UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	1

OBJECTIVE:

Increase forage production from the present estimated 65,618 AUMs to the estimated potential production of 98,140 AUMs by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area Analysis indicates increase in demand for forage in the Planning Area of over 50% by 1990. Approximately 22% of the total forage consumed in the Planning Area is produced on National Resource Lands. Forage produced on NRL generates $283,762 of personal income in the Planning Area. The above figures indicate grazing on NRLs in the Planning Area is significant. Since the estimated potential production of livestock forage is 98,140 AUMs while the P.A.A. projects a demand of 129,000 AUMs by 1990, the lesser figure was used (see 1608.31A1). Manual 1603.12G3b (Bureau long-term objectives for the range program) requires management which will "Provide forage to help meet the needs of the Nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities." Other pertinent guidance used to develop the objective is consistant with the above manual statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance - 1602 (1602.12, 1602.42c2a, b, 1602.42c3e) Supplemental Guidance - 1603 (1603.12G2a, b, 1603.12G3b, 1603.21a, b, 1603 - Appendix 1, Part II C 1); The Taylor Grazing Act (One of the purposes of the Act is "...to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range..."); and The Federal Grazing Regulations 43 CFR (4110.0-2, 4111.4-2).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Timmerman-Bennett Hills
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	2

OBJECTIVE:

Implement management practices on all grazing lands in the planning area to reach and maintain good range condition by 1996.

RATIONALE:

Step 3 of the URAs indicate a total of 153,608 acres are in Poor Condition, 315,191 acres are in Fair Condition, and only 154,529 acres are in Good Range Condition in the Planning Area. Step 3 and 4 of the URAs indicate present forage production is estimated to be only 67 percent of the potential. The full potential can be realized only if the range is in a good condition. Basic Guidance (1602.12) indicates the Bureau will "Protect the lands, resources, environment, and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible." Other pertinent guidance used to develop this objective is consistant with the above statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance (1602.11, .12, 113A, .42C2, 3, & 4); Supplemental Guidance (1603.12G3a); Federal Grazing Regulations (4110.0-2, 4111.2-1(a). In addition, references listed in the rationale for Objective Number 1. apply to this objective.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	3

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for protection and conservation of threatened endangered plants in the Planning Area.

RATIONALE:

Step II URA indicates four species that are candidates for inclusion on the official list of endangered plants have been found in the Planning Area. Section 7 of Public Law 93-205 places responsibility for conservation of endangered plants with the Bureau.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Allotment No.	Allotment Name
0403	West Bliss
0404	Teceska
0405	101
0406	Pioneer
0413	King Hill
0414	Dempsey
0415	Indian
0416	Clover Creek
0417	Davis Mountain
0418	Black Canyon
0419	North Gooding
0420	Hash Spring
0421	Rattlesnake
0426	North Shoshone
0430	Kinze Butte
0431	Marsh Spring
0432	Macon Flat
Custodial	
Appendix I	

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No.1 Step 3

UNIT WIDE
Threatened & Endangered Plants

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 3.1 1. Inventory threatened and endangered plants in the planning area.	The extent and locations of threatened and endangered plants are not known at the present time.
2. Consider the physiological requirements of threatened and endangered species when designing and implementing all grazing systems.	Management that is based on the physiological requirements of these plants will provide protection and encourage increased densities and propagation of these species.
3. Provide for adequate protection of threatened and endangered plant species where vegetation disturbing range improvement practices are proposed.	Range improvement practices that disturb the present vegetation composition could destroy threatened and endangered species.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could have an adverse impact on livestock users in allotments where land treatments are proposed. If threatened and endangered plants are found to occupy proposed treatment areas, the acreage of treatable land would have to be reduced, thereby decreasing the potential increase in livestock forage production. The recommendation could restrict or prevent livestock grazing altogether if threatened and/or endangered plants are found which are susceptible to grazing.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 1.2, 3.2, 6.1, 1.5; watershed, W 1.4, and range management, RM 1. & 2.2, which propose vegetation treatments which could destroy threatened and/or endangered plant species. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because development of the geothermal resource could destroy threatened and/or endangered plant species. Lands, 3.1A which calls for disposal of tracts of land for agriculture purposes, conflict with the requirement of protection and/or enhancement of threatened and/or endangered species.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following recommendations: WL 9.2; W 1.5; R 2.1; RM 1. & 2.5 (unit wide), and range management support recommendations for increased access in the form of roads and livestock trails. These conflicts should be addressed before any on the ground action is implemented to insure threatened and/or endangered plants are not disturbed.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 12.1; W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3; RM 5.1, 6.1, 9.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15. Range management recommendations which propose improved

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 No.1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)
grazing management, and adjusting stocking rates to the proper carrying capacity, also support the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept recommendations as stated above. Give overriding consideration to land disposal for agricultural purposes and to mineral leasing.	Modified to allow for land disposal and mineral leasing because the impact to recommendation of these programs appears to be small at this time. This recommendation may be reconsidered as more information becomes available.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNIT WIDE
Noxious & Poisonous Plants

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Map and inventory all noxious weeds and poisonous plants.	Adequate data is not available as to locations or concentrations of these plants. More information is needed so that preventative measures ca be taken (i.e., spraying, rerouting livestock trailing, etc.).
Continue noxious and poisonous plant control program with counties.	The counties have taken the lead in the plant control program and are equipped to do the job where BLM is not. This program is partially funded by BLM.
Consider treatments for grazing systems in AMPs that work toward control or reduction of noxious and poisonous plants.	Grazing systems that are designed to work agains the physiological needs of these plants will he to control and reduce them, thereby improve rang condition and forage production.
Develop a noxious and poisonous plant control program with Elmore County.	No organized weed control program presently exists for that part of the planning unit with Elmore County.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no significant adverse economic impacts. However, a positive impact would occur where control on poisonous and noxious weeds reduce loss of livestock and infestation on private cropland.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2 and 7.1, which would prohibit treatments which would eliminate sagebrush in deer and sage grouse wintering areas. The recommendation conflicts with range management, RM 3.1 which calls for protection of threatened and/or endangered plant species. The herbicide application used in the weed control program could destroy some threatened and /or endangered plants.

The recommendation is in minor conflict with the following activity recommendations, WL 2.8, 5.1, 9.2, 11.1; R 2.1. These conflicts should be addressed prior to implementation of weed control practices on a site by site basis to insure adequate consideration of the resource values involved.

The recommendation does not support any other resource activity recommendations.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason:
Accept the recommendation as stated above and include the following provision:	
1. Coordinate noxious and poisonous plant control program with wildlife requirements so that no plants such as sagebrush that is critical to wildlife survival is destroyed.	Indiscriminate spraying could destroy vegetation necessary for wildlife survival or threaten or endangered species.
2. Do not allow plant control where threatened and endangered plants are known to exist in significant densities.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNIT WIDE
Exchange of Use

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 1. Adjust stocking rates where exchange of use licenses exceed the carrying capacity of the lands offered for exchange.	Current stocking rates appear to be in excess of the carrying capacity in many allotments. BLM Manual directs that exchange of use agreements ..."may be issued...not to exceed the normal grazing capacity of such nonfederal land." (4115.21A6b.) Allowing stocking rates in excess of the carrying capacity of lands offered for exchange of use contributes to range deterioration.
2. Encourage exchange of use licenses in the allotment for land located only within the allotment boundaries.	Exchange of use agreements for lands outside the allotment have been allowed that do not work to the advantage of administration of the range and has resulted in over-obligation of the range resources. BLM Manual states that "Exchange of use agreements should benefit or work to the advantage of district administration by blocking up range areas...and establishing...operation advantageous to both range management and...the livestock industry." "Such agreements may be issued to applicants...of nonfederal lands that are interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with a particular area of Federal range." (4115.21A6b). The State Department of Public Lands has expressed a desire to have lessees exchange leases where possible so that allottees control leases within their allotments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicates stocking rates on much of the exchange of use lands may be in excess of the carrying capacity. Part I of this recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use authorized, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on livestock operations involved. With proper management and/or land treatment, part of this impact could be mitigated over the long-run. Part 2 of this recommendation would have no significant economic impact on livestock operations involved.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 8.2, 11.1, 12.1; W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNIT WIDE
Range Improvements - Fences

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 1. Maintain, construct, and/or relocate fences necessary for the implementation of allotment management plans.	Implementing proper management is the least costly and most advantageous method to improve range condition and increase forage production. Fencing is essential for implementation of grazing systems required for proper management. Proper maintenance of fencing will help control trespass.
2. Where possible relocate allotment boundary fences to include adjoining tracts of National Resource Lands that are not used (may have unauthorized use), or not allotted within respective allotments.	Including these "unused or unallotted" areas will increase the usable range within the allotment and provide more forage to supply the demand.

Multiple Use Analysis

Part 1 of the recommendation would have a positive economic impact on livestock users because installation of fencing is necessary for proper range management and would help in improving livestock forage production. Part 2 would have a favorable economic impact on livestock operators in allotments where the proposed adjustments would take place because the added acreage would make more livestock forage available.

The recommendation conflicts with recreation, R 8.3 which recommends avoiding construction of fences or other obstacles which would conflict with ORV use. It is likel that many of the fences needed for implementation of AMPs would interfere with ORV use The recommendation also conflicts with recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.12, and 14.15, which would restrict or constrain location and/or design of fencing to insure fences do not detract from the visual characteristics and to prevent disturbance of archaeological sites.

Lands, L 3.1A conflicts with the recommendation because it proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands for agricultural purposes should they meet appropriate classification criteria. This would prohibit construction of management fences or at least forestall installation until classification action is completed. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because development of geothermal resources would take land out of the allotments, thus requiring removal and/or relocation of fencing.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.7, 5.3, 12.2; R 2.1, 9.1. These conflicts should be addressed on a site

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

by site basis prior to installation of the proposed fences to insure all resource values are given adequate consideration.

The recommendation supports the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.4, 6.3 8.3; RM 2.2 (custodial management).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and include the following recommendations:	
1. Install cattleguards or gates that can be easily opened on all roads, trails, at fence corners, and at least every mile.	The requirements for cattleguards and gates for fencing are specified in BLM Manual 1737. Gates and cattleguards properly spaced will allow for ORV and reduce maintenance costs.
2. Coordinate fence location and construction so as not to detract or destroy the visual resources quality.	Fence construction or location could detract from scenic landscape qualities.
3. Do not locate fences on known archaeological sites.	Soil disturbance such as cat lines and livestock concentrations associated with fencing could destroy archaeological values.
4. Allow construction of fences pending classification on lands potentially valuable for agriculture.	Fences could be relocated at the expense of the land applicant if the lands are disposed of which would allow intensive management to continue.
5. Allow mineral leasing.	Fence relocation could be stipulated on the lease.

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UNIT WIDE
Range Improvement-Livestock Water

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.5 Maintain and construct water facilities necessary for proper livestock distribution and implementation of allotment management plans.	Implementing proper management is the least costly and most advantageous method to improve range condition and increase forage production. Adequate water facilities are essential to implementation of grazing systems and for proper livestock distribution required for proper management.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have a positive economic impact on livestock users in the planning unit. Developing waters where needed would improve distribution and promote implementation of sound grazing systems, which in turn would result in increased production and availability of livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.12, and14.15, which could restrict or prohibit construction of water developments. The proposals identify the need to preserve the natural characteristics of the landscape and protection of archaeological sites. Lands, L 3.1A, 6.2, 6.4, conflict with the recommendation because they propose disposal of tracts of land for agricultural purposes. Disposal would preclude expenditure of funds for water development on the identified tracts. Minerals, M 1.2 conflicts with the recommendation because it proposes leasing the geothermal resource. If development of geothermal resources occurred approximately 1/3 of the leased area could be excluded from livestock grazing. Thus, some water developments could be of no value. However, the likelihood of geothermal development seems remote at this time.

The recommendation supports all other activity recommendations which identify the need for improved range and watershed condition, and wildlife habitat.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above except where modified as follows:	
1. Coordinate construction of water facilities with recreation so as to mitigate the impact on the visual resource quality.	Improperly constructed reservoirs, etc., could significantly detract from the scenic landscape quantities.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
2. Coordinate development of water facilities to minimize adverse impacts to archaeological values. Development that would destroy significant archaeological sites should not be done.	BLM policy provides significant archaeological sites be protected.
3. Allow development of water facilities on geothermal leases.	Loss of water facilities due to geothermal leasing appears remote at this time.
4. Do not expend funds to develop water facilities on lands identified as potentially valuable for agriculture.	Disposal of land would result in loss of investment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

UNIT WIDE
Change in Class of Livestock

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.6	
Allow conversions in class of livestock only where;	The PAA indicates a trend in class conversion from sheep to cattle will continue. This will result in activation of nonuse previously held by sheep operators and will increase actual grazing use in the allotment. The increased grazing pressure will cause the range condition to decline. In some allotments, the recognized Class I demand appears to allow grazing use in excess of the carrying capacity of the range.
a. The stocking rate is commensurate with the carrying capacity for the class of livestock being converted to.	
b. A grazing system is implemented that will protect and propagate the key native forage species in the allotment.	Grazing by cattle is generally more intense for a longer duration and later in the critical spring growing season than customarily made by sheep. This use is more detrimental to the forage resource and will result in deteriorated range condition and a decline in forage production.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

The recommendation would have an economic benefit to the cattle industry in terms of additional AUMs available for cattle grazing. Increased maintenance of management facilities would constitute a negative economic impact for allottees. Since most of the sheep operators in the allotments currently use only a portion of their authorized privileges, an economic benefit would occur with regard to the market for excess AUMs and the opportunity to activate privileges with cattle. It is anticipated that some of the sheep operators would be against allowing conversions because rotation grazing systems restrict their operations to small areas of use. This could reduce their opportunity to take only the initial vegetative growth on forage forage plants which these operators consider to be the best quality of sheep feed.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 which identify the need to take no more than 50- 60 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation. It is likely that utilization in some pastures would exceed 60 percent under the grazing season and with conversion.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with recreation, R 2.1, 8.3, 9.1; WL, 6.2, 8.1, 9.1. These conflicts should be addressed prior to conversions to ensure adequate consideration of all resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

The recommendation is not supported by any specific resource activity recommendations.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendation as stated above and include the following recommendation:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNIT WIDE
Season of Use

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.7
1. Establish general seasons of use and adjust grazing use to the following suggested dates:

Area A (allotments west of Bliss)
a. Allotments with acceptable grazing systems, grazing during any part of the year, providing base property requirements are met.

b. Allotments with custodial management only, 4/1 to 12/31.

Area B (allotments north of Bliss-King Hill to Davis Mountain)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 4/1 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 4/16 to 12/31.

Area C (allotments north of Gooding and Shoshone-Black Canyon to Kinzie Butte)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 4/16 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 5/1 to 12/31.

Area D (Macon Flat)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 5/10 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 5/20 to 12/31.

Area E (Hash Spring and Marsh Spring)
a. Allotments with rest-rotation grazing systems, 5/15 to 12/31.
b. Allotments with custodial management, 6/1 to 12/31.

RATIONALE

Present phenological data and observation by district staff indicate that adequate plant growth to sustain grazing pressure does not occur prior to the suggested dates. Grazing tha begins earlier appears to induce close grazing most of the grazing season causing range deteric ration. This impact is mitigated where grazing systems are in effect since part of the allotment is rested and the previous year's growth is available to partially supply forage demand until the plant has adequate time to make growth and supply forage to satisfy the demand.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

2. Establish grazing seasons of use that are the same within each allotment for both sheep and cattle.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have an adverse economic impact on operators in allotments where turnout is currently set at an earlier date. The impact would result from the cost of providing feed on the base property for a longer period in the spring. These costs could be partially offset by increased forage production on the spring ranges resulting from additional growing time prior to grazing. Part 2 of the recommendation would have no known economic impact on the operations in the allotments where both classes of livestock would have the same turnout date.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife, WL 2.5 which proposes deferring turnout in the critical deer winter range in King Hill and Dempsey Allotments until April 16, and in the Rattlesnake and Shoshone Cattle Allotments until May 1. Since rest-rotation grazing systems are proposed on all of the above allotments, recommended turnout dates would be two weeks earlier than those suggested to reduce competition between livestock and wintering deer herds.

