areas if Big sagebrush were reduced.

Chemical control or burning methods should be used in areas ES-2(A) and ER-1(A) because of the erosion hazard of mechanical methods. Burning is especially attractive because it is less destructive of forbs needed for wildlife. Chemical, mechanical, or burning control can be used in Areas ER-2(A) and EP-2(A)

See Sagebrush Control Outside Strutting Grounds for the analysis of leave strips and their directional orientation.

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Activity

WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

SAGEBRUSH CONTROL - OUTSIDE STRUTTING
GROUNDS

Area ES-2(B)
Area ER-1(B)
Area ER-2(B)
Area EP-2(B)

Control Big sagebrush using chemicals or fire. Strive for about 50 percent reduction in the amount of Big sagebrush. Orient treatment areas in strips or elongate patches with the long axis oriented generally north/south.

The analysis is similar to the brush control recommendation for sage grouse strutting grounds.

However, these areas are not as critical as sage grouse habitat.

The reason for the strips of brush being left is to meet the needs of migrating mule deer and to provide adequate antelope fawning and fawn cover. These needs are identified in Wildlife MFP Step 1, Habitat Maintenance (Mammals) No. 2 and No. 3.

Brush left will help trap snow and reduce wind-sweeping. This will help improve effective precipitation.

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Activity

WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

SAGEBRUSH CONTROL - LOW SAGE TYPE

Area ER-2(A)
Area ER-2(B)
Area EP-2(A)
Area EP-2(B)

Do not employ any brush control measures on Low sagebrush types.

These areas contain some low sagebrush types. These types usually grow on shallow stony, gravelly, or clay soils of low productivity. A reduction in low sagebrush cover would result in a decrease of overall ground cover followed by increased erosion.

Low sagebrush areas generally have poor site productivity and should not be disturbed. Big sagebrush areas could be treated to protect the better soils in these areas.

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WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

SEEDING AFTER BRUSH CONTROL

- Area ES-2(A)
- Area ES-2(B)
- Area ER-1(A)
- Area ER-1(B)
- Area ER-2(A)
- Area ER-2(B)

When Big sagebrush is controlled in selected areas and sufficient residual perennial grasses and forbs do not occur, seed the area to provide ground cover and forage.

Controlling Big sagebrush without seeding may lead to increased erosion if understory vegetation is inadequate to respond rapidly to release and fully occupy the site. The species of perennial grasses to seed include but is not limited to:

- Crested wheatgrass
- Pubescent wheatgrass
- Intermediate wheatgrass

Seeding a mixture of the above-mentioned grasses has been successful on similar sites in this unit. Intermediate and pubescent wheatgrasses are weakly rhizomatous plants with good watershed protection growth characteristics.

Summer-succulent forbs such as Nomad Alfalfa or other adapted species should be included in the seed mix to achieve the 10-15 percent composition recommended by the Wild-life activity.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Activity

WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

LIMITING SURFACE DISTURBANCE

Area ES-1

Eliminate all significant soil and vegetation disturbing activities.

Examples of disturbing activities are heavy grazing, livestock trailing, road construction, residential development, and sagebrush control projects.

This area is the only area in the unit that has mantle stability problems. Wave action along Magic Reservoir has undercut these steep slopes in a few areas and some mass failure has occurred.

Present land uses are minimal and are not causing any significant erosion problems. Any future soil excavation activities could create additional mass failures.

These restrictive measures^{are} to maintain the fragile stability of the soil resource as directed in 1603 - Watershed Program.

Note:

This recommendation is carried forward from MFP Step 1 for the two small areas on the east side of the reservoir. There were no conflicts identified.

However, the small area shown on MFP Step 1 Watershed overlay which lies west of the reservoir is entirely on deeded land. Therefore, that small area was dropped and does not appear on Overlay Magic MFP, Step II, Multiple Use Recommendations for the Watershed Activity.

Area ES-2(A)

Area ES-2(B)

Reduce extensive high-impact soil disturbing activities as much as possible in this area.

Erosion hazards are severe, but this area is capable of supporting most land-use activities provided proper erosion control and soil protection measures are carried out.

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WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)
LIMITING SURFACE DISTURBANCE (Cont.)

Analysis

If the need for space to hold an organized off-road-vehicle (ORV) event should arise, confine the event to an area other than Area ES-2(A) and Area ES-2(B)

Present erosion conditions are mostly moderate with one area in the Critical class. In the past, overgrazing and sheep trailing have resulted in active sheet and gully erosion.

