

.42 Minerals

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Objective Number

M 1.0

Objective:

Provide the public the opportunity to acquire minerals from the public lands to meet market demands.

Rationale:

The "Mine and Mineral Policy Act of 1970" declares that it is national policy to encourage ". . . the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, reserves . . . to help assure satisfaction of industrial, security and environmental needs . . ." Accordingly, over 75% of the land contained within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area is public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Chance occurrence of mineral deposits favors the probability that a good portion of future mineral exploration and development will take place on these public lands. Unrestricted mining on public land would allow for full development of various mineral reserves and the exploration for yet undiscovered mineral deposits.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

4

Step 3

MFP 1
M 1.1 Recommendation:

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with mineral development in areas (mining districts) of significant current and past mining activity.

Rationale:

Mineral resources occur only in rare and unusual geologic situations. Keeping lands open and unencumbered will maximize the possibility of discovery of needed mineral resources. Areas of current and past mineral activity offer the best probability for new mineral reserves. Mining is an important social and economic influence in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. Changing world wide demand, economics, and emerging technology may enhance the economic and strategic importance of mineral commodities found in current and past mining districts. Continuing and increasing demand for minerals will serve to extend current mining activity and may foster renewed activity in old mining districts. Land use decisions that may encumber, without compelling reason, continued and renewed mining activity should be discouraged.

M 1.1

Multiple Use Recommendation

Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is absolutely necessary to protect the values requiring the withdrawal.

Prepare a mineral survey for any proposed area to be withdrawn.

Rationale

There are numerous pieces of legislation which mandates the Bureau to manage specific items or areas of concern, i.e., wilderness (FLPMA sec. 603), historical and archeological values (FLPMA sec. 102 [a][8]), visual resources (FLPMA sec. 102 [a][8]) and endangered species (Endangered Species Act of 1973). When the resource values are such that the only way to protect and/or foster them is by withdrawing those lands from mineral entry, the size of the withdrawal should be limited to what is absolutely necessary.

Support

All activities
Mineral survey

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation as written conflicts with practically all MFP I recommendations. Minerals play a very significant part in the way of life for every individual. On a similar note wildlife, fisheries, water quality and landscapes play an important part in the quality of life most individuals desire.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

MFP II

MFP III

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals (4130)
Overlay Reference	Step 1 4 Step 3

M 1.2 Recommendation:

MFP 1

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with potential mineral development in the following areas within the Jackson Mountains:

- T. 40 N., R. 32 E. (20,887.81 Federal Acres)
- T. 40 N., R. 33 E. (17,412.04 Federal Acres)

Rationale:

The above designated townships within the Jackson Mountains contain significant reserves of iron and mercury. Iron ore has been defined by the Interior Department as being of "Compelling National Significance" and by the National Council on International Economic Policy and the National Security Council as being a "Critical Imported Material". Present known reserves and production of iron ore can meet domestic demands, continued self sufficiency in the future may depend on known nonproductive reserves, such as those within the Jackson Mountains. Mercury has received three classifications, as being of "Compelling National Significance", "a Critical Imported Material", and by the General Services Administration and the Federal Preparedness Agency as a "Strategic and Crucial Mineral for National Stockpiles". The need for mercury has diminished somewhat in recent years; however, new technologies within the electronics industry appears to be creating a renewed demand for mercury. Present technology is adequate to mine and mill both of these commodities. Production of iron and mercury in the Jackson Mountains would benefit the local economy and the national economy by reducing the necessity of importing these mineral commodities. To keep these lands free from any encumbrances (i.e., withdrawals, rights-of-way, etc.) would further the cause of mineral development. Construction of permanent structural improvements within these townships may be counterproductive in that full-scale mineral development would most likely conflict with such improvements.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

4

Step 3

MFP. 1

M 1.3 Recommendation:

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with potential mineral development in the following area within the Eugene Mountains:

T. 34 N., R. 34 E. (10,273.71 Federal Acres)

Rationale:

The above designated township within the Eugene Mountains contains significant reserves of tungsten ore. Development plans are currently underway to resume mining activity within this township.

Tungsten has received three classifications: (1) by the Interior Department as being of "Compelling National Significance"; (2) by the General Services Administration and the Federal Preparedness Agency as being a "Strategic and Critical Mineral for National Stockpiles"; and (3) by the National Council on International Economic Policy and the National Security Council as being a "Critical Imported Material". New sources of tungsten are needed to avoid an adverse international balance of payments brought on by increasing domestic demand that can only be met by a reliance on foreign sources. Tungsten mining will greatly improve the local economic and employment situation. No advances in technology are needed to assure tungsten mining.

To keep these lands free from any encumbrances (i.e., withdrawals, rights-of-way, etc.) would further the cause of mineral development. Construction of permanent structural improvements within this township may be counterproductive in that full-scale mineral development would most likely conflict with such improvements.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 4 Step 3

M 1.4 Recommendation:

MFP 1

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with potential mineral development in the following areas within the Osgood Mountains:

- T. 39 N., R. 42 E. (13,373.29 Federal acres)
- T. 38 N., R. 42 E. (13,201.42 Federal acres)
- T. 37 N., R. 42 E. (8,830.04 Federal acres)

Rationale:

The above designated townships within the Osgood Mountains contain significant reserves of gold and tungsten ore, several deposits of which are undergoing current evaluation and study for potential development.

Tungsten has received three classifications: (1) by the Interior Department as being of "Compelling National Significance"; (2) by the General Services Administration and the Federal Preparedness Agency as being a "Strategic and Critical Mineral for National Stockpiles"; and (3) by the National Council on International Economic Policy and the National Security Council as being a "Critical Imported Material". Gold has been defined as being of "Compelling National Significance". New sources of gold and tungsten are needed to avoid an adverse international balance of payments brought on by increasing domestic demand that can only be met by a reliance on foreign sources. Tungsten mining will greatly improve the local economic and employment situation. Present technology will assure tungsten mining; some advances in milling technology may be needed for gold production as gold milling may be hampered by regulations of the Clean Air Act.

To keep these lands free from any encumbrances (i.e., withdrawals, rights-of-way, etc.) would further the cause of mineral development. Construction of permanent structural improvements within these townships may be counterproductive in that full-scale mineral development would most likely conflict with such improvements.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio	
Activity	Minerals (4130)	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	4	Step 3

M 1.5 Recommendation:

MFP 1

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with potential uranium mining in the following areas within the Montana Mountains:

- T. 46 N., R. 34 E. (2,371.25 Federal acres)
- T. 45 N., R. 34 E. (8,693.00 Federal acres)
- T. 45 N., R. 35 E. (22,312.00 Federal acres)
- T. 46 N., R. 35 E. (20,247.95 Federal acres)
- T. 47 N., R. 35 E. (23,335.42 Federal acres)

Rationale:

The above designated townships within the Montana Mountains possess the best potential for uranium development. Current exploration and development activities in and about these townships suggests that a strong potential exists for the development of uranium mines in the near future.

An adverse international balance of payments due to the importation of foreign fuels makes it critical that all available domestic energy sources be used. Uranium is a partial solution to the nation's energy demands. Uranium has been defined by the Interior Department as being of "Compelling National Significance". The development of these uranium reserves will also serve to improve the local economic and employment situation. The technical capability, within the regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Community, exists to mine and mill these reserves.

To keep these lands free from any encumbrances (i.e., withdrawals, rights-of-way, etc.) would further the cause of mineral development. Construction of permanent structural improvements within these townships may be counterproductive in that full-scale mineral development would most likely conflict with such improvements.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts:

Forestry 1.4 Designate mountain mahogany, limber pine, whitebark pine, aspen and cottonwood as an ACEC.

Range 1.10 Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain livestock requirements.

Wild Horse 1.2 Designate the Jackson Mountain Herd Management Area for intensive management.

Wild Horse 1.5 Make all waters on public land available year-round for wild horse and burro use. Insure an adequate quantity and quality of these waters.

Watershed 2.1 Appropriate sufficient water on public lands as provided by State Water Law to support the uses of the public lands.

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas identified as having a deteriorating erosion trend and presently in critical or severe erosion condition.

Watershed 3.4 Prohibit any land treatment or disturbance which would remove or significantly reduce the vegetative cover in areas having high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal soil factor.

Watershed 3.5 Retain public lands which lie within 100 year floodplains in public ownership. Minimize development within the 100 year floodplain boundary.

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.3 Improve the condition of aspen habitat for wildlife.

Wildlife 1.8 Limit off-road vehicle use during the lambing season (2/1-5/31) in bighorn sheep use areas.

