

# **BRUNEAU**

## **Management Framework Plan**

### **Step 3 - Decisions**

**Idaho**

**1983**

**(vice WYKE copy- 931)**

**BRUNEAU MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**  
**SUMMARY OF DECISIONS**

Prepared by Terry Costello  
September 1990

**LANDS**

Objective L-1: Incorporated into Objective 5.

Objective L-2: Incorporated into Objective 5.

Objective L-3: Provide land for utilities and communication sites.

L-3.1 Establish utility corridors.

- a. Corridor ¼ mile wide along El Paso gas line. Underground installation is required through WSAs. If WSAs are released, R/Ws will meet VRM II requirements.
- b. Retain existing communication sites in federal ownership. Multiple housing will be required to the fullest extent possible.
- c. Allow R/Ws outside corridor as necessary.

Objective L-4: Incorporated into Objective 5.

Objective L-5: Determine lands suitable for retention and disposal.

L-5.1 Generally retain public lands unless identified for disposal. Category I lands (Overlay D-1) will be available for R&PP or exchange, but not for ag entries.

L-5.2 Category II lands (Overlay D-1) are available for sales and/or ag development.

L-5.3 Category III lands (Overlay D-1) appear to be suitable for disposal, but require further study.

Objective L-6: Review classifications and withdrawals.

## MINERALS

**Objective M-1: Make energy minerals available on a managed basis.**

**M-1.1 Allow oil and gas and geothermal leasing, except where lands are withdrawn, subject to stipulations to alleviate conflicts. If the oolitic limestone claim is found to be invalid, then it should be designated as an RNA. Allow no occupancy on specific (listed) areas. Retain federal lands in Bruneau, Mountain Home, and Castle Creek KGRAs.**

**Objective M-2: Make energy minerals available on a managed basis.**

**Objective M-3: Provide for exploration and development of locatable minerals.**

**M-3.1 Unless presently withdrawn, leave areas open to mineral entry, except withdraw: the Oregon Trail corridor and the Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor. Re-evaluate the Oolitic Limestone RNA.**

**Objective M-4: Provide salable minerals to meet local demands.**

**M-4.1 Designate FUPs up to 20 acres. Rely on existing sources where feasible. Designate community pits where necessary.**

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

**Objective RM-1: Increase forage vigor, density, and production. Increase total production from 126,372 AUMs to 167,976 AUMs and increase livestock use from 123,149 AUMs to 164,753 AUMs within 20 years.**

**RM1.1 Implement AMPs on 14 allotments and less-intensive management on 5 allotments (Overlay RM-4). Allotments are listed in priority order. Adjust management or exclude grazing on sage grouse brood-rearing areas to improve habitat. Design grazing management to improve crucial antelope winter/early spring ranges. Establish grazing systems and seasons to meet bighorn sheep requirements.**

**RM-1.2 (Rejected.)**

**RM-1.3 Reduce conflicts with ORVs by scheduling most races outside of identified allotments during certain listed times. Develop a motorcycle race plan.**

**RM-1.4 Develop livestock management facilities to implement AMPs or grazing systems that are designed to meet all MFP objectives (estimated project totals are listed). Constraints include, but are not limited to:**

- a. No livestock water sources will be developed within 1 mile of existing or potential bighorn habitat unless adverse impacts can be avoided.**
- b. Allow construction of 19 miles of the Jacks Creek pipeline plus extensions to the east, which will be limited in length to prevent adverse impacts to bighorn habitat. No extensions will be allowed to the west. A 1,000-acre research natural area will be established in the Little Jacks Creek area. A monitoring team will be established to determine the impacts to vegetation and wildlife by the pipeline and extensions.**
- c. No new roads will be constructed to range improvements within bighorn habitat or WSAs unless shown not to impact either.**
- d. Retain and/or modify gates at likely ORV race trails on an as-needed basis.**
- e. Do not develop springs that will not reasonably provide water for both livestock and wildlife. Springs developed in riparian zones will be fenced and water piped, where reasonable and economical.**
- f. Prepare EAs and B/C analyses for projects on an allotment-by-allotment basis as AMPs are developed and approved.**



in AUMs through the five-year implementation schedule will be based on monitoring and other resource needs. An implementation schedule by allotment is recommended.

**Objective RM-4: Initiate a Minimal Fire Suppression Plan that will protect erosive soils, maintain or enhance forage production, improve range condition, and protect private property.**

**RM-4.1 Develop a fire management plan for the Planning Unit by 9/30/84 that addresses all high-value resources. No limited suppression areas will be designated in the Planning Unit.**

**Objective RM-5: Provide for protection and conservation of rare and endangered plants within the planning unit.**

**RM-5.3 Designate Mud Flat Oolite Research Natural Area (5 acres) as an ACEC. Special management actions to be applied to the ACEC are listed.**

## WILDLIFE (TERRESTRIAL)

**Objective WL-1: Protect and/or improve endangered species habitat within the Bruneau Planning Unit.**

**WL-1.1 Manage the potential peregrine habitat consistent with the Endangered Species Act (see Overlay WL-t9).**

- a. Manage the lands within Withdrawal Order 5777 consistent with the Snake River Birds of Prey Management Plan. Allow exchanges if higher-quality habitat can be acquired.
- b. Allow road improvement and construction if consistent with the general decision above.
- c. Enhance potential prey populations.
- d. Support reintroduction of peregrines at additional locations within the Bruneau Planning Unit, consistent with PLO 4153 and the cooperative agreement between USF&WS, IDF&G, AND BLM.

**WL-1.2 Manage bald eagle habitat in the vicinity of C.J. Strike Reservoir (Overlay W/L-t9) to encourage additional use by these birds.**

- a. Retain lands within PLO 5777 and manage them consistent with MFP decision WL-5.2.
- b. Allow road improvement and construction if consistent with the general decision above.
- c. Plant rapidly growing trees adjacent to the Reservoir to provide secure perch and roost sites.

**Objective WL-2: Manage sensitive species habitat in the BPU to maintain or increase existing and potential populations.**

**WL-2.1 Manage 93,500 acres of bighorn habitat to provide adequate habitat for 420 bighorns by 1990: 100 in Little Jacks, 220 in Owyhee River, and 100 in West Fork Bruneau River.**

- a. Monitor and adjust livestock use in bighorn habitat to provide for 420 bighorns by 1990. This population goal is subject to review and change in consultation with IDF&G.

- b. Develop grazing systems to improve habitat conditions in the headwater reaches of streams comprising river otter habitat.

**WL-2.4** Protect known ferruginous hawk nest sites and adjacent hunting habitat from inconsistent land uses.

- a. Retain ferruginous hawk habitat (within about 1.5 miles of nest sites) unless higher quality habitat can be acquired by exchange.
- b. Where rangelands are reseeded, include a mixture of shrubs, forbs, and grasses to support prey populations.
- c. When possible, avoid locating any new roads within ¼ mile of nest sites. Mitigate the loss if avoidance is not possible.
- d. Avoid alignment of courses for organized ORV events within ¼ mile of active nest sites between April 1 and June 30.

**WL-2.5** Expand the distribution of ferruginous hawk nest sites on the Snake River Plains by constructing nesting structures or planting trees for nesting in secluded areas.

**WL-2.6** Manage burrowing owl habitat on the Snake River Plains to maintain existing populations.

- a. Maintain existing nest sites whenever possible. Mitigate losses if other uses are deemed more appropriate.
- b. If major land disposals are undertaken, retain tracts of sufficient size and suitability for burrowing owl nest sites.

**WL-2.7** Subject to IMP, implement intensive livestock management or protective riparian habitat fencing to improve mountain quail habitat in Shoofly (both forks), Big Jacks, Cottonwood, and Duncan creeks.

**WL-2.8** Retain tracts in the Duck Valley area that constitute white-faced ibis habitat, unless higher quality habitat can be acquired through exchange. Allow the Riddle Exchange.

**Objective WL-3:** Manage 1,143,000 acres of big game habitat in the BPU to obtain good ecological condition.

**WL-3.1** Manage 359,650 acres of mule deer winter and early spring range in the BPU, within IMP guidelines where applicable, so there is adequate food, cover, and water for 2,255 animals

- b. Subject to IMP guidelines, manipulate vegetation to achieve a 60/40 ratio of forage to cover, using fire as the primary tool, making use of good soils, retaining interconnecting cover to provide for adequate hiding and thermal cover, and including a mixture of palatable shrubs, forbs, and grasses in any revegetation projects.
- c. Implement livestock grazing systems and practices that will improve composition, reproduction, and forage availability of palatable forbs and shrubs in both upland and riparian habitats. Limit utilization of key shrub species to 50 per cent of current annual growth.
- d. Avoid road construction within or adjacent to riparian habitats.
- e. Maintain water in all water developments from July 15 until October 31, or consider development of wildlife guzzlers.
- f. Retain public lands within or closely adjacent to deer migration routes unless higher-quality habitat can be acquired by exchange.

WL-3.3 Manage 1,079,000 acres of pronghorn habitat in the BPU, within IMP guidelines where applicable, to provide sufficient forage, water, cover, and space for 1,175 animals by 1990.

- a. Monitor the habitat to adjust livestock use to provide for 1,175 pronghorns by 1990. This population goal is subject to review and change in consultation with IDF&G.
- b. Refer to and address the "Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope" when making decisions that may affect antelope.
- c. Manage habitat for good ecological condition where feasible/economical.
- d. Use prescribed burning as the primary tool for habitat management.

Objective WL-4: Manage upland game and waterfowl habitats in the BPU to increase populations of these highly desirable species.

WL-4.1 Improve the distribution of chukar and Hungarian partridge along the foothill areas south of the Snake River by providing more sources of water. The optimum spacing for water sources is one mile apart.

WL-4.2 Manage public lands in the vicinity of irrigated agricultural areas to maintain or improve the habitat for pheasants, Hungarian partridge, valley quail, and cottontails (specific tracts are listed).

incorporating the above mission and goals.

Retain all federal lands within this area unless higher quality habitat can be acquired within the boundary by exchange that is in the public interest.

Continue to support/seek legislation for the area under Title VI of FLPMA.

Seek a permanent withdrawal of BOP area from agricultural and mineral entry (1872 mining laws).

**Objective WL-6: Manage all meadows and riparian habitat in the BPU to achieve a maximum diversity of vegetative species, to provide for a maximum diversity and optimum abundance of wildlife species.**

**WL-6.1 Manage riparian and meadow habitats to attain and/or maintain a good ecological condition class or reasonable equivalent (potential measures are presented).**

WL(aq)-2.5 Improve fisheries habitat on 6.75 stream miles (listed) through cooperative management programs with private landowners or through public acquisition of the lands involved (1,920 acres).

WL(aq)-2.6 Designate watershed areas draining into major or perennial streams (priority stream headwaters are listed) as special management areas for watershed stabilization. Provide adequate cover on granitic soil slopes exceeding 25 percent and on volcanic slopes exceeding 35 percent. Adjust livestock use and remove or minimize other activities to reduce soil movement to natural runoff amounts.

Objective WL(aq)-3: Protect and manage seasonal flows in perennial and intermittent streams to maintain aquatic/riparian habitat condition on 96 miles of stream in good condition. Give priority to habitat maintenance for red-band trout.

WL(aq)-3.1 Work with IDF&G and provide in-stream flow recommendations as information becomes available. Manage flows for good water quality. Do not cause any reduction in water quality or in legally established minimum flows.

WL(aq)-3.2 Work with IDF&G and provide recommendations on introduction of other fish and/or eradication programs that might affect red-band trout populations on federal lands.

WL(aq)-3.3 Retain 245 stream miles of red-band habitat in federal ownership and pursue land exchange opportunities for blocking up valuable riparian habitat. Establish a cooperative management program with IDL, IDF&G, and the lessee on State lands to provide maintenance of listed contiguous units of riparian habitat.