Work as closely as possible with persons seeking to explore for and/or extract locatable minerals to minimize soil disturbance.
(See also Minerals)

The Watershed MFP Step 1 recommendation was to eliminate several land uses including organized ORV events. This multiple-use recommendation is simply an extension of that idea.

Allow for geothermal leasing within the area. If a plan for exploration and/or development is submitted, include stipulations which will minimize soil disturbance and will assure rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
(See also Minerals)

There is a direct conflict with Minerals, Step 1 Recommendation M-4 which calls for mineral exploration and development. The only alternative to working closely with miners is to segregate the area from mineral entry. This is probably not possible on the basis of watershed protection.²

Area ES-3(A)
Area ES-3(B)

Limit extensive high-impact soil and vegetation disturbing activities within these areas as much as feasible.

There is a direct conflict with Minerals, Step 1 Recommendation M-5 which calls for accommodating geothermal leasing and/or development.

These areas are moderately susceptible to erosion because of moderate to steep slopes. The areas are presently rated within the Slight erosion class and should be managed closely to improve erosion condition.

The watershed inventory rated the areas with a SSF 28. With improved management a future SSF 20 can be attained.

Examples of disturbing activities from the original Watershed, MFP Step 1 recommendation are heavy grazing, residential development, soil excavation, livestock trailing,

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Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

LIMITING SURFACE DISTURBANCE (Cont.)

and sagebrush control treatments.

The recommendation is carried forward from Step 1 with only minor changes in wording.

Area ES-3(B)

Allow for the development of camping and sanitary facilities, and the construction of a boat ramp and an access road (road shown on Overlay Magic MFP Step II, Multiple Use Recommendations for the Watershed Activity). Make sure that adequate design and construction standards are included to protect the soil in this erosion susceptible area.

There was a direct conflict with Recreation, MFP Step 1, No. 7 and No. 8. However, if the facilities are designed with the erosiveness of the soil in mind and if construction is carried out properly, the recreational resources can be utilized without undue abuse to watershed values.

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Activity WATERSHED

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

ENTIRE PLANNING UNIT

Promptly mitigate the adverse effects of wildfire and other soil disturbing impacts with proper erosion control measures and seeding.

Provide for future consumptive water needs for the watershed activity and other resource management programs within unit.

Upgrade BLM roads in the unit to accepted road standards to reduce erosion and washouts.

Improve ground cover to protect and improve water quality.

If implemented grazing management systems do not measurably reduce erosion (in terms of SSF numbers) and if the physiologic needs of herbaceous species are not being met (by range trend studies), reduce livestock numbers. Numbers should be reduced enough to control erosion in the heavy-use pasture during the year of use.

Each impact should be evaluated as to the rehabilitation measures needed to prevent soil erosion.

Seeding should include a mixture of crested, pubescent, and intermediate wheatgrasses applied at about 8 lbs. per acre.

Present and future consumptive water requirements for the Watershed activity have been estimated at one acre foot. Total consumptive water requirements for all activities have been estimated at 28 acre feet by the year 2020. If, and when, basin-wide adjudication occurs, the Bureau should take the necessary steps to file on 28 acre feet to insure adequate water to carry out a multiple-use program.

Upgrading roads to provide adequate drainage and drainage crossing would reduce damage and control erosion.

This recommendation was slightly reworded from that found in MFP Step 1.

Overall improvement of vegetative cover will protect and improve water qualities from unit watersheds.

It may not be possible to restore watershed conditions if too many livestock are on the land. Physical damage from trampling and soil compaction from too early turnout may offset the benefits of rest and rotation grazing. The number of stock should be watched as closely as the rest of the grazing system.

WILDLIFE

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*) Habitat Expansion (Mammals)

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Establish and maintain a vegetative composition such that summer succulent forbs comprise between 15 to 25 percent of the vegetation on approximately 14,000 acres.

