

WSA NV-020-606 and NV-020-603 North and South JacksonsI. Conflict AnalysisA. Mining and Minerals

Claim blocks occur throughout the two WSAs. A very large claim block is located along the southern boundary of the South Jacksons WSA. The Jackson Mining District and Bottle Creek Mining District occur in the North Jacksons WSA. The Red Butte Mining District is located in the South Jacksons WSA.

Active mining and prospecting is occurring throughout the two WSAs with heavy concentrated activity in the South Jacksons WSA in the vicinity of Navajo Peak.

The Barringer report indicates numerous significant anomalous areas in both WSAs with especially significant mineralization in the vicinity of Navajo Peak extending north to King Lear Peak. A number of strategic and critical minerals occur throughout the two WSAs.

B. Oil and Gas Leases

Oil and gas leasing blocks are located along the entire western portion of the two WSAs. An additional oil and gas leasing block is located on the eastern portion of the South Jacksons WSA. 6,566 acres are leased in the South Jacksons and 3,075 acres are leased in the North Jacksons.

C. Range Improvements

One windmill, one developed spring, and six miles of ditches occur in the South Jacksons WSA. Frequent maintenance of the ditches is made on a yearly basis. Approximately three miles of fence and one developed spring are located in the North Jacksons WSA.

D. Range

Cattle, sheep, and horses utilize the two WSAs year-round. 60,211 acres of the Jackson Mountains Allotment occur in the South Jacksons WSA and 13,512 acres occur in the North Jacksons. 7,464 acres of the Happy Creek Allotment and 5,421 acres of the Deer Creek Allotment are also located in the North Jacksons WSA.

E. Cherry-stem Roads and Ways

Numerous "roads" and "ways" occur in both WSAs (10 or 12 major roads and many ways are located in the South Jacksons and six roads and several ways are located in the North Jacksons. Current mining activities are expanding the roads and ways in the South Jacksons. Roads and mining would present a serious manageability problem.

F. Recreation

The Jackson Mountains are frequented by ORV-use associated with rockhounding, hunting, sightseeing, prospecting, and other forms of desert recreation.

G. Free Use Permit

A 40-acre Free Use Permit to Humboldt County for gravel is located in Section 35, T. 41 N., R. 31 E., in the North Jacksons.

H. Private Land

Private land surrounds the two WSAs. Private land associated with the Trout Creek and Happy Creek Ranches border the two WSA on the east and private land associated with the Jackson Creek and Deer Creek Ranches border the WSAs on the west. One large parcel is located in the middle of the North Jacksons WSA (480 acres). Another large parcel of private land is located in the South Jacksons (600 acres). Two parcels of private land are located between the two WSAs; 320 acres and a mill site approximately 80 acres, respectively.

II. Recommendation

MFP 11  
Drop the North Jacksons WSA from further wilderness consideration. Modify boundary of the South Jackson WSA (see attached map) to include King Lear Peak and the canyons along the west side to the main ridge just north of Alaska Canyon.

III. Rationale

A. Size

The two WSAs meet the minimum required acreage. The recommended area also meets the minimum required acreage--approximately 7,040 acres.

B. Outstanding Opportunities

1. Solitude

The two WSAs do offer outstanding opportunities for solitude as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase. The recommended area is the heart of the South Jacksons and offers the greatest opportunity for solitude.

2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

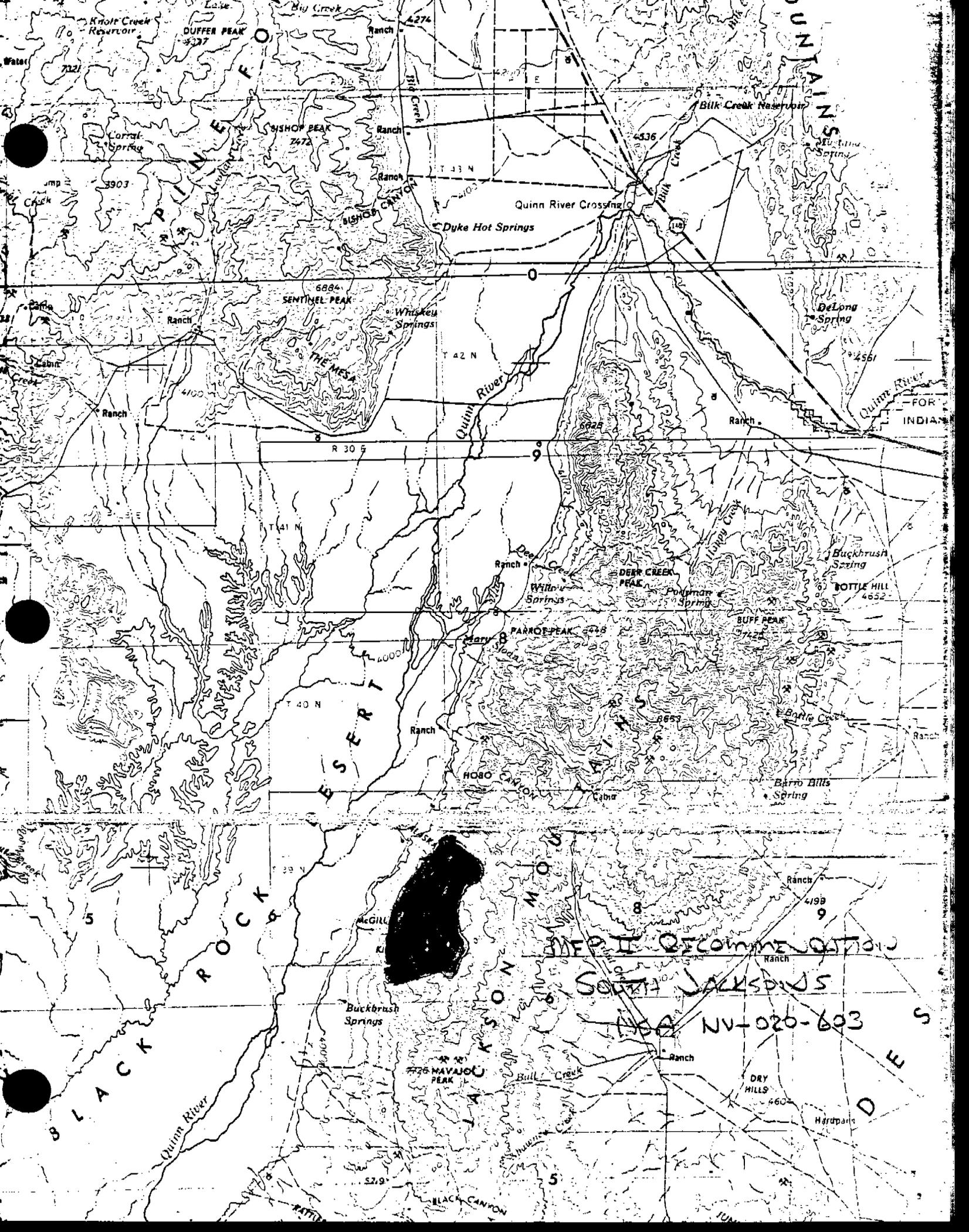
As documented in the Intensive Inventory phase, the WSAs do offer primitive and unconfined recreation. The recommended area offers outstanding opportunities, especially the canyons north of King Leak Peak including McGill Canyon.

