

DISTRICT MFP COMPLETION RECORD

Planning Area : Lower Gila North
 Planning Unit(s) : _____
 Number(s) : _____
 Acres (000) : _____

Resource Area: Lower Gila
 District : District Phoenix
 Date Prepared: 3/24/81
 Original Revision

Step 1 (Activity, Objectives, and Recommendations)	District Input		ASO Staff Review
	Overlays Initial-Date	Narrative Initial-Date	Initial-Date
Lands	JNB. 1-25-82		
Minerals	JNB. 1-25-82		
Forest Products			
Range Management			J.P.O. 1-28-82
Watershed			J.P.O. 1-28-82 ✓
Wildlife Habitat	JNB. 1-27-82	JNB. 1-27-82	J.P.O. 1-28-82 ✓
Recreation	J.S.D. 1-27-82	J.S.D. 1-27-82	J.S.D. 1-27-82
Wilderness			
Wild Horses/Burros	PPH 2-18-81	PPH 2-18-81	PPH 4-16-81
Support Functions			J.P.O. 1-28-82
Buildings/Yards			
Cadastral Survey			
Fire Protection			
Roads/Trails			CCJ 9/1/82
Access/Transportation R/W			

MFP step-2 MULTIPLE-USE RECOMMENDATIONS REVIEW: (signature and date)

Marion D. Duffee, Area Manager 9/10/82 Date
Sam D. Stalling, District Chief of Resources 9/13/82 Date
R. Kwang, District Chief of Operations 9/15/82 Date
Jordan Kuper, ASO Chief of Planning 4/9/82 Date
Wagner, ASO Chief of Resources 8-24/82 Date
Ronald L. Wirtuk, ASO Chief of Technical Ser. 9/16/82 Date
 _____, ASO Team Leader _____ Date

MFP step-2 MULTIPLE-USE RECOMMENDATIONS COMPLETED: (signature and date completed)

Marion D. Duffee, Area Manager 3/15/83 Date

MFP step-3 DECISION: (signature and date completed)

W. S. Baker, District Manager 3/15/83 Date

APPROVAL of MFP: (signature and date approved)

Don Bell, State Director 3/15/83 Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Protection

Objective Number
P-1

Objective

Minimize losses of public lands and their resources from wildfire damage. Protect natural/historical resources and critical environments from wildfire for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Rationale

Present policy dictates that aggressive suppression action be taken on all new fires. Deviation from this policy can occur through the development of approved modified suppression tactics, will result in a significant dollar savings and when implemented in conjunction with resource constraints, can become a beneficial management tool. Prescribed fire can be introduced in those areas where a specific objective is desired. These fire management opportunities will allow maximum utilization of fire as a tool, achieve financial integrity, develop a natural harmony with all resources and provide for acceptable safety of personnel.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
Protection

Overlay Reference

Step 1 NONE Step 3

Recommendation

P-1.1

By 1987 develop fire management plans that coincide with established resource objectives to include protection from wildfire, introduction of prescribed fire and modification of normal suppression actions.

Rationale

Suppression of all new fires is not always natural to the ecosystem. Through careful consideration of established resource requirements fire can be managed to achieve productive results. Prescribed fire can be used to achieve specific objectives related to predetermined opportunities.

Support Needs

Each resource to define requirements and objectives.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	P-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation complements many of the other resource recommendations because it calls for protecting existing and potential resource values. Also fire should be used as a tool to improve range condition or manipulate vegetative communities for desired resource objectives. A Fire Management Plan should be developed and include areas to be protected. Areas where fire could be allowed to burn include prescribed fire areas and designated limited action areas.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept P-1.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject P-1.1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
Protection

Overlay Reference

Step 1 NONE Step 2

Recommendation

P-1.2

Develop a pre-attack plan to include identification of those roads required for fire access not included under present rights-of-way agreements, and provide for adequate signing of each road.

Rationale

In order for a total fire management program to function, legal access must be obtained to all lands administered by the BLM. In addition to normal and modified suppression actions, the introduction of prescribed fire will require access and agreements of State and private land affected by the project, since fire may not necessarily be confined to Federal lands. Efficiency and safety will be enhanced if all routes are adequately posted.

Support Needs

Engineering, Sign Shop, ATROW, SO Fire Management.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	P-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

P-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	P-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

P-1.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	P-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Additional rights-of-way agreements are not necessary to obtain necessary access to fires. As future rights-of-way needs are identified, action will be taken to acquire access.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept P-1.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject P-1.2

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
 RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 L-1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1 (Continued)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.17W.</u>			
7 North	9		80.00
	15		40.00
	23		320.00
	26		75.00
			41,331.30
TOTAL			41,331.30

Rationale:

Consolidation of isolated parcels of public land into ownership other than Federal would be in the national interest. Land sales or land exchanges should be done to accomplish the land tenure adjustment program. Great expense would be involved in attempting to manage the isolated parcels. An active land exchange program should be entered into with the State of Arizona where the isolated parcels of public land are surrounded by State land.

Support Needs:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Cultural | 3. Wilderness | 5. Minerals |
| 2. T&E Plants & Animals | 4. VRM | |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
 RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP2	
Activity	
Lands I-4.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Several areas in the planning area have been identified for disposal because they are isolated and difficult to manage. Disposal of some of the areas where riparian habitat exists conflicts with wildlife and botanical recommendations to protect this habitat type.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Dispose of the following described public lands when possible.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.3W.</u>			
1 North	3	SW1/4	155.00
<u>R.4W.</u>			
1 North	11		320.00
	12		640.00
	13		160.00
	14		80.00
2 North	19	NENE	40.00
	30	S1/2NE	80.00
	29	S1/2NW	80.00
7 North	5		601.08
	7		120.00
	8		640.00
	20		280.00
	28		160.00
	33		400.00
	34		100.00
9 North	21		160.00
10 North	11		70.00
	12		70.00

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

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
L-4.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

	<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
R. 4W	13N	26		640.00
		27		640.00
		28		640.00
		33		320.00
	14N	25		80.00
		35		160.00
	R. 5W	1S	3	
1N		2		240.00
		3		559.32
		8		200.00
		9		280.00
		10		400.00
		11		480.00
		12		160.00
		14		480.00
		15		240.00
		23		400.00
		24		240.00
		25		160.00
		26		160.00
		27		160.00
		29		80.00
		31		80.00
	2N	31		195.85
	7N	5	Lots 5, 6, 7	60.41
		35		480.00
	10N	12		80.00
		14		157.06

LGN-MFP-2 07/22/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN-MFP-2

Activity
Lands L-4.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation (Cont.):

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.5W. (Cont.)</u>			
12 North	9		164.20
	16		331.44
	22		628.34
<u>R.6W.</u>			
1 South	4		243.69
	5		81.86
1 North	1		240.00
	17		160.00
	18		119.37
	20		80.00
2 North	24		160.00
7 North	17		40.00
	18		20.00
10 North	5		35.37
	26		36.97
11 North	19		80.00
	30		36.82
12 North	30		40.00
13 North	8		38.32
	17		40.62
<u>R.7W.</u>			
7 North	16		640.00
	33		160.00
8 North	1		506.24
	3		505.25
	10		640.00
	11		640.00
	12		640.00

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-4.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation (Cont.):

R.7W. (Cont.)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
8 North	13		640.00
	14		640.00
	15		640.00
	22		640.00
	23		640.00
	24		640.00
	25		640.00
	26		640.00
	27		640.00
	34		640.00
	35		640.00
10 North	18		600.35
	19		640.52
11 North	11		340.68
	12		648.30
	14		660.96

R.8W.

10 North	13		320.00
11 North	36		325.38
12 North	4		129.95
	9		160.00
	21		40.00

R.9W.

2 North	8		640.00
3 North	31		156.45

R.10W.

2 North	2		639.84
	11		320.00

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

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
L-4.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont'd)

	<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
R. 11W.	4N	30		200.00
		32		240.00
	6N	9	SWNE	40.00
R. 12W	3N	16		640.00
		16		160.00
	6N			
R. 14W	4N	32	NESW	40.00
R. 15W	4N	14		160.00
		25		320.00
		36		320.00
R. 16W	6N	1		51.68
R. 17W	7N	9		80.00
		15		40.00
		23		320.00
		26		75.00
TOTAL				34,004.45

LGN-MFP-2 07/22/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	L-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Reasons:

L-4.1 was modified to retain the following public lands to protect the wildlife, botanical, and wilderness values identified in the Multiple-Use Analysis.

T. 10 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 16
T. 11 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 24, 36
T. 13 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25
T. 8 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 23
T. 12 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 11, 14
T. 12 N., R 10 W., Sec. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 34
T. 5 N., R 12 W., Sec. 6
T. 6 N., R 12 W., Sec. 21

Total acres = 7,326.67

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants and Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept L-4.1
2. Reject L-4.1

LGN-MFP-2 07/22/81

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-4.1

Decision:

Modify the modified Multiple-Use Recommendation to include disposal of all those lands that have been identified for sale through the Asset Management Program. These lands have been compiled in an Asset Management List. This list is available in the Lower Gila Asset Management file. An Environmental Assessment will be written along with all clearance requirements and public input before the final decision is made to dispose of the listed lands.

Public lands not identified in this list are considered suitable for retention and use under multiple-use management.

Reasons:

Modified in accordance with Bureau Policy.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-5

Objective:

Make public land available to Yuma, Yavapai, and Maricopa Counties for uses which qualify under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Rationale:

As small and medium communities continue to become larger, a need for public land to be used for parks, landfills, churches, etc., will also become larger. In many situations, the highest and best use of the public land is for public purposes.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-5.1

Retain land in public ownership near communities throughout the planning area for future public purpose use.

Rationale:

Land in private ownership is too costly or not available to counties for uses authorized by the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Therefore, in order to provide necessary services to the small communities, public land should be made available as the need arises.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-5.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There will be a continued need for public lands for public purposes in the areas surrounding the communities in Lower Gila North. This recommendation does not conflict with other resource values and will allow the continued use of public lands for public purposes.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-5.1.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-5.1.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-5.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-5.1

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

This recommendation is no
longer needed. All the lands
considered in L-5.1 are now
included in L-4.1.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-6

Objective:

Make suitable public land available for agricultural production through disposal actions.

Rationale:

With the increasing human population and the loss of productive agricultural land to residential, commercial, and other nonagricultural uses, a need for land on which to produce food is going to become a reality.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	L-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-6.1

Make the following agriculturally suitable public lands available for disposal in the following Townships and Ranges in Butler Valley.

T.9N.,	R.13W.
T.9N.,	R.14W.
T.8N.,	R.13W.
T.8N.,	R.14W.
T.8N.,	R.15W.
T.7N.,	R.14W.
T.7N.,	R.15W.
T.6N.,	R.15W.
T.6N.,	R.16W.

Rationale:

There is thought to be an adequate supply of ground water for agricultural use in the Butler Valley area (see Hydrology portion of the URA). Prior to making final disposal recommendations for agricultural purposes, extensive testing of the ground water supply would be required. Soils in the area are suitable for agricultural use. Highway 72 and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad are adjacent to the area and would provide a means of transporting the agricultural products. Climate in the area is similar to Phoenix, thus the growing season is nearly yearlong and a wide range of crops could be grown.

Support Needs:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Cultural | 3. Wilderness | 5. Minerals |
| 2. T&E Plants & Animals | 4. VRM | 6. Hydrology |

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN-MFP-2

Activity

Lands L-6.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The area identified by this recommendation as being suitable for agricultural development is in an area where the adjacent land use is predominantly farming. A small area identified as part of the sand dune community (W.3.3) lies within the area designated by L-6.1. Conflicts between mineral and agricultural development could arise. Mineral exploration can cause problems in agricultural areas, but oil and gas operations are generally compatible with minor mitigation. The area was used during WW-II as a training area. Unexploded bombs, etc., are distributed throughout the area. There are no plans to make the area safe.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reject L-6.1

Reasons:

The area is unsafe and should remain undisturbed until the problem of unexploded ordnance is solved.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept L-6.1.
2. Modified to retain T. 8 N., R. 15 W., and T. 7 N., R. 15 W. to protect sand dune plant community.

LGN-MFP-2 02/24/83 RM

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-6.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-6.1

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

This recommendation is no
longer needed. All the lands
considered in L-6.1 are now
included in recommendation
L-4.1.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-7

Objective:

Solve the increasing unauthorized use problems in Lower Gila North Planning Area.

Rationale:

An increase in unauthorized use is being experienced. If left unchecked, existing unauthorized uses will expand and new unauthorized uses will continue to develop.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-7.1

Investigate all lands that have existing unauthroized uses and take action in the following manner.

1. If the public lands are immediately necessary for multiple-use management, initiate action that will promptly remove the unauthorized use.
2. If the public lands are not immediately needed but will be needed at some time in the future, the unauthorized user may be given a lease or other authorization for a specified period of time.
3. If the public lands are not or will not be important for multiple-use management, a long-term lease or sale should occur.

Rationale:

On November 26, 1980 the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources issued a policy statement regarding the control of unauthorized use on public lands. This recommendation is in concurrence with that policy statement. The policy statement was issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN-MFP-2

Activity

Lands L-7.1

Objective Number

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation simply states procedures to be used in the future when dealing with trespass cases. This is beneficial to all resources. This recommendation is consistent with the November 1980 Washington Office policy statement and FLPMA of October 21, 1976.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-7.1.

Alternatives Considered:

None

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-7.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-7.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-7.2

Take prompt action on new violations in order to protect the public interests. In cases of willful violations of law or regulations, the violation will be immediately stopped and damages and appropriate penalties will be sought.

Rationale:

This recommendation is in accordance with the policy statement from the Assistant Secretary of Land and Water Resources. This policy was issued on November 26, 1980 under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN-MFP-2

Activity

Lands L-7.2

Objective Number

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation simply states procedures to be used in the future when dealing with trespass cases. This is beneficial to all resources. This recommendation is consistent with the November 1980 Washington Office policy statement and FLPMA of October 21, 1976.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-7.2.

Alternatives Considered:

None

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-7.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-7.2

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

This recommendation is policy
and not needed.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-8

Objective:

Analyze, through the withdrawal review process, all lands within the planning area where withdrawals could be lifted resulting in the withdrawn areas returned to multiple-use management. On those areas where a withdrawal is not necessary, management should occur through cooperative agreements.

Rationale:

Withdrawals and withdrawal applications in Lower Gila North have segregated approximately 120,000 acres. Much of this land is not being used for the intended purpose and would be valuable under multiple-use management.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-8.1

Review the withdrawal application that involves the Central Arizona Project with the Water and Power Resources Service. The withdrawal application should be reduced in size to include only those areas absolutely necessary for the project or the withdrawal applications should be lifted and the R/W issued for the project.

Rationale:

The lands involved with the withdrawal applications are excessive to the needs of the project. Since this C.A.P. is recommended as a utility corridor, as much of the land as possible should be returned to the B.L.M. for multiple-use management.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN-MFP-2

Activity
Lands L-8.1

Objective Number

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are several withdrawals and withdrawal applications in the planning area that will be assessed through the withdrawal review process. This recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy in dealing with withdrawn lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-8.1.

Alternatives Considered:

None

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-8.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-8.1

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

The necessary action has
already been completed on this
recommendation.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-8.2

Review the Alamo Lake withdrawal and withdrawal application with the Corps of Engineers. The withdrawal and withdrawal application should be reduced in size to accommodate the project and make the rest of the area subject to the B.L.M.'s multiple-use management.

Rationale:

Much of the withdrawn area around the Alamo Dam project is not being used for the intended purpose and the withdrawal and withdrawal application should be reduced in size. There are recreation and other resource values that could be utilized more fully if the management of the area was returned to the B.L.M.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-8.2
Objective Number	

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are several withdrawals and withdrawal applications in the planning area that will be assessed through the withdrawal review process. This recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy in dealing with withdrawn lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-8.2.

Alternatives Considered:

None

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-8.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-8.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-8.3

Review the Hassayampa withdrawals with the Water and Power Resources service. Portions of these withdrawals have been in effect since 1931 and no project has been started. It should be determined if the intended projects are planned, and if not, the withdrawals should be lifted and the area returned to the B.L.M. for multiple-use management.

Rationale:

The area covered by these withdrawals is rich with mineral values. Trespass problems in the area exist because miners are trying to mine in the Hassayampa River area and the B.L.M. is having to halt the operations. The local miners are frustrated because they cannot file a claim and the W.A.P.R.S. is not constructing any project.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-8.3
Objective Number	

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are several withdrawals and withdrawal applications in the planning area that will be assessed through the withdrawal review process. This recommendation is consistent with Bureau policy in dealing with withdrawn lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-8.3.

Alternatives Considered:

None

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-8.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-8.3

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

The necessary action has
already been completed on this
recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-1

Objective

Provide public lands for future growth and expansion in the Bouse and Wickenburg areas. These lands should be made available with certain priorities followed. These priorities will be: (1) State selections; (2) public purposes; and (3) public sales.

Rationale

1. Arizona Public Service is planning construction of a coal-fired electricity generating plant in the Bouse area. If construction of the plant does occur, as many as 4,000 employees would come to the area and would remain for the duration of the project, and land would be required for housing for plant employees both during and after construction of the plant. Existing private lands in the Bouse area are not sufficient to accommodate the influx of plant employees, therefore, public land would be required.

2. Wickenburg, the largest town in Lower Gila North with a 1978 population of 3,295, is expected to increase to nearly 8,000 persons by the year 2000. The town is mostly land-locked by state and public lands, thus expansion will depend on the availability of State and public lands for conversion into private ownership. Wickenburg is becoming a rapidly growing community of retired persons, most of whom have come to Arizona from the cold northeastern states.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)		
LGN		
Activity		
Lands		
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	L-1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-1.1

1. Dispose of the public lands listed below, if the coal fired plant becomes a reality and the need for additional land arises.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>
7N	17W	9	80.00
7N	17W	15	40.00
7N	17W	23	320.00
7N	17W	26	75.00

2. Dispose of the public lands listed below as more lands are needed to ensure adequate home sites and public purpose areas in the Wickenburg area.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>
7N	4W	5	601.08
7N	4W	7	120.00
7N	4W	8	640.00
7N	4W	20	280.00
7N	4W	28	160.00
7N	4W	33	400.00
7N	4W	34	100.00
8N	5W	10, 15	1,280.00

Rationale:

1. These lands are located adjacent to Highway 72 and would be suitable for the anticipated housing needs and other community needs. These parcels of public land are not being intensively managed and the change of ownership would not adversely effect other land uses in the area.

2. These lands are located adjacent to "the Wickenburg Highway" (State Highway 93) and would provide for the orderly growth and expansion of the community. The lands are parcels of public land that have not been intensively managed and the change in ownership would not adversely effect other land uses in the area.

Support Needs:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Cultural | 3. Wilderness | 5. Minerals |
| 2. T&E Plants & Animals | 4. VRM | |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
L-1.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

If APS constructs a coal-fired generating station at Bouse then the population of that community would increase from the current figures of 100 to over 4,000. Public lands would be necessary to accommodate this increase.

Wickenburg currently has a population of approximately 3,300 people. County population projections indicate that the population will increase to 80,000 by the year 2000. Public lands will be required to accommodate this growth.

Conflicts with cultural resources (CR-3.1 and CR-3.2) have been identified indicating that if lands containing cultural resource values are transferred to private ownership the protection of these values is not possible. This conflict is not considered serious because each disposal action will undergo an environmental analysis (including a site specific cultural resource clearance). Cultural resource values could be protected if necessary.

Conflicts with wildlife (WL-4.3, WL-4.4, WL-4.9, and WL-6.4) have been identified as the loss of riparian habitat that would occur with the disposal of some lands around the Hassayampa.

Multiple-Recommendation:

1. Dispose of the public lands listed below, if the coal-fired plant becomes a reality and the need for additional land arises.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>
7N	17W	9	80.00
7N	17W	15	40.00
7N	17W	23	320.00
7N	17W	26	75.00

2. Dispose of the public lands listed below as more lands are needed to ensure adequate home sites and public purpose areas in the Wickenburg area.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>
7N	4W	5	601.08
7N	4W	7	120.00
7N	4W	8	640.00
7N	4W	28	160.00
7N	4W	34	100.00
8N	5W	10, 15	1,280.00

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	L-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont'd)

Reasons:

Modified L-1.1 because of flood plain hazards and by retaining the flood plain the riparian habitat is preserved. Lands to be retained are T. 7 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 20, 33. (680 acres).

Support Needs:

Cultural, Cadastral, Appraisal.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept L-1.1
2. Reject L-1.1

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L.1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-2

Objective

Allow for the orderly development of utility systems in the planning area. This includes continuing to allow the development of distribution systems to small communities and individuals as well as establishing 12 multiple-use utility corridors within the Lower Gila North Planning Area. The 12 multiple-use utility corridors are described as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Uses</u>
1.	Bouse-Salome	1 Mile	All
2.	C.A.P. (Granite Reef Aqueduct)	1 Mile	All
3.	Bouse-Harcuvar	1 Mile	All
4.	Little Harquahala	1 Mile	All
5.	Wendon-Wickenburg	1 Mile	All
6.	Parker-Liberty	2 Miles	All
7.	Mead-Phoenix	2 Miles	All
8.	Wickenburg-Yarnell	1 Mile	All
9.	Palo Verde-Devers	2 Miles	All
10.	Palo Verde-Westwing	2 Miles	All
11.	EPNG	2 Miles	All

Rationale

Due to population increases (see PAA, Social Well Being Section, Table 3), the demands for utility system R/Ws have increased. More private individuals and small communities are requiring utility service in the form of small distribution systems. There is also an increased demand for greater power generation, and in order to convey the power, the use of high voltage and ultrahigh voltage transmission lines is becoming more common. These large transmission lines have many significant impacts, and a need to allow for their orderly development exists. Other transmission systems such as transportation and oil and gas pipelines also need to be considered and placed into the corridors. By establishing large corridors, impacts can be confined to these corridors rather than allowing their random construction.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	L-2
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-2.1

Establish 11 multiple-use utility corridors along existing R/Ws in Lower Gila North. These corridors are shown on MFP Step 1 Overlay L-2. These corridors are described below. In these corridors all utility uses (including transportation, pipelines, and electrical transmission lines) will be allowed when the uses are compatible.

1. Bouse-Salome: This corridor follows an existing 69 kV line constructed by Arizona Public Service. Also within this corridor there is the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and State Highways 60 and 72. It is recommended that the designated corridor be one mile in width.
2. C.A.P. (Granite Reef Aqueduct): This corridor follows the Existing C.A.P. canal that was constructed by the Water and Power Resources Service. It is recommended that all types of utility use be allowed and the designated corridor be one mile in width.
3. Bouse-Harcuvar: This corridor follows a R/W granted to the W.A.P.R.S. for the purpose of establishing a 115 kV power line. It is recommended that the designated corridor be one mile in width.
4. Little Harquahala: This corridor follows a R/W granted to the W.A.P.R.S. for the construction of a 115 kV power line. All utility uses should be allowed and the designated corridor be one mile in width.
5. Wendon-Wickenburg: This corridor follows an existing 69 kV line constructed by A.P.S. This corridor also includes the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and State Highway 60. The designated corridor should be one mile in width.
6. Parker-Liberty: This corridor follows two Department of Energy power lines. These lines are a 161 kV line and a 230 kV line. The designated corridor should be 2 miles in width.
7. Mead-Phoenix: This corridor follows the existing D.O.E. 345 kV line. The designated corridor should be 2 miles in width.
8. Wickenburg-Yarnell: This corridor follows an existing 69 kV line constructed by A.P.S. and an existing county road. The designated corridor width should be one mile.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	L-2
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-2.1 (Continued)

9. Palo Verde-Devers: This corridor follows a 500 kV transmission line constructed by Southern California Edison. The designated corridor width should be 2 miles.
10. Palo Verde-Westwing: This corridor follows a 500 kV transmission line that was constructed by Salt River Project. The designated corridor width should be 2 miles.
11. EPNG: This corridor follows the existing El Paso Natural Gas Company R/W. The designated corridor width should be 2 miles.

Rationale:

Since these corridors follow existing utility systems, most of the impacts have occurred already. Most impacts involved with utility system construction occur when construction and service roads are established. By utilizing the corridor concept, the existing service roads can be used thus eliminating much of the new surface disturbance normally required by construction. Also by using the corridor concept, visual intrusions can be greatly reduced. Since visual impacts are already existing, additional impacts would be much less than if a new area was disturbed.

The corridors need to be large enough to provide for proper spacing between facilities which allows for greater reliability of the systems. Space is also required to allow some flexibility while designing the lines in order to avoid some natural features such as hills and deep washes.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-1

Bouse to Salome Corridor - There were no major conflicts to this 1-mile wide corridor. If the Bouse generating plant becomes a reality, this corridor could be an important path in getting large transmission lines to substations within the State. All new rights-of-way should be placed as closely to existing facilities as safety and terrain will permit.

Multiple-Use Recommendation :

Accept L-2.1-1.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject L-2.1-1.

Multiple-use Analysis

L-2.1-2

Central Arizona Project Corridor - This 1-mile corridor had very few conflicts. The major conflict identified was concerning wildlife recommendation WL-3.3 involving the significant bird habitat in the cliffs in the Big Horn Mountains.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Establish the CAP corridor with a 1-mile wide corridor. All new rights-of-way will be issued south of the existing aqueduct.

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Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-2.1
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

L-2.1-2 Continued:

Reasons:

This corridor may be used extensively in the future. By modifying L-2.1-2 to avoid the cliff habitat, there are no conflicts with this corridor.

Support Needs:

Cultural and T&E Species.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allowing corridor as recommended.
2. Allowing existing aqueduct and no further development.

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-3

Bouse to Harcuvar Corridor - One conflict was identified in connection with this corridor which deals with the sand dune plant community identified in W-3.3. It is not a significant impact since the T&E clearance required on the environmental analysis will identify T&E plants and mitigation will be possible. This corridor could be important for future utility systems especially as a corridor for large transmission lines originating at the Bouse generating station. All rights-of-way will be kept in as compact an area as safety and terrain will allow.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-3

Alternatives Considered:

Reject L-2.1-3.

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

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Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-2.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-4

Little Harquahala Corridor - This corridor could serve as an important link for utility systems running north and south in the planning unit. There have been no conflicts with this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-4.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject L-2.1-4.

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-5

Wendon to Wickenburg Corridor - There were no conflicts with this corridor identified. This corridor will be in demand to supply the communities along Highway 60 with additional services in the future.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-5.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-2.1-5.
2. Restricting development to the north side of Highway 60.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-2.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-6

Parker to Liberty Corridor - The major conflict identified with this corridor is the plant community on the sand dune habitat (W-3.3).

This corridor recommendation has been based on the existing structures and the potential for future utility needs, which indicate this corridor could be important in bringing major transmission systems into the Phoenix area.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Establish the Parker to Liberty corridor with strict control on placement of the future rights-of-way. Future rights-of way will be constructed as closely as possible to existing structures to lessen impacts to the sand dune habitat.

Reasons:

L-2.1-6 was modified to make the corridor more compatible with other resource values, and with these modifications conflicts can be resolved or minimized. The conflict with the sand dune plant community is not significant because onsite clearances will identify T&E plants and recommend mitigation.

Support Needs:

T&E Species and Cultural.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow the corridor as recommended in L-2.1-6.

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Name (MFP)
LGN-MFP-2

Activity
Lands L-2.1

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-7

Mead to Phoenix Corridor - There were not conflicts with this corridor identified. This corridor could be important in the future when utility system networks are developed and transmission systems linking Arizona with northern and western sources are developed. Future rights-of-way will be kept as close to the existing structures as possible.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-7.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reducing the size of the recommended corridor.

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-8

Wickenburg to Yarnell Corridor - There were no major conflicts identified with this corridor. This corridor will be needed as utility requirements in the Yarnell area increase. Additional rights-of-way will be placed as close to existing structures as safety and terrain permit.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-8.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reduce the size of the recommended corridor.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-2.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-9

Palo Verde to Devers Corridor - The major conflicts with this recommendation are with the southern portion of the Bighorn Mountain WSA (WD-8.1) and with wilderness recommendation WD-10.4 which calls for a buffer zone around the Saddle Mountain WSA.

This corridor is perhaps the single most important corridor in the planning area and will be the primary route for power produced at PVNGS to reach various California substations. This corridor may also be important in bringing power from outside sources into the Phoenix area.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Establish Palo Verde to Devers with a 2-mile wide right-of-way with the exception of the area between Burnt Mountain and the Big Horn Mountain WSA where it will be reduced in size and restricted to the valley between these two mountains. Future rights-of-way should be built to the south of the existing SCE transmission line until all available space is used. At this time, rights-of-way to the north of the existing SCE line would be allowed.

Reasons:

By modifying L-2.1-9 around the Big Horn WSA the major conflict can be minimized. Further modification around Saddle Mountain WSA of the corridor is not necessary because the corridor does not encroach into the WSA and a buffer zone (WD-10.4) will not be designated in the area.

Support Needs:

T&E Species, Cultural, Wilderness

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accepting L-2.1-9.
2. Further modification of L-2.1-9.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-2.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-10

Palo Verde to Westwing Corridor - There were no conflicts identified with this corridor. This corridor will be important in the future to get the energy generated at PVNGS into metropolitan Phoenix.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.1-10.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-2.1-10.

Multiple-Use Analysis

L-2.1-11

El Paso Natural Gas Company Corridor - This corridor conflicts with wildlife recommendations (WL-4.3, WL-4.8, WL-5.1) at the Bill Williams River. This corridor will be important in the future for utility system development in a north-south direction across the planning area.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Establish a 2-mile wide El Paso Natural Gas Company corridor reducing the size of the corridor to 1 mile in width at the Bill Williams River crossing.

Reasons:

By reducing the corridor width at the Bill Williams River impacts to wildlife and wilderness values will be lessened and kept in a smaller area.

Future rights-of-way will be aligned as close to existing facilities as safety and terrain allow.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-2.1-11 (Continued)

Support Needs:

T&E Species, Cultural, Wilderness.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow corridor as recommended.
2. Allow no further development.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-2.1 - L-2.1-11.

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendations For:

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

L-2.1
L-2.1-1
L-2.1-2
L-2.1-3
L-2.1-4
L-2.1-5
L-2.1-6
L-2.1-7
L-2.1-8
L-2.1-9
L-2.1-10
L-2.1-11

*This corridor designation only applies to Public Land
administered by BLM*

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-2.2

Establish a multiple-use utility corridor from the proposed Bouse coal-fire generator to the Parker-Liberty corridor. This corridor should allow all utility uses and should be two miles in width.

Rationale:

If the coal-fire generator is established, a need for several ultrahigh voltage transmission lines would exist. This corridor would tie into another corridor and provide a feasible route to metropolitan Phoenix. By linking these two corridors together there would not be a need to establish a corridor that went from Bouse to Phoenix and would reduce further surface disturbance.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-2.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Bouse to Parker Corridor - The only conflict identified was W-3.3 which deals with the sand dune plant community. This corridor will be crucial if APS builds the Bouse Generating Station. Site specific mitigation for protection of T&E plant species will be developed during the environmental assessment process. Therefore, degradation of the sand dune community will be minimal.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.2.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Not allowing the corridor.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-2.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-2.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	L-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-2.3

Continue to allow small utility distribution systems to be developed on an "as needed" basis throughout the planning area. These small distribution systems will include all uses such as electrical lines, gas and water pipelines, and roads. These distribution systems will be authorized when consistent with environmental and land use considerations.

Rationale:

There is increasing development of isolated private tracts of land throughout the planning area. These isolated parcels are both adjacent to communities and in remote areas within the planning unit. As development continues, it will be necessary for utility companies to acquire rights-of-way in order to provide the necessary facilities.