Rationale

1. Food habit studies show that forbs comprise more than 60% of the antelope's summer diet. Succulent summer forbs are lacking throughout most of the planning unit. Consequently the introduction or establishment of forbs could substantially expand antelope summer range.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

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Program Activity WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Habitat Expansion

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale
1. Establish a 10- 15% density of summer succulent forbs over 14,085 acres. (Refer to Management Framework Plan Wildlife Step 1 Overlay.)	1. Sage grouse are presently concentrated around the spring and wet-meadow areas in late summer due to the lack of succulent forbs throughout the remainder of the planning unit. If a desirable density of forbs were established, sage grouse summer habitat would be expanded. In addition to the increased forage, the birds would be more dispersed, thus decreasing their vulnerability to hunters, predators, and disease.
2. In cooperation with Idaho Fish and Game Department, initiate the reintroduction of chukars in the Dinosaur Ridge and Clay Bank Hills areas.	2. Hunttable populations of chukars have been noted in past years, but present numbers are extremely low. The population appears to be at a point where it can no longer produce sufficient young to maintain present numbers. Reintroductions should be made to augment present bird numbers and provide the population with sufficient means to produce hunttable populations.
3. Initiate construction of goose nesting sites on Magic Reservoir in conjunction with the Idaho Fish and Game Department.	3. Food, water, and resting areas are in good supply, but due to the lack of nesting islands, promontories and isolated areas, good nesting sites are unavailable. The construction of nesting platforms and small islands would provide the necessary sites, thus increasing the number of geese produced on Magic Reservoir.

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STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

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Program Activity WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (code) Habitat Improvement (Mammals)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Increase the density of alfalfa such that it comprises 20- 25% of the vegetative composition on 1460 acres in the Magic Allotment.

1. Food habitat studies indicate that forbs comprise more than 60% of an antelope's summer diet. Alfalfa is a preferred forb which retains its summer succulence and is highly nutritious. Alfalfa presently is sparsely scattered throughout the flats in the Magic Allotment, and any increase in its density would significantly increase the antelope summer range.

2. Implement rest-rotation grazing systems in order to establish a diverse vegetative composition (15- 20% shrubs, 20- 25% forbs, and 55- 65% grasses) throughout the entire planning unit.

2. A good variety of vegetative species would provide succulent, highly nutritious forage for many small mammals such as rabbits, ground squirrels, rock chucks, etc., and also provide them with excellent cover. Improved habitat conditions for small herbivorous mammals will both directly and indirectly improve carnivorous animal habitat.

3. To insure that wildlife habitat needs are met, any and all land treatment projects should be coordinated with the wildlife program. Considerations to keep in mind for such projects are: forage requirements, availability, quality, succulence, and cover and water availability.

3. This is in accordance with 1603.12D3a, 12D4b, and 12D4c, Idaho Manual Supplement 6711.

4. Implement and coordinate to the fullest extent possible the Master Memorandum of Understanding between Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Bureau of Land Management.

4. Until the Bureau and Fish and Game Department can collect all the information necessary to intensively manage these animals and their habitat, an interim management program should be developed which will identify on a case-by-case basis the impacts of programs and projects which are to be implemented within the next several years.

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Program Activity

WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*)

Habitat Improvement (Birds)

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. Exclude livestock and other non-compatible uses from spring and wet-meadow areas throughout the planning unit.

2. Exclude livestock and other non-compatible uses from Magic Reservoir, except at times when it is deemed such uses would prove beneficial for wildlife.

3. Establish vegetation such as tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, alfalfa, etc.; in conjunction with existing brush along Magic Reservoir.

Rationale

1. Livestock presently congregate along the water source areas reducing the existing vegetation that is necessary to provide adequate forage for sage grouse broods.

2. Livestock presently congregate along Magic Reservoir reducing the existing vegetation that is necessary to provide adequate escape and nesting cover for shorebirds and waterfowl.

3. The introduction of such species will increase both quantity and quality of wildlife cover; thus providing additional nesting areas and increased survival of broods. In addition to improved waterfowl habitat, these seedings would also have a similarly beneficial impact on shorebirds.

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Program Activity

WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (*code*)

Habitat Maintenance (Mammals)

Activity Recommendation(s)

1. There should be no land treatment projects or land disposal actions proposed for the area defined as deer winter range.
2. Maintain and manage the deer migration routes leading in and out of the planning unit. Insure that these routes remain open for future populations.
3. Maintain sagebrush patches randomly throughout the planning unit in sufficient quantity to afford adequate antelope fawning and fawn cover.

Rationale

1. Due to topography and associated vegetative cover, suitable big game winter range is presently very restricted. Any additional degradation such as discussed would adversely impact the potential winter big game populations in the unit.
2. During the last ten years the trend counts indicate that between 500 and 1500 deer migrate through the planning unit to winter in adjacent planning units. If we are to maintain or enhance deer numbers these routes must remain open and available to the deer.
3. Studies indicate that antelope fawning sites normally occur within sagebrush patches. In addition antelope fawns will normally remain in these patches up until two weeks old. Consequently, if the previously discussed habitat expansion opportunities are realized sagebrush patches will be required in order to provide adequate fawn cover and fawning areas.