The recommendation is not supported by any other resource activity recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Encourage establishment of grazing season that coincide with WL 2.5 on allotments that contain critical deer winter ranges.

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WEST BLISS ALLOTMENT (0403)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 1. Implement an AMP with a rest rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tramp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA, Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system).	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all National Resource Lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 142 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing systems.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementation of an AMP and grazing system, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 100% of the qualified demand to 50% of the qualified demand, and a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range user. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendation favors establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife (WL 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 9.1) identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing on canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and and restrict access to water, which could contribute to the livestock distribution problems.

Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 1.1c. The lands proposal is contingent upon major expansion resulting from development of geothermal power which is considered a remote possibility. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the West Bliss AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2; R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliaztion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including raptors and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps where feasible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow mineral leasing	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

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WEST BLISS ALLOTMENT (0403)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Remove brush and seed approximately 1800 acres of National Resource Land to establish desirable perennial forage species.	This treatment combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time-frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 145 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.15 and Minerals 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2, 11.1; L 1.1c; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5; R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)
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1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM Policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

BH

WEST BLISS

Alternatives
~~Authorizations~~ Considered

1. Forage inventory.

2.

3. ~~Consider~~ division for individual allotments - east of ~~freeway~~ old highway.

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B.H.
Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman
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TICESKA ALLOTMENT (0404)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species, and improve range conditions and increase forage production ~~of~~ maximum poter tial. Approximately 6/ additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year peric with proper management.
2. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP is not in accord with manual requirements, and BLM policy.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 100 percent of the qualified demand to 50 percent of the qualified demand. This could result in an adjustment of livestock numbers and would, therefore probably result in an adverse economic impact to the allottees. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license could also occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor increased production of perennial grasses which will stabilize forage production.

Wildlife, WL 12.1, and Watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing from waterfowl nesting areas. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of the most productive area in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 8.1; R 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addresse at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2; R. 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendation as stated above. Acquire easement on private land.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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B.H.
Name (MFP)
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TICESKA ALLOTMENT (0404)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Remove brush and seed 575 acres to crested wheatgrass.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 67 ~~50~~ additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment. The treatment will help to equalize perennial forage production in pasture which will facilitate AMP. It will also help mitigate the effect of fire since the perennial plant is not destroyed by fire and grazing can resume the following year. This is high fire occurrence area because of the railroad and the Ticeska railroad grade.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & gam Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with wildlife, WL 11.1; recreation, R 4.2, 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The wildlife recommendation proposes managing for birds-of-prey which involves maintaining certain densities of sagebrush; therefore this recommendation conflicts with brush removal proposals. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatment might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should developing of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultur purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determin impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

BH

TICESKA ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Allotment ~~continuation~~ combination

Forage survey

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

101 ALLOTMENT

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the desired vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 370 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the active Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet the manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility provisions in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirements.
4. Adjust the AMP to exclude the portion of the allotment which lies adjacent to the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments.	This portion of the allotment is proposed for combination with the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments. See RM 2.3 (0406).

Multiple-Use Analysis

Less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Wildlife (WL 8.2, 12.1,)and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit recommendation because it proposes excluding livestock grazing on the sand blow area above the canyon rim. The grazing system would require grazing on the area. The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the Wildlife activity recommendations: WL 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing ~~Clover Creek~~ AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2; R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.
2. Allow mineral leasing	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
3. Exclude grazing on the sand blow area above the rim until it is fully stabilized.	Modified to accept watershed W 1.1 recommendation. The area is fragile due to sandiness of soils and should be protected until the soils are completely revegetated to protect them from wind erosion.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

101 ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Combine with Ticeska Allotment

Watermellon Field

Forage Survey

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Combine the Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of the 101 and Burntridge Allotments.

RATIONALE

See rationale in RM 2.1 (0406). The Burntridge Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation.

Combining these areas gives an area large enough to justify pastures, division plans, and water developments required to implement a grazing system. This action would not work an economic hardship on the range user and would reduce use supervision costs to the government. This actic will improve the orderly administration of the range by providing similar management practices on contiguous tracts of National Resource Land.

Support Needs:
Land exchange of SW¼NW¼ Section 20, T. 5 S., R. 12 E., for SE¼SE¼ of same section.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of 101 and Burntridge Allotments, as recommended, could reduce and/or restrict the flexibility presently exercised by the livestock operators in handling their cattle. Both range users presently utilize National Resource Lands in connection with their private lands and have the freedom to put and take livestock from the allotment at their discretion. Therefore, the recommended combination could effect their present degree of flexibility but no serious adverse economic impacts are anticipated. With the combination creating larger areas to more efficiently manage and/or develop range improvements upon, positive economic gains from increased forage production should be available to the allottees over the long-term.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range management, Rm 2.3, along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of allotment resources, would support the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations — Reasons

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

Reasons (cont)

This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.3 (0406). It was accepted over the other recommendations because the resources can be more effectively managed with less cost for range improvement and administration.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA, Step 4, for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve and maintain range conditions.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The present AMP allows discretionary use during the critical spring growing season of amounts exceeding 50 percent; therefore, this recommendation could result in reduced use and/or loss of some flexibility which would restrict the grazing operations of the allottees. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial forage species which will increase and sustain forage production within the allotment.

Wildlife, WL 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing on canals and reservoirs. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which could contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with wildlife, WL 8.1 and should be addressed at the time the existing AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2; R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence reservoirs and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

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Support Needs:
Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Combine Burntridge, adjoining part of 101 (isolated area) and Pioneer Allotments, then divide into individual allotments for both allottees.	Individual allotments will provide maximum utility of the National Resource Land to the allottees range operation. While not the most desirable alternative, the cost of administration and implementation of AMPs would be reduced from three allotments to two allotments over the present situation.
Revise and implement AMPs consistent with recommendation RM 1. and 2.1.	See RM 1. and 2.1 Rationale.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to combine Burntridge, the adjoining portion of 101 and Pioneer Allotments, then divide the area into two individual allotments would benefit both allottees involved. This would give them greater flexibility and freedom in handling and/or meeting their livestock needs which would have a beneficial impact on their operations. See recommendation, RM 2.1 for the Pioneer Allotment (0406) for additional analyses concerning the proposed combination.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range Management, RM 2.3 along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of resources within the allotment would support this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Reject this recommendation.	This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.1 (0406) It is rejected in favor of RM 2.1 (0406). Results in better mgmt, less acres and less minimal economic impact to the Allottee.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly (applies to the Hog Creek Allotment also, assuming it would be combined with the King Hill Allotment).

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory conditi as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since the URA indicates current stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity, this recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations dependent on the allotment. With proper management and/or land treatment, part of this impact could be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 6.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 9.1; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0413).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Reasons (continued)

3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Combine the Hog Creek Allotment with the King Hill Allotment and adjust the AMP accordingly; maintain the present grazing system and AMP provisions.	The Hog Creek Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation. The vegetation can be more effectively managed to reach Bureau range condition goals if allotments are combined because of the opportunity to implement a more effective grazing system. Administration and supervision costs will be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than two. The present AMP does not include the Hog Creek Allotment.
	Approximately 710 additional AUMs of livestock forage could be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management. The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements of the key native forage plants.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use are utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently, 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Shifting some spring use to fall use would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.
Support Needs: Provide additional and improve existing access in allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have an adverse economic impact on the current livestock operator in the Hog Creek Allotment because it would require him to move his livestock more often and over a greater distance. This would increase his operational costs. The combination would reduce the Hog Creek allottee's flexibility because

Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

his livestock management would have to conform to the needs of the larger operations and to the AMP requirements.

Adjusting grazing to balance spring and post-seed ripe use would result in a shift from the present spring use of about 2/3 to 1/2 of the total demand. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. A long-term beneficial input would occur, however, because the recommendations favor increased forage production. This recommendation also conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.1 which identifies a need to utilize no more than 40 percent of the current growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges because it shifts spring use to fall when utilization of browse by livestock is normally higher.

The combination of the two allotments does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations: However, the existing grazing system conflicts with the wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3, which identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation in each pasture. This conflicts with the recommendation because use in some pastures would be greater than 60 percent.

The recommendation conflicts with recreation, R 9.1 which proposes reduction of livestock in the area proposed for Back Country designation.

Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would contribute to livestock distribution problems. Land, L 3.1A proposes disposal of several tracts of land within the allotment for agricultural purposes, should they meet appropriate classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of important forage producing areas and would disrupt the grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing the potential geothermal resources in the allotment with minimal restrictions. This could restrict livestock grazing and disrupt the grazing system. If development occurred, approximately 1/3 of the lease area would be excluded from livestock grazing.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.4, 8.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; and lands, L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing King Hill AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 2.1 (0413).

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendations as follows: a. Combine the Hog Creek Allotment with the King Hill allotment when the least economic impact will occur to the allottee. Manage under custodial criteria in RM 1 & 2.1 (c.m.) pending combination.	Combining the allotment could have an overriding economic impact on the allottee at the present time because of the increased livestock handling and operation costs. Combining should be strongly considered if and when application is made to transfer or lease the grazing privileges or base property.
b. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.	This adjustment could cause economic hardship on the allottees and additional stress on the critical deer winter range by increasing use on important browse species utilized and depended on by deer.
Include the following provisions in the recommendations stated above: a. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, ~~elk,~~ and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
b. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams and reservoirs from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows: <u>Springs</u>: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
<u>Wet Meadows</u>: Fence wet meadows to exclude livestock <u>only</u> where it is demonstrated <u>after one or two grazing cycles</u> that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued) Reasons (continued)

Streams & reservoirs: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries habitat are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when possible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy ripariar vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat, and tromp streambanks thoroughly eliminating overhanging banks and vegetation required for fish habitat in streams.
c. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
d. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
e. Continue with livestock use as identified in the present AMP unless adjustment is needed to reach carrying capacity of range.	It is anticipated that the present AMP will provide adequate protection to the vegetative resource if part of the allotment is designate as a Back Country (R 9.1).

Support Needs:

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

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KING HILL ALLOTMENT (0413)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.3
Remove competing brush species on approximately 2,500 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1,440 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.

RATIONALE

These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 420 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0413) RM 1.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity); thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.15; and minerals, M 2.4, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impacts of land treatment, and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

Recreation, R 9.1 identifies the need to designate the area adjacent to King Hill Canyon as Back Country. This complements direction taken by the Boise District on the west side of the canyon. The recommendation is in conflict in that no development would be allowed that would change the present character of the terrain.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on critical deer and sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes providing the classification criteria is met.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Allow no brush treatment in the allotment.	Modified to provide for Back Country (R 9.1); critical deer winter range(WL 2.2) and sage grouse winter range (WL 7.1) values. This recommendation is further supported by the potential land disposal possibility (L 3.1A). The value of these combined resources is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

KING HILL ALLOTMENT

OPPORTUNITIES CONSIDERED

Allotment combination

Revise current AMP

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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	The URA indicates that adequate forage is no available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1975 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0414).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Reasons (cont)

2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414)

RECREATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Continue existing AMP and grazing system.	The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements of this native key forage species. Approximately 260 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use are utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Shifting some spring use to fall use would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.
Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

Adjusting grazing to balance spring and post-seed ripe use would result in a shift from the present spring use of about 2/3 to 1/2 of the total demand. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. A long-term beneficial input would occur, however, because the recommendations favor increased forage production. This recommendation also conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.1 which identifies a need to utilize no more than 40 percent of the current growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This shifts spring use to fall when utilization of browse by livestock is normally higher.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain between 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the existing grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent.

Wildlife, WL 6.2 and 9.1; watershed, W 3.3, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water for livestock.

Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification criteria for agricultural use. Such

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

action would result in loss of appreciable tracts of important spring range in the allotment. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing would be restricted because development would require about 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 8.1, 13.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, and should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation as follows:	
1. Continue existing AMP and grazing system.	Refer to Rationale.
2. Do not allow adjustment of spring grazing use to fall grazing use.	This adjustment could cause economic hardship on the allottees and cause additional stress on the critical deer winter range by increasing use on important browse species utilized and depended on by deer.
3. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
4. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows: Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	
Wet Meadows: Fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when possible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
5. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
6. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs:

Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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DEMPSEY ALLOTMENT (0414)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 375 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1460 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 200 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management, RM 2.1 (0414)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, 14.15 and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impacts of land treatment, and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on critical deer and sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes providing the classification criteria is met.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendations as follows:	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

1. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range. Sage grouse winter range, and areas potentially valuable for agriculture (see no control area, Step II overlay #2

2. Coordinate land treatment proposal in the allotment where critical deer winter range, sage grouse range, and lands potentially valuable for agriculture have not been identified to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated prior to project implementation. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II). See Step II overlay for coordinated control areas.

3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) on all lands with no constraints on land treatment projects.

4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.

Reasons (cont) Page 2 of 2

Modified to provide for critical deer winter range (WL 2.2) and sage grouse winter range (WL 7.1) values, and potential land disposal (L 3:1A). The value of these combined resources is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.

On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated.

Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.

Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.

Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1 & 2.2 (0415).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition. 2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality. 3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 630 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and result in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.
Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized prior to seed ripe of the key species.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation at that time. Adjusting spring-use to use of the seed ripe would increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.

Support Needs:

Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand, to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and a reduction in grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in livestock movements could restrict the grazing operation. Long-term benefits in terms of increased forage production from improved management would partially offset the reduction in use resulting from the adjustment to carrying capacity, as proposed in range management (0415) RM 2.1.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the recommended grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams in the allotment. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would increase the existing livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification requirements for agricultural use. Such action would result in loss of a large amount of the important spring range in the allotment. Disposal of the land would disrupt the recommended grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing would be restricted because development would require ~~about~~ 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1; recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued)	Reasons (continued)
	It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 per cent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet meadows: After implementation of a grazing system, fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potential are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1 & 2.3
Adjust allotment boundaries to include within the Indian Allotment all National Resource Lands in the Mink Allotment.

RATIONALE

The Mink Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation. The vegetation can be more effectively managed to reach Bureau range condition goals if allotments are combined because of the opportunity to implement a more effective grazing system. Administration and supervision costs will be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than two. The impact of this action on the allottee can be mitigated by transfer of grazing privileges between the allottees in King Hill Allotment, since both allottees would have use in the two allotments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no significant economic impact on the operators in the two allotments. However, the Mink Allotment user would lose some utility with regard to use of his private lands currently fenced with the National Resource Lands in the allotment.

Combining the allotments would not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reasons

The area would be included and managed with a more effective grazing system than could be devised in the present allotment, which will result in beneficial impact to wildlife, watershed, and recreation resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.4 Remove competing brush species on approximately 1,000 acres, and remove brush and seed approximately 2,940 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 500 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0415) RM 1.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 14.6, 14.15, and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments. The recreation conflicts involve the visual impact of land treatment and the affect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit any land treatment on sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A could also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes, providing they meet classification criteria.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 3.2, 13.1; RM 1 & 2.2 (0415).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Recommendations (continued) Reasons (continued)

to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT (0415)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Establish an administrative stock driveway, not to exceed 1/2 mile in width from freeway overpass to Bliss Canal, open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north. Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no major economic impact on the allottee. Since the proposed route is currently being used as the main livestock trail through the area, no actual change in the current operation would occur, thus no impact would result.

The recommendation conflicts with watershed, W 1.2, which identifies the need to meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation and increase ground cover in the area to be traversed by the proposed stock driveway. The heavy use of the driveway would not be consistent with the needs of the plants. Lands 3.1A, which proposes disposal of lands proposed for the stock driveway, could be in conflict with the recommendation because the establishment of the driveway would preclude agricultural entry. Watershed, W 1.3 conflicts with the stock driveway proposal because it identifies the need to retain at least 50 percent of the yearly production of herbaceous vegetation on the area. Heavy use by trailing livestock would not leave the desired amount of vegetation on the driveway.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendation: Range management (0415) RM 1 & 2.2. Establishment of the driveway would be supported by other activity recommendations which deal with the need for proper vegetation management, because administration and management of trailing livestock would be facilitated, thus adverse impacts from trailing outside established routes would be lessened.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept recommendation as stated above.	Benefits to administrative management is considered to be more important than the damage

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	caused to the vegetative resources as a result of the livestock trails.
Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.	Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations as lands are disposed of.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INDIAN ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVE OPPORTUNITIES CONSIDERED

1. Combine entire allotment with adjoining allotment.

2. Combine that portion of the allotment south of Clover Creek with the Clover Creek Allotment.

1 & 2. These alternatives were not selected because disruption of the allottees operation and increased livestock handling costs that would occur are considered to be as important as the administrative benefits that would be gained by this proposal.