Support Needs:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Cultural | 3. Wilderness | 5. Minerals |
| 2. T&E Plants & Animals | 4. VRM | |

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN-MFP-2	
Activity	
Lands L-2.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is extremely important for continued growth and development in the planning area. Many conflicts have been identified by wildlife, botanical, and wilderness concerns. Impacts of the small distribution systems are very minimal and through the environmental analysis resource values will be identified and protected through mitigating measures.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:
Accept L-2.3.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Modify the recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	L-2.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

L-2.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
IGN
Activity
Lands
Objective Number
L-3

Objective

Provide for the growing demand for communication sites in the Lower Gila North Planning Area.

Rationale

There is an increasing public demand for communication sites that will provide two-way communication systems for private concerns as well as local, State, and Federal agencies. Because of projected population increases in the Wickenburg area, two-way communication systems and T.V. repeater sites will be needed to serve the area.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-3 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-3.1

Establish a repeater and microwave sight on Harquahala Mountain, located at T.6N R.10W, Sec. 31 and 32; and T.6N R.11W, Sec. 36.

Rationale:

Both the Bureau of Land Management and the Water and Power Resources Service have pending R/W applications to construct a repeater at this location. This site is necessary to improve their communication networks which would allow for more efficiency and employee safety.

Private concerns have also expressed a desire to establish repeater sites at this location. This site is necessary to service the community of Wickenburg. Other sites have been investigated and other mountain tops would not provide all the services that could be obtained on Harquahala Peak.

Due to some extensive mining activities on the peak as well as the future establishment of the FAA radar site, there will be a high degree of disturbance in the area. Due to these activities, a good access road will be built and mining roads on the top of the mountain would combine to provide excellent access for the communication site. Excellent access along with the fact that the area will be highly disturbed make Harquahala Peak a logical choice for a new communication site.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This area has been identified as being one of the most important locations for a communication site in the planning area. It is necessary to complete communication networks and eliminate dead spots in several communication systems. Communications from northern Arizona to Phoenix are extremely weak and unreliable and would be greatly enhanced with a communication site on Harquahala Mountain. This mountain has also been identified as important habitat for both plant and animal species as well as being proposed as a wilderness area. Other uses on the mountain include an active mining operation and the site of a future installation to be built by the FAA.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Establish a repeater and microwave site on Harquahala Mountain, located at: T. 6 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 31 and 32; or T. 6 N., R. 11 W., Sec. 36, but restrict the total development to one or two multi-user buildings.

Reasons:

By modifying the L-3.1 recommendation to allow only two buildings at the most, impacts can be confined to a very small area and habitat will not be impacted to a significant degree. Visual intrusions to the WSA will also be minimal. This is in accordance with recommendations made at the MFP workshop.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow no communications facility to be constructed.

LGN-MFP-2 06/23/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	L-3
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-3.2

Continue to allow development of Pete Smith Peak for communication site purposes. This expansion would utilize T.9N R.10W, Sec. 6 and T.9N R.11W, Sec. 1, but restrict the total development to one or two multi-user buildings.

Rationale:

Pete Smith Peak is an existing communication site with a well established road to the site. This site is now in demand and as communities such as Wickenburg, Salome, and Wendon develop, the demand is expected to greatly increase. This site is also important for communication systems connecting parts of northern Arizona with Phoenix.

Support Needs:

1. Cultural
2. T&E Plants & Animals
3. Wilderness
4. VRM
5. Minerals

LGN-MFP-1 06/23/81 FD

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	Lands L-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The site on Pete Smith Peak has been established and used for several years. A demand for additional sites exists and it will be critical to allow continued expansion of the area. There are no conflicts with allowing future development of this site.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept L-3.2.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow development only on north side of existing road.
2. Reject L-3.2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

L-4

Objective:

Develop land tenure adjustment program to result in the consolidation of land ownership patterns in the planning area. These lands should be made available with certain priorities. These priorities will be: (1) State selections; (2) public purposes; (3) exchanges to improve management by all land owners and support local community growth and development; (4) public sales.

Rationale:

There are numerous parcels of public land that are intermingled with lands in State and private ownership. Management of the isolated parcels of public land is nearly impossible due to problems such as on-the-ground identification and access to the parcels.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
 RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1

It is recommended that the following described public lands be made available for disposal.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.3W.</u>			
1 North	3	SW1/4	155.00
<u>R.4W.</u>			
1 North	11		320.00
	12		640.00
	13		160.00
	14		80.00
2 North	19	NENE	40.00
	30	S1/2NE	80.00
	29	S1/2NW	80.00
7 North	5		601.08
	7		120.00
	8		640.00
	20		280.00
	28		160.00
	33		400.00
	34		100.00
	9 North	21	
10 North	11		70.00
	12		70.00
	16	NENE	40.00
11 North	24	SESE	40.00
	36	W1/2W1/2	160.00
13 North	1		627.03
	12		640.00
	13		714.62
	24		640.00
	25		640.00
	26		640.00
	27		640.00
	28		640.00
	33		320.00

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)		
LGN		
Activity		
Lands		
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	L-1	Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1 (Continued)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
14 North	25		80.00
	35		160.00
<u>R.5W.</u>			
1 South	3		160.00
1 North	2		240.00
	3		559.32
	8		200.00
	9		280.00
	10		400.00
	11		480.00
	12		160.00
	14		480.00
	15		240.00
	23		400.00
	24		240.00
	25		160.00
	26		160.00
	27		160.00
	29		80.00
	31		80.00
2 North	31		195.85
7 North	5	Lots 5,6,&7	60.41
	35		480.00
8 North	23	NENW; NWSW	80.00
10 North	12		80.00
	14		157.06
12 North	9		164.20
	16		331.44
	22		628.34

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1 (Continued)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.6W.</u>			
1 South	4		243.69
	5		81.86
1 North	1		240.00
	17		160.00
	18		119.37
	20		80.00
2 North	24		160.00
7 North	17		40.00
	18		20.00
10 North	5		35.37
	26		36.97
11 North	19		80.00
	30		36.82
12 North	30		40.00
13 North	8		38.32
	17		40.62
<u>R.7W.</u>			
7 North	16		640.00
	33		160.00
8 North	1		506.24
	3		505.25
	10		640.00
	11		640.00
	12		640.00
	13		640.00
	14		640.00
	15		640.00
	22		640.00
	23		640.00

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	L-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1 (Continued)

R.7W. (Cont.)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
8 North (Cont.)	24		640.00
	25		640.00
	26		640.00
	27		640.00
	34		640.00
	35		640.00
10 North	18		600.35
	19		640.52
11 North	11		340.68
	12		648.30
	14		660.96

R.8W.

10 North	13		320.00
11 North	36		325.38
12 North	4		129.95
	9		160.00
	21		40.00

R.9W.

2 North	8		640.00
3 North	31		156.45
12 North	11		264.42
	14		120.00

R.10W.

2 North	2		639.84
	11		320.00

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

L-4.1 (Continued)

<u>Township</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>R.10W. (Cont.)</u>			
12 North	15	S1/2	320.00
	21	A11	640.00
	22	A11	640.00
	23	S1/2	320.00
	24	A11	640.00
	25	A11	640.00
	34	SESE	40.00
<u>R.11W.</u>			
4 North	30		200.00
	32		240.00
6 North	9	SWNE	40.00
<u>R.12W.</u>			
3 North	16		640.00
5 North	6	N1/2NE1/4	80.6
6 North	16		160.00
	21	W1/2SW	80.00
<u>R.14W.</u>			
4 North	32	NESW	40.00
<u>R.15W.</u>			
4 North	14		160.00
	25		320.00
	36		320.00
<u>R.16W.</u>			
6 North	1		51.68

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Minerals

Objective Number
M-1

Objective:

To maintain a large enough land base to supply the nation's continuing need for oil and gas.

Rationale:

In 1980, the greatest single contributor to the U. S. trade deficit was imports of foreign oil. In order to help alleviate this strain on our economy, the government is lifting price controls on domestic oil in order to stimulate national production. As a result we can expect to see more interest in leasing of Federal lands for oil and gas. We can also expect to receive more notices of intent for oil and gas exploration.

Recent interest for oil and gas in our district has been stimulated by the possibility that the overthrust belt occurs within the planning unit or within close proximity to the planning unit. Interest in leasing has increased dramatically since drilling has begun near Florence by Anschutz Exploration in what is believed to be a part of the overthrust belt.

U. S. dependence on oil from foreign sources has become alarming. In 1977, about 43% of our oil was being imported. Now, this figure is greater than 50%. In order to maintain our position as a world power and insure national security, a national energy policy providing for the discovery and production of energy resources has been designated as a high priority.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

M-1.1

Restrict any actions or withdrawal in the planning area that would "segregate" leasable minerals unless there is strong evidence that the area is not conducive to mineralization.

Rationale:

It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage the orderly development of the mineral resources under its jurisdiction, where such development is authorized. This management must include environmental considerations.

The long-term Bureau objective is to manage the mineral resources on Federal lands under a positive program consistent with and coordinated with total natural resource objectives of the Bureau, in harmony with principles of multiple use and a quality environment.

Support Needs:

None

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	M-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would provide significant benefits for watershed and minerals. Drilling would provide valuable information concerning water table depth, volume, and flow. It would provide information regarding the complex geological structure of the basin and range province. Some economic benefits would result from expenditures made by exploration companies. If energy minerals are discovered and developed, a large increase in local tax base would occur. This could improve local services and generate local government projects.

This recommendation would have significant conflicts with the following resources.

The wilderness specialists propose 11 study areas (WD-2.1 - WD -12.1). This would exclude 384,000 acres from mineral exploration and future development as wilderness designation would remove them from mineral entry.

The botanists propose to withdraw five areas from leasable mineral exploration and development. This includes 8,650 acres (W-4.4, W-4.11, W-4.12).

Wildlife specialists propose to withdraw 20,000 acres from mineral leasing for bighorn sheep lambing areas (WL-2.5); 1,100 in Grapevine Springs and Peoples Canyon for Gila topminnows (WL-4.6); lands along the Bill Williams River for bald eagle and black hawk use (WL-5.3); 2,000 acres in the Harquahala Mountains for open chaparral (WL-7.2).

ACEC designation should provide sufficient protection in itself. Because oil and gas operations must be approved and the plan of operation would be considered in light of critical environmental concern, withdrawal from oil and gas operations would not be considered in the interest of multiple use.

Although WSA designations have not created withdrawals, they do impose severe restrictions on oil and gas operations. It should be noted that these areas are surface manifestations of complicated rock structures and patterns that are buried beneath thousands of feet of alluvium elsewhere in the basin and range province. Availability of at least parts of these areas to lessen restricted operations may prove to be beneficial for exploration outside areas of WSA designation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Leave the planning area open to mineral leasing.

LGN-MFP-2 01/24/83 JGW

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	M-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Reasons:

Same as the Multiple-Use Analysis.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

Reject M-1.1

Accept M-1.1

LGN-MFP-2 01/24/83 JGW

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	M-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

M-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

*okay
per
Russ*

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1620-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

M-2

Objective:

To maintain a large enough land base to supply the nation's continuing need for locatable strategic and other minerals.

Rationale:

The percentage of Federal lands that are totally or partially excluded from mineral exploration and development under the mining law has increased from 17% in 1968 to 67% in 1974. This trend could develop into a serious obstacle to: domestic production; the self-sufficiency for strategic minerals so important in emergencies; and a healthy economy.

The 1872 Mining Law provides for prospecting and development of locatable type minerals.

Minerals are where you find them. New exploration techniques are being developed that can find mineral deposits in areas that were considered not mineralized or played out in the past. Large tracts of land need to be explored before new mineralized areas are discovered.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

M-2.1

Restrict actions that would "segregate" locatable minerals setting priorities as follows:

Areas designated I	First priority
Areas designated II	Second priority
Areas designated III	Third priority
Areas designated IV	Fourth priority

Rationale:

Many of the minerals that we could be segregating against could be strategic. They may also be important to the orderly development and operation of the Nation.

It is very difficult in many instances to show that an area is not mineralized. Good justification should be used before locking any area up. The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of resources.

The 1872 Mining Law allows for mining of locatable minerals on Public Lands. The following minerals are known to exist in the Planning Area and are now very valuable or may become valuable and marketable in the foreseeable future: uranium, barite, manganese, gypsum, copper, zeolites, gold and silver. Throughout the country mineral deposits are being depleted and exploration in favorable areas must be done to find new sources.

Support Needs:

None

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
M-2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would provide benefits to the local economy. If economic mineral deposits are discovered, a large increase in the tax base would occur. This could improve local services and generate local government projects.

This recommendation would have significant conflicts with the following proposals: Wilderness Recommendations WD-2, WD-4, WD-7, WD-9, WD-12.

Although "extensive" mineral surveys are planned to insure that no valuable or strategic minerals are put out of reach, the government is not in the business to make mineral discoveries. Those most capable of making these discoveries are severely restricted by an interim management plan that disallows all but very minimal surface disturbance. Certainly these kinds of restrictions are not conducive to enticing a prudent investor to make the necessary capital commitments needed to identify valuable mineral resources. Wilderness designation and interim wilderness management has increased the important element of risk to a point that shuns the prudent investor. Under the interim management policy, and "extensive" mineral survey appears impossible.

Wildlife recommendations WL-2.5, WL-2.7, WL-3.3, WL-4.1, WL-4.3, WL-4.4, WL-4.5, WL-4.6, WL-4.8, WL-5.1, WL-5.4, WL-7.1, WL-7.2, WL-8 make reference to segregation from locatable minerals. This affects about 93,000 acres. Those areas being proposed for withdrawal as ACECs should be considered in light of the protection afforded by 43 CFR 3809 which requires submittal of a plan of operation for all activities proposed in ACECs.

The botanists propose to withdraw five areas from locatable mineral exploration and development. This includes 8,650 acres under recommendations W-4.4, W-4.11, W-4.12. Those areas being proposed for withdrawal as ACECs should be considered in light of the protection afforded by 43 CFR 3809 which requires submittal of a plan of operation for all activities proposed in ACECs.

Most of the anticipated conflicts with Cultural Resources (CR-3.1, CR-3.2) could be mitigated by 43 CFR 3809 by checking plans and notices against the URA.

Leaving the planning area open to mineral location would disturb relatively small acreages. Surface management regulations give the Bureau control over surface disturbing activities associated with mining.

ACEC designations should provide sufficient protection in themselves. They would require submittal of a plan of operation for any surface disturbing operations. This would provide an opportunity to design a mining operation that would have little or no impact on the critical values. Withdrawal from mineral entry would not be considered in the interest of multiple use.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	M-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont.)

Although WSA designations have not created any present withdrawals, they do impose severe restrictions on mining operations under 43 CFR 3802 and the interim management plan. Furthermore, these designations imply withdrawal from the mining laws if they are designated as wilderness areas. All WSAs in the planning area are within areas where mineral discoveries would most likely be made because they are bedrock exposures and easily accessible for exploration purposes.

Multiple-Use Recommendations:

Leave the planning area open to mineral location and development.

Reasons:

Same as Multiple-Use Analysis.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

Reject M-2.1
Accept M-2.1

LGN-MFP-2 01/24/83 JGW

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	M-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

M-2.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

M-3

Objective:

To maintain a large enough land base to supply local consumers needs for saleable mineral materials.

Rationale:

Mineral materials are a high bulk, high weight product whose value decreases rapidly with distance because of transportation costs. A difference of 2 miles can often make the difference in whether a deposit is economical or not.

Some mineral materials are especially valuable because of specific properties. Only after testing in a material laboratory can similar looking deposits be evaluated for these specific properties. The deposits have not been identified but would need to be tested before their value can be determined. It is therefore necessary to have the planning area open to allow for the discovery and use of mineral materials.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

M-3.1

Restrict any actions or withdrawal in the planning area that would "segregate" saleable minerals unless there is strong evidence that the area is not conducive to mineralization.

Rationale:

Mineral materials are a high bulk, high weight product whose value decreases rapidly with distance because of transportation costs. A difference of two miles can often make the difference in whether a deposit is economical or not.

Some mineral materials are especially valuable because of specific properties. Only after testing in a material laboratory can similar looking deposits be evaluated for these specific properties. The deposits have not been identified but would need to be tested before their value can be determined. It is therefore necessary to have the planning area open to allow for the discovery and use of mineral materials.

Support Needs:

None

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	M-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would provide benefits to the local economy. Easily accessible sources of road material would lower the costs of road maintenance and new road construction. This may generate funds for other public projects.

Conflicts with this recommendation have been identified by the wildlife biologists, the botanists, and wilderness specialists. Eleven wilderness study areas have been proposed (WD-2.1 - WD-12.1). This would exclude 384,000 acres as source areas.

The botanists propose to withdraw five areas from saleable mineral development. This includes 8,650 acres (W-4.4, W-4.11, W-4.12).

The wildlife specialists propose to withdraw 93,000 acres from saleable mineral development (WL-2.5, WL-2.7, WL 3.3, WL-4.1, WL-4.3, WL-4.4, WL-4.5, WL-4.6, WL-4.8, WL-5.1, WL-5.4, WL-7.1, WL-7.2, WL-8).

Leaving the planning area open to mineral material disposal would disturb relatively small acreages (10-20 acres per site) and relatively few sites.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Allow development of sites for saleable minerals where they do not conflict with WSAs and proposed ACEC designations.

Reasons:

These material sites are generally located near areas of population growth and existing highways. Areas recommended for ACEC and WSA do not conflict with these.

Support Needs:

Wilderness, Botanist, Wildlife.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept M-3.1
Reject M-3.1

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	M-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

M-3.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Minerals

Objective Number
M-4

Objective:

To maintain a large enough land base to locate economic areas of geothermal energy.

Rationale:

The U.S. is presently in the middle of an energy crisis with little relief in sight. Any alternate sources of energy, such as geothermal, that would lower the national consumption of oil should be developed. Geothermal energy is a viable energy source using existing technology.

In 1974, 73% of the Federal lands were totally or partially excluded or restricted from the operation of the mineral leasing laws. This percentage has undoubtedly increased since 1974. There are no areas of proven oil and gas reserves in the planning area, but there are conditions here that may be conducive to its accumulation. These areas should be left available to leasing and exploration where the need arises.

It is BLM and Congressional policy to seek:

- A. Orderly and timely mineral development.
- B. Fair market value.
- C. Environmental protection.

National policy is that all types of energy resources be developed as rapidly as possible.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

M-4.1

Restrict any actions or withdrawal in the planning area that would "segregate" geothermal resources unless there is strong evidence that the area is not conducive to geothermal action.

Rationale:

It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage the orderly development of the mineral resources under its jurisdiction, where such development is authorized. This management must include environmental considerations.

The long-term Bureau objective is to manage the mineral resources on Federal lands under a positive program consistent with and coordinated with total natural resource objectives of the Bureau, in harmony with principles of multiple use and a quality environment.

Support Needs:

None

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	M-4.1
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would provide significant benefits for watershed and minerals. Drilling would provide valuable information concerning water table depth, volume, and flow. It would provide information regarding the complex geological structure of the basin and range province. Some economic benefits would result from expenditures made by exploration companies. If geothermal energy is discovered and developed, the long-run cost of power would probably be lower because it would not be as heavily dependent on the price of oil.

This recommendation would have significant conflicts as well. The wilderness specialists propose 11 study areas (WD-2.1 - WD-12.1). This would exclude 384,000 acres from mineral exploration and future development as wilderness designation would remove them from mineral entry. The botanist propose to withdraw five areas from geothermal exploration and development. This includes 8,650 acres (W-4.4, W-4.11, W-4.12). Wildlife specialists propose to withdraw 93,000 acres from geothermal leasing (WL-2.5, WL-2.7, WL-3.3, WL-4.1, WL-4.3, WL-4.4, WL-4.5, WL-4.6, WL-4.8, WL-5.1, WL-5.3, WL-5.4, WL-7.1, WL-7.2, WL-8).

Leaving the planning area open to geothermal leasing would disturb small acreages (5 acres per site) for drilling. All leasing is done under existing Federal regulations. These regulations require an environmental assessment for any surface disturbing operations. This will control sites selected and degree of disturbance allowed.

Extremely little is known about the geothermal potential of the planning area as the concept of geothermal energy is relatively new. ACEC designations should provide sufficient protection in themselves. Because geothermal operations must be approved and the plan of operation would be considered in light of critical environmental concern, withdrawal from geothermal operations would not be considered in the interest of multiple use.

Although WSA designations have not created any withdrawals, they do impose severe restrictions on geothermal development. They do imply withdrawal from future leasing if they are designated as wilderness areas.

Multiple-Use Recommendations:

Leave the planning area open to mineral leasing.

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Name (MFP)	LGN-MFP-2
Activity	M-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Reasons:

Same as Multiple-Use Analysis.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

Reject M-1.1
Accept M-1.1

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	M-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

M-4.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Forest Products

Objective Number

F-1

Objective

Salvage potentially valuable cacti, desert plants and other landscaping material, which would normally be destroyed due to surface disturbing activities such as mining, road construction, etc.

Rationale

Under existing regulations, certain extensive surface disturbing activities are allowed. Under normal practice, desert vegetation and landscaping material are destroyed during the construction/development of the area. In the past, public agencies have indicated a desire to acquire landscaping material for use on publicly owned projects. Also the District occasionally gets requests from individuals who want to buy desert plants.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN
Activity
Forest Products FP-1.1
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Allow representatives of public institutions to remove native plants which would be destroyed by construction activities. Offer excess plants to the State Horticulture and Agriculture Commission and offer for public sale any remaining plants.

Rationale:

Plants to be uprooted during surface disturbance and other landscaping material could be salvaged to help meet public demand.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No resource conflicts were identified during the multiple-use analysis. Costs of public projects would be reduced because the landscaping costs would be reduced.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept F-1.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject F-1.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	FP-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

FP-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Forest Products

Objective Number

F-2

Objective:

Respond to public demand for firewood from public lands.

Rationale:

In 1980, the resource area received several hundred free-use permit requests for firewood. Because of increased heating fuel costs, we expect the demand for firewood permits to increase in the future.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

FP-2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

Designate the entire planning area open to the collection of dead and down mesquite and ironwood for firewood.

Rationale:

There is an abundance of dead and down mesquite throughout the LGN, especially along the Bill Williams River, which could be harvested for home heating use. The Recommendation would require office time to process the numerous expected firewood free-use permit requests as well as field time for spot checking to see that the one cord of firewood per family per year limit set by regulation, is not exceeded.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation, if accepted, would have both positive economic and social benefits. Families could spend time together cutting firewood for their own use, thereby conserving energy. This would not only help build family relationships, but give the family unit a good feeling about what they are doing to conserve fossil fuels.

If this action was poorly administered it could have a definite negative impact on wildlife values. Uncontrolled woodcutting could possibly deplete the mesquite and ironwood stands, especially along the main tributaries and sand washes in the Lower Gila North area. If this happened, some important wildlife habitat would be disturbed or possibly lost. To prevent this, no firewood collection will be allowed in areas identified for protecting wildlife habitat:

Protection of bighorn sheep lambing areas (WL-2.5), protection of significant cliff areas (WL-3.3), protection of cottonwood-willow, mixed broadleaf, and mesquite-saltcedar riparian areas (WL-4.3), protection of areas of Critical Environmental Concern (WL-4.8), protection of the desert and Arizona night lizards, and the Sonoran mountain kingsnake (WL-5.2), and the protection of the open chaparral basin and areas below it to the east in the Harquhala Mountains as an area of Critical Environmental Concern (WL-7.1).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	FP-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate all of the planning unit open to firewood collection except for identified wildlife areas.

Reasons:

FP-2.1 was modified to protect areas identified as important to wildlife.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

Reject FP-2.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	FP-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

FP-2.1

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation for FP-2.1 to
read:

Designate all of the planning
unit open to firewood collec-
tion except for areas that may
be identified at a later date.

Firewood permits are no longer
free. A fee will be charged
and the limit has been raised
from one to five cords per
family.

Reasons:

Modified in accordance with
Bureau Policy.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	Range
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Improve Category Criteria

- Present range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels.
- Serious resource-use conflicts exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears unsatisfactory.
- Present operator is interested in a management plan.

Custodial Category Criteria

- Present range condition is not a factor.
- Allotments have low resource production potential and are producing near their potential.
- Limited resource-use conflicts may exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist or are constrained by technological or economic factors.
- Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.
- Allotments may contain only small tracts of federal land.

Monitoring studies will be initiated to determine if management actions are meeting resource management objectives and to provide information to determine if modifications are needed.

LGN-MFP-3:01/07/83

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
RM-1.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate forage in 71 allotments based on average licensed use during the past 5 years (1976-1980), using data gathered during the 1979-1980 rangeland inventory to indicate allotments that may need special monitoring or supervision.

Allocate forage in 5 allotments based on preference. Allotments 3051, 3061, 3074, 3050, and 3048 have had little livestock use in the last 5 years or more because of legal, financial, or ownership problems. In these allotments preference will be used as the initial stocking rate.

Allocate forage in allotment 3011 based on average licensed use during the past 5 years, including an average of 226 AUMs over preference that has been granted each year as a supplemental license.

Allocate forage on perennial ephemeral allotments on a supplemental basis, when a substantial supply of annual (ephemeral) plants exist.

Forage allocation for livestock, wildlife, and burros is listed by allotment in Table RM4A.

Rationale:

The determination of stocking rates based on average licensed use is viewed by the BLM as our best starting point. The 5 allotments based on preference instead of average licensed use have had low to no livestock use in the past 5 years because of legal, financial, or ownership problems. The 1979-1980 range inventory and prior estimates indicate that preference will be a good initial stocking rate for these allotments.

Allotment 3011 has had a supplemental license for 226 AUMs over preference for the past 5 years. Inventory information indicates that the majority of condition in this allotment is good and excellent and trend is static and up. The new stocking rate will include the 225 AUMs for a total of 300 AUMs.

The proposed initial stocking rate for allotment 3090 does not appear consistent with adjoining allotments. The majority of the allotment is presently under consideration for State selection. It is also proposed for intensive management (providing it remains in Federal ownership, which requires intensive monitoring and supervision). Due to the above considerations, the past 5 year average licensed use will be used as the initial stocking rate, pending results from monitoring studies.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

RM-1.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Rationale (Cont.):

Allotments 3061, 3090, 3060, 5042, 3012, 3030, 3045, and 3078 are considered candidates for ephemeral classification. Three of the above, 3012, 3030, and 3045, do not have acceptable condition or apparent trend. Five other allotments, 3015, 3026, 3031, 3072, and 3078, have acceptable condition and apparent trend, but are considered candidates for ephemeral classification because of low perennial production potential. Acceptable condition is defined as 70 percent of the allotment in fair or better condition. Apparent trend is acceptable when the majority of the allotment is stable or upward. All of the allotments mentioned above will receive intensive monitoring to verify the initial stocking rates and to establish which ephemeral candidates will be classified as ephemeral.

All allotments in Lower Gila North will receive monitoring studies intense enough to evaluate management programs over time and provide the basis for any needed adjustments.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
RM-1.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Initial stocking rates based on average licensed use (1976-1980) are assumed compatible with multiple-use management. Monitoring studies will ensure that average utilization of forage will be restricted to 50 percent of current year's growth. Future increases in forage will be allocated first to wild-life, burros will remain at the desired level, and any remaining forage will be allocated to livestock. Allotments 3063, 3074, 3051, 3048, 3014, and 3071 will have a 10 percent reduction in utilization of important browse species. Riparian habitat will have a utilization rate that will encourage the reproduction of important riparian species such as cottonwood (Populus fremontii) and willow (Salix species).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.1 to decrease browse utilization by 10 percent in allotments 3063, 3074, 3051, 3048, 3014, and 3071. Utilization in riparian habitat will be adjusted to a rate that will allow reproduction of important riparian species.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject RM-1.1

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.1

Decision:

Modify the Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for RM-1.1 to read:

Allocate forage on all (78)* allotments based on preference. Initiate monitoring studies which include actual use, utilization, trend in condition, and climate, using the Bureau's Selective Management Policy to set priorities. These studies will be used to adjust stocking rates, either upward or downward to meet multiple resource management objectives.

Reasons:

Modified in accordance with the Bureau's Adjustment of Grazing Preferences Policy.

* White Tanks Allotment not included.

LGN-MFP-3:01/07/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
RM-1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

Implement intensive grazing systems utilizing the most beneficial combination of treatments listed below on 9 perennial-ephemeral allotments containing approximately 408,000 acres of public land. These systems will be designed to 1) limit average utilization of current year's growth of key forage species to 50 percent uniformly throughout all pastures; 2) improve rangeland condition; and 3) increase the quality and quantity of livestock forage. Intensive monitoring studies will be conducted on these allotments to evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken toward achieving management objectives.

Continue intensive grazing on one allotment containing approximately 31,000 acres of public land.

GRAZING TREATMENTS

1. Rest each pasture at least once in both the spring and summer critical growth periods in each 3 or 4-year cycle, depending on the number of pastures.
2. Graze each pasture sometime during every grazing year.
3. Do not graze any pasture more than twice in the same growing season (spring or summer) during any 3 or 4-year cycle, depending on the number of pastures.
4. After a pasture has been properly utilized, move to the next-best pasture.

Intensive grazing system implementation schedule: 1984-1988.

Allotments to be intensively managed are listed in Table RM-1A.

Rationale:

In the past, overutilization and continuous grazing use on public rangelands has decreased forage production. A properly designed and implemented intensive grazing system will provide needed periodic rest from grazing at critical periods of plant growth. This rest will improve rangeland condition and promote increased forage quality and quantity. Allotments proposed for intensive management have: 1) a favorable benefit-cost ratio (greater than \$0.70 in benefits for each \$1.00 cost based on livestock benefits); and 2) adequate potential for increased forage production.

Support Needs:

Rangeland Developments

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

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Activity
RM-1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

BLM projections, based on range site response potential under intensive management, indicate an average increase in forage production of 16% on the allotments listed in Table RM-1A. The total production increase over 20 years will amount to 3,156 AUMs. At the same time rangeland condition will improve and other resources will benefit. Intensive management on these allotments will provide good multiple-use management and meet the criteria for benefit/cost. However, possible conflicts may exist.

W-4.13 is concerned that an intensive grazing system will conflict with the maintenance of the north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains in an essentially pristine condition.

By not developing new waters on the north slopes of these mountains, a grazing system can be developed that will continue to utilize this area at its present low intensity, thus ensuring the area will remain in its present pristine condition.

WL-2.6 deals with the intensive grazing system priority schedule, and the goal of having 70% of the range in good or better condition within 20 years.

By having close cooperation between range and wildlife specialists, an intensive grazing system schedule can be designed that will be beneficial to both resources.

The allotments listed in WL-2.6 cannot be improved so that 70% of the range sites are in good or better condition in 20 years. No method or system can give response that fast in the desert. Range condition improvement will be accomplished in the shortest time frame possible, with special consideration given to riparian areas.

BLM recognizes the unusual sensitivity of riparian habitats in desert ecosystems. These are important areas in providing shade, cover, water sources, prey bases, nesting sites, and habitat for numerous sensitive or protected animal species. Intensive grazing systems must be developed that will ensure the protection and reproduction of important riparian vegetation in the critical riparian areas. These systems will include such actions as the following:

1. Fencing of critical areas.
2. Rotational grazing systems that guarantee periods of rest during critical plant growth.
3. Livestock and wild burro reductions.
4. Where other actions are found inadequate, the exclusion of grazing animals.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
RM-1.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont.)

The specific recommendations needed to protect riparian and other critical wildlife habitat are listed below by allotment.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
3019 Coughlin	WL-2.6, 4.2, 4.3
3014 Carco	WL-2.3, 2.6, 5.1
3000 Aguila	WL-2.6, 2.5, 2.8, 5.1
3066 Pipeline	WL-5.1
3074 Santa Maria	WL-2.3, 2.6, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1

Monitoring studies should be initiated on all 9 allotments at the time of intensive management implementation. Intensive grazing management is compatible with other resources and beneficial to most. Monitoring studies will ensure stocking rates are compatible with good multiple-use management.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.2 to include the wildlife recommendations listed in RM-1.2 multiple-use analysis.