C. Supplemental Values

King Lear Peak and the precipitous Jackson Mountains terrain bisected by deep canyons is an impressive geologic feature. The riparian areas associated with the canyon bottoms and moist upper elevations add contrast and beauty to the area. The view of the Black Rock Desert and surrounding mountain ranges is no less than awesome.

D. Manageability

Except for the recommended area identified on the attached map, the North and South Jacksons WSAs present serious manageability problems. Major unmanageable conflicts exist with present and potential mining activity, oil and gas leases, roads and ways, and private lands all located within the two WSAs.



DEEP II RECOMMENDATION  
SOUTH JACKSON MOUNTAINS  
NV-020-603

726 MAVAJON PEAK

DRY HILLS 660

Buckbrush Springs

499

Ranch

Hardpan

McGILL

HOBBO

Ranch

PARROT PEAK 6448

DEER CREEK PEAK 6928

SENTINEL PEAK 6884

BISHOP PEAK 7472

DUFFER PEAK 5327

QUINN RIVER CROSSING

4274

7221

329

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WSA NV-020-620 Black Rock Desert

I. Conflict Analysis

A. Off-road Vehicles

The Black Rock Desert is a very popular use area for ORVs. The large playa offers unrestricted use by ORV-related recreation. Manageability would be a major problem.

B. Oil and Gas and Geothermal Leasing

Except for portions along the northwestern and southwestern portions of the WSA, the majority of the unit is under oil and gas or geothermal lease, application, or simultaneous lease (214,073 acres O&G lease, 2,763 acres O&G application, 42,526 acres geothermal lease, 2,560 acres geothermal simultaneous lease, and 1,360 acres geothermal application). The possibility of future development of energy resources on the Black Rock is very real. Some of the leases fall into the value existing rights category.

C. Mining

A large claim block occurs at the southern tip of the WSA. Two smaller claim blocks occur just north of the Jackson Creek Ranch and southeast of the Bartlett Creek Ranch.

D. Desert Land Entry

323 acres have been applied for under the Desert Land Entry Act and appear to be at least in part suitable.

E. Range Improvements

Seven windmills, three wells, one developed spring, and one pipeline are located within the WSA.

F. Range

The WSA takes in portions of the Pine Forest, Paiute Meadows, Jackson Mountains, and Deer Creek Allotments. The remainder is part of the Old Gunnery Range which was unadjudicated. Cattle, horses, and sheep graze within the WSA.

G. Private Land

Private lands associated with the Jack Creek Ranch and Deer Creek Ranch adjoins the WSA on the northwest boundary. Private lands associated with the Leonard Creek, Bartlett Creek, and Paiute Creek Ranches adjoins the WSA on the northern, northwest, and western boundaries.

H. Cherry-stem Roads and Ways

Several existing cherry-stem "roads" and "ways" penetrate the WSA from the east, north, and west in addition to the playa access from the south and associated ORV "ways."

I. Aircraft Flights

Low-level military flights occur over the WSA on a daily basis in addition to private and agency flights. Private aircraft frequently land on the playa for various but unknown reasons.

J. Other Intrusions or Imprints

A railroad runs along the southern boundary. Mining activity, both past and present, is visible from the south, north, east, and west sides of the WSA.

K. Obvious Wilderness Values

The immense size of the WSA and its uniqueness can impress even those most radically opposed to wilderness.

II. Recommendation

MFP 11 Drop the WSA from further wilderness consideration. Designate the central portion of the WSA a natural area, a research natural area, or an ACEC for cultural resources.

Mammoth East Arm of Black Rock:

T. 39 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 27, and 34  
T. 39 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 31, 32, and 33  
T. 39 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32  
T. 38 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 11, 12, and 13  
T. 38 N., R. 29 E., All  
T. 38 N., R. 30 E., Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 19  
T. 17 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36  
T. 37 N., R. 29 E., All  
T. 36 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31, 34, and 35  
T. 36 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 25, 26, 35, and 36  
T. 35 1/2 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 26, 27, 34, and 36  
T. 35 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 1 and 2  
T. 35 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 6 and 7  
T. 35 1/2 N., R. 29 E., Sec. 29, 30, and 31

### III. Rationale

#### A. Size

The WSA obviously meets the minimum required acreage of 5,000 acres--333,111 acres.

#### B. Outstanding Opportunities

##### 1. Solitude

The immense size and distance does offer opportunities for solitude. Exceptions would be around the fringes, as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase, and low-flying aircraft.

##### 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The vastness and bleak landscape and lack of water would prevent all but the most adventurous and hearty individual from enjoying the area should the WSA be designated a wilderness. The only practical opportunity for recreation on the Black Rock Desert would be by using some form of ORV.

#### C. Supplemental Values

The playa is an open vista to the surrounding landscapes which includes the Jackson Mountains, Black Rock Range, Selenites, Razor Back, and Black Rock Point.

#### D. Manageability

From a manageability point of view this WSA is not suitable for wilderness. It would be virtually impossible to prevent ORV use, aircraft landings, and valid existing rights associated with geothermal and oil and gas leases.

WSA NV-020-600/600D Blue Lakes

I. Conflict Analysis

A. Roads

Several "roads" or "ways" traverse the unit. Most of the roads have been officially closed but may be occasionally used, especially during the fall hunting season.