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1

Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).
Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.
It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates ~~are~~ maybe in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term,

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W-1.2, 1.3, 3.3, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2 12.1; recreation 2.1; ~~range management RM 1 & 2.2 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows: 1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See 1605. 44B2c(2)(b) for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed t propagate or provide for the physiological needs of the key native forage plants. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions, and increase forag production to maximum potential. Approximately 1400 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Presently 2/3 of the Class I demand are used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacit of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting some spring use to fall use will increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specifify as a minimum the normal operation maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not meet the manual requirement.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring, followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support

Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and possibly a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishemtn of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife (WL 1.1, 8.2, 12.1, 3.1), and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1 13.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes ~~leading~~ leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.4 (0416), ~~2.1 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
/- Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations continued	Reasons continued
	It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestoc gains normally begin to decline after 60 per cent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by live stock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting ~~habitat~~, and pasture habitat.
3- Fence Clover Creek channel as designated on Watershed Overlay No. 1 to exclude livestock use. Provide water gaps no further than 1/2 mile apart.	This area is located on a major livestock driveway and will receive continual use each year. The proposed grazing system will not give the area adequate rest and protection to enhance watershed and wildlife values.
4- Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
5 Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 4,000 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 4,900 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time-frame of 10- 15 years. Approximately 780 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management RM 1.1 (0416)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation R 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, and 14.15, and Minerals ~~2.1~~ which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment, ~~as recommended.~~ The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals ~~proposal deals with~~ the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife (WL ~~2.1~~ 7.1) and Lands (L 3.1A) which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on ~~deer and~~ sage grouse wintering areas within the allotment as proposed. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, 11.1; L 6.2, 6.4; R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 13.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	BLM policy On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendations (continued)	Reasons
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT (0416)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock driveways, not to exceed 1/2 mile in width, as follows:	Large numbers of livestock trail through this allotment from the Bliss area and from south of the Snake River enroute to the Camas Prairie and points north.
1. From freeway overpass north of Bliss to Bray Lake. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. From Bray Lake to Crist Cabin. Open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment.
3. From freeway overpass to Camas Prairie via the Hill City-Bliss road. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for livestock trailing to the Camas Prairie from the Bliss area. Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.
Support Needs: Maintain, improve, and construct access for all driveways.	Access should be mtaintained on all trails so that sheep camps can travel with the herds thereby minimizing delays in trailing. Roads also make it easier to move the livestock.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could affect the Gooding and Camas County road departments because the Bliss-Hill City road is under their jurisdiction. If the stock driveway were officially established to parallel and include that road, livestock using the trail would constitute a potential safety hazard to motorists. Since the road is presently being used by trailing livestock, the safety hazard would not increase significantly. An adverse economic impact on the users would occur because a

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

necessary reduction in licensed use would occur to account for forage lost to the driveway withdrawal.

The recommendation is in conflict with wildlife, WL 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 recommendations which would exclude livestock from the upper reaches of Clover Creek and Monument Gulch Creek. The stock driveway would include the upper parts of these streams. The recommendation would also conflict with watershed, W 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, and 5.2; and range management, RM 1 & 2.4, which propose establishment and maintenance of a herbaceous vegetative cover on portions of the areas to be traversed by the stock driveways. It is unlikely that the desired vegetative cover could be maintained on those portions of the driveway. Lands, L 3.1A which proposes disposal of irrigable Class I and Class II lands would conflict with establishment of the stock driveway, should they meet classification criteria. Some of the tracts would be traversed by the driveway.

The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: RM 1.1 and 2.2 (Clover Creek Allotment) which proposes intensive management in the allotment. The stock driveway would assist in implementing the desired management, RM 2.3 (Davis Mountain Allotment) which proposes an administrative stock driveway which would connect with one of the recommended routes in the Clover Creek Allotment Establishment of the driveways is supported by other activity recommendations which deal with the need for proper vegetation management because control of trailing livestock would improve, thus lessening adverse impact on vegetation outside trail routes.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1; W 1.3. Although they will not be discussed in this narrative, they should be considered if the existing AMP is revised.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and modify to include the following:	Generally, benefits to administrative management are considered to be more important than the anticipated moderate amount of damage caused to the vegetative resources as a result of the livestock trails.
1. Fence the stream channels and meadows of Clover Creek in the vicinity of the Shearing Corrals to protect wildlife and watershed values.	No feasible alternative exists to reroute the trail. Fencing will provide reasonable protection for other resource values.
2. Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.

Support Needs:
Maintain access for stock driveways, reserve rights-of-way for public access prior to land disposal.

Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations if lands are disposed of.

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT

Recommendation	Rationale
R.M. 2.5 Adjust Allotment boundary to exclude the area north of the shearing corral.	This part of the allotment forms a "panhandle" in which livestock congregate and heavily utilize the vegetation. The present grazing system does not adequately protect the forage plants. Including this area with the adjoining Davis Mountain Allotment will relieve congregating effect of livestock because of similarity of vegetation and topography.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CLOVER CREEK ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Boundary adjustments (Bliss Point and south)

Grazing system proposed by association
doesn't appear to meet requirements of RM 1 & 2.2

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates and establish baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407.) Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1; recreation, R 2.1; ~~range management RM 1 & 2.2 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition. 2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality. 3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 1140 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to the health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manul requirements.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring, followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.
Support Needs: Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement. Exchange National Resource Lands in the Long Gulch area for scattered	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Support Needs: (cont)
private lands in the main part of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and a reduction in grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in livestock movements could restrict the grazing operation. Long-term benefits in terms of increased forage production from improved management would partially offset the reduction in use resulting from the adjustment to carrying capacity, as proposed in Range Management (0415) RM, 2.1.

Wildlife, WL 1.3, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture. This conflicts with the recommended grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 12.1, and watershed W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals in the allotment. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water which would increase the existing livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet the appropriate classification requirements for agricultural use. Such action would result in loss of a large amount of the important spring range in the allotment. Disposal of the land would disrupt the recommended grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes to lease the potential geothermal resources in the allotment. Should an economic source of geothermal energy be found and developed, livestock grazing would be restricted because development would require about 1/3 of the leased area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.8; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations — Reasons

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source area denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economical stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)

4. Allow mineral leasing.

Support Needs:
Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Reasons (cont)

Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 1300 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3900 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 418 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses of allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management (0415), RM 1.1 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 14.6, 14.15, and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatment as recommended. The recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatment and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with the restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would prohibit any land treatment on sage grouse wintering areas. This would reduce the potential livestock forage obtainable through implementation of the recommended treatments. Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of land for agricultural purposes.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, 11.1; and recreation, R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding pro-	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
posals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspection can be made and impacts of the project on th multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range. (See Appendix I, MFP Step II.)	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constrains on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock trails, not to exceed 1/4 mile in width, as follows:	
1. From Bray Lake east (Sec. 25, T. 4 S., R. 12 E.), open to grazing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. Southwest from Crist Cabin (Sec. 15, T. 4 S., R. 12 E.), open to grazing from 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment. Establishment of stock driveways will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would have negligible economic impact on the users in the allotment. A small adjustment would have to be made to make up for the forage excluded from use by the stock driveway. Possibly the adjustment would be mitigated by the increase in forage resulting from elimination of indiscriminate trailing outside the established driveway.

The recommendation is in conflict with lands, L 3.1A which proposes disposal of a tract of land which would be crossed by the lower trail (provided those lands meet appropriate classification criteria). Establishment of the trail would preclude disposal of part of the area.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2, and range management, RM 1. & 2.2 which propose establishment and maintenance of a good herbaceous vegetative cover on the area. Although the same conflicts occur in the Clover Creek Allotment, they are considered to be minor in this case because the trails would have much less use and are not open for year-round trailing. Adverse impacts would be further mitigated by the late opening date of the upper

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

trail. It also conflicts to a minor degree with wildlife, WL 1.1, 5.1, 12.1. These conflicts will be addressed at the time the driveways are established to insure they will be given adequate consideration.

The recommendation is supported by range management (0417), RM 1. & 2.1, and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management. The recommendation would facilitate management of trailing, thereby reducing impacts from improper trail use outside the designated route.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above and modify to include the following:	Generally benefits to administrative benefit are considered to be as important as the moderate damage to the vegetative resource anticipated as a result of the livestock trail.
1. Allow disposal of lands with Class I and II irrigation potential classification without reservation for the stock driveway. Reserve public access to remaining National Resource Lands to facilitate need for a stock driveway.	Access to National Resource Lands for trailing livestock can be provided by public access reservations if lands are disposed of

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DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT (0417)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Establish an individual allotment in the Long Gulch Drainage.	This area is an extension of National Resource Land that is surrounded by private land. This area cannot be feasibly included in the Davis Mountain AMP because of its location.
Provide custodial management of the area. Refer to Custodial Management Recommendation, RM 2.1.	Refer to rationale for RM 2.1.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have a slight positive economic impact on the allottee to whom the individual allotment would be licensed. The positive impact would result from the increased utility to the allottee with regard to use of private rangelands he owns, which are adjacent to the National Resource Lands within the proposed allotment. Within constraints of proper management, the operator would be able to use the allotment in a manner best adopted to the use of his adjacent private rangelands.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity proposals.

To the extent that the recommendation would facilitate range management on the area and on the rest of the present Davis Mountain Allotment, the recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: range management (0417), RM 1. & 2.1; wildlife, WL 6.3, 8.3; watershed, W 1.2, 5.2; recreation, R 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	Same as Rationale above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

DAVIS MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Allotment Boundary Changes

Forage Inventory

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage may nc be available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present polic provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goal is to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/o land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.1, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1. & 2.2 (0416).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATIONS

RM 1. & 2.2

Continue existing AMP and grazing system, except as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I active demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

Support Needs:
Improve access in allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Exchange isolated private lands to block up National Resource Lands and facilitate access.

RATIONALE

The present grazing system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements o the native key forage species. Approximatel 1630 additional AUMs can be produced annuall within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.

Presently most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacit of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting some spring use to fall use will increas the opportunity for seed tromp requirements.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation, by adjusting the present spring use from about 70 percent of the current active Class I demand to no more than 50 percent would result in an adverse economic impact to the livestock operators dependent upon the allotment by reducing their livestock numbers and/or reduction in season of use during the critical spring growing season. The initial impact of the recommendation would be mitigated over the long-term by improved range condition resulting in increased sustained forage production for the entire allotment.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 identifies the need to retain between 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation produced each year on each pasture and/or allotment. This conflicts with the existing grazing system because utilization on some pastures would likely exceed 60 percent.

Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, and 13.1, and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing from wet meadows, springs, canals, and streambanks. This would reduce the availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water for livestock.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Recreation, R 5.1 proposes to close a substantial area known as the "City of Rocks" to livestock grazing which would alter the existing grazing system. Lands, L 3.1A recommends disposal of Class I and II irrigable lands in the allotment if they meet appropriate classification criteria for agricultural use. Such action, along with minerals, M 1.2, proposal to lease potential geothermal resources within the allotment, should it prove to be an economic feasibility, would result in loss of large acreages of important livestock forage and seriously disrupt the existing grazing system.

These recommendations conflict to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 2.1, 2.4, 8.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 6.1, and should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. Supporting recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams and canals from intensive livestock use which formally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing. This recommendation also applies to selected stream channels - see W 3.3 and watershed Step I and Step II. and Reservoirs.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams ~~&~~ canals: Fence streams ~~and~~ canals, fisheries where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified, if channel fencing is needed to improve riparian veg. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart, when feasible. (See steer Boundary)	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat. Excessive use on stream banks destroys riparian vegetation necessary to improve or maintain water quality.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
5. Leave City of Rocks open to grazing unless or until grazing proves to be a significant conflict with recreational use. Exclude livestock if conflict evolves.	Modified R 5.1 to allow grazing until conflicts surface. No conflict presently evident.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 3700 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3000 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 900 additional AUMs will be produced annually from treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected reductions in allowable grazing use for the allotment from adjustment of stocking rates to carrying capacity, as recommended in RM 2.1 Positive economic impacts would result from the recommendation. Where wildlife value are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the BLM.

This recommendation is in conflict with recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2, which would restrict or constrain layout and method of land treatments as recommended. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact land treatment and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with restriction on land treatments which would occur should development of geothermal resources occur.

Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of all irrigable lands that meet the classification criteria; subsequently reducing potential livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would exclude any land treatment on sage grouse strutting grounds and wintering areas, resulting in losses of potential forage increases for livestock.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2, and recreation, R 1.1 and 2.1. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments in the allotment to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement ~~a sound and acceptable~~ The proposed grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multipl use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and strutting grounds. (See Appendix I, MFP Step II.)	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0415)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT (0418)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Establish administrative stock trails not to exceed 1/4 mile in width as follows:	
1. From Bray Lake due east through Sections 30, 29, 28, and 27, T. 4 S., R. 14 E. to Black Canyon Creek in the North Gooding Allotment. Open to trailing year-long.	This is the main route for sheep herds trailing from the Bruneau desert to the North Gooding and Macon Flat Allotments, and points north.
2. From Crist Cabin to Rock Spring on Black Canyon Creek. Open to trailing from 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used under the same circumstances as 1. above. Trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of late forage growing conditions in higher ranges in the North Gooding Allotment.
3. From Bowman Flat to North Gooding Allotment. Open to trailing 5/15 to 12/31.	This trail is used by Jones & Sandy sheep operation and the crossing is made about six times during the spring. The trail should be closed 1/1 to 5/15 because of the late spring growing condition in these higher ranges. Establishment of a stock driveway will give better administrative control over trailing livestock and will reduce unauthorized trailing and abuse of the forage resource. This will result in a decrease of forage utilization in the allotment and improvement of range conditions.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation could have an adverse economic impact on the allottees to the extent that a reduction in allowable use would have to be implemented to adjust for forage taken out by the livestock driveway routes. Possibly, the adjustment would be mitigated by the increase in available forage, resulting from elimination of indiscriminate trailing outside the established driveway.

The recommendation does not conflict to a major degree with any other resource activity recommendations.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 5.1, 9.1, 12.1, 13.1; watershed, W 1.2, 1.3,

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Mutliple-Use Analysis (cont)

1.5, 3.3, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 5.1; minerals, M 1.2. These conflicts will be addressed at the time the stock driveway is established to ensure all resource values are given adequate consideration.

The recommendation is supported by range management, RM 1. & 1.2 (0418), and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management. The recommendation would facilitate vegetation management by reducing impacts from improper trail use outside the designated route.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	Same as Rationale above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BLACK CANYON ALLOTMENT

Alternatives Considered

Combining with adjoining allotments

Faulkner's trail to Camas Prairie
via Mormon Reservoir.

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly	Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates and establish baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial Stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The URA indicates that additional forage (AUMs) in excess of the present active Class I demand may be available. This recommendation would have a positive economic impact to the livestock operators dependent upon the allotment. The anticipated increase in available forage would be contingent upon proper livestock distribution and also that State and private lands offered for exchange of use would not be reduced sufficiently to offset the potential excess on National Resource Lands within the allotment. Accordingly, the excess available forage would result in increased economic gains for the livestock operators by being able to increase their stocking rates.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation providing the method used to determine carrying capacity considers other resource needs. This recommendation is not supported by any other activity recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	Increased stocking rate allowed, that is consistent with other multiple-use resources would increase the livestock operation and would create a positive impact on the local economic base.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1 and 2.2
1. Under existing Class of livestock and grazing use, implement an AMP with a deferred rotation system that will provide for the physiological requirements of the native grasses and forbs.