Alternatives Considered:

1. No action.
2. No grazing.
3. Ephemeral management.
4. Less intensive management.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.2

Decision:

Modify the Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for RM-1.2 to read:

Manage 14 allotments (Table RM5A) that have been identified as belonging in the "Improve" category in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy. Prioritize these allotments to reflect their current resource situation for the purpose of distributing available funds and personnel in a manner which will achieve cost-effective improvement of rangeland condition and production.

Use inventory and monitoring information to develop action plans (AMPs, HMPs, HMAPs) in close coordination with users, where the need is indicated.

Range improvements will be installed as needed to accomplish management objectives.

Possible wilderness designation could affect BLM's and allottees' decisions concerning implementation of grazing management on Aguila and Ohaco Allotments.

Reasons:

Modified in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy, as described in the Range Activity Summary.

LGN-MFP-3:02/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
RM-1.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

Manage 16 allotments comprising about 399,000 acres of public rangelands in good or fair ecological condition less intensively; adjust stocking rates to the past 5 years (1976-1980) average licensed use and establish studies to monitor impacts of continuous livestock grazing.

Allotments to be less intensively managed are listed in Table RM-2A.

Rationale:

Allotments in this category have acceptable rangeland condition (70% in fair or better condition) and trend that is stable or upward (1979-1980 range survey). This indicates that present management is not resulting in deterioration of the rangeland. Since these allotments have poor benefit/cost ratios under intensive management (less than \$0.70 in benefits for \$1.00 cost, based on livestock benefits) less intensive management is the most practical form of management.

Support Needs:

None

LGN-MFP-1-08/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
RM-1.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The allotments in this category are not deteriorating and in some cases improving, so major changes in management are not needed. Low benefit cost ratios will not justify the large expenditures of money needed for more intensive systems.

By modifying management to include the wildlife recommendations listed below by allotment, action will be taken to ensure that the needs of wildlife, especially in riparian habitat, will be met.

Allotment	Recommendations
3011 Cactus Garden	WL-4.2, 4.3, 5.1
3050 Leidig	WL-5.1
3052 Los Caballeros	WL-5.1
3063 Palmerita	WL-2.3, 2.6, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1
3071 Ridgeway Kong	WL-2.3, 2.6, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.3 to include the wildlife recommendations listed in the RM-1.3 multiple-use analysis. In addition, BLM will conduct resource studies and implement monitoring programs to document the condition and trend of riparian and other critical wildlife habitat and to evaluate management programs.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Intensive management.
2. No grazing.
3. No action.
4. Ephemeral management.

LGN-MFP-2-08/24/81

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.3

Decision:

Modify the Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for RM-1.3 to read:

Manage 16 allotments (Table RM6A) in the "Maintain" category in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy. Allotments in this category currently are in satisfactory condition and present management is not resulting in deterioration of the rangeland.

Reasons:

Modified in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy.

LGN-MFP-3:02/24/82

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
RM-1.4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

Manage 51 allotments comprising approximately 523,000 acres of public rangelands nonintensively. Under this classification, livestock will be permitted as currently authorized or changed to an ephemeral or seasonal forage basis if the need is indicated by monitoring. Existing ephemeral use only allotments will be managed on an ephemeral basis in accordance with BLM manual 4112.54B and the special rule published in the Federal Register on 12/7/68.

Allotments considered in acceptable condition will be monitored at low intensity. Allotments considered in unacceptable condition will receive more intense monitoring.

Allotments to be nonintensively managed are listed in Table RM-3A.

Rationale:

Allotments in this classification have one or more of the following characteristics: 1) ephemeral designation; 2) low potential for vegetative productivity; or 3) contain relatively small amounts of public land. Because of these characteristics, spending large amounts of money for management cannot be justified unless other critical resource values are involved. Nonintensive is the most practical form of management on these allotments.

Support Needs:

None

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Name (MFP) LGN
Activity RM-1.4
Overlay Reference Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Low vegetative potential or small amounts of public land on these allotments indicate there is no likelihood of positive return on public investment. Unless other critical resource values are present the principle objective is to prevent deterioration of current resource conditions. If monitoring and periodic inspections indicate that public land on these allotments is deteriorating, stocking rates or season of use will be changed. Allotments in this classification will generally be monitored less intensively. Allotments that have extremely low production, (1979-1980 rangeland inventory) will receive more intensive monitoring for a period to determine if they should be considered for ephemeral or seasonal classification.

By modifying management to include the wildlife recommendations listed below by allotment, action will be taken to ensure that the needs of wildlife, especially in riparian habitat will be met.

Allotment	Recommendations
3060 Ohaco	WL-2.6, 2.5, 2.8, 5.1
3012 Calhoun	WL-2.5, 2.8, 5.1
3030 Effus	WL-5.1
5033 Medd	WL-2.6, 4.2, 4.3

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Modify RM-1.4 to include the recommendations listed in the RM 1.4 multiple-use analysis. In addition, BLM will conduct resource studies and implement monitoring programs to document the condition and trend of riparian and other critical wildlife habitat, and to evaluate management programs.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Intensive management.
2. No grazing.
3. No action.
4. Ephemeral management.

LGN-MFP-2-08/24/81

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.4

Decision:

Modify the Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for RM-1.4 to read:

Manage 49 allotments (Table RM7A) as custodial in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy. These allotments will not usually require an AMP unless the permittee desires one. Rangeland condition, trend, and utilization would be observed through scheduled supervision visits. Monitoring studies may be initiated on a case-by-case basis to assess changes observed through supervision visits. Federal investment will be minimal and improvement work will be largely the responsibility of the permittee.

Reasons:

Same as Multiple-Use Recommendation RM-1.4. Modified in accordance with the Bureau's Selective Management Policy.

LGN-MFP-3:01/07/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	RM-1.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

Construct rangeland developments needed to implement intensive grazing management systems.

Planning area totals for needed rangeland developments are listed below:

Reservoirs	21	Fence (Miles)	108
Spring developments	9	Cattleguards	0
Pipeline (Miles)	0	Wells	32

Rationale:

Areas producing forage below their potential would be rested or would receive less use by properly placing rangeland developments in unused or lightly used areas. New water developments would improve distribution of livestock and eliminate overuse in some areas. Fences are needed to implement grazing systems that involve resting whole pastures.

Support Needs:

Engineering for survey and design would be needed for constructing rangeland developments. Clearance from cultural, botanical, visual, wilderness, and wildlife resource disciplines would be required.

LGN-MFP-1-08/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
RM-1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Rangeland developments are needed to implement intensive grazing systems. These grazing systems must be designed to take into account the needs of wildlife, particularly bighorn sheep and their lambing areas. Waters and fencing will not be developed in critical lambing areas, and careful consideration will be given to range developments in existing pristine habitat now used by big game. When developed properly, new waters will benefit many species of game and nongame animals.

Rangeland developments will be located away from sensitive botanical and cultural resource areas, to lessen any impacts such as increased trampling.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-1.5

Alternatives Considered:

Reject RM-1.5

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.5

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

RM-1:5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

Develop a fire management program in coordination with the rangeland management program that would include identification of modified suppression areas, intensive control areas, and areas where controlled burning would be beneficial.

Rationale:

The present policy is to control all fires as quickly as possible. In areas where fire would endanger people or property this policy is necessary. Many areas, however, can be allowed to burn with no adverse effects and could best be managed with a modified suppression plan. In these areas only vegetation would be burned and this often has beneficial long-term effects. Fire has been a natural factor in creating and maintaining many plant communities including grasslands.

A coordinated fire management program could improve public rangeland while saving money.

Support Needs:

Fire Program

LGN-MFP-1-08/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
RM-1.6	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

A coordinated fire management program will benefit multiple resource management while saving money.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-1.6

Alternatives Considered:

Reject RM-1.6

LGN-MFP-2-08/24/81

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	RM-1.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-1.6

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

TABLE RM1A
ALLOTMENTS TO BE INTENSIVELY MANAGED

IMP. YEAR	ALLOTMENT	FORAGE PRODUCTION AIMS				1/ PRESENT 2/ OBJECTIVE CONDITION (ACRES)					TREND I			3/ EXISTING 4/ NEEDED MANAGEMENT FACILITIES							BC		
		PREF.	5-YEAR AVG. USE	PROPOSED ACTION	POTENTIAL	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL.	TOTAL	U P N	D O W H	S T A T	RESERVOIR (R) CATCHMENT (C)	SPRING DEVELOP.	WELLS	PIPELINE (Miles)	FENCE (Miles)	CATTLE GUARDS	RESERVOIR CLEANING			
	Agulla 3000	5,073	5,073	5,073	5,834	1/ 42,934 2/ 10,952	84,428 52,471	84,603 110,293	11,968 30,217	223,933 223,933	2	2	96	3/ 19(R) 1(C) 4/	1	15 2(Rep)	3.0	40.3 20.0	—	—	—	5	1.0
	Babcock 3006	379	380	380	399	2,397 689	10,288 10,918	0 1,078	0 0	12,685 12,685	8	7	85	3(R)	—	1	—	30.0	—	—	—	—	Non
	Carco 3014	2,330	2,330	2,330	2,679	11,427 6,555	24,228 17,989	442 11,152	0 401	36,097 36,097	77	—	23	17(R)	—	4 1	6.6	— 3.0	—	—	—	2	1.2
	Coughlin 3019	3,096	1,561	1,561	1,811	4,324 477	7,608 8,269	6,008 5,953	0 3,241	17,940 17,940	43	7	50	18(R)	4	7	3.8	3.75 6.0	—	—	—	—	1.3
	Lowe Linda 3051	1,602	534	1,602	2,211	1,810 1,810	17,585 3,073	13,316 19,103	179 10,904	34,890 34,890	33	10	57	—	—	7 1	14.2 2.0	8.3 3.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
⊕	Orosco 3061	546	102	546	606	7,334 5,185	8,023 8,022	452 4,150	0 452	13,809 15,809	—	—	100	2(R)	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.7
*	Pipeline 3066	1,267	1,308	1,308	1,622	8,564 682	19,503 20,629	2,848 8,899	0 2,705	30,915 30,915	44	—	56	12(R)	1	1	20.0	7.2	4	—	—	—	Non
	Santa Maria 3074	2,329	1,108	2,337	2,500	9,034 1,163	24,882 31,973	6,943 1,634	0 8,089	40,859 40,859	22	3	75	3(R)	9	3	—	34.5 4.0	—	—	—	1	1.6
	Sky Arrow 3079	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,299	438 401	7,784 557	976 7,314	0 926	9,198 9,198	5	6	89	2(R)	—	2 1	—	20.4 3.0	—	—	—	—	0.9
⊕	Wickenburg 3090	2,496	2,287	2,287	2,676	904 343	13,924 3,939	1,363 10,845	0 1,064	16,191 16,191	—	16	84	—	—	7 1	—	16.7 4.0	—	—	—	—	1.5

⊕ Allotments with unacceptable condition or trend.
* Existing AMP.

TABLE RM2A
ALLOTMENTS TO BE LESS INTENSIVELY MANAGED

IMP. YEAR	ALLOTMENT	FORAGE PRODUCTION AIMS				1/ PRESENT 2/ OBJECTIVE CONDITION (ACRES)					TREND % U O S P W A N T	3/ EXISTING 4/ NEEDED MANAGEMENT FACILITIES							
		PREF.	5-YEAR AVG. USE	PROPOSED ACTION	POTENTIAL	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL.	TOTAL		RESERVOIR (R) CATCHMENT (C)	SPRING DEVELOP.	WELLS	PIPELINE (Miles)	FENCE (Miles)	CATTLE GUARDS	RESERVOIR CLEANING	
	Cactus Garden 3011	74	300	300	327	1/ 0 2/ 0	659 659	1,637 273	0 1,364	2,296 2,296	59	41	3/ 4/	—	—	2	4.0	—	—
	Desert Hills 3025	398	393	393	428	0 0	4,812 1,967	1,732 3,599	0 978	6,544 6,544	16	84	1(R)	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Echeverria 3029	713	713	713	784	2,050 2,050	7,481 1,504	3,883 9,891	0 1,969	15,484 15,414	—	100	—	—	2	—	3.0	—	—
	Hancock 3038	1,620	1,483	1,483	1,587	2,226 2,226	38,728 36,720	15,271 15,383	2,290 4,686	58,515 58,515	9	91	3(R)	—	4	1.0	22.0	—	—
	Harcovar 3040	5,292	2,915	2,915	3,075	24,253 20,983	61,539 56,798	14,408 11,393	0 11,026	100,200 100,200	15	7	78	11(R)	1	6	—	—	—
	Lamberson 3048	513	206	206	239	0 0	14,141 14,141	9,723 9,422	0 303	23,866 23,866	3	97	4(R)	—	3	—	7.5	—	—
	Leidig 3050	1,200	0	1,200	1,368	149 149	31,117 27,995	15,933 18,768	0 287	47,199 47,199	3	97	2(R)	—	3	—	8.0	—	—
	Los Caballeros 3052	977	947	947	1,013	0 0	8,615 4,402	4,773 4,846	0 4,140	13,388 13,388	42	58	5(R)	—	5	—	16.7	—	—
	Narramore 3058	468	374	374	385	104 104	10,437 9,787	2,408 3,058	0 0	12,949 12,949	5	95	11(R)	—	1	—	22.8	—	—
	Palmerita 3063	924	924	924	970	7,629 5,710	21,999 19,333	4,911 9,496	0 0	34,539 34,539	20	80	3(R)	—	7	0.5	44.0	—	—
	Rees 3070	1,068	746	746	798	5,046 4,875	15,232 5,250	2,662 10,182	0 2,633	22,940 22,940	55	14	29	3(R)	—	4	—	5.0	—
	Ridgevay Kong 3071	1,007	760	760	806	386 386	6,463 6,456	5,678 3,110	0 2,575	12,527 12,527	32	68	5(R)	—	4	—	9.3	—	—
	Salome Comm. 3073	247	233	233	247	164 164	6,411 6,411	3,978 3,978	0 0	10,553 10,553	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sprouse 3081	819	810	810	867	0 0	2,829 1,435	15,022 8,201	455 8,670	18,306 18,306	60	40	1(R)	—	7	—	9.2	—	—
	Garcia 3095	769	769	769	846	0 0	5,469 861	6,757 6,257	308 5,416	12,534 12,534	73	27	3(R)	—	2	—	3.5	—	—
	Horslee 3035	768	768	768	829	0 0	3,876 374	2,924 3,628	0 2,598	6,800 6,800	58	42	—	—	2	—	10.3	—	—

TABLE R-13A
ALLOTMENTS TO BE NONINTENSIVELY MANAGED

IMP. YEAR	ALLOTMENT	FORAGE PRODUCTION AIMS				1/ PRESENT 2/ OBJECTIVE CONDITION (ACRES)					TREND X P W N	3/ EXISTING 4/ NEEDED MANAGEMENT FACILITIES						
		PREF.	5-YEAR AVG. USE	PROPOSED ACTION	POTENTIAL	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL.	TOTAL		RESERVOIR (R) CATCHMENT (C)	SPRING DEVELOP.	WELLS	PIPELINE (Miles)	FENCE (Miles)	CATTLE GUARDS	RESERVOIR CLEANING
⊕	Ohaco 3060	1,476	1,476	1,476	1,476	1/ 2/ 7,875 15,110	33,255 21,629	12,760 15,759	0 1,892	54,390 54,390	1 22 77	3/ 4/ 12(R)	—	7	—	40.5	—	—
⊕	Eagle Eye 5042	228	137	137	137	858 858	1,000 1,037	1,609 1,572	0 0	3,467 3,467	26 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
++	Carter Herrera 3015	611	611	611	611	386 386	18,489 18,489	9,839 9,423	0 416	28,714 28,714	2 — 98	6(R)	—	2	—	35.75	—	—
⊕++	Calhoun 3012	2,304	503	503	513	15,063 15,063	14,596 12,526	11,859 13,513	0 416	41,518 41,518	— — 100	—	—	2	—	5.5	—	—
++	Douglas 3026	1,722	1,177	1,177	1,224	160 58	14,539 11,548	15,402 15,253	5,095 8,337	35,196 35,196	54 4 42	26(R)	—	10	—	0.65	—	—
⊕++	Efflu 3030	1,155	603	603	603	1,562 5,956	11,440 6,961	2,024 1,962	4 151	15,030 15,030	2 38 60	10(R)	—	4	9.0	14.4	—	—
⊕++	Jones 3045	900	584	584	584	9,984 16,790	15,273 4,490	1,705 5,054	0 628	26,962 26,962	10 58 32	3(R)	—	1	—	—	—	—
++	Saddle Mountain 3072	552	212	212	214	0 0	2,557 2,557	6,579 6,083	1,020 1,516	10,156 10,156	10 — 90	2(R)	—	1	—	12.5	2	—
⊕++	Sitgreaves Redhill 3078	680	255	255	256	2,681 2,681	12,259 11,896	10,584 10,500	0 447	25,524 25,524	5 — 95	4(R)	—	—	—	25.0	2	—
++	Flat Iron 3031	900	570	570	570	2,323 4,074	6,392 4,363	8,012 6,997	476 1,769	17,203 17,203	8 10 82	4(R)	—	3	2.65	—	—	—
	Thompson 5004	144	144	144	144	28 28	622 622	598 598	0 0	1,248 1,248	— — 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carter 5010	59	59	59	59	0 0	313 313	0 0	0 0	313 313	100 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	J. Coughlin 5015	168	168	168	168	135 135	428 428	1,187 1,187	0 0	1,750 1,750	68 5 27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Globe 5019	648	648	648	648	0 0	620 620	2,924 2,924	0 0	3,544 3,544	100 — —	2(R)	—	2	1.0	17.7	—	—
	R. Gordon 5020	144	144	144	144	0 0	537 537	213 213	0 0	750 750	94 — 6	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	—
	Thompson (Bar-D-4) 5021	300	300	300	300	3,017 3,017	10,631 10,631	2,328 2,328	0 0	15,976 15,976	12 — 88	1(R)	—	—	2.64	12.5	—	—
	Havkins 5022	276	276	276	276	390 390	1,343 1,343	98 98	0 0	1,831 1,831	— 18 82	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—
	Wickenburg 5018	253	253	253	253	0 0	2,497 2,497	234 234	0 0	2,731 2,731	— — 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hedd 5033	516	516	516	516	0 0	2,710 2,710	1,913 1,913	0 0	4,623 4,623	94 2 4	—	—	—	3.5	5.5	—	—
	Bodfish 5007	264	264	264	264	383 383	607 607	995 995	0 0	1,985 1,985	10 34 56	—	—	1	—	4.5	—	—

TABLE R-4A
ALLOTMENTS TO BE NONINTENSIVELY MANAGED

LHP. YEAR	ALLOTMENT	FORAGE PRODUCTION AIMS				1/ PRESENT 2/ OBJECTIVE CONDITION (ACRES)					TREND % D S U O T P W A M T	3/ EXISTING 4/ NEEDED MANAGEMENT FACILITIES						
		PREF.	3-YEAR AVG. USE	PROPOSED ACTION	POTENTIAL	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL.	TOTAL		RESERVOIR (R) CATCHMENT (C)	SPRING DEVELOP.	WELLS	PIPELINE (Miles)	FENCE (Miles)	CATTLE GUARDS	RESERVOIR CLEANING
K M J 5030	120	120	120	120	120	1/ 268 2/ 268	1,143	3	0	1,414	19 81	3/ 4/	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Harold Park 5037	108	108	108	108	0	796	4	0	800	Stable	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jones 5029	72	72	72	72	9	325	114	0	448	1 99	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
R & E Park 5045	192	192	192	192	94	215	1,131	0	1,440	56 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peters 5065	6	6	6	6	115	24	8	0	147	100	1(R)	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Cross Mountain 5021	12	12	12	12	642	95	0	0	737	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Date Creek 5023	108	108	108	108	1,404	480	1	0	1,885	89 11	11(R)	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Vellik 5087	216	216	216	216	684	1,151	125	0	1,960	99 1	9(R)	--	--	3.0	6.4	--	--	--
Heine 5023	24	24	24	24	12	218	10	0	240	37 49 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hogue Produce 5025	1,368	1,368	1,368	1,368	3,953	4,283	793	0	9,029	1 99	1(R)	--	--	--	--	23.0	--	--
H. James 5027	60	60	60	60	307	111	113	0	531	27 73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jenner 5028	384	384	384	384	137	1,821	0	0	1,958	53 47	--	--	1	--	--	2.5	--	--
Ausa 5032	948	948	948	948	3,771	4,449	1,791	0	10,011	34 66	2(R)	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	--
R. Santa Ynez 5039	360	360	360	360	1,187	732	1	0	1,920	62 38	1(R)	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--
Elvall 5041	312	312	312	312	0	2,389	381	0	2,770	79 -- 21	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Satellite 5043	12	12	12	12	0	79	0	0	79	-- 100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van Keuron 5046	240	240	240	240	0	3,670	194	0	3,864	-- 100	--	1	--	--	--	0.75	--	--
Vaillus 5047	24	24	24	24	0	0	80	0	80	100 -- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whitehead 5048	576	576	576	576	0	1,450	1,423	0	2,873	48 3 49	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--
Grantlow 5049	156	156	156	156	26	1,216	129	0	1,371	-- 100	1(R)	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--

TABLE 10-3A
ALLOTMENTS TO BE NONINTENSIVELY MANAGED

IMP. YEAR	ALLOTMENT	FORAGE PRODUCTION AIMS				1/ PRESENT 2/ OBJECTIVE CONDITION (ACRES)					TREND 1 D S U O T P W A N T	3/ EXISTING 4/ NEEDED MANAGEMENT FACILITIES									
		PREF.	5-YEAR AVG. USE	PROPOSED ACTION	POTENTIAL	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL.	TOTAL		RESERVOIR (R) CATCHMENT (C)	SINKING DEVELOP.	WELLS	PIPELINE (Miles)	FENCE (Miles)	CATTLE GUARDS	RESERVOIR CLEANING			
	Forester 5017	180	180	180	180	1/2/	30/27	603/214	324/500	0/216	957/957	60	40	3/4/	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Brown 5008	732	732	732	732	—	510/331	3,547/733	223/3,067	0/154	4,280/4,280	4	20	76	—	1	—	—	12.0	—	—
	Central Arizona 5012	888	888	888	888	—	2,431/1,882	5,477/3,866	1,489/2,359	0/1,290	9,397/9,397	—	—	100	13(R)	—	1	6	40.5	—	—
	R. Park 5014	108	108	108	108	—	6/6	185/5	288/330	0/138	479/479	29	33	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*	Alamo 5001	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	19,389/18,676	9,530/10,237	3,304/3,310	0/0	32,223/32,223	2	—	98	1(R)	1	2	—	15.75	—	—
*	Bilac 5008	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	1,090/1,090	6,708/6,708	8,722/8,722	700/700	17,220/17,220	—	—	100	1(R)	—	2	—	11.75	—	—
*	Eagle Eye 5027	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	2,345/2,345	1,236/1,236	256/256	0/0	3,837/3,837	24	—	76	2(R)	—	2	—	8.75	—	—
*	Hassayampa 5041	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	4,061/4,026	10,317/10,089	38,683/38,576	2,183/2,553	55,244/55,244	2	5	93	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
*	Primrose 5069	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	3,031/3,031	29,193/29,193	16,262/16,262	0/0	48,486/48,486	—	1	99	5(R)	—	3	—	25.0	—	—
*	Turner 5084	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	550/550	2,794/2,767	5,741/6,273	1,744/1,744	10,829/10,829	5	—	95	3(R)	—	4	4.0	13.1	—	—
*	Wilson 5092	Ephem.	—	Ephem.	—	—	213/115	487/458	2,580/2,707	0/0	3,280/3,280	1	1	98	1(R)	—	2	—	—	—	—

++ Allotments considered under ephemeral grazing alternative.

⊕ Allotments with unacceptable condition or trend.

* Existing ephemeral allotments.

TABLE RM5A
ALLOTMENTS WITHIN THE IMPROVE CATEGORY

Priority	Allotment
1	Babcock
2	Sitgreaves-Redhill & Garcia
3	Moralez
4	Medd
5	Bar D 4
6	Coughlin "A"
7	Ohaco & Echeverria*
8	Wickenburg "A" & "B"*
9	Palmerita
10	Aguila
11	Santa Maria

* Denotes two allotments run as one livestock operatio

TABLE RM6A
ALLOTMENTS WITHIN THE MAINTAIN CATEGORY

Priority	Allotment
1	Los Caballeros
2	Lamberson
3	Cactus Garden
4	Carco
5	Hancock
6	Rees
7	Harcuvar
8	Effus
9	Leidig
10	Loma Linda
11	Jones
12	Ridgeway Kong
13	Narramore
14	Orosco
15	6Y Eagle Eye
16	Pipeline

TABLE RM7A
ALLOTMENTS WITHIN THE CUSTODIAL CATEGORY
(Not Ranked)

Alamo	Heine
Auza	Houge Produce
Bialac	James, H.
Bodfish	Jenner
Brown, Buck	KMJ
Cain	Park, H.
Calhoun	Park, R.
Carter	Park, R. & E.
Carter Herrera	Peters
Central AZ	Primrose
Coughlin "B"	R. Santa Ynez
Cross Mountain	Saddle Mountain
Date Creek	Salome Community
Desert Hills "A" & "B"*	Satathite
Douglas	Sky Arrow
Eagle Eye	Sprouse
Ekvall	Thompson
Flat Iron	Turner
Foraker	Van Keuren
Globe	Vasilius
Gordon, R.	Wellik
Grantham	Whitehead
Hassayampa	Wilson
Hawkins	White Tanks**

* Denotes two allotments run as one livestock operation.

** Reserved for wildlife.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Burros

Objective Number

RM-3

Objective:

Maintain for public enjoyment, viable wild burro populations in the Alamo, Little Harquahala, and Harquahala burro areas.

Rationale:

The overall objectives of the Bureau of Land Management Wild Horse and Burro Program include the maintenance of viable populations of healthy free-roaming burros in equilibrium with their habitat and other multiple-use values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Burros

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-3.1

Maintain viable, color-diverse burro populations of approximately 200 animals in the Alamo Herd Management Area (HMA), approximately 50 animals in the Little Harquahala HMA and approximately 100 animals in the Harquahala HMA.

Rationale:

Bureau of Land Management policy mandates that viable wild burro herds be maintained in equilibrium with their habitat and environment. Populations maintained at the recommended levels would assure adequate forage and living space for the respective burro herds. Color-diverse herds would enhance the recreational value associated with public viewing of burros in their wild and free-roaming state.

Support Needs:

1. Round-up and/or trapping (cowboys, corrals, etc.)
2. Helicopter flight time.
3. Range conservationist.
4. PDO Wild Horse and Burro Specialist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	RM-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Burros are an important part of our national heritage and viable populations of wild free-roaming burros should be maintained for public enjoyment.

Presently, burro herds exist in the Alamo Herd Management Area (HMA) and in the Granite Wash Mountain, Little Harquahala Mountains, Harquahala Mountains, Big Horn Mountains and Belmont Mountains. Little conflict between burro use and other resource values has been identified in the Alamo HMA; however, severe conflicts have been identified between burros and Desert Bighorn Sheep in the remaining areas; and T&E plants and animals in the Harquahala Mountains. Also, burros are destroying private property and crops near the Little Harquahala Mountains use area. Burros did not exist in the Granite Wash Mountains at the time the Wild and Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act was passed.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Maintain a viable, color-diverse burro population of 200 animals in the Alamo HMA; however, burro numbers in the remaining herd areas should be reduced to 0 by 1986.

Reasons:

RM-3.1 was modified in order to eliminate the severe conflicts that occur in Harquahala and Little Harquahala Herd Management Areas. Allowing a viable herd of 200 burros in the Alamo Herd Management Area should continue because there are no major conflicts with burro use in this area, and the concentrations of burros will be favorable for public viewing and appreciation.

Support Needs:

(1) Roundup and/or trapping; (2) helicopter flight time; (3) range conservationist; (4) PDO Wild Horse and Burro Specialist.

Alternatives Considered:

Maintain a viable burro herd in the Little Harquahala Burro Area; (2) maintain a viable burro herd in the Harquahala Burro Area.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN- MFP-3

Activity
RM-3.1

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

RM - 3.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Burros

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-3.2:

Maintain free access for wild burros to livestock watering facilities in each herd area.

Rationale:

This recommendation would assure the availability of year-long water for the wild burros in each HMA.

Support Needs: None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

IGN

Activity

RM-3.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Maintaining free access for wild burros to livestock-watering facilities will be essential in maintaining the herds in the herd management areas.

Multiple-Use Recommendations:

Maintain free access for wild burros to livestock-watering facilities in the Alamo Herd Area.

Reasons:

This recommendation was modified because free use of livestock waters will not be needed in the Harquahala and Little Harquahala HMA's due to the eventual elimination of the herds.

Alternatives Considered:

Allow the recommendation as written in MFP I.

Support Needs:

Engineering technician.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN-MFP-3

Activity
RM-3.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

RM-3.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Burros

Overlay Reference

Step 1

URAp 3

Recommendation:

RM-3.3

Maintain access to Alamo Lake for the wild burro herd in the Alamo HMA.

Rationale:

Alamo Lake is the largest year-long water source for wild burros in the Alamo HMA. In order to maintain a healthy free-roaming burro herd in this area, burros must have access to Alamo Lake. (Reference URA, Step 3, Burros, Section (4) Land Use/Habitat Problems).

Support Needs:

1. LGRA Realty Specialist.
2. PDO Withdrawal Specialist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	RM-3.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Historic use in the area has been that the wild and free-roaming burros have had free access to Alamo Lake. No major conflicts have been identified with this use. This recommendation is in accordance with the past use, and no conflicts have been identified that would warrant any change in this use.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-3.3

Alternatives Considered:

None.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN-MFP-3

Activity

RM-3.3

Objective Number

RM-3.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Burros	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-3.4

Designate a wild-burro viewing route within the Alamo HMA and sign with on-the-ground interpretative signs. Also, post signs which provide a telephone number that citizens may call to report violations of the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

Rationale:

This recommendation would enhance public enjoyment of the Wild Burro resource, and discourage violations of the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

Support Needs:

1. Signs.
2. Special Agent.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	RM-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are several areas in the Alamo HMA where burros can be seen from the road, and locations where a path could be developed that would allow the public the opportunity to see and enjoy the wild and free-roaming burros. This will enhance the public's awareness and appreciation of the wild and free-roaming burro.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-3.4.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject recommendation.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN-MFP-3

Activity

RM-3.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-3.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

RM-3.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

In the Alamo HMA, it will be necessary to allow free movement of the burros. This has been the historic burro use in this area, and this use has not resulted in any major conflicts. This will protect the historic burro use in the area and is consistent with present burro use.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-3.5

Alternatives Considered:

Reject the recommendation

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN- MFP-3

Activity
RM-3.5

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

RM-3.5

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
BURROS

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-3.5:

Limit or modify construction of new structures within Herd Management Areas which would restrict burro movement.

Rationale:

This recommendation would assure that the free-roaming nature of wild burros would remain unimpaired within herd management areas.

Support Needs:

1. LGRA Realty Specialist.
2. PDO Surface Protection Specialist.
3. LGRA Range Conservationist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W- 1

Objective:

Reduce the hazard of damaged water control structures in the planning area.

Rationale:

Recent floods have caused damage to existing water control structures in the area (URA .35A1f and .45A6). Previous benefit/cost ratios have not resolved the status of the Centennial Wash structures. If degradation continues, areas previously out of the flood plain may be flooded in the future. The risk to property and life have not been evaluated.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-1.1

Maintain, abandon, or rebuild water control structures, identified on URA Overlay .35Ale and Table .35Alf., after an evaluation of existing conditions and possible alternatives.