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Program Activity

WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Habitat Maintenance (Birds)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

1. Maintain existing sagebrush within a two-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds.

1. Sage grouse are almost ^{solely} slowly dependent upon sagebrush for nesting cover. Recent Idaho research shows that 90% of the nesting birds nest within 2 miles of the breeding ground. Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range states "the breeding complex (strutting grounds, nesting areas, etc.,) will be considered as all lands within a two-mile radius of an occupied strutting ground. Vegetative control within the breeding complex should not be undertaken within two miles of strutting grounds or on nesting or other special use areas.

2. Maintain existing goose nesting sites on Magic Reservoir.

2. The number of adequate goose nesting sites on Magic Reservoir is limited. In order to maintain present goose production such sites should be protected.

3. Maintain the sea gull nesting area on and adjacent to Gull Island.

3. Sea gull nesting is restricted to a very small area on Magic Reservoir. In order to maintain the sea gull populations in and adjacent to the reservoir, this area should be maintained in its present state.

4. Monitor the effects of public disturbance on nesting waterfowl and shorebirds. If such disturbance is identified as influencing the nesting behavior of these birds, steps should be undertaken to eliminate or reduce the disturbance.

4. With the ever increasing public use of Magic Reservoir there is an increased possibility that public use could adversely affect waterfowl and shorebird nesting success. The greatest potential impact involves nesting geese. Geese will normally nest in the open and depend upon their size and senses to protect their nests while most other birds try concealing their nest in protective vegetation. During most years it is felt that the breeding and incubation period is over prior to the opening of the fishing season. However, during extremely late springs it is possible that geese and other waterfowl would still be nesting during the opening of the fishing season. If it is determined that nesting continues into the fishing season more than just occasionally, it should then be determined what impacts the fishing public has on nesting birds.

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Program Activity

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Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Habitat Maintenance (Birds)

Activity Recommendation(s)

5. Inventory the planning unit to determine if there is winter sage grouse use. If winter use is identified, adequate sagebrush should be maintained within these use areas.

Rationale

5. Recent research indicates that sage grouse males normally winter within close proximity to their strutting grounds. Since there have been eight grounds identified in or within close proximity to the unit it would appear that sage grouse either winter in the unit or adjacent to it. The winter diet of sage grouse is comprised almost entirely of sagebrush.

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Program Activity

WILDLIFE

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

Habitat Maintenance (Fish)

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

Investigate the opportunity to:

1. Maintain a 2- 3 second foot of water flow in the Richfield Canal during the nonirrigating months.

1. A continuous flow of water throughout the winter in the Richfield Canal would enable the canal to support a year around fishery. Presently, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, during short water years, has to shock and salvage the fish in the canal. They in turn have to replant the canal in the spring. If a continuous flow were maintained the canal could become a self-sustaining fishery.

2. Maintain a minimum of 60,000 acre feet of water in Magic Reservoir throughout the year.

2. Fingerling trout loss rates are extremely high when the water level in Magic drops below 60,000 acre feet. Planted fingerlings normally appear in the fishery at age class II and III fish. Consequently, when these fingerlings are lost the fishing potential over the next one to two years in Magic is substantially reduced.

3. Establish and maintain a water flow through both channels in the Big Wood River located below the Richfield Canal Diversion.

3. Indications are (economic supplement) that fishing license sales will double by 1980. Additional habitat will be required to produce more fish for the increased number of fishermen. Presently the water is diverted into only one river channel. If the diversion were removed, water would flow through both channels thus creating an additional quarter mile of good fish habitat.

MFP STEP 1

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MAGIC

Activity Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

HABITAT EXPANSION (BIRD & MAMMALS)

1. Establish and maintain a vegetative composition such that summer succulent forbs comprise between 10 to 15 percent of the vegetation on approximately 14,000 acres. Refer to the Wildlife MFP Step 2 overlay for exact area.

1. Since the MFP Step one number one Habitat Expansion recommendation for both birds and mammals are virtually the same they have been combined into a single recommendation and accepted from MFP Step 1.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT (MAMMALS)

1. Investigate the opportunities to increase the density of alfalfa such that it comprises 20 - 25% of the vegetative composition on 1460 acres in the Magic Allotment.