Wildlife 1.11 Protect crucial wildlife use areas.

Wildlife 1.20 Restrict new road or trail construction in potential California bighorn sheep range.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Minerals 1.2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 (continued)

Wildlife 1.21 Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened, and endangered species list.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.2 Develop AMPs to improve the fishery resource (Trout Creek, Jackson Creek, and Happy Creek).

Wildlife Aquatic 1.3 Designate all riparian/streams areas as ACECs.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.4 Identify riparian stream zones as separate management units and fence them (Jackson Creek).

Wildlife Aquatic 1.13 Improve the water quality of streams, lakes, and reservoirs used as fish habitat by preventing mineral and chemical contamination caused by mining.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.14 Prevent the use of water from streams for mining and milling, control the construction of mine roads to minimize erosion.

Recreation 3.2 Retain all public lands in recreation areas of Class A and B quality.

Recreation 4.1 Provide Visual Resource Management to maintain the respective classes (McGill Canyon-King Lear Peak, Class II).

Recreation 6.3 Designate the following areas (all riparian) as ACECs.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Iron ore, mercury and tungsten are "Critical Imported Materials" and of "Compelling National Significance." Uranium is of "Compelling National Significance". The only impairment to mineral exploration and development on public lands would be through mineral segregation (withdrawal), limiting or eliminating access or vehicle usage, and the use of court injunctions to stop work in intensive study areas or wilderness study area.

When an individual explains his desires regarding exploration or development most problems can be avoided or at least mitigated. This is not a requirement but a courtesy extended to the Bureau. When mineral activity occurs without mitigating actions, damage occurs. Where resource values are such that no damage can occur, i.e., threatened or endangered species habitat, then restrictions or withdrawal is necessary.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 (continued)

Through personal contacts with miners and a program of newspaper articles (public education) perhaps misconceptions held by the general public concerning mining laws and rights can be corrected. These articles should explain what privileges, rights, and obligations are associated with a mining claim.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

1. Rewrite and accept the recommendation as follows:

Make no land use decisions that would interfere with potential mineral development in the following areas:

Jackson Mountains
(iron ore and mercury)

T. 40. N., R. 31 E.
T. 40 N., R. 32 E.
T. 40 N., R. 33 E.

Eugene Mountains
(tungsten)

T. 34 N., R. 34 E.

Osgood Mountains
(tungsten and gold)

T. 39 N., R. 41 and 42 E.
T. 38 N., R. 41 and 42 E.
T. 37 N., R. 41 and 42 E.

Montana Mountains (uranium)

T. 47 N., R. 35 E.
T. 46 N., R. 35 E.
T. 45 N., R. 35 E.
T. 46 N., R. 34 E.
T. 45 N., R. 34 E.

1. Mineral recommendations M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 are basically the same. The difference is in the location and mineral. If the recommendation is rewritten as suggested and incorporate the original rationale it will still meet the stated objective. The above Multiple Use Recommendations apply to all the MFP I T. M 1.0 recommendations.

MFP II

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 (continued)

2. Prepare a packet for mailing to mining claim recorders, containing information on the resource values of the area filed on, section 603 of FLPMA, and a letter asking them to voluntarily come in and talk to us before they start operations.

3. Establish a monitoring system for all ACECs, wilderness study units, crucial wildlife areas and the Applegate-Lassen Trail, discover any deleterious actions and initiate corrective action.

4. Limit the size of mineral withdrawals to what is absolutely necessary to protect the values requiring the withdrawal. Prepare a mineral survey for any proposed area to be withdrawn.

5. Continue to accept and foster the submission of plans of operations for mineral activity. Point out and explain the important resource values associated with the particular area.

6. Develop a public education program concerning federal mining laws, mine claims, and associated environmental laws.

2. This packet should help the miner understand what resource values the public is concerned with and the Bureau is managing. By knowing the resources involved and the laws mandating Bureau action conflicts can be reduced.

3. A monitoring system is necessary to evaluate actions which could damage the important and sensitive areas listed. Damaging actions must be detected and corrected immediately or resource values can be eliminated.

5. Reviewing and discussing plans of operations, pointing out conflicts and informing the individual of the resource values we are managing for, will help to prevent possible conflicts. By achieving cooperative working relations perhaps fewer withdrawals will be necessary and the public as a whole will benefit.

6. This should help to further cooperative working relationships and develop an informed public.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

7. State Office should prepare a workshop or training session concerning State of Nevada laws regarding water pollution, air pollution, mine assessment work, and other mining related laws to better inform Bureau employees.

7. There is a lack of knowledge/information on the District regarding the State of Nevada environmental and mining laws. A Bureau employee informed on these matters should be able to inform the public and develop proper cooperative relations to foster better management.

Support

All resources

NSO public affairs

Time Frame and Manpower

The information packet and public education program should be developed immediately (FY 81). The monitoring system should begin in FY 81 and additional manpower and work months will be required including a Surface Protection Specialist.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Make no withdrawals which segregate against mineral entry on areas identified as containing strategic and critical or economically important minerals. Areas within wilderness study areas will be further evaluated during the wilderness study process. A mineral withdrawal will be pursued on the Osgood Mountain milk-vetch.

Strategic and Critical Materials:

Pine Forest Range

Warm Springs District

(Major Commodities: Tungsten, Gold, Molybdenum)

T. 45 N., R. 29 E., All

T. 46 N., R. 29 E., All

Varyville District

(Major Commodities: Copper, Molybdenum, Gold, Uranium)

(Minor Commodities: Antimony and Silver)

T. 41 N., R. 27 E., All

T. 41 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 4 through 9

T. 42 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 25, 26, 35, and 36

T. 42 N., R. 28 E., All

T. 43 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 25 through 27, 34 through 36

T. 43 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 29 through 32

(M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5) (continued)

Jackson Mountains

Jackson Creek District

(Major Commodities: Mercury, Iron, Gold, Copper, Uranium)
(Minor Commodities: Nickel, Lead, Silver)

- T. 39 N., R. 32 E., Sec. 1 through 4, 9 through 16
- T. 40 N., R. 31 E., All
- T. 40 N., R. 32 E., All
- T. 40 N., R. 33 E., Sec. 5 through 8, 17 through 20

Red Butte District

(Major Commodities: Copper, Iron, Gold)
(Minor Commodities: Mercury, Antimony, Barite)

- T. 37 N., R. 30 E., All
- T. 37 N., R. 31 E., All
- T. 38 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 13 through 36
- T. 38 N., R. 31 E., Sec. 13 through 36

Eugene Mountains

Mill City District

(Major Commodities: Tungsten)
(Minor Commodities: Silver, Lead, Antimony)

- T. 33 N., R. 34 E., Sec. 3 through 6, 37 through 44
- T. 34 N., R. 34 E., Sec. 13 through 36

Montana Mountains

Opalite District

(Major Commodity: Mercury)
(Minor Commodity: Uranium)

- T. 47 N., R. 37 E., Sec. 4 through 9, 16 through 36
- T. 48 N., R. 37 E., Sec. 31 through 33

Hot Springs Mountains

Poverty Peak District

(Major Commodity: Mercury)
(Minor Commodity: Manganese)

- T. 40 N., R. 40 E., Sec. 1 through 4, 9 through 16, 21 through 24
- T. 40 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 5 through 8, 17 through 20
- T. 41 N., R. 40 E., Sec. 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36
- T. 41 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 19, 20, 29 through 32

(M 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5) (continued)

Dutch Flat District
(Major Commodities: Gold, Mercury, Tungsten)
(Minor Commodities: Antimony, Lead, Zinc, Copper)

T. 37 N., R. 40 E., Sec. 1 through 12
T. 38 N., R. 40 E., All

Osgood Mountains

Potosi District
(Major Commodities: Gold, Tungsten, Arsenic, Silver, Copper, Lead, Barite)
(Minor Commodities: Molybdenum, Antimony, Mercury, Fluorite, Manganese, Zinc)

T. 38 N., R. 41 E., E 1/2
T. 38 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 3 through 10, 15 through 22, 28 through 33
T. 39 N., R. 41 E., Sec. 24, 25, and 26
T. 39 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 8 through 34

ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT MINERALS:

Montana Mountains

Moonlight District
(Major Commodities: Uranium and Lithium)
(Minor Commodities: Mercury, Gold, Silver)

T. 44 N., R. 34 E., E 1/2
T. 44 N., R. 35 E., All
T. 44 N., R. 36 E., W 1/2
T. 45 N., R. 34 E., Sec. 1 through 27, 34 through 36
T. 45 N., R. 35 E., All
T. 45 N., R. 36 E., All
T. 45 N., R. 37 E., W 1/2
T. 46 N., R. 34 E., All
T. 46 N., R. 35 E., All
T. 46 N., R. 36 E., All
T. 46 N., R. 37 E., All
T. 47 N., R. 34 E., All
T. 47 N., R. 35 E., All
T. 47 N., R. 36 E., All
T. 48 N., R. 34 E., All
T. 48 N., R. 35 E., All
T. 48 N., R. 36 E., All

Eugene Mountains

Central District
(Major Commodities: Gold and Silver)
(Minor Commodity: Lead)

T. 34 N., R. 34 E., Sec. 1 through 12
T. 35 N., R. 34 E., Sec. 20 through 36

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

M 2.0

Objective:

Eliminate hazards connected with past mining activity.