Rationale:

Recent floods in the planning area have greatly changed the hydrologic integrity of natural and man-made waterways. Existing reports of flood damage need to be updated and include more detail and documentation. Hazards need to be evaluated under various scenarios to ascertain potential property and personal damage. Where maintenance has historically been lacking, new responsibilities need to be assigned and legal authority evaluated. The public (mostly riparian agriculturists and residents) should be consulted during the evaluation and design phases. Wildlife dependence on contained flood water has been identified and should be integrated in design considerations. Other resource values associated with the structures in question should also be analyzed.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

W -1.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Evaluating present water control structures would benefit many resources, directly or indirectly. The structures were designed to retain and spread flood waters. Wildlife would continue to benefit due to the creation of a wetland habitat (8.1-8.2).

Flow velocities are slowed down by these structures. This helps decrease the erosion, sediment and damage to property. They are also a source of some ground water recharge. Range, watershed and the general public in the area will benefit from this action.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept W-1.1

Alternatives Considered

Reject W-1.1

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-2

Objective:

Reduce the erosion and sediment from roads in the planning area.

Rationale:

Both a recent road survey and a recent soils inventory indicate that erosion, concentrated water flow, and sediment are problems on many roads in the planning area. Roads which occur in soil associations that have high erosion potential should receive top priority in road improvement.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-2.1

Set priorities for road maintenance and improvement in the soil associations identified in Table .45A3, URA Step III, which have high erosion potential.

Rationale:

The setting of priorities for road maintenance and improvement will allow scheduling and funding for these roads. If the roads are maintained or improved (in high erosion potential areas), erosion and sediment yield should decrease in the planning area.

Support Needs:

Operations

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

W-2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts have been identified. This recommendation will be beneficial because it will make the access to public lands alot easier. It will also help in the suppression of wildland fires and other emergencies that may occur on public and surrounding lands. Erosion and sediment produced by these roads will be reduced greatly with the proper road maintenance.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept W-2.1

Alternatives Considered

Reject W-2.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-2.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

W-3

Objective:

Protect, conserve, and manage known populations and habitat of Mammillaria viridiflora (fishhook cactus), a BLM sensitive species, and Allium bigelovii (Bigelow onion), Fremontodendron californicum (flannelbush), Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis (woolly heads), Opuntia wigginsii (Wiggins cholla) and Stillingia linearifolia (linearleaf sand spurge), all of which are proposed BLM sensitive species.

Rationale:

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (PL 93-205) and the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-632) replaced earlier endangered species legislation and added a requirement that threatened and endangered plant (as well as animal) species be identified and conserved. The law requires both active management and conservation of plants and a review (screening) program to ensure that Federal actions do not jeopardize the existence of a species or adversely modify its critical habitat.

The ASO Draft Manual, 6840--Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals, establishes policy and guidance for the conservation of sensitive, threatened and endangered (S,T & E) species and their habitat on public land. Sections .06, .13A & B, .2, and .35 of the manual provide for research, habitat protection, and habitat enhancement programs for S, T & E species.

It is Bureau policy (WO Instruction Memo 80-722, 80-753, 81-168) to protect, conserve, and manage federally and State listed as well as sensitive plants.

Mammillaria viridiflora is rare throughout its range. Little is known about the reproductive biology of this species; only isolated plants were found in the planning area. M. viridiflora is on the recent FWS list in category 2 (FR 45(242):82521) and is on the Arizona Natural Heritage Program (ANHP) Special Plant List.

Allium bigelovii has a limited distribution with four known localities in Arizona. Future development of the Anderson Mine could eliminate the only documented population of this species in the planning area. A. bigelovii is on the ANHP Special Plant List.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

W-3

W-3 Rationale (Cont.)

Fremontodendron californicum is known in Arizona from about six isolated localities. Two populations were documented in the Weaver Mountains. The species is on the ANHP Special Plant List.

Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis is known in Arizona from only four localities. A single population was documented in the planning area on sand dunes north of Cunningham Wash. Portions of the habitat have been impacted by the initial survey for a Central Arizona Project related powerline project. The species is on the ANHP Special Plant List.

Opuntia wigginsii has a limited distribution and is known in Arizona from about five localities in Yuma County. The species is on the recent FWS list in category 2 (FR 45(242):82525) and on the ANHP Special Plant List.

Stillingia linearifolia has a limited distribution and is presently known in Arizona from five areas in Mohave and Yuma Counties. Only three individuals were documented in the planning area. The species is on the ANHP Special Plant List.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step W-10

Step 3

Recommendation:

W-3.1

Construct the following exclosures:

a. A 5 acre exclosure around a population of Allium bigelovii located in SW1/4 Sec. 11, T.11N., R.10W. Construction should begin in FY83.

b. A 10-15 acre exclosure around three known localities of Mammillaria viridiflora in the Harquahala, Harcuvar, and Weaver Mountains. The legal descriptions are not provided here for conservation reasons. When possible, these exclosures will also serve as wildlife habitat monitoring exclosures. Construction should begin in FY83.

Rationale:

Fencing would protect the Allium from future surface disturbance associated with road construction in the Anderson Mine area. Fencing would also eliminate any impacts of browsing and trampling by livestock or burros. Exclosures would allow for the local recovery of the vegetation. Restoration of the perennial grasses may be beneficial in the establishment of Mammillaria seedlings.

Support Needs:

Construction of Exclosure
Coordination with Wildlife Biologist.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no significant conflicts with this recommendation. Only 35 acres would be removed from grazing. Future development in the Anderson Mine area could easily avoid the proposed 5-acre exclusion.

Wildlife habitat monitoring and range studies could use those exclusions as controls. Recommending the Harcuvar and Harquahala W.S.A. for wilderness designation would help protect Mammillaria visidiflora.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-3.1.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-3.1.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-3.1

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation for W-3.1 to
read:

Further study is needed before
fencing of these sites can be
undertaken.

Fencing would be used only in
areas where other means of
protection are not practicable.

Reasons:

Further study is needed to
determine if smaller exclosures
or other measures would provide
the necessary conservation
with less expense.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W-10 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-3.2

Monitor known localities of the BLM sensitive species to determine population and habitat trends as well as seed viability and germination requirements, beginning in FY83. Document impacts of herbivores, parasites, diseases, and various human impacts.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-3.

The botanical inventory of LGN was conducted within a 2-year period. Population and habitat trends cannot be determined in this short a period of time. Long-term monitoring, providing data on demography, phenology, and reproductive ecology, is needed in order to make a meaningful assessment of a particular plant's status as a S, T, or E species.

Seedlings were not observed in any of the populations studied. If a particular plant's ability to reproduce from seed is limited, special management considerations may be required in order to protect the crucial habitat of known populations. This type of management effort is wholly consistent with the intent of the Endangered Species Act.

Support Needs:

Qualified Plant Taxonomist and Plant Physiologist

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This type of management effort is consistent and complimentary to preservation of the WSA's resource values (WD-5, WD-6, WD-7, WD-11). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-3.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-3.2

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-3.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	W-1
Step 3	W-3

Recommendation:

W-3.3

Minimize surface disturbance in the sand dune area north of Cunningham Wash by:

- a. Limiting ORV use to existing roads, trails, and washes in Sec. 1, T.7N., R.15W. and Sec. 25,26,34,35,36, T.8N., R.15W. by FY82.
- b. Denying rights-of-way for additional roads and utility corridors within the same legal boundaries by FY82.

Rationale:

Surface disturbance has already taken place along the north boundary of Sec. 1,2,3 in T.7N., R.15W. Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis was documented in this area. The deep sand soils are particularly susceptible to wind erosion when the natural surface and cover are disturbed. This type of habitat degradation would not benefit local populations of Nemacaulis.

See Rationale for W-3.

Support Needs:

Recreation Planner
Realty Specialist

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-3.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Denying additional rights-of-way would curtail use of existing corridor (L-2.1). Limiting ORV use in this area conflicts with recreation ORV open designation (R-5.4).

Minimizing surface disturbance and limiting ORV use is consistent with maintaining wildlife habitat (WL-URA) and helps to protect cultural resources . (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Minimize surface disturbance in the sand dune area north of Cunningham Wash by:

- a. Limiting ORV use to existing roads, trails and washes in Sec. 1, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., and Sec. 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, T. 8 N., R. 15 W., by FY 82.

Fully consider protection of habitat and populations of Nemacaulis before any additional rights-of-way are issued in this area.

Reasons:

Modified W-3.3 to exclude the denial of rights-of-way for additional roads and utility corridors in this area.

Alternatives Considered:

- Accept W-3.3.
- Reject W-3.3.

Support Needs:

Recreation
Lands

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-3.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-3.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	W- 10 ep 3

Recommendation:

W-3.4

Implement a grazing system that would be compatible with the protection of Fremontodendron californicum in Sec. 34 SE1/4, T.10N., R.4W. by FY84.

Rationale:

Only two isolated populations of Fremontodendron were documented in the Weaver Mountains. The population mentioned above is located on public lands.

Fremontodendron is a shrub that is palatable to livestock. Management which would increase the stocking rates in this portion of the Weavers may adversely impact the relatively accessible population of Fremontodendron located in Sec. 34.

See Rationale for W-3.

Support Needs:

Range Program

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementing grazing methods conducive to propagation and protection of Fremontodendron californicum coincides with WL-2.3 recommendation to decrease browse utilization by 10%.

Protection of F. californicum from excessive grazing is consistent with WL-4.2 and WL-4.3 recommendations to protect riparian habitat near the flannelbush sites.

The presence of F. californicum is considered a supplemental resource value and its protection will enhance the wilderness opportunities present in the study area (WD-6.1).

No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-3.4

Reasons:

Same as above rationale.

Support Needs:

Range

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-3.4

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-3.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-4

Objective:

Maintain the existing species diversity and allow for the recovery of vegetation at disturbed sites within the Peoples Canyon, Grapevine Springs, Arrastre Creek, Antelope Creek, Weaver Creek, and Harquahala Mountains significant botanical areas.

Rationale:

Section 102(a)(8) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579) establishes as policy that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect scientific, ecological, and environmental values and that will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition.

A noteworthy assemblage of plants was found in Peoples Canyon, 10 species of which were not documented elsewhere in the planning area. Perennial springs in this canyon feature a deciduous riparian forest of willow, walnut, cottonwood, and sycamore. Peoples Canyon is the only documented locality of sycamore in the planning area.
See Rationale for W-4.11.

Arrastre Creek features an extensive riparian deciduous forest of Alnus oblongifolia (alder), Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. velutina (velvet ash), Populus fremontii (cottonwood), Acer negundo (box elder), Quercus emoryi (Emory oak), Quercus gambelii (Gambel oak), Salix bonplandiana (Bonpland willow), and Acer grandidentatum (big tooth maple). The riparian habitat is in excellent condition and features a high species diversity (see URA Step 3). Of the 200 plant taxa documented, 15 species were not found elsewhere in the planning area. Arrastre Creek is floristically similar to higher elevation mountainous canyons. Riparian areas of this type are rarely encountered on BLM-administered lands in Arizona.
See Rationale for W-4.14.

A population of Fremontodendron californicum, a proposed BLM sensitive species, occurs in association with interior chaparral at the head of Antelope Creek. A well developed riparian deciduous forest is found downstream from Yarnell Spring. The riparian habitat along upper Antelope Creek is in excellent condition and supports a high species diversity (see URA Step 3). Mammillaria viridiflora, a BLM sensitive species, was documented near Antelope Spring.
See Rationale for W-4.15.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-4

W-4 Rationale (Cont.):

The Weaver Creek area is restricted to the uppermost one-half mile of this drainage. Riparian vegetation of willow, walnut, Arizona white oak, and Texas mulberry is well developed in this area. In protected sites a diversity of herbaceous riparian species are found. Dalea albiflora (indigo bush) and Oenothera hookeri ssp. hirsutissima (evening primrose) were not documented elsewhere in the planning area (see URA Step 3).

The north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains provide an excellent example of interior chaparral--desert grassland vegetation in its natural condition. A high diversity of species was found in this area including 20 species of native perennial grasses. A collection of Carex alma (sedge) from one of the perennial spring sites represents a new record for Yuma County. An isolated population of Juniperus on the east side of Harquahala Peak has not previously been recorded from this mountain range. Mammillaria viridiflora, a BLM sensitive species, occurs in the Harquahala Peak area. See Rationale for W-4.13.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1

W-11
Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.1

Acquire through direct purchase or exchange those State lands forming a corridor along:

a. Peoples Canyon involving approximately 80 acres in Sec. 9; 100 acres in Sec. 10; 20 acres in Sec. 14; and 140 acres in Sec. 15, T.12N., R.10W.

b. Upper Arrastre Creek involving approximately 80 acres in Sec. 3; 100 acres in Sec. 4, T.10N., R.4W.; and 180 acres in Sec. 34; 160 acres in Sec. 35, T.11N., R.4W.

c. Upper Antelope Creek involving approximately 160 acres in Sec. 9; 40 acres in Sec. 16; 40 acres in Sec. 19; 60 acres in Sec. 21, T.10N., R.40W.

Negotiations should begin by FY83.

Rationale:

Acquiring these acres would create contiguous blocks of public land along Peoples Canyon, Arrastre Creek, and Antelope Creek.

The goals of preserving the excellent condition of these riparian habitats and maintaining the species diversity would be greatly facilitated if these areas are under one management system.

See Rationales W-4, W-4.11, W-4.13, W-4.14 for additional justification for this recommendation.

Support Needs:

Lands Program

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Acquiring those lands would conflict with L-4.1 recommendation to remove the described public land from federal ownership.

Acquiring these lands would compliment several wildlife recommendations to protect riparian habitat, to expand habitat for S, T&E, animals and to manage proposed Bill Williams-Santa Maria ACEC area (WL-4.2, WL-4.3, WL-4.4, WL-4.6, WL-5.4, WL-4.8).

Acquiring lands in Peoples Canyon compliments a similar wilderness recommendation pertaining to the Peoples Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WD-3.2).

Acquiring these lands could benefit cultural resources since any sites located on them would then be protected by federal antiquities law (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendations:

Accept W-4.1.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.1.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.1

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation for W-4.1.

Reasons:

The acquisition of small
scattered tracts of land is not
in compliance with the Bureau's
Asset Management Policy.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	W ¹¹
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.2

On those state lands that are not acquired in W-4.1, initiate a cooperative agreement with Arizona Game and Fish Department and the State Land Department. To adopt similar recommendations pertaining to the protection of the Peoples Canyon, Arrastre Creek, and Antelope Creek areas. (see MFP botanical overlay, W-4.6, W-4.7, W-4.9).

Negotiations should be initiated by FY83.

Rationale:

Same as W-4.1 rationale.

Support Needs:

Cooperation with resources staff at Arizona Game and Fish Department and State Land Department.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) LGN

Activity W-4.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

A cooperative agreement with the state to protect Peoples Canyon is beneficial to the wilderness recommendations pertaining to this area (WD-3.1, WD-3.2).

A cooperative agreement with the state to protect Peoples Canyon, Arrastre Creek and Antelope Creek compliments several wildlife recommendations to protect riparian habitat to expand state-listed or sensitive wildlife habitat and to introduce the Gila topminnow (WL-4.3, WL-5.4, WL-4.4, WL-4.6, WL-4.8).

No significant conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-4.2.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.2

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.2

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

The State Land Department
cannot enter into an agreement
that would restrict their
ability to produce revenue from
state lands.

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	W-11
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.3

Allow for recovery of riparian vegetation in a portion of upper Weaver Creek by constructing a 2-acre enclosure in NW1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 29, T.10N., R.4W. (see MFP botanical overlay). Construction should begin by FY83.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4.

The open topography in this portion of upper Weaver Creek allows direct access to the streambed. As a result, the riparian vegetation has been severely trampled by livestock. Elsewhere within the Weaver Creek area the vegetation is in essentially pristine condition. Fencing would allow for the local regeneration of the riparian vegetation and would further enhance the botanical significance of upper Weaver Creek.

Support Needs:

Construction of Enclosure

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
W-4.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Construction of an enclosure in upper Weaver Creek is consistent with several wildlife recommendations to enhance the recovery of riparian vegetation (WL-3.4, WL-4.1, WL-4.2, WL-4.3, WL-4.4).

No significant conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-4.3.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.2

LGN-MFP-2 06/22/81 MB

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 11

Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.4

Withdraw the Arrastre Creek (ca. 650 acres), Antelope Creek (ca. 600 acres), and Harquahala Mountains (ca. 7,000 acres) significant botanical areas from future mineral entry (see MFP botanical overlay for boundaries). Implementation should begin in FY82.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4.

Mining claim development disturbs the soil surface and often diverts water for processing operations, thus degrading the riparian habitat.

Support Needs:

Minerals Program

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Withdrawal from future mineral entry conflicts with development of mineral resources identified in the Harquahala and Antelope Creek areas (M-2.1).

Withdrawing these areas from future mineral entry would benefit cultural resources, protection and preservation (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

Withdrawal from mineral entry is complementary to the protection of big-horn sheep lambing area, riparian habitat, sensitive species habitat and management of proposed Harquahala Basin ACEC (WL-2.5, WL-4.3, WL-5.2, WL-7.1, WL-7.2).

Withdrawal from mineral entry would be beneficial to the proper and successful surface management of the wilderness resource in the Harquahalas (WD-7.1).

Multiple-Use Recommendations:

Reject W-4.4

Reasons:

Mineral withdrawal would not assure protection because there are numerous valid mining claims located within these areas. The existing 3809 regulations would provide for the mitigation of most impacts to the botanical resource.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept W-4.4.

Support Needs:

None.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	W-11
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.5

Maintain the pristine condition of the north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains, involving approximately 7,000 acres, by implementing a grazing system that does not include any water developments in this area and that assures no more than 20% utilization of key species such as the native perennial grasses, mountain mahogany and desert ceanothus by FY83. (see MPF Overlay).

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4

The north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains provide an excellent example of interior chaparral--desert grassland vegetation in its natural condition. The rugged terrain coupled with a paucity of water developments have effectively excluded livestock. If maintained in their present condition the north slopes would be valuable in comparative studies of other Granitic Hills range sites that are now being grazed.

Support Needs:

Range Program

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Maintenance of the pristine condition of the north side of the Harquahala Mountains would benefit several wildlife species and overlaps with wildlife recommendation to control intensity and season of livestock use in the chaparral habitat on Harquahala Peak (WL-URA, WL-2.2, WL-2.3, WL-5.1, WL-7.3).

No significant conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Implement a grazing system that will assure the maintenance of the pristine condition of the north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains, involving approximately 7,000 acres, by FY 83. (See MFP overlay).

Reasons:

Modified W-4.5 to drop the specific aspects of the recommended grazing system. The rugged terrain precludes the construction of water developments on the north slopes.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.5
Accept W-4.5

Support Needs:

Range program.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.5

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.6

Protect the Peoples Canyon (350 acres), Grapevine Springs (50 acres), Arrastre Creek (650 acres), Antelope Creek (600 acres), Weaver Creek (150 acres), and Harquahala Mountains (7,000 acres) significant botanical areas from habitat disturbances created by the following starting in FY83.

- a. Building of Structures
- b. Land Clearing
- c. Mining
- d. Road Construction
- e. Rights-of-Way
- f. Intensive livestock use of riparian habitat.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4.

Although small, these areas support a high diversity of species. Many of these plants are narrowly restricted to these riparian areas. The activities listed above all disturb the soil surface and would thus contribute to the degradation of these riparian habitats.

Support Needs:

Lands Program
Range Program
Minerals Program

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Activity

W-4.6

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Protection of these areas from mining conflicts with development of minerals in the Harquahala Mts. and along Antelope and Weaver Creeks (M-2.1).

Protection of these areas from additional rights-of-way conflicts with future demands for R/W for various lands actions (L-2.3, L-3.1, L-4.1).

Protection of these areas is consistent with several wildlife recommendations pertaining to riparian habitat and habitat for protected species. (WL-4.3, WL-5.2, WL-7.1, WL-7.2).

Protection of Peoples Canyon will be beneficial to the maintenance of the wilderness resource values in the Peoples Canyon WSA (WD-3.1).

Protection of the Harquahalas area will enhance the wilderness opportunities present in the study area (WD-7.1).

Protective measures, particularly in the Harquahala Mountains, would benefit the preservation of numerous sensitive hsitroci and prehistoric sites (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Protect the Peoples Canyon (350 acres), Arrastre Creek (650 acres), Antelope Creek (600 acres), Weaver Creek (150 acres) and Harquahala Mountains (7,000 acres) significant botanical areas from habitat disturbances created by the following starting in FY 83.

a. Building of structures; b. land clearing; c. mining within the framework of the 3809 regulations); d. road construction; e. rights-of-way; f. implementing a grazing system that would prevent intensive livestock use of riparian habitat.

Reasons:

Modified W-4.6 to clarify the protective measures W-4.6C and W-4.6f.

Alternatives Considered: Lands, range, minerals

Reject W-4.6
Accept W-4.6

Support Needs:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Activity	W-4.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.6

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1-11

Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.7

Close the Arrastre Creek (ca. 650 acres) and Antelope Creek (ca. 600 acres) areas to ORV use by FY83. Refer to MFP botanical overlay for boundaries.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4.

The use of vehicles in the streambed or on the adjacent terraces would adversely impact riparian vegetation.

Support Needs:

Recreation Planner

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Closing Arrastre and Antelope creeks to ORV conflicts with recreation recommendation which has designated these areas as limited.

Closing these areas to ORV use benefits preservation of cultural resources (CR-3.1, CR-3.2) as well as wildlife habitat (WL-4.3), WL-5.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails in the Arrastre Creek (650 acres) and Antelope Creek (600 acres) areas by FY 83.

Reasons:

Modified W-4.7 to agree with the limited ORV designation recommendation for Antelope and Arrastre creeks. Mining and ranching interests in the SE areas will require the use of the existing roads and trails.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.7

Accept W-4.7

Support Needs:

Recreation planner.

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.7

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step	W-11 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.8

Monitor recreation and its effects on the riparian vegetation along Arrastre Creek, beginning in FY83.

Rationale:

See Rationale for W-4.

The LGN planning process has drawn public attention to Arrastre Creek, encouraging increased recreational use of the area. Monitoring would determine if this use degrades the riparian vegetation.

Support Needs:

Recreation Planner

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No significant benefits or conflicts were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-4.8

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.8

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
W-11
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.9

Initiate a cooperative agreement with the State Land Department and private land owners to develop a grazing system that would minimize livestock use in the Peoples Canyon, Arrastre Creek, and Antelope Creek significant botanical areas by FY83.

Rationale:

The planning area has little perennial water, making the riparian habitat in Peoples Canyon, Arrastre Creek, and Antelope Creek particularly susceptible to overutilization by livestock. Fencing the more extensive drainages is not practical. Protecting these areas thus depends on implementing a grazing system that will not require direct use of the riparian habitat.

Support Needs:

Range Program
Cooperation with State Land Department and private land owners

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Minimizing livestock use in the Peoples Canyon, Arrastre, and Antelope Creek riparian areas is consistent with the WL recommendation to control grazing use in riparian areas and use areas and use cottonwoods and willows as key spp. (WL-4.2).

No significant conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-4.9

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.9

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.9

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	W-step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.10

Ensure the legal availability of water and maintain adequate flows in springs located on BLM-administered lands within the Arrastre Creek, Antelope Creek, Weaver Creek and Harquahala Mountains areas. Strategies for assuring spring flows should be initiated in FY82. Refer to MFP botanical overlay for area boundaries.

Rationale:

See Rationale for Objective W-4.

The riparian species are dependent on a perennial water source and would be vulnerable to any activities affecting the flow of these springs. Assuring adequate spring flows in these areas is vital to the maintenance of the riparian communities.

Support Needs:

Hydrologist
Department of Water Resources

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Activity	W-4.10
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Securing available water rights will facilitate restoration of cottonwood-willow habitat and overlaps with a similar wildlife recommendation (WL-3.4, WL-4.4). Management to assure protection of water sources in the Harquahala Mountains will benefit the wilderness values of this area (WD-7.1).

No significant conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept W-4.10.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.10

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.10
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.10

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	W-11
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.11

Designate a one-half mile stretch of Peoples Canyon, involving approximately 20 acres, (see MFP overlay) as an ACEC and protect the important resources by:

- a. Closing the area to ORV use by FY82.
- b. Withdrawing the area from future mineral entry by FY83.
- c. Denying permits for any actions that will result in surface disturbance by FY83.
- d. Ensuring the legal availability of water and preventing excessive water withdrawal from South Peoples Spring by FY 82.
- e. Constructing a livestock and burro enclosure near South Peoples Spring by FY83. This project involves about 800 feet of fencing across Peoples Canyon and 700 feet of fencing along the east side of the canyon just downstream from South Peoples Spring.
- f. Monitoring recreational use and its affect on the vegetation of the canyon by FY83.
- g. Limiting use of the spring area to compatible recreational, educational, and scientific activities by FY82.

Rationale:

A noteworthy assemblage of plants was found in Peoples Canyon, 10 species of which were not documented elsewhere in the planning area. South Peoples Spring provides an outstanding example of pristine riparian vegetation with healthy populations of Epipactis gigantea (Helleborine), Adiantum capillus-veneris (maidenhair fern), Equisetum hyemale var. affine (scouring rush), Imperata brevifolia (satintail) and Thelypteris puberulus var. sonorensis. These species are narrowly restricted to protected spring sites in isolated canyons. Because of its limited distribution, the Thelypteris has been added to the Arizona Natural Heritage Program's list of special plants.

The spring area is visually dominated by 60-75 foot tall Platanus wrightii (sycamore) and Populus fremontii (cottonwood) trees. The presence of water, a broadleaf riparian community, and steep canyon walls provide

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4-11 Rationale (Cont.)

suitable habitat for many species of wildlife, including nesting sites for prairie falcons, the zone-tailed hawk--a State listed sensitive species-- and the Bell's vireo--a BLM sensitive species. South Peoples Spring has also been identified as a suitable site for reintroduction of the Gila topminnow, a federally listed threatened species.

This pristine riparian habitat is narrowly restricted to the immediate area of South Peoples Spring. Any surface disturbance or water withdrawals could easily and quickly degrade or destroy the area's inherent resources. Its susceptibility to adverse actions make protection of this portion of Peoples Canyon a critical concern.

Hiking, backpacking, and educational and scientific activities are compatible with the protection of this area. However, South Peoples Spring lies within the Peoples Canyon (2-68) Wilderness Study Area. Increased visitation as a result of wilderness designation may require monitoring to determine impacts of hikers and campers on the fragile riparian vegetation.

Support Needs:

- a. Recreation
- b. Minerals
- c. Lands
- d. Hydrologist and Department of Water Resources
- e. Construction of fencing capable of excluding burros and livestock
- f. Recreation
- g. None

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

W-4.11

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Peoples Canyon is located within an area designated potentially valuable for base metals. A 20-acre withdrawal conflicts with development of the mineral resource in this area (M-2.1).

Prohibiting surface disturbance could conflict with the scientific use of cultural resources if that use included archeological excavation (CR-4.1).

The Peoples Canyon ACEC overlaps and compliments the wildlife Bill Williams-Santa Maria ACEC (WL-4.8).

An ACEC designation would protect cultural resources in this area (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

Closing Peoples Canyon to ORV use complements a similar recreation recommendation (CR-5.3).

Protective measures in this ACEC recommendation are all compatible and complimentary to the administration of the area as wilderness (WD-3.1).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate a one-half mile stretch of Peoples Canyon (20 acres) as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) surface disturbing activities; c) availability of water and excessive water withdrawal from South Peoples Spring; d) recreational use and its effect on vegetation.

Alternatives Considered:

Reject W-4.11

Support Needs:

Botany

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.11
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.11

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use.
Recommendation for W-4.11 to
read:

This stretch of Peoples Canyon
has been included in an area
being considered for wilderness
designation. IMP guidelines
will be followed in this area.

Reasons:

IMP guidelines and existing
regulations will provide the
necessary protection of this
area.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	W-11
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.12

Designate Grapevine Springs, involving approximately 50 acres, (see MFP overlay) as an ACEC and protect the important resources by the following measures.

- a. Closing the area to ORV use by FY82.
- b. Withdrawing the area from future mineral entry by FY82.
- c. Denying permits for any surface disturbing lands actions, particularly rights-of-way for roads by FY82.
- d. Ensuring the legal availability of water and preventing excessive withdrawal from these springs, by FY 82.
- e. Restricting rights-of-way for water diversion projects, beginning in FY81.
- f. Constructing exclosures around springs by FY82. This project involves a 3-acre exclosure in NW1/4 Sec. 21, a 10-acre exclosure in NE 1/4 Sec. 21, a 3-acre exclosure in NE1/4 Sec. 22, a 10-acre exclosure in NW1/4 Sec. 23, and a 2-acre exclosure in NE1/4 Sec. 23, T.11N., R.11W. The fencing should be capable of excluding burros and livestock.
- g. Limiting use of the immediate spring areas to compatible recreational, educational, and scientific activities by FY83.

Rationale:

Several perennial springs, known collectively as Grapevine Springs, are concentrated on the south side of the Santa Maria River in a series of narrow canyons carved from localized outcrops of Tertiary sandstone and shale (see MFP overlay). A locally luxuriant riparian vegetation contrasts markedly with the Sonoran desertscrub on the adjacent arid slopes.

The moist cliff faces associated with Grapevine Springs feature extensive populations of Aquilegia chrysantha (columbine), Adiantum capillus-veneris (maidenhair fern), Epipactis giganteus (helleborine), and Mimulus cardinalis (monkey flower). Several species including Andropogon glomeratus (bush beardgrass), Lobelia cardinalis (cardinal flower), and Apocynum suksdorfii (dogbane) were not encountered elsewhere in the

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Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.12 Rationale (Cont.):

planning area. Grapevine Springs is one of the three documented localities in the State for Juncus articulatus (jointed rush). It has been added to the Arizona Natural Heritage Program's list of special plants. Grapevine Springs is contiguous with the Grapevine Ranch, which has been proposed as a scientific natural area.

From a wildlife standpoint, the riparian habitats support the highest diversity of species of any plant community encountered in the planning area. Grapevine Springs has been identified as a suitable site for the reintroduction of the Gila topminnow, a federally listed threatened species. The Sonoran mud turtle, although locally common at Grapevine Springs, is restricted to similar riparian habitats.

Near Grapevine Springs many mining claims have been filed with BLM. Considerable attention would be directed toward Grapevine Springs in the event of any mining operations requiring a water source. Diversion of excessive amounts of water from these springs would eliminate the majority of species that make Grapevine Springs an area of biological significance.

Exclosures are needed to protect the riparian habitat. Although two of the springs are relatively protected by a series of steep drop-offs, one was recently trampled by livestock. The remaining springs are accessible. Grapevine Springs are situated within the Alamo Lake burro area and may be impacted by burros, particularly during dry periods.

The riparian vegetation is restricted to the immediate area of each perennial spring, making it vulnerable to any surface disturbance and water withdrawals. The associated wildlife species are also susceptible to adverse actions in this area. Special management attention is required to prevent irreparable damage to the riparian habitat at Grapevine Springs.

Hiking as well as educational and scientific activities are compatible with the protection of this area.

Support Needs:

- a. Recreation
- b. Minerals Program
- c. Lands Program
- d. Hydrologist and Department of Water Resources
- e. Lands Program
- f. Construction of fences capable of excluding livestock and burros
- g. None

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
W-4.12	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis:

Closing Grapevine Springs to ORV conflicts with the recreation ORV designation (R-5.2). This area is possibly valuable for locatable minerals and therefore conflicts with mineral withdrawal (M-2.1). Future need for rights-of-way in this area conflicts with recommendation to deny additional permits for surface-disturbing lands actions (L-2.3).