1. The wording of this recommendation has been changed from "Increase the density..." to "Investigate the opportunities to increase...". The question has arisen concerning whether or not the density of alfalfa can actually be increased under present practices. Consequently, prior to the initiation of a major undertaking, studies on a small scale should be started to determine how much if any the density of alfalfa can be increased within the Magic Allotment.

2. Implement rest-rotation grazing systems in order to establish a diverse vegetative composition (15 - 20% shrubs, 20 - 25% forbs, and 55 - 65% grasses) throughout the entire planning unit.

2. Accepted from MFP Step 1

3. To insure that wildlife habitat needs are met, any and all land treatment projects should be coordinated with the wildlife program. Considerations to keep in mind for such projects are: forage requirements, availability, quality, succulence, and cover and water availability.

3. Accepted from MFP Step 1

4. Implement and coordinate to the fullest extent possible the Master Memorandum of Understanding between Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Bureau of Land Management.

4. Accepted from MFP Step 1

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Activity Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

HABITAT MAINTENANCE (MAMMALS)

Analysis

1. There should be no land treatment projects or land disposal actions proposed for the area defined as deer winter range.
2. Maintain and manage the deer migration routes leading in and out of the planning unit. Insure that these routes remain open for future populations.
3. Maintain sagebrush patches randomly throughout the planning unit in sufficient quantity to afford adequate antelope fawning and fawn cover.

1. Accepted from MFP Step 1
2. Several Watershed recommendations (EP-1, EP-2, EP-3, ER-1, ER-3, ES-2) propose the removal of sagebrush within the area identified as important deer migration routes. It is recognized that removal of all the sagebrush cover could cause serious impacts on deer migrational patterns. Consequently the Watershed recommendations have been modified to strive for a 50 percent reduction in sagebrush and the leave areas will be oriented generally with the long axis parallel to the migration routes.
3. Accepted from MFP Step 3

HABITAT EXPANSION (BIRDS)

1. In cooperation with Idaho Fish and Game Department, initiate the reintroduction of chukars in the Dinosaur Ridge and Clay Bank Hills areas
2. Initiate construction of goose nesting sites on Magic Reservoir in conjunction with the Idaho Fish & Game Dept.

1. Accepted from MFP Step 1
2. Accepted from MFP Step 1

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT (BIRDS)

1. Exclude livestock and other non-compatable uses from the spring and wet meadow areas identified on the MFP Step Two (2) Wildlife overlay
3. Exclude livestock and other non-compatible uses from those portions of Magic Reservoir identified on the MFP Step 2 Wildlife overlay.

1. This recommendation has been accepted from MFP Step 1 with the understanding that adequate livestock water will be provided.
2. This recommendation has been reworded slightly from the original MFP Step 1 recommendations due to a conflict with Livestock recommendation T E. Instead of

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Activity Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

3. Establish vegetation such as tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, alfalfa etc., in conjunction with existing brush along Magic Reservoir.

3. Accepted from MFP Step 1

excluding livestock on the entire reservoir, specific, critical areas are identified. Included is an understanding that adequate livestock water will be provided.

HABITAT MAINTENANCE (BIRDS)

1. All sagebrush control projects that lie within a two mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds will be designed such that they will not have any adverse impacts on nesting grouse.

1. This recommendation has been modified due to the conflicts with Watershed recommendations ES-2 #2,3, ER-1, ER-2 & EP-2 and livestock forage recommendations II-B.

Instead of maintaining all sagebrush within a two mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds, it will be possible to remove some brush so long as it does not adversely affect present or future populations of grouse.

2. Maintain existing goose nesting sites on Magic Reservoir.

2. Accepted from Step 1 MFP

3. Maintain the sea gull nesting area on and adjacent to Gull Island.

3. Accepted from Step 1 MFP

4. Monitor the effects of public disturbance on nesting waterfowl and shorebirds. If such disturbance is identified as influencing the nesting behavior of these birds, steps should be undertaken to eliminate or reduce the disturbance.

4. Accepted from Step 1 MFP

5. Inventory the planning unit to determine if there is winter sage grouse use. If winter use is identified, adequate sagebrush should be maintained within these use areas.

5. Accepted from Step 1 MFP

HABITAT MAINTENANCE (FISH)

Investigate the opportunity to:

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STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Activity

Wildlife

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

1. Maintain a 2 - 3 second foot of water flow in the Richfield Canal during the nonirrigating months.
2. Maintain a minimum of 60,000 acre feet of water in Magic Reservoir throughout the year.
3. Establish and maintain a water flow through both channels in the Big Wood River located below the Richfield Canal Diversion.