B. Recreation

ORV use surrounding the area is significant. Heavy fishing use occurs during the appropriate seasons at Blue Lakes, Onion Reservoir, and Knott Creek Reservoir. The WSAs and remaining Pine Forest Range is a popular hunting area.

C. Mining

Claim blocks and mining activity including the Adams Mine are located north of the WSAs. A very large claim block is located within the southern boundary and extends south of WSA 600.

D. Range Improvements

One reservoir, four developed springs, three cattleguards, one corral, and approximately 13 miles of fence are located within the two WSAs.

E. Range

The area is grazed by cattle and occasionally by sheep from mid-May to late October.

F. Private Land

Approximately 80 acres of land occur in the two WSAs. Seven miles of private land adjoins the eastern boundary of WSA 600. One and one-half miles adjoins 600D on the west.

G. Obvious Wilderness Values

Agree with the final Intensive Inventory phase. The units do provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

II. Recommendation

Adjust the boundaries to minimize conflicts with mining and private land as shown on the attached map. These adjustments should improve manageability. Manage both units as one wilderness area.

### III. Rationale

#### A. Size

The recommended area qualifies as meeting the 5,000 acre wilderness minimum--approximately            acres.

#### B. Outstanding Opportunities

##### 1. Solitude

The two units with recommended boundary adjustments offer outstanding opportunities for solitude as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase.

##### 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The two units as documented in the Intensive Inventory phase do offer outstanding opportunities for both primitive and unconfined recreation. Opportunities for hiking, riding, backpacking, sightseeing, camping, and photography are all outstanding.

#### C. Supplemental Values

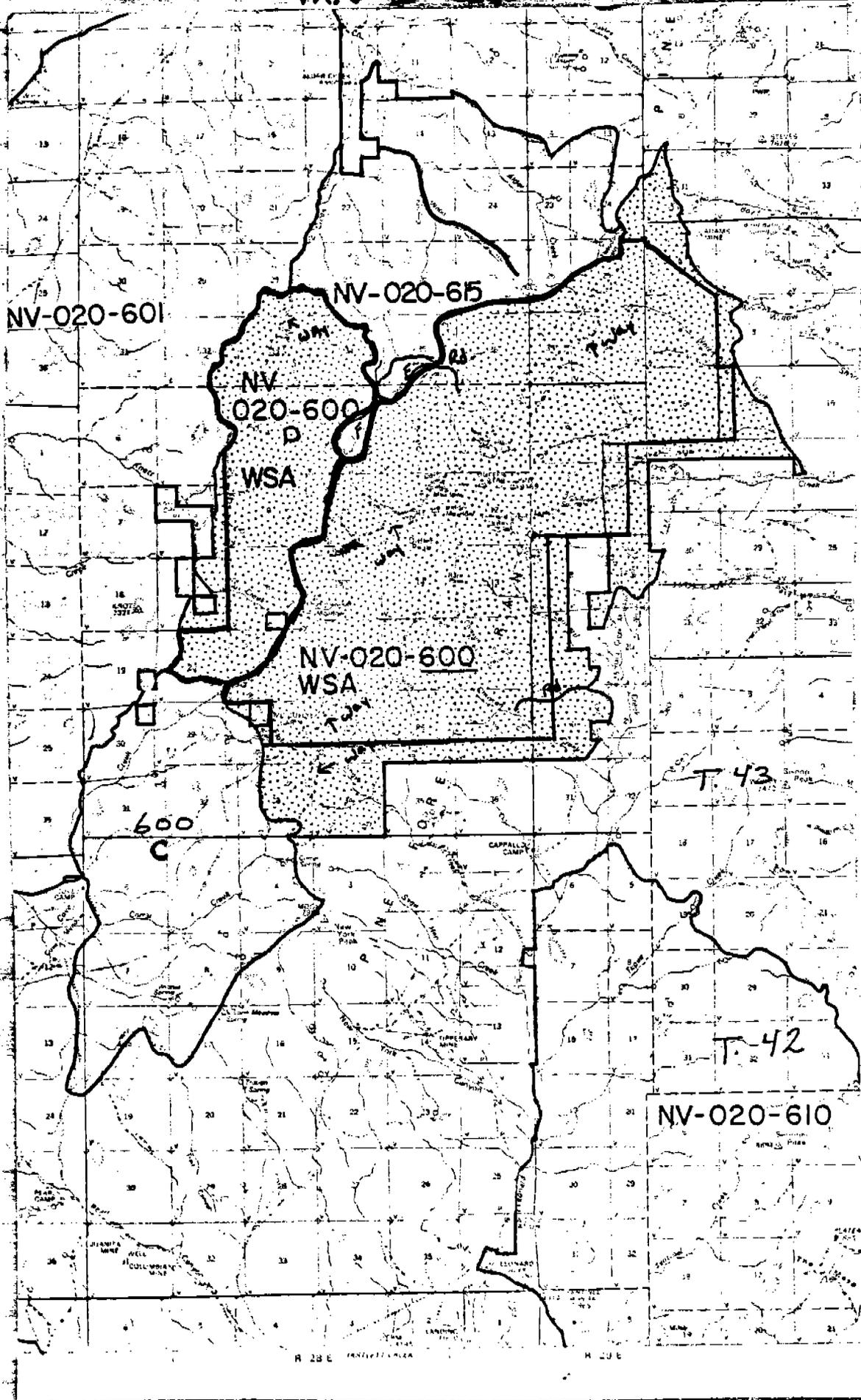
Blue Lakes - the geology of the area and the disjunct population of whitebark and limberpine are special features which greatly enhance the value of the WSA.

#### D. Manageability

With the recommended boundary adjustments, no conflicts with other MFP II recommendation exist. Most recommendations are complimentary. Except for existing ways which may encourage ORV use, especially during the fall hunting season, no problems should be encountered in effectively managing the WSA to preserve its wilderness character.

# Final Intensive

## INFO II RECOMMENDATION



WSA NV-20-827 North Fork Little Humboldt

I. Conflict Analysis

A. Range Improvements

Eight reservoirs of record and several others occur within the WSA. Two corrals and nine miles of fence also occur within the WSA. Several additional water developments are proposed to provide water in the area of the Gorge once the Gorge gap-fence is constructed. Maintenance of these improvements require future vehicular traffic.