An ACEC designation would help preserve and protect cultural resources in the area (CR-3.1, CR-3.2). Grapevine Springs overlap with wildlife Bill Williams-Santa Maria ACEC (WL-4.8).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate Grapevine Springs (50 acres) as an ACEC. The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) surface disturbing activities; b) water availability and withdrawals from the springs; c) rights-of-way for water diversion projects; d) livestock and burro access to the spring. Also, use of the immediate spring areas will be limited to compatible recreational, educational, and scientific uses.

Reasons:

Modified W-4.12 to exclude mineral withdrawal and to clarify W-4.12 d.

Mineral withdrawal would not assure protection because there are numerous valid mining claims located within these areas. The existing 3809 regulations would provide for the mitigation of most impacts to the botanical resource.

An ACEC plan will identify specific sensitive areas in need of protection.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.12 Continued
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Alternatives Considered:

Accept W-4.12
Reject W-4.12

Support Needs:

Recreation
Minerals
Lands
Hydrologist and Department of Water Resources
Construction of fences

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.12
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.12

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use.
Recommendation for W-4.12 to
read:

Disturbance to the area around
Grapevine Springs will be
minimized through an agreement
with the permittee on the Santa
Maria Allotment.

Reasons:

Access to this area and some of
the water rights are privately
owned. With the owner's
cooperation, the necessary
protection can be accomplished.

*Existing authority and
regulations also provide the necessary
management tools to protect
the identified resource values
without ACEC designations*

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-11 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.13

Designate the Harquahala Mountains Significant Botanical Area as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC)(approximately 7000 acres). The following activities are incompatible with protection of this area:

- a. Further mineral development
- b. ORV use
- c. Road building
- d. Additional rights-of-way
- e. Intensive livestock grazing
- f. Land clearing
- g. Building of structures

Rationale:

This area supports a high diversity of plant species. The botanical significance of the Harquahala Mountains is further enhanced by the presence of Mammillaria viridiflora, a BLM sensitive species and a category 2 species on the recent FWS list. A small, relict population of Juniper, which may represent a new taxon, occurs in this area. Juniper has not previously been documented from the Harquahala Mountains. A perennial spring site near Harquahala Peak represents a range extension for Carex alma. This sedge was not encountered elsewhere in the planning area.

The north slopes of the Harquahala Mountains provide an excellent example of interior chaparral-desert grassland vegetation in its natural condition. Extensive stands of several native perennial grasses in addition to vigorous populations of the highly palatable mountain mahogany are found in this area. This biotic community is rarely encountered in such pristine condition and thus serves as a valuable comparison with other Granitic Hills range sites that are presently being grazed.

In contrast to the north facing slopes, Harquahala Peak itself is subject to livestock grazing as well as considerable mining activity and associated road building. Continued development would result in further degradation of this habitat. An ACEC designation is recommended to assure protection and recovery of the Harquahala Peak area and to maintain the present natural condition of the north slopes.

Support Needs:

- a. Minerals
- b. Recreation
- c. Lands
- d. Range

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.13
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Closing 7,000 acres in the Harquahala Mts. to ORV conflicts with the recreation limited ORV designation (CR-5.1). Prohibiting further mineral development, additional structures and rights-of-way conflicts with construction of a communication site and mineral operations (L-2.3, L-3.1, M-2.1).

This ACEC recommendation compliments the management of the area as wilderness (WD-7).

An ACEC in the Harquahala Mts. would be beneficial for cultural resource protection and preservation (CR-3.1, CR-3.2).

The botanical ACEC overlaps with wildlife ACEC for this area (WL-7.1).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate the major chaparral basin and areas below it to the east in the Harquahala Mountains as an ACEC (5,000 acres). The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) rights-of-way; d) uncontrolled livestock grazing; e) land clearing; f) building of structures.

Reasons:

Modified W-4.13 so that the boundaries of the botanical ACEC agreed with the wildlife ACEC and specific sensitive areas are identified in an ACEC plan.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept W-4.13
Reject W-4.13

Support Needs:

Minerals
Recreation.
Lands
Range

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.13
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.13

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for W-4.13 to read:

An Allotment Management Plan will be developed that will protect this area from overgrazing. All other uses or developments incompatible with the protection of this area will be restricted to the extent possible under existing regulations.

Reasons:

Designation of this area as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is not necessary. The resource value of this area can be protected with existing regulations.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
W-11
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.14

Designate public lands within the Arrastre Creek Significant Botanical Area as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) (approximately 650 acres). The following activities are incompatible with protection of this area:

- a. Further mineral development
- b. ORV use
- c. Road building
- d. Additional rights-of-way
- e. Intensive livestock grazing
- f. Land clearing
- g. Building of structures

Rationale:

Arrastre Creek features an extensive riparian deciduous forest of alder, velvet, ash, cottonwood, box elder, Emory oak, Gambel oak, Bonpland willow and big tooth maple. The riparian habitat is in excellent condition and supports a high species diversity. Of the 200 plant taxa documented, 15 species were not found elsewhere in the planning area. Several species, such as mouse-ear chickweed, bee balm and grassleaf lettuce, typically occur at high elevations and are thus narrowly restricted in this area to the moist, protected sites along Arrastre Creek. Arrastre Creek is floristically similar to higher elevation mountainous canyons. Riparian areas of this type are rarely encountered on BLM-administered lands in Arizona.

Notwithstanding the high species diversity, many of the plants are represented by a single population or even a few individuals, making the flora of this drainage particularly vulnerable to surface disturbance. Development of mining claims in the immediate vicinity of Arrastre Creek would adversely impact the riparian corridor. Although presently in excellent condition, the impact of heavy grazing in the past is evident on adjacent alluvial terraces that support primarily less desirable annuals such as little barley and red brome. To prevent degradation of the riparian habitat and protect the existing species diversity, an ACEC designation is recommended.

Support Needs:

- a. Minerals
- b. Recreation
- c. Lands
- d. Lands
- e. Range

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
W-4.14	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Arrastre Creek ACEC recommendation conflicts with future need for right-of-way in this area and with the exchange or sale of public lands along Arrastre Creek (L-2.3, L-4.1).

Closing Arrastre Creek to ORV use conflicts with the existing limited ORV designation R-5.2).

An ACEC designation would help to protect cultural resources in this area (CR-3.1, CR-3.2). This ACEC recommendation benefits wildlife recommendations pertaining to riparian habitat and protection of sensitive and state-listed species habitat (WL-4.2, WL-4.3, WL-5.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate public lands within the Arrastre Creek significant botanical area as an ACEC (650 acres). The following activities are incompatible with the improvement and protection of the area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) additional rights-of-way; d) uncontrolled livestock grazing; e) land clearing; f) building of structures.

Reasons:

This was modified to wait until an ACEC plan identifies specific sensitive areas that need protection.

Support Needs:

Minerals
Recreation
Lands
Range

Alternatives Considered:

Accept W-4.14
Reject W-4.14

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.14
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.14

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation for W-4.14 to
read:

All developments and uses
incompatible with the protec-
tion of this area will be
restricted to the extent
possible under existing
regulations.

Reasons:

Designation of this area as an
Area of Critical Environmental
Concern (ACEC) is not neces-
sary. The resource value of
this area can be protected with
existing regulations.

LGN-MFP-3:01/25/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-11

Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.15

Designate public lands within the Antelope Creek Significant Botanical Area as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) (approximately 600 acres). The following activities are incompatible with protection of this area:

- a. Further mineral development
- b. ORV use
- c. Road building
- d. Additional rights-of-way
- e. Intensive livestock grazing
- f. Land clearing
- g. Building of structures

Rationale:

An extensive riparian deciduous forest of walnut, cottonwood, Goodding willow, Arizona oak, Coyote willow, Bonpland willow, netleaf hackberry, southwestern black cherry, and blueberry elder is found along upper Antelope Creek. The riparian habitat is in excellent condition and supports a high species diversity. Viable populations of palatable species such as blue wild rye, California brome, cat-tail, spike bent, sedge, and rush are well developed along upper Antelope Creek. Individuals of scarlet sumac, dogbane, Palmer lupine, and deer brush were not documented elsewhere in the planning area. The botanical significance of this area is further enhanced by the presence of two BLM sensitive species, Fremontodendron californicum and Mammillaria viridiflora.

Much of the riparian zone is relatively undisturbed by grazing and mining activities. This condition is in sharp contrast to lower Antelope Creek where extensive blading for roads and land clearing has taken place. Recently, access to upper Antelope Creek has been provided by a road constructed in trespass. As of August, 1980, numerous mining claims in the immediate vicinity of upper Antelope Creek had been filed with BLM. Encouraged by the improved access, development of mining claims would disturb soil surface and adversely impact the riparian corridor. Increased utilization and trampling by livestock would reduce the diversity and vigor of the riparian community. To prevent degradation of this riparian habitat and protect the existing species diversity, an ACEC designation is recommended.

Support Needs:

- a. Minerals
- b. Recreation
- c. Lands
- d. Lands

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
W-4.15

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Antelope Creek ACEC recommendation conflicts with future need for right-of-way in this area and with the exchange or sale of public lands along the creek (L-2.3, L-4.1). Closing Antelope Creek to ORV use conflicts with the existing limited ORV designation (R-5.2).

An ACEC designation would help to protect cultural resources in this area (CR-3.1, CR-3.2). This ACEC recommendation benefits wildlife recommendation pertaining to riparian habitat and protection of sensitive and state-listed species habitat (WL-4.2, WL-4.3, WL-5.2).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate public lands within the Arrastre Creek significant botanical area as an ACEC (650 acres). The following activities are incompatible with the improvement and protection of the area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) additional rights-of-way; d) uncontrolled livestock grazing; e) land clearing; f) building of structures.

Reasons:

This was modified to wait until an ACEC plan identifies specific sensitive areas that need protection.

Support Needs:

Minerals
Recreation
Lands
Range

Alternatives Considered:

Modify W-4.15
Reject W-4.15

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.15
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.15

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for W-4.15 to read:

An Allotment Management Plan will be developed that will protect this area from overgrazing. All other uses or developments incompatible with the protection of this area will be restricted to the extent possible under existing regulations.

Reasons:

Designation of this area as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is not necessary. The resource value of this area can be protected with existing regulations.

LGN-MFP-3:01/25/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W-11 Step 3

Recommendation:

W-4.16

Develop a fire management program for riparian habitat within all of the significant botanical areas.

Rationale:

Riparian habitat in the Peoples Canyon, Grapevine Springs, Arrastre Creek, Antelope Creek, Weaver Creek and Harquahala Mountains areas covers a very small area and thus is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of fire and some fire suppression activities.

Support Needs:

Fire program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	W-4.16
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Developing a fire management program for riparian habitat compliments a similar wildlife recommendation (WL-4.9). No significant conflicts were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Develop a fire management program to protect riparian habitat from fire within all of the significant botanical areas.

Reasons:

Modified W-4.16 to clarify the intent of fire management for riparian habitat.

Support Needs:

Fire program

Alternatives Considered:

Accept W-4.16
Reject W-4.16

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	W-4.16
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W-4.16

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Objective:

Improve upland and small game habitat (1,237,188 acres) by FY90.

Rationale:

Habitat needs of upland and small game species require special management consideration. These species' habitat (primarily cover and structure) is declining due to activities that reduce their structural components. Additional improvement can be obtained by improving water availability. Upland and small game demand is high. A total of 5,700 visitor days are spent hunting these animals each year (PAA). Upland and small-game hunter demand is expected to increase 20% by FY90 (PAA). Therefore, upland and small-game habitat must be maintained and improved to help meet present and future population needs.

In addition to increasing hunting and recreational opportunities, improvement of upland and small-game habitat will also improve habitat components needed by other wildlife.

The AG&FD's Strategic Plans for small game reflect the department's wish to improve habitat needed for additional sightseeing and hunting opportunity for the state's hunting/sightseeing public and to meet projected demand.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-1.1

Provide wildlife safe access and year-round water at 150 livestock waters on public lands by 1987 and cooperate with allottees to develop similar considerations on private lands.

Rationale:

Small-and upland game need ready access to water, and many die attempting to get water from unsafe sources. ASO IM-80-142 describes the methodology of making water access safe to wildlife.

Water is an important habitat criterion for upland and small game species as opposed to most other desert-adapted wildlife. Increasing water availability in dry areas, will increase the populations of these game species.

Support Needs:

1. Engineering for design and construction.
2. Construction and maintenance of fences and water developments.
3. Contract preparation and supervision.
4. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plants and animals.
5. Watershed program.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The modification of existing water facilities to provide wildlife safe use and access is Bureau Policy (ASO IM 80-142) and modifications are needed in LGN where wildlife losses are occurring.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.1

Alternatives Considered:

None

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-1
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-1.2

Develop small and upland game waters in 11 areas by FY 87.

Rationale:

Water-related special habitat feature inventories during 1980 indicated certain areas needing additional water for small and upland game.

Support Needs:

1. Engineering for design and construction.
2. Construction and maintenance of fences and water developments.
3. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plants and animals.
4. Watershed Program.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL-1.2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Additional water sources will benefit small game and upland game wildlife habitat with no significant impact on other land uses as no conflicts have been documented. This habitat improvement will be effective while not inhibiting other resource uses.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-1.2
Modify WL-1.2

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-1.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
WL-2

Objective:

Improve, protect, and subsequently maintain mule deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and javelina habitats on 1,237,188 acres of public land to support 4,900 mule deer, 350 bighorn sheep, and 700 javelina by FY 2000.

Rationale:

Habitat information and big-game survey data indicate big-game numbers are well below potential carrying capacities of the habitats. Improving habitat conditions, including increasing forage production, will increase big-game numbers.

The Lower Gila North PAA indicates the need to improve big-game habitat. Improvement is needed to increase big-game numbers to meet projected increases in hunter-use days by FY90 from 2,031 per year to 2,532 per year. The PAA also projects needs to expand habitat on BLM land for mule deer, bighorn sheep, and javelina. Since mule deer already use all public lands within the planning area, increased numbers can only be achieved by habitat improvement.

Comparing habitat acreage on public lands, State lands, and privately controlled lands reveals public lands to comprise a large majority of the available habitat; bighorn sheep (90%), mule deer (56%), and javelina (84%). These high percentages, in addition to declining condition of State lands and development of private lands, makes management of big-game habitat on public land even more important.

The AG&FD's Strategic Plan for Big Game reflects their needs and desires to have wildlife habitat produce additional game for the skyrocketing demands projected to satisfy the hunting and nonhunting public.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.1

Develop 20 cooperative (AZ. Game and Fish Dept.) water facilities for big game.

Rationale:

Unlike the majority of species in the planning area, big-game species distribution highly depends on the availability of water. The Lower Gila North Planning Area possesses several areas with all necessary big-game habitat criteria, except water. By developing water in these dry, primarily mountainous regions, big-game use and numbers will increase.

Support Needs:

1. Engineering for survey and design of water developments, contract preparation and supervision.
2. Construction and maintenance to install water developments and fences.
3. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plant and animal.
4. Watershed program.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL-2.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Water developments would benefit big game wildlife and upland and small game with no documented conflicts to this resource use. This habitat improvement will be effective while not inhibiting other resource uses or values.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 2.1

Alternatives Considered

1. Reject WL 2.1
2. Modify WL 2.1

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.1

Decision:

Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department to develop big game water catchments on public land at sites designated in the Lower Gila North Habitat Management Plan. Construction of the facilities will depend on availability of funding.

Reasons:

Exact number of catchments has not been determined--20 was intended to be an estimate. Wildlife funding has been drastically reduced; hence, catchments will have to be located where they will do the most good.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-2
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.2

Reduce competition for cover, water, and space between big game, livestock, and burros by reducing livestock aggregations and removing all burros at waters in the Big Horn, Granite Wash, and Harquahala Mountains by FY87.

Rationale:

Burros may crowd out wildlife and foul water in some accessible locations. Although an area may possess several livestock waters (troughs, dirt tanks, etc.), heavy livestock use and associated cover loss at such waters greatly reduce big-game use, particularly bighorn sheep. Even in many grazing areas where water is used to evenly spread livestock, competition at such waters is extreme and cover loss great. By developing or separating existing livestock and game waters from a given source, livestock-big game competition can be reduced. Water quality will be monitored for improvement.

Support Needs:

Range Management

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL 2.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Burros would be eliminated from the Harquahala burro area, although livestock use could continue and would benefit protection of sensitive botanical, wilderness, and wildlife values in the Harquahala Mountains. Where a host of sensitive resources are being impacted including the State listed Desert Bighorn and desert tortoise. Wildlife will benefit from this recommendation along with other already compromised sensitive resources in the Harquahala Mnts., Bighorn Mnts., and Granite Wash Mnts.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 2.2

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 2.2

Modify WL 2.2

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.3

Allocate additional forage to big-game species as forage production increases so that carrying capacities can be increased to those listed in this objective and decrease browse utilization by 10 percent in the following allotments: Auza, Brown, Santa Maria Community, Loma Linda, Palmarita, Lambertson, Carco, and Ridgeway-Kong.

Rationale:

Because big-game species are largely herbivores, forage must be allocated for each species. Present forage allocation will be based on present estimated big-game numbers from Ough and Miller (1980 Arizona Game and Fish Dept.). Additional forage must be allocated as range condition improves to meet the estimated 50% increase in hunter demand over the next 20 years (PAA).

Support Needs:

Range Management
Forage Monitoring

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-2.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts were documented for the recommendation and allocation of additional forage to wildlife would enhance the scenic character in the WSA within the Santa Maria Comm. Allotment. Increases in big game populations from forage improvement are needed to help meet public demand for big game hunting.

There is great demand for increased game hunting with demand projected to increase. Habitat improvement including additional forage will help meet this need. However, forage improvement through AMPs will be limited and supply will fall short of demand.

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Aguila
Coughlin
Carco
Santa Maria

Less Intensive

Palmerita
Ridgeway Kong

Nonintensive

Ohaco
Medd

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept WL-2.3

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL-2.3
Modify WL-2.3

LGN-MFP-2-06/24/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-2
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.4

Avoid subdividing bighorn sheep lambing areas with fencing and avoid livestock use of lambing areas between January and May.

Rationale:

Bighorn sheep and livestock compete for forage and space, and such competition reduces lambing success of bighorn sheep. By incorporating an entire lambing area within a pasture, we ease freedom of movement and more effectively manage vegetative components on such important areas.

Support Needs:

Range management and AMP development

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL - 2.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Fencing restrictions and livestock use restrictions in bighorn sheep lambing areas might impede livestock use of forage in these areas although these areas are not of major importance to livestock grazing. Bighorns and livestock are known to be somewhat incompatible and the rest of bighorn range has already been compromised. Improvement of bighorn habitat is publicly desirable and enhances wilderness values and hunting use.

This crucial bighorn habitat must be protected for the lambing season to insure the health of bighorn herds.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 2.4

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 2.4

Modify WL 2.4

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.4

Decision:

Avoid subdividing bighorn sheep lambing areas with fencing and monitor livestock use of these key areas. Negotiate with range user to alleviate competition where documented. This will be done by change in season of use or by instituting a grazing system to rest lambing areas during critical lambing season (January through May).

Reasons:

Same as original recommendation. New range policy guidelines require that BLM monitor rangeland resources before changes in numbers of livestock and season of use can be made.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

SLP-12

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.5

Starting in FY83, protect bighorn sheep lambing areas (20,000 acres) (includes a 2-mile buffer zone) from habitat and behavioral disturbances created by the following:

- a. land disposal
- b. , excess fencing
- c. building of structures
- d. land clearing or removal of downed wood or woodcutting
- e. mining
- f. ORV use
- g. road building
- h. intense recreational use or development
- i. burro use
- j. rights-of-way
- k. utilization of key browse in excess of 40%.
- l. aircraft flight at heights below 250' above lambing areas.
- m. other impacts as found in later studies.

Activities affecting behavior will be avoided especially between December 15 and April 15 each year (lambing season).

Rationale:

Bighorn sheep are severely impacted by any activities that involve land development or physical disturbance. Therefore, we must protect these areas from activities that will cause habitat loss or physical disturbance.

Support Needs:

Withdrawal from mineral entry
Lands program

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WI-2.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with minerals development of 20,000 acres, possible R/W needs, development of communication site on Harquahala Mountain and ORV use. However, these small "islands" are all that remain of crucial bighorn habitat. The remainder of the planning area is already given up to other uses and these few relatively inaccessible sites remain recommendations for watershed wilderness, and cultural resources compliment this recommendation.

The remaining bighorn lambing areas are key to the survival of this State-listed animal, however, withdrawal from mineral entry would be impossible to achieve on such large acreage. (The 3809 and 3802 regulations will be used to their fullest extent to minimize mining abuse.)

ORV use is not a significant problem except in the Eastern Little Harquahala Mts. Designations will not occur in the Granite Wash or Harquahala Mts. Implementation of this recommendation will be met through Range Management in the following allotments:

Intensive
Aguila

Less Intensive

Nonintensive
Ohaco
Calhoun

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Protect bighorn sheep lambing areas and a 2-mile buffer zone (20,000 acres) in the Harquahala Mountains and Little Harquahala Mountains from habitat and behavioral disturbances created by: a) land disposal; b) excess fencing; c) structure building; d) land clearing and wood cutting; e) mining activity between December 15 and April 15 (within the framework of the 3809 regulations); f) ORV use on other than existing roads and trails in the Little Harquahala Mountains; g) road building; h) intense recreational use and development; i) burros use; j) rights-of-way; k) utilization of key browse in excess of 40 percent.

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL-2.5	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation: Cont'd

Reasons:

Bighorn sheep are severely impacted by any activities that involve land development or physical disturbance. Therefore, we must protect these areas from activities that will cause habitat loss or physical disturbance. However, withdrawal from mineral entry would be impossible to achieve on 20,000 acres. BLM can not control height of aircraft.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-2.5
Reject WL-2.5

LGN-MFP-2 06/24/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.5

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.6

Establish 70% of the range sites in good range condition or better by the year 2000. Establish the following AMP implementation priority by FY82 (unless classified ephemeral):

- a. Planet
- b. Palmarita
- c. Primrose
- d. Santa Maria Community
- e. Alamo
- f. Aguila
- g. Carco
- h. Loma Linda
- i. Ohaco
- j. Orosco
- k. Salome Community
- l. Carter-Herrera
- m. J. Caughlin
- n. Globe
- o. Whitehead
- p. Mead = Mirenoles
- q. Morales

Rationale:

By establishing 70% of the range sites on the planning area's allotments in the good condition class, forage availability will increase. Forage increases will increase big-game numbers which will compensate for increased hunter-use days over the next 10 years (PAA).

The allotment implementation priority listed is necessary to reverse habitat decline on allotments where browse conditions are low, competition for forage is high, and vegetative cover is well below potentials (see URA Step 3), riparian habitat is desperately in need of management, or enhance areas with areas with diverse wildlife communities.

Support Needs:

Rangeland management

03/25/81
Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
WL-2.6

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no apparent conflicts with the recommendation although the rangeland analysis shows only 55-60 percent of the range sites can reach good or excellent condition in the foreseeable future. Twelve wilderness recommendations and six wildlife recommendations would be enhanced by this recommendation. In addition, some allotments will not have AMPs or will be managed as ephemeral.

Implementation of part of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Santa Maria
Aguila
Coughlin
Pipeline

Less Intensive

Palmerita
Ridgeway Kong

Nonintensive

Ohaco
Medd

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Establish 55-60% of range sites in good condition or better by FY2000.
Establish the following intensive management priority.

Santa Maria
Aguila
Carco
Coughlin
Pipeline

Reasons:

WL-2.6 was modified to reflect the rangeland analysis. Improvement of range condition will benefit wildlife, burros, livestock and other users of vegetation. Improvement of range conditions will help protect sensitive botanical resources, visual and wilderness values.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-2.6
Reject WL-2.6

Support Needs

Range Management

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.6

Decision:

Livestock use on Palmarita, Primrose, Alamo, and Santa Maria allotments will be managed as per WL-4.2 Decision. Priorities for implementation of intensive management of livestock (Allotment Management Plans) will be as per range R-1.1 Decision.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in R-1.1.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-2.7

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.7

Cooperate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to allow reintroduction of bighorn sheep into the Black and Weaver Mountains and allocate forage to the bighorn's reasonable population level 1 year before reintroduction.

Rationale:

Both mountain ranges were historically inhabited by bighorn sheep, and they present an excellent opportunity for reintroduction and successful reestablishment of this State listed species and the introductions are high priority for the AGFD species management of bighorns.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL - 2.7	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts have been documented with other resource uses. Bighorn reintroduction would enhance wilderness values in the Black Mnt. WSA

Bighorns were historically recorded in the area consumptive and nonconsumptive demand for these animals is very high and an additional population on available habitat would help meet this demand.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept WL 2.7

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 2.7

Modify WL 2.7

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.7

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.8

Relieve competition between bighorn sheep and livestock for space, water, and browse and decrease bighorn disease vectors by 1990 on the allotments listed below:

- a. Ohaco
- b. Eagle-Eye
- c. Crowder Cattle Co. (portion lying within LGN)
- d. K-Lazy-B (portions lying within LGN)
- e. Salome Community
- f. Carter-Herrera
- g. Muse (portion lying within LGN)
- h. Clem (portion lying within LGN)
- i. Orosco

Rationale:

The URA documents case after case by a host of authors in Arizona, Nevada, and California indicating the incompatibility of livestock with bighorn sheep. Additionally, domestic sheep (Ohaco allotment) are vectors of diseases such as sinusitis (see ASO IM 80-172). Analyses of forage often show that it is not a factor limiting bighorn, yet the bighorn are still being competed against for water and space. Competition for space is behavioral and not understood by most, but the evidence is great that cattle adversely affect bighorns (Buechner 1960, Gallizioli 1977, Halloran and Deming 1956, McQuivey 1978, Stelfox and McGillis 1970) and that substantial bighorn improvement can only come from adjusting livestock stocking rates (reducing livestock density in bighorn sheep habitat).

This problem is high on the list of priorities in the AG&FD's Big Game Strategic Plan.

03/25/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity
WL-2.8

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Two allotments, Eagle Eye and Ohaco have traditional domestic sheep use in good ephemeral years, then for 2-3 months. Domestic sheep use conflicts with bighorn sheep (ASO IM80-172) even though they may not co-inhabit the same area. Public sentiment ran high at the MFP workshops to allow the "status quo" of livestock uses in these allotments. Other allotments do not appear to conflict with this recommendation and benefits to nonhunting and hunting public is high considering demand.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Decrease cattle densities in bighorn habitat to relieve competition between bighorn sheep and livestock for space, water, and browse. Graze domestic sheep as far from bighorn habitat as possible to decrease bighorn disease vectors. Management will begin by 1990.

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Aguila

Less Intensive

Nonintensive

Ohaco

Calhoun

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through habitat management plans for the remaining allotments or as a result of planning for Lower Gila South.

- a. Crowder cattle Co. (Portion lying within LGN)
- b. K-Lazy-B (Portions lying with LGN)
- c. Carter-Herrera
- d. Muse (Portion lying within LGN)
- e. Clem (Portion lying within LGN)
- f. Orosco

Domestic sheep will graze as far from bighorn habitat as practicable.

Reasons:

WL-2.8 was modified because bighorns are ineffective at competing with exotic ungulates (livestock and burros) for water and space and are subject to diseases of domestic animals. BLM must to the extent possible, relieve the competition with bighorns. Reductions will probably not begin until the monitoring program documents conflict.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-2.8

Reject WL-2.8

Support Needs:

Range Management

LGN-MFP-2-06/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.8

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.6

Decision:

Livestock use on Palmarita, Primrose, Alamo, and Santa Maria allotments will be managed as per WL-4.2 Decision. Priorities for implementation of intensive management of livestock (Allotment Management Plans) will be as per range R-1.1 Decision.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in R-1.1.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-2.7

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.7

Cooperate with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to allow reintroduction of bighorn sheep into the Black and Weaver Mountains and allocate forage to the bighorn's reasonable population level 1 year before reintroduction.

Rationale:

Both mountain ranges were historically inhabited by bighorn sheep, and they present an excellent opportunity for reintroduction and successful reestablishment of this State listed species and the introductions are high priority for the AGFD species management of bighorns.

LGN-MFP-1 06/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL - 2.7

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts have been documented with other resource uses. Bighorn reintroduction would enhance wilderness values in the Black Mnt. WSA

Bighorns were historically recorded in the area consumptive and nonconsumptive demand for these animals is very high and an additional population on available habitat would help meet this demand.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept WL 2.7

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 2.7

Modify WL 2.7

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.7

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.8

Relieve competition between bighorn sheep and livestock for space, water, and browse and decrease bighorn disease vectors by 1990 on the allotments listed below:

- a. Ohaco
- b. Eagle-Eye
- c. Crowder Cattle Co. (portion lying within LGN)
- d. K-Lazy-B (portions lying within LGN)
- e. Salome Community
- f. Carter-Herrera
- g. Muse (portion lying within LGN)
- h. Clem (portion lying within LGN)
- i. Orosco

Rationale:

The URA documents case after case by a host of authors in Arizona, Nevada, and California indicating the incompatibility of livestock with bighorn sheep. Additionally, domestic sheep (Ohaco allotment) are vectors of diseases such as sinusitis (see ASO IM 80-172). Analyses of forage often show that it is not a factor limiting bighorn, yet the bighorn are still being competed against for water and space. Competition for space is behavioral and not understood by most, but the evidence is great that cattle adversely affect bighorns (Buechner 1960, Galbizioli 1977, Halloran and Deming 1956, McQuivey 1978, Stelfox and McGillis 1970) and that substantial bighorn improvement can only come from adjusting livestock stocking rates (reducing livestock density in bighorn sheep habitat).

This problem is high on the list of priorities in the AG&FD's Big Game Strategic Plan.

03/25/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-2.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Two allotments, Eagle Eye and Ohaco have traditional domestic sheep use in good ephemeral years, then for 2-3 months. Domestic sheep use conflicts with bighorn sheep (ASO IM80-172) even though they may not co-inhabit the same area. Public sentiment ran high at the MFP workshops to allow the "status quo" of livestock uses in these allotments. Other allotments do not appear to conflict with this recommendation and benefits to nonhunting and hunting public is high considering demand.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Decrease cattle densities in bighorn habitat to relieve competition between bighorn sheep and livestock for space, water, and browse. Graze domestic sheep as far from bighorn habitat as possible to decrease bighorn disease vectors. Management will begin by 1990. Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Aguila

Less Intensive

Nonintensive

Ohaco

Calhoun

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through habitat management plans for the remaining allotments or as a result of planning for Lower Gila South.

- a. Crowder cattle Co. (Portion lying within LGN)
- b. K-Lazy-B (Portions lying with LGN)
- c. Carter-Herrera
- d. Muse (Portion lying within LGN)
- e. Clem (Portion lying within LGN)
- f. Orosco

Domestic sheep will graze as far from bighorn habitat as practicable.

Reasons:

WL-2.8 was modified because bighorns are ineffective at competing with exotic ungulates (livestock and burros) for water and space and are subject to diseases of domestic animals. BLM must to the extent possible, relieve the competition with bighorns. Reductions will probably not begin until the monitoring program documents conflict.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-2.8

Reject WL-2.8

Support Needs:

Range Management

LGN-MFP-2-06/24/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.8

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-2.9

Use the very important browse species as "key species" in developing objectives and in monitoring grazing allotments' activity plans (those species receiving importance factors greater than 7.0 in Ough and Miller 1980: 65-133).

Rationale:

These browse species will be indicators of the success or failure to achieve greater browse forage production as a result of grazing activity plans and HMPs.

03/25/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL- 2.9

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Use of the listed key browse species in rangeland management should facilitate range rehabilitation and would complement W-4.5 to lessen use of key species. Big game would benefit through direct and indirect habitat improvement through monitoring the key browse species.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 2.9

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 2.9

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-2.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-2.9

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

Key browse species will include one or more of the following:

Cercocarpus montanus

Atriplex canescens

Ceanothus greggii

Ephedra fasciculata

Populus fremonti

Simmondsia chinensis

Brickellia coulteri

Calliandra eriophylla

Eriogonum sp.