Analysis

1. Accepted from Step 1 MFP
2. Accepted from Step 1 MFP
3. Accepted from Step 1 MFP

STEP 2

RECREATION

MFP STEP 1

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name MAGIC

Program Activity RECREATION

Activity Recommendation Area (code) MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

ENTIRE PLANNING UNIT:

1. Establish attractive vegetative cover on all the planning unit. In general, strive to achieve and maintain a vigorous variety of vegetation that will have a natural appearance.
2. Consider the resultant colors, textures, lines, and patterns when planning and implementing all land treatment or construction projects.
3. Continue to promote the Johnny Horizon program and encourage local clean-up campaigns.
4. Provide for a complete inventory of antiquities within the unit. Survey for antiquities all lands scheduled for project development, as directed in ISO 73-152.
5. Classify all the National Resource Lands within the unit as "open" for all off-road vehicle use.
6. Continue to monitor ORV use to identify conflicts with other uses, and close or restrict ORV use in the future if determined to be desirable. Work with ORV clubs to prevent ORV related problems from developing.

Rationale

- 1 & 2. Scenery would be enhanced, which in turn would make all recreation activities more enjoyable. Magic Reservoir is one of the most popular fishing areas in the state. An estimated 200,000 visitor days of annual recreational use is attributable to National Resource Lands within the Magic Planning Unit. Sightseeing by the recreationists would be made more enjoyable. Environmental values, especially landscape character, would be improved or protected as directed in BLM Manual 1603 Supplemental Guidance.
3. Litter detracts from the aesthetic and environmental values in the unit. Clean-up programs would enhance all recreational activities.
4. The BLM has been given responsibility for preservation, protection, and management of natural, historical and cultural values, as indicated by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and BLM Manual 1602 and 1603 Guidance.
5. ORV operation is a legitimate use of National Resource Lands, and this recommendation would provide for minimal restrictions. Executive Order 11644 and Part 6290 of 43 CFR contain provisions for classification of National Resource Lands for ORV use.
6. EO 11644 and 43 CFR 6290 direct that ORV use should be controlled to protect the resources, promote safety, and minimize conflicts.

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Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Program Activity

RECREATION

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

7. Develop and implement a comprehensive recreation activity plan for the entire Magic Planning Unit. Consistent with this plan, provide camping and sanitary facilities in the general areas indicated on the overlay, and construct a boat ramp in the location shown on the east shore of Magic Res.

7. BLM Manual 1603 Supplemental Guidance for Idaho, page 11, indicates that recreation activity planning should be a high priority for areas such as the Magic Planning Unit, where significant use exists, BLM has dominant land management interests, and recreation management would be an integral part of the total land management responsibility. Also, this guidance indicates that, because of the variety and concentration of recreation activities within the unit, more intensive type site developments should be considered to serve the area.

8. Develop an adequate recreational access system by improving existing roads and constructing new ones as shown on the overlay, providing for recreational convenience and environmental protection. As indicated, it is recommended to relocate the access road to the proposed BLM recreation site on the east side of Magic Reservoir.

8. This access system is needed to facilitate existing and anticipated recreational use, and is consistent with basic and supplemental guidance, particularly 1603.12J3a. The relocation of the road to serve the proposed BLM recreation site is recommended to (a) avoid visual impact on U.S. Highway 93, (b) resolve the anticipated conflict of the proposed route with incompatible use of the private land, (c) provide for a much safer vehicle approach onto the highway.

9. Construct a hiking trail along the Big Wood River below Magic Dam, to provide for exercise, nature study, and fishing access.

9. Such a trail would facilitate existing uses, providing for more visitor enjoyment. It would be consistent with BLM Manual direction, including 1603 Supplemental Guidance for Idaho, page 11, IG2b.

10. Control intensive recreational use through well-planned design of the developed sites, adequate signing, and personal contact with visitors by a summer temporary recreation aide.

10. To prevent continuation of intensification of the sanitation and resource protection problems which have resulted from heavy recreational use in the Magic Unit, the use must be controlled and action must be taken to correct the damage (1603 Supplemental Guidance, page 12). This recommendation should provide for the necessary control.

