

R E C R E A T I O N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

1 - 6

OBJECTIVES

1. Preserve and/or protect certain natural, scenic and scientific features.
2. Consider land exchanges and purchases for important recreation lands.
3. Provide maintenance for developed and undeveloped recreation sites on public land.
4. Provide, maintain and sign access to BLM land with existing or potential recreation use.
5. Encourage recreation development and use on non-BLM lands.
6. Remove or repair any unsafe conditions on recreation sites.

RATIONALE

The objectives for the extensive recreation management areas of the Big Lost will protect public land resource while providing a variety of recreation opportunities. In addition, the BLM will be assisting other agencies in their efforts to meet present and future recreation demands.

Collins 8/82

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Recreation R-1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage two parcels of public land on Antelope Creek and one on Cherry Creek as sportsman access sites. These are located at Marsh Canyon (T. 5 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$) and Spring Creek Junction (T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$) on Antelope Creek and at Ras Canyon (T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$) on Cherry Creek. Management should include the following action:

- a. Place "Sportsman Access" signs on Antelope Road, on the Spring Creek road and on U.S. Highway 93A at the Antelope Road intersection.

Analysis

Public access to Antelope Creek and Cherry Creek is limited to these three sites except for the Fish and Game R&PP site. BLM, Idaho Fish & Game Department and Butte County recognize the importance of river access.

- a. None of the sites are known as public areas, so use has been limited although fishing interest is high.
- b. Increased public use without development often leads to these problems unless areas are maintained.

what problems?

*fencing?
physical access? (difficult now) - signs not enough.
parking areas?*

BLM has very little land at these sites. Signing etc would only invite public to private land.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Recreation R-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Obtain legal access to public lands across private lands in the following areas:

- a. Timbered Dome - T. 3 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 13; T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 13, 19, 20; and T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 10, 14.
- b. Appendicitis Hill - T. 5 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 7, 8, 17, and 18.
- c. Hammond Canyon - T. 4 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 15, 16, 22, 23, and 25.

Analysis

BLM manages large tracts of land in these three areas, but does not have legal access to much of it. The locations described are some of the main routes that hunters, miners, sightseers and others use.

*Access is not closed at any of these locations.
Access is available through alternate route at
timbered dome. Legal access is needed in long term.*

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Recreation R-3

Overlay Reference

Step 145.A.3 Step 3

Decision

Designate all public lands as closed, restricted or open to off-road vehicles. Where information is insufficient, monitor the sites for two years and then make the designation. Complete an ORV plan by FY85.

- a. Lands closed to ORVs - none.
- b. Lands where ORVs are restricted to existing roads and trails.
 - 1) Arco Hills (T. 4 N., R. 27 E., Section 19 and 30)
 - 2) Areas on Clay subsoils (URA 3, Sec. 2, C-2)
 - 3) Soils prone to deep gullying (URA 3, Sec. 2, C-3)
 - 4) ~~Arco Hills.~~
- c. Lands open to ORVs - all other public lands.

Arco hills = USA WHITE KNOD ?

Can't find
- its in the
watershed
section!

Analysis

The BLM is required to make ORV designations as part of a planning effort. The specific recommendations are based on the following information.

- a. ORV closures are used to protect resources, promote visitor safety or reduce use conflicts. The only area considered for a closure was the Arco Hills. Since the area receives a lot of use, BLM will first try a "limited to existing roads and trails" designation.
- b. The "limited" designation is used to meet specific resource management objectives. Restrictions can include number or type of vehicles, time or season of use, permit or license only, or use of existing roads and trails.
 - 1) The Arco Hills have steep slopes and shallow, rocky soils which make vehicle use hazardous. The site has damage to vegetation, soils and visual resource. A "limited" designation may be a temporary measure. BLM will monitor and determine if another designation is more appropriate.
- c. Open lands have no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wilderness

(RECREATION)

Objective Number

1

(4)

OBJECTIVES

Provide management of wilderness areas designated by Congress in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and BLM's wilderness management policy. A short range objective is to maintain existing wilderness character of these two wilderness study areas under BLM's interim management policy until Congress acts.

RATIONALE

Section 603 of the Federal Land Management Policy Act directs BLM to inventory, study, and make recommendations to the President and Congress for those public lands having wilderness values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wilderness WW-1 R-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1.47 D Step 3

Decision

The decision for Appendicitis Hill and White Knob Mountain wilderness study areas (WSAs) is to recommend to Congress both areas as not suitable for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. (This is a preliminary decision because Congress may not choose to follow this recommendation.) Should Congress not designate the two WSAs wilderness, the management of the areas will be guided by decisions made in the MFP for other multiple uses.

Analysis

Reasons for not recommending the WSA's as wilderness are based on conclusions reached after applying the wilderness study criteria to the areas. The primary reasons are included in the following:

- 1) Although the WSA's possess wilderness characteristics, they are not necessary to attain diversity of ecosystems, expand opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation or provide a better geographic distribution of wilderness areas.
- 2) The WSAs are not considered to be managable as wilderness over the long term.
- 3) Wilderness management would limit the mechanical techniques that could be used to improve declining habitat conditions for deer and elk. This would effectively cancel most winter range habitat improvement projects.

Alternative Decision

Should Congress decide to designate either or both of the WSAs as wilderness, future management of the area or areas will be guided by the 1964 Wilderness Act and BLMs wilderness management policy. A wilderness management plan will be developed for each area that is designated wilderness.