Rationale:

Many safety hazards, such as open shafts, unstable adits and tunnels and old milling works, exist within the Resource Area and are the result of past mining activity. These hazards represent a danger to both humans, livestock and wildlife, and, therefore, should be eliminated. Known hazards are identified in URA Step II (Physical Profile) section .38C2 and Overlay - Limiting Factors .38-3-2.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1 4

Step 3

M 2.1 Recommendation:

MFP | The following steps should be employed in eliminating hazards related to mining activities:

- a. Identification of hazardous adits, shafts, tunnels, structures, and wastes.
- b. Investigate ownership status of the hazardous site to determine responsibility for hazard reduction.
- c. If mine workings are both accessible and safe, map the workings for geologic and hazards information.
- d. Determine the best method of hazard reduction (i.e., closure of adit or tunnel entries, filling or fencing of shafts, contouring of waste piles, signing, etc.).
- e. Publish in local newspaper for three consecutive weeks, locations(s) and type(s) of hazardous condition(s) to be eliminated.
- f. Eliminate hazard.

Rationale:

In and around mining districts old workings are often left open. Sometimes pits, shafts and open slopes remain as hazards long after the mining operations have ceased. An orderly procedure to eliminate hazards related to past mining activities will serve to determine responsibility for hazard reduction, protect the government against claims of "unjust action" and provide for information that can be used in further geologic investigation.

It may be assumed that after October 22, 1979, because of Section 314 (Recordation of Mining Claims and Abandonment) of Public Law 94-579 (Federal Land Policy and Management Act) that administrative authority and, therefore, liability for abandoned claims will be revested to the federal government.

Support:

Nevada State Office Cadastral, Bureau legal support, and earth moving equipment to accomplish some of the tasks required to eliminate hazardous conditions.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 2.1

Multiple Use Analysis

Complements

Watershed 3.8 Rehabilitate all areas larger than 40 acres which have had protective vegetative cover destroyed by wildfire.

Conflicts

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas identified as having a deteriorating erosion trend and presently in critical or severe erosion condition.

Watershed 3.4 Prohibit any land treatment or disturbance activities which would completely remove or significantly reduce the amount of vegetative cover in areas designated as having a high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Socially this recommendation would rank high. As recreational pursuits increase on the public land along with the increase in population of western cities, mining hazards become even more serious. Generally old mine workings are an attractive nuisance and with more people using the public lands chances increase for a serious mishap or accident.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

MFP II 1. Accept the recommendation.

1. Reducing hazards to the users of public lands is a positive action. It (will be) required after October 22, 1979, by section 314 of Public Law 94-579.

Support

Cadastral
Operations
NSO public affairs
U.S. attorney
Resource specialists

Time Frame and and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Beginning immediately (FY 80) hazardous areas need to be inventoried and posted or signed until manpower and monies can be programmed to eliminate the hazard. One additional Geologist or Mining Engineer with a background in underground mining methods would be required to carry out the nazard inventory and develop a program for eliminating hazards.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. This is included in the District's standard operating procedure.

Multiple Use Analysis

Complements

Watershed 3.8 Rehabilitate all areas larger than 40 acres which have had protective vegetative cover destroyed by wildfire.

Conflicts

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas identified as having a deteriorating erosion trend and presently in critical or severe erosion conditon.

Watershed 3.4 Prohibit any land treatment or disturbance activities which would completely remove or significantly reduce the amount of vegetative cover in areas designated as having a high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Objective Number

M 3.0

Objective:

Provide sand, gravel and other mineral materials as needed for construction purposes to federal, state, local government and private individuals.

Rationale:

Portions of Humboldt and Pershing counties are experiencing rapid population and economic growth. This growth has created a demand for mineral materials used in the construction of roads and buildings. Public land in many cases is the only source of needed mineral materials.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 4 Step 3

M 3.1 Recommendation:

MFP 1

Develop at least one community material site for sand and gravel within a ten-mile radius of Denio, Golconda, McDermitt, and Paradise Valley, and two within a ten-mile radius of Winnemucca.

Rationale:

The demand for sand and gravel in-and-about the communities of Denio, Golconda, McDermitt, and Paradise Valley is growing. Creation of a sand and gravel material site convenient to each of these communities would help meet some of the demand for construction materials.

Support:

Equipment and personnel to identify potential sand and gravel deposits. Heavy equipment to periodically shape the pits and to maintain routes of access. District personnel to conduct predisturbance clearances.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 3.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 3.1

Multiple-Use Analysis

No Complements.

Conflict:

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas identified as having deteriorating erosion trend and presently in critical or severe erosion condition.

Watershed 3.4 Prohibit any land treatment or disturbance activities which would completely remove or significantly reduce the amount of vegetative cover in areas designated as having a higher erosion susceptibility or high vegetal-soil factor.

Watershed 3.5 Retain public lands which lie within 100 year flood plains in public ownership. Minimize development within the 100 year flood plain boundary.

Watershed 4.1 Prevent any surface disturbing action which would result in the destruction of existing populations or potential habitat for any listed endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant. Establish the locations of such plants as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.17 Exclusive uses, such as material sites and ORV areas, or disposal actions will not be authorized if such actions adversely affect wildlife.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.3 Designate all riparian/stream areas as ACECs.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.13 Improve the water quality of streams, lakes and reservoirs by reducing turbidity, mineral and chemical contamination caused by mining activity.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

The conflicts mentioned are those which are within a ten mile radius of the communities in the resource area. They many not apply depending on the final selected site. By following Bureau procedures most conflicts can be avoided or mitigated. The Planning Area Analysis (page 22) mentions a projected 54% growth in population for Humboldt County by 1990. This growth will increase the demand for

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop at least one community material site for sand and gravel within a ten-mile radius of Denio, Golconda, McDermitt, and Paradise Valley, and two within a ten-mile radius of Winnemucca.

Rationale

By following Bureau procedures and carefully selecting the site to minimize conflicts, the community pits will provide the needed materials without environmental damage.

Support:

Operations - occasionally reshape the pits and maintain access roads.

Archeology

Resource Specialists - inputs for proper pit selection.

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Start pit operations in FY 82.

Manpower requirements can be handled by District Geologist.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Objective Number

M 4.0

Objective:

Paleontological resources will be conserved for their scientific value.

Rationale:

Federal management policy of paleontological resources was set forth as follows by Public Law 94-579 (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976), Section 102 (a)(8) ". . . that the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archeological values; that, where appropriate will preserve and protect certain lands in their natural condition."

Paleo

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)		
Paradise-Denio		
Activity		
Minerals 4.1		
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	7	Step 3

M 4.1 Recommendation:

MFP I

No activity that disturbs bedrock material in areas with known paleontological resources will be permitted until a paleontological clearance has been conducted.

Rationale:

Predisturbance paleontological resource clearance procedures will offer paleontological resources in areas of known occurrence a satisfactory degree of protection.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

No activity that disturbs bedrock or unconsolidated material in areas with known paleontological resources will be permitted until a paleontological clearance has been conducted.

Rationale

A paleontological clearance will offer protection for this resource. Stipulations must be added to Bureau and non-Bureau initiated projects.

Support

All specialists
Operations

Time Frame and Funding Requirements

Paleontological training for minerals specialist required at the District level with one paleontologist at the State level.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. This is included in the District's standard operating procedure.

Refile

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Objective Number

M 5.0

Objective:

Provide sodium and potassium to meet market demands.

Rationale:

Sodium is a valuable mineral used for producing paper and allied products, snow and ice control on roads and highways, and for air pollution control in coal-fire electric generation plant precipitator stacks. Potassium is important for the production of fertilizer.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4130)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 5 Step 3

M 5.1 Recommendation:

MFP I

Make no land use decisions that would interfere with the leasing and development of lands classified by the U.S. Geological Survey as being prospectively valuable for sodium and potassium.

