

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

DEC 04 1981

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1:

Make energy minerals available on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related demands.

Rationale:

Actions related to this objective are high priority items. Petroleum and natural gas are minerals identified by the Directors of USGS and Bureau of Mines as a "compelling national significance." Petroleum is stockpiled by the Department of Energy. The U.S. imported between 40 percent and 50 percent of its oil in recent years. It is national policy to encourage the maximum domestic production of oil and gas and decrease dependence on foreign oil.

With the total demand for energy minerals increasing by an average of 4.5 percent annually (Oil and Gas Journal), the unstable political policies of the major energy exporting OPEC countries such as Iran, and the United States goals of decreasing energy imports, more domestic energy mineral resources are intensely needed.

The Mineral Leasing Acts of 1920 allows for and promotes the development of leaseable minerals and the U.S. Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 declares it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage the development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

Oil and gas leasing and exploration activities are governed by the regulations in 43 CFR 3045 and 3100 and 30 CFR 221. These regulations also provide a mechanism for the protection of the environment and other surface resource values.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

#2

Objective #2:

Make energy minerals available on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related documents.

Rationale:

Considerable exploration and development work is required to adequately establish the commercial potential of the planning unit's geothermal resources. Demands for utilization of warm and hot water geothermal resources will markedly increase as the traditional sources of energy and fuels become more costly.

Geothermal leasing and exploration activities are governed by the regulations published in 43 CFR 3000 and 3200, 30 CFR 270, and the Geothermal Resources Operations Orders of the USGS. These regulations and orders provide for the protection of the environment and other surface resource values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

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M-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

(This combines MFP II M-1.1 and M-2.1)

- (1) Process lease applications for Oil and Gas and Geothermal in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act and Geothermal Steam Act. Allow oil and gas and geothermal leasing in the unit consistent with regulations, laws and other resource uses. Apply the Idaho Standard Stipulations and any other reasonable special stipulations to minimize or alleviate conflicts, as outlined in EA-ID-01-246, ID-01-299 and ID-01-0-40. This recommendation will allow any other stipulations to be included to protect other resources/uses as deemed necessary at the time of issuance.
- (2) No land occupancy within:
 - a. Oregon Trail Corridor (R-1.1)
 - b. Oolitic limestone RNA [R-1.2(12)]
 - c. Bighorn Sheep habitat (W/L-2.1)
 - d. Essential nesting habitat (BOP Area) (W/L-5.1)

Analysis:

The necessity of energy development is becoming more apparent. It is essential that development be provided to the greatest extent possible while protecting those resources which in many cases are irreplaceable. The Idaho Standard Stipulations and Special Stipulations have been developed to protect natural resource values and allow effective management of the oil and gas leasing program.

Step: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION M-1.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
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Decision:

- (1) Allow oil and gas and geothermal leasing, exploration and development consistent with laws, regulations and other resources/uses, except where specifically withdrawn. Apply the Idaho Standard Stipulations and other reasonable special stipulations to minimize or alleviate conflicts, as outlined in EA ID-01-246, 299 and ID-01-0-40. This will allow any other stipulations to be included to protect other resources or uses as deemed necessary at the time of issuance.
- (2) No land occupancy within:
 - a. Oregon Trail corridor (R-1.1).
 - b. Existing Big Horn Sheep habitat on the Little Jacks, Battle Creek/Deep Creek and West Fork of Bruneau area (W/L-2.1) and Potential Habitat in Big Jacks, Shoofly on Bruneau River.
 - c. Essential raptor nesting habitat (PLO area 5777 and W/L-5.1). See Overlay D-2.
 - d. 1/4 mile from rim of Owyhee and Bruneau Wild and Scenic River canyons (see R-1.1(2)).
 - e. 3 miles radius of launch site for Pershing missile.
 - f. Snake River and Associated Reservoirs (R-1.7(9)).
 - g. All sites on or nominated to National Register of Historic Places (CRM-1.2).
- (3) Oolitic limestone RNA is dropped from the decision. This area cannot be designated a RNA, because there is an existing mining claim on the area. The Owyhee Calcium Corporation is expected to apply for ownership of the claim in the near future. If the claim is found not to be valid then it should be designated as a RNA. The no surface occupancy stipulation for mineral leasing should be retained.
- (4) Retain federal lands within the Bruneau, Mountain Home and Castle Creek KRGAs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
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Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

#3

Objective #3:

Provide exploration opportunities for and development of locatable mineral deposits.

Rationale:

Industry and government mineral authorities predict that requirements and demands for mineral commodities in the future will far exceed all of the minerals consumed by mankind to date. This will necessitate the continued exploration and development of much lower grade deposits as well as those deposits which lie at greater depths and have to date been inaccessible. Uranium is identified by the Directors of USGS and Bureau of Mines as a mineral of "compelling national significance".

A domestic energy minerals shortage is quickly becoming a serious reality. More and more critically important minerals are being imported from politically unstable countries. With consumption increasing by 4 percent annually (1976 Annual Report of Mining and Minerals Policy, Dept. of Interior), mineral commodity prices increasing from 2 percent to 20 percent annually and the United States goals of attaining mineral and energy self sufficiency, increased domestic exploration, development, and production from public and federally administered lands is needed.

The Mining Law of 1872 grants to U.S. citizens the right to locate, develop, and produce minerals on public and federally administered lands. Also, the U.S. Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 declares it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage the development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

Overall Policy Objectives

Energy Minerals - Uranium

Make energy minerals available on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related demands. Actions related to this objective are high priority items.