B. Wild Horses

More than 1,500 wild horses use the Little Owyhee. An unknown but significant number of these wild horses use the WSA. Future needs to manage this horse herd may conflict with wilderness values.

C. Roads and Ways

Numerous "roads" and "ways" and at least three cherry-stems occur within the WSA. These are frequently used by livestock operators, trappers, hunters, and other desert recreationists. Manageability of the whole area as wilderness would be a compliance problem.

D. Hunting and Recreation

Sage grouse, chukar, quail, antelope, and deer are hunted on a yearly basis within the WSA. ORV use and other related ORV recreational use occurs within the WSA and surrounding area on a year-round basis.

E. Private Land

Private land borders the entire southern boundary of the WSA. Two additional tracts of adjacent private land occur in the northwest corner and western edge, respectively.

F. Oil and Gas Leases

An oil and gas lease block exists along the western boundary.

G. Natural Gas Line

A natural gas line and access road makes up the northern boundary of the WSA.

H. Other Outside Imprints and Distractions

A windmill near Button Lake is visible from the northeastern portion of the WSA. Low-level military flights are frequently made over the WSA on a daily and weekly basis. Frequent vehicular traffic is visible along the majority of the western boundary.

## I. Obvious Wilderness Values

Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation do exist in the Gorge of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt and the immediate area surrounding the Gorge including the major drainages leading into the Gorge.

## II. Recommendation

MFP II Adjust the boundary of the WSA to include the Gorge and immediate area as shown on the attached map.

## III. Rationale

### A. Size

The recommended area qualifies as meeting the 5,000 acre wilderness minimum--approximately 9,000 acres.

### B. Outstanding Opportunities

#### 1. Solitude

The Gorge has unlimited outstanding opportunities for solitude. The restricted basalt canyon is highly dissected with numerous oxbows, caves, overhands, and potential secluded camp sites along the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. Sights and sounds are entirely natural with the possible exception of low-flying aircraft.

#### 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

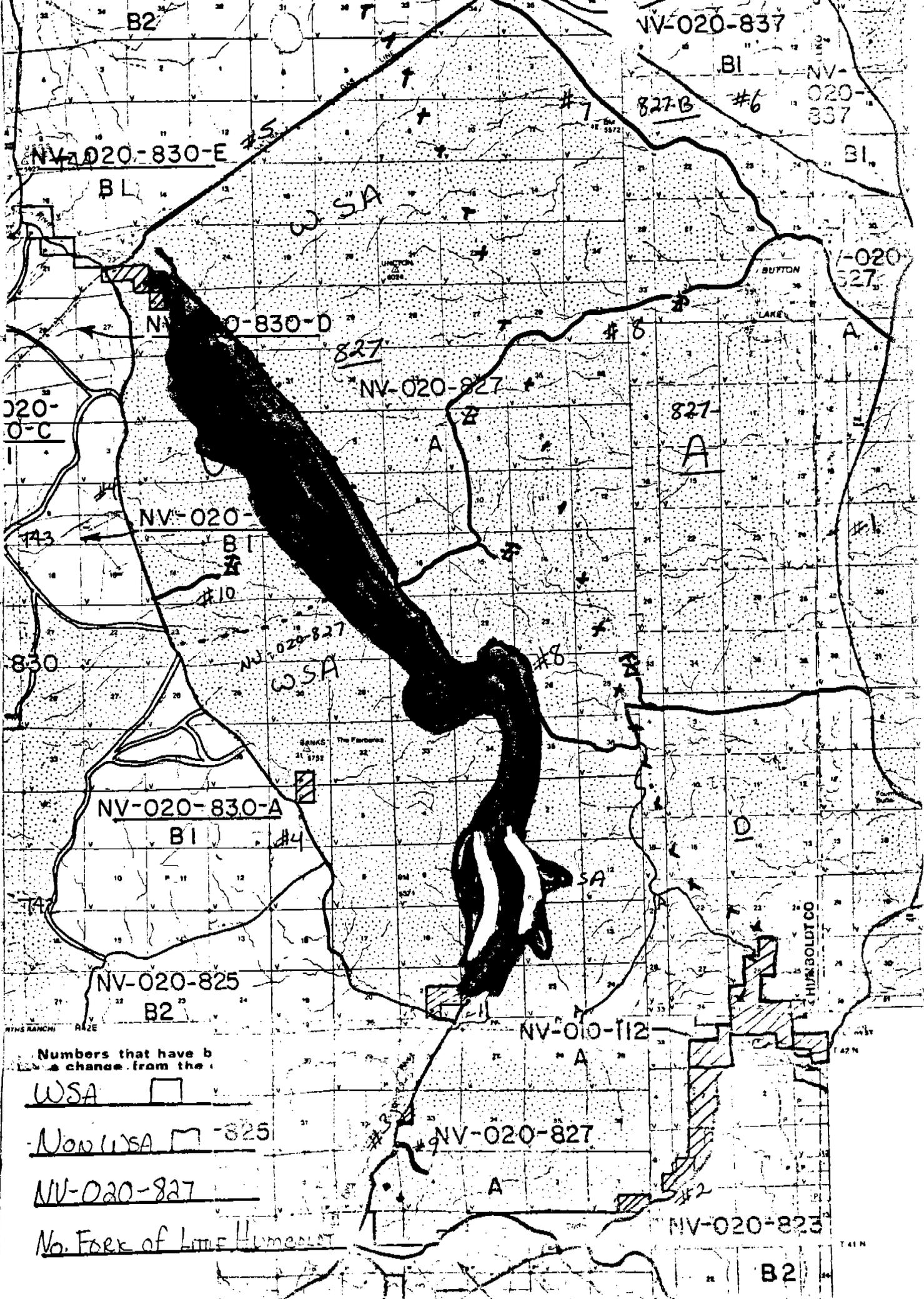
The Gorge provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, riding, backpacking, sightseeing, and camping. It's obvious from the photographic documentation of the area that photography would be another outstanding recreational opportunity within the Gorge and immediate area.

### C. Supplemental Values

The Gorge and canyons and drainages leading into the Gorge are unique and outstanding geologic features.