Krameria grayii

Janusia gracilis

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
WL-3

Objective:

Improve, protect, and subsequently maintain significant special habitat features, including waters and cliffs by FY87.

Rationale:

Significant special habitat features (waters and cliffs) were designated within the planning area because of their importance to the existence of threatened, endangered, unique, BLM sensitive, and commercially important species. Significant waters are important for migratory and wintering waterfowl and, if condition of surrounding vegetation is improved, may be used for nesting. Significant cliffs are extremely important for golden eagle and prairie falcon nesting success in the planning area. By improving and protecting these features, we will increase or assure reproductive success and continued use of these habitat anomalies by significant species.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-4 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-3.1

By FY87, exclude livestock and burros at the following dirt tanks (75 acres) to enhance waterfowl and long-eared owl nesting opportunities:

- a. SHF # 95 - Lone Mountain Tank
- b. SHF #132 - Mitchell Tank
- c. SHF #150 - Unnamed
- d. SHF #158 - Unnamed

Rationale:

Significant dirt tanks (man-made reservoirs) are important waterfowl wintering areas. Livestock concentrating around tanks, however, have severely reduced vegetation, leaving no suitable habitat for waterfowl nesting. If these significant waters are fenced, perennial vegetation around dirt tanks will increase to a point that will allow for waterfowl reproduction. Developing livestock waters next to dirt tanks will allow livestock to continue using such water. Excluding livestock from areas around these tanks will increase the long-eared owl's reproductive success, which has been reduced by livestock movement in vegetation surrounding dirt tanks.

Dirt tanks, including associated mesquite bush, should be enclosed by fencing with a siphon system from the dirt tanks to separate livestock water outside the fenced area.

Support Needs:

Range Management
Engineering for survey and design
Contract supervision
Archeology, T/E plant clearances
Watershed program

03/25/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL 3.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

There were no documented conflicts with this recommendation since water would be provided for domestic stock outside the stocktanks.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 3.1

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 3.1

Modify WL 3.1

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-3.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-4
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-3.2

Prior to spring development, conduct clearances to avoid elimination of endemic snails.

Rationale:

Recent studies have shown many springs in western Arizona possess endemic populations of snails. Some of these snails may be proposed for Federal listing. Studies have also shown these snails to be intolerant of spring development where surface flow is eliminated. To avoid extirpating these endemic snails, surveys are necessary prior to development.

Support Needs:

Contract Supervision since there are few experts on these snails.

LGN-MFP-1 06/24/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-3.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified in the multiple use analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 3.2

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 3.2

Modify WL 3.2

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-3.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation. Prior to spring development, evaluate for clearance any planned spring development to avoid elimination of endemic snails.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in Step 2; however, a clearance is not necessary in every case.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-4
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-3.3

Starting in FY 83, protect significant cliffs and a 2 mile zone of influence (18,000 acres) from the following activities and especially protect these areas from disturbing human activities between February 1 and May 1 each year.

- a. Land disposal
- b. Excess fencing
- c. Building of structures
- d. Land clearing or removal of downed wood or woodcutting
- e. Mining and related activities
- f. ORV use on other than existing roads and trails
- g. Road building
- h. Intense recreational use or development
- i. Burro overuse
- j. Rights-of-way
- k. Other impacts as found in subsequent studies
- l. Aircraft flight at heights below 250' above ground level at these sites.

Rationale:

These cliffs are extremely important to the reproductive success of golden eagles, prairie falcons, barn owls, and great horned owls. Reproductive success of these animals can be reduced by habitat loss and physical disturbance during reproduction (e.g. noise). Therefore, to prevent loss of reproductive success, we recommend protection of these significant cliffs from activities listed.

LGN-MFP-1 06/24/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-3.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with L-2.1 the Parker-Liberty corridor, L-2.3 for potential R/Ws, burro use on 10,000 acres, and the open designation for ORV use. This recommendation would compliment cultural resource protection (CR-3.1 and 3.2) and Wilderness opportunities (WD-8.1, 9.1, 11.1, 12.1) in four WSAs.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Protect significant cliffs and a 2-mile zone of influence (18,000 acres), in the Bighorn Mountains and the Vulture Mountains area, from the following activities: a) land disposal; b) excess fencing; c) building of structures; d) land clearing or removal of downed wood or woodcutting; e) reduce or modify mining activities to the extent possible under 3802 and 3809 mining regulations; f) road building; g) intense recreational use or development; h) burro overuse; i) rights-of-way.

Especially protect these areas from disturbing human activities between february 1 and May 1 each year.

Reasons:

WL-3.3 was modified because mining cannot be stopped without mineral withdrawal which would be impossible in this instance. Other activities can be worked into the protection of these cliff areas. Compared to the wide distribution of burros a 10,000 acres loss would be insignificant. Aircraft flight is not controllable by BLM.

Alternative Considered:

Accept WL-3.3
Reject WL-3.3

Support Needs:

Recreation for ORV designation

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-3.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-3.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation, with the stipulation that protection zones for golden eagle nests will not exceed 1/4-mile radius unless special need for a larger protection zone is identified. These zones will be identified on a case-by-case basis.

Reasons:

Several courts have ruled that mining activity can intrude on seasonal use areas, and that mining can occur near nesting sites in consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service.

LGN-MFP-3:02/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-4 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-3.4

Establish cottonwood and willow regeneration around significant springs through supplemental planting and protection from livestock utilization by FY85. Significant springs include:

Cottonwood Springs
Grapevine Springs
Hackberry Springs
Peoples Canyon Springs
Weaver Mountain Springs

Rationale:

Livestock and burro grazing are reducing cottonwood regeneration in these areas. This small, but very important habitat is important to several state-listed species and BLM sensitive species including zone-tailed hawks, Sonoran mountain kingsnakes, Gilbert's skinks and Bell's vireo. These species need lush riparian growth including a varied canopy of trees as habitat.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Improving growth of riparian plants at spring sites would compliment Watershed Recommendations for protection from livestock use, (W-4.3, 4.11, 4.12, 4.14, 4.15) and Wilderness Recommendations (WD-3.4 and 7.1) to improve Wilderness character. No conflicts have been documented.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.4

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-3.4

Modify WL-3.4

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-3.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-4

Objective:

Improve, enhance, and thereafter maintain all riparian habitats (cottonwood-willow--949 acres, mixed broadleaf--1,200 acres, mesquite-saltcedar--9,656 acres), and lotic--(25 miles) by FY87. Riparian and aquatic habitats would be improved to conditions where all life stages of deciduous trees are represented in their respective habitats. Perennial grasses and forbs would be increased to cumulatively comprise more than 10 percent of the vegetation. Riparian and aquatic improvement and maintenance would include Grapevine Springs and People's Canyon.

Rationale:

Inventories in the Lower Gila North Planning Area found that riparian habitats (mixed broadleaf, cottonwood-willow, and mesquite-saltcedar) possess the greatest diversity of wildlife. They also possess many significant species, with up to six species entirely restricted to these standard habitat sites within the planning area. Although only possessing 21 species, lotic standard habitat sites have 19 species totally dependent on their existence. In many circumstances, lotic and riparian standard habitat sites occur together. Cumulatively, riparian and lotic habitats constitute approximately 1 percent of the total acres of public land. Because of these factors, we must improve and subsequently maintain these habitats if many of these dependent and threatened and endangered species are to continue existence in the planning area.

Condition of riparian standard habitat sites in the planning area is poor with little deciduous tree reproduction and little or no perennial grass composition (with the exception of mixed broadleaf riparian habitat in the Weaver Mountains). Many authors (as cited in the URA) feel that livestock and burro use have contributed heavily to the decline of these habitats.

Legislative, executive, and secretarial directives have been issued that mandated BLM to minimize the destruction, loss, and degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands (Executive Order 11990, May 24, 1977). Other directives regarding wetland (which include riparian and lotic habitats) preservation and enhancement occur in BLM Manual 6740, BLM Manual 6500, and W.O. Memo 75-407, August 22, 1975.

In addition, public workshops for the Lower Gila North Planning Area revealed a primary concern for the improvement of, and later maintenance of riparian and lotic habitats.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step WL-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.1

Establish broadleaf tree reproduction and perpetuation via supplemental planting of seedlings in existing and potentially suitable riparian habitat by FY87 (approximately 2,500 acres).

Rationale:

Inventories in the Lower Gila North Planning Area in 1979 and 1980 found nearly all broadleaf riparian habitats to be deteriorating. Little viable reproduction of broadleaf trees and perennial grass is occurring. Planting and subsequent protection of seedlings are necessary to reverse declining trends.

These riparian zones are extremely important for the existence of many threatened, endangered, State listed, BLM sensitive, and habitat restricted species. They also have the most diverse wildlife communities in the southwestern USA.

Continual planting along the Bill Williams River is necessary to maintain continual cottonwood reproduction. This planting is necessary as Alamo Dam prevents natural flooding, a requirement of the cottonwood life cycle.

Support Needs:

1. Engineering layout and design
2. Native cottonwood stock
3. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plants and animals

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-4.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

There is a lands conflict with this recommendation where isolated tracts of riparian habitat would be disposed of. No other conflicts were identified. Several watershed recommendations and wilderness recommendations compliment this recommendation. Public interest in MFP and URA meetings was high.

Lands with significant resources should be retained.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 4.1

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 4.1

Modify WL 4.1

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step WL-5

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.2

Control season and intensity of livestock grazing use to improve important riparian plant species (intensity to be determined on a condition basis). Use cottonwood (Populus fremontei) and willow (Salix goodingii) as key species in range management of riparian habitat.

Rationale:

Adopting separate pastures on riparian and lotic SHSs would provide more intensive management of broadleaf trees and increase perennial grasses in these areas. Buffer zones prevent aggregation of livestock along the riparian zone. April 15 - Sept 30 is the crucial growing season for riparian species.

Support Needs:

Range Management in AMP development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-4.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. Watershed 4.9, 4.11, 4.12, 4.14, 4.15 and Wilderness 1.5, 2.4, 3.4 and 6.1 (all dealing with protection from livestock use) compliment this recommendation. Public sentiment in the MFP was high toward measures protecting or enhancing riparian habitat in LGN.

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Coughlin
Santa Maria

Less Intensive

Cactus Garden
Palmerita
Ridgeway Kong

Nonintensive

Medd = 1/2/81

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through habitat management plans for the remaining allotments:

Alamo
Globe
Whitehead
Morales
Brown
Van Keuron

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-4.2
Modify WL-4.2

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.2

Decision:

On the Primrose and Alamo Lake ephemeral allotments, utilization of cottonwood seedlings will be monitored through the season of use to determine when cattle begin to concentrate their use in the riparian areas. Adjustments in season of use and stocking rate will then be made to decrease pressure on the riparian area. This process will occur the next time application for ephemeral forage is made on either allotment.

Currently, Santa Maria and Palmerita perennial allotments are lightly used. Riparian vegetation is apparently recovering along the Santa Maria River in these allotments. When application for use occurs, Allotment Management Plans will be negotiated with the range user to rest the river areas from livestock overuse.

Burro use will also be monitored to insure that burros do not over utilize the areas.

Other allotments, not managed intensively but possessing small tracts of riparian habitat, will be monitored and managed through Habitat Management Plans. (See Table 3-8, pg. 53, LGN EIS, for these allotments.

Reasons:

Control of livestock is crucial to the restoration and perpetuation of riparian habitat. Adjustments in use must be made on a case-by-case basis.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.3

Initiate in FY83 the protection of cottonwood-willow, mixed broadleaf, and mesquite-saltcedar riparian areas (total 11,805 acres) and their associated aquatic habitats (25 miles) from destruction and disturbances caused by the following.

- a. Land disposal
- b. Building of structures
- c. Land clearing or removal of downed wood or woodcutting
- d. Mining and other surface disturbing activities
- e. ORV use in other than existing roads and trails
- f. Road building
- g. Intense or organized vehicular or other recreational use or development
- h. Burros overuse
- i. Rights-of-way
- j. Utilization of key herbs and shrubs in excess of 40 percent or cottonwoods and willows in excess of 20 percent
- k. Aircraft flight at heights below 250' above crucial areas between March 1 and June 1
- l. Other impacts as found in subsequent studies

Rationale:

As indicated in the rationale for Objective WL-4, riparian and aquatic habitats are extremely diverse and important in maintaining many riparian/aquatic dependent wildlife. Because of their fragile role and limited area (1 percent of total acreage on public lands), riparian and lotic habitats are highly susceptible to human disturbance and development. By protection from these activities, we will enhance and perpetuate the most valuable wildlife habitat in the planning area. Many activities, though not destructive in themselves are disruptive to resident wildlife, especially between March 1 and June 30 each year, when most Sensitive-listed raptors and gamebirds are nesting or raising young.

Support Needs:

1. Mineral Resources
2. Lands
3. Recreation Resources

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL-4.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Several land disposal recommendations, an existing corridor, and possible small R/Ws would conflict with this recommendation. The open ORV designation would conflict with this also. The public sentiment toward protection of riparian habitat ran high but also was in favor of keeping ORV use in some areas. Strong compliments were found with WL-5.4, CR-3.1 and 3.2, WD-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.1, W-4.10, 4.11, 4.12, all realting to riparain habitat protection.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Protect 11,800 acres of riparian habitat and their associated aquatic habitat (25 miles), in the Bill Williams, Santa Maria, Hassayampa, and Centennial Wash drainages, from destruction and disturbances caused by the following: a) land disposal; b) building of structures; c) land clearing including woodcutting; d) mining activity to the extent posible under 3802 and 3809 regulations; e) road building; f) intense recreational use; g) burro overuse; h) rights-of-way; i) utilization of key plants in excess of 40 percent and cottonwoods and willows in excess of 20 percent.

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotment:

Intensive

Coughlin
Santa Maria
Ridgeway Kong

Less Intensive

Cactus Garden
Palmerita

Nonintensive

Medd

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-4.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (Cont'd)

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through habitat management plans for the remaining allotments:

Alamo
Globe
Whitehead
Morales
Brown
Van Keuron

Reasons:

See Multiple-Use Analysis and Rationale for WL-4.3, these lands represent less than 1% of the public lands in LGN and must not be sacrificed through open ORV use. BLM cannot control use of aircraft.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-4.3
Reject WL-4.3

Support Needs

Recreation for ORV designation.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.3

Decision:

Draw up a Habitat Management Plan (which includes public lands along Bill Williams and Santa Maria river floodplains, Grapevine Springs, and Peoples Canyon) to protect and restore riparian habitat.

Insure that the following land actions occur so as to be compatible with this goal:

- a) Mineral development.
- b) ORV (on existing roads and trails only).
- c) Road building.
- d) Woodcutting
- e) Rights-of-way.
- f) Building of structures.
- g) Livestock and feral burro grazing.
- h) Land disposal (including Asset Management).

Reasons:

Same as original recommendation. An action plan will provide the means to achieve riparian protection and improvement. Management of grazing will occur as per WL-4.2.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

IGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step WL-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.4

Acquire water rights that will maintain existing aquatic faunas in the planning area's lotic habitats, including water necessary to maintain introductions recommended in WL-4.6 and WL-4.7 by FY85.

Rationale:

Riparian vegetation and aquatic wildlife are highly dependent on certain flow regimes. To determine precisely what these requirements are, an instream flow study is needed. Once these are determined, BLM must utilize its water rights to assure flows necessary to maintain riparian vegetation and aquatic wildlife. Stabilized flow from Alamo Dam and acquired water rights are necessary to achieve introductions of Gila and Gila mountain suckers and roundtail chubs as identified in WL-4.5.

Water rights are necessary to assure flow regimes regardless of land development.

Support Needs:

1. Instream flow studies
2. Watershed program to acquire water rights

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

WL-4.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with land disposal in L-1.1 and L-4.1 and compliments four wilderness recommendations. Land tenure adjustments hinge on findings of no significant resources on these lands. The existence of important riparian habitats on these lands would preclude their disposal. Water rights to maintain aquatic and riparian habitats are beneficial to all public land uses. Stabilized flow from Alamo Dam is recommended here and in WD 6.4.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 4.4

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 4.4

Modify WL 4,4

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) LGN - MFP-3

Activity WL-4.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

WL-4.4

Decision:

Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish to acquire water rights to maintain or enhance spring habitats and riparian habitats in the planning unit. Specific sites will be determined in the Habitat Management Plan to achieve the goals stated in this plan.

Reasons:

Arizona Game and Fish will introduce all native fishes. Water right acquisition should involve specific habitat management goals.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	WL-5
	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.5

Through cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Corps of Engineers, and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, allow for introduction of Gila suckers, Gila mountain suckers, and roundtail chub into a 6-mile stretch of the canyon directly below Alamo Dam and along a 4-mile stretch of the Bill Williams River from the westernmost edge of the planning unit by FY86.

Rationale:

Inventories in the Lower Gila North Planning Area indicate suitable habitat in areas listed in this recommendation for existence of Gila and Gila mountain sucker s and roundtail chub. Because these species occur upstream in both Burro creek and the Santa Maria River, they may have occurred in the Bill Williams River before Alamo Dam. Introducing these fish will increase the diversity and quality of the aquatic ecosystem along the Bill Williams River. We will also increase prey, increase the wintering and nesting probability of bald eagles, black hawks, and other raptors, dependent upon moderate size fishes in their diets.

Support Needs:

Implementation of WL-4.4

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-4.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts were recorded for this recommendation. WL-5.3 and WD-1.6 (to enhance primitive recreation opportunities) would be complimented by this recommendation. Public sentiment in the Wildlife MFP Workshop was in favor of implementing such a proposal.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.5

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-4.5
Modify WL-4.5

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.5

Decision:

Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department, Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the event that these agencies agree on a proposal for reintroduction of native fish species into a 6-mile stretch of the canyon below Alamo Dam and along a 4-mile stretch of the Bill Williams River from the western most edge of the planning unit.

Reasons:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Arizona Game and Fish will take the lead in all introduction programs for wildlife species.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.6

Through cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, allow for the introduction of Gila topminnows into Grapevine Springs and Peoples Canyon by FY 83 (2 miles). Acquire water rights at these sites and withdraw them from further mineral entry by FY83 (1,100 acres).

Rationale:

Inventories indicate these areas as potential habitat for Gila topminnows.

Introducing Gila topminnows into these areas, will help increase the population of this federally endangered species.

Expansion of habitat improvement of this species is consistent with the Bureau's mandate to attempt to delist endangered species.

Support Needs:

Lands for Mineral Withdrawal
Watershed Program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
WL-4.6

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

One potential conflict is that the area in this recommendation could be valuable for minerals, but the area ranks only III and IV in priority in M-2.1. The recommendation would highly compliment W-4.11 and 4.12 and WD-3.1 to protect the sites and withdraw from mineral entry. This recommendation was commended by the wildlife publics at the MFP Workshop. Likelihood of valuable minerals is low while the need to delist an endangered species is high. Other recommendations to protect these areas enhance the worth of introducing topminnows at these sites.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.6

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-4.6
Modify WL-4.6

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.6

Decision:

Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to allow access to aquatic habitat in Grapevine Springs and Peoples Canyon, and to acquire water rights necessary to maintain ~~existing~~ ^{existing} ~~quality~~ aquatic habitat by FY85 (1,100 acres).

existing

Reasons:

Inventories indicate these areas are suitable habitat for Gila topminnow. Arizona Game and Fish and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be primarily responsible for these introductions. Mineral withdrawal is not politically feasible; however, the areas will be protected to the extent possible under the Surface Mining Regulations (3809.0-1).

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	WL-5
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.7

Monitor and identify water pollution sources in the planning area's aquatic habitats (25 miles), and subsequently improve any conditions that do not meet Federal and State requirements by FY87.

Rationale:

Water quality of aquatic ecosystems is extremely important in maintaining the success of aquatic species and associated riparian vegetation. In his inventories on the planning areas aquatic ecosystems, Kepner (1980) found most of these systems complied with State and Federal standards. However, he did find some problem areas, such as Zonia Mine, where effluent was responsible for extirpating the French gulch aquatic fauna. With increased mineral development in the next 10 years (PAA), water quality could decline within a number of aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, it is necessary to identify problem areas and initiate immediate improvements. Authorities related to preservation of water quality are Federal Water Pollution Control Act (86 Stat. 816; 33 U.S.C. 1251); Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 446 et. seq.).

Support Needs:

Watershed Program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
WL-4.7

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts were documented for this recommendation. W-4.7, WD-1.6, 2.1, 3.1, and 6.4 which would monitor and maintain water quality compliment this recommendation along with strong public support at the WL workshop.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.7

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-4.7

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.7

Decision:

Monitor selected aquatic habitat in cooperation with Arizona Game and Fish Department, State Health Services, and Environmental Protection Agency where water pollution is a problem to insure that water quality meets appropriate federal and state standards. Improve conditions that do not meet standards.

Reasons:

Due to reductions in funding and manpower, BLM cannot reasonably expect to monitor all aquatic habitats. However, BLM will work with other agencies when and where a pollution problem is identified.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Activity

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WL-6

Recommendation:

WL-4.8

Designate public lands of the Bill Williams and Santa Maria rivers, including a 1/4 mile buffer adjacent to drainages, and Grapevine Springs and Peoples Canyon (Total 8,200 acres) as an area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The following activities are incompatible with the improvement and protection of this area:

- a. Further mineral development
- b. ORV other than existing roads and trails only
- c. Road building
- d. Wood or littler collection and woodcutting
- e. Additional rights-of-ways
- f. Building of structures

Rationale:

Riparian and lotic habitat decline are occurring rapidly along this system. Unless we reverse these trends within the next 2-5 years, riparian and lotic habitat conditions may be reduced to where aquatic habitat restricted and T&E species are eliminated from the area. The ACEC designation will allow for the most timely reversal of these declining conditions, and provide direction for improvement and maintenance of Lower Gila North's most diverse habitat system.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-4.8

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Lands 2.1, 2.3 and 4.1 recommending R/Ws and land tenure adjustments slightly conflict with this recommendation and Recreation 5.2 recommending the open ORV classification conflicts with this recommendation.

Compliments are numerous in the Watershed, Wilderness, and Cultural Resource recommendations, W-1.11, 4.12, WD-1.1, 1.5, 1.6, 2.4, 2.6, 3.1, 3.4, CR-3.1, and 3.2, which would protect Peoples Canyon and Grapevine Spring and parts of the Bill Williams River.

An ACEC plan must be prepared resolving incompatible uses, some of which (lands and ORV) are ongoing. The plan will have to reconcile those uses and find places where they will do least damage within the ACEC (some ORV use and R/Ws where they would do the least damage to the habitat).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate public lands of the Bill Williams and Santa Maria Rivers, including a 1/4 mile buffer zone adjacent to the drainages, and Grapevine Spring and Peoples Canyon (Total 8,200 acres) as an ACEC. The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) wood or litter collection; d) additional rights-of-way; e) building of structures.

Reasons:

The recommendation was modified to protect only areas that will be identified as sensitive. Multiple use will be allowed in other portions of the ACEC.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

kAccept WL-4.8
Reject WL-4.8

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.8

Decision:

Draft a Habitat Management Plan for public land along Bill Williams and Santa Maria Rivers, Grapevine Springs, and Peoples Canyon. The plan will address all activities mentioned in the original recommendation. Grazing by domestic livestock and feral burros will also be addressed. (See WL-4.3.)

Reasons:

An action plan rather than an ACEC designation will provide BLM with the best means of dealing with riparian habitat conflicts.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-5 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-4.9

Develop a fire management program for all cottonwood-willow riparian, mixed broadleaf riparian, and mesquite-salt cedar woodland.

Rationale:

Fire can totally eliminate a riparian system for a period of 20-40 years, and in some cases, cause replacement of a structurally diverse community (e.g., cottonwood-willow) with a less diverse one (e.g. mesquite-salt cedar woodland). However, fire retardants and physical disturbance of vehicles may not be worth the risk of fire. Therefore, a fire management plan should be developed taking these conflicts into account.

Support Needs:

Watershed program
Protection program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-4.9

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no documented conflicts with this recommendation. This recommendation will have Watershed benefits and compliments Wilderness recommendation WD-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.1 (to protect riparain system without surface damage).

This recommendation along with others will be used to develop an overall fire management plan for LGN.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.9

Alternatives Considered:

Modify WL-4.9

Reject WL-4.9

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-4.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-4.9

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-5

Objective:

Improve, protect, and thereafter maintain Federal, State, and BLM sensitive listed species habitats throughout the planning area (26 species approximately 1,000,000 acres) by FY90.

Rationale:

Generally, threatened, endangered, and BLM sensitive species (T&E) are animals that are declining in numbers caused primarily by decreasing habitat and habitat quality. Twenty-eight threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are known or are believed to inhabit the planning area. To reverse both trends of T&E and sensitive species' habitat decline and population decline, we must improve, protect, and if possible expand the habitat of these animals.

Guidelines and directives regarding T&E species are:

- a. NEPA-1969
- b. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (amended 1978)
- c. FLPMA-1976
- d. BLM Draft Manual 6840
- e. ASO Draft Manual Supplemental 6840

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 ~~WL-5~~ Step 3

WL-6

Recommendation:

WL-5.1

Maximize herbaceous forage use by desert tortoise and production on range sites in desert tortoise conflict areas (approximately 20,500 acres) by FY87 using the following measures:

a. On allotments heavily inhabited by desert tortoises, develop a pasture encompassing the entire tortoise population and subsequently rest this pasture between February and July.

b. Attain the good range condition class in heavily populated desert tortoise areas.

Rationale:

Studies by Burge (1979) and Scheinder (1980) demonstrate Arizona's tortoise populations to be among the species most endangered (see discussion in the URA Step 3). Both authors feel this decline is due to habitat decline, particularly relating to annual herbaceous forage production on range sites. In addition to Burge's and Schneider's findings, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is reviewing proposals to list Arizona's population.

Developing separate pastures on allotments where the last disjunct populations of tortoise occur will improve their immediate habitat. Resting these pastures between February and July will increase annual production of critical dietary items for this turtle.

Support Needs:

Range Management

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-5.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts slightly with Lands 2.1, the EPNG corridor at T. 9 N., R. 13 and 14 W. Watershed 4.5 and 4.13 compliment this recommendation along with WD-4.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 9.1 (to maintain excellent condition of vegetation in the Harquahala Mountains and improvement of vegetation in the WSAs).

This recommendation would be used to improve the status of the desert tortoise in Arizona. Arizona's populations are declining as are those in California and Nevada primarily due to forage competition. Maximizing growth of herbaceous annual and perennial forage will benefit other uses. Cattle use may be allowed in unusually exceptional ephemerical years (perhaps 1 or 2 in 10) when no conflict could be documented with the desert tortoise populations.

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments:

Intensive

Carco
Aguila
Pipeline
Santa Maria

Less Intensive

Cactus Garden
Leidig
Los Caballeros
Palmerita
Ridgeway Kong

Nonintensive

Ohaco
Calhoun
Effus

Implementation of this recommendation will be met through habitat management plans for the remaining allotments:

Alamo
Sky Arrow
Wickenburg

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept 5.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-5.1
Modify WL-5.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-5.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-5.1

Decision:

As Allotment Management Plans are written for allotments containing crucial desert tortoise habitat, the recommendation to rest tortoise habitat from livestock use between February and July will be incorporated into the grazing systems. Implementation of intensive management on allotments will occur as per WL-2.6. (A list of allotments containing tortoise habitat is presented in Table 3-8, Page 53, LGN EIS.)

Allotments which do not receive intensive management will be monitored as to livestock use. Adjustments in use will be made by changing season of use or number of livestock. Fencing out entire tortoise populations may be done, but only after contact with interested user groups.

Reasons:

Allotment Management Plans are the best means available to BLM to improve range condition in tortoise habitat.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-5.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-5.2

Close areas within distributions of both the desert and Arizona night lizards (10,000 acres), and the Sonoran mountain kingsnake (1,200 acres) by FY83 to the following:

- a. ORV use and other surface disturbing activities, restrict to existing roads and trails
- b. Collection of wood and litter including woodcutting
- c. Yucca or Nolina removal

Rationale:

Inventories within the planning area show these lizards and snakes to be highly dependent on the persistence of downed litter and wood. Night lizards depend on the litter from only a few plants (e.g. Agave), whereas Sonoran mountain kingsnakes depend on deep litter (logs, leaves, etc.) and woody snags associated with mixed broadleaf riparian habitats. Because of these narrow structural requirements and their extremely disjunct and limited distribution in the planning area (e.g. mountain kingsnakes are limited to a few riparian areas in the Weaver Mountains), these reptiles could be severely affected by activities that remove live and dead woody vegetation. Therefore, we recommend closure to such activities.

Support Needs:

Recreation for closure to ORV

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-5.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with L-3.1, a recommended communication site on Harquahala Peak, and open ORV use. However, this recommendation compliments recommendations W-4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.13, 4.14, WD-5.1, 7.1, CR-3.1 and 3.2 to protect the same areas from surface disturbance. There is much public concern for protecting the Harquahala Mountain area and less so the Arrastra Creek area where no conflicts exist.

Vehicle use in these areas can only practically be on existing roads and trails considering the rough terrain, so ORV use will be limited. The communication site would only be positioned on already disturbed land.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Protect areas within distributions of both desert and Arizona night lizards (10,000 acres) and Sonoran mountain kingsnakes (1,200 acres) by FY83 by:

- a. Closing the area to surface disturbing activities.
- b. Collection of wood and other downed litter.
- c. Yucca or Nolina removal.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-5.2
Reject WL-5.2

LGN-MFP-2 - 06/24/81

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-5.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-5.2

Decision:

Within distribution of desert and Arizona night lizards (10,000 acres) and Sonoran Mountain kingsnake (1,200 acres), utilize 43 CFR 3809 (Surface Mining Regulations) to minimize habitat disturbance during new road construction. Specify closing new roads as a provision in new mining plans of operation, when and where necessary, to prevent recreation disturbance to night lizard and kingsnake habitat. Limit wood collection in the Weaver Mountains, particularly along Antelope, Weaver, Arrastra, Cottonwood, and Yarnell Creeks. Protect Yucca and beargrass (Nolina sp.) from destruction to the extent possible under the Surface Mining Regulations, 43 CFR, 3809 and the Arizona Native Plant Law (Arizona Revised Statutes, Chapter 7, Article 1, Section 3-901).

Reasons:

Total closure of these areas is practically impossible due to the considerable mineral exploration, past and present, in the Weaver Mountains. Protection of Yucca and Nolina can be done within the context of current legislation and regulations.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL-6 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-5.3

Expand bald eagle wintering use and black hawk nesting opportunity along the Bill Williams River by FY87 by establishing cottonwood riparian corridors and a prey base (WL-4.5 and ~~4.6~~).

A.2

Rationale:

Bald eagles (federally threatened) and black hawks (State listed) are highly dependent on the fisheries resource for prey and cottonwood trees for nesting. Introducing moderate size native fishes on which both birds feed will increase the probability of bald eagles wintering and black hawk nesting on the Bill Williams River.

Support Needs:

Implementation of WL-4.5 and ~~4.6~~ A.2

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-5.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is based on WL-4.1 and 4.5, both of which were accepted. There was much public interest shown on the part of bald eagles in the Bill Williams drainage. This recommendation compliments two Wilderness recommendations, WD-1.1 and 2.1 to enhance Wilderness opportunities on the Bill Williams River.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-5.3

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-5.3

Modify WL-5.3

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 TC

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-5.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-5.3

Decision:

Same as WL-4.5 and WL-4.2.

Reasons:

A Habitat Management Plan will assist in restoring riparian habitat for nesting raptors. This recommendation is a restatement of WL-4.5 (introduction of native fish). Again, Arizona Game and Fish and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will take the lead on all fish introduction.