RATIONALE

Historically, sheep use in the allotment has been lighter in intensity and earlier in the growing season than cattle, and the grass species have been able to regrow and sustain fair to good range vigor. Some areas of this allotment have received much heavier use than others because of the large amount of trailing. a deferred rotation system would allow adequate rest for the vegetation under these conditions to provide for the needs of the forage plants and will result in improved range condition and increased forage production.

Support

Provide north-south access from when the trail sheep enter the allotment (Sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 14 E.) to the Little City of Rocks (Sec. 32, T. 3 S., R. 15 E.). This is needed to facilitate trailing use supervision and provide better distribution.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would restrict the flexibility presently exercised by the sheepmen in allowing their sheep to graze anywhere over the entire allotment. The proposal would also reduce the area that could be grazed each year and therefore, restrict the number of sheep bands the allottees are willing to run in the allotment which would be an adverse economic impact.

These negative impacts may be mitigated by the potential positive impact from increased forage production through implementation of an acceptable grazing system (AMP).

This recommendation would conflict with the following resources: Wildlife (WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce

availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of range in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.1 (0419).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliaztion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, spring, and streams from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified and conflict occurs, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Wet Meadows: After implementation of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 1. Prior to allowing conversion of sheep use to cattle use, implement a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species.	Conversion of sheep use to cattle use will result in activation of non-use previously held by sheep operators and will increase actual grazing use on areas previously grazed by sheep. The increased grazing pressure could cause the range condition to decline. In general, the recognized Class I demand allows grazing use in excess of the carrying capacity of the range. Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 1530 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in a more restrictive grazing system than required for the sheep use alone, and would probably result in less area open to grazing for sheep. With less area open to grazing the allottees would probably choose to run fewer bands of sheep in the allotment because of the crowding situation they feel undesirable. Therefore, an adverse economic situation would occur to the sheep operators.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Wildlife (WL 1.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife (WL 6.2, 9.1) and Watershed (W 3.3) identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands (L 3.1A) proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of range in the allotment, and could disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals (M1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 2.1, 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1; RM 2.1 (0419).

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above. Include the provisions identified in the Multiple-Use Recommendation of RM 1 & 2.2 (0419).	

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species on approximately 4300 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3975 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 875 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected reductions in allowable grazing use for the allotment from adjustment of stocking rates to carrying capacity, as recommended in RM 2.1(0419). Positive economic impacts would result from the recommendation. Where wildlife values are involved, the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the BLM.

This recommendation is in conflict with Recreation, R 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 14.6, 14.12, 14.15, and Minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and method of the land treatments as recommended. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments would have on archaeological sites. The minerals proposal deals with restriction on land treatment which would occur should development of geothermal resources occur.

Lands, L 3.1A would also prohibit any land treatment because it proposes disposal of all irrigable lands that meet the classification criteria, subsequently reducing potential livestock forage.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife WL 7.1, which would exclude any land treatment on sage grouse strutting grounds, resulting in loss of potential forage increases for livestock.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.3, and Recreation, R 2.1. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments in the allotment to insure all resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: Wildlife, WL 1.2, 1.3, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Implement an allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM Policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH GOODING ALLOTMENT (0419)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5
Adjust allotment boundaries to exclude that part of the allotment between Highway 46 and the last boundary fence that lies adjacent to the Rattlesnake Allotment.

RATIONALE

This area is ½ mile wide and several miles long. It is difficult to utilize with sheep because the highway is not fenced. If the conversion trend from sheep to cattle continues as indicated in the PAA, the highway would have to be fenced before cattle could utilize the area. This would result in a long, narrow pasture, isolated from the rest of the allotment, and would not be equal in carrying capacity with other pastures. It is not feasible or logical to manage this strip of land with this allotment. It could be feasibly managed with the Rattlesnake Allotment. This change would not make an economic hardship on any of the allottees.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would not adversely affect the local livestock operators dependent upon the allotment for important spring and fall forage, other than through a possible loss of some flexibility in moving their bands of sheep. This loss of flexibility would result from a reduction in allotment acreage (spring forage) by fencing that area east of Highway 46 with the Rattlesnake Allotment. However, this loss would be mitigated by allowing some sheep use in the adjoining Rattlesnake Allotment for the forage removed by the boundary adjustment. Consequently, this recommendation should benefit management on both allotments involved in the adjustment with no adverse economic impact to the allottees.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as stated above.

Reason

The recommendation was accepted because of benefits provided to administration and management of the range resource, and the small adverse impact to the allottees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See Step 4 URA for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use. (1603.12G4c) The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 70 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly utilized.
Support needs: Improve existing access and construct additional access to improve use supervision and livestock movement due to dense sagebrush.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in livestock forage production thereby creating a potential positive economic impact on the allottee's livestock operation. Implementing the recommended grazing system would require more livestock handling, and, therefore, increased operational costs. However, the added cost would be offset by benefits from increased forage production. The operator would not have the flexibility under the proposed grazing system that he enjoys presently, i.e., the livestock would not be permitted to graze over the entire allotment at one time.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 12.1, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.4, 8.1; and recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These proposals should be addressed at the time the AMP is implemented to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 3.2, 6.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, and streams, ~~and canals~~ from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
Wet Meadows: After implementation of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams: Fence streams where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat
3. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendation as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Remove competing brush species on approximately 2200 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	This treatment, combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10– 15 years. Approximately 120 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation could have a positive economic impact on the allottee's livestock operation because the land treatments proposed would produce a significant amount of additional livestock forage which could be licensed to the allottee.

The recommendation is in conflict with recreation, R 4.1, 14.12, and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain the layout and method of land treatments recommended. The recreation recommendations deal with visual impact of the land treatment and the impact the treatment could have on archaeological sites. The minerals recommendation deals with restriction on land treatments should development of geothermal resources occur.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, which would exclude land treatment within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds. If the treatments, as recommended, were not allowed a loss of potential livestock forage production would occur.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 9.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicts should be addressed at the time the AMP is developed to insure all resource values are given proper consideration. The recommendation is supported by the following activity recommendations: wildlife, WL 1.2, 6.1, 12.2; watershed, W 1.4, 5.2; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started:	
1. Implement an allotment management plan with a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Implement land treatment proposals only where minimal impacts occur to other resources or which actually benefit other resource. All other resources should receive the overriding consideration. Coordinate land treatments with criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II.)	Modified to give overriding consideration to other resources. URA estimates indicate adequate forage is presently being produced in the allotment to provide for the Class I demand.
3. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatments. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
4. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0420)

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	Information is needed to substantiate URA estimates on established baseline data. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates... must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407.) Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would probably have a positive impact on the livestock operator. The URA indicates additional livestock forage may be available providing existing distribution problems are resolved. If the forage production is determined to be greater than the current licensed use, and a subsequent permanent increase is allowed, a substantial economic gain could be realized by the allottee. The increase in licensed use on National Resource Lands might not be significant if the carrying capacity of state and private lands is lower (as anticipated in the URA) than the stocking rate allowed under the exchange of use license.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation provided the method used to determine the carrying capacity adequately considers the needs of other resources.

The recommendation is not supported by any other resource activity recommendations. However, the documentation of grazing capacity would be desirable for baseline information.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept recommendation as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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HASH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT

Alternative Considered

Allotment combination

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.1
Adjust the allotment boundaries to include the following areas:

1. That part of the adjoining North Gooding Allotment east of Highway 46 from the settlement to the Gwin Ranch.

2. All of the Turkey Butte Allotment.

3. The southwest extension of the North Shoshone Allotment known as the Federicksen Lane.

4. Unallotted or unused areas in the following described areas:

Sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 16 E.
Secs. 25,35, T. 4 S., R. 15 E.
Secs. 2,3, T. 5 S., R. 15 E.

5. All of the Highway 46 Allotment.

RATIONALE

These areas are too small to be logically and feasibly divided and implement a rotation grazing system that will provide for the physiological requirement of the native forage plants. Combining these areas with the Rattlesnake Allotment will provide an area large enough to justify pasture division fences and water developments required to implement a grazing system. Water developments and miles of fence needed to implement a grazing system will be reduced over the present situation. Inclusion of that part of the North Gooding Allotment east of the highway will allow for implementation of a more effective grazing system for the area.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to combine that part of the North Gooding Allotment east of Highway 46 and the southwest extension of the Shoshone Cattle Allotment known as Fredericksen Lane with the Rattlesnake Allotment would result in the loss of important spring range to the operators in these two allotments. However, these losses would be mitigated by shifting some grazing use into the allotment benefiting from the adjustment from those losing acreage. There would be no adverse economic impact to livestock operators involved.

Combining the "46" allotment with the Rattlesnake Allotment would have an adverse economic impact on the current livestock operator because it would require him to move his livestock more often and over a greater distance, resulting in increased operational costs. It would also seriously reduce his present flexibility in going from an individual allotment bordering his property to a larger group allotment with AMP requirements.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

Combining Turkey Butte Allotment and the unallotted areas mentioned above with the Rattlesnake Allotment would have no adverse economic impact to the range users in the allotments involved. In fact a beneficial impact would occur in that more range would be available to grazing than under the present situation because of the unallotted areas.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; recreation, R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations as stated above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.2 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	The URA indicates the stocking rate appears to be in excess of the carrying capacity of the allotment. Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407). Idaho's five-year goal is to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Since the current Class I active demand appears to be in excess of the carrying capacity, this recommendation would result in reduction of grazing use, and, therefore would have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations dependent upon the allotment. With proper management and land treatment part of the impact could be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 5.1, 6.3, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, 13.3; recreation, R 2.1, 3.2; range management, RM 1. & 2.3 (0421).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition. 2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality. 3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.3
Revise the present AMP as follows for the combined areas in RM 1. & 2.1 (0421).

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)

2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed, flexibility not to exceed 5 days before and after the normal operation dates.

4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.

Support Needs:
1. Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

2. Acquire by exchange the isolated private lands in the allotment which will provide access to water, improve distribution and block Federal lands to facilitate management of the Federal range.

RATIONALE

The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum poten tial. Approximately 960 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.

Presently most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation during that time. Adjusting more spring use to fall use will increase the opportunity for seed tromp requirements. Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.

The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep grazing in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from over 2/3 of the qualified demand to 1/2 of the qualified demand, and possibly a reduction of grazing area during the spring season. This adjustment would most likely result in reduced use in the allotment and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition, less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife, WL 3.1, 8.2; and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2; and watershed, W 3.3 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems.

Wildlife, WL 2.4, 2.1 identify the need to assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer ranges are grazed by livestock in the fall, and to retain 60 percent of the annual growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This would restrict allowable grazing intensities in the fall and would require adjustment of the grazing system to provide protection for 1/3 of the critical deer winter range during the fall season.

Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development could prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with R 2.1, 8.1; L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 5.1, 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1;

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utiliza-	

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
tion of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
5. Arrange pasture location and the grazing system so that not more than 1/2 and preferably only 1/3 of the critical deer winter range is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.4 recommendation. Heavier grazing occurs on shrubs in the fall than in the spring or summer and results in removal of important food sources for wintering deer.
6. Remove livestock in the fall when utilization of the annual growth on the important shrubs exceed 40 percent on critical deer winter ranges.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.1 recommendation. Fall grazing on critical winter range results in direct competition between livestock and deer on important shrub species.

Support Needs; Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT (0421)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species and seed approximately 3320 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 480 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatments.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0421)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.12, and 14.15; and minerals, M 2.1 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1, and lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on sage grouse wintering areas and strutting grounds within the allotment as proposed. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 5.2, 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting areas. (See criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter and nesting habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.1 Adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to include the following adjoining allotments: a. Curtis Lake Allotment	This allotment would be located in the center of the proposed North Shoshone Allotment. Including it as part of the North Shoshone Allotment will facilitate implementation of the North Shoshone AMP and the vegetation can be as effectively managed to improve range condition and forage production. Contiguous tracts of federal land would be under similar management and administration. Cost to the government would be reduced. An economic hardship would not be worked on the ranch operations of the present allottee.
b. That part of the North Shoshone (sheep) Allotment which lays west of Highway 93.	Combining the allotment will (with management) allow better utilization of forage without adverse impacts on the vegetation because of the time of use by the two classes of livestock and will provide better quality forage for sheep. Conversion of class of livestock could be facilitated where a sound management system is in effect. Administration costs would be reduced where one allotment is involved rather than three. Combining allotments would not work an economic hardship on any of the allottees.
Adjust the Shoshone Cattle Allotment boundaries to exclude a. the Fredericksen Lane or the southwest extended part of the allotment.	This tract of land cannot be feasibly and effectively managed with this allotment because of its size and location. It was originally set up to facilitate trail use and does not lend itself to pasture rotation in a grazing system. Including this tract in the Rattlesnake Allotment would facilitate implementation of a rotation system and administration of the range resources.
b. Lands lying east of Highway 93.	This is a long, narrow tract of land that cannot be feasibly managed with the allotment because of Highway 93. This tract can be better utilized and managed with the Kinzie Butte Allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining the Curtis Lake Allotment with the Shoshone Cattle and North Shoshone Allotments, as recommended, would have an adverse economic impact on the present Curtis Lake Allottee. The allottee would have to move his cattle over longer distances, and separate them from the other livestock prior to taking them off the Federal range. His Federal range use would have to conform to the grazing system for the combined allotment. His operation would have to be constrained by the bylaws of the grazing association with regard to bull standards and other requirements. He would lose the utility of his private lands which are presently fenced with National Resource Lands in the Curtis Lake Allotment.

Combining the North Shoshone and Shoshone Cattle Allotments would have positive economic impacts on the sheep and cattle operations which presently have base property qualifications in the two allotments. The combination would provide higher quality sheep forage thereby increasing lamb weights. This in turn would increase monetary returns to the operators. Conversions from sheep to cattle would be facilitated and could be more readily carried out with regard to needed facilities in the combined allotment than in the North Shoshone Allotment in its present state (no facilities for cattle). With regard to cattle operations, the combination would have a positive economic impact because additional forage would be immediately available to partially offset expected losses in grazing use resulting from adjustments recommended in range management (0426), RM 2.2 (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Refer to RM 2.1 for Kinzie Butte Allotment (0430) for analysis of exclusion of the part of North Shoshone Allotment lying east of U.S. Highway 93.

Exclusion of the Federicksen Lane area, as recommended, would have no significant economic impact on the allottees. It would cause the inconvenience of trailing livestock along county roads to the allotment rather than across National Resource Lands. Distance of trailing would not be significantly different.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations.

It is supported by range management (0426), RM 1. & 2.3 and all other activity recommendations which propose improved vegetation management.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept recommendations as stated above.

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.2 Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from soil and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2; ~~range management, RM 1 & 2.3 (0426)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above.	1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition. 2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality. 3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Revise the present AMP as follows for the combined areas in RM 1. and 2.1.	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species.	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 2700 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use license is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Grazing during the growing season is critical to the health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use, flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support Needs: Exchange for isolated private land in the allotment which will provide access to water, improve distribution, and block Federal lands which will facilitate management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in a slight adjustment of spring use to fall use and a reduction of grazing area because of rested pastures. ~~Therefore,~~ the economic impact to the operator would be slight. Fence adjustment ~~resulting from adjustment in~~ the grazing system could have a substantial impact ~~to~~ ~~the operator~~ if he were required to participate. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 2.1, 2.4, 3.1, 8.2, 12.1; and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Wildlife, WL 2.4 and 2.1 identify the need to assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer ranges are grazed by livestock in the fall and to retain 60 percent of the annual growth on important shrubs on critical deer winter ranges. This would restrict allowable grazing intensities in the fall and would require adjustment of the grazing system to provide protection for 1/3 of the critical deer winter range during the fall season.

Lands, L 31A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of productive areas and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, 8.1; R 1.1, 2.1; and L 6.2, 6.4. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 13.1; RM 1. & 2.1, 2.5 (0426).