### D. Manageability

Manageability of the recommended area would not be a problem with the possible exception of the area from the "way" to the rim along the northeastern boundary. No conflicts exist with other MFP II recommendations.



Numbers that have b  
a chance from the

WSA 

Non WSA  -825

NV-020-827

No. Fork of Little Humboldt

B2

WSA NV-020-637 McGee Mountain

As per IBLA Decisions 81-541 and 81-1095, the McGee Mountain WSA is dropped from further wilderness consideration resulting from an appeal made by Joyce Hall. Just because an area is contiguous with another agency's WSA isn't justification for designating the area a WSA.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness

Objective Number

W-1

Objective W-1

Protect all intensive study areas from surface disturbance until finally eliminated through the wilderness inventory process.

Rationale

All areas that presently require intensive inventory should be protected in such a manner so as not to jeopardize their wilderness qualities. This requirement is mandated by section 603 of FLPMA. These areas are in fact de facto wilderness until eliminated through the inventory and public comment period. Those areas that become W.S.A. will further be protected until Congress designates or eliminates them.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness 1.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WI. 1.1

MFP 1

Recommendation

It is recommended that wilderness signs be placed along boundaries of identified Wilderness Study Areas until formal designation by Congress.

Rationale

All anticipated Wilderness Study Areas within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area should have established boundaries with signs identifying the status of the area. In many cases boundaries will be along legal description rather than along fixed roads or ways. If fixed signs are not established around these areas, management for the preservation of wilderness will be next to impossible. Redwood or metal signs should be erected to inform the general public the status of the area. The signs should explain:

1. Proposed wilderness
2. Vehicle access limited to existing roads and trails
3. Map identifying area
4. BLM logo

Support

Operations section, sign shop

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is in accordance with FLPMA Section 603.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Wilderness signs be placed at all major access points to Wilderness Study Areas and other areas as identified to protect them pending designation by Congress.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness 1.1

Overlay Reference  
Step 1                      Step 3

WI. 1.1

Reasons:

FLPMA Section 603(c) mandates these lands be managed so as to not impair their wilderness values until Congress makes its determination. By placing signs explaining the proposed wilderness, confining vehicle access to existing trails and showing the boundaries the public will be informed of current activities and unintentional damage may be avoided.

Support:

Operations  
Wilderness Specialists  
Kingman Sign Shop

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Wilderness study areas will have been identified by August or September of 1980. Wilderness signs should be in place by June of 1981. Two temporary personnel, and two motorized posthole diggers will be needed for installation of the signs. Two man months will be required for the installation. Funding for the job will be requested for fiscal year 1981.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness 1.2

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 Step 3

WI. 1.2

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that a public informational program be established for the purpose of informing the general public of the status of wilderness areas within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

Rationale

Until all areas have been officially designated, it will be necessary to keep the general public well informed of the status of our district. Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires that all areas identified as having wilderness qualities will be protected as if they were wilderness areas. To do this satisfactorily the general public needs to be kept well informed of what areas are being considered, and what is permitted in these areas.

Support

State and District Office Public Affairs personnel should establish Wilderness Public Affairs (state-wide) program. The Wilderness district staff will also help in this effort by giving presentations to the schools and general public.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is in accordance with FLPMA Section 603

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Reasons

The Bureau should strive to make every effort to keep the public informed on it's programs.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness 1.2

Overlay Reference  
Step 1                      Step 3

W1. 1.2

Support

All Specialists  
Public Affairs

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

This public information program will require a slide presentation, numerous paper articles, brochures, and a minimum of six presentations to the general public during the fiscal year. A minimum of 2 WM will be required for this purpose in FY 81.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Name (MFP)        |        |
| Paradise-Denio    |        |
| Activity          |        |
| Wilderness        |        |
| Overlay Reference |        |
| Step 1            | Step 3 |

Wi. 1.3

MFP 1

Recommendation

Recommend that a thorough, visual, recreational, soil, archeological, fisheries and wildlife studies be conducted within all proposed wilderness areas before the establishing of a Wilderness Management Plan.

Rationale

It will be necessary for these studies to be conducted before the Wilderness Management Plan is written. The information gathered will be invaluable in the formulation of plans for enhancing the wilderness criteria of the area.

Support

Recreation, archeological, fisheries biologist, wildlife, soil and range personnel will be required for the studies.

Multiple Use Analysis

~~Accept the recommendation and include it as support to Wi. 2.1.~~

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Recommend that a thorough visual, recreational, soil, archeological, fisheries and wildlife studies be conducted within all proposed wilderness study areas.

Reasons

This information is essential to aid in evaluating and recommending areas as wilderness study areas. It is also necessary to prepare wilderness management plans on those areas that are designated by congress.

Support

All Specialists - inventories  
Public Affairs

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Much of this information has already been gathered with the exception of soils and archeology. This program is required to be completed by 1985. 500 WM are requested for this operation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Name (MFP)        | Paradise-Denio |
| Activity          | Wilderness     |
| Overlay Reference |                |
| Step 1            | Step 3         |

Wi. 1.4

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that Bureau personnel be kept briefed and aware of all intensive study areas for the purpose of identifying activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability in the field. Activities of a questionable nature will be reported to the Area Manager immediately.

Rationale

All areas that presently require intensive inventory should be protected in such a manner so as not to jeopardize their wilderness quality. This requirement is mandated by Section 603 of Federal Land Policy Management Act. These areas are in fact de facto wilderness until eliminated through the inventory and public comment periods. Those areas that become W.S.A. will further be protected until Congress designates or eliminates them.

Support

Wilderness Staff (district) will have this responsibility).

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is consistent with FLPMA Section 603.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Reason

This is a mandate of FLPMA Section 603 to protect these lands from actions which would detract from wilderness characteristics until congressional designation.

Support

All Specialists  
Wilderness Specialists

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Wi. 1.5

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that Area Managers be kept well informed of the wilderness programs so that wilderness will be considered in all management decisions.

Rationale

All activities proposed for W.S.A. need to be evaluated by Area Managers to determine whether the activities will be jeopardizing wilderness quality. Area Managers will need to be kept up to date on the status of all areas so that wilderness will not be overlooked during management decisions.

Support

Wilderness Staff will be responsible for updating and keeping Area Managers abreast of programs.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is consistent with FLPMA Section 603.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows: Area Manager be kept well informed of the wilderness program so that wilderness will be considered in all management decisions and activity plans.