R-1.2(1) Extensive recreation areas (outside SRMAs and WSAs) will be retained in public ownership if in the public interest and consistent with MFP decision L-2.1.

R-1.2(2) Acquire needed access if it cannot be obtained through cooperative agreement or by building another road across BLM land.

R-1.2(3) Maintain the C&MU classification on Hole-in-Rock and Deer Water Spring to protect cultural resource values. Also see CRM-1.1.

R-1.2(4) (Rejected.)

R-1.2(5) Maintain or improve ORV opportunities:

a. (Rejected.)

b. Allow organized cross-country motorcycle races on a case-by-case basis, consistent with other resource values. Also see RM-1.3.

c. As demand and funding substantially increase and as consistent with other uses, develop a trail network for ORVs and provide areas for parking, loading ramps, and rest stops along the trails.

d. Allow casual unorganized snowmobile use in the Summit Springs/Mud Flat Area until the use reaches a point where other resource uses and values are significantly adversely affected.

R-1.2(6) Maintain or improve fishing opportunities by intensively managing streamside zones of those streams with game fish populations.

R-1.2(7) and R-1.2(8) (Rejected.)

R-1.2(9) Develop boat ramps and sportsmen's access along the Snake River below C.J. Strike Reservoir and near Grand View, provided that the locations are authorized for the SRBOP Area under the SRMA Plan, and are coordinated with the IDF&G. Allow no surface occupancy for mineral leasing within ¼ mile of the Snake River and associated reservoirs.

R-1.2(10) (Rejected.)

R-1.2(11) Provide public access to and maintain public use of desirable rock collecting areas. Validity determinations will be completed on unpatented mining claims as time and priorities are established.

R-1.2(12) (Rejected.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Idaho State Office

1601 (930)

To : District Manager, I-1

Date: **MAR 30 1983**

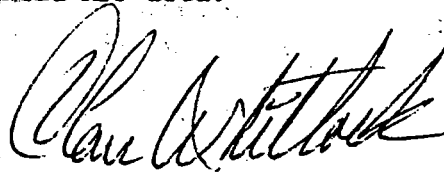
FROM : State Director

SUBJECT: Bruneau Management Framework Plan Concurrence

I concur with your MFP decisions of March 22, 1983, except for those recommendations relating to or directly associated with wilderness land use allocations.

My concurrence on your proposed wilderness recommendations is being deferred pending further review of those proposed recommendations.

Please consult with Guy Baier (4-1919) to arrange an action plan for wilderness land use allocations in the Bruneau MFP area.





# Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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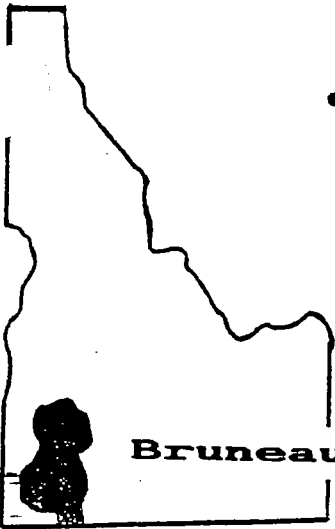
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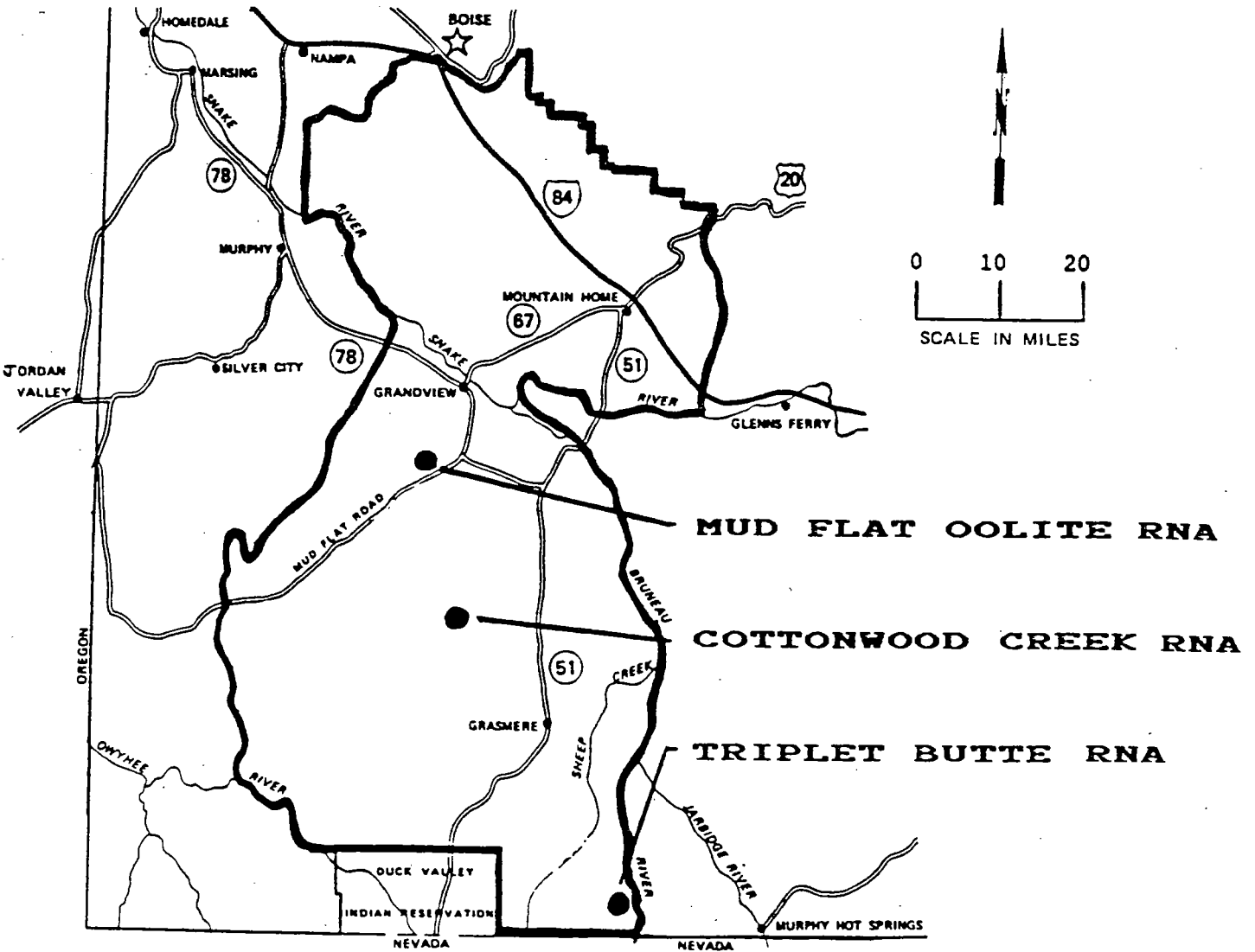


# MAP 1

## GENERAL LOCATION



**Bruneau Resource Area**



**BRUNEAU MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN AMENDMENT - APPROVED AUGUST 13, 1992**

This Amendment to the Bruneau MFP designates Mud Flat Oolite, Triplet Butte, and Cottonwood Creek as Research Natural Area (RNA) ACECs (Map 1) and prescribes special management to protect the identified values. This amendment was approved by the Idaho State Director on August 13, 1992. The analysis is contained in environmental assessment EA-010-91-204. Both the draft and abbreviated final EA need to be used together.

The Bruneau Management Framework Plan is amended as follows:

Add: Range Management

RM-5.3: Multiple Use Decision:

1. Designate Mud Flat Oolite Research Natural Area (5 acres) as an ACEC.
2. Designate Triplet Butte Research Natural Area (322 acres) as an ACEC.
3. Designate Cottonwood Creek Research Natural Area (346 acres) as an ACEC.

Refer to the following section for special management actions:

Range Management

RM-5.3: Multiple Use Decision:

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

COMPLETION AND REVIEW RECORD

District Office BOISE Original

Plan Name [REDACTED] KUNA [REDACTED] Revision

Area/Units Covered [REDACTED] Kuna 01-04

\*\*\*\*\*

PLANNING DOCUMENT

Coordination 3-18-83  
Date

William H. Hagborn  
Planning Coordinator

Staff Review 3-18-83  
Date

M.W. Weigand  
Chief, PEA Staff

Decisions 3-21-83  
Date

Charles J. Oscar Anderson  
Area Manager (s)

Approval 3-22-83  
Date

Mark Zimmer  
District Manager

Concurrence 3-30-83  
Date

Charles M. White  
State Director

REVIEWS

Date	SO Review	Area Manager	District Manager
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

UPDATES

Date	SO Review	Area Manager	District Manager
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

DEC 07 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	#1

Objective #1: (This has been incorporated into Obj 5)

Reserve public lands at appropriate locations along State Highways 51 and 78 and CJ Strike Reservoir for commercial, commercial-recreational and industrial needs.

Rationale:

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the disposition of public lands for commercial and industrial growth or development purposes, according to BLM Manual 1602. This manual also cites a Bureau objective being to plan for and manage or dispose of public lands to contribute to the stability and orderly growth of dependent users, industries, communities and regions. BLM Manual 1603 also contains an objective to satisfy private needs for land for industrial and commercial purposes in response to demonstrated needs.

Additional agricultural development in the resource area may bring in additional people which could create demand for new facilities such as quick stop stores or boat rental and fishing tackle shops. Several locations in the resource area could be used for this.

Benefits

- Positive - Provides land to satisfy a public need  
- Provides a source of revenue  
- Supplements recreational uses in the area
- Negative - Precludes other uses on the areas leased or sold.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

L-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Retain the lands identified as C-1 (Overlay L-3) for eventual lease or sale for commercial/industrial development (NE1/4, Sec. 27, T.6S., R.5E.).

Analysis:

This parcel encompasses the intersection of highway 51 and 78. The BLM has classified some 30,000+ acres suitable for Agricultural Development under DLA and Carey Act. We have received inquiries in the past for a convenience type store at this location. This may be allowed if development of the Ag ES area is completed and the need is recognized.

Decision:

This recommendation has been incorporated into Decision L-5.3D.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-3 Step 3 D-1

L-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Sell the following described lands to the parties listed:

T.5S., R.2E., B.M., Section 24, E<sub>2</sub>NE<sub>4</sub>, Henry L. Driskell

T.5S., R.3E., B.M., Section 34, NE<sub>4</sub>NE<sub>4</sub>SE<sub>4</sub>, Sam Layton

Analysis:

Both the above parcels are being used by the named parties. Driskell was erroneously authorized to farm the land by a bureau employee who was attempting to negotiate an exchange. Driskell cultivated the land in good faith under the supposition he was going to be issued a land use permit to farm it. A prior application precluded the L.U.P. authorization which left Driskell technically in trespass. No trespass action was taken because doing so could only result in an ugly situation and embarrassment to the Bureau. Driskell has been in frequent contact with Senator McClure's office. The Senator's office is sympathetic to Driskell's plight and anxious to see the situation resolved in a just and amicable manner. The land is classified for disposal.

Layton purchased the private land surrounding the other parcel described above and was unaware of the public land being within his property. This probably occurred because the county road adjoining Layton's property is not on the section line but some distance to the east. A trespass file was opened when the situation was discovered but without a resurvey, the extent of trespass cannot be accurately assessed.

Decision:

This recommendation has been incorporated into Decision L-5.2A.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

DEC 07 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	#1

Objective #2: (This has been incorporated into Obj 5)

Provide public lands having suitable soils to meet the demand for land to be developed for irrigated agriculture, provided it is economically feasible to do so.