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds and to provide litter to protect the soil from

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
	the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one grazing cycle that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
5. Arrange pasture location and the grazing system so that not more than 1/2 and preferably only 1/3 of the critical deer winter ranges is situated in any pasture and grazed in the fall.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.4 recommendation. Heavier grazing occurs on shrubs in the fall than in the spring or summer and results in removal of important food sources for wintering deer.
6. Remove livestock in the fall when utilization of the annual growth on the important shrubs exceed 40 percent on critical deer winter ranges.	Modified to accept wildlife, WL 2.1 recommendation fall grazing on critical winter ranges results in direct competition between livestock and deer on important shrub species.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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NORTH SHOSHONE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.4 Remove competing brush species on approximately 33,340 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 7,980 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments, combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 4300 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0426)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 14.6, and 14.15, and Minerals, 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 2.2, 7.1 and Lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on critical deer winter ranges and on sage grouse wintering areas, and within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 2.8, 9.2 ; L 6.2, 6.4; R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 3.2, ~~RM 1 & 2.3 (0426)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impact of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.
6. Allow no brush treatment in the allotment on areas identified as critical deer winter range. (See no control area, Step II Overlay No. 2.)	Modified to provide for critical deer winter range, WL 2.2. This value is considered to be higher than the need for additional forage at the present time.
7. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range	

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and nesting grounds. Refer to criteria in Appendix I (MFP Step II).

Reasons (cont)

The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (FM 2.1 (0426)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat and nesting.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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SHOSHONE CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0426)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5
Discontinue exclusive use of National Resource Lands (Thorn Creek Field) under an exchange of use license, for private and state lands controlled by the Thorn Creek Assn.

RATIONALE

This arrangement is not advantageous to administration of the National Resource Land and restricts opportunity for implementation of a proper grazing system.

BLM Manual states that "Exchange of use agreements should benefit or work to the advantage of district administration by blocking up range areas...and establishing...operation advantageou to both range management and...the livestock industry. "Such agreements may be issued to applicants...of nonfederal lands that are interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with a particular area of Federal range" (4115.21A6b) This use allows the exchange of use of lands and is not consistent with the intent of exchange of use licenses.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no adverse economic impact on the users in the allotment. A positive economic impact would result from less handling of the livestock since there would be no need to separate cattle. Less handling would reduce operational costs to all allottees.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other resource activity recommendations.

It is supported by range management (0426) RM 1. & 2.3, and all other recommendations which propose improved vegetation management in the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept recommendations as stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

NORTH SHOSHONE CATTLE ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Boundary adjustment - Brailsford - Rattlesnake

Grazing systems proposed by cattle association.
Do not meet phsilogical needs of vegetation and minimum requirements of RM 1 & 2.3

Private allotment for Thorn Creek Field.

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KINZIE BUTTE (0430)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 1. Combine the Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments.	A more effective grazing system can be implemented by combining allotments because of the larger area and increased number of treatments that can be used. Better utilization of the forage resource can be made with both sheep and cattle because of the time when the grazing use is made and the different forage requirements by the different class of livestock.
2. Adjust allotment boundaries to include that part of the North Shoshone Allotment east of Highway 93 with the combination of Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments.	

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining Kinzie Butte and Lincoln Allotments, as proposed in this recommendation, and adjusting boundaries to include that part of the North Shoshone Allotment east of Highway 93 with the proposed combination would not adversely affect the local livestock operators within these allotments. The area east of the highway has traditionally been grazed by Campbell's sheep; therefore, the proposed adjustment to include this area with the Kinzie-Lincoln combination would not reduce the sheepmen's flexibility in the North Shoshone Allotment. The reduced acreage in North Shoshone resulting from this recommendation would be mitigated by allowing Campbell to continue his use east of the highway after the combination. Therefore, this recommendation should benefit management on all areas involved and would not create an adverse economic impact to the livestock operators. In fact, through better management and/or distribution of livestock, a potential positive economic gain could be received by the range users.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

The following recommendations which support grazing systems would also complement this proposal: Wildlife, WL 6.3, 12.2, 13.3; Watershed, W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; Recreation, R 2.1, 3.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
1. Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity..."... (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).
Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, r.2; Wildlife, WL 12.1, 3.1; Recreation, R 2.1; Range Management, ~~RM 1 & 2.3 (0430)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.3 1. Implement an AMP for the combined allotments with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tramp, and seedling establishment of key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)	Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c). The present grazing use does not provide for the physiological needs of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range condition and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 480 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.
2. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in deteriorated range conditions if not properly regulated.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation would not have an adverse economic impact on the range users in the allotment. Since one allotment has strictly sheep use and the other has only cattle, some initial problems in handling of livestock would have to be resolved, but once an acceptable rest-rotation grazing system (AMP) has been implemented there should be economic benefits for the livestock operators. These potential forage increases from proper management and/or land treatments through implementation of an AMP for the combined allotments would help offset expected losses in allowable grazing use, resulting from adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.2 (0430) which proposes to adjust stocking rates to carrying capacity.

This recommendation conflicts with the following activity recommendations: Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing from waterfowl nesting areas which would reduce high quality livestock forage.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Wildlife, WL 12.1 and Watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40-50 percent of the annual growth of herbaceous vegetation in each pasture. This conflicts with the recommendation because use in some pastures would be greater than 60 percent.

Land, L 3.1A proposes disposal of several tracts of land within the allotment for agricultural purposes, should they meet appropriate classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of important forage producing areas and would disrupt the proposed grazing system.

Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing the potential geothermal resources in the allotment with minimal restrictions. This could restrict livestock grazing and disrupt the proposed grazing system. If development occurred, approximately 1/3 of the lease area would be excluded from livestock grazing.

The following recommendations conflict to a minor degree with the proposed recommendation: Recreation, R 2.1; Lands L 6.2; and Lands L 6.4. These conflicts will be addressed prior to implementation of an AMP.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 2.1, 3.2.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Fence canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.

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3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal develoOment is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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KINZIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT (0430)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.4 1. Remove competing cheatgrass and brush species on approximately 2,200 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 1100 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years. Approximately 375 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in Range Management RM 2.1 (0430) (adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the Recreation, R 4.1, 4.2, and 14.15, and Minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The mineral's conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with Wildlife, WL 7.1 and Lands, L 3.1A which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife recommendations would prohibit brush control on sage grouse strutting grounds within the allotment as proposed. The lands recommendation proposes disposal of some lands which have been identified for land treatment.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.2; L 6.2, 6.4; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 6.1, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; R 13.1

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. BLM policy
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow selective brush control within a two mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse nesting habitat.
4. Propose no land treatments on lands that have Class I and II irrigation potential pending outcome of classification.	Range improvement investment should not be made on lands that may be disposed of for agricultural purposes.

5. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
6. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

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MARSH SPRINGS ALLOTMENT (0431)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2; Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1; Recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; ~~range management, RM 1. & 2.~~2 (0431).

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MARSH SPRING ALLOTMENT (0431)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1. & 2.2
Implement an AMP with a rest-rotation grazing system that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of native key forage species. (See URA Step 4 for the minimum acceptable grazing system.)

RATIONALE

Supplemental guidance states that "AMPs will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use." (1603.12G4c).

The present grazing does not provide for the physiological need of native forage plants. Implementing a grazing system which provides for the plant's physiological needs will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and thereby improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. An estimated 165 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementing the recommendation would not cause a significant adverse economic impact on the allottee. Increased fencing (if necessary) would result in some additional costs for maintenance. However, the improved management would increase livestock forage production. This would likely offset increased maintenance costs and partly mitigate expected reduction in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0431).

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1 identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows and springs. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4, and R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed ~~at the time the existing Clover Creek AMP is revised~~ to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 12.12; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1; RM 2.1 (0431).

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds; and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one grazing cycle that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
5. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MARSH SPRING ALLOTMENT (0431)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 3500 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 780 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0416)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, and 14.15; and minerals, M 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit brush control on sage grouse strutting grounds and within the allotment as proposed.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 3.2, 5.2; R 13.1, ~~RM 1. & 2.2(0431)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigated. Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment within a 2-mile radius of sage grouse strutting grounds. See criteria referred to in 2. above.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0416)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse nesting habitat.
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land-treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MARSH SPRING ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Combing allotments

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.1
Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and state lands offered for exchange of use license, and adjust stocking rates accordingly.

RATIONALE

The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (WO Instruction Memo 75-407).

Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use.

It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil & Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

URA indicated stocking rates may be in excess of the carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in reduction of grazing use, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations. With proper management and/or land treatment part of this impact may be mitigated over the long-term.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: watershed, W 1.2, 1.3, 5.2; wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 8.2, 12.1; recreation, R 1.1, 2.1; ~~range management, RM 1. & 2.2 (0432)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendations as stated above.

Reasons

1. The stocking rates must be reasonably close to the carrying capacity to implement a rotation-grazing system that will improve range condition.
2. Herbaceous vegetative cover left on site will reduce erosion and improve water quality.
3. Competition for forage with all wildlife species will be reduced and minimum cover requirements will be left for wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.2 Revise the present AMP as follows:	
1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)	The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological nee of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 1475 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15- 20 year period with proper management.
2. Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.	Most of the Class I demand is used during the critical spring growing season which overloads the forage producing capacity of the vegetation. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.
3. Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation.	Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirements.
4. Include both sheep and cattle in the grazing system.	The impact of grazing on the vegetation is the same regardless of class of grazing animal. Dual use, where sheep graze in early spring followed by late spring cattle use, causes heavy utilization of the vegetation and results in detrimental range conditions if not properly regulated.

Support Needs:
Improve and provide additional access in the allotment to facilitate use supervision and livestock movement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multple-Use Analysis

Revision of the present AMP, as recommended, would result in adjustment of spring use allowed from about 90 percent of the qualified demand to 50 percent of the qualified demand, and a reduction of grazing area for sheep and probably for cattle during the spring season. This adjustment would result in reduced use in the allotment, and would, therefore, have an adverse economic impact on the range users. In addition less flexibility in the grazing license would occur. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Wildlife, WL 1.1, 3.1, 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 6.2, 9.1, 13.1 identifies the need to exclud livestock grazing on wet meadows, springs and streams. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which would contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 1.4; R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing ~~Clover Creek~~ AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 6.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2; R 1.1, 2.1; ~~RM (0432), 1. & 2.1.~~

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:	
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature. It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and ~~coulees~~ reservoirs from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to exclude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: After revision of the grazing system fence wet meadows to exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated after one or two grazing cycles that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	It is anticipated that damage caused by livestock grazing will be mitigated by implementation of a proper grazing system.
Streams & reservoirs: Fence streams and reservoirs where major critical waterfowl nesting areas and fisheries potentials are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting and fisheries habitat.
3. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.
Support Needs: Accept the recommendations as stated above. Acquire easement on private lands.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT (0432)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1. & 2.3 Remove competing brush species on approximately 6,000 acres and remove brush and seed approximately 3400 acres of National Resource Land to release and establish desirable perennial forage species.	These treatments combined with management, are needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable timeframe of 10- 15 years. Approximately 1160 additional AUMs will be produced annually from the treatment.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation would result in an increase in forage production. The increase would partially offset expected losses in allowable grazing use resulting from the adjustments recommended in range management, RM 2.1 (0432)(adjust stocking rate to grazing capacity). Thus a positive economic impact would occur. Where wildlife values are involved the Idaho Fish & Game Dept. will be consulted in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between that agency and the Bureau.

This recommendation is in conflict with the recreation, R 4.1, 4.3, 14.12, and 14.15; and minerals, 1.2 which would restrict or constrain layout and/or method of land treatment. The recreation recommendations deal primarily with visual impact of land treatments and the effect the recommended treatments might have on archaeological sites. The minerals conflict involves the restriction on land treatments should development of potential geothermal resources take place.

The recommendation conflicts with wildlife, WL 7.1 which would prohibit any land treatment. The wildlife proposal would prohibit brush control on sage grouse wintering areas within the allotment, as proposed.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations: WL 9.3, R 1.1, 2.1. These conflicting proposals will be addressed prior to implementation of land treatments to insure resource values involved are adequately considered.

Supporting activity recommendations include the following: WL 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 6.1, 12.2; W 1.4, 1.5, 5.2; ~~RM 1. & 2.2 (0416)~~.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept and modify the recommendation to subject brush removal and seeding proposals to the following constraints before projects are started.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont)	Reasons (cont)
1. Revise the allotment management plan and implement a sound and acceptable grazing system.	Sound management is needed to assure success of revegetation projects and to protect the investment made in the project. Disruption of livestock use can be minimized by planning treatments within grazing pastures and in accord with the grazing sequence. This is BLM policy.
2. Coordinate all land treatment proposals with wildlife, watershed, and recreation activities to assure all multiple-use conflicts are mitigated. Criteria to be used in mitigating conflicts are found in Appendix I (MFP Step II).	On-site information is not adequate to identify specific conflicts and resulting impacts at this time. This requires that no projects be started until on-site inspections can be made and impacts of the project on the multiple-use values are determined and mitigate Projects which alter the vegetation have long-term impacts and must be coordinated so as not to destroy other resource values.
3. Allow coordinated land treatment on sage grouse winter range and nesting grounds - Refer to criteria in #2 above.	The need to produce livestock forage to minimize the economic impact of the anticipated reduction in stocking rate (RM 2.1 (0432)) is considered to be as important as the need for increased sage grouse populations. Proposed brush treatments should be closely coordinated to allow only brush removal that is not critical to sage grouse winter habitat and nesting
4. Allow leasing of minerals (geothermal resources) with no constraints on land treatment projects.	Present information is insufficient to determine impacts of geothermal development on land treatment. Any mineral development at this time appears to be improbable.
5. Prohibit land treatment projects on known archaeological sites.	Bureau policy requires protection of cultural resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

MACON FLAT ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Existing AMP

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT (CM)

Beacon (0401), Cove Creek (0402), The Pasture (0408), Dunes (0409) Fricke (0410), Black Butte (0427), Compound (0428), Spring Dale (0433), Gwin Ranch (0434)

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1 & 2.1 1. Provide custodial management on allotments listed above.	These areas sre too small to implement a grazing system on and cannot be combined with other National Resource Lands because of private lands and natural barriers. Idaho's 5-year goals direct that management efforts outside AMP areas will be directed toward range use supervision as necessary to insure compliance with use authorizations and regulations.
2. Regulate grazing use to provide one of the following grazing treatments: a. Defer grazing until after seed ripe each year. b. Defer grazing during growing season until seed ripe time every other year.	This will regulate grazing use so that it is not made during the critical growing season each year which will improve vigor of forage plants and encourage seedling development on some years. The overall impact will be to improve range conditions and encourage additional production of forage.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Providing custodial management, as recommended, would have no economic impact on the allottees. However, the proposals to defer grazing until after seed ripe either every other year or each year, could have an adverse economic impact on those allotees whose normal period of use is during the spring. If spring use were shifted to post-seed ripe, those livestock operators would incur additional expenses to provide forage for the livestock. Most of them move their livestock on to the Federal range during the spring while their hay and other crops are being farmed. Shifting the season of use to a later time would preclude farming of a portion of the land and thus increase costs. Additional expenses would occur where fencing private lands away from the Federal range would be necessary. The recommendation conflicts with the following activity recommendations in the respective allotment, as listed below:

Allotment	Activity Recommendation(s) of Major Conflict
Beacon (0401)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; L 6.4; M 1.2
Cove Creek (0402)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
The Pasture (0408)	WL 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Dunes (0409)	WL 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Fricke (0410)	WL 8.1, 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Black Buttes (0427)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2
Compound (0428)	WL 9.1, 12.1; W 1.3; M 1.2; L 31A
Springdale (0433)	WL 6.2, 8.2, 12.1; W 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; M 1.2
Gwin Ranch (0434)	L 3.1, 12.1; W 1.3, 3.2, 5.2; M 1.2

Wildlife WL 3.1, 8.2, 12.1 and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40-50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation in the allotments. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization may exceed 60 percent of the forage plants. Wildlife WL 9.1, and 6.2, identify the need to exclude livestock grazing on wet meadows, along streams and canals. This conflicts with the recommendation because it would reduce available forage for livestock grazing and restrict livestock access to water. Lands 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such action would reduce available rangeland and thus reduce forage production in the Compound Allotment. Minerals, M 1.2, proposes to lease, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land survace under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the following activity recommendations on the respective allotments, as listed below. These conflicts should be addressed at the time management direction is decided to insure adequate consideration of all resource values.