Reason

This is a mandate of FLPMA Section 603 to protect these lands from actions which would detract from wilderness characteristics until congressional designation. The Resource Area has completed wild horse gathering plans but all the checkerboard land and the Owyhee Desert is presently under a Federal court order not to gather (AHPA and Humane Society appeal)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness 1.5

Overlay Reference  
Step 1                      Step 3

WI. 1.5

Support

Wilderness Specialist  
Area Manager - Paradise-Denio

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

Two work months will be required for informing area managers of wilderness status. Work months will be requested in FY 81.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Wi. 1.6

MFP 1

Recommendation

It is recommended that a law enforcement Ranger system be established for the protection of the proposed wilderness study areas within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

Rationale

The Rangers would have legal powers to make arrest, apprehensions and detainment. The Ranger's primary responsibility would be to monitor traffic, physical deterrent against vandalism, gather recreational information, law enforcement and informational guide. The Ranger systems would be established for the protection of Wilderness areas but could be used for additional law enforcement duties throughout the District.

Support

The Ranger program would require 2 officers. Both should have natural resource backgrounds and law enforcement experience. All Rangers should be required to attend Ranger school before being placed on duty. These Rangers would be required to roam from area to area on a continuing basis.

Multiple Use Analysis

Accept the recommendation but include it as a support requirement to Wi. 1.1, Wi. 2.1, Rec. 2.2, Rec. 2.6, Rec. 2.7 and Cr. 1.10.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness 1.7

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WI. 1.7

MFP 1

Recommendation

Recommend that a request for a mineral survey be conducted by Bureau of Mines and U.S.G.S., be submitted by June, 1980.

Rationale

FLPMA requests that mineral survey be conducted on all WSA's. It can be anticipated that the final BLM's wilderness inventory will be completed at the same time, 1980. If certain areas are known to have wilderness values, it would be advantageous to request mineral surveys now, rather than waiting until 1980 or later. No recommendation can be made to Congress until these surveys have been completed. This survey information will be necessary for the final MFP evaluation in determining whether areas are suitable or unsuitable for wilderness. The sooner we request this information the shorter the delay in response.

Support

The surveys will require the services of the Bureau of Mines, and USGS.

Multiple Use Analysis

A mineral survey is a mandate of the Wilderness Act.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Modify the recommendation as follows:

Recommend that a request for mineral surveys to be conducted by the Bureau of Mines and USGS be submitted by June, 1980.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Name (MFP)        | Paradise-Denio |
| Activity          | Wilderness     |
| Overlay Reference |                |
| Step 1            | Step 3         |

Wi. 1.7

Reasons

The Bureau of Mines and USGS are mandated to conduct a mineral survey for any proposed wilderness areas. This request for the survey should be submitted promptly so that the survey may begin as soon as practical to effect proper and responsive management. A full cadastral survey is not required, but certain areas may need the actual boundaries surveyed to establish their boundaries for signing and management.

Support

USGS  
Bureau of Mines  
District Wilderness Specialist and Management

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

3 WM will be necessary for wilderness specialist and management to analyze mineral survey information. These WM will be requested in 1982.

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-2 Step 3

Objective

To provide a wilderness experience within wilderness areas.

Rationale

The Wilderness Act of 1964 requires that all wilderness areas are to be natural and pristine in nature with the imprint of man basically unnoticeable. A place where man is just a visitor but does not remain. An area where man can visit, experience solitude or primitive recreation and a true wilderness experience.

For this to be a reality it will be necessary to control all activities to the degree that the naturalness of the area is not negatively affected.

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Wilderness 2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that a Wilderness Management Plan be established for each Wilderness Area.

Rationale

A written management plan for each Wilderness Area is of paramount importance. Each area may have different wilderness significance that needs to be enhanced or protected. This plan would make specific recommendations on such items as fire, recreation management, camping areas, maintenance, horse controls, and numerous other items.

Support

State and District Wilderness Staff

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Accept the recommendation.
2. Develop a Fire Management Plan

Reasons

Each wilderness area has its own unique characteristics. A management plan should be prepared to identify what those characteristics and values are so that they can be enhanced or protected. Emergency situations, such as wildfire, do occur and exempted actions must be carried out so as not to harm the values of the wilderness area to the extent possible by management.

Support

Wilderness Specialist  
Fire Management

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

~~10-21~~ (10-2)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Name (MFP)        | Paradise-Denio |
| Activity          | Wilderness 2.2 |
| Overlay Reference |                |
| Step 1            | Step 3         |

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that wild horses found within wilderness areas be managed so that the wilderness criteria is not jeopardized.

Rationale

Section 603 of the FLPMA requires that wilderness areas be protected against those activities that jeopardize wilderness qualities. Wild horses in limited numbers appear to improve the aesthetics of this high desert country. From experience wild horses have caused serious damage to the range when not managed. Because of this, it is recommended that wild horse surveys be conducted within wilderness areas to determine the numbers presently there and how many should be left. It is paramount that a wild horse management plan be established with set guidelines on how horses will be rounded up, how many maintained, location of trap areas, equipment necessary for operation, and times when round ups will be held. If not managed the wild horses would soon multiply to the extent where large die-offs could be anticipated. If the wild horse population were left unmanaged within wilderness areas they would soon devour the vegetation, affect native animal species habitat and wilderness quality.

Support

District Wild Horse Specialist  
Operations

Multiple Use Analysis

The values and characteristics of each wilderness area must be enhanced and protected through management plans and actions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. ~~Accept the recommendation~~ on an interim basis until a Fire Management Plan is prepared.
2. Prepare a Fire Management Plan for the Paradise-Denio Resource Area.

*Multiple Use Recommendation  
Accept the recommendation as  
Support to Wild Horse Resource  
Recommendation 1.2*

*Support  
2.3*

1.8 (23)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Wilderness 2.3

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

MFP 1

Recommend that fire suppression within WSA be limited to the use of hand tools and fire retardant flying equipment.

Rationale

The wilderness areas anticipated within the Winnemucca District are not of large size. The vegetation and terrain of the country is open and any fire would cause serious visual intrusion that would last for many years. It can be anticipated that areas burned would not have native species return. The Wilderness areas within the district are located in the steep country and the fires would eliminate ground cover and cause serious soil erosion. Those areas burned would have to be removed from grazing until that time when the soil had adequate ground cover to eliminate soil erosion.