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-5.4

Expand zone-tailed hawk and Bell's vireo distribution by expanding and improving cottonwood-willow riparian standard habitat sites along the Bill Williams, Santa Maria, and Hassayampa Rivers as identified in WL-4.1 and 4.3.

Rationale:

Zone-tailed hawks (State listed) and Bell's vireos (BLM sensitive) are highly dependent on the structural aspects of cottonwood-willow riparian habitat as indicated in Objective WL-4. Riparian habitat is rapidly declining within the planning area. To increase populations and nesting habitat of these two species of birds (both nest only in cottonwood-willow riparian habitat), we recommend improving riparian habitat as outlined in the recommendations of Objective WL-4.

Support Needs:

See Support Needs of Recommendations WL-4.1 and 4.4

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-5.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There were no documented conflicts with this recommendation and compliments were many, W-4.12, WD-1.1, WD-1.6, 2.1, 6.1 and 6.4, (all recommendations to protect riparian habitat). There is public sympathy with the plight of riparian woodlands and T/E species.

Two recommendations on which this is based, WL-4.1 and 4.4 have been accepted.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-5.4

Alternatives Considered:

Modify WL-5.4

Reject WL-5.4

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-5.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-5.4

Decision:

Same as WL-4.1, WL-4.2 and
WL-4.3.

Reasons:

Improving riparian habitat will
allow for expansion of zone-
tailed hawk and Bell's vireo
distribution.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
WL-6

Objective:

Improve and then maintain overall faunal richness by improving and maintaining habitat structural diversity and range conditions on all public lands by the year 2000.

Rationale:

Inventories within the Lower Gila North Planning Area and those of other authors cited in the URA Step 3 reveal the importance of maintaining and/or improving structural diversity and range conditions of the various standard habitat sites. Improving and maintaining structural diversity and range conditions, improves species diversity and wildlife abundance on a given standard habitat site. Management of structural diversity will maintain and enhance many forms of lesser known wildlife that because of their large number are impossible to manage for on an individual basis. NEPA, FLMA, and CEQ directives further indicate the importance of improving and maintaining the natural ecosystems on public lands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-6.1

Monitor the effects of different livestock grazing intensities by developing 15 exclosures (minimum 100 acres) on different range sites in open chaparral, and cottonwood-willow SHSs.

Rationale:

Exclosures are necessary to determine the success of an activity plan over time in increasing and maintaining structural diversity (monitoring). The exclosure acts as a control against which to weigh improvements or lack of improvements.

Support Needs:

1. Project survey and design
2. Construction and maintenance of exclosures
3. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plant and animal
4. Watershed program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-6.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts have been documented with this recommendation. Exlosures will compliment the monitoring of range management activities, HMPs and may help in monitoring or protecting T/E plants or cultural monitoring. Compliments: WD-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, CR-1.1, 3.1, 3.2, W-3.1 (all to protect site-specific areas or monitor vegetation).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-6.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-6.1

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-6.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-6.1

Decision:

Monitor the effects of live-stock grazing on different range sites in open chaparral and cottonwood willow SHSs. Exclosures of varying sizes will be constructed. Size will depend on area needed for the purpose.

Reasons:

Exclosures are valuable tools for range management; however, it is not feasible to set minimum size of exclosure or a definite number at this time. Each exclosure will be designed on a site-specific basis.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-4 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-6.2

Maintain zones of range sites in fair or poor range condition around significant cliff SHFs in the following allotments for small mammals as prey:

1. Pipeline (excluding Date Creek)
2. Calhoun
3. Aguila
4. Ohaco
5. Santa Maria (excluding river)

Rationale:

Golden eagles, harriers, prairie falcons and some reptiles benefit from high densities of small mammal prey brought on by lower range condition classes where improvement of range condition might harm the wildlife community. The listed sites are areas where the existing regime should be maintained while the remaining adjacent areas improve as recommended in other resource sections.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-6.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There were no compliments to this recommendation, this recommendation conflicted with RM-1.1, WD-8.1, 9.1, 11.1 and 12.1 (to improve range condition).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Maintain existing range condition where possible, around significant cliffs on allotments not under intensive management. To the extent possible place water developments in the recommended zones on Pipeline, Calhoun, Aguila, Ohaco and Santa Maria Allotment.

Reasons:

Most recommendations are for improvement of range condition in these allotments. If the status quo would be changed this recommendation would not work. However, certain range management practices can be used to provide some of the desirable results.

Alternatives Considered:

Accept WL-6.2
Reject WL-6.2

Support Needs:

None

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-6.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-6.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-6.3

Change kind of livestock use in Date Creek and Ohaco allotments from sheep to cattle by 1984.

Rationale:

Presently annuals are harvested to nearly 100% of their growth by sheep leaving no cover or forage for wildlife. Low-height perennials are also extremely depleted. This nearly total loss of low-height cover has seriously reduced the faunal richness of the two allotments. Change to a less efficient harvester (cattle) of vegetation would reduce the harvest of nearly 100% of the annuals produced and hopefully correct stocking rates would bring utilization down to 50%, the District's standard.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL - 6.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with RMI.1. Strong public sentiment favored maintaining historical use of the Ohaco Allotment by sheep, however, ongoing impacts of sheep mostly affect desert tortoise populations in scattered portions of the Allotment. BLM cannot control kind of livestock use on the Date Creek Allotment.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Exclude domestic sheep use between February 1 and June 30 in crucial desert tortoise areas in the Ohaco Allotment.

Reasons

See Rationale for WL 6.3 and Multiple Use Analysis

Alternatives Considered

Accept WL 6.3
Reject WL 6.3

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-6.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-6.3

Decision:

Monitor livestock (sheep and cattle) use on Ohaco Allotment, especially between February 1 to June 30, in crucial desert tortoise areas on the allotment. Adjust use (either season of use and/or number of sheep) based upon results of range monitoring program.

Reasons:

Long-term information on range trend is needed before decisions are made which affect the livestock operators of the Ohaco Allotment. If range trend is down, some adjustments in use will be necessary.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-8 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-6.4

Protect the following SHSs from wildfires: cottonwood-willow riparian, mixed broadleaf riparian, spring SHFs, mesquite-tamarisk riparian, creosote-white bursage, and palo verde saguaro while allowing or encouraging wildfire in open chaparral, desert grassland, crucifixion, thorn mixed shrub, and mixed thorn scrub SHSs. If riparian or spring sites are burned, rehabilitate immediately after fire. Open chaparral SHSs should not burn more than 500 acres/wildfire in the Harcuvar or Harquahala Mountains and should not burn more than 1,000 acres/wildfire in the Weaver Mountains.

Rationale:

Wildlife habitat inventories found differing SHSs require or respond to wildfire in differing ways, benefiting or detracting from wildlife habitat quality. This recommendation reflects current known needs or requirements of wildlife. Areas recommended for restricted wildfires (< 500 or < 1000 acres) should be closely monitored before suppression efforts are initiated because of the limited areas the habitats represent and added impacts of some fire suppression activities.

Support Needs:

Fire program
Watershed program

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

WL-6.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There were no documented conflicts with this recommendation. The recommendation compliments the water resources URA, W-4.16, WD-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1 (to improve natural character of WSAs and protect riparian vegetation).

This recommendation will be used to build a fire management program for LGN incorporating other fire recommendations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-6.4

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-6.4

Modify WL-6.4

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-6.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-6.4

Decision:

Develop a Fire Management Plan for Lower Gila North which incorporates protection for sensitive riparian habitats and Lower Sonoran habitats, establishes a mechanism for rehabilitation of riparian habitats, and establishes cover "leave" strips in open and closed chaparral habitats. (See WL-7.4.)

Reasons:

Multiple-use considerations must be involved in fire management decisions. A Fire Management Plan will allow for wildlife input as well as input from other resource concerns.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
WL-7

Objective:

Improve and protect open chaparral standard habitat sites in the Harquahala (5,000 acres) and Harcuvar (3,500 acres) Mountains.

Rationale:

Open chaparral wildlife communities of these two mountain ranges are extremely diverse, topped only by riparian habitats in terms of the total number of species. In addition, these areas support federally threatened and endangered, State listed, and BLM sensitive species. Twenty-one species are isolated (disjunct) to the top of these mountains. In addition, these areas are small and are isolated from similar habitat by 50 miles.

Other resource activities detrimentally affecting these diverse wildlife communities. To reverse these trends, we recommend improvement and protection.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-7 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-7.1

Designate the major open chaparral basin and areas below it to the east in the Harquahala Mountains as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (approximately 5,000 acres). The following activities are incompatible with the improvement and protection of this area:

- a. Further mineral development
- b. ORV use, other than on existing roads and trails
- c. Road building
- d. Wood collection and woodcutting
- e. Additional rights-of-way
- f. Building of structures
- g. Excess fencing

Rationale:

Considerable mining activity and associated road building are cumulatively reducing an already extremely limited amount of open chaparral habitat. This habitat is responsible for the existence of 21 isolated species of which 7 are State listed, or BLM sensitive. Continual development of this area, particularly in the basin, will severely reduce this unusual wildlife community. To reverse declining habitat trends and protect this unusual community, we recommend ACEC designation.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
WL-7.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with R/Ws to miners. The recommendation compliments W-4.6, 4.13, CR-3.1, 3.2, and WD-7.1 (to protect the valuable habitat in the Harquahala Mountains).

An ACEC plan will be developed for this area resolving incompatible uses some of which are ongoing and others that may not be eliminated but must be minimized.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate the major chaparral basin and areas below it to the east in the Harquahala Mountains as an ACEC (5,000 acres). The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) wood collection; d) additional rights-of-way; e) building of structures; f) excess fencing.

Reasons:

Modified to protect only those areas that will be identified as sensitive in the ACEC plan.

Suspport Needs:

None

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-7.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-7.1

Decision:

Modify Multiple Use Recommendation WL-7.1 to read:

Designation of this area as an Area of Critical environmental Concern (ACEC) is not necessary. An allotment Management Plan will be developed that will protect this area from overgrazing. All other uses or developments incompatible with the protection of this area will be restricted to the extent possible under existing regulations. (See WL-7.2 and W-4.13.

Reasons:

The resource value of this area can be protected with existing regulations.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-7 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Recommendation:

WL-7.2

Withdraw the major basin and areas to the east in the Harquahala Mountains from mineral entry by 1984 (2,000 acres).

Rationale:

Surface and habitat disturbance from mining pose the biggest threat to the continued existence of the open chaparral plant community and its isolated wildlife species. Withdrawal from mineral entry will prevent destruction of this extremely important wildlife community.

Support Needs:

Lands and minerals for mineral withdrawal.

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL-7.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Minerals 2.1 which proposes all areas to remain open to mineral entry. This recommendation compliments CR-3.1, 3.2, W-4.4, 4.13, and WD-7.7 (to protect the Harquahala from surface disturbance or mineral entry).

The minerals in the area have been largely undeveloped and are not known to be critical. The wildlife, cultural, watershed and wilderness values appear to be critical based on the public comments toward the Harquahala Mountains.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-7.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-7.2

Modify WL-7.2

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-7.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-7.2

Decision:

Minimize detrimental impacts of mineral exploration and development to habitat in the 2,000-acre basin east and north of Harquahala Peak. Utilize surface protection measures in 43 CFR 3802 and 43 CFR 3809. Require plan of operation for all claims 5 acres and over. Require performance bonds from all owners/ operators to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation. Leaching operations will be reviewed for environmental and human safety by the State Mine Inspector prior to commencement or upon suspension of the operation as per ARS 27-303.

Reasons:

The above regulations should provide adequate protection for the unique biological island community while minimizing backlash reactions from the mining industry.

LGN-MFP-3:01/24/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

IGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-7 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-7.3

Control intensity and season of use by livestock on the Harcuvar and Harquahala mountains open chaparral SHSs (8,500 acres).

Rationale:

By establishing this habitat in separate pastures, we can manage each mountain's open chaparral more effectively, particularly since these higher elevation communities require periods of rest from livestock grazing between 1 March and 15 July.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-7.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no listed conflicts with this recommendation. There are several compliments with the Watershed URA, W-4.5, and 4.13, and WD-6.1 and 7.1 (to improve vegetation on Harquahala Mountains). There was strong public support voiced in the workshops toward protecting Harquahala Mountain.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-7.3

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-7.3

Modify WL-7.3

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-7.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-7.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-7.4

Develop a controlled (prescribed) burn plan for open chaparral habitat on the Harcuvar and Harquahala mountain ranges by FY84 (total approximately 8,500 acres).

Rationale:

Fire is an important part of open chaparral maintenance. Therefore, we recommend prescribed burns to help ensure the existence extremely important habitat on these two mountain ranges.

Support Needs:

Fire Management
Clearances: T/E, Culture, Wilderness, Visual
Watershed program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
WL 7.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

There were no listed compliments to this recommendation. This recommendation may conflict with wilderness values in the Harquahalas (WD 7.1).

Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop a controlled (prescribed) burn plan to improve open chaparral habitat in the Harcuvar Mountains and, if not visually impacting, the Harquahala Mountains by 1984 (8,500 acres).

Reasons

Prescribed burning may enhance the quality of open chaparral and improve herbaceous cover without creating unnatural edges.

Alternatives Considered

Accept WL 7.4
Reject WL 7.4

Support Needs

Clearances: T/E, Culture, Wilderness, Visual Watershed for design

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-7.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-7.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

WL-8

Objective:

Improve and protect the upper Centennial Wash wetland (approximately 6,000 acres) by FY87.

Rationale:

The Upper Centennial Wash wetland, primarily consisting of the upper three dikes, provides excellent aquatic (lentic) habitat. Waterfowl, aquatic wildlife, such as bull frogs, and raptors, including bald eagles, utilize this wetland area. Agricultural irrigation reduces water in this area at certain times of the year. In order to maintain water levels and to improve associated riparian habitat and adjacent rangeland, we make specific recommendations of improvement and protection.

Improvement and protection of the upper Centennial Wash wetland will demonstrate our commitment to protecting these areas as outlined in executive orders and BLM manuals.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-8.1

Repair and seal the main upper and lower two dikes and maintain differing water levels in each dike by developing a well and pump system by FY87.

Rationale:

Presently, all three dikes need repair so that water level can be maintained. By repairing these dikes and maintaining water level, we increase the period of use of this water and increase waterfowl nesting potential.

Support Needs:

1. Engineering for repair
2. Project survey and design for the well and pump system
3. Construction and maintenance of the dikes and well system
4. Clearances: visual, cultural, T&E plants and animals
5. Watershed program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
WL-8.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation parallels the Watershed recommendation (W-1.1) to maintain and rebuild flood control structures in this area.

WL-8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 depend on this recommendation (for improvement of the Centennial Wash wetland area).

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-8.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-8.1

Modify WL-8.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-8.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-8.1

Decision:

The storage area above the upper Centennial Dike will be deepened. Negotiations will be undertaken with water users upstream to procure unneeded waste water. This water will be channeled into the storage area to maintain a stable water level.

Reasons:

Costs of well development are prohibitive at this time, however, use of waste water will be reasonably effective. The spillway will be lowered on the upper dike to meet dam safety standards.

LGN-MFP-3:01/C7/83

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife X

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-8.2

Plant cottonwoods and maintain cottonwood and mesquite thickets around each dike by FY87 through a separate management plan.

Rationale:

Presently, there are only a few cottonwoods in this area. Establishing cottonwood groves around each dike will enhance raptor and small bird nesting opportunities and decrease water evaporation from the dikes.

Support Needs:

Project survey and design

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
WL-8.2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Parallels recommendation W - 1.2 to maintain flood control structures.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 8.2

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 8.2

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-8.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-8.2

Decision:

Plant cottonwood poles above the upper Centennial Dike and other dikes along Centennial Wash where a sufficient water supply is present. Monitor the growth and/or mortality of the trees.

Reasons:

Cottonwoods need a dependable supply of ground water near the surface to survive extreme summer temperatures. Poles will be planted so as to insure maximum survival.

LGN-MFP-3:01/07/83

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-8 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-8.3

Establish grazing intensity and season of livestock use to improve habitat by creating a separate pasture incorporating all three dikes and adjacent habitat (6,000 acres).

Rationale:

Wetlands present different management needs from adjacent terrestrial habitat. To effectively bring the condition of this wetland and its contiguous cienega into the good condition class, we recommend a separate pasture. With this system, we will increase perennial grass composition necessary for waterfowl and northern harrier (marsh hawk) nesting.

Support Needs:

Range Management
Watershed program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
WL-8.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation compliments the Watershed URA to use grazing and vegetation to control sediment yields and flood flows.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-8.3

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-8.3

Modify WL-8.3

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-8.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-8.3

Decision:

Negotiate an Allotment Management Plan with the range user of Babcock Allotment. Explore possibility of including the dikes, spreader system, and associated riparian scrub habitat in a single pasture.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in Step 2; however, wetland management should be coordinated with range management to achieve good range condition. This can best be accomplished through an AMP.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-8 Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-8.4

Acquire through exchange or other means or obtain right-of-way for preservation and management of Section 26, T. 7 N., R. 11 W. (State land) as part of the upper Centennial Wash wetland (640 acres).

Rationale:

This section of land is an integral part of the Centennial Wash dike system. Change in management (development) of this land would seriously alter the rest of the wetland and detract from the habitat quality of the rest of the system. As early as 1966 District personnel have noticed the need to acquire this section of land (Memo to DM, Apr 15, 1966, filed under 7200, Water Mgt.)

Support Needs:

Lands program
Watershed program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	WL-8.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts have been documented with this recommendation. There are several compliments with the Watershed URA and CR-3.1 and 3.2 to protect Cultural Resources and to maintain the integrity of the Centennial Wash Dike System.

Since 1966 District personnel have identified the need to acquire this land.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-8.4

Alternatives Considered:

Reject WL-8.4

Support Needs:

Lands Program
Watershed Program

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-8.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-8.4

Decision:

Negotiate with the State Land Department to facilitate exchange of Sec. 26, T. 7 N., R. 11 W. provided that the riparian habitat can be feasibly maintained.

Reasons:

If the dikes are lowered to comply with dam safety requirements then the riparian vegetation may be lost due to excessive erosion. Little would be gained by land exchange if this occurred. If the dikes are maintained then an exchange would be advisable.

LGN-MFP-3:01/07/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

WL-8.5

Starting in FY84, monitor the quality of agricultural runoff into the Centennial Wash dike system and subsequently correct pollution problems.

Rationale:

Agriculture uses large amounts of pesticides. Since agricultural fields lie in the floodplain of Centennial Wash and the dikes are downstream from these fields, pesticides may run off into the dikes. If in large enough concentrations, these pesticides would be extremely dangerous to all wildlife using these waters.

Support Needs:

EPA and State Health Services
Watershed program

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

WL - 8.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

There are no conflicts with this recommendation. However, wildlife and domestic animals and man may be exposed to harmful levels of pollutants on public lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept WL 8.5

Alternatives Considered

Reject WL 8.5

Modify WL 8.5

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	WL-8.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

WL-8.5

Decision:

Cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish, State Health Services, and the Environmental Protection Agency in monitoring water quality on public land in the Centennial Dikes area.

Reasons:

Goals can best be achieved through cooperation with state and federal agencies.

LGN-MFP-3:12/30/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CR-1

Objective:

To determine the impacts of agents and trends of deterioration and to implement effective measures to prevent cultural resource deterioration by 1991.

Rationale:

Recommendations for specific use allocations and protection measures largely depend upon information on condition and trends of deterioration of cultural resources. Indirect impacts upon cultural resources should be identified for environmental assessments and for the evaluation and resolution of project-specific conflicts. Such management use of cultural resources is supported by the cultural resource management draft URA Manual, Step 3 and Guidelines for Cultural Resource Evaluation (IM No. 78-339).

To obtain and analyze data on indirect impacts to cultural resources impact studies relating to several land uses could be designed. Implementing these studies requires initial planning and setup, monitoring, and analysis. Little field monitoring would be needed and monitoring could often be accomplished in the course of other duties. Sites for studies could be selected from relatively well understood and abundant site types identified in Class I and II inventories. Sites worthy of conservation and protection would not be chosen. Detailed scientific data should be collected before utilizing a site. Choice of study areas can be based upon implementing activity plans from other programs. Few support actions would be required, and few conflicts with other objectives are expected.

The public has expressed concern about the indirect impacts of BLM's actions on cultural resources. The lack of data on these impacts gives this objective a high priority in the planning area. Continued development in the planning area and the growing problem of vandalism of archaeological and historic sites makes identifying effective protection measures increasingly important.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation:

CR-1.1

Reduce or eliminate indirect impacts of land uses on cultural resources as identified through study plots.

Rationale:

The effects of grazing systems, rangeland improvements, mineral and energy development, and increased access and visitation should be studied to provide better cultural resource data for environmental assessments, identifying cultural resource protection needs, and designing adequate protection measures. Studies of sites located in areas that are grazed at different levels of intensity and sites located near range improvements such as water troughs and cattle tanks could provide information on the effects of BLM's range program. The Anderson Mine Rockshelter and other sites in the Anderson Mine region could be studied in order to assess the effects of mineral development. Sites in the Harquahala Mountains could also be monitored to determine the effects of renewed mining activity in that area. Sites along the Granite Reef Aqueduct and the Palo Verde/Devers transmission line could be studied to determine the effects of increased visitation and access. Sites which would be suitable for these studies have been identified in Cultural Resource inventories. Additional areas and sites may be identified in the future. The effectiveness of measures to alleviate site deterioration should also be evaluated over time.

Support Needs:

Computer entry expertise, traffic counters, and field support would be needed. In addition, preparation of an EAR and consultation with the SHPO would be necessary.

Computer entry of the data gathered will be needed to facilitate analysis. Traffic counters may be needed to document visitor use in certain areas. Actions to support other resource recommendations, such as fencing or road closure, would often fulfill cultural resource support needs. Information from the range, soils, recreation, and road inventories can also be used to identify study areas. An EAR must be prepared before starting studies. Consultation with SHPO is also necessary to determine National Register eligibility and effects of proposed use. Sites could be disqualified from such use unless effects can be mitigated in compliance with 36 CFR 800.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The protection of cultural resources would enhance the recreational, scientific, and educational value of several wilderness study areas (WD-7.) No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept CR-1.1

Alternatives Considered

Reject CR-1.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	CR-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CR-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

CR

Objective Number

CR-2

Objective:

To consider socio-cultural values in the planning area in land management decisions, especially in the cultural resources management programs by 1984.

Rationale:

The BLM is responsible for considering the socio-cultural values of all cultural groups and the public in the planning process and in resource allocation decisions. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (P.L. 95-34) emphasizes such consideration of impacts from Federal actions on Native American socio-cultural values. Information on socio-cultural values is needed for the cultural resource Class I Inventory (8111 Manual) and URA Step 3. The low level of information on Native American socio-cultural values and other cultural resource-related values in the PAA has been identified as a serious data gap.

Socio-cultural values should be considered in recommendations for cultural resource use allocation. These values must be identified to evaluate significance and establish priorities in the cultural resource management program. By considering socio-cultural values in planning, problems and conflicts with cultural groups can be avoided. Public comment on the lack of information on socio-cultural values has been voiced. Studies required to meet this objective can be conducted within the cultural resource program, and little support is needed.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

CR-2.1

Identify and evaluate areas and properties with socio-cultural values to reduce potential impacts of other land uses on these resources.

Rationale:

Data on socio-cultural values derived through ethnographic research, interviews, and record searches will be included in environmental assessments. Areas and properties with associated socio-cultural values should be managed to mitigate potential adverse effects. Socio-cultural values exist in the planning area but are poorly documented (see PAA). Studies are needed to define the intensity of feelings about identified socio-cultural values such as those associated with the Palo Verde Hills, Tonopah, Hot Springs and Buckskin Mountains and to identify new sites and areas with associated socio-cultural values.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The identification of socio-cultural values in the Buckskin Mountains could enhance their value for preservation as a wilderness area (WD-1, WD-3). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept CR-2.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject CR-2.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	CR-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CR-2.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

CR-3

Objective Number

Objective:

To conserve selected cultural resource properties and to develop priorities and refine criteria to determine conditions under which sites will be allocated for future uses by 1986.

Rationale:

BLM is responsible for conserving and protecting cultural resources on public land. Proper cultural resource management includes preserving a representative sample of this non-renewable resource base, as well as preserving cultural resource materials that are rare and unique or have high socio-cultural value. BLM is also responsible for nominating significant cultural resource properties to the National Register. Certain cultural resources must also be conserved for future uses. When a certain set of conditions are met in the future, these resources may be reallocated.

Studies are necessary to determine which cultural resources should be conserved or protected and to specify the priorities, conditions, and nature of their future use. Support actions will be necessary to provide protection.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

CR

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

CR-3.1

Conserve a representative sample of site types in the planning area for future use.

Rationale:

Data on the nature and relative amounts of different site types should be gathered to determine which sites to conserve or protect. Potentially unique or rare sites should be identified and evaluated so that conditions for future use can be identified. Eligible sites can be identified through Class II Phase II surveys, purposive reconnaissance surveys, and interviews with local informants. Brown and Dushey Canyons in the Harquahala Mountains, the Palo Verde Hills vicinity, and the northeastern part of the Skull Valley planning unit are three areas where these investigations are needed. Additional areas will be identified in the future. These studies would also provide information needed to allocate cultural resources for scientific uses.

Support Needs:

Environmental inventories and data analysis are needed to locate areas with potential for rare, unique, or endangered cultural resources. Computer data entry expertise is also needed.

Detailed soil inventory data and analysis are needed to determine areas with agricultural potential, and a geological survey is needed to locate potential rockshelter areas. Aerial photos should be examined for evidence of structural remains. Computer entry of data from cultural resource survey work is required for analysis.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The identification and conservation of cultural resource values would increase the recreational, scientific, educational, and interpretive potential of several wilderness study areas (WD-7, WD-10). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept CR-3.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject CR-2.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	CR-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CR-3.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

CR-3.2

Provide immediate and long-term in-place preservation and protection of selected cultural resources that are threatened or deteriorating.

Rationale:

These selected sites should be identified through field investigations and site evaluations. Protective measures need to be implemented and continued to control vandalism and natural agents of deterioration on sites. Currently known examples are Anderson Mine rockshelter and Harquahala Peak Observatory. Support actions to accomplish this protection could include surveillance, fencing, or stabilization. Opportunities to develop protected sites for recreational and interpretive purposes should be considered.

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The preservation of cultural resources would increase the recreational, scientific, educational, and interpretive values of wilderness study areas (WD-7). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept CR-3.2

Alternatives Considered:

Reject CR-3.2

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	CR-3.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CR-3.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

CR

Objective Number

CR-4

Objective:

To allocate and use selected cultural resources for scientific purposes by 1990 to obtain information needed for cultural resource management, interpretation and evaluation.

Rationale:

BLM's responsibility for allocating cultural resources for scientific uses is recognized in the CR Manual, URA Step 4, and in Guidelines for CR Evaluation (IM No. 78-339). Numerous opportunities for use of cultural resources by the scientific community have been identified for this planning area and are of high public interest.

Since the use of cultural resources to obtain scientific data is necessary for management of these resources, some basic studies are appropriate Bureau undertakings. Studies relating to questions of cultural affiliation, chronology, site function, settlement patterns, and environmental correlations are basic to evaluating significance and, therefore, are essential for establishing program priorities and making use allocation decisions. Research projects and studies of cultural resources, specifically designed to address these problems, should be conducted in the planning area. This objective is of crucial importance, especially in light of the severe lack of basic archaeological/historical research in this planning area.

Information acquired through scientific investigations not only enriches the national heritage, but also contributes to the historical background and heritage of Native American and other cultural groups in the region. Scientific research and analysis of cultural materials also contribute to interpretive and educational opportunities.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	CR
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

CR-4.1

Allocate cultural resources identified through inventory for scientific uses.

Rationale:

Cultural resource sites and areas with scientific importance should be managed to allow their use for research by professional archaeologists and by BLM as appropriate. The conflict of research with CR protection priorities should be evaluated and monitored through BLM's CR program. Priorities for research should be based upon inventory and planning information. Because of the low level of archaeological work in the planning area many basic questions about prehistoric/historic utilization of the planning area remain to be answered. Almost all sites in the planning area have the potential to yield new data about cultural affiliation chronology, site function, settlement patterns, and environmental correlations. For this reason, most sites within the planning area could be allocated for scientific use.

Support Needs:

Provide environmental data necessary for reconstruction of the prehistoric environment, including botanical, hydrological, soils, geological, range, wildlife, and climatological information.

The collection and analysis of environmental data are needed for the planning and design of scientific studies and for interpretation of their results. Environmental data from recent and past BLM resource inventories should be analyzed and supplemented with specific studies. Cooperative efforts with other Federal and State agencies can also provide some of this environmental information.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

CR-4.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The identification and study of cultural resources in wilderness study areas would enhance their value as wilderness (WD-1-12). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept CR-4.1

Alternatives Considered:

Reject CR-4.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	CR-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CR-4.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-1

Objective:

Enhance, protect, and interpret identified scenic, historic, botanic, zoologic, and geologic sightseeing values in the planning area.

Rationale:

Lower Gila North Planning Area contains a variety of sightseeing values. The interpretive/educational and recreational worth of these rare or unique landscape elements should be recognized, as it is these elements and/or combinations of these elements which are subject and object of the recreational use itself.

The Bureau serves the recreating public through the maintenance of the ambient sightseeing conditions. This agency can minimize the impact to the public lands by careful considerations of sightseeing values when planning landscape alteration projects. Refer to PAA .27A, .27B and Tables .27A, .27B, .27C, and .27D.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION—ANALYSIS—DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.1

A. Designate Vulture Mine Road from Highway 60 south to the Vulture Mine as a scenic drive by 1984 and establish a scenic corridor 1/2 mile on either side of the road.

B. Interpret, through signing, the existing scenic, geologic, and botanic values in (T.6N., R.5W., Sec.6).

Rationale:

The Vulture Mine Road passes through a large desert area with views of surrounding mountain peaks and ranges. Sightseeing from an automobile is a very popular activity along this road. The surrounding area is a Class B scenic quality with a recommended VRM Class II management. The geologic formation of Vulture Peak was used as a landmark guide for early settlers. This area contains diverse Sonoran vegetation species. Identification of various species would enhance the inherent sightseeing values of the area.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands

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

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no major conflicts to this scenic drive. Some social benefits may be achieved through this recommendation. This recreational scenic drive would provide an excellent place for family outings. There would be insignificant economic impacts related to the proposal.

During the spring, this area received high visitor use from wildflower enthusiasts and photographers. A variety of wildflowers are displayed in abundance that can be easily observed from an automobile.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.1

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.2

A. Establish an interpretive corridor by means of signing along the Stanton-Octave-Yarnell Road. This would begin at the Stanton-Octave turnoff from Highway 89 and traveling east to Stanton and then north to Yarnell (10N., R.5W., Sec. 30). Signing would include the identification of creeks, geologic, and botanic values.

B. Incorporate directional signing in conjunction with the establishment of the recommended interpretive corridor.

Rationale:

This road leads to the famous Hassayampa gold mining district which attracts many sightseers. Visitor use would be enhanced through interpretation of existing historic, geologic, and botanic values, combined with directional signing. Public awareness of existing values should lend some measure of protection.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Botany

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although Cultural Resources (CR-3.2) has indicated that recreation use may increase and result in deterioration through vandalism and theft, present projections do not indicate an increase in visitor use.

Should there be a major increase in visitor use, then a detailed recording of the area would be necessary. This interpretive corridor would provide an excellent place for family outings. The road exists and is in use. Interpreting geologic and botanic values, along with creek identification would enhance the recreational experience.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.2

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.2

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.3

A. Protect ruins and cemetery at the ghost town of Weaver in order to preserve important sightseeing/historical values (T.9N., R.4W., Sec. 5) by public education through interpretation.