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STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name	MAGIC
Program Activity	RECREATION
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)	Rationale
15. Identify and remove or reduce all public hazards within the unit, including dangerous objects in the reservoir.	15. This would contribute to the safety of recreational visitors, and is consistent with BLM Manual Basic Guidance, 1602.42G4a.
16. If feasible, provide for a swimming beach in the bay near the proposed recreation site, as shown on the overlay.	16. Although it is doubtful that development of a natural swimming area on Magic Reservoir would be feasible, such a swimming area would be very desirable in conjunction with the proposed BLM recreation site on the east shore.
17. Construct fences as needed around Magic Reservoir, including any intensively developed areas, to alleviate conflicts between cattle grazing and recreation.	17. In the past, conflicts between recreational use of the reservoir and livestock grazing along its bank has not been severe; however, the uses are generally incompatible, especially on the heavily-used recreation sites.
18. Conduct further study and, if desirable, designate areas located below Magic Dam and north of Camas Arm (see overlay) as Environmental Education areas. Pending the completion of the studies, provide for interim protection of the areas.	18. Study is needed regarding who would use the potential areas, what characteristics should the areas have, and where could such characteristics be found. If needed, these areas should be made available as directed in Idaho Supplemental Guidance, page 9.
19. Implement all wildlife recommendations which would increase desirable fish and game populations, unless the recommendations would conflict with other recreation programs.	19. The primary opportunities identified in URA Step 4 to increase the quantity and/or quality of recreational hunting and fishing in the Magic Unit were related to increasing the number of fish and game available. Since the fish and game populations are directly affected by their habitat, the Wildlife Activity Recommendations for improving the habitat should be implemented.
20. Continue to provide for rockhounding and other extensive uses over the entire unit, restricting any projects or programs which would interfere with this type of recreation.	20. According to Supplemental Guidance for Idaho, page 11, the National Resource Land in Idaho can make its greatest contribution in meeting recreation needs by supplying opportunities for extensive recreation. Therefore, we should manage the land in a way that will preserve this value.

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STEP 1 - ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION

Planning Unit Name

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Program Activity

RECREATION

Activity Recommendation Area (code)

MFP Step 1.

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

21. Identify and publicize specific rockhounding areas.

21. The presence of agate, opal, and jasper has been reported in the unit, but no specific sites are known and rockhounding use is presently very light.

22. Preserve and provide visitor interpretation for Magic Dam, Richfield Diversion, Macon Sheep Bridge, and the Uhrig Mine (Davies Homestead). These areas are shown on the overlay.

22. These features may provide some historical interest for visitors in the Magic Unit. Idaho Supplemental Guidance, page 12, states that management of cultural resources is a high quality.

23. Maintain and improve range management on the area which was designated as the Magic Resource Conservation Area. (See overlay.)

23. In URA the former Magic RCA was identified as having some potential cultural value. By making the area a better example of good intensive range management, its interest to visitors can be enhanced.

24. Restrict any major land surface disturbance on Dinosaur Ridge, in order to preserve the visual qualities of this feature.

24. The sightseeing value of this ridge, which has the appearance of the back of a stegosaurus, can be preserved by maintaining the natural visual qualities of the soil, rocks, and vegetation.

25. Provide protection for the Lone Pines and the Camas-Big Wood area, as shown on the overlay.

25. These unusual and scenic areas have been recognized in URA as having unique features which should be protected.

26. Protect the existing wildlife uses of Gull Island and the Square Lake sage grouse strutting area (see overlay)

26. These specific wildlife areas provide opportunities for visitors to view relatively unusual situations, and, therefore, should be managed to preserve the conditions necessary for the wildlife.

27. Continue to recognize the interest of the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Department in establishing the Magic Reservoir State Park. Avoid any management which would directly conflict with the park concept, but retain under BLM management until, or if, an acceptable plan of development and evidence of adequate funding can be submitted by the State Parks Department.

27. According to BLM Manual 1603.12C4j, BLM management of waterbased recreation facilities should have the support of State and local governments, and BLM should not abrogate the responsibilities of other governmental agencies. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act provides for patenting or leasing of National Resource Lands for park purposes. If the land is found suitable for R&PP classification, and the State Parks Department has the means to develop a park in this area, such development

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Program Activity	RECREATION
Activity Recommendation Area (code)	MFP Step 1

Activity Recommendation(s)

Rationale

27 Continued:
would probably be in the public interest.
In the interim, BLM management of the area
should obviously provide for protection of the
values which may qualify the area as a State
Park.