Rationale:

Agriculture is the main element of Idaho's economy. It is the major contributor to income and employment in Owyhee County. Between 40,000 and 45,000 acres of public land in the planning unit have applications for desert land entries filed on them. This indicates a high demand for public land for agricultural development. The Bureau's responsibility under FLPMA is to retain and manage the public lands for multiple use purposes unless national interest dictates otherwise. As agricultural lands go out of production due to urban expansion, other lands will have to come into production if output is to remain constant. Economic feasibility will be a major determinant in reflecting the National interest.

Benefits

- Positive - Help stabilize the agricultural economy.  
- Reduce DLE case backlog.  
- Satisfy Carey Act commitment.
- Negative - Improper timing could cause instability in economy.  
- Could precipitate a land rush.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

DEC 07 1981

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

#3

Objective #3:

Provide for future communications sites, energy transportation and transportation routes as needed in the planning unit.

Rationale:

BLM Directives establish the processing of energy related rights-of-way as number one case work priority in an effort to help alleviate the nation's energy shortage. BLM Manual 1603 also calls for the satisfaction of needs for right-of-way, and other permitted uses. Current BLM Advices contain statements regarding elimination of casework backlog, and keeping future casework on a "pipeline" basis. Although no specific needs for rights-of-way were recognized in the PAA, with rapidly changing land ownerships, as contemplated in the development of agricultural lands, suitable areas should be identified and reserved to meet future demands for various types of rights-of-way. The need for cross country type utility corridors, and a need for a review of potential communications sites, was also recognized in Step 4 of the URA. The need to provide lands for construction of public roads was also recognized.

A cross country utility corridor will help concentrate large utility projects, thus reducing unsightly sprawl and environmental degradation. It will also help to eliminate unnecessary title encumbrances on lands that might go into private ownership.

Benefits

- Positive - Results in orderly utility development.  
- Results in minimal environmental impacts.

Negative - Corridors can become cluttered looking.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

JUN 15 1982

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Lands
Objective Number
#4

Objective #4: (This has been incorporated into Obj 5)

Provide opportunities for State and local government to acquire lands for the following:

1. Urban-suburban expansion
2. Residential sites
3. R&PP sites
4. Land Quality Improvement
5. Exchanges
6. Sale of isolated tracts

Rationale:

Our own research findings coincide with the information in Owyhee County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan that future growth in Owyhee County will be relatively insignificant. Approximately 120 acres county-wide will be needed for urban-suburban expansion by 1990. Private lands can meet projected needs for expansion. No demand has been shown for sites for recreation and public purposes.

However, the lack of need for recommendations should not be misconstrued as a negative recommendation. Quite the contrary is intended. Any proposal under these six items should be considered on its merits and not be automatically rejected unless there is some overriding resource conflict.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity  
Lands

Objective Number  
#5

Objective #5 (Replaces Objectives #1, 2, & 4)

Determine through the land use planning process what public lands are suitable for retention in federal ownership and those lands which are not needed to meet public land management objectives.

Rationale:

Section 102(a)(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579) declares that it is the policy of the United States that "the public lands be retained in Federal Ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest."

Executive Order #12348 established the Property Review Board which directed all Federal Agencies to review the assets under their jurisdiction and identify those that were excess to Federal needs. In the BLM this program is referred to as the Asset Management Initiative and involves identifying and disposing of public land that is no longer necessary to meet management objectives. Disposal of public land is authorized according to the criteria Section 203 of FLPMA.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-1

L-5.1: Multiple Use Decision (Replaces L-4.1)

A. The lands within the Bruneau Planning Unit are designated for retention in public ownership (Category I on Overlay D-1) except as noted in Multiple Use Decisions L-5.2 and L-5.3. These lands cannot be considered for sale without a plan amendment. However, Category I lands may be considered under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of FLPMA for unforeseen community expansion or other public purposes and for exchanges which (1) would benefit management programs of the BLM to a greater extent than would be realized through retention of the public lands in Federal ownership, (2) instances in which the exchange has been directed by specific legislation, or (3) the exchange will aid in blocking State and Federal management units (see Instruction Memo W.O. 83-204).

(See W/L-2.8, 4.4, 5.2; W/L-aq-1.2, 1.3, 2.4, 3.3; WN-1.1-1.8, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1; R-1.1, 1.2; RM-1.2)

B. Agricultural Development in Category I:

Category I land is to be retained in federal ownership and therefore should not be disposed of under the agricultural land laws. Existing and future applications should be processed as follows:

1. Reject existing applications on #5 Lands on Overlay D-1.
2. Action on applications inside the BOP Area - PLO 5777, #5A lands on Overlay D-1, will be suspended until either Congress acts or until the Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. vs the Secretary of Interior lawsuit is decided.
3. Discourage any new applications on Category I lands within the Bruneau Planning Unit.
4. Applications received after 11/1/82 on Category I lands can be rejected as work priorities permit based upon this land use decision.

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

L-5.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 D-1

5. Any future agricultural development of Category I lands would first require a land use plan amendment, land report, EA or EIS, and done in accordance with the criteria listed in L-5.3.

Reason:

The lands identified for retention are those needed for multiple use management. These lands are generally in block federal ownership and include environmental and/or economic assets of national significance. Included in Category I lands are WSAs, wild and scenic study rivers, ACECs, national historic trails, research natural areas, archaeological districts and sites which qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, crucial wildlife habitat, and known Geothermal Resource Areas, as well as other multiple use lands. Limited adjustments in land ownership is available through exchanges and the recreation and public purpose act in cases which are beneficial to BLM management programs or which are essential for some unforeseen public purpose.

On Overlay D-1 the Category I lands south of the C&MU line are blocked federal lands to be retained for multiple use management. The Category I lands between the C&MU line and the Snake River are within the BOP Area - PLO 5777 (#5A on Overlay D-1) or have been field examined as part of the classification process for agricultural development and have been found to be suitable for retention in federal ownership according to the criteria in the Agricultural Development EIS Document (#5 on Overlay D-1).

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)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 L-3	Step 3 D-1

L-5.2: Multiple Use Decision (Replaces Recommendations 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 & 4.1)

The lands identified as Category II on Overlay D-1 have been found suitable for disposal. These lands include potential competitive and non-competitive sales, and lands suitable for agricultural development.

(A) Non-Competitive Sales: (#7 on Overlay D-1)

T.5S., R.2E., BM, Section 24, E1/2NE1/4 (Driskell), 80 acres

T.5S., R.3E., BM, Section 34, NE1/4NE1/4SE1/4 (Layton), 10 acres (see L-1.2 for discussion)

(B) Lands suitable for agricultural development:

Agricultural development on Category II lands will occur as follows:

1. Action will first be taken on applications on lands classified suitable (#1 on Overlay D-1) in the Ag EIS area.
2. Disposal and development in the Ag EIS area will be in blocks as much as possible and coordinated with county and state officials, utility suppliers and existing users to allow optimum orderly development with minimum disturbance to existing users.
3. As time permits, process any applications on Category II lands outside the Ag EIS area.
4. Category II lands with applications as of 11/1/82 which have been classified as suitable for agricultural development and which are subsequently rejected will be considered under the Bureau's Asset Management Initiative after further public involvement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION L-5.2

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-3 Step 3 D-1

5. Desert Land or Carey Act applications will be rejected in areas designated as water management areas by the Idaho Department of Water Resources unless the Idaho Department of Water Resources allows a water permit in a reasonable time.

(C) Competitive Sales:

Disposal of the lands inside the Ag ES area that have been classified suitable and don't have applications existing as of 11/1/82 (#2 on Overlay D-1) should be considered for competitive sale as a first priority with exchange second. Where these actions don't work or are unfeasible, continue to leave open under DLE/Carey Act unless the area is designated a Critical Ground Water Area and/or surface water is not available or feasible. Then they should be retained for management.

Reasons:

The lands identified for disposal are primarily lands suitable for agricultural development in accordance with the Agricultural Development EIS Decision Document.

There was no consideration in the Ag EIS or MFP 1 and 2 that the lands identified in part B4 above would automatically be sold or disposed of if the DLE or Carey Act applications were denied for reasons other than soil suitability. Therefore, further public involvement will be required prior to disposition of these lands by any method other than the agricultural land laws.

The Layton and Driskell tracts involve non-intentional occupancy situations which should be resolved by non-competitive or direct sale to the parties involved if there are no conflicts with potential geothermal development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (BPP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-1

L-5.3: Decision (Replaces L-1.1 and L-2.1)

- A. Public lands which require further study in terms of site specific analyses and public involvement, but which appear to be suitable for disposal under the agricultural land laws and/or public sale laws have been identified as Category III lands on Overlay D-1.
- B. After further study, including public involvement and on-the-ground inspection, Category III lands which are found to have important wildlife, cultural, historic, recreational, mineral or other public values will be placed in Category I and retained in federal ownership (see L-5.1).
- C. Category III lands must meet the sale criteria of Section 203 of FLPMA and any of the general criteria listed below before placement in Category II for disposal).
- 1) Lands which are proximate to cities, towns, or development areas.
  - 2) Scattered non-urban tracts so located as to make effective and efficient management impractical.
  - 3) Lands designated for agricultural, commercial, or industrial development at the highest value or otherwise most appropriate use.
- D. Tract #6 on Overlay D-1 should be studied further for its potential as a commercial site. See L-1.1 for discussion.
- E. Category III lands will be classified for agricultural development and placement in Category II as follows.
- 1) Class I, II and III soils will be classified as suitable for agricultural development in accordance with the 1980 Decision Document for the Agricultural Development EIS unless identified for retention according to part

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

BLM Form 512 (Rev. 10-19-79)

Page 3 of 17 (April 1978)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (NFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 2 D-1

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION 1-5.3

B above. Unclassified lands with present DLE or CA applications will be studied first to determine if they should be placed in Category I or II. Unclassified lands without applications will be studied as funding permits for placement in the retention or disposal category.

- 2) Any disposal should be made in an orderly manner, such as in blocks. BLM should coordinate with county officials, state agencies, utility suppliers and existing users to determine a proper disposal sequence in order to allow for optimum orderly development with minimum disturbance to existing users. Upon completion and identification of a new block, an EIS or EA will be written. The classification system will include the same criteria as used in the Decision Document for Ag EIS area.
- 3) Disposal of agricultural lands through sale or exchange under provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act should be considered a priority, whenever possible, over disposal through Desert Land and Carey Act applications.
- 4) Desert Land and Carey Act applications will be rejected in areas designated as water management areas by the Idaho Department of Water Resources unless the Idaho Dept. of Water Resources allows a water permit in a reasonable time.
- 5) Category III lands within the Castle Creek KGRA must be studied further to determine if surface ownership is necessary for geothermal development. Normally, the surface estate would be retained in Federal ownership per W.O. Inst. Memo No. 83-203. However, this KGRA has limited potential and may be declassified in the near future.
- 6) The tracts marked MPA (Mineral Patent Application) will become Category III lands if they do not go mineral patent.

Reasons:

These tracts, while appearing suitable for disposal, need public input and further on-the-ground study to determine their resource values and their ultimate placement in Categories I or II. See Part B above.

ote. Attach additional sheets, if needed.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Lands

Objective Number

#6

Objective #6:

Review classifications and restore lands in the planning unit from withdrawal that are not suited or needed for the purpose for which they were originally withdrawn. Open them to operation of the public land laws; where management could be better accomplished under another agency's jurisdiction, initiate transfer through withdrawal procedures.

Rationale:

This is a Bureau-wide lands programs activity policy and objective (Sec. 202(d) of FLPMA). Step 4 URA states there may be good opportunities for withdrawal restoration. In some instances, withdrawals and classifications are outdated or no longer needed and prevent full resource utilization on the lands affected. Bureau policy is to reduce the number of existing withdrawals, or the size to absolute minimum acres necessary.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION L-6.1

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-1

Decision:

Accept with the following addition:

Review the C&MU classification within two years to determine retention or revocation of the classification, subject to the following conditions:

- a) The land now under the C&MU classification will be designated as Category I Land (retention).
- b) That the C&MU designation be retained on the Indian Bathtubs, Camus Creek, Dear Water Springs, and Hole-in-Rocks sites (see CRM-1.1).
- c) The review and potential revocation of C&MU classification will be with full public participation.