Rationale:

The classification of lands as prospectively valuable for sodium and potassium indicates that these areas may hold greater potential for production of sodium and potassium than unclassified areas. Sodium carbonate is an important raw material for precipitator stacks in coal-fired generation electric plants. The demand for sodium is, therefore, expected to increase as more of the domestic demand for electricity is met by the creation of new coal-fired electric generation plants. Potassium is important in the manufacture of chemical fertilizer, a commodity in much demand by the domestic agricultural industry. The Interior Department has listed potassium as being of "Compelling National Significance". Most likely, the demand for chemical fertilizers will continue to grow as the world's demand for food continues to grow. Support will be needed from the cadastral and legal divisions within the Nevada State Office and from the appropriate offices of the U.S. Geological Survey. Prelease archeological clearance support will be needed from district office personnel.

Support:

Cadastral and legal divisions within the Nevada State Office and from the appropriate offices of the U.S. Geological Survey. Prelease clearance support will be needed from district officer personnel.

MFP I I Multiple Use Recommendation

When any interest is expressed by an application, process it according to Bureau standard procedures, but do not restrict other resources now.

Rationale

There has been no interest in these minerals in the resource area. When and if such interest develops, it can be handled with standard Bureau procedures.

Support

All specialists
Cadastral Survey

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

No additional manpower needs at the present time.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation as written conflicts with most MFP I recommendations. These minerals are very important in our way of life just as environmentally sound extraction measures are important to the quality of life. Presently there is no activity or interest shown in the resource area for these minerals.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	M-6

Objective: M-6

Make energy available on all public lands on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and demands.

Rationale:

Energy self-sufficiency is one of the nation's top priorities and continues to be the top priority in the Bureau's energy minerals program.

Geothermal

The use of clean efficient geothermal energy for both electrical and non-electrical applications will lessen the demand for fossil fuels in local areas and abroad.

Approximately 40% of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area has been classified as prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources by the U.S. Geological Survey. Two Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA), Pinto Hot Springs and Baltazor Hot Springs are estimated to have the potential for generating a total of 27 mega-watts of electricity for at least 100 years (Denio URA-3, pg. 77). Although statistics quantifying the non-electrical application of geothermal energy are not available for hot springs in the resource area, a great potential exists for food processing, industrial utilization, space heating, greenhouses, crop drying, etc., using geothermal energy.

The impacts of geothermal development includes the initial exploration activities followed by construction of plants, roadways, wellheads, pipelines, powerlines. Additional services will be required in the major communities to accommodate additional construction, maintenance, and operation personnel.

Oil and Gas

Approximately 60% of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area has been classified as Prospectively Valuable for Oil and Gas by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The impacts of oil and gas development will be very similar to geothermal development including exploration and construction activities.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 6.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

MFP 1

Recommendation: M 6.1

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with potential geothermal development on public lands classified by the U.S. Geological Survey as "Prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources", or lands classified as "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KRGA).

Rationale:

The classification of lands as "Prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources" indicates that these areas hold a greater potential for geothermal development than nonclassified lands. Those lands further classified as "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KRGA) generally hold the greatest potential of any lands for geothermal development and may be economically feasible for electrical generation.

The Winnemucca District Regional Oil and Gas/Geothermal EAR No. 27-020-4-103, assessing the impacts of leasing was completed December, 1975. Numerous geothermal leases have been issued and extensive geothermal exploration is occurring in the Resource Area.

Local economies will be greatly stimulated by providing the necessary services, supplies, and materials during the various phases of geothermal development. Peak demands will occur during plant construction and then will taper off and stabilize as operation and maintenance personnel replace construction workers.

Support:

The following support items are needed to accomplish the objectives and recommendations:

- 1) Complete wilderness inventories to clear intensive study areas.
- 2) Complete archeological and historical studies.
- 3) Fire suppression needs
- 4) Cadastral survey needs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Minerals 6.2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendations: M 6.2

MFP (Black Rock Desert

Make the following public lands available for geothermal leasing:

- T. 35 N., R. 28 E. (all)
- T. 35-1/2 N., R. 28 E. (all)
- T. 36 N., R. 27 E. (all)
- T. 37 N., R. 27 E. (all)

Rationale:

The above described lands were excluded from geothermal leasing (EAR No. 27-020-4-99) pending historical and archeological studies.

The lands under recommendation are classified as "Prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources" by the U.S. Geological Survey and are located on the Eastern Black Rock Desert Lineament (Denio URA-3). Extensive geothermal leasing and exploration is occurring adjacent to this area and several geothermal lease applications are pending within this area. Also the Double Hot Spring (KGRA) lies 1-2 miles west and the Pinto Hot Spring (KGRA) is located some 18 miles to the north.

Historical resource studies have been completed for emigrant trails in the Black Rock Desert and the historic trails have been identified on the ground, therefore, areas adjacent to the trail should be made available for leasing.

Local economies will be greatly stimulated by providing the necessary services, supplies and materials during the various phases of geothermal development. Peak demands will occur during plant construction and then will taper off and stabilize as operation and maintenance personnel replace construction workers.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 6.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 6.2 (continued)

Support:

1. Complete VRM Studies to establish protective trail corridors.
2. Complete archeological resource studies.
3. Complete wilderness inventories to clear intensive study areas.
4. Cadastral survey needs.
5. Fire suppression needs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 6.1 & 6.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

MN 6.1 and 6.2

Conflicts:

Lands 1.1 Urban suburban land disposal.

Lands 2.1 Agricultural land disposals.

Lands 3.1 Commercial land disposals

Minerals 1.1 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with mineral development.

Minerals 6.5 Make no land use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development.

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities and land treatments from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, presently in severe or critical erosion condition, having a high erosion susceptibility and a high vegetal-soil factor.

Watershed 3.5 Minimize development within the 100 year flood plain.

Watershed 4.1 Prevent any surface disturbing action which would result in the destruction of existing populations as existing populations or potential habitat for any Federally or State listed endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant.

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.5 Improve the condition of meadow and riparian habitat. Maintain these areas in a condition between good and excellent.

Wildlife 1.8 Limit ORV use during the lambing season (Feb. 1 - May 31) in bighorn sheep areas.

Wildlife 1.11 Protect crucial wildlife use areas.

Wildlife 1.17 Exclusive uses, such as material sites, ORV areas and land disposals will not be authorized if such actions adversely affect wildlife.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals 6.1 d/6.2
Objective Number	

Multiple Use Analysis

Min. 6.1 and 6.2 (continued)

Wildlife 1.20 Restrict new road or trail construction or potential California bighorn sheep range.

Wildlife 1.21 Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened, and endangered species on federal and state lists.

Wildlife 1.25 Improve waterfowl habitat (Gridly Lake and playas along the Quinn River).

Wildlife Aquatic 1.3 Designate all riparian/stream areas as ACECs.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.13 Improve water quality of streams, lakes and reservoirs by reducing turbidity and preventing mineral and chemical contamination.

Recreation 2.10 Maintain all waters in compliance with the Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations.

Recreation 4.1 Provide Visual Resource Management to maintain lands in their respective classes. (Pine Forest, Mahogany Mountain and North end of Bilk Creek Mountains.)

Recreation 6.3 Designate all riparian areas and the Pine Forest Range as ACECs.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Complements:

Recreation 3.1 Obtain surveys and initiate steps to obtain rights-of-way where necessary on existing roads.

The recommendation as written conflicts with most MFP I recommendations. Geothermal development is a very viable alternative for the generation of electrical power. It would also contribute to the local economy.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals 6.1 & 6.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M 6.1 and 6.2 (continued)

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

1. Change the recommendation to read:

a) Update the Winnemucca District Regional Oil & Gas/ Geothermal EAR No. 27-020-103 for the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

1.a) There is an interest to issue leases for geothermal exploration, particularly on the Black Rock Desert. This area as well as the Resource Area contains several historical and archeological important areas and sites. Also several intensive study units for wilderness are involved with the Black Rock Desert. The impact of geothermal exploration and development on these resource values must be fully evaluated to aid in making a proper decision. Because of America's energy situation this environmental assessment and subsequent decision should begin immediately.

b) Establish a five mile (center line) buffer strip for the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail. Do not issue any leases within this zone. If leases N 8843, N 8809 or any others within this zone are dropped do not reoffer them. Accept Notices of Intent (NOI) in a case by case basis and include the necessary stipulations.

b) This buffer strip is essential, (pending EAR update and decisions) to protect the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This buffer strip will protect the visual resource associated with the trail and aid in protecting our cultural history.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals 6.1 & 6.2
Objective Number	

Min. 6.1 and 6.2 (continued)

Multiple Use Recommendations

c) Existing leases and new leases on the Black Rock Desert outside of the buffer strip should have all proposed exploration evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if those actions will be compatible with resource values until the final environmental statement and decision is made.

d) No production development facilities will be allowed until a final environmental statement, the wilderness study areas are proposed and the decision is made.