Allotment	ACTIVITY Recommendations in Minor Conflict
Beacon (0401)	WL 9.2; R 2.1; L 6.4
Cove Creek (0402)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
The Pasture (0408)	R 2.1
Dunes (0409)	R 21
Fricke (0410)	WL 8.1, 9.2; R 2.1
Black Butte (0427)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
Compound (0428)	WL 9.2; R 2.1
Springdale (0433)	R 2.1
Gwin Ranch (04034)	WL 2.1; R 2.1

Supporting recommendations by allotment are as follows:

Beacon (0401)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Cove Creek (0402)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
The Pasture	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Dunes (0409)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Fricke (0410)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Black Butte (0427)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Compound (0428)	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2
Springdale (0433)	WL 6.3, 8.3; R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2
Gwin Ranch	R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 3.2, 5.2

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Multiple-Use Recommendations Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above.	Reasons
1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any area where grazing occurs.	Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.
2. Protect wet meadows, springs, streams, and canals from intensive livestock use which normally occurs as follows:	
Springs: Coordinate protection with wildlife needs. Where significant wildlife values are identified, fence spring source area to excude livestock and make water available to livestock outside the exclosure.	Livestock congregating on spring source areas denude vegetation essential to sage grouse broods and other wildlife species.
Wet Meadows: Exclude livestock only where it is demonstrated that significant wildlife habitat is being destroyed by livestock grazing.	Damage caused by livestock grazing may be mitigated by implementing the recommended grazing regulation.
Streams & Canals: Fence streams and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps where feasible.	Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat
3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.	Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.
4. Allow mineral leasing.	Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.2
1. Allot and regulate the grazing use in accord with R 2.1 on tracts of National Resource Lands that are isolated from other National Resource Lands by natural barriers or private lands.

Known unallotted tracts to be considered:

T. 4 S., R. 16 E, Sec. 25 SW¼SW¼
T. 4 S., R. 15 E, Sec. 1 W½NE¼
Land located south of Milner-Gooding Canal
T. 6 S., R. 14 E, Sec. 4 & 5, south of railroad tracks
Land adjacent to Mormon Reservoir
T. 5 S., R. 15 E, Sec. 1 W½NE¼

RATIONALE

These areas cannot be feasibly or logically managed with other National Resource Lands due to location and size.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Implementing the recommendation could have an adverse impact on persons who presently permit their livestock to graze on the tracts without license. This adverse impact would be mitigated in the long run because current users would have some assurance that they would be able to run livestock on the areas each year as long as they met license and base property requirements.

The recommendation does not conflict with any specific activity recommendations. However, since little is known about the tracts and their suitability for grazing, major conflicts could occur depending on their location and terrain characteristics.

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions:
Coordinate allotting and grazing management with all other resource activities.

Reasons

Livestock grazing may have an adverse impact on other resource values which have not been identified at this time. Coordination is needed to prevent irreversible impacts on other resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple use values should be
given overriding consideration.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 1. Determine carrying capacity for National Resource Lands and private and State lands offered for exchange of use license and adjust stocking rates accordingly.	The URA indicates that adequate forage is not available to satisfy the present Class I demand (see 1605.44A2c(5)(a)). Present policy provides that "Initial stocking rates...must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity...". (W.O. Instruction Memo 75-407). Idaho's 5-year goals are to bring livestock use in line with existing grazing capacity for those areas in less than satisfactory condition as a result of excessive livestock use. It is anticipated that the present forage production capacities can be interpolated from Soil and Vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Stocking rates may be in excess of the present carrying capacity. This recommendation could result in a reduction of grazing use and would therefore have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operations.

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Supporting recommendations include the following: Watershed W 1.2, 1.3; (W 3.2 & 5.2 apply only to Springdale and Gwin Ranch Allotments); Recreation R 2.1; Range Management RM 1 & 2.1. The following wildlife recommendations support the proposal by individual allotments as follows:

Beacon Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Cove Creek Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
The Pasture Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Dunes Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Fricke Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Black Butte Allotment	Wildlife, WL 12.1
Compound Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Springdale Allotment	Wildlife, WL 8.2, 12.1
Gwin Ranch Allotment	Wildlife, WL 3.1, 12.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as listed above.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

1. Allotment combination

2. Range improvement

3. AMPs

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Allotment No.	Allotment No.
0601	Picabo
0602	Tikura
0603	Richfield
0604	Track
0605	Timmerman Hills
0606	Lave
0607	Canal
0608	Kime
0609	Hill City Branch
0608-0609	Kime-Hill City Branch Combination
Isolated Tracks	
Appendix II	

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	1

OBJECTIVE:

Increase forage production from the present estimated 65,618 AUMs to the estimated potential production of 98,140 AUMs by 1990.

RATIONALE:

The Planning Area Analysis indicates increase in demand for forage in the Planning Area of over 50% by 1990. Approximately 22% of the total forage consumed in the Planning Area is produced on National Resource Lands. Forage produced on NRL generates $283,762 of personal income in the Planning Area. The above figures indicate grazing on NRLs in the Planning Area is significant. Since the estimated potential production of livestock forage is 98,140 AUMs while the P.A.A. projects a demand of 129,000 AUMs by 1990, the lesser figure was used (see 1608.31A1). Manual 1603.12G3b (Bureau long-term objectives for the range program) requires management which will "Provide forage to help meet the needs of the Nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities". Other pertinent guidance used to develop the objective is consistant with the above manual statement and includes the following: Basic Guidance - 1602 (1602.12, 1602.42c2a, b, 1602.42c3e) Supplemental Guidance 1603 (1603.12G2a, b, 1603.12G3b, 1603.21a, b, 1603 - Appendix 1, Part II C 1); The Taylor Grazing Act (One of the purposes of the Act is "...to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range..."); and The Federal Grazing Regulations 43 CFR 4110.0-2, 4111.4-2).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	2

OBJECTIVE:

Implement management practices on all grazing lands in the planning area to reach and maintain good range condition by 1996.

RATIONALE:

Step 3 of the URAs indicate a total of 153,608 acres are in Poor Condition, 315,191 acres are in Fair Condition, and only 154,529 acres are in Good Range Condition in the Planning Area. Step 3 and 4 of the URAs indicate present forage production is estimated to be only 67 percent of the potential. The full potential can be realized only if the range is in a good condition. Basic Guidance (1602.12) indicates the Bureau will "Protect the lands, resources, environment, and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible." Other pertinent guidance used to develop this objective is consistant with the above statement and includes the following: 1602.11, .12, 113A, .42C2, 3, & 4; (1603.12G3a); Supplemental Guidance Federal Grazing Regulations 4110.0-2, 4111.2-1(a). In addition regulations listed in the rationale for Objective Number 1 apply to this objective.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	3

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for protection and conservation of endangered plants in the Planning Area.

RATIONALE:

Step II URA indicates four species of endangered plants have been found in the Planning Area. Section 7 of Public Law 93-205 places responsibility for conservation of endangered plants with the Bureau.

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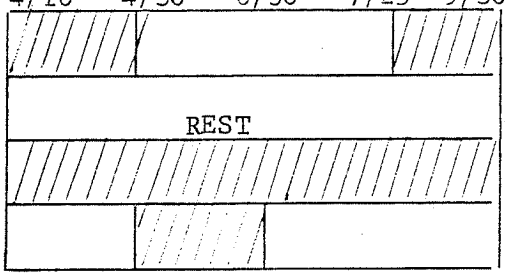
PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0601)

RECOMMENDATION

RM - 1, 2.1 .

Revise the present AMP and change the present grazing system to at least the following minimum design.



RATIONALE

The tentative evaluation of the present Picabo AMP (see Timmerman Hills URA, Range Management Step 3, p 8-12) reveals that the present grazing system design has little or no chance of improving range conditions and increase present estimated carrying capacity by 600 AUMs within 12 years after implementation. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4 p 6-9).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities Step 1 Recommendations reveals an adamant attitide that intensive livestock management is needed on this allotment. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constrains on the developement of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Implement a grazing system that will assure that no more than 1/3 of the critical deer winter range is grazed in the fall (after August 15).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis (continued)

2. Defer livestock grazing on critical deer winter range until after May.
3. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 50 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.
4. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availablility of forbs.
5. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

The Wildlife recommendation to defer grazing on critical deer winter range until after May 1 could cause some problems with the livestock operators as they now turn out on some of this area April 16.

There are three other recommendations in the Range Management, Picabo Allotment, RM 1, 2.2, R 2.3, & RM 1, 2.4 that will effect the final selection of the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and other lands within the allotment, and to combine this allotment with the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment. See the Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

T.H.

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Activity
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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 5 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.

Reasons

Deer winter range, critical deer winter range, sage grouse strutting grounds, sage grouse wintering area, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0601)

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from the soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 13 Ac/AUM under present conditions (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 7.6 Ac/AUM. "The initial stocking rates are of the most importance and must not exceed existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment". (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407). In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs this action may be necessary.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT (0601)

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

See also the analysis for Recommendation, Picabo Cattle Allotment, RM 1, 2.4 for possible alternative to a reduction in active privileges.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM - 2.3

Obtain information on present carrying capacity on all State and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

"Stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authoriaztions must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected" (W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397). Some of the private lands in recent years have been plowed and seeded thus changing the carrying capacity. The range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their land and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use. The present carrying capacity for all lands offered is at 6.9 Ac/AUM. These private lands are not thought to be in that good of shape.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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Range Management

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.4

Combine this allotment with the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment and develop two four-pasture grazing systems incorporating the principles of rest-rotation grazing to improve range conditions and increase forage production. (See also Timmerman Hills Allotment Recommendations).

RATIONALE

It is estimated that if the two allotments were combined that there would be reduced negative and economic impact on the Picabo Hills Allotment licensees. Possibly no reduction in spring grazing would be necessary in the implementation of the grazing system. (See also T.H., URA-RM Step 4, p 8). There would be an economic advantage to both the Government and the licensees in total if the allotments were combined.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with the other activities recommendations.

Combining these allotments would create some hardships on the users in that they would be running their livestock in areas different from that which they have been using for the past several years. Also, before allowing any cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment, fences and additional waters would have to be built

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.

Reasons

Because of several factors, such as land patterns in Picabo Allotment, improvements needed to accomodate cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment, and possible user disagreement to the proposal, a firm or final decision to combine these allotments should not be made at this date.

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep them separate and develop individual AMPs for each allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP to provide for proper utilization and distribution of livestock.

RATIONALE

Additional water needs to be developed with the implementation of an intensive grazing system. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the revision of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any future water developments should be for season long use to facilitate lievstock manipulation within the proposed grazing systems for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601 (continued)

Multiple Use Analysis (continued)

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accure to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.6

Treat 12,000 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying, chaining, or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 410 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 1,010 AUMs. The 410 AUMs would be realized in 4 to 6 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM Step 4, p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 12,000 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Brush control projects should not be initiated until after implementation of the grazing system.

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.7 Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of proposed grazing system.	The Picabo Cattle Allotment has several interior fences that were located to implement the present grazing system. These fences should be used where possible in the development of a better grazing system. No additional fences are shown at this time on the Range Management MFP Step I Overlay because location has not been determined.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R 8.3) and wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

(continued)

one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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PICABO CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0601

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.8
By land exchange, acquire all State land within the allotment, also by exchange acquire some of the private lands owned or controlled by C. W. Gardner & Sons.

RATIONALE

The acquisition of State lands would facilitate management. Management of the National Resource Lands would be complicated if the State sections were to go into private ownership. The private lands referred to are owned or controlled by one individual. An exchange of lands within the allotment and/or other National Resource Lands to better block up both private lands and National Resource Lands would facilitate management of these lands. The implementation of grazing systems and administration of these lands would be enhanced.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Acquiring the State lands and private lands in this allotment by land exchange would block up the National Resource Lands and eliminate conflicts with proposed projects in the area such as brush control, fences, water developments, roads, trails, etc.

This recommendation is supported by Wildlife, which states: "Initiate a land exchange program to gain ownership of the private land identified or critical deer winter range on the Picabo Hills."

There is the problem of identifying National Resource Lands that would meet both the State's and the Bureau's requirements to consummate such an exchange program.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Consider these lands for acquisition in any future land consolidation program entered into between the State of Idaho, private landowners, and the Bureau.

Reason

It is not known at this time if or when the State Dept. of Public Lands and the Bureau would try to work together on this type of land consolidation program. Because of this unknown, the recommendation was moderated. Private landowners may or maynot be interested in such a program.
Acquisition of these lands would enhance the public values for the deer winter range and any other activity which would conflict with private lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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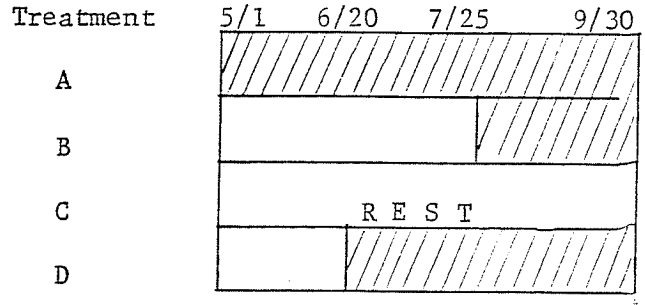
TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP and change the grazing systems to the following formula.



RATIONALE

The tentative evaluation of the present Tikura AMP (see T.H. URA, Step 3, p 13-16) reveals that the present grazing system design has little or no chance of improving range conditions. The proposed grazing system should improve present range conditions and increase present estimated carrying capacity by 119 AUMs within 10 years after implementation. (See also T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 10-12).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The following recommendations made in the Wildlife, Recreation and Watershed aetivitie lend support to the revision of the AMP to a more intensive grazing system: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, W 1.3, & W 2.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the developement of the grazing system and establish guidelines for livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting to improve watershed and range conditions.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

There are two other recommendations in the Range Management, Tikura Allotment, RM 1, 2.2, & R 1, 2.3, that will effect the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and to combine this allotment with the Silver Creek Allotment. See the Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.	Waterfowl habitat, sage grouse strutting grounds, sage grouse summering areas, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from the soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 15 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 9.6 Ac/AUM. "The initial stocking rates are of the utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment" (W.O. Inst. Memo 75-407). In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs this action may be necessary.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

Brush control and aerial seeding projects could offset any needed reduction to carrying capacity if they were accomplished in a timely manner. (Tikura Allot. RM 1, 2.4 & RM 1, 2.5)

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Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.3

Combine this allotment with the Silver Creek Cattle Allotment (0305) in the Muldoon Unit.

RATIONALE

Each of these allotments presently contain two pastures and their present AMPs and grazing systems need to be revised. If they were combined and the proposed grazing system implemented then probably no additional fencing would be necessary. The grazing system could be implemented as soon as the EIS is completed. If the combination of allotments is not accomplished then both allotments would require additional fencing to increase the number of pastures. Water would also be an additional problem.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with the other activities recommendations.

Combining these allotments would create some hardships on the users in that they would be running their livestock in areas different from that which they have been using for the past several years.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

Economic advantages to the Government would be realized in fewer needed improvements if the allotments were combined.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.	

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep and revise the individual AMPs for each allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.4

Treat 3,770 acres of brush to release the forage species. This should be accomplished by spraying with 2, 4-D because of the amount of three-tipped sagebrush in this allotment.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 100 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity which combined with management will produce an additional 219 AUMs. The 100 AUMs would be realized in 4 to 6 years after treatment. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 3,770 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for brush control that are contained in Appendix II of this section. This recommendation is supported in part by Wildlife (WL 7.1 & WL 1.2)& Watershed (W 1.4) activity recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TIKURA CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0602

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.5 Aerial seed to establish livestock forage species on 3000 acres of the allotment.	This treatment is needed to improve quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 120 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity. This treatment combined with management is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10 - 15 years.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be modified to include in the proposed seeding project a combination forbs and grass species to improve the vegetative composition for both livestock and wildlife (see WL 1.3, 5.1, 8.3 & 9.2). The Watershed recommendation W 1.5 also supports this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Aerial seed a combination of forb and grass species. Total number of acres to be seeded will be determined during project layout.	Aerial seeding of forage species are needed to improve range and watershed conditions within a reasonable time frame. Wildlife habitat would also be improved by seeding both forbs and grasses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation
(continued)

Reason
(continued)

Also there is the chance that with this project no reduction in livestock numbers would be required.