B. Upgrade the road from Stanton to Weaver to make it passable by sedan.

Rationale:

This area receives moderate use by winter visitors and prospectors.

An interpretive sign would better educate the public and may promote protection of the site.

Improvement of the existing access would enhance visitor use in the area.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Cultural Resources

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

R-1.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although Cultural Resources (CR-3.1) has indicated that recreation use may increase resulting in theft and vandalism, present projections do not indicate an increase in visitor use. However, this site is on public land and it is still under mining claims.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reject R-1.3

Reason:

This area is still under claims and somewhat active.

Alternatives:

Accept R-1.3

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.4

A. Manage public lands in T.10N., R.4W., Sec. 26 G&SRBM for their scenic values.

B. Interpret the history, geology, and hazards to human safety of the area near the privately owned Placerita Mining Camp.

Rationale:

Although this area does not receive high visitor use, it has been rated as Class B for both scenic and historical sightseeing values. Recognition of historic and scenic values will lend greater management consideration for those values identified.

Support Needs:

Operations
Lands
Sign
Cultural Resources

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Avoiding activities that would detract from a historic site would be a positive social impact. Through environmental assessments, recreational and historic values are protected when possible. This recommendation has been modified by deleting interpretive signs but still manage for protection.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.4

Alternative:

Reject R-1.4

Modify R-1.4

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.5

Stabilize and interpret the abandoned cactus garden (T.8N., R.4W., Sec. 27, NW1/4).

Rationale:

This area is on Constellation Road and receives high visitor use. The cacti are already established and interpretation of each species would enhance the visitor use of the area.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Botany

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no conflicts to stabilizing and interpreting the cactus garden. Some social benefits may be achieved through this recommendation. The area provides an excellent place for a family outing and overlooks the city of Wickenburg. There would be insignificant economic impacts related to the proposal.

The area is on Constellation Road which is used frequently. Interpreting and stabilizing the cactus garden would enhance the recreational experience.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.5

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.5

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Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.5

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation for R-1.5.

Reasons:

This area is under considera-
tion for State Land Selection.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.6

Identify, through signing, the Blue Tank Wash where it crosses Constellation Road (T.8N., R.4W., Sec. 23).

Rationale:

This would assist the visiting public in locating their present location on Constellation Road.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Botany
Geology

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

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no conflicts to identifying the Blue Tank Wash. Some social benefits may be achieved, such as family outings and hikings.

There would be insignificant economic impacts related to the proposal. Identification of the Wash would help visitors know exactly where they are and would possibly enhance the recreational experience.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.6

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.6

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.6

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.7

Interpret, through signing, the history of the old stage stop (T.7N., R.11W., Sec. 33) at Cullings Well.

Rationale:

This stage stop is largely gone and exists as ruins and foundations in the eroding dike system channel.

The BLM can, however, contribute to its protection and enhance existing sightseeing values by adapting the above measures.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Cultural Resources

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although Cultural Resources (CR-3.1) has indicated that recreation use may increase and result in deterioration through vandalism and theft, present projections do not indicate an increase in visitor use. Should there be a major increase in visitor use, then a detailed recording of the area would be necessary.

The area is used frequently by hunters and ORV enthusiasts, a historical interpretive sign may enhance the visitor's experience.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.7

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.7

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 BP

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.7
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.7

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.8

A. Manage the public lands in T.8N, R.5W, Sec. 12 for their scenic values.

B. Interpret, through signing, the zoologic, geologic, and botanic values in the vicinity of Box Canyon (T.8N., R.4W., Sec. 7 and T.8N., R.5W., Sec. 12 G&SRBM).

Rationale:

This area receives high visitor use and has a Class A scenic quality rating. Public education through interpretation will enhance the potential for protection of the area.

Support Needs:

Sign Shop
Operations
Lands
Botany

3/25/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Avoiding activities that would detract from a scenic area would be a positive social impact. Through environmental assessments, recreational values are protected when possible. This recommendation has been modified by deleting an interpretive sign but still manage for protection.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.8

Alternatives:

Reject R-1.8

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 BP

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.8
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.8

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.9

Interpret the existing Copper Crown mining facilities and geologic and botanic values (T.11N., R.3W., Sec. 31 and 32).

Rationale:

The old mine and mining equipment is of interest to the public, along with the attractive transition zone of the vegetation. The BLM will contribute to its protection by educating and enhancing visitor use of public administered resource values.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Botany
Geology

Lands

Cultural Resources

3/25/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Although cultural resources (CR-3.1) has indicated that recreation use may increase and result in deterioration through vandalism and theft, present projections do not indicate an increase in visitor use.

Should there be a major increase in visitor use, than a detailed recording of the area would be necessary. This area receives low to moderate visitor use from sightseers, rockhounds and campers. A historical interpretive sign may enhance the visitor's experience.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.9

LGN-MFP-2 05/06/81 BP

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.9

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-1.10

A. Designate the upper Hassayampa River as a scenic area and manage it for scenic values.

B. Revoke existing Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal and withdraw from mineral entry those lands along the riverbed (3,900 acres) covered by the present withdrawal.

C. Limit ORV use in the Upper Hassayampa River Canyon to the riverbed.

D. Acquire easement or fee title to the non-Federal land (T.9N, R.3W., Sec. 1,2,3,12,13,14,21,22,23,28,29,31 and T.10N., R.3W., Sec. 24,25,26,34,35,36 G&SRBM) within the Hassayampa Canyon area.

Rationale:

The Hassayampa River Canyon area has been identified as BLM Class A Scenery and recommended for management as BLM Visual Resource Management Class II. The existing scenic values cannot be preserved without protection of the riverbed and frontage. Withdrawal from mineral entry and limiting ORV use are measures that will ensure protection. The Hassayampa River area and lands recommended for acquisition represent the primary source of outdoor recreation for the residents of Wickenburg, Arizona. The aforementioned recommendations will enable the BLM to effectively manage the area for existing and potential recreation uses.

Support Needs:

Lands
Minerals

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-1.10
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

That portion of the upper Hassayampa River is in a pristine state and strong efforts should be applied against detrimental activities. Managing the area for its scenic values would include limiting ORV use to the river bed. If the powersite withdrawal is released by Water and Power Resources Service through the withdrawal review process, then the area should be protected and managed as a scenic area. The proposed WSA would prevent ORV use.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate the area as a scenic area and manage for its scenic values. Limit ORV use in the canyon to the river bed.

Reason:

Recommendation has been modified to delete mineral withdrawal and acquiring non-federal lands. The area has mining claims and checkboard land status. Potential mining activity in the future is moderate to high.

Alternative:

Reject R-1.10

Accept R-1.10

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-1.10
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.10

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-2

Objective:

Respond to the public's request for hiking and riding trails in T.6, 7, and 8N., R.3, 4, and 5W., near Wickenburg. (Refer to official Lower Gila Trail Map.)

Rationale:

The Bureau can better preserve these systems by recognizing their recreational worth and protect them.

The formal recognition and establishment of a network of trail systems would contribute towards a more harmonious relationship with the public and BLM.

The Wickenburg area has been historically used for hiking and riding by various local groups. This would enhance visitor use and meet an existing demand.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-2.1

A. Establish a hiking and horseback riding trail system near Wickenburg. The width and exact routing of the trail will be determined through a process of close consultation with the concerned public. Identify the trail by standard trail markers and install hazard warnings where needed.

B. Work with the Desert Caballeros of Wickenburg to establish a trail system between Wickenburg and Wagoner to ensure continuous management on public lands.

Rationale:

A general plan has been submitted by the concerned public of Wickenburg and a trail designation would ensure that impacts from future land alteration projects would be kept to a minimum.

Support Needs:

All resources
Operations

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no serious conflicts with this recommendation. Some social benefits may be achieved such as family outings and organized hikes and horseback rides. Organized groups have been using various trail systems and by establishing these areas formally would ensure continuous management as a trail system.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept R-2.1

Alternatives:

Reject R-2.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-2.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-2.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-3

Objective:

Manage and interpret identified National Register historic sites in LGN Planning Area at a level commensurate with the anticipated visitor use and interpretive value.

Rationale:

The Bureau can further enhance recreation visitor use through the management and interpretation of existing historic resource values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-3.1

Continue to protect and interpret the Harquahala Peak observatory site.

Rationale:

Protection measures include a locked fence and stabilization of the observatory. Vandalism has decreased since these protective measures; therefore, the fence and stabilization maintenance should be a priority in management.

This is a National Register site which has been stabilized and protected through fencing measures. A sign has been installed for interpretive purposes. It is anticipated that this area will contain a FAA communication site and mining facilities with a new road that will be conducive to an increase in visitor use.

Support Needs:

Operations
Cultural Resources

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

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-3.1
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no serious conflicts with this recommendation. Ensuring protection of the observatory would result in positive social impacts. Through environmental assessments, recreational and historic values are protected when possible. Continuous protection of the site is a management priority.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-3.1

Alternative:

Reject R-3.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-3.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-3.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

R-4

Objective:

Maximize the opportunities to collect rocks and minerals in known collecting areas within the Lower Gila North Planning Area.

Rationale:

Visitor use associated with rockhounds and recreational prospecting is very high within the planning area.

The BLM can contribute to this recreational pursuit by maintaining and enhancing this activity.

Refer to PAA .27A and .27B and Table .27A, .27B, .27C, and .27D.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-4.1

A. Manage Saddle Mountain as a BLM recreation and rockhound area (T.1N., R.7 and 8W.).

(B.) Acquire Sec. 36, T.1N., R.8W., and Sec. 2, T.1S., R.8W.

Rationale:

This site is recognized for its variety of rocks and minerals. Easy access contributes to use by rockhounds, hikers, and campers.

Acquisition of non-BLM administered land would enhance recreation management in the total area. Informing the public of rock and mineral values would enhance the visitor use experience. The location sign would inform the traveling public as related to the proposed recreation and rockhounding area.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Public Affairs
Cultural Resources

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Saddle Mountain in the past has been a popular area for rockhounding. CR-3.1, 3.2, and 4.1 conflict with this recommendation because rockhounding may result in loss of archeological artifacts. At the same time, the area has been recommended as a Wilderness area and is presently under Wilderness study area status. The multiple-use recommendation is to include Saddle Mountain as a Wilderness area (WD-10.1). WD-10.4 compliments this recommendation because of its fine interpretative values of volcanic fences and riparian habitat.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Do not develop a formal rockhound area in the Saddle Mountain Wilderness Study area until final Congressional decision has been reached. If designated as a Wilderness area, the formal recreation and rockhound area will not be developed. If Saddle Mountain is rejected by Congress, then a rockhound area should be established.

Reasons:

Establishment of a rockhound area would cause more intensive recreation use and would result in the degradation of Wilderness characteristics.

Support:

None

Alternatives:

Allow development of rockhound area.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-4.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-4.1

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation to read:

"No new land will be acquired
in this area. If Saddle
Mountain is rejected as a
wilderness area, no new roads
will be allowed but it will be
designated as a recreation and
rockhound area."

Reasons:

This site is recognized for its
variety of rocks and minerals.
Easy access makes it popular
with rockhounds, hikers, and
campers.

LGN-MFP-3:01/25/83

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-5

Objective:

Designate the Lower Gila North Planning Area with respect to off-road vehicles as open, closed, or limited.

Designation is considered complete with publication of the designations in the Federal Register.

Rationale:

The BLM is committed by mandate to designate, through the planning process, all of the public lands as either open to off-road vehicle use, closed to off-road vehicle use, or limited to existing roads, trails, and washes, or limited to certain seasons usually due to wildlife habitat. Off-road vehicle use on public lands as a recreational activity is widespread and increasingly popular. Off-road use has often caused degradation of other public land resources. Designations will promote protection for all resources involved.

Refer to PAA Socio Cultural Interests 1607.31B and Tables .27D and .61.

Revised Objective^{1/}

Identify and designate only those BLM-administered lands in the planning area where ORV designations are needed to resolve specific issues.

Revised Rationale^{1/}

Off-road vehicle use on public lands as a recreational activity is widespread and increasingly popular and use has often caused degradation of other public land resources. The designation of BLM-administered areas, where critical resource issues have been identified through the planning process, will promote responsive public land management and resolution of specific ORV related issues. Refer to PAA Socio Cultural Interests 1607.31B and Tables .27D and .61.

1/ In July 1981, the mandate to designate all BLM lands for ORV use was withdrawn. The revised objective and rationale reflect the change in policy. The MFP-Step 1 recommendations respond to the original objective but MFP-Steps 2 and 3 respond to the revised objective.

7/08/81

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

R-5.1

A. Designate off-road vehicle use as being limited to existing roads, vehicle trails, and washes in the following areas:

1. Harquahala Mountains
2. Belmont Mountains
3. Weaver Mountains
4. Big Horn Mountains
5. Santa Maria and Bill Williams Rivers
6. Centennial Wash
7. Tres Alamos
8. Hassaymapa River

Rationale:

Designations for off-road vehicle use will enhance the protection of all resources concerned. The fragile ecosystems will be protected by limiting off-road vehicle use. Otherwise these unique environments will be destroyed beyond rehabilitation. In an increasingly roaded desert, limiting designations will help preserve the near pristine areas.

Public participation during workshops indicated a desire to make the above designations.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Resources
Public Affairs

7/08/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

R-5.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Off-road vehicle use is a popular activity in the increasingly roaded desert. Organized groups have expressed a great deal of interest to be able to use existing roads, trails and washes. Historic use of off-road vehicle use in the Harquahala Mountains, Belmont Mountains, Weaver Mountains, Big Horn Mountains, Little Harquahala Mountains, Granite Wash Mountains, Tres Alamos, Black Mountain-Ives Peak, Harcuvar Mountains, Date Creek, and Hummingbird Springs indicates the majority of off-road vehicle use has occurred on existing roads, trails and washes. ORV use is in direct conflict with wildlife in major mountain ranges and washes (WL-2.5, 2.7, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.8, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 7.1, 8.1 and 8.2).

Past off-road vehicle use in the Hassayampa River and Centennial Wash has included travel on existing roads, trails and washes and cross-country. This conflicts with wildlife and watershed resources. Off-road vehicle use in the past on the Santa Maria and Bill Williams Rivers has been low to moderate travel on existing roads, trails and washes. This conflicts with wildlife and watershed resources. Conflicts from WD-1, 1, 7, 8,9, and 12 are many of the same areas (W-4.7) mountain ranges has historically occurred on existing roads, trails, washes. Wilderness has a compliment for each of the areas that limited ORV use would protect the pristine areas. CR-3.1 compliments this recommendation in protecting the resource along with W-4.6, and 4.13 complimenting protection of botanic values in the Harquahala Mountains.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate off-road vehicle use as being limited to existing roads, vehicle trails, and washes in the following areas: a) Hassayampa River; b) Sand Dune area north of Cunningham Wash.

Reasons:

This recommendation has been modified because riparian, wildlife, and watershed resources are not presently being seriously damaged by ORVs. The Hassayampa River receives considerable use and that is why it remains in the limited designation. This recommendation reflects the change in ORV policy discussed under the R-5 objective.

Support:

Operations, lands, sign shop, public affairs, wildlife.

Alternatives:

Reject R-5.1 and modified portions.

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-5.2

A. Designate off-road vehicle use as being limited to existing roads and vehicle trails in the following areas:

1. Grapevine Spings
2. Antelope Creek
3. Arrastra Creek
4. Saddle Mountain

Rationale:

Designations for off-road vehicle use will enhance the protection of all resources concerned. The riparian habitat will be protected by limiting off-road vehicle use. Otherwise these unique environments will be destroyed beyond rehabilitation. In an increasingly roaded desert, limiting designations will help preserve the near pristine areas. The riparian habitat will be protected by implementing the above measures. Refer to Wildlife and T&E ORV Constraints.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Resources
Public Affairs

LGN-MFP-07/08/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

R-5.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

In the past, ORV use in the Antelope and Arrastra Creeks has been moderate to high, due to the many active mining claims and scenic values. This recommendation conflicts with W-4.7 which recommends to close these creeks to ORV use. By restricting vehicular travel from the wash riparian degradation will be avoided. Saddle Mountains pristine character will be ensured by limited ORV use to existing roads and trails and will also be in harmony with wilderness management. WL-3.4, 4.1, 4.3 and 5.2 (all riparian areas) compliment this recommendation along with WD-10 and CR-3.1. Limited use will help preserve scenic and cultural resources.

Harquahala Basin, Santa Maria and Bill Williams Rivers were moved from "limited to roads, trails, and washes" to limit to road and trails" in order to protect riparian habitat.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate ORV use as being limited to existing roads and vehicle trails in the following areas: 1) Santa Maria River (ACEC area); 2) Bill Williams River (ACEC area); 3) Antelope Creek; 4) Arrastre Creek; 5) Saddle Mountain; 6) Harquahala Basin (ACEC); 7) Little Harquahala Mountains.

Reason:

This recommendation has been modified to lessen riparian degradation and to ensure protection of scenic areas on the Bill Williams and Santa Maria Rivers. An ACEC will be developed on all areas (except Saddle Mountain) which will address ORV designations. Grapevine Springs was dropped from limited (R-5.2) and added to closed (R-5.1).

Support Needs:

Operations, sign shop, lands, public affairs.

Alternative:

Reject R-5.2 and modified portions.

LGN-MFP-2 07/17/81

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-5.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-5.2

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Designation as an ORV limited
use area is not necessary. The
nature of the terrain limits
ORV use to existing trails,
roads, and washes.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-5.3

Designate off-road vehicle use as being closed in the following areas:

1. Peoples Canyon

Rationale:

This area is not physically conducive to off-road vehicle use due to the narrowness and ruggedness of the canyon. This area has been identified as a Class B scenic quality and is a unique wildlife and vegetation area. ORV closure of these areas will preserve those qualities as identified in the URA 3 Wildlife and T&E Plants section.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Public Affairs

LGN-MFP 07/08/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-5.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Peoples Canyon contains a protected spring in an isolated, steep canyon. It is not physically conducive to ORV use, and has not been used intensively in the past by ORVs. A unique assembly of plants can be found here and are not documented elsewhere in the planning area (W-4.11). A healthy riparian habitat exists here (WL-3.4) which provides nesting for prairie falcons, zone-tailed hawks, Sonoran kingsnakes, Gilbert's skinks and Bell's vireo. These species need riparian growth to survive.

At the MFP-1 Workshop we were told that Grapevine Springs is conducive to ORV travel and may be in need of protection. ORV use is moderate here. ORV closure of these areas will preserve those qualities as identified in the URA 3 Wildlife and T&E Plants section.

The area has also been recommended for Wilderness (WD-3.1). Peoples Canyon is scenically important because of its slick rock waterfalls, fauna, flora and rock formations. Thus unique desert oasis is isolated and surrounded by Sonoran desert. Grapevine Springs is a series of vulnerable perennial springs with narrow canyons. A lush riparian vegetation thrives here. From a wildlife standpoint, it is suitable for reintroduction of the Gila topminnow, a federally listed threatened species. The Sonoran mud turtle is common at the springs and is restricted to similar riparian habitats.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate off-road vehicle use as being closed in the following areas:

1. Peoples Canyon
2. Grapevine Springs

Reasons:

This recommendation will ensure protection of fragile riparian habitats.

Support:

Operations
Sign Shop
Public Affairs.

Alternatives:

Reject R-5.3.
Accept R-5.3.

LGN-MFP-2 07/08/81 BP

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-5.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-5.3

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

R-5.4

Designate off-road vehicle use as open on all other BLM-administered lands in the planning area.

Rationale:

Public lands should offer open access for those areas that are not in danger and resources concerned are not immediately threatened. By keeping lands open, the Bureau can satisfy the existing ORV visitor use demand.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Lands
Resources
Public Affairs

7/08/81

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

R-5.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The mandate to designate all BLM land as open, limited, or closed was withdrawn in July 1981. It was replaced with a policy of assigning ORV designations only to resolve specific issues.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reject R-5.4

Reasons:

The change in policy (see Multiple-Use Analysis above) removes the requirement to assign designations to all BLM land.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-5.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-5.4

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-6

Objective:

Visitor Management: Interpretive

Enhance visitor use as it relates to recreational, off-road vehicles, botanical, zoological, and historical resources available for sightseeing in the planning area.

Rationale:

Lower Gila North is receiving an increasing amount of visitors annually and has extensive recreation opportunities. BLM has the opportunity to expand public support for its various programs by advertising recreational opportunities. The local and visiting public can be easily reached with the recognizable emblem on signs and brochures.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-6.1

- A. Develop a recreation brochure for the LGN Planning Area.
- B. Increase public contact through use of suggestion boxes at BLM interpretive sites.

Rationale:

Planning efforts have indicated a public land ownership awareness need to facilitate camping demands. The existing environmental education of the public will promote protection of resources. The availability and distribution of informative brochures will promote a good working relationship with the public.

By using these means of public contact, visitor use will be better collected and be a useful tool for resource management. Trends and changing activities will be apparent from this variety of public responses.

Support Needs:

Operations
Sign Shop
Public Affairs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

LGN

Activity

R-6.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

A brochure and suggestion boxes will be a valuable tool in the collection of recreation resource data. The public will be better informed on BLM policy and regulations. By using these means of public contact, visitor use will be a reliable tool for resource management. Trends and changing activities will be apparent from this variety of public responses.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-6.1

Alternatives:

Reject R-6.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-6.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-6.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-7

Objective:

Assure legal access for major extensive recreation areas on public lands in the planning area.

Rationale:

Public lands within the planning area are subject to various recreational pursuits. Some public lands valuable for recreation are surrounded by private and state lands and access to these public lands are by means of roads or trails situated on private or state lands.

In order to minimize future conflicts, legal access through these lands should be acquired.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-7.1

Obtain legal access on the following roads:

Stanton Road to Yarnell (not dedicated county road);
Weaver turnoff from Stanton-Octave Road and north to ghost town (not a county road);
Vulture Mine Road (maintained county road);
Harquahala Mine Road (county maintained).

Rationale:

Visitor use is high in these historic and scenic areas and sightseeing is worthy of recognition. To assure continuous management, legal and easy access will promote historical sightseeing on public lands.

Support Needs:

Operations
Lands

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-7.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Visitor use is high in these historic and scenic areas and sightseeing is worthy of recognition. To assure continuous management, legal and easy access will promote historical sightseeing on public lands. This will assure continuous historical and general sightseeing on public lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-7.1

Alternatives:

Reject R-7.1

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-7.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-7.1

Decision:

Reject Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Legal and easy access to these
areas is already available.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
K-8

Objective:

Consolidate Federal land ownership into contiguous blocks so as to better facilitate and enhance the various recreation management opportunities within the planning area. Dispose of those scattered parcels which currently receive low recreational activity and management is minimal. Refer to Lands Disposal overlay.

Rationale:

Natural landscape features and the recreational opportunities do not always fall neatly into existing blocks of public lands. To plan and manage effective recreational opportunities, the BLM must be able to assure the physical integrity of an area against possible future uncontrollable and/or noncompatible actions.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-8.1

Acquire State (S) and private (P) lands that are surrounded by public lands on the following proposed recreation sites (refer to Lands):

1. Vulture Mine Road (S)
2. Stanton-Octave Road (S & P)
3. Copper Crown Mine area (S & P)
4. Placerita (P)
5. Harquahala Mine (P)
6. Saddle Mountain (S)

Rationale:

Recreation management would be more effective with one land management agency. In order to enhance recreational opportunities, land status should be continuous in all of the mentioned proposed areas. The BLM could help promote a better working relationship with the public if the above measures are implemented.

Support Needs:

Operations
Public Affairs

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Name (MFP)	LGN
Activity	R-8.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

Purchase of state and private lands on the Vulture Mine and Stanton-Octave Roads would conflict with present land uses.

Since it has been determined that a recreation and rockhound area will not be developed at Saddle Mountain, purchase of State lands will not be necessary.

Acquiring State and private lands near Placerita and Copper Crown Mine would not aid the BLM in its management recommendations in the areas. No social or economic benefits would occur.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reject R-8.1

Reason:

This recommendation was rejected due to conflicts with private land uses and the fact that acquisition would not enhance the BLM's management.

Alternatives:

Accept R-8.1 or portions of it.

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-8.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-8.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-9

Objective:

To designate as areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) those public lands in the planning area which have unique, noteworthy, or sensitive scenic values, or represent significant natural systems or processes that without special management attention or protection will be susceptible to decisive change.

Rationale:

Congress has mandated that the management of public lands is to include "giving special attention to the protection of areas of critical environmental concern, for the purpose of ensuring that the most environmentally important and fragile lands will be given early attention and protection," (Senate Report 94-583, FLPMA). Thus, the ACEC process is to be used to provide whatever special management is required to protect those environmental resources that are most important. That is those resources that make certain specific areas special places, endowed by nature or man with characteristics that set them apart.

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Name (MFP)	
LGN	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-9.1

Designate the significant natural remaining portions of the Harquahala Mountains as an ACEC (29,880 acres). The following activities are incompatible with the protection of this area:

1. mineral development;
2. road building;
3. cross-country vehicular use (this does not preclude use of existing roads, ways, or washes).

Rationale:

There are several independent qualities that make this area distinctive and of special concern.

1. The Harquahalas are the dominant formation in the Basin and Range Physiographic Province of southwest Arizona. The north slope rises 4,000' from the plain and has a high scenic quality. This visual sensitivity has been historically protected by BLM to avoid unnecessary visual disturbances.

2. In addition to the imposing exterior skyline, the Harquahalas are one of the few desert ranges that are complex enough to provide a large isolated interior. This is a scarce scenic and recreational resource.

3. The range contains numerous springs that account for a diversity and abundance of wildlife that is unique in desert mountains.

4. The size and ruggedness of the mountains have protected several distinctive natural ecosystems which combined provide an opportunity for scientific study not found elsewhere in the planning area or western Arizona.

5. These have been both historic and recent surface disturbing developments around the periphery of the proposed ACEC which are subjecting the above qualities to potentially decisive adverse change or alteration.

In the 1974 Vulture MFP, BLM identified the Harquahala Mountains as having "primitive area" potential. As a result Prescott College and the Arizona Conservation Council undertook an onsite study and presented a paper to BLM. The following is the summary statement of that study.

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Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-9.1 Rationale (Cont.)

A survey of the Harquahala Mountains during early December, 1974, yielded information and concepts pertinent to the management of the area of the Bureau of Land Management. Fundamental to our assumptions is the view that public lands should be managed according to the principle of "multiple use"; uses of public land that negate other legitimate uses fo (ssp.) that land must be compromised in the interest of serving diverse public needs.

The Harquahala Mountains are unique in certain ways. Species of plants limited to its higher elevations are isolated relics of a formerly widespread Interior Chaparral. Local evolution and extermination of species seem to be occurring, perhaps due to increasing aridity of climate. Several springs provide for a very localized vegetation, and an abundance and great variety of wildlife. These springs account for a unique recreational and scientific value that is rare in desert mountains of comparable size.

Future management could provide for conservation of those resources pertinent to hunting, aesthetics, and biological research. A proposal favored here is the creation of (1) A Research Natural Area that includes most of the springs and habitats in the Upper Sonoran Zone, and (2) a Recreation Natural Area that surrounds most of the former and that permits a buffer zone around it where minimum impact recreation would be permitted.

It seems imperative that the springs and associated watersheds must be preserved. Mining activities may threaten them and need to be regulated. A compromise on the part of mineral exploration is an absolute necessity if the unique qualities and resources of the Harquahala Mountains are to continue to be available to the diverse needs of the public in the future.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
R-9.1

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

This area is one of the most important locations for a communication site in the planning area. Communications from northern Arizona to Phoenix are weak and would be enhanced with a communication site on Harquahala Mountain. The mountain has been identified for important botanic values (W-4.13) as well as valuable wildlife species (WL-5.2, 7.1). Both Watershed and Wildlife have recommended an ACEC for Harquahala Mountain to ensure protection of resources. The area is also being proposed for a Wilderness area (WD-7) which would provide opportunities for solitude, primitive recreations, and a chance to observe the unique diversity of Sonoran flora and fauna. The Harquahala Peak Solar Observatory is also present. It has not been active since 1925 and the BLM has taken protective and interpretive measures to ensure protection of the historical site. Other uses include an active mining operation and it is an almost certainty that a radar site will be built by the FAA in the near future.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Designate the major chaparral basin and areas below it to the east in the Harquahala Mountains as an ACEC (5,000 acres). The following activities are potentially inconsistent with the improvement and protection of this area and will be addressed in the ACEC plan: a) mineral development; b) road building; c) wood collection; d) additional rights-of-way; e) building of structures; f) excess fencing.

Reasons:

By modifying this recommendation impacts can be modified to a small area and wildlife and watershed values will have ensured protection and it would allow the development of the communication site.

Support:

Lands, wildlife, watershed.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-9.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-9.1

Decision:

Modify Step 2, Multiple-Use Recommendation for R-9.1 to read:

An Allotment Management Plan will be developed that will protect this area from overgrazing. All other uses or developments incompatible with the protection of this area will be restricted to the extent possible under existing regulations.

Reasons:

Designation of this area as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is not necessary. The resource value of this area can be protected with existing regulations.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)

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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation:

R-9.2

Designate the most scenic portions of the Date Creek badlands as an ACEC (1,700 acres). The following activities are incompatible with the protection of this area.

1. mineral development;
2. ORV use;
3. road building.

Rationale:

This is a pristine badlands formation that represents a unique erosional process that does not occur anywhere else in the Phoenix District. The alkaline soils are devoid of vegetation and have been transformed into scenic spires, benches and narrow twisting barrancas. The area is on the periphery of a potential uranium deposit and is subject to decisive change or alteration.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
R-9.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

The area has been created by severe wind and water erosion. On adjacent lands, uranium mining is occurring and there is a potential for this present mineral operation to expand.

The area is proposed for "open" ORV designation. This should be changed to limited.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Reject R-9.2

Reason:

Public concerns at workshop meetings indicated that the area should not be designated as an ACEC and should not be closed to ORV use. Changing to "limited" designation will offer some protection. There were also public concerns against closing it for mining.

Alternatives:

Accept R-9.2 and modified portion concerning ORV use being limited to roads and trails.

Reject in entirety and leave open to ORV use.

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-9.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-9.2

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
LGN

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-10

Objective:

Recognize visual resource management as a plan to follow the form, line, color, and texture of the natural environment.

Rationale:

The public's first impression of their public lands should be visually stimulating and enjoyable. Minimal impacts will increase aesthetics and form a better working relationship with local and visiting users (BLM Manual 8400).

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LGN	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-10.1

A. Recognize areas proposed as Class II visual management class as being an area where a contrast may be seen but should not attract attention. Manage visual resources using existing utility corridors. (Refer to Lands for existing corridors.)

B. Recognize areas proposed as Class II visual resource management areas as being an area that contrasts may be evident and begin to attract attention. Manage visual resources using existing utility corridors. (Refer to Lands for existing corridors.)

C. Recognize areas proposed as Class IV visual resource management areas as being an area that a contrast may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape. Manage visual resources by using existing utility corridors. (Refer to Lands for existing corridors.)

Refer to Scenic Recommendations in Recreation Objective 1.

Rationale:

Public lands have a great impact on how our population views resource management. It is BLM policy to plan, design, and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse impacts to the visual resources.

To enhance sightseeing opportunities, visual contrasts should be kept at a minimum.

Support Needs:

Resources

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Name (MFP)	
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Activity	
R-10.1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are no social impacts related to this recommendation. No resource conflicts were identified.

By complying with VRM management classes, environmental and scenic degradation will be kept to a minimum. Land altering projects will be modified to conform with the requirements of the VRM class.

Multiple-Use Recommendation:

Accept R-10.1

Alternatives:

Reject R-10.1

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Name (MFP)	LGN - MFP-3
Activity	R-10.1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-10.1

Decision:

Accept Step 2, Multiple-Use
Recommendation.

Reasons:

Same rationale as stated in
Step 2.

LGN-MFP-3:12/28/82

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

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