Support

All Specialists
Environmental Statement
Wilderness Public Participation
Cadastral Survey

Reasons

c) Present leases and new leases which are issued can continue to explore for geothermal activity outside of the buffer strip. The applicant/lessee and the Bureau by cooperatively evaluating proposed exploration plans on the ground can determine which sites are presently compatible with selected exploration methods and the resources. This will allow exploration to continue where suitable while an impact statement is being prepared. The alternative is to not allow leasing and exploration until the impact statement is completed and the decision is made.

d) The development of production facilities because of their visual impact and disturbance caused by construction will not be permitted until action is taken on wilderness study areas, the impact statement is final and a decision is then made. This is in compliance with FLPMA sec. 102 (a)(8) and sec. 603.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Minerals 6.21 + 6.2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

6.1 Y
Min. 6.2 (continued)

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

3) Prepare an Oil and Gas/
Geothermal Environmental State-
ment for the Paradise-Denio
Resource Area.

Support

All Specialists
Multiple resource team EAR
Environmental Statement
Wilderness Public Participation
Cadastral Survey

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Same time frame and manpower requirements at 6.1/6.2.

M 6.1 and 6.2 (continued)

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

The Oil and Gas/Geothermal Development EIS should begin immediately after completion of the Paradise-Denio/Sonoma-Gerlach Grazing EIS sometime in FY82.

Funding requirements sufficient to maintain a multi-discipline team will be necessary for at least 18 months. This would include possibly 10 team members on a full-time basis plus additional personnel on a part-time basis.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

MFP III

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Minerals (4110)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation M 6.3

Pine Forest Recreation Area

MFP 1

Make the following public lands available for geothermal leasing:

- T. 43 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 1-3, 10-15, 22-26, 36
- T. 44 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, 34-36
- T. 45 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, 34-36
- T. 45 N., R. 28 E., All
- T. 45 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 1-2

Rationale

The above described lands were excluded from geothermal leasing (EAR No. 27-020-4-103) pending completion of the Pine Forest Recreation Management Plan.

The lands under recommendation are classified as "Prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources" by the U.S. Geological Survey and are located on the Soldier Meadows-Denio Lineament and the Eastern Black Rock Desert Lineament (Denio URA-3). The Baltazor Hot Spring (KGRA) and Dyke and Howard Hot Springs are adjacent to these lands. Extensive geothermal leasing and exploration is occurring in the area and several geothermal lease applications are pending within the area.

Local economies will be greatly stimulated by providing the necessary services, supplies and materials during the various phases of geothermal development. Peak demands will occur during plant construction and then will taper off and stabilize as operation and maintenance personnel replace construction workers.

Support

The following support items are needed to accomplish the objectives and recommendations:

- 1) Review and revise the Oil and Gas/Geothermal Leasing EAR #27-020-44-103.
- 2) Complete wilderness inventories to clear intensive study areas.
- 3) Fire suppression needs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Minerals 6.4

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Min. 6.4

Recommendation

MFP I

Howard Hot Springs

Make the following public lands available for geothermal leasing:

T. 44 N., R. 31 E., Sections 3 and 4,

T. 45 N., R. 31 E., Sections 33 and 34 (S 1/2).

Rationale

The above described lands were excluded from geothermal leasing (EAR No. 27-020-4-103) pending further archeological studies.

The lands under recommendation are classified as "Prospectively Valuable for Geothermal Resources" by the U.S Geological Survey and are located on the Eastern Black Rock Desert Lineament (Denio URA-3). These lands are immediately adjacent to Howard Hot Springs.

The above sections were previously held under geothermal lease and have since been dropped by the applicants. These leases are now available under the simultaneous filing system; however, it has been recommended by the District Archeologist that these leases not be reissued until completion of the archeological studies.

Local economies will be greatly stimulated by providing the necessary services, supplies and materials during the various phases of geothermal development. Peak demands will occur during plant construction and then will taper off and stabilize as operation and maintenance personnel replace construction workers.

Support

The main support needs are:

1. Complete archeological studies,
2. Fire suppression needs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals 6.2 ³ & 6.4
Objective Number	

Min. 6.2³
3 and 6.4 Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict:

- Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas identified as having a deteriorating erosion trend and areas presently in critical or severe erosion condition.
- Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.
- Wildlife 1.5 Improve the condition of meadow and riparian habitat for wildlife.
- Wildlife 1.8 Limit ORV use during the lambing season (2/1-5/31) in bighorn sheep use areas.
- Wildlife 1.11 Protect crucial wildlife use areas.
- Wildlife 1.17 Exclusive uses such as material sites, ORV areas or disposal actions will not be authorized if such actions adversely effect wildlife.
- Wildlife 1.20 Restrict new road or trail construction in potential California bighorn sheep range.
- Wildlife 1.21 Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened and endangered species.
- Wildlife 1.25 Improve waterfowl habitat in Gridly Lake and playas along the Quinn River.
- Wildlife Aquatic 1.2 Develop HMPs to improve the fishery resource (Craine Creek, Knott Creek, Alder Creek, Otter Creek, and Big Creek)
- Wildlife Aquatic 1.3 Designate all riparian/stream areas as ACECs.
- Recreation 2.7 When necessary, restrict vehicle use on roads in the Pine Forest.
- Recreation 6.3 Designate the Pine Forest Range and all riparian areas as ACECs.
- Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals 6.23 + 6.4
Objective Number	

Min. 6.2 (continued)

3and 6.4

The recommendation has numerous conflicts but by following Bureau procedures and including stipulations to the lease they can be mitigated.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

1. Modify the recommendation to read as follows: Make the following public lands available for geothermal leasing:

Pine Forest

T. 44 N., R. 30 E.

Sec. 1, All

2, E 1/2

11, E 1/2, E 1/2 SW 1/4

12, All

13, All

14, E 1/2, E 1/2, W 1/2

23, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2

24, All

25, All

26, All

35, All

36, All

1. There is a demand for geothermal energy and these lands have a high potential towards that demand. The resource conflicts can be mitigated and the necessary stipulation should be added to leases issued on these lands. Lands not included in the modified recommendation were considered to have unmitigatable conflicts, i.e., road construction necessary to allow drilling rigs access, that they were deleted. An Environmental Statement is necessary to analyze the impact of geothermal exploration and development on resource values of these lands to aid in making the final decision, i.e., whether or not to lease.

T. 43 N., R. 30 E.

Sec. 1, All

2, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2

11, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2

12, All

13, All

14, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2

23, NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4

24, All

25, E 1/2, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4

36, NE 1/4 NE 1/4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Minerals 6.2 and 6.4
Objective Number	

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Min. 6.2 (continued)

3 and 6.4

Multiple Use Recommendations

2. Make the following public lands available for geothermal leasing with no surface occupancy:

Pine Forest

T. 44 N., R. 30 E.

Sec. 2, W 1/2

3, All

10, All

11, NW 1/4, W 1/2, SW 1/4

14, W 1/2, W 1/2

15, All

22, All

23, W 1/2, W 1/2

27, All

34, All.

T. 43 N. R. 30 E.

Sec. 2, W 1/2, W 1/2

3, All

10, All

11, W 1/2 W 1/2

14, W 1/2 W 1/2

15, All

22, All

23, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2, SE 1/4

25, SW NW 1/4, SW 1/4

26, All

36, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4,
SE 1/4, W 1/2.