Alternative

Do not seed. Manage for improved range and watershed conditions by a grazing system only.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.6 Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP to provide for proper utilization and distribution of livestock.	Additional water needs to be developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water in the Northeast and Southeast pastures, and efforts should be concentrated on those two pastures. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the revision of the AMP, and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any future water developments should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing systems for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.7

Treat 16,092 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 1000 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 2,258 AUMs. The 1000 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 16,000 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to the point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of the type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section. This recommendation in part is supported by Wildlife (WL 7.1 & 1.2) and Watershed (W 1.4) activity recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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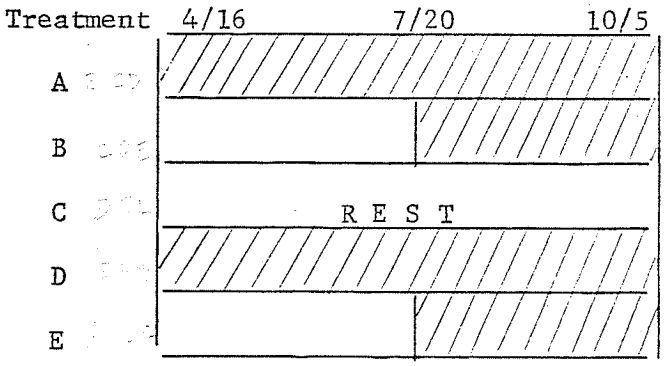
RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP and change the grazing system to the following formula:



RATIONALE

This grazing formula has been used in this allotment for the past two years. The operators have accepted it and it is working (see T.H., URA, RM Step 3, p 17-21). This grazing system should continue to improve range conditions and increase the carrying capacity by a total of 1250 AUMs over the present active privileges in the next 10 to 15 years. (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4 p 13).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

These recommendations can be accomodated in the present grazing system.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the above recommendation	

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.2 Obtain information to present carrying capacity on all State lands offered for exchange of use.	Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected" The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use. The present carrying capacity allowed for all lands offered is at 8 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange of use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying

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MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange of use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Increase active AUMs by extending the present grazing of 4/16 to 9/15 to 4/16 to 10/5 for the 1977 grazing season.	This increase in AUMs would amount to an additional 262 AUMs of active qualification and would bring the total authorized AUMs to 2232 AUMs. This is close to the eight year actual use average of 2106 AUMs and just about even with the actual use average for 1972 through 1975 of 2121 AUMs. This actual use along with observations and other studies indicate that this additional forage is available for use (43 CFR 4111.2-2). The 2232 AUMs would obligate the National Resource Lands at a rate of 9.5 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not conflict with the other activities. The livestock use should be monitored to insure that no more than 60% utilization is occurring in any pasture.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept above recommendation.	This additional use can be accomodated without any negative effects on range or watershed condition, trend, or wildlife habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.4 Change the 10% temporary non-renewable increase in livestock numbers that have been allowed since 1972 to active qualifications.	This proposed increase in active qualifications would be from the present active qualifications of 1775 AUMs to 1970 AUMs, which is still below the actual use average for the period of 1968 to 1975 which was 2106 AUMs. The average actual use for 1972 to 1975 was 2221 AUMs. This actual use along with information from other studies indicats that the additional forage is available for use.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation does not conflict with the other activity recommendations. The livestock grazing use should be monitored to insure that no more than 60% utilization of the herbaceous vegetation occurs in any pasture.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept above recommendation	This additional use has been tested since 1972 without any negative effects on watershed or range condition and trend.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RICHFIELD CATTLE ALLOTMENT 0603

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.5 Allow an increase of 10% in livestock numbers for the 1977 grazing season on a temporary nonrenewable basis. This increase would amount to 220 AUMs over that of Recommendation RM 2.4.	This increase should be made on a temporary nonrenewable basis until it is determined from actual use and other studies that it could be made permanent. The total qualifications plus temporary nonrenewable use would be 2454 AUMs and would obligate the National Resource Lands at a rate of 8.6 Ac/AUM. The carrying capacity of this allotment under present management has been estimated at 8 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM Step 4 p 2) (43 CFR 4111.4-2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

No conflicts identified. The additional livestock use should be monitored to ensure that no more than 60% utilization of the herbaceous vegetation occurs in any pasture. If the actual use and/or the utilization studies indicate that any problems are evident as a result of this additional use it should be revoked.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the above recommendation	This would actually be the first increase in actual use since 1972. The allotment is improving and the increased use can be managed

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Reasons (Continued)

to stay within the multiple use guidelines outlined in RM 1, 2.1 of this section.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TRACK ALLOTMENT 0604

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Revise the present AMP to reflect the present grazing system as depicted by the following formula.

Treatment	5/1	5/15	7/20	7/31	9/30
A	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	
B	Rest				
C	Rest	Graze	Rest		

RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of minimum design to allow for improved range conditions and trend.

The present AMP depicts a two-pasture deferred system that was never implemented and the change was agreed to by the users and the present Area Manager (see T.H., URA, RM Step 3 p 22-25).

The present estimated carrying capacity of this allotment is 10 Ac/AUM while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 6.8 Ac/AUM. But this grazing system design may work without the need for a reduction in AUMs. Further evaluations are needed during the first cycle of the grazing system which starts during the 1976 grazing season (see T.H., U RA, RM. Step 4, p 15-17).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities' Step 1 recommendations reveals an adamant attitude that intensive livestock management is needed on this allotment. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R. 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.
2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do effect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements, they can be worked in with this recommendation for a revised grazing system.

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Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Revise the present grazing system to at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.	Waterfowl habitat, sage grouse strutting grounds, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TRACK ALLOTMENT 0604

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Treat 900 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by spraying.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality or quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 50 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 135 AUMs. The 50 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 900 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TRACK ALLOTMENT 0604

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse brood rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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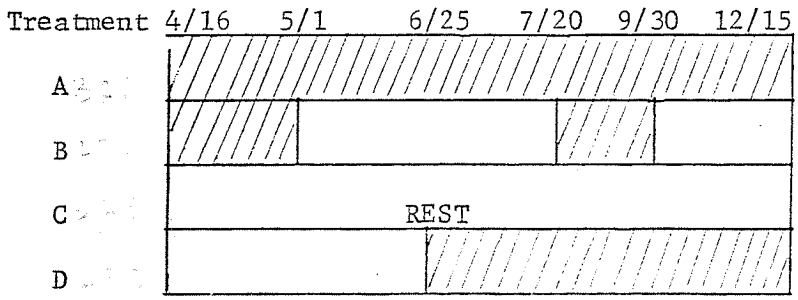
TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with at least the following minimum grazing formula:



RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of minimum design to allow for improved range conditions and improved production of quality and quantity of livestock forage. It is also anticipated that two such systems should be implemented, one each for the east side and west side. This should be done to allow for the flow from southeast to northwest of the sheep bands in the spring and back in the fall. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 3, p 26-29 and Step 4, p 18-21). Estimated potential increase in livestock forage is 1462 AUMs. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 2.)

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activity Step 1 recommendations reveals that intensive livestock management is a must to manipulate livestock to attain

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multiple use goals. The following Step 1 recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, 6.1, 6.4, 8.2, 8.3, 12.1, & R 2.1, 3.2, & W 1, 2, 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system:

1. Insure that no more than 60% of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetative composition of 20 - 25% forbs, 55 - 65% grasses, and 15 - 20% shrubs.
2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.
3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.
4. Place increased emphasis on Watershed protection on NRL by improving overall range conditions.

There are three other recommendations in the Range Management, Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment: RM 1, 2.2, R 2.3, & RM 1, 2.5 that will affect the final selection of the grazing system and the livestock operators. They are to establish stocking rates for both National Resource Lands and other lands within the allotment, and to combine this allotment with the Picabo Hills Cattle Allotment. See the

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
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Multiple-Use Analysis for these recommendations for the additional overview of the situation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Implement a grazing system with at least the minimum standards depicted in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 4 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.	Deer winter range, sagegrouse strutting grounds, sage grouse wintering area, and antelope summer range fall within this allotment. It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to preserve and improve these values and to improve range and watershed conditions.

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with the carrying capacity information as interpolated from soils and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 11 Ac/AUM (see T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 8.4 Ac/AUM. The sheep operators in this allotment are presently activating only 40 to 60 percent of their spring grazing privileges and 20 to 40 percent of their fall privileges. The new stocking rates are also needed to determine conversion ratio for change in class of livestock from sheep to cattle.

In order to improve range conditions and to finally increase available AUMs, up-to-date stocking rate information is needed. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p. 21).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a moderate economic

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impact on the users through a reduction in qualification if this recommendation is implemented. Most, if not all, of any proposed reduction could be applied to privileges that are now carried in non-use status.

See also the analysis for Recommendation, Picabo Cattle Allotment, RM 1, 2.4 for possible alternative to a reduction in active privileges.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying Capacity for this allotment.	

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.3

Obtain information on present carrying capacity on all State and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the District program should be rejected". The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Department of Public Lands has recently re-surveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the State's new carrying capacity on State lands offered for exchange of use.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these State and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new

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carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.	If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.4

Allow change in class of livestock from sheep to cattle after the AMP has been approved and the needed management facilities have been installed. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4, p 19 and 20).

RATIONALE

The past trend in requests to change class of livestock from sheep to cattle is expected to continue, and in fact several such inquiries have been made concerning this allotment. Allowing such changes would support the cattle industry's increased need for forage in the amount of up to about 5,000 AUMs in the allotment.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

There is not any direct conflict with this recommendation and those made by the other resource specialists. There would be an economic benefit to the cattle industry in additional AUMs if this recommendation is accepted. The negative impact on the present sheep operators might be the additional costs of needed improvements to control cattle in the allotment. The positive impact for at least some of the licensees would be the additional market for excess AUMs or the benefit of flexibility in being able to run cattle in this allotment. It is anticipated that some of the sheep operators would be against allowing the conversion on any basis as it might reduce what they consider to be the desired quality of sheep feed in the allotment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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The cost of investments by both the Government and the users would be more costly if a conversion from sheep to cattle were allowed. The difference would be in the amount of needed fences and water developments for season-long use with cattle.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Accept the above recommendations with the added stipulation that the ratio of sheep to cattle would be based on information gathered in recommendation RM 1, 2.2 for this allotment.

Reason

The economic analysis for this area and the proposed benefits discussed above indicate that NRL should be managed to accomodate grazing by cattle and sheep.

Alternatives

Allow grazing by sheep only to keep range improvement costs down.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Combine this allotment with the Picabo Cattle Allotment (0601) and implement one AMP with two grazing systems.

RATIONALE

Combining these two allotment would have the following advantages:

1. Fewer livestock management facilities would be required (fences & water developments).
2. One AMP with two grazing systems could be implemented with no reduction in active use from last year's active use. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p 19).
3. The grazing system could be designed to allow for change in class of livestock for a grazing season of 6/25 to 9/30. (See T.H. URA, RM, Step 4 p 19 & 20).
4. The objectives of improved range conditions and increased production of livestock forage could be obtained in a shorter time frame by combining allotments that could be accomplished by keeping them separate.

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MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

See the Multiple-Use Analysis for Picabo Cattle Allotment (RM 1, 2.4) which applies to this recommendation.

If these two allotments were combined, it would be important that the management facilities be programmed as soon as possible to accomodate cattle in the combined grazing systems so that protection and improvement of the resources could be attained.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reasons
Accept the above recommendation if the proposed benefits can be realized in the development of the AMP for the combined area.	Because of several factors, such as land patterns in Picabo Allotment, improvements needed to accomodate cattle in the Timmerman Hills Sheep Allotment and possible user disagreement to the proposal, a firm or final decision to combine these allotments should not be made at this date.

Alternative

Do not combine the two allotments. Keep them separate and develop individual AMPs for each allotment.

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.6 Construct fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system	Presently this allotment is fenced only on the north and south boundaries. It is estimated that about 30 miles of fence will be needed to implement the proposed grazing system. Both Highways 93 and 26 would need to be fenced, plus the interior pasture fences. No fences are shown at this time on the Range Management Overlay because location has not yet been determined. Plans for the fences will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R 8.3) and wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in

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rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Construct new fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.	

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RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.7

Develop dependable water in order to provide for proper utilization and distribution.

RATIONALE

There needs to be additional water developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water on the allotment, especially when cattle use will be allowed. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the development of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any water to be developed should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing system for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL 6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identified as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within

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the grazing system.

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.8

Treat 42,881 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying, chaining, or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications and present grazing season. This treatment will produce an additional 1,200 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity which combined with management will produce an additional 2,662 AUMs. The 1200 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment (see also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4 p 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 42,800 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix I of this section.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Recommendation

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, and improve species composition for sage grouse breed rearing within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix I) for sagebrush control.

Reasons

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.3 Treat 720 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by spraying or burning.	This treatment is needed to improve quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This will produce an additional 39 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 79 AUMs. The 39 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T. H., URA, RM Step 4, page 2.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation for 720 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed condition within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

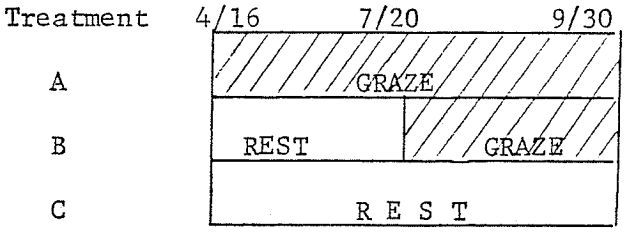
Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:



RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase under this type of management by 35 AUMs over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., RUA, RM, Step 4, pages 2, 29 and 30.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations made by other resource activity specialists lend support to this recommendation for R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2 and W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on this development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20-25 percent forbs, 55-60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

There is also a recommendation to combine this allotment with the Kime Allotment and then develop one grazing system for both allotments.

T.H.

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Implement the above grazing system by either fencing, a one pasture treatment, or combining with the Kime Allotment.

Reason

No final decision as to just how the system is to be applied to the allotment has been made. This will be worked out with the licensees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hi
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Range Management
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Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

HILL CITY BRANCH 0609

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.2 Treat 695 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished by either spraying or burning.	This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualifications. This treatment will produce an additional 35 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 70 AUMs. The 35 AUMs by treatment would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4 page 2.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation for 695 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage and improve watershed conditions within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.3 Construct fences to allow for implementation of a grazing system.	The fences needed for this allotment will depend upon how the proposed grazing system is applied. Some boundary fence will be needed and/or one or two cattleguards. The exact location of these facilities has not been determined. Plans for these facilities will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

Multiple-Use Analysis

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the Recreation (R 8.3) and Wildlife (WL 5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Construct new fences needed for implementation of the AMP. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with above analysis.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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KIME ALLOTMENT 0608 & HILL CITY BRANCH ALLOTMENT 0609

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Combine these two small allotments and write an AMP with the grazing formula recommended for the Hill City Branch Allotment.	If these two allotments were combined the proposed grazing system could be implemented on National Resource Land at less cost while providing a pasture for each treatment each year. Otherwise the only way to implement the individual grazing system may be to use one pasture with three treatments applied to it. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, pages 5, 27-30.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any of the other activity recommendations.

It may be desirable to combine these allotments to implement the grazing system, but as of this date we have not conferred with the licensees to determine if a combining would suit their operations. After talking to them a final decision will be made on this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Combine these allotments if the proposed grazing system can best be implemented by the combination.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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ENTIRE UNIT - ISOLATED TRACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS	RATIONALE
RM 2.1 Identify the several semi-isolated tracts of National Resource Land within the unit that need some sort of management to maintain and/or improve range conditions.	There are several isolated tracts of National Resource Lands within the unit that are presently not being licensed under regular procedures. These tracts should at least receive custodial management to insure adequate protection of range conditions. These lands might also be used in an exchange of land program to block up National Resource Land within allotment boundaries.

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation does not by itself conflict with other activities recommendations.