Mineral Patent Applications

A BLM Manual 1693 objective is to "process mineral patent application as filed"

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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M-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage the Planning Unit as open to mineral location:

- (1) Unless otherwise closed to protect other resources/uses found more important, leave the area open to mineral entry.
- (2) Withdraw the following from 1872 mining laws:
 - a. Oregon Trail Corridor (R-1.1).
 - b. Oolitic limestone RNA [R-1.2(12)].
 - c. Snake River Birds of Prey (PLO 5777).

Analysis:

Present 3809 and 3802 regulations are sufficient to cover undue and unnecessary degradation of the resource values, beyond those previously identified.

Decision:

Accept general

- (1) Modify to read: "Unless presently withdrawn or segregated to protect other resources/uses found more important leave the area open to mineral entry. Areas currently withdrawn/segregated from mineral entry, include 4 cultural sites (CRM-1.1), essential nesting habitat (BOP), Bruneau and Owyhee Wild and Scenic Corridors.
- (2) Withdraw the following from 1872 mining laws:
 - a. Oregon Trail Corridor (R-1.1, see Overlay D-3).

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b. Bighorn habitat (W/L-2.1, see Overlay D-2).

c. Bruneau Wild and Scenic River Corridor.

d. Owyhee Wild and Scenic River Corridor.

(3) If the Oolitic Limestone proposed RNA claim does not go patent reevaluate the RNA for designation and withdrawal (see M-1.1).

Rationale:

Oolitic limestone RNA cannot be designated. The area has a mining claim on it by Owyhee Calcium and we expect application for patent.

Subject to valid existing rights the essential nesting habitat in SRBOP area is withdrawn from mining laws under PLO 5777.

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Rationale:

Oolitic limestone RNA cannot be designated. The area has a mining claim on it by Owyhee Calcium and we expect application for patent.

Subject to valid existing rights the essential nesting habitat in SRBOP area is withdrawn from mining laws under PLO 5777.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	#4

Objective #4:

Provide sand, gravel, cinders, clay, bentonite, fill material, and building stone to meet the needs of local and state governments, industry, and individuals as the demand warrants.

Rationale:

A 1603 objective is to "make other (non-energy) minerals and mineral materials available for use as needed to meet market demand." Supply-demand study for sand, gravel, and baked shale indicates that there will be demands for free-use and sales of these commodities. Part of demands may relate to energy developments.

The management and sale of common variety mineral resources are authorized by the Materials Sales Act of July 31, 1947, as amended, and is encouraged by the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

M-4.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate free-use sites of up to 20 acres for federal, state, county or city government needs in the following areas:

(see MFP II, M-4.1 for specific sites)

Analysis:

Sand, gravel and cinders will be continually needed to satisfy these public demands. Approximately 100,000 cubic yards were utilized in FY-80 and expected to continue in the future.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following added:

Where economically feasible limit the development of new sources and where practical and economic allow private sales from same sources. If it is not feasible for private sales from free-use sites, designate community pits for private sale areas.

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Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Forest Products

Objective Number

#1

Objective #FP-1:

Utilize, rather than destroy trees which are to be cleared from land for purposes such as forage production, wildlife habitat improvement, ecological manipulation, or installation of improvements.

Rationale:

Opportunities to utilize woodland material are latent. One reason is that the general public is not aware of or encouraged to utilize woodland material for whatever. Although the benefit/cost ratio is usually unfavorable for commercial harvest of this material, the intangible values of a woodcutting outing are adequate to encourage some numbers of the public to expend much time and labor gathering "free" wood.

Speculation among foresters and members of the wood industry predicts increasing utilization of woodland material, especially juniper, for commercial production of alcohol, lumber and veneers, and firewood.

The destruction of wood resources without diligent effort to sell or dispose for beneficial use under either a sale contract or free use permit, violates BLM's Resource Management policies and objectives.

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Step 1	Step 3 D-1

FP-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Advertise for disposal by sale or free use permit, any trees which might otherwise be cut, chained, burned or cleared for vegetation manipulation. Designate a woodcutting site (see overlay) for incidental woodcutting and community use through the issuance of permits for individual demands or sales.

Analysis:

This provides for the use by sale or free use permit, those products which would be largely destroyed on site and offers an opportunity to control harvest levels and possibly return market value to treasury.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following stipulations to the designated use area:

1. No cutting of trees within approximately 100 yards of the Mud Flat Road.
2. This area will be monitored for impacts on wildlife and scenic values. The amount of cutting applied for has been minimal to date and not posed a problem but could in the future if demand drastically increases. If the demands and cutting begins to impact wildlife and scenic values consider cutting plans and or closing. Must also meet MFP Decision Requirements in W/L section and VRM (see W/L-3.1, 3.2 and VRM-1.2).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

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Forest Products

Objective Number

#2

Objective #FP-2:

Maintain administrative control on the cutting and removal of all vegetative material through the issuance of special use permits, negotiated contract sales, and competitive bid contract sales.

Rationale:

43 CFR parts 5400 and 5500 provide that all vegetative resources shall be disposed only under contract or permit. Thoughtful layout of cutting areas will enhance the range, wildlife, watershed and visual resource programs.

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Forest Products

Overlay Reference

Step 1 FP-1 Step 3 D 1

FP-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate a wood cutting site in the Castle Creek Allotment where incidental wood cutting can be controlled through the issuance of permits on an individual demand basis.

Analysis:

Posting a specific wood cutting site reduces the random cutting sites selected by the public and offers the area manager the opportunity to direct the public to areas where wood cutting would be more helpful to management.

Decision:

Reject - covered by FP-1.1.