Reasons:

Instruction Memo ID 82-39 on the relationship of the C&MU Act Classification Review to the planning system was not issued until after completion of MFP Step II. All review of the C&MU classification prior to MFP 2 indicated a need to retain the classification. Since there has been no public involvement on possible revocation of the C&MU classification, the decision is to retain the classification according to the above conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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.

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

#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.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 D-2

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)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION M-1.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3 D-2, D-3

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  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

JUN 15 1982

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"



MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-2, D-3

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).

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 100-21 April 1979

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION M-3.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-2, D-3

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.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION M-3.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 D-2, D-3

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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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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.

MAR 23 1987

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

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.

NOV 18 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Forest Products
Overlay Reference	
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)

NOV 18 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	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.



MAR 22 1987

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

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.

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Forest Products

Overlay Reference

Step 1 FP-1 Step 3

FP-2.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Issue free use wood cutting permits for up to 10 cords for personal family use and where commercial sales available to commercial wood cutters, on a demand basis, anywhere on the woodland in accordance with guidance and restrictions which may be set forth in any environmental analysis, or wilderness classification.

Analysis:

The low commercial value of juniper trees in the BPU limits and in some cases precludes opportunities for advertised sales, reforestation, or other kinds of forest management practices. As there are sporadic demands (seasonal) for juniper firewood and posts/utility poles, opportunities to fulfill these needs IAW current 43 CFR parts 5400 and 5500 (vegetative resource disposals via contract/permit) should be permitted.

Decision:

Reject multiple use recommendation, covered by FP-1.1.

Reason:

Current policy/instruction memo's/manual changes have directed how fire permits will be issued.

JUN 17 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1:

Develop range programs and management techniques to:

1. Increase the vigor, density and production of desirable vegetation on 421,436 acres within 20 years. These areas are currently in poor condition, but because of low site productivity and the lack of desirable vegetative species, improvement into the fair condition category would not be anticipated.
2. Increase 333,532 acres currently in poor range condition to fair condition in 20 years. Increase 343,522 acres currently in fair condition to good condition in 20 years. Maintain the condition class of 283,849 acres currently in good and excellent condition. Maintain and/or improve 86,367 acres currently in a disturbed, burned or seeding condition. Following this 20 year period, the goal would be to improve all range to good condition.
3. Increase total forage production from 126,372 AUM's to 167,976 AUM's within a 2 year period.
4. Increase livestock use from 123,149 AUM's to 164,753 AUM's within 20 years.

Rationale:

The primary goal of the rangeland management program is to protect and manage the vegetative resource and to improve the current range range condition and trend by increasing the amount and quality of desired vegetation. This objective cannot be met without effective administration and intensive management.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM-4 Step 3

RM-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Implement intensive management (AMP's) on 14 allotments as indicated on overlay RM-4.
- (2) Implement less intensive management on 5 allotments as indicated on overlay RM-4.

Analysis:

The allotments identified as intensive management are composed primarily of public lands, have potential for increased forage production and improvement in range condition/trend, and high resource values/conflicts.

The allotments identified as less intensive have limited potential for increased forage, and low resource values conflicts.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following additions:

- (1) The order of priority should be:

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Battle Creek (802) | h) Simplot (843)                  |
| b) Northwest (808)    | i) Tindall and Sons (849)         |
| c) Big Springs (803)  | j) Strickland, Hall & Yates (840) |
| d) Riddle (805)       | k) Antelope Creek (845)           |
| e) Castle Creek (801) | l) M & L (842)                    |
| f) Alzola (846)       | m) Bennett (0804)                 |
| g) Center (809)       | n) Scotts Table (810)             |

(Also see W/L-2.1, 3.3, 4.4, 6.1 and W/L-aq.-2.1, 2.2, 2.4)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-1.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM-4 Step 3

- (2) Livestock rest or deferment systems would be established on critical sage grouse brood rearing areas. If grazing systems do not improve habitat conditions, large meadow complexes may be fenced and excluded from grazing, or have special grazing management applied (e.g. use only after seed ripe).
- (3) The improvement of crucial antelope winter/early spring ranges is recognized as a priority management need. Livestock grazing management of these antelope winter/early spring ranges will be designed (system and season of use) to improve habitat conditions for wintering antelope.

The Battle Creek bighorn sheep herd area would be established as a key management area for improvement of bighorn sheep habitat. Livestock grazing systems and season-of-use dates would be established to meet bighorn sheep requirements.

Reason:

A priority order for AMP development has been established so that allotments with high resource values or conflicts will have the first AMPs. The special management measures for sage grouse brood rearing areas, crucial antelope winter/early spring ranges and the Battle Creek bighorn sheep herd area were identified as mitigation measures in the Bruneau-Kuna Grazing EIS as being necessary to ensure habitat improvement or prevent potential adverse impacts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Form B-20-21 April 1975

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 RM-5	Step 3 D-1

RM-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Dispose of 10,400 acres of isolated tracts as identified on overlay RM-5 and Table RM-6 in URA. However, each parcel must be reviewed and analyzed thoroughly except those that correspond to Lands decision L-2.1.
- (2) Acquire access across 39.5 miles of private and state lands as identified on overlay RM-5 and table RM-6 in URA, when physical access is blocked and access cannot be acquired through coop or reasonably maintained over public land.
- (3) Block land ownership in allotments for ease of management if found to be in the public interest.

Analysis:

Allotments which contain small isolated parcels are difficult to administer and manage.

Access is required for effective management of public lands.

Decision:

Rejected in preference to L-2.1.

Land disposal will first be the lands identified in L-2.1 (Ag ES area). Lands identified as Category I are classified for retention and should remain so (See L-2.1 Decision)

- (1) Consider disposal on a case-by-case basis, of those isolated tracts identified as Category III on overlay D-1. Each parcel must be reviewed and analyzed except those designated Category II within L-2.1 and L-1.2.

Retain those in BOP, Oregon Trail, Eagle, Peregrine, next to adjacent streams, reservoirs and rivers. Retain all but specifically identified in L-2.1 and L-1.2 until completed.

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)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 RM-5	Step 3

RM-1.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Work with the organized ORV (motorcycle race) organizations to reduce as much conflict as possible in the north end of the unit by scheduling the majority of races outside the following allotments during the periods identified:

(1) Castle Creek Allotment (0801)

- a. North of Spring/Winter fence - high conflict time 11/1-1/31.
- b. South of Spring/Winter fence - high conflict time 4/1-6/1.

(2) Battle Creek Allotment (0802)

- a. North of Shoofly cut-off road - high conflict time 4/1-6/30.
- b. South of Shoofly cut-off road - high conflict time 4/1-6/30.

Analysis:

The biggest conflict after laying out motorcycle race tracts to minimize watershed, cultural, wildlife, visual, etc. conflicts have been presence of live-stock. These conflicts can be minimized by avoiding the high conflict times.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following additions (also see R-1.2):

- (3) North West Allotment (0808) - high conflict time 11/15-2/28 and 3/15-4/15.
- (4) Center Allotment (0809) - high conflict time 11/1-3/15 and 4/1-5/15.

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 RM-1.3

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-5 Step 3

Decision:

This does not mean the area cannot be used during these time periods, however, conflicts will be higher, requiring more mitigation - such as distance from live water, staying in wash bottoms, etc. Further, all mitigation and environmental constraints will have to be evaluated on a case by case basis through the EA permit system. Further, these high conflict times are based on existing livestock seasons of use and may change in future when AMP's are developed. Although there is slight demand (there has been essentially 3 organized groups) presently, a motorcycle race plan should be developed to incorporate a rotation system and high impact areas such as T&E plants, VRM, watershed, etc.

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)
Bruneau
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-6 Step 3 D-3

RM-1.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop livestock management facilities needed for the implementation of AMPs and/or grazing systems. We anticipate the construction of the following range improvements to implement management plans:

1. 160 miles of fence
  2. 90 spring developments
  3. 107 miles of pipeline and 225 troughs
  4. 170 reservoirs
  5. 4 wells and storage tanks
  6. 6 water catchments
  7. 40 cattleguards
- (1) Avoid developing new water sources within the bighorn sheep habitat (see W/L-2.1, 2.2 & 2.3).
  - (2) No roads should be constructed into any proposed range improvement site within bighorn sheep habitat or wilderness areas.
  - (3) New water sources should be developed that will satisfy both livestock and wildlife requirements. Springs developed in riparian areas should be fenced (if needed) and water piped away from the fenced area. Avoid construction of reservoirs in riparian areas [see W/L-4.3(3)].
  - (4) Construction of range improvements in designated Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be determined on a case by case basis to insure they meet the necessary WSA requirements.
  - (5) A visual contrast rating will be made on all range improvements that are proposed for development in Class I, II or III areas.

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 RM-1.4

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM-6 Step 3 D-3

- (6) No water developments should be constructed within 1/4 mile of the Oregon National Historic Trail depending on topography. Waters will be located and designed to minimize visual disturbance and to avoid livestock trailing and trampling of trail remnants.
- (7) Leave gates at likely ORV race trails and modify on an as needed basis.
- (8) Construct 19 miles of the Jacks Creek pipeline that lies outside of WSA boundaries. If the area is not designated as wilderness evaluate the pipeline extensions up to the bighorn sheep habitat boundary.

Analysis:

MFP Step 1 Overlay #RM-6 shows proposed project locations in the Bruneau P.U. These projects were identified during meetings with the Bruneau P.U. permittees in September, 1981. Locations for the remaining projects identified in the table will be selected during formulation of activity plans and consultation with permittees.

Livestock water and management facilities are necessary to fully implement management systems. If properly designed, water facilities will benefit wildlife as well as livestock.

Decision:

Develop livestock management facilities needed for implementation of AMP's and/or grazing systems which are designed to reach or maintain objectives and Decisions throughout this MFP.

Specifically the major constraints are (but not limited to):

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Rm-1.4

Name (MFP)  
Bruneau

Activity  
Range Management

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 RM-6 Step 3D-3

- (1) Maintain a separation of use between cattle and bighorn by not developing livestock water sources within 1 mile of bighorn habitat or potential habitat unless the potential adverse impact to bighorn can be avoided.
- (2) Allow construction of 19 miles of the Jacks Creek pipeline as proposed in the Bruneau-Kuna EIS. In addition:
  - a) Allow extensions to the east if the Big Jacks WSA does not go wilderness; however, these extensions will be limited in length to prevent adverse impact to bighorns and bighorn habitat proposed in the Big Jacks area.
  - b) No extensions from the 19 miles will be allowed to the west.
  - c) A 1,000 acre research natural area be established in the Little Jack's Creek area.
  - d) A monitoring team be established to determine the impact of livestock grazing on the vegetation and wildlife in the area opened up to livestock grazing by the 19 miles and any subsequent extensions.
- (3) No new roads will be constructed into any proposed range improvements within bighorn habitat or Wilderness Study Area, unless clearly shown not to impact either.
- (4) Leave gates at likely ORV race trails and/or modify on an as needed basis.
- (5) Do not develop springs that will not reasonably provide water for both livestock and wildlife. Springs developed in riparian zones will be fenced and water piped where reasonable and economical (see W/L-4.3).
- (6) As AMP's are developed and approved write EA's and do B/C analysis on projects, on an allotment by allotment basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-1.4

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM-6 Step 3 D-3

- (7) No water developments within the Oregon Trail Corridor depending on topography to minimize visual disturbance, trailing and trampling.
- (8) Visual contrast ratings will be made on all improvements.
- (9) Livestock management facilities in areas designated ACECs will be consistent and compatible with the intent for which the area was designated as an ACEC (see W/L-2.1, WN-1.1, 1.3, 1.4).