T. 45 N., R. 30 E.

Sec. 2, W 1/2

3, All

10, All

11, W 1/2

14, W 1/2

15, All

22, All

23, W 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4

26, W 1/2 E 1/2, W 1/2

27, All

34, All

35, W 1/2 E 1/2, W 1/2

Reasons

The described lands would require construction of roads or trails to provide vehicle access, but exploration would still be possible with access of about 1/2 mile. A structure should be made available for leasing without surface occupancy.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Minerals 6.7 I and 6.4

Objective Number

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Min. 6.2 (continued)

3 and 4

Multiple Use Recommendations

Reasons

T. 45 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 25, E 1/2 E 1/2
36, E 1/2

T. 45 N., R. 29 E.
Sec. 1, All
2, All

T. 45 N., R. 30 E.
Sec. 1, All
2, E 1/2
11, E 1/2
12, All
13, All
14, E 1/2
23, E 1/2, E 1/2 SW 1/4
24, All
25, All
26, E 1/2 E 1/2
35, E 1/2 E 1/2
36, All

T. 45 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 1 through Sec. 24, All
25, W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2
26 through 35, All
36, W 1/2

Howard Hot Springs
T. 44 N., R. 31 E.
Sec. 3, All
4, All

T. 45 N., R. 31 E.
Sec. 33, All
34, S 1/2

MFP III

M 6.3 and 6.4 (continued)

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio

Activity
Minerals 6.3

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Min. 6.3⁵

MFP 1

Recommendation

Make no land-use decisions that would interfere with oil and gas development on public lands classified by the U.S. Geological Survey as "Prospectively Valuable for Oil and Gas".

Rationale

The classification of lands as "Prospectively Valuable for Oil and Gas" indicates that these areas hold a greater potential for oil and gas production than non-classified lands.

The Winnemucca District, Regional Oil and Gas/Geothermal Leasing EAR No. 27-020-4-103 assessing the impacts of leasing was completed December, 1975. Several oil and gas leases have been issued and some geophysical studies have been conducted in the Resource Area, indicating that an interest does exist.

Local economies will be greatly stimulated by providing the necessary services, supplies and materials during the various phases of oil and gas exploration and development.

Support

The following support items are needed to accomplish the objectives and recommendations:

1. Complete intensive wilderness inventories to clear areas classified as intensive study areas.
2. Complete archeological and historical studies.
3. Fire Suppression needs.
4. Cadastral Survey needs.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Update the existing regional Oil and Gas/Geothermal Environmental Assessment.

Rationale

The Resource Area contains several historical and archeological important areas and sites also several intensive study the units for wilderness are involved. The impact of oil and gas exploration and development on these resource values must be fully evaluated to aid in making the final decision, i.e., to lease these lands or not. With America's current energy situation, this environmental impact statement and subsequent decision should begin immediately.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Allow the issuance of oil and gas leases only in those areas where geothermal leases are presently being accepted.

Rationale

The exploration for oil and gas is very similar to geothermal exploration, the same mitigating measures can be employed.

Support

All specialists
Environmental Statement
Wilderness Public Participation
Cadastral Survey

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Same time frame and funding requirements as 6.1/6.2.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Paradise-Denio MFP III
Minerals 6.6

As Currently Written:

The Paradise-Denio Resource Area will be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing with the following restrictions:

Noncompetitive areas and all KGRAs or portions thereof within the resource area will be offered for lease except for those which are areas of significant environmental conflict or have historical and/or cultural significance.

The following areas meet the above criteria and will not be leased:

1. Pine Forest Vehicle Closure Area (see attached map).

No surface occupancy will be allowed on the following:

1. Sage grouse strutting grounds.
2. Osgood Mountain milk-vetch area.
3. Raised bog.
4. S-1 cultural and historic sites.

The following areas will be leased with special stipulations:

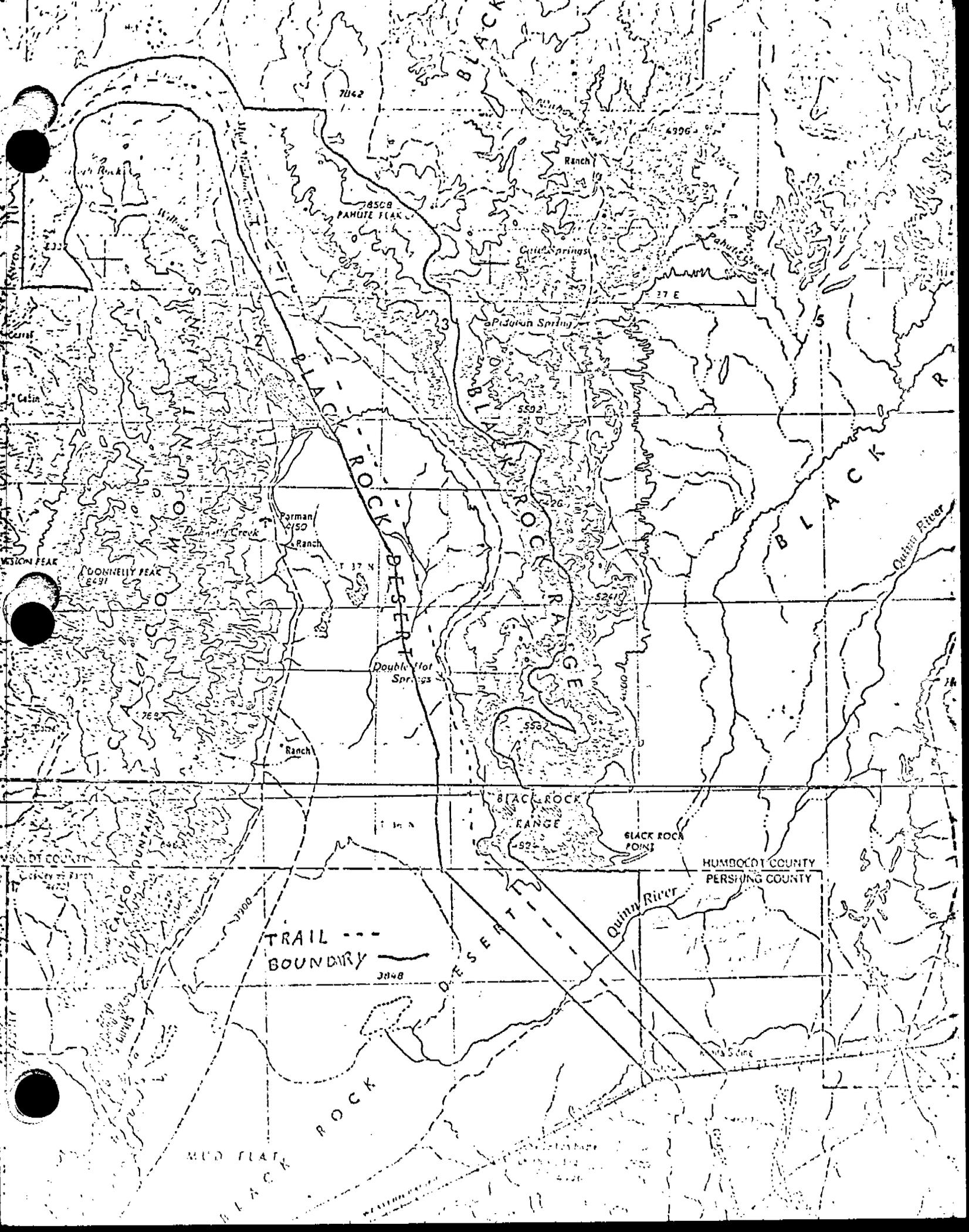
1. Critical wildlife habitat areas.
2. Woolly mammoth area of the east arm of the Black Rock Desert.

Change To:

The decision will remain as originally written.

Rationale:

The Applegate-Lassen Trail, a side trail of the main California Trail designed to be an alternative to the Oregon Trail, was pioneered in 1846 for emigrant travel. The trail, which follows a series of hot and cold springs in the Black Rock region, traverses a broad variety of natural areas including the extensive desert playa and the rugged High Rock Canyon. The trail was considered a very difficult route to follow by the emigrants. Modern developments are rare in the area and traces of the trail are as well preserved as any in the far west. The trail is on the National Register of Historic Places and is being proposed as National Historic Landmark largely due to the unchanged nature of the total landscape over the past 130 years.