Support

District fire crew and other crews as deemed necessary by the fire boss.

{ Analysis  
Recommendation

gated under  
Wi 2.20  
primary  
page.

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |                |        |
|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| Name (MFP)        | Paradise-Denio |        |
| Activity          | Wilderness     |        |
| Overlay Reference |                |        |
| Step 1            |                | Step 3 |

W1. 2.23

Reasons

MFP 1

Depending on the fire location, size and weather conditions, other measures such as using pumps and hoses may be used. The recommendation as written is very limiting.

A fire management plan should analyze what the resource values are and what fire suppression tactics and equipment could be used to protect those values. At some point in time with the proper conditions a fire may be managed for certain results (cleaning of a diseased aspen stand and rejuvenation) instead of immediately suppressed.

Support

All Specialists  
Fire Management  
Operations  
Air Tanker Contracting

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower)

2 WM will be necessary for creating of fire management plan for WSA within the Paradise-Denio planning unit. These work months will be requested in FY 81.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

MFP 1

Recommendation: F-1.1

Develop an effective district fire prevention and presuppression program.

Rationale:

Man-caused fires force the fire program into a "react" posture. By reducing the size of the man-caused fire load, the fire program is better able to support the planned resource management activities.

A reduction in man-caused fires also reduces the amount of fire damage to resource values.

Support

Nevada State Office, Fire Protection; District Range, Minerals, and Recreation Specialists.

FI 1.1

MFP 11  
Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop an effective district fire prevention and presuppression program.

Rationale

The majority of Resource Area fires are man-caused. By establishing a fire prevention and presuppression program the public will be more aware and alert of their actions when using or working on or adjacent to the public lands.

Support

All Specialists  
Fire Management  
Operations  
Nevada State Office - Fire Protection  
Public Affairs

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy and multiple-use programs.

MFP 11' DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

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

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Name (MFP)        |        |
| Paradise-Denio    |        |
| Activity          |        |
| Fire              |        |
| Overlay Reference |        |
| Step 1            | Step 3 |

Recommendation: F-1.2

MFP 1 Improve legal access into areas of high fire occurrence and/or of high resource value. Arrange for easements or rights-of-way across private property. Maintain BLM roads at highest level possible.

Rationale:

Improved access reduces travel time for suppression personnel. Earlier initial attack helps to reduce fire damage to resource values.

Wear and tear on equipment is reduced.

Support:

State Office and District Office Lands; Cadastral Survey; and Access, Transportation, and Rights-of-Way. District Office Roads and Trails Construction and Maintenance.

FI 1.2

MFP II  
Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve legal access into areas of high fire occurrence and of high resource values. Acquire easements across private property. Maintain BLM roads consistent with management objectives.

Rationale

Legal access is essential for a timely initial attack. Roads should be maintained to permit access but in accordance with management objectives. The highest level of maintenance would be incompatible with certain recreation areas (Onion Valley, Pine Forest).

Support

ATROW  
Cadastral Survey  
Land and Realty  
Operations  
All Specialists

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple-use programs.

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  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: F-1.3

MFP 1 Utilize fire suppression equipment to its maximum design capabilities.

Rationale:

By operating equipment at the maximum level, the cost-per-unit of work performed is minimized. Also, wildfire is quickly suppressed.

By operating equipment in this manner both the cost of the actual fire suppression and the cost of resource damage by fire are kept to the minimum.

Support:

District Resource Specialists; District Division of Operations, Fire Control Officer and equipment operators.

FIRE 1.3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Drop the recommendation.

Reasons

To follow this recommendation would cause considerable resource damage. A fire management plan is needed.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Utilize fire suppression equipment to its maximum design capabilities with the following restrictions:

1. Use fire retardant with discretion and heavy equipment to the minimum in mountain mahogany stands.
2. Fire lines will not be constructed by heavy equipment in riparian stream zones.
3. Avoid where possible the application of fire retardant to waters and riparian zones. Wherever possible do not use fire retardant within 1/4-mile of any waters.
4. A resource advisor will be appointed for the resource area. Until the District Fire Management Plan is approved no heavy equipment will be used on any fire until either the area's resource advisor or the area manager has been consulted. Whenever possible the resource advisor will locate fire lines to minimize impact.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Name (MFP)        |        |
| Paradise-Denio    |        |
| Activity          |        |
| Fire              |        |
| Overlay Reference |        |
| Step 1            | Step 3 |

Recommendation: F-1.4

MFP 1

Maintain current cooperative fire agreements on a continuous basis.

Rationale:

The time between a fire start and initial attack can easily influence the extent of damage to resource values.

The maintenance of the continuity of the agreements is important because, a) the agreements are a part of the fire management program planning process, b) the amount of public investment in personnel and equipment is influenced by the agreements, c) the positioning or disposition of personnel and equipment is influenced by the agreements, and d) the agreements must be consistent with bureau and district policy and program activities.

The following agreements are currently in effect:

| <u>Agreement Number</u> | <u>Parties</u>  | <u>Date</u>       |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
|                         | Nevada State Office with:   |                   |
|                         | -Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs  | May 6, 1966       |
| 22-17                   | -Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, Utah State Office; and Forest Service, Region IV, Ogden, Utah | November 14, 1967 |
|                         | -Forest Service, Region IV, Ogden, Utah, and State of Nevada Division of Forestry                             | April 3, 1970     |
|                         | -Bureau of Land Management, California State Office and Forest Service, Region V                              | June 3, 1978      |
|                         | Winnemucca District with:   |                   |
| NV-020-17               | -Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain District  | May 1, 1964       |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Rationale: F-1.4 (con't)

Agreement Number

Parties

Date

Winnemucca District with:

|           |  |                   |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| NV-020-18 | -Bureau of Land Management,<br>Carson City District                  | May 1, 1965       |
| NV-020-19 | Susanville District  | May 1, 1973       |
| NV-020-21 | Elko District  | May 1, 1971       |
| NV-020-35 | Vale District  | February 26, 1979 |
| NV-020-31 | -Winnemucca Rural Fire District                                      | January 7, 1978   |
| NV-020-32 | -Forest Service, Santa Rosa<br>District, Humboldt National<br>Forest | February 10, 1978 |

Support:

State Office Fire Protection and District Division of Operations.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation, the rationale, and listed support and acquire others as needs arise.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

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

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Objective Number

F-2

Objective:

To use fire as a tool to improve wildlife habitat, livestock range, watershed, and other values.