Reason;

The major controversy throughout the planning process and EIS has been the proposed Jacks Creek pipeline. This issue has been thoroughly analyzed and discussed by both livestock and non-livestock groups.

Through two conflict meetings and several personal contacts the major concerns were bighorn sheep habitat and reduction of vegetation ecological condition class, mostly in Little Jacks (Battle Creek Allotment).

The 19 miles of pipeline would not go into any proposed wilderness area and is approximately 3/4 to 1 1/4 mile from the bighorn habitat. Although there would undoubtedly be an increase in grazing pressure due to the new waters, it does not automatically mean destruction of other values. Proper grazing and systems can be accomplished which would allow maintenance and/or improvement in range condition.

The Battle Creek and Northwest Allotments have been designated as the first two allotments for AMP's because of the high values and conflicts. It is also Bureau policy to monitor and adjust AMP's to accomplish the objectives set forth in MFP's.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-1.4

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	RM-6
Step 3	D-3

The Advisory Council recommended the 19 miles plus the 2 extensions into Northwest (Big Jacks WSA) Allotment but generally keeping 1 mile back depending on topography, etc. Furthermore, a team made of council members, F&G, conservation/environmental groups, and BLM will be established to conduct monitoring studies.

The establishment of the Reserach Natural Areas (RNA) was recommended by the Advisory Council. It was the intention of the council that the area be protected from livestock grazing and would be fenced off to exclude livestock if necessary. R-1.1(4)e) also recommended RNA for this area. The RNA can be used as a scientific control site to compare the impacts of livestock grazing vs no livestock grazing on the same ecological site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-1.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Adjust livestock season of use on spring and summer ranges to meet minimum growth needs of preferred plant or forage species.

Analysis:

Forage production is reduced and vigor of preferred species is adversely affected by excessive livestock use early in the growing season. Continued early livestock use on preferred species can lead to a decline in range condition. Livestock turn-on dates from April 15-30 are recommended on lower elevational ranges (shadscale type) and April 20-May 15 on mid-elevational big and low sagebrush types. On allotments where deferred or rest rotation grazing systems are implemented the above dates may be adjusted.

Decision:

Modify to read: Adjust livestock season of use and/or implement grazing systems on spring and summer ranges to meet minimum growth needs of preferred plant species.

Reason:

See above analysis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

#2

Objective #2:

Treat, over the next 15 years, 85,600 acres of suitable public land to increase forage production and reduce the acreage of range in poor condition.

Rationale:

This objective is designed to solve problems of over-obligation and less than acceptable range condition identified in URA Step 3. This objective fulfills the URA Step 4 opportunities for increasing forage production through land treatments. Analysis of the vegetative inventory shows 9 allotments producing less livestock forage than the current Class 1 demand.

Those areas on which the existing vegetation is predominantly big sagebrush, cheatgrass, and Sandberg bluegrass would not be expected to significantly improve in range condition with grazing management. Land treatment would provide the only feasible alternative for range improvement.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Treat (spray, burn or shred) approximately 29,000 acres of existing seeding described below to reduce invading brush species, improve forage production and range condition. In most cases, maintaining and/or expanding existing seedings will have preference over established new seedings.

<u>Allotment No. and Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>
0801 Castle Creek*	1,132
0809 Center	9,804
0811 Canyon View Seeding*	4,817
0812 Miller Table Seeding	1,593
0845 North Grasmere Seeding*	1,225
0846 South Grasmere Seeding	1,753
0852 North Sheep Creek Seeding	2,699
0853 South Sheep Creek Seeding*	2,172
0855 North J.P. Seeding*	1,990
0856 South J.P. Seeding	<u>1,724</u>
	28,909 +

\*Allotments with forage deficiencies.

1. If pesticides/herbicides spraying techniques are used for treating existing seedings, a buffer zone of 150 feet will be established around perennial streams and riparian habitat areas to ensure no chemicals effect those areas.
2. In areas identified as winter range for mule deer, antelope, and sage grouse, allow for a sufficient forage to cover ratio that will meet these species needs.

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 RM-2.1

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Analysis:

Treating existing seedings will prolong the life and productivity of these important forage producing areas. This in turn will allow native ranges important to both livestock and wildlife to recover and improve. Five of the ten seedings identified for treatment are in allotments where forage deficiencies were identified during the range inventory. Increasing forage production by treating these seedings will reduce the economic impacts on the livestock permittees in the affected allotments.

Wildlife and fisheries/riparian needs will be met if spraying is not allowed within 150 feet of riparian areas and if sufficient cover is left within treated areas. The treatment techniques (burning, spraying, or shredding), acreages, and buffer areas will be selected during the activity planning process.

Decision:

Modify RM-2.1 to consider maintenance treatments on an additional 21,300 acres of existing seedings in the Center, Southeast, Northwest, and Battle Creek Allotments.

Reasons:

During the compilation process, these seedings were not included in the original RM-2.1 Multiple Use Recommendation. The acreage figures in the above tables are estimates.

*Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed*

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-2.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Treat 85,600 acres (44,800 acres brush control and 40,800 acres brush control and reseed) (Table 1) of potentially suitable native range to reduce invasion of less desirable brush and annual grass species, improve range condition, and increase grazing capacity (see attached treatment table).

Table 1  
Bruneau PU Land Treatment

Allotment	Brush Control (Acres)	Brush Control and Reseed (Acres)
801 Castle Creek	2,000	11,200
802 Battle Creek	10,800	2,500
803 Big Springs	9,700	400
804 Bennett	900	1,000
805 Riddle	12,000	9,700
808 Northwest	1,200	700
809 Center	800	0
812 Miller Table Seeding	0	1,100
840 Strickland-Hall-Yates	800	0
842 M & L	0	1,200
843 Simplot	1,700	7,500
844 Tindall & Sons	800	3,000
845 Antelope Creek	900	700
846 Alzola	<u>3,200</u>	<u>1,800</u>
	44,800	40,800

The following stipulations will apply:

1. If pesticides/herbicides spraying techniques are used for treating native rangelands, a buffer zone of 150 feet will be established around perennial streams and riparian habitat areas to ensure no chemicals affect those areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-2.2

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

2. In areas identified as winter range for mule deer, antelope, and sage grouse, allow for a sufficient forage to cover ratio that will meet these species needs.
3. Do not treat 900 acres of brush control in the Big Springs Allotment and 700 acres of brush control and reseeding in the Battle Creek Allotment that lies within areas recommended as suitable for wilderness designation.
4. Projects will be designated with irregular control lines, feathered edges and natural contours. Drainages and occasional brush islands will be left untreated on sites treated by mechanical means.
5. In areas classified as primitive or semi-primitive treatment will be conducted so that that ensuing landscape is natural-appearing to the casual observer.

Analysis:

Of the 349,000 acres identified as potentially suitable for treatment, 136,000 acres could be burned or sprayed without reseeding. Reseeding would be required on the other 213,000 acres of potentially treatable range after spraying or burning.

Objectives of this treatment program are to improve ecological condition and produce more forage for livestock and wildlife. Specific treatment areas and techniques will be identified during the development of activity plans. The acreages identified for treatment by allotment are rough estimates with the primary criteria for the determination of acreages to be treated being the reduction in grazing indicated in the range inventory.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-2.2

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision:

Modify RM-2.2 to read, "Treat an estimated 85,600 acres of potentially suitable native range to improve ecological condition and increase forage production for livestock and wildlife." See Table 1 for estimated treatment acreages by allotment. These acreages by allotment probably will change as activity plans are developed.

Stipulations 1, 2, and 4 will remain as written. Stipulation 3 will be modified to state, "Brush control by prescribed burning within WSAs will be evaluated on a case by case basis with full input by interested parties." Brush control by any other means except by burning will not be allowed. Spraying or artificial reseeding will not be allowed in WSAs until a final decision is made on wilderness designation or in ACECs (see W/L-2.1, WN-1.1, 1.3 & 1.4).

Stipulation 5 is deleted.

Reasons:

The acreages identified in Table 1 are rough estimates based on soil suitability, range condition, and forage deficiencies of the allotments. On the ground site selection and coordination with livestock and wildlife representatives during the activity planning process will be required prior to treatment. Also, BLM's final Rangeland Improvement Policy (I.M. No. 83-27) directs us to do investment analyses prior to project implementation. This may affect the amount of treatment acres on an allotment basis.

Stipulation 3 was modified to allow prescribed burning within WSAs on a case by case basis if improvement of ecological condition is the objective. Prescribed burning in WSAs is allowable under the Wilderness Interim Management regulations.

Stipulation 5 was deleted in MFP II (see R-1.1(4)).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

-Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

#3

Objective #3:

Allocate livestock forage in each of the allotments in the Bruneau Planning Unit within the limits necessary to maintain and/or enhance the range and soil resource.

Rationale:

Forage consumption by livestock must be balanced with forage production in order to properly manage the range resource. This objective is designed to correct present range management problems identified in URA Step 3, that is use of preferred species above the biological limits necessary for survival and reproduction. This objective also reflects the livestock use problems identified in URA Step 4.

Once the density of preferred species i.e. plants that decrease under heavy livestock use are reduced or lost, management techniques to restore them are expensive and require long time periods to be effective. The preferred or desirable species for livestock use includes bunchgrasses and other herbaceous species.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

RM-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Allocate forage according to Table RM-3.1 MFP II.

Analysis:

The total forage production as determined by a inventory was divided between livestock, wildlife and nonconsumptive uses in each allotment. Allowable use factors were applied to each species to account for its tolerance to grazing during the season of use. Wildlife AUM's were allocated prior to allocating AUM's to livestock.

Decision:

Reject.

Initial livestock use levels by allotment will be established at the five-year licensed active use levels from the years 1976-80 or by mutual agreement. Any subsequent increase or reduction in AUM's through the five-year implementation schedule will be based on monitoring, and other resource needs as identified in this MFP and any other reasonable requirements as deemed necessary.

The following implementation schedule by allotment is recommended:

Allotment	5-Year Licensed Use	Adjustment(%) From 5-Year Licensed Use	Implementation Schedule				
			Year 1	Year 3		Year 5	
			AUM's	AUM's	%*	AUM's	%*
801-Castle Ck.	21,610	- 33	21,610	19,449	-10	14,400	-23
802-Battle Ck.	13,290	- 15	13,290	12,625	- 5	11,282	-10

\* Represents increase or decrease in AUM's from previous (Year 1 or 3) adjustments.

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

RM-3.1

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allotment	5-Year Licensed Use	Adjustment(%) From 5-Year Licensed Use	Implementation Schedule				
			Year 1	Year 3		Year 5	
			AUM's	AUM's	%*	AUM's	%*
803-Big Springs	16,248	- 12	16,248	15,436	- 5	14,254	- 7
804-Bennett	717	- 11	717	681	- 5	641	- 6
805-Riddle	23,475	- 37	23,475	21,128	-10	14,859	-27
806-Pole Creek	125	+ 2	125	128	+ 2	128	--
807-Camas Ck. Pocket	375	+ 40	375	450	+20	525	+20
808-Northwest	10,363	+ 81	10,363	13,118	+27	18,712	+54
809-Center	5,896	+201	5,896	10,000	+70	17,774	+121
810-Scotts Table	576	+ 13	576	647	+13	647	--
811-Canyon View Seeding	837	+107	837	1,285	+53	1,735	+54
812-Miller Table Seeding	685	+ 43	685	835	+42	980	+41
840-Strickland, Hall & Yates (840,847)	2,666	+ 16**	2,666	2,927	+10	3,084	+ 6
841-Buckhorn (859, 868)	444	+ 47**	444	547	+23	651	+24
842-M&L (839,850,869)	822	+ 89**	822	1,157	+44	1,552	+45
843-Simplot (843-845, 849,853-855,862, 863,867)	5,342	+ 44**	5,342	6,521	+22	7,701	+22
844-Tindall & Sons (841,842,846,848, 851,860,861)	6,224	+ 10**	6,224	6,871	+10	6,871	--
845-Antelope Creek (852 & 858)	2,135	+ 30**	2,135	2,452	+15	2,768	+ 7
846-Alzola (856,857,864, 865 & 866)	5,255	- 13**	5,255	4,585	- 6	4,585	- 7

\* Represents increase or decrease in AUM's from previous (Year 1 & 3) adjustments.