7042

4996

78508
PAHUTE PEAK

Cutter Springs

Pahute

37 E

Pahute Spring

5502

35

Parman
Ranch

Double Hot
Springs

5260

BLACK ROCK
RANGE

BLACK ROCK
POINT

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
PERSHING COUNTY

TRAIL ---
BOUNDARY

3848

Quinn River

MUD FLAT

BLACK
ROCK

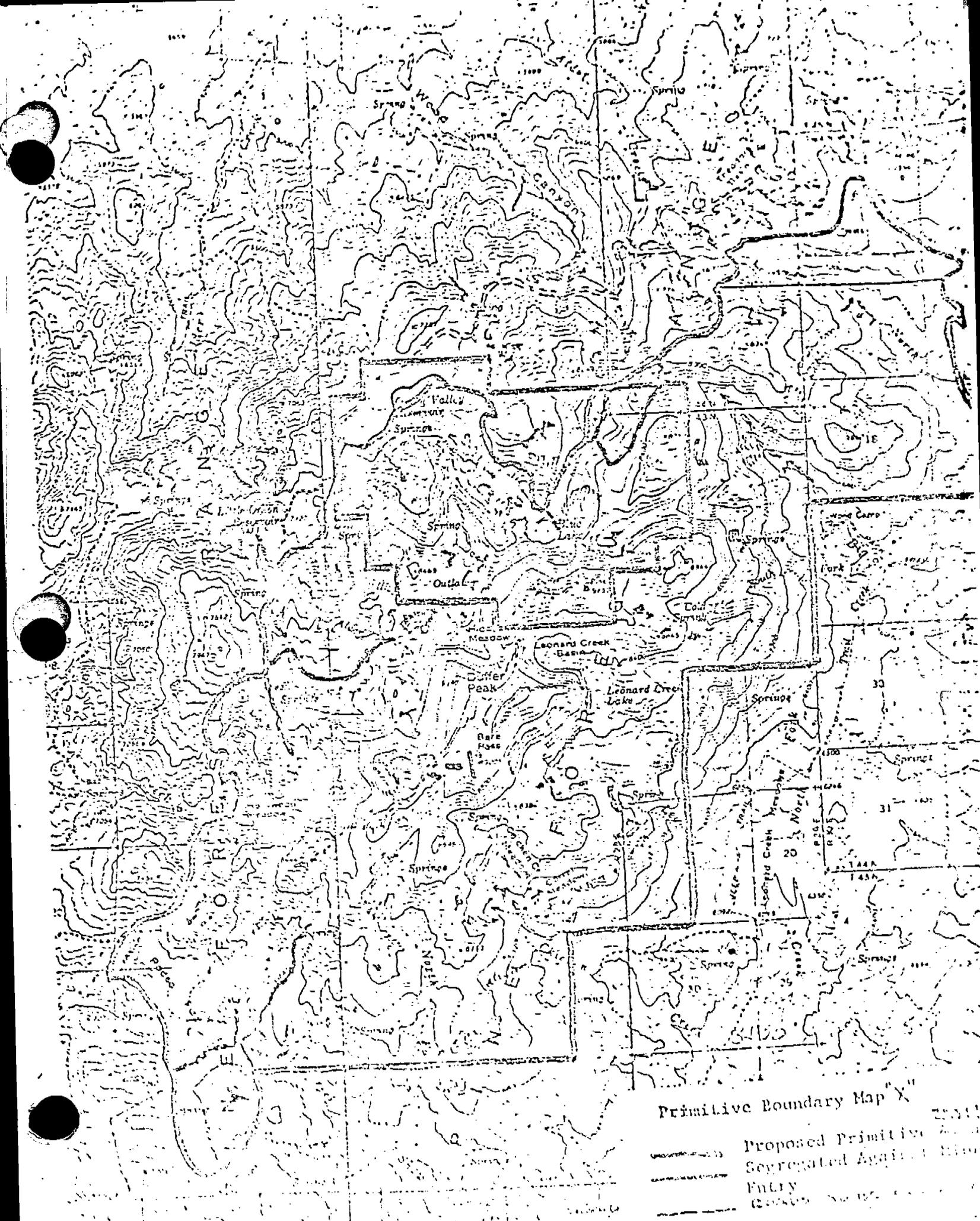
DESERT

Quinn River

Quinn River

Quinn River

Quinn River



Primitive Boundary Map "X"

- Proposed Primitive
- Segregated Against
- Entry
- Caution

25011

In 1978 Peggy McGuckian Jones, Archeologist for the Winnemucca District, completed "A Study of the Fremont, Applegate-Lassen, and Nobles' Routes" Emigrant Trails in the Black Rock Desert. Based on her study, Mrs. Jones made the following recommendations.

In general, where twentieth century intrusions in the form of modern structures, highways, or machinery exist, the exclusion from leasing of a narrow corridor in the immediate vicinity of the trail has been considered adequate protection as the integrity of setting and feeling has already been impaired. However, where there are no such intrusions from the present and the route of the trail is clear through either actual physical remains or through comparison with emigrant journalists descriptions, a "line of sight" exclusion has been recommended.

In December 1980 a special report was completed entitled "A Critical Viewshed for the Applegate-Lassen Trail." The analysis described in this report suggests that six miles is a reasonable boundary for the "critical viewshed" in the playa area. Beyond six miles, even a major power plant could be made nonintrusive by reasonable stipulations, such as use of inconspicuous coloring, orientation of structures, etc. At distances of less than six miles potential for unavoidable visual intrusions resulting from geothermal development does exist.

The approach and conclusions outlined in this report were reviewed in the field on September 24, 1980, by Ed Evatz, Stuart Gearhart, Rich Hains, Rodger Jarrel, Roger McCormack, Bob Stewart, Brad Hines, and Regina Smith. The Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer was also represented on that trip by Charles Zeir. By the end of the day there was a general consensus, to which no one voiced objection, that the approach outlined was adequate and that the proposed critical viewshed boundaries were reasonable.

Public Participation

The Winnemucca District Advisory Council made a recommendation concerning geothermal leasing at their September 1981 meeting. They recommended that leasing be deferred for the next two years and reviewed at that time to determine whether or not the area should remain in a deferred status. This approach would keep the Black Rock area in the suspended status it is presently in and does not provide a solution to the need for a decision to lease or not lease the trail corridor.

Congressman Santini, in a radio interview in Winnemucca on September 10, 1981, stated: "If we truly have an historical region of the State of Nevada that would be jeopardized by geothermal development--I think we have enough other healthy vital geothermal development areas in the state that we can afford to take two or three steps backward and look at the area and try to honestly understand what are the losses, what are the trade-outs if we were to allow geothermal development."

None of the companies that responded to the District MFP II request for public input were in favor of phased leasing. All companies wanted to know whether or not leasing would be allowed along the trail.

Of course, several groups, including the National Bicentennial Monument Committee and the Sierra Club, responded in favor of eliminating geothermal development on the entire Black Rock Desert.

Significant compromises have been made by everyone interested in this area. The original proposal made by the National Bicentennial Monument Committee encompassed the entire Black Rock Playa. This was felt to be excessive and was pared down to 97,288 acres which the district feels is adequate to protect the trail.

Other Values

The Black Rock playa is heavily used for recreational purposes. Off-road vehicles, rockhounding, and wind sailing are primary uses. The establishment of a line of sight corridor along the trail is compatible with these uses. Wildlife, livestock grazing, and wild horses will also be unaffected by this decision.

Historic sites within the Black Rock to High Rock section include Hardin City, Fort McGary Outpost at Soldier Meadows, and the site of the Little High Rock Indian massacre.

Protective Stipulations

If the potential adverse effect exists, the Bureau is required under 36 CFR 800 to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This is a lengthy and complicated process.

The Bureau also has the authority to attach stipulations to leases issued for oil and gas and geothermal exploration under the 1970 Geothermal Steam Act and the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

1. Toiyabe Chapter, Sierra Club, Reno, Nevada.
2. Committee for the Emigrant Trail National Monument, Palo Alto, California.
3. Robert L. Berry, Omaha, Nebraska.
4. Nevada Division of State Lands, Carson City, Nevada.
5. Nevada Division of Mineral Resources, Carson City, Nevada.
6. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada.

Geothermal and Oil and Gas Resources

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

The Paradise-Denio Resource Area will be open to geothermal and oil and gas leasing with the following restrictions:

Noncompetitive areas and all KGRAS or portions thereof within the resource area will be offered for lease except those which are areas of significant environmental conflict or have historical and/or cultural significance.