STEP 2

Rec +
Cultural
+ ORV

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*access
rd
cont*

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

STEP 2 - MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Activity

RECREATION

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

Analysis

7. Develop an adequate recreational access system by improving existing roads and constructing new ones as shown by solid and dash lines, respectively, on the overlay. In addition to general environmental protection, use special design on roads located on steep slopes to prevent any excess erosion of susceptible areas. It is recommended to re-locate the access road to the proposed BLM recreation site as shown on the overlay.

7. Road construction has the potential for conflicting with Watershed recommendation ES-3. However, undue erosion should be preventable by using extra precautions in designing and constructing roads on the steeper slopes.

8. Do not construct a hiking trail along the Big Wood River below Magic Dam, but continue to manage the area as it is.

8. Public opinion was overwhelmingly opposed to construction of the trail which was proposed in MFP Step 1. The Fish and Game Department submitted written comments recommending against the trail to maintain the existing high quality fisheries and to avoid additional disturbance of an important spawning area.

9. Control intensive recreational use through well-planned design of the developed sites, adequate signing, and personal contact with visitors by a summer temporary recreation aide.

9. Accepted from MFP Step 1.

10. Until adequate BLM funding is available for necessary recreational development and maintenance, enter into cooperative agreements with the Fish and Game Department, as an interim measure, to provide the best temporary facilities and management which can be provided for the areas that need development. Cooperative agreements should be initiated only where a plan of development and maintenance has been written and will be followed.

10. There were no conflicts with other recommendations in MFP Step 1; however, this recommendation was slightly reworded to recognize that BLM funds are not adequate at the present time. When or if additional BLM funds become available, the cooperative agreements would be re-evaluated. Cooperative agreements are unnecessary in areas where no development is proposed.

11. Implement a comprehensive maintenance program, through procurement contracts, on all recreation sites, and clean-up all areas of trash or dumping through the use of fire crew and force account personnel.

11. Accepted from MFP Step 1.

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Planning Unit Name

MAGIC

Activity RECREATION

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)	Analysis
conflict with other recreation programs.	recommendations, the same rationale applies to supporting the Wildlife Step 2 recommendations, which have been accepted as multiple use recommendations and do not conflict with other activities.
19. <i>W</i> Continue to provide for rockhounding and other extensive uses over the entire unit, restricting any projects or programs which would interfere with this type of recreation.	19. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
20. Identify and publicize specific rockhounding areas.	20. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
21. Preserve and provide visitor interpretation for Magic Dam, Richfield Diversion, Macon Sheep Bridge, and the Uhrig Mine (Davies Homestead). These areas are shown on the overlay	21. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
22. <i>W</i> Maintain and improve range management on the area which was designated as the Magic Resource Conservation Area. (see overlay)	22. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
23. <i>W</i> Restrict any major land surface disturbance on Dinosaur Ridge, in order to preserve the visual qualities of this feature.	23. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
24. <i>W</i> Provide protection for the Lone Pines and the Camas-Big Wood area, as shown on the overlay	24. Accepted from MFP Step 1.
25. <i>W</i> Protect the existing wildlife use of Gull Island to provide interest for visitors.	25. This recommendation does not conflict with other activity recommendations. The reference to the Square Lake sage grouse strutting area was dropped from the MFP Step 1 recommendation because it is located on private land.
26. <i>W</i> Do not impose program constraints solely on the basis of the interest expressed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in establishing a Magic Reservoir State Park. If formal State Park application is received	26. This recommendation has been changed because public opinion, at least locally, appears to oppose the establishment of a State Park at Magic Reservoir. The transfer

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Activity RECREATION

Multiple Use Recommendation(s)

in the future, handle it on its own merits, based upon public interest, land classification criteria, an adequate plan of development, and sufficient funding to insure proposed development and maintenance.

Analysis

of the National Resource Lands within the 20 sections outlined in MFP Step 1 would obviously conflict with essentially all of the activity recommendations for BLM management, and therefore, no specific conflicts are identified in this analysis.



Terry Costello
Magic MFD
Step 2
Correction
#27



2

If formal State Park application is received in the future, process it on its own merits based upon public interest, land classification criteria, an adequate plan of development, and sufficient funding to insure quality development and maintenance.

Do not constrain BLM management solely on the basis of the State Parks and Recreation Department's interest, but

continue under BLM management to recognize, protect, and develop all the identified recreation values.

ENVIRONMENTAL
PROFILE

MFP STEP 1

STEP 2

STEP 3

STEP 4