\*\* Licensed use calculated for years 1976-1979 prior to the division of the Southeast Allotment into private allotments. Southeast Allotment was composed of 840-846 prior to 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

RM-3.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Provide sufficient food, cover, space and water for big game in accordance with W/L-2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 through monitoring. The monitoring will be within the key wildlife areas of the habitat.

Reason:

Since the time multiple use recommendation RM-3.1 was made, a BLM directive (I.M. No. ID-82-297 and W.O. I.M. 83-340) has been implemented which states that SVIM type inventory data will no longer be used in allocating forage. Therefore the initial stocking rate to begin the five year implementation period must be based on prior livestock use levels (i.e. licensed use) since actual use data is not available. Changes in livestock use levels would be made during Year 3 and/or Year 5 and monitored in the intervening years. The final livestock use level would be established at the end of Year 5.

Final stocking rates will be adjusted to meet the big game in accordance with W/L-2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and fisheries condition decisions in W/L-aq-2.1, 2.2.

The final livestock stocking rate recommended in year 5 is derived from SVIM inventory data. This livestock use level may or may not be reached depending on the results of the monitoring studies.



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
#4

Objective #4:

Initiate a Minimal Fire Suppression Plan that allows for protection of erosive soil, protects present forage production, does not contribute to the deterioration of range condition and allows for protection of private property.

Rationale:

The area indicated on overlay RM-6 should receive limited fire suppression. This area is in at least fair range condition. Soil erosion is not considered critical and there is an adequate seed source of perennial grass available for natural revegetation. Historically the fire frequency for this area is low. Those wildfires that do occur generally do not reach a large size. Due to the availability of a perennial seed source, the current range condition being at a minimum of fair and the lack of serious soil erosion problems, the occurrence of wildfire should not have a long term adverse affect on the soil or vegetation. Furthermore, the heavy population areas do not fall within this area.

Should wildfire occur within this boundary all precautions should be made to insure deterioration of the soil and a decline in range condition does not occur. Live-stock grazing should be deferred for a minimum of one growing season, preferably two growing seasons. This will allow seed reestablishment and protection from soil erosion.

The remainder of the planning unit should continue to receive active fire suppression. Here soils are more erosive, the range is in poor range condition and the availability of a seed source reestablishing desirable perennial grass is lacking. The heavy population areas can also be found within this boundary. Should wildfire occur in this area, the range condition would deteriorate further and soil erosion would accelerate.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM-7 Step 3

RM-4.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Provide fire suppression efforts within the limited suppression areas areas where fire will severely deplete the forage which is necessary to sustain mule deer, or sage grouse winter concentrations.

Analysis:

Soil erosion is not considered critical and there is an adequate seed source of perennial grass understory. Fire frequency and size has been small.

Decision:

Defer this decision as written:

Develop a fire management plan for the planning unit by 9/30/84. This plan should incorporate all high value resources such as but not limited to bighorn sheep, mule deer, redband trout, livestock grazing, etc. as outlined in the MFP III Decisions. No limited suppression areas will be designated in the Planning Unit.

Rationale:

The scope of a fire management plan is very detailed and should be guided by the MFP III Decisions, a large portion of the area is under Interim Wilderness Management, and has sensitive wildlife species as well as T&E plants scattered throughout. Limited suppression areas will not be designated because of the high resource values in the planning unit. Although fire occurrence is low, the distance to travel once a fire is reported is significant, a fire usually is an extended period fire covering large acreages and endangering high resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN—STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	#5

Objective #5:

Provide for protection and conservation of rare and endangered plants within the planning unit.

Rationale:

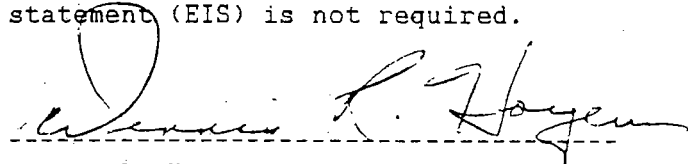
A species of plant which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range or which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range must be protected in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**BRUNEAU MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN AMENDMENT  
TO DESIGNATE  
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN**

=====

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)**

Based on the analysis documented in the environmental assessment (EA) (ID-01-91-204) prepared on the proposed Bruneau MFP Amendment to designate areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs), I have determined that the impacts from implementing the proposal would not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment and that an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required.



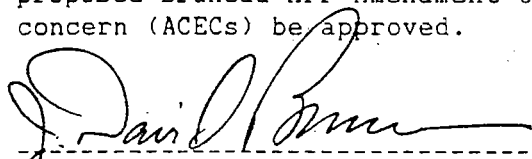
Dennis R. Hoyem  
Area Manager

1-8-92  
Date

=====

**RECOMMENDATION**

I concur with the finding of no significant impact and recommend that the proposed Bruneau MFP Amendment to designated areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) be approved.



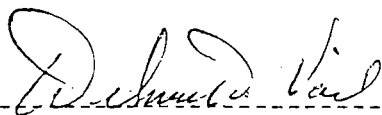
J. David Brunner  
District Manager

1/8/92  
Date

=====

**APPROVAL**

It is my decision to approve the Bruneau MFP Amendment to designate areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs).



Delmar Vail  
State Director

8-13-92  
Date

=====

**BRUNEAU MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN AMENDMENT - APPROVED AUGUST 13, 1992**

This Amendment to the Bruneau MFP designates Mud Flat Oolite, Triplet Butte, and Cottonwood Creek as Research Natural Area (RNA) ACECs (Map 1) and prescribes special management to protect the identified values. This amendment was approved by the Idaho State Director on August 13, 1992. The analysis is contained in environmental assessment EA-010-91-204. Both the draft and abbreviated final EA need to be used together.

The Bruneau Management Framework Plan is amended as follows:

Add: Range Management  
RM-5.3: Multiple Use Decision:

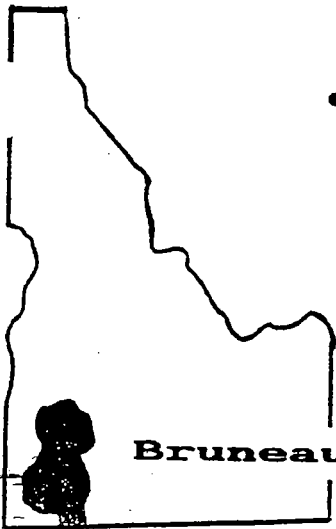
1. Designate Mud Flat Oolite Research Natural Area (5 acres) as an ACEC.
2. Designate Triplet Butte Research Natural Area (322 acres) as an ACEC.
3. Designate Cottonwood Creek Research Natural Area (346 acres) as an ACEC.

Refer to the following section for special management actions:

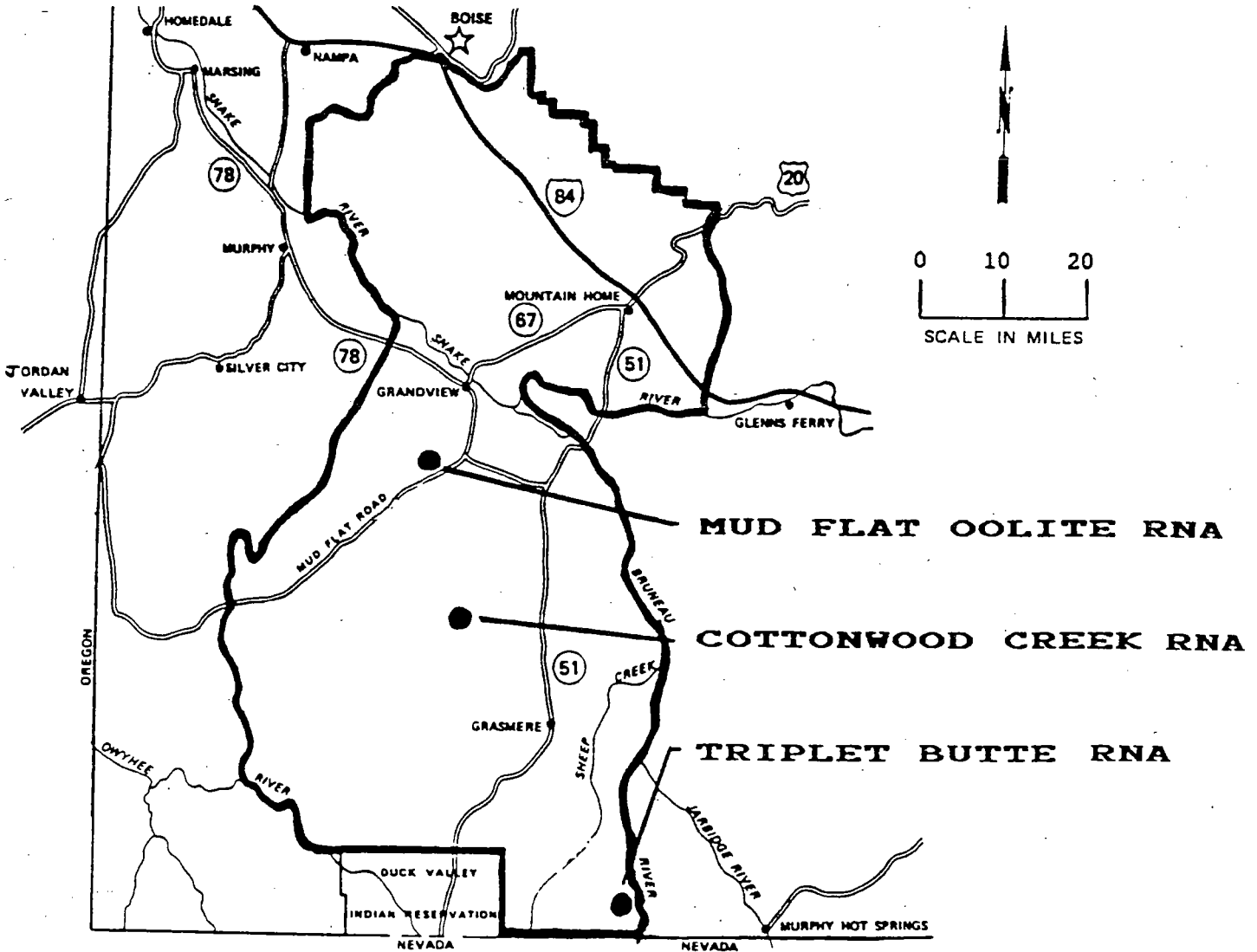
Range Management  
RM-5.3: Multiple Use Decision:

# MAP 1

## GENERAL LOCATION



**Bruneau Resource Area**



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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 T&E URA2 Step 3

RM-5.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage all lands in a manner which will provide or enhance rare and endangered plants where they exist throughout the planning unit.

Analysis:

The Bureau is responsible for the protection of rare/endangered/sensitive plants by virtue of E.O. and P.L. 97-304 of 1982.

Decision:

This is Bureau regulation and Policy and is therefore non-discretionary. No Decision Needed.

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

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-5.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate the Oolytic Limestone Area, T.7S., R.3E., Section 5 as an ACEC, and evaluate this area as a Research Natural Area.

Analysis:

The area contains unique habitat where several threatened and "Idaho Uncommon" plants are present.

Decision:

Reject in preference to R-1.2(12), also see M-1.1(3).