Rationale:

Fire is a cost-effective method when used in resource management. It can be used either alone or in combination with other management methods.

Fuel reduction, species change, stimulating or setting back growth of specific plant species, and water production are practical objectives that can be reached through the use of fire.

A complete fire management program that is based upon and integrated with the bureau planning system will become a useful adjunct to the present resource management programs.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

MFP I Recommendation: F-2.1

Develop a fire management program that is based on the bureau planning system within two years following completion of MFP-III.

Rationale:

The bureau planning system identifies the resource values (value-at-risk) by activity and area of concern. These same values and concerns should be reflected in the fire management program.

Many of the actions that the fire program may take have the potential to either enhance or destroy the resource values.

The fire management program must be supported by the resource planning recommendations.

Support:

District Resource Program activities.



Fire 2.1

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Develop a fire management plan that is based on the Bureau planning system.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: F-2.2

MFP 1

Develop a prescribed fire training program for resource management personnel.

Rationale:

Fire, in a controlled situation, is an effective resource management tool.

Many managers are generally aware of the benefits and detriments of prescription burning.

Managers must be trained in the methods, objectives, and limits of prescribed fire as a tool. This knowledge will help the managers decide how prescribed fire will be useful to them in the planned management of the area's resources.

Support:

State Office, Fire Protection and Division of Resources.  
BIFC, Training Operations

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Fire

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: F-2.3

MFP | Develop a standard rehabilitation procedure for the resource area.

Rationale:

IM 76-552 requires the use of the following procedure in order to utilize emergency fire rehabilitation funds (4630).

The following must be done after the fire is controlled:

- a) Within 10 days - Examine burned area to determine need for rehabilitation.
- b) Within 30 days - Initiate job planning and project design.
- c) Within 90 days - Initiate actual on-the-ground rehabilitation work.

The preparation of an umbrella EAR (or equivalent) containing standard rehabilitation procedures would expedite this required process. Following a fire, a supplemental EAR could be prepared for rehabilitation, if necessary.

Support:

State Division of Resources; District Division of Resources;  
and District Planning and Environmental Coordination.

FIRE 2.2

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept but include as a support item to Fire 2.1.

FP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. Make a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

MFP II  
Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop a standard rehabilitation procedure for the resource area.

Rationale

All actions which remove vegetative cover should be evaluated and rehabilitation measures applied as needed. A standard procedure including a seed mixture would enable actions to occur in a timely manner as directed under 4630 emergency fire rehabilitation.

Support

All Specialists  
Fire Management  
Nevada State Office - Division of Resources and Technical Services  
Environmental Coordinator

Initiate fire rehabilitation measures immediately following suppression in all wildlife use areas. This will be accomplished by one or a combination of the following measures:

1. Close the allotment to domestic livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
2. Close pasture(s) (in allotment management plans) to livestock grazing until vegetation has achieved sufficient growth and vigor to meet wildlife demands.
3. Provide protective fencing.
4. Seeding
5. Planting
6. Removal of wild horses from area by round-ups or protective fencing until vegetation is established.

Multiple Use Analysis

MFP III  
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation. A standard rehabilitation procedure for the district has already been established.

WSA NV-020-606 and NV-020-603 North and South JacksonsI. Conflict AnalysisA. Mining and Minerals

Claim blocks occur throughout the two WSAs. A very large claim block is located along the southern boundary of the South Jacksons WSA. The Jackson Mining District and Bottle Creek Mining District occur in the North Jacksons WSA. The Red Butte Mining District is located in the South Jacksons WSA.

Active mining and prospecting is occurring throughout the two WSAs with heavy concentrated activity in the South Jacksons WSA in the vicinity of Navajo Peak.

The Barringer report indicates numerous significant anomalous areas in both WSAs with especially significant mineralization in the vicinity of Navajo Peak extending north to King Lear Peak. A number of strategic and critical minerals occur throughout the two WSAs.

B. Oil and Gas Leases

Oil and gas leasing blocks are located along the entire western portion of the two WSAs. An additional oil and gas leasing block is located on the eastern portion of the South Jacksons WSA. 6,566 acres are leased in the South Jacksons and 3,075 acres are leased in the North Jacksons.

C. Range Improvements

One windmill, one developed spring, and six miles of ditches occur in the South Jacksons WSA. Frequent maintenance of the ditches is made on a yearly basis. Approximately three miles of fence and one developed spring are located in the North Jacksons WSA.

D. Range

Cattle, sheep, and horses utilize the two WSAs year-round. 60,211 acres of the Jackson Mountains Allotment occur in the South Jacksons WSA and 13,512 acres occur in the North Jacksons. 7,464 acres of the Happy Creek Allotment and 5,421 acres of the Deer Creek Allotment are also located in the North Jacksons WSA.

E. Cherry-stem Roads and Ways

Numerous "roads" and "ways" occur in both WSAs (10 or 12 major roads and many ways are located in the South Jacksons and six roads and several ways are located in the North Jacksons. Current mining activities are expanding the roads and ways in the South Jacksons. Roads and mining would present a serious manageability problem.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Name (MFP)       | Paradise-Denio |
| Activity         | Fire           |
| Objective Number | F-1            |

Objective:

To minimize wildfire damage to life, property and resources.

Rationale:

Wildfire is a wasteful, destructive process. From 1974 through 1978, wildfire has burned over 25,000 acres of national resource lands within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. Damage to resources exceeded \$800,000 and Bureau of Land Management suppression costs were in excess of \$139,000. Resource damage to over 20,000 acres of lands in other ownership exceeded \$675,000.

Eighty-three percent of all reported fires were man-caused.

The development of an effective fire prevention and presuppression program would help to reduce the number of man-caused fires.

Improving the access into high fire occurrence or high value areas, efficient equipment use, and effective initial attack, and mutual aid operating plans or cooperative agreements would all help to minimize wildlife damage.

Suppression costs and the environmental effects of wildfire are areas of public interest and concern.