At present it is known that some grazing use is made on some of these lands, but it is not known at this time whose livestock graze on them. There may be some sort of agreement between the BLM and private individuals on these tracts which will have to be identified.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the recommendation as stated above.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by getting some sort of management on these isolated tracts of land.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNIT WIDE

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.1 The season of use in the Timmerman Unit should be established as 4/16 to 12/15.	The present grazing seasons vary for each allotment, some of which are different than the present actual use. All of the present seasons were established to satisfy the apparent desires of the livestock operators and not the physiological needs of the forage plants. If the proper season of use is changed to 4/16 to 12/15 it would allow for management flexibility in determining what grazing seasons could be proposed in allotment management plans and grazing systems. The users should be encouraged to use more of their active use in the summer and fall portions of the grazing season to better facilitate meaningful grazing systems. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, page 5.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

There are two wildlife recommendations (WL 2.4 and WL 2.5) that conflict on specific areas within the unit with this recommendation. They are to allow no more than 1/3 of the critical winter range to be grazed by livestock in the fall (after 8/15) and to defer livestock grazing on the critical deer winter range until after May 1.

These recommendations can probably be accomodated in the development of the Picabo Hills AMP. These are the only conflicts with the other activity recommendations.

There could be an adverse economic impact on the licensees if in any allotment the season of use that is written into the proposed AMP is different than the actual seasons that they are presently using. This could result in additional feeding costs, revising their basic operations, etc.

Intensive grazing systems are proposed for all allotments in the unit and if they are implemented and season of use determined on an allotment basis within the maximum season of 4/16 to 12/15, the physiological requirements of the plants can be met.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the above recommendation.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

APPENDIX II

BENNETT HILLS-TIMMERMAN HILLS MFP

TIMMERMAN HILLS UNIT

General Coordination Guidelines for Brush Control Projects:

1. Sagebrush eradication methods to be considered are spraying, burning, chaining, beating, and other (new methods that may be developed).

2. Brush control projects will be considered only after a detailed allotment management plan or grazing system has been developed and implemented.

3. Project layout and methods of control used will be such that the projects will blend into the natural environment as much as possible.

4. No attempt will be made to attain 100% brush kill on any given area. Brush is considered to be a desirable part of the vegetative makeup of any given block of land. In most of the areas to be treated about 15-20% of the vegetative cover in brush would be desirable.

5. Forbs composition at the desired level of 20-25% is the accepted Wildlife Recommendations for the entire area. This goal puts additional constraints on spraying of sagebrush with chemicals which also reduce forbs. It may be that some reduction could be accepted for the short term, if long term benefits in forb production could be attained. Another possible mitigating measure might be to aerial seed some forbs following a sagebrush spray project.

Specific Guidelines for Brush Control Projects as Depicted on the MFP Step II Range Management Overlay

See the Range Management MFP Step II Overlay for the Identified Brush Control Areas. The areas are separated in types, as follows:

1. General Guidelines: These areas are those lands to which the above general guidelines are the only constraints identified at this time.

2. Antelope Summer: General guidelines apply to these areas plus the identified need to leave some 2 to 4 acre patches of brush for antelope fawning, (WL 5.1 and 5.2).

3. Deer Winter Range: Coordinate brush control work with the Wildlife Biologist to insure that adequate winter deer forage and cover are maintained.

4. Sage Grouse Habitat (2-Mile Radius of Strutting Grounds)
Projects within the 2-mile radius of strutting grounds will be planned for selective control in a manner that will not adversely impact present and future nesting sage grouse populations.

5. Critical Deer Winter Range: No sagebrush control will be allowed on National Resource Lands within the critical deer winter ranges.

6. Sage Grouse Wintering Areas: These areas can only be considered for treatment after adequate consideration and planning has been given to the present and future wintering sage grouse populations found in each specific area.

7. Potential Land Disposal Areas: These lands have been identified as being potentially irrigable and no brush control projects will be planned in these areas until further investigation as to whether or not these lands meet the classification criteria for disposal.

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TIMMERMAN HILLS SHEEP ALLOTMENT 0605

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.9

By land exchange acquire all State Land within the allotment. Also by land exchange acquire private lands which have not gone into agricultural use.

RATIONALE

The acquisition of State lands would facilitate management. Management of the National Resource Lands would be complicated if the State section were to go into private ownership. The implementation of grazing system and administration of National Resource Lands would be enchanced if these lands were acquired.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Acquiring the State lands and private lands in this allotment by land exchange would block up the National Resource Lands and eliminate conflicts with proposed projects in the area such as brush control, fences, water developments, roads, trails, etc.

There is the problem of identifying National Resource Lands that would meet both the State's and the Bureau's requirements to consummate such an exchange program.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Consider these lands for acquisition in any future land consolidation program entered into between the State of Idaho, private land owners, and the Bureau.

REASON

It is not known at this time if or when the State Dept. of Public Lands and the Bureau would try to work together on this type of land sonsolidation program. Because of this unknown the recommendation was moderated. Private landowners may or may not be interested in such a program.

Note: Attach additional sheets. if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:

Treatment	4/16	7/20	9/30
A	GRAZE		
B	REST	GRAZE	
C	REST		

RATIONALE

This grazing formula is considered to be of good design to improve range conditions and improve production in quality and quantity of livestock forage. An estimated increase of 400 AUMs could be produced within 20 years over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., URA, RM. Step 4, pages 22 and 23.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system design: WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1; R 3.2; W 1.2, W 1.3.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20-25 percent forbs, 55-60 percent grasses, and 15-20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do affect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements, they can be worked with this recommendation for a grazing system.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple-Use Analysis

Implement the grazing system as shown in the above recommendation and allow for inclusion of items 1 through 3 in the Multiple-Use Analysis in the grazing system design and application.

Reasons

It is necessary that intensive livestock management be implemented to improve range and watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2.2

Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with carrying capacity information as interpolated from soils and vegetative data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.

RATIONALE

The present carrying capacity of this allotment has been estimated to be 25 Ac/AUM (see T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 8.6 Ac/AUM. W.O. Inst. Memo No. 75-407 states "Initial stocking rates are of utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment". (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 21.)

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife Activities (WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, W 2.3). If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high econimic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.

REASONS

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.3

Obtain information to present carrying capacity on all state and private lands offered for exchange of use.

RATIONALE

Stocking rates should be based on present carrying capacity as stated in W.O. Inst. Memo 74-397, "stocking rates for exchange of use agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange of use agreements that would work to the detriment of the district program should be rejected." The Bureau's range survey for this unit has been lost and there is no current record for this allotment. The State Dept. of Public Lands has recently resurveyed most of their lands and the BLM may recognize the state's new carrying capacity on state lands offered for exchange of use. The present carrying capacity for all lands offered is at 9.4 Ac/AUM.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The carrying capacity data on these state and private lands needs to be updated so that the exchange-of-use licenses can be based on current information. There is no conflict with other resources on obtaining this data. If the carrying capacity of these lands in AUMs are adjusted downward, it would have an economic impact on the people controlling these lands. They would have to accept the new carrying capacities or fence these lands out of the allotment.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Accept the recommendations as stated above and adjust the exchange-of-use licenses accordingly.

REASONS

If the offered lands are overstocked it puts additional grazing pressure on NRLs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2,4

Treat 15,820 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished with a combination of spraying and burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 300 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 1,400 AUMs. The 300 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p 2.)

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation for 15,820 acres is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to point that total acres of brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for location of and type of constraints on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guidelines for Brush Control that are contained in Appendix II of this section.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Selectively control sagebrush to increase livestock forage, improve watershed conditions, within the accepted guidelines (RM Appendix II) for sagebrush control.

REASONS

The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management programs can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.5

Develop dependable water in order to provide for proper utilization and distribution.

RATIONALE

There needs to be additional water developed to facilitate the implementation of an intensive grazing system. It is known there is a lack of water on the allotment. Plans for these additional waters will be developed with the development of the AMP and as needed for the implementation and operation of the grazing system. Any waters to be developed should be for season long use to facilitate livestock manipulation within the proposed grazing system for the duration of the grazing season.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

The recommendation conflicts with WL-6.2 which recommends to exclude livestock from spring and wet-meadow areas. This conflict should be mitigated by fencing out identified spring areas on a project by project basis after developing the water and piping it to a trough for livestock use. The wet-meadows should be identifed as to the specific site needs after intensive livestock management has been implemented to see if this need can be satisfied through the manipulation of livestock within the grazing system.

The development of dependable water supports the recommendation to implement an intensive grazing system on this allotment and benefits would accrue to both livestock and wildlife.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop dependable water as indicated in the AMP and correlate the project design to mitigate as much as possible with wildlife needs.

REASONS

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 2.6

Construct fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system.

RATIONALE

Presently most of the exterior boundary of the allotment is fenced. There may be some areas on the exterior that need fencing. About 7 to 8 miles of interior fences will be needed to implement a grazing system. Plans for these fences will be developed with the writing of the AMP.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

All fences proposed and existing have conflicts with some of the recreation (R-8.2) and wildlife (WL-5.3) activity recommendations, but are also recognized as a necessary evil to accomplish livestock manipulation to implement intensive livestock management which will help to accomplish many of the range management, watershed, wildlife, and recreation activity recommendations.

All new fences should be constructed to specifications presented in the 1737 Fencing Manual. The fences should be located so as to blend in with the natural environment as much as possible. Gates and/or cattleguards should be located on roads and trails and/or at least every mile in gentle terrain and at least every one-half mile in rough terrain to accomodate the public use of the National Resource Lands.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Construct new fences and relocate or use existing fences to allow for implementation of the proposed grazing system. Specifications for fence construction will be in accordance with the above analysis.

REASONS

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

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LAVA ALLOTMENT 0606

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1,2.8

Aerial seed to establish livestock forage species on 10,000 acres of the allotment.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 700 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity. This treatment combined with management, is needed to meet the objectives within a reasonable time frame of 10-15 years.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be modified to include the proposed seeding project, a combination of forbs and grass species to improve the vegetative composition for both livestock and wildlife (See WL-3.1, 5.1, 8.3 & 9.2). The Watershed Recommendation W-1.5 also supports this recommendation.

MULTIPLE USE RECOMMENDATION

Aerial seed a combination of forbs and grass species. Total number of acres to be seeded will be determined during project layout.

Alternative:

Do not seed. Manage for improved range and watershed conditions by a grazing system only.

REASON

Aerial seeding of forage species are needed to improve range and watershed conditions within a reasonable time frame. Wildlife habitat would also be improved by seeding both forbs and grasses. This seeding project would increase the present estimated carrying capacity and reduce the negative impact on the licensees in the amount of reduction that might be needed to reach proper stocking rates on the National Resource Lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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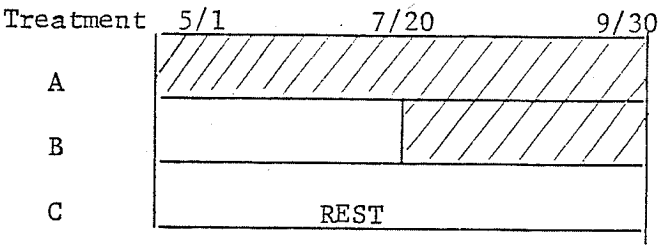
CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1

Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula.



RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions, and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase by 26 AUMs with this grazing system within 12 years. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, p. 25 and 26).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the other resource activities Step 1 Recommendations reveal intensive livestock management is needed. The following recommendations lend support to this recommendation for a minimum grazing system desitn: WL 6.4, WL 8.2, WL 8.3, WL 12.1, R 2.1, R 3.2, W 1.2, & W 1.3. These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 55 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

While these recommendations do affect the design of the grazing system and location of improvements they can be worked with this recommendation for a grazing system.

This allotment falls with the area that is tentatively identified as Class II land (L 3.1A) that is potentially valuable for agriculture. If they are in fact suitable for agriculture then disposal to private ownership is recommended. If this is the case then no grazing system or AMP should be developed for this allotment.

Multiple-Use Recommendations	Reason
Accept the above recommendation only if further investigation reveals that these lands are not chiefly valuable for agricultural development.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.2

Treat 560 acres of brush to release the forage species. This could be accomplished either by spraying or burning.

RATIONALE

This treatment is needed to improve the quality and quantity of forage for the present active qualification. This treatment will produce an additional 30 AUMs of forage over the estimated present carrying capacity, which combined with management will produce an additional 56 AUMs. The 30 AUMs would be realized in 6 to 8 years after treatment. (See also Timmerman Hills URA, RM, Step 4, p. 2).

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS

This recommendation should be dropped if further investigation of the Lands Activity Recommendation (L 3-1A) to dispose of these lands for agricultural development reveals that these lands meet the criteria for disposal. If they do not meet the criteria for disposal then this recommendation for treatment of 560 acres of brush control work is reduced and the remaining areas are supported and/or constrained by other accepted resource activity recommendations to the point that total acres for brush control are unknown at this time. See the Range Management Step II Overlay for locations of and types of constraints

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Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

CANAL ALLOTMENT 0607

MULTIPLE-USE ANALYSIS
(Continued)

on brush control projects within this allotment. See also the General and Specific Guideline for Brush Control that is contained in Appendix II of this section.

Multiple-Use Recommendation	Reasons
Brush control should only be considered if this land does not meet the proposed disposal criteria. Then selective control of sagebrush to increase livestock forage and improve watershed conditions within the accepted guidelines could be done.	The Wildlife, Watershed, and Range Management program can be enhanced by doing selective sagebrush control projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

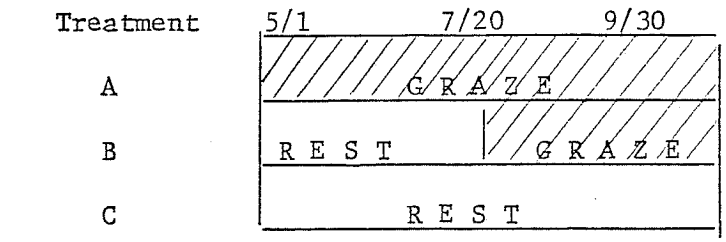
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION

RM 1, 2.1
Implement a grazing system by developing an AMP with the following grazing formula:



RATIONALE

The implementation of this grazing system will improve range conditions and the quality and quantity of livestock forage. The livestock forage is expected to increase under this type of management by 39 AUMs over the present estimated carrying capacity. (See T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, pages 2, 27 and 28.)

Multiple-Use Analysis

The following recommendations made by other resource activity specialists lend support to this recommendation for an intensive grazing system for all allotments: WL 6.1, 6.4, 8.3, 12.1; R 2.1, 3.2; W 1.2, 13.

These recommendations relate the following constraints on the development of the grazing system and establish guidelines for allowable livestock grazing within that system.

1. Insure that no more than 60 percent of the herbaceous vegetation is utilized by livestock in any pasture and implement a grazing system to establish and maintain a diverse vegetation composition of 20 - 25 percent forbs, 50 - 60 percent grasses, and 15 - 20 percent shrubs.

2. Establish livestock grazing systems that will enhance the reproduction and forage availability of forbs.

3. Meet the physiological needs of herbaceous vegetation so that it will prosper and increase to the greatest ground cover the soils are capable of supporting.

There is also a recommendation to combine this allotment with the Hill City Branch Allotment and then develop one grazing system for both allotments.

T.H.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Implement the above grazing system by either fencing a one pasture treatment, or combining with the Hill City Branch Allotment

Reason

No final decision as to just how the system is to be applied to the allotment has been made. This will be worked out with the licensees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

T.H.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

KIME ALLOTMENT 0608

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
RM 1, 2.2 Establish stocking rates on National Resource Lands within this allotment in accordance with carrying capacity as interpolated from soils and vegetation data to be gathered during the summer of 1976 and succeeding years.	The present carrying capacity for this allotment has been estimated at 11 Ac/AUM, (see T.H., URA, RM, Step 4, page 2) while the active qualifications obligate the National Resource Lands at 5.2 Ac/AUM. W. O. Inst. Memo No. 75-407 states "initial stocking rates are of the utmost importance and must not exceed the existing livestock grazing capacity of the allotment".

Multiple-Use Analysis

This recommendation is supported by recommendations made in the Watershed, Recreation and Wildlife activities. If the above estimated carrying capacities for this allotment are near correct, then there would be a high economic impact on the users through a reduction in active AUMs if this recommendation is implemented.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reasons
This recommendation should be accepted to determine proper carrying capacity for this allotment.	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)