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

JUN 15 1982

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1:

Maintain stability of 408,300 acres of moderate, high, and critical erosion hazard classes by reducing or minimizing wind and water erosion.

Rationale:

The Unit Resource Analysis identified the Snake River sediments as an area where proper grazing management could effectively protect against soil loss. The maintenance of soil stability will be of benefit to bureau grazing, recreation, and fishery programs as well as having an aesthetic value.

Achievement of this objective will reduce or prevent high sediment yields and dissolved solids in runoff water. This will enhance surface water quality for a variety of uses.

MAR 23 1983

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

WS-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Minimize erosion by maintaining good perennial vegetation cover on all sites. Do not allocate more than 50% of vegetation to consumptive use. As a guideline 50% utilization of perennial grass is recommended. The guide is to manage for stable watershed. Restrict water developments or placement of salt which encourages utilization of slopes  $\geq 50\%$ . On seeded ranges a good rule of thumb is  $\geq 75\%$  perennial vegetation by weight of the sites potential.

Analysis:

Soil stability will benefit all range land uses. Soils are the building blocks for all uses (also see WS-1.1 MFP I Rationale).

Decision:

Accept with the following modification:

Minimize erosion by maintaining good perennial vegetation cover where it exists and where feasible/economical strive for establishing perennial vegetation cover to benefit all uses. If not feasible/economical to establish perennial vegetation manage to achieve stable watershed conditions.

Reason:

Good ecological range condition may not be feasible or achievable in all instances through management alone. Converting cheatgrass ranges for instance to perennial vegetation can be accomplished, however, it would be very expensive.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Watershed

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

WS-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Minimize soil erosion of all surface disturbance activities through proper timing with regards to soil moisture content. All projects and/or authorized uses will consider soil erosion both on site and off site.

Analysis:

Proper timing of all activities with regards to soil moisture content and range readiness will serve to minimize soil erosion. Soil compaction resulting from use when soils are saturated will affect seeding establishment.

Decision:

Accept as written.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 22 1983

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

Recommendation WS-2.1:

Nominate the following areas as ACEC's:

1. Bruneau River Canyon
2. Indian Bathtub
3. Oolytic Limestone
4. Little Jacks Creek

Multiple Use Analysis:

See CRM-1.1, 1.2, RM-5.2, W/L-2.1, WN-1.1, 1.3, 1.4 for analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Do not carry these forward as Watershed recommendation as they are covered adequately by other activity recommendations (see CRM-1.1, 1.2, RM-5.2, W/L-2.1, WN-1.1, 1.3 and 1.4.

Decision:

Concur

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form BLM-21 (April 1975)

MAR 02 1982

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife (4350)

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1:

Protect and/or improve endangered species habitat within the BPU.

Rationale:

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 directs all federal agencies to:

1. Ensure the continued existence of listed species.
2. Pursue an active program to improve numbers or remove threats to listed species

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step W/L-t9 Step 3 0-2

W/L-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage the potential peregrine habitat consistent with endangered species act, (i.e. C.J.-Bruneau River-Owyhee River (see overlay W/L-t9)).

- (1) Retain in public ownership those lands within Withdrawal Order #5777 and manage these lands consistent with the Snake River Birds of Prey Management Plan (SRBOPMP). Allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired within the boundary as depicted on W/L-t9 overlay (see W/L-5.2).
- (2) Allow improvement of existing roads.
- (3) Enhance potential prey populations.
- (4) Support reintroduction efforts of peregrine falcons at other locations within the BPU.
- (5) Retain these lands in public ownership.

Analysis:

The recommendation complies with requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, as outlined in the "Rationale" above. Previous reintroduction efforts through a cross-fostering experiment from 1977 through 1979 in the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area (BPNA), have demonstrated that young peregrines can be raised in an area of substantial recreational activities. Although cross-fostering was successful, the reestablishment program for peregrine falcons in the SRBOP area was discontinued in favor of an approach oriented toward saturation-reintroductions of higher priority habitats in other geographic locations. The suitability of these lands in the BPU for future reintroduction efforts is assured if they are managed for the existing raptor population which provided the original "foster parents".

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-1.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step W/L-t9 Step 3D-2

Reintroduction at other locations within the BPU should be undertaken to the degree that successful reestablishment of breeding peregrines will not constrain management actions through formal designation of Critical Habitat where none now exists.

Decision:

Accept recommendation with the following modifications:

- (1) Retain in public ownership those lands within PLO 5777 and manage them consistent with decision W/L-5.2. Allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired.
- (2) Allow improvement and new road construction if consistent with General Decision above.
- (4) Consistent with PLO 4153 and coop. between U.S.F. & W.S.; Idaho Department of Fish & Game and BLM (see R-1.1).
- (5) Retain these lands in public ownership; however, allow exchanges if higher and better habitat can be acquired.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage bald eagle habitat in the vicinity of C.J. Strike Reservoir (overlay W/L-t9) to encourage additional use by these birds. Specific management actions are:

- (1) Retain in public ownership those lands within Withdrawal Order #5777 and manage these lands consistent with the Snake River Birds of Prey Management Plan (SRBOPMP). Allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired within the boundary and such exchanges are in the best interests of the public.
- (2) Allow improvement of existing roads if consistent with Withdrawal Order #5777 and the SRBOPMP.
- (3) Plant rapidly growing trees such as cottonwood on suitable sites adjacent to the reservoir to provide secure perch and roost sites.

Analysis:

Human disturbance and the lack of perch sites are considered to be the primary factors which currently and will continue to effect the population of wintering eagles in the C.J. Strike area. Retention of public lands in this area ensures that bald eagle needs will be considered before any developments occur.

This recommendation complies with requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, for participation by the BLM in conservation programs. Because bald eagles frequent the area only during winter and early spring and recreational use is limited at that time, the potential for conflict is considered insignificant.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



MAR 22 1993

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-1.2

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

The purpose of management for bald eagles at C.J. Strike is more likely to enhance rather than diminish the diversity and equipment of winter recreational activities.

Management of this area consistent with the SRBOPMP will ensure that habitat for bald eagles is protected and/or enhanced.

Decision:

Accept with the following modification:

- (1) Retain in public ownership those lands within PLO 5777 and manage them consistent with decision W/L-5.2.
- (2) Allow improvement and construction of new roads if consistent with General Decision above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)  
Bruneau

Activity  
Wildlife (4350)

Objective Number  
#2

Objective #2:

Manage sensitive species habitats in the BPU to maintain or increase existing and potential populations.

Rationale:

Sensitive species are species of wildlife mutually designated by the BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game for which there is concern for their continued existence. Although these species are not in as much jeopardy as endangered or threatened species, further population or habitat declines may result in the more restrictive listing.

Bureau policy (Manual 6840) is to maintain or increase current population levels of sensitive species through habitat protection or enhancement.

MAR 22 1983

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step W/L-t11 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage 93,500 acres of bighorn habitat to provide adequate food, cover, water and space for 420 bighorns by 1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game population goals for each area within the BPU are as follows: Little Jacks - 100 bighorns; Owyhee River - 220; West Fork Bruneau River - 100. Specific habitat management needed to maintain or achieve the population goals are:

- (1) In order to provide sufficient forage for bighorns in the BPU, allocate forage as shown on Table 1. This table reflects the AUM's that are competitive with livestock.
- (2) Reserve the canyonlands of Little Jacks, Battle and Deep Creeks, and the Owyhee River for use by bighorns and other wildlife. Where necessary to prevent livestock access to these areas, provide management (e.g. salting) or fencing.
- (3) Maintain a separation of use between cattle and bighorn by not developing livestock water sources within 1 mile of bighorn habitat or potential livestock unless the potential adverse impacts to bighorn can be avoided (see RM-1.4).
- (4) The conversion of existing cattle licenses to domestic sheep licenses should not be allowed if the domestic sheep will graze within one mile of identified bighorn sheep habitat.
- (5) Retain public lands within bighorn habitat, unless a proposed exchange results in the acquisition of higher quality habitat.
- (6) Support the public acquisition of private lands and the exchange for state lands within bighorn sheep habitat.
- (7) Maintain the current low level of human disturbance in bighorn habitat by avoiding constructing or upgrading any roads in these areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-2.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t11 Step 3 D-2

- (8) Oil and gas, geothermal and mineral exploration and development shall be limited to methods and seasons of activity which do not adversely impact bighorn sheep population numbers identified in this recommendation.

Analysis:

Fewer than 1,700 California bighorns exist in the United States. The entire population is limited to about 3,500 animals. Maintenance of existing populations and the reestablishment of other populations is needed to assure the continued existence of these bighorns (also see MFP II Rationale).

Decision:

Accept/reject/modify/add as follows:

Accept General as written.

- (1) Reject in preference to RM-3.1. The habitat will be monitored to adjust livestock use to provide for 420 bighorns by 1990.
- (2) Modify to read: Manage canyonland for the priority of bighorns and other wildlife and allow other reasonable compatible uses. Accept 2nd sentence as written.
- (3) Accept as written.
- (4) Modify to read - The conversion of cattle use to domestic sheep use will not be allowed unless the use will not be within one mile of the habitat and reasonably be guaranteed to be maintained by physical barrier of, but not limited to, fences and canyons.
- (5) Accept as written.
- (6) Accept as written.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-2.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W/L-2.1 Step 3 D-2

- (7) Accept as written. Avoid upgrading or constructing roads that would lead to or encourage human disturbance in bighorn habitat (also see RM-1.4).
- (8) No surface occupancy for oil and gas and geothermal exploration or development within existing and potential habitat areas and withdraw existing or potential habitat from all forms of mineral entry.
- (9) The population goals of 420 bighorn by 1990 is subject to review and change in consultation with the Idaho Fish and Game goals.
- (10) In 1976 a sheep management plan was cooperatively adopted between BLM and IDF&G which identified Shoofly canyons, Big Jacks, and Bruneau River canyon as potential sheep habitat. If the IDF&G inventories these areas further and finds them suitable, the BLM will prepare and circulate the findings to affected and interested parties prior to a decision.

In the interim, the BLM will defer any actions which would unreasonably negate the opportunity.

- (11) Potential and existing bighorn sheep habitat of the Owyhee River herd is designated an ACEC to protect and enhance bighorn sheep habitat. Recreational boating will be managed to minimize adverse impacts on bighorn sheep. The ACEC recommendation has been expanded to include potential habitat between the pipeline crossing and the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. This expansion is in response to comments received from Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game.

Reasons:

- (1 & 2) Bureau policy is not to use SVIM data or modified SVIM data for allocation decisions. RM-3.1 shows the starting point for livestock decisions which essentially will be the 5-year average licensed use. However, the monitoring process and AMP must still allow for the 420 bighorn goal.
- (4) There must be a reasonable guarantee. One mistake could wipe out bighorn populations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 22 1983

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlifew✓

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage the potential habitat for kit fox in the Shadscale desert south of the Snake River and west of the Bruneau River to retain its suitability for kit fox. Coordinate with IDF&G to reestablish this sensitive species based on the merits of such reintroduction at the time contemplated.

Analysis:

This fox historically occupied the low desert area south of the Snake River.

Because of the small size of this fox, it preys largely on small rodents and will not create any deprecation problem to domestic animals or game species of wildlife.

Decision:

Modify the recommendation to: Identify the area as potential kit fox habitat.

Coordinate with IDF&G to reestablish this sensitive species based on the merits of such reintroduction at the time contemplated.

Reason:

The IDF&G has expressed an interest in reestablishing kit fox. However to manage this area for kit fox prior to conducting a specific analysis is premature.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve or maintain 190 miles of river otter habitat in the Snake, Owyhee and Bruneau Rivers and other major creeks shown on overlay W/L-t9. Specific management needed to obtain good ecological condition of riparian habitats and good stream habitat condition includes:

- (1) Develop livestock grazing systems which will result in improved riparian habitat conditions within all river otter habitat. Where implementation of such systems is not practical, limit livestock access to riparian habitats to those areas necessary for providing livestock water (water gaps). The following areas should be managed to exclude livestock use: the canyons of the Owyhee and main stem Bruneau Rivers, Sheep and Battle Creeks, and that portion of the West Fork of the Bruneau River not in the Bruneau Canyon Allotment.
- (2) Develop livestock grazing systems designed to improve riparian and stream habitat conditions in the headwater reaches of streams comprising river otter habitat (see riparian section).

Analysis:

The BPU contains a significant amount of otter habitat. Much of this habitat is in fair or poor ecological condition. These habitats have the potential to improve rapidly if livestock concentration in these areas can be reduced.

Decision:

Improve or maintain 190 miles of river otter habitat in the Snake, Owyhee and Bruneau Rivers and other major creeks shown on overlay W/L-t9. Specific management needed to obtain good ecological condition of riparian habitats and good stream habitat condition includes:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-2.3

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

- (1) Modify to read: Develop livestock grazing systems/improvements (i.e. salting/fencing) which will result in improved riparian habitat conditions within all river otter habitat. Where implementation of such systems/improvements is not practical and reasonable upward trends cannot be achieved, limit livestock access only to those riparian habitats necessary for providing livestock water (water gaps). The following areas should be managed for wildlife primarily and livestock secondarily: the canyons of the Owyhee and main stem Bruneau Rivers, Sheep and Battle Creeks, and that portion of the West Fork of the Bruneau River not in the Bruneau Canyon Allotment.
- (2) Accept as written.

Reason:

The decision is to improve or maintain river otter habitat, if that can be done without excluding other uses. This decision becomes binding on AMP's, HMP's, SRMA, Wilderness, etc.

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)

Bruneau

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Protect known ferruginous hawk nest sites and adjacent hunting habitat from inconsistent land uses. Specifically:

- (1) Retain ferruginous hawk habitat in public ownership, but allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired within ferruginous hawk ranges and such exchanges are in the best interest of the public. This area extends approximately 1.5 miles from nest sites.
- (2) Where rangeland reseeding is conducted, provide for a mixture of shrubs, forbs and grasses to support prey populations for ferruginous hawks.
- (3) Provide for alternative road alignment if road construction is contemplated within 1/4 mile of nest sites to keep human disturbance problems minimized. Mitigate the loss, if the road alignment cannot be modified.
- (4) Where applications for organized ORV events are in the vicinity of nest sites during the nesting season (April 1 - June 30), realign courses to be at least 1/4 mile away from active nests.

Analysis:

Ferruginous hawks are uncommon in the BPU. In order to maintain these breeding birds it is necessary to 1) manage their hunting habitat to retain suitable prey abundance and 2) minimize human disturbance in the vicinity of the nest site.

Decision:

Accept as written.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

1033

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1W/L-t9 Step 3

W/L-2.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Expand the distribution of ferruginous hawk nest sites on the Snake River Plains by constructing nesting structures or planting trees for nesting in secluded areas.

Analysis:

Ferruginous hawk distribution is frequently limited by a lack of suitable nest sites. Nesting structures now in place have been quite successful and the opportunity to provide for additional nesting pairs exist.

Decision:

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1W/L-t9 Step 3

W/L-2.6: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage burrowing owl habitat on the Snake River Plains to maintain existing populations of these birds. Specifically:

- (1) Maintain existing nest sites, whenever possible. Mitigate losses if other uses are deemed more appropriate.
- (2) If major land disposals are undertaken, maintain "isolated tracts" of public land suitable for burrowing owl nesting.

Analysis:

Burrowing owls are quite adaptable to many land uses (grazing, agriculture, mining, ORV's, etc.) providing a suitable burrow is available for nesting. The species will also readily adapt to "new" habitat when it is made available.

Decision:

Accept with the following modification:

- (2) If major land disposals are undertaken, retain tracts of public land of sufficient size and suitability for burrowing owl nest sites.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity  
Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.7: Multiple Use Recommendation

Implement intensive livestock management or protective riparian habitat fencing to improve mountain quail habitat in the following areas and in compliance with IMP and/or Wilderness Management Plans:

- (1) Shoofly Creek - both forks
- (2) Big Jacks Creek
- (3) Cottonwood Creek
- (4) Duncan Creek

Analysis:

Mountain quail historically provided a great deal of hunter recreation. Present populations are so small that seeing mountain quail is a rarity.

These birds are closely associated with dense riparian habitats. Most of this type of riparian habitat in the BPU is in fair or poor condition due to the concentration of livestock. Changes in stocking rates, seasons of use, grazing systems, and management practices such as salting are needed to improve these habitats.

Decision:

Accept as written.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

W/L-2.8: Multiple Use Recommendation

Retain tracts of public land in the Duck Valley area which constitute white-faced ibis habitat, but allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired.

Analysis:

This is the only known and identified nesting area for white-faced ibis in the Boise District.

Decision:

Accept with the following stipulation:

If cultural protection can be worked out with BLM and SHPO. Allow the Riddle Exchange (also see L-4.1).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 02 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)  
Bruneau

Activity  
Wildlife (4350)

Objective Number  
#3

Objective #3:

Manage 1,143,000 acres of big game habitat in the BPU (see overlay W/L-t1, 2 and 3) to obtain good ecological condition.

Rationale:

Mule deer and antelope are significant big game species in the BRA (bighorns are discussed in Sensitive Species section). Presently deer and antelope numbers are low compared to historical peaks. The IDF&G goals are to increase the population of deer and antelope approximately 20% by 1985 in the BRA. Presently mule deer populations are increasing; antelope populations are stable.

Currently 75% of mule deer habitat, and 75% of the antelope habitat is in poor or fair ecological condition. Habitats in these condition classes do not supply the forage diversity necessary to provide these animals with quality diets. Improvement to good ecological condition would result in a variety of perennial forbs, grasses and palatable browse becoming available to these big game species.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3 D-2

W/L-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage 359,650 acres of mule deer winter and early spring range in the BPU including those areas under Wilderness IMP classification and within IMP management guidelines, so there is adequate food, cover and water for 2,255 animals by 1990. Specifically:

- (1) In order to provide sufficient forage for mule deer in the BPU, allocate forage as shown in Table 1, which reflects the AUM's that are competitive with livestock.
- (2) Implement livestock grazing systems and practices that recognize the physiological requirements of shrubs. Design all systems to improve palatable shrub composition, reproduction and forage availability. Allow livestock to consume no more than 30% of the current annual production of key shrub species such as bitterbrush.
- (3) On unspecified suitable sites within crucial mule deer winter range that presently have less than 10% palatable shrub composition by weight of the shrub component, improve winter forage by establishing seedings or plantings of bitterbrush, four-wing saltbush or other palatable shrub species.
- (4) On crucial mule deer winter ranges that do not have an adequate composition of early maturing grass, develop small seedings (not exceeding a width of 1/4 mile) of Siberian wheatgrass and Russian wildrye to improve deer nutrition in the early spring period. Do not allow livestock turnout in these areas earlier than the surrounding native range is capable of withstanding. Design vegetation manipulation projects to maintain or achieve in the vegetative community a 60/40 forage to cover ratio (a patchwork of vegetation, not canopy coverage within cover stands).
- (5) Use chaining or prescribed burning to achieve a 60/40 forage to cover ratio on winter use areas dominated by tall old stands of big sagebrush. Followup

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 W/L-3.1

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3 D-2

with seeding a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs if native plants are insufficient to reestablish a diverser vegetation cover.

- (6) On crucial deer winter ranges restrict vehicular travel to existing roads from December 15 through April 15.
- (7) Avoid new road construction in areas identified as mule deer crucial winter range (Overlay URA IV, #W/L-t11). If new road construction is absolutely necessary, permanently close and rehabilitate at least an equivalent amount of roads in the same vicinity.
- (8) Within mule deer crucial winter range, retain existing public land. Allow exchanges for State and/or private lands if such exchanges will result in acquisition of higher quality habitat.
- (9) Designate deer winter ranges as high priority fire suppression areas, unless the area is designated for prescribed burning and the wildfire occurs under similar conditions for such a burn.

Analysis:

Seasonal diets, weights and consumption rates of healthy mule deer population were obtained through cooperation and assistance of IDF&G. Population goals were also obtained from IDF&G. When combined a total forage demand was calculated. Allowing 50% total utilization of key forage species should meet plant growth requirements. Leaving 20% of the allowable utilization should provide sufficient diet for mule deer on winter range. Excessive disturbance on winter ranges coupled with cold temperature and high energy demand results in stress that can lead to death (also see W/L-3.1, MFP I and II).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-3.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t10 Step 3 D-2

Decision:

Accept/modify/reject as follows:

Accept general as written.

- (1) Reject in preference to RM-3.1. The habitat will be monitored to adjust livestock use to provide for 2255 mule deer by 1990.
- (2) Accept as written.
- (3) Accept with the following: in accordance with IMP for wilderness.
- (4) Accept with the following modification:

Change (not exceeding a width of 1/4 mile) to (generally not exceeding a width of 1/4 mile).

Change: "of Siberian wheatgrass and Russian wildrye" to "of Siberian wheatgrass and russian wildrye or other suitable grasses."
- (5) Accept with the following: in accordance with IMP for wilderness, and prescribed burning should be the primary tool.
- (6) Modify to read: on critical deer winter ranges restrict/close roads to vehicular travel if necessary during critical time periods (generally 12/15-4/15).
- (7) Accept as written.
- (8) Accept as written.
- (9) Accept as written (see RM-4.1).
- (10) The population goals of 2255 mule deer by 1990 is subject to review and change in consultation with the Idaho Fish and Game goals.

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)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3

W/L-3.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage 1,106,000 acres of mule deer spring, summer and fall range in the BPU including those areas under Wilderness IMP classification and within IMP management guidelines so there is adequate food, cover and water for 2,155 animals by 1990. Specifically:

- (1) In order to provide sufficient forage for mule deer in the BPU, allocate forage as shown in Table 1, which reflects the AUM's that are competitive with livestock.
- (2) On juniper and big sage sites where forage areas are inadequate manipulate the vegetation to achieve 60/40 forage to cover ratio. Manipulations will be designed so that forage improvements make use of areas with good soil development and do not exceed one-fourth mile in width. Optimum design would retain continuous zones of interconnecting cover (600-1200 feet wide) as well as associated cover patches (6-26 acres). These cover areas should make use of existing vegetative cover, rims, canyons and riparian zones.

All range revegetation projects proposed in deer use areas, including fire rehabilitation, will include a variety of palatable shrubs, forbs and grasses. Any vegetation manipulations along migration routes will retain adequate hiding and thermal cover.

- (3) Implement livestock grazing systems and practices that recognize the physiological requirements of forbs and shrubs. Design all systems to improve composition, reproduction and forage availability of palatable forbs and shrubs in both upland and riparian habitats. Allow no more than 50% total utilization of the current annual production of key shrub species by all classes of animals combined.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-3.2

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t10 Step 3

- (4) To minimize human disturbance to mule deer, avoid constructing roads within or closely adjacent to riparian habitats.
- (5) Maintain water in all developed catchments, pipelines, troughs and springs to meet big game needs from July 15 until October 31 of each year.
- (6) Retain all public lands within and closely adjacent to migration routes for mule deer, but allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired.
- (7) Within proposed primitive and semi-primitive special recreation management areas and on steep watersheds, prescribed burning shall be the primary tool for habitat improvement.

Analysis:

See W/L-3.1 Analysis and W/L-3.2, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept/modify/reject as follows:

Accept general as written.

- (1) Reject in preference to RM-3.1. The habitat will be monitored to adjust livestock use to provide for 2155 mule deer by 1990.
- (2) Accept with following modification:

