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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (NFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1 - Recreation Management:

Provide high quality recreation opportunities commensurate with present and future demand. Manage public lands to provide varied opportunities for recreation experiences in mostly undisturbed settings. Emphasis will be placed in managing the area for dispersed-type recreation opportunities.

Recreation sites and facilities will be developed as needed to control visitors, protect resources, and accommodate public use. Existing developed and undeveloped recreation sites will be managed to provide maximum benefit to the user and to assure availability for future recreation developments.

Rationale:

1. The 1977 Idaho State Outdoor Recreation Plan estimates that recreation demand within the ten counties of southwestern Idaho will increase from 77 million activity occasions in 1980 to 136 million activity occasions by the year 2000.
2. It is Bureau policy to provide for an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands commensurate with public needs and resource potentials and consistent with a quality environment.
3. A wealth of varied recreation resources and opportunities are found in the area, including such nationally recognized resources as the Oregon National Historic Trail and the proposed Bruneau and Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers.
4. The 1976 study, Public Preferences Towards Natural Resources Use in Idaho, found that Idahoans favored more isolated types of recreation experiences.
5. Section 102(a)(8) of FLPMA provides that public lands will be managed in a manner that will provide the public with outdoor recreation opportunities. Section 103(c) of FLPMA provides that outdoor recreation is one of the major uses considered in planning along with the other resources the Bureau manages.
6. There is one developed BLM recreation site in the area, the Cove Recreation Site. Several undeveloped sites are heavily used, such as Indian Bathtub.
7. Properly designed, developed, located, and maintained sites and facilities provide for visitor enjoyment and resource protection.
8. The 1977 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan estimates that there will be the following deficiencies in outdoor recreation facilities by 1980 in the ten counties of southwestern Idaho:

Picnic Units

Developed - 1,226

Undeveloped - 2,278

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Camp Units
Developed - 2,028
Undeveloped - 4,731

Boat Access
Ramps - 158

9. Draft Bureau recreation policy states:

"Facilities may be provided in accordance with land-use plans where the Bureau has problems or special management areas. Resource protection, visitor safety, or making special and unique recreation opportunities available to the public will be the major purpose for facility provision. The emphasis in Bureau investments will be in those types of facilities needed to make public resources available to the public."

"All Bureau recreation investments will be maintained in compliance with health and safety regulations prescribed by local, State and Federal regulations."

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R-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Areas where congressionally recognized recreation values exist or where significant public recreation issues or management concerns occur will be managed as special recreation management areas. Recreation use and management and protection of recreation resources within these areas will be guided by recreation area management plans. The following 3 areas are identified as special recreation management areas:

- (1) Oregon National Historic Trail and associated historic routes
- (2) Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area (see W/L-5.2)
- (3) Crater Rings National Natural Landmark

All Bureau lands in the above areas will be retained in public ownership.

Further, the following actions apply to the various types of special recreation management areas:

(1) Oregon National Historic Trail and associated historic routes

- a. As guided by the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Oregon National Historic Trail prepared by the National Park Service, preserve remaining remnants of the Oregon Trail and associated sites for public recreation use, and maintain scenic corridors with an average total width of one-half mile along remnants in a natural condition. Do the same for the Kelton Road and Goodale Cut-off. The corridor may be wider or narrower than 1/4 mile on each side of historic ruts depending on topography, the presence of developed private land, or the location of improved roads.
- b. Segregate public land within 1/4 mile of the Oregon Trail, Goodale Cut-off and Kelton Road corridors from all forms of entry, sale or other disposi-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

BLM FORM 1000-21 (April 1975)

Form 1000-21 (April 1975)

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tion under the public land laws and from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and allow no surface occupancy for leaseable minerals.

- c. Develop cooperative agreements with private landowners and support acquiring easements from private and state lands.
- d. As guided by the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan prepared by the National Park Service, develop public recreation facilities along the Oregon Trail, including such facilities as trail heads, interpretive sites, signs, and drinking water.
- e. Change to "Designate remnants of the Oregon Trail, Kelton road and Goodale Cut-off and the associated corridors as "limited" to ORV use, allowing motor vehicle travel only on designated roads and trails."
- f. Change to "Develop a cooperative agreement with Ada and Elmore County for improvement and maintenance of the foothill road to encourage the roads use as an Oregon Trail scenic route."

Analysis:

The Oregon Trail was included within the National Trails System as an Historic Trail by PL 95-625 (11/19/78). The NP Service prepared and submitted a management plan for the Oregon National Historic Trail to Congress in 1981.

Protective withdrawals are necessary to assure protection and retention of these national historic values.

Decision:

Accept as written except:

- a. Include associated cultural and historical sites (see CRM-2.1).

etc. Attach additional sheets, if needed

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R-1.1(2): Multiple Use Recommendation

(2) Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area

- a. Accomodate recreation use in a manner which will optimize public enjoyment while the #1 priority is protecting the habitat for the birds of prey (see W/L-5.2). Recreation facilities needed to control use, for public safety, to inform visitors, and to minimize disturbance to natural and cultural values will be provided. Historical, archaeological, scenic, educational, and other recreation values will be protected and interpreted for public enjoyment.
- b. Improve management and supervision of public recreation use to optimize visitor understanding and enjoyment of the resources and to diminish damage to natural and cultural values and improvements by increasing BLM presence to monitor use and assist visitors.
- c. To enhance scenic values, provide the opportunity to remove existing man-made intrusions that are no longer needed and have no historic value. Landscape the existing irrigation pump sites.
- d. Place less emphasis on access through the area by motor vehicle as primary mode of travel, while encouraging more movement by passive means, such as foot, horseback, and float boat.
- e. Motor vehicle routes should not be circular, but should be spur roads where visitors return the way they came in.
- f. Restrict farm-related developments, such as irrigation pumps, and other development with adverse visual impacts.
- g. Utilize the Natural Area as an environmental education area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Instructions on forms are

BLM Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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h. Support public acquisition of private and state lands.

Analysis:

Recreation - hunting - fishing etc. can be accommodated as a secondary priority for use within the area. See W/L-5.2.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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R-1.1(3): Multiple Use Recommendation

(3) Crater Rings National Natural Landmark

Withdraw the area from all forms of entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land law and from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and no surface occupancy from oil and gas leasing. Do not designate as a SRMA.

Analysis:

This Area has been congressionally designated, however, this designation does not protect it from the mining laws and oil and gas drilling nor specifically put it under 3809 for NOI or plan of operation. Although there is very little if any known mineral material its national significance should be assured.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Land not included within special recreation management areas will be managed as an extensive recreation use area where recreation management is minimal and implemented through the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities. Reasonable recreation opportunities will be provided for in this area. Recreation management plans will not be prepared for extensive recreation management areas or portions thereof.

The following actions should be considered in managing the extensive recreation management area within the Kuna Planning Unit.

- (1) Retain most lands in public ownership.
- (2) Where legal access to the public is denied, support acquiring access easements across private land to allow use of adjacent public lands and of existing roads and trails needed for public recreation use.
- (3) Make public lands near communities and urban areas available for recreation development by state and local agencies and organizations through the R&PP program.
- (4) Maintain a system of well-signed roads.
- (5) Clean up unauthorized dumps on public land and prevent further garbage disposal.
- (6) Provide reasonable non-motorized trails.
- (7) To maintain or improve ORV opportunities:

- a. Utilizing mostly existing primitive roads, consider an ORV trail network for motorcycles and four-wheel drives including segments of one or more

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

BLM Form 1000-21 (April 1973)

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trails spanning the entire Boise District. Provide areas for parking,
loading ramps, and rest stops along the trails.

- b. Utilizing existing primitive roads when available, provide a multiple-use trail system (motorized and non-motorized) in the foothills from Lucky Peak Reservoir to Bennett Creek.
- (8) To maintain or improve fishing opportunities:
- a. Intensively manage streamside zones of those streams with game fish populations to enhance the fishery habitat.
 - b. Provide good public road or foot access to better fisheries.
- (9) To maintain or improve hunting opportunities:
- a. Intensively manage livestock grazing to improve wildlife habitat.
 - b. Change vegetative composition of range where necessary to improve wildlife habitat.
 - c. Encourage waterfowl use of some reservoirs by fencing and vegetative planting and by providing livestock water at specific points on reservoirs or away from reservoirs.
 - d. Work with private landowners to encourage public use of private ownerships in Bennett Foothills for big game and upland game hunting.
- (10) To optimize viewing enjoyment of wildlife:
- a. Properly manage habitat to maintain or increase wildlife populations.
 - b. Fence certain springs to exclude livestock.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

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- c. Manage the plateaus adjacent to the Snake River to provide hunting habitat for raptors.

Analysis:

- (1) Public ownership is unnecessary to assure availability of lands for existing and future recreation use.
- (2) Access to some recreation resources on public lands is across private lands. Recreation opportunities are also found on private land.
- (3) Bureau recreation policy states:

"Recreationally valuable public lands, with the exception of special recreation management areas, may be transferred (exchange, sale, lease) in accordance with decisions arrived at in the planning process for the development of recreation areas."

- (4) Driving for pleasure and sightseeing are popular recreation activities. Good access is necessary to optimize use of recreation opportunities.
- (5) Viewing raptors is a significant recreation activity. Protection of the hunting habitat is necessary to maintain present raptor numbers.
- (6) Unauthorized dumps are found in many locations on public lands.
- (7) Idaho has the highest per capita ownership of motorcycles in the nation with about 9 owners per 100 population. Ownership of 4-wheel drive vehicles is also common.
- (8) When no acceptable damage to resources result, ORV users should have the opportunity to use public land as other recreationists and resource users.

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- (9) The 1980 Idaho Recreation Trails Plan states that since 63.9% of the land in Idaho is managed by the federal government and since 68% of ORV recreation use occurs on these lands, a major portion of ORV planning and funding should be direct to the federal lands that provide ORV recreation resources.

Decision:

Accept as written. Also:

- (1) No surface occupancy within 1/4 mile of Lucky Peak reservoir for mineral leasing (M-1.1).