The following areas meet the above criteria and will not be leased:

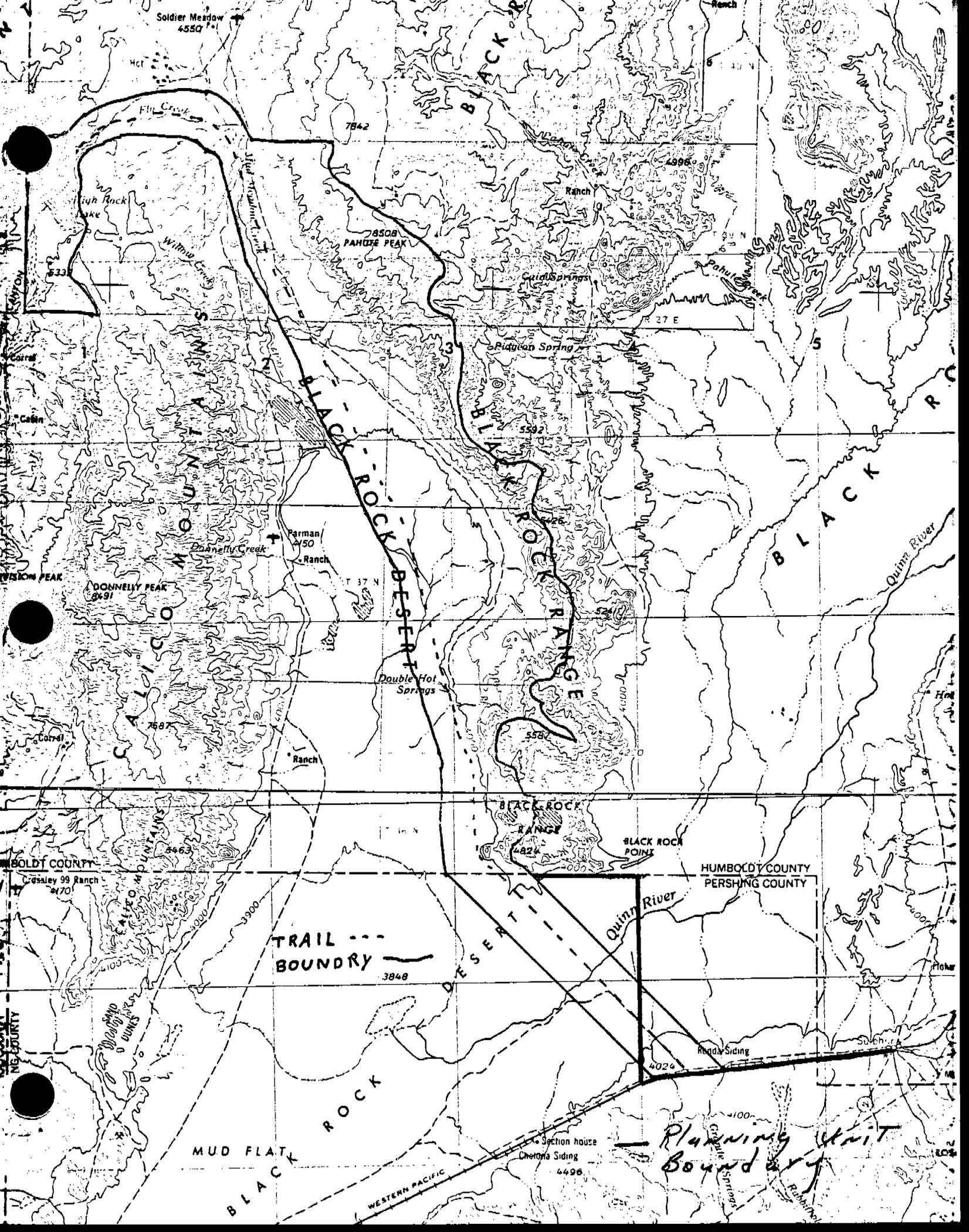
1. Pine Forest Vehicle Closure Area (see attached map).

No surface occupancy will be allowed on the following:

1. Sage grouse strutting grounds.
2. Osgood Mountain milk-vetch area.
3. Raised bog.
4. S-1 cultural and historic sites. - *Nat. Reg. Eligible.*
5. The Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail (see attached map).

The following areas will be leased with special stipulations:

1. Critical wildlife habitat areas.
2. Woolly mammoth area of the east arm of the Black Rock Desert.



Soldier Meadow
4550'

BLACK ROCK

7842

8508
PANOFE PEAK

4396

High Rock
Lake

Without Canyon

Quinn Springs

Ridgion Spring

Corral

Cabin

ALAMO MOUNTAINS

BLACK ROCK DESERT

BLACK ROCK RANGE

BLACK ROCK

Donnelly Creek

Perman
Ranch

WISDOM PEAK

DONNELLY PEAK
8491

Double Hot
Springs

BLACK ROCK
RANGE

BLACK ROCK
POINT

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
PERSHING COUNTY

Crossley 99 Ranch
4170'

TRAIL ---
BOUNDARY
3848

Quinn River

NEVADA COUNTY

MUD FLAT

Section house
Chorona Siding
4496

Planning Unit
Boundary

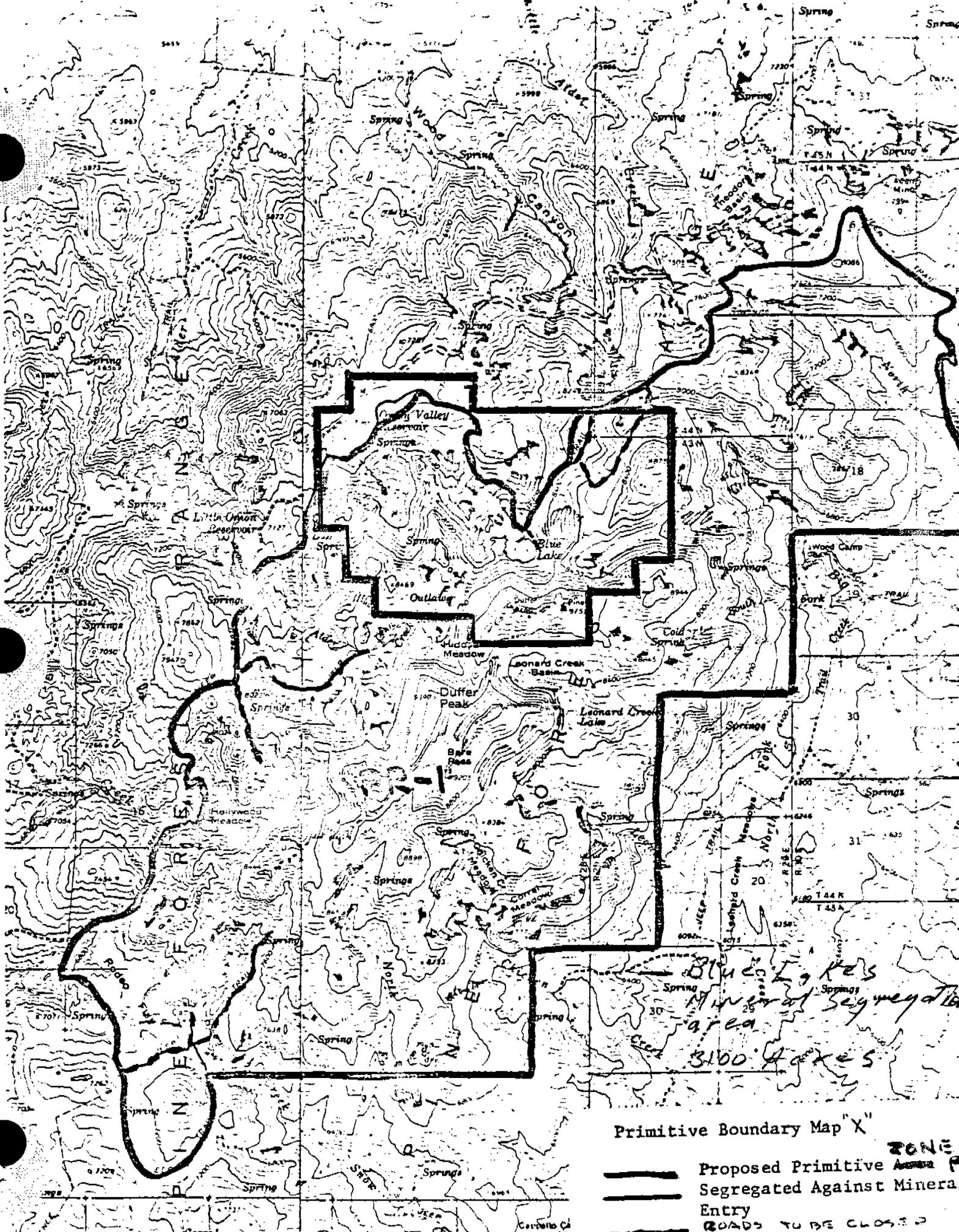
WESTERN PACIFIC

Quinn Springs

Road Siding

4024

BLACK ROCK



Primitive Boundary Map "X"

ZONE

Proposed Primitive Area (thick black line)
 Segregated Against Mineral Entry (dashed line)
 ROADS TO BE CLOSED (dotted line)

Blue Lake's Mineral Segregation area
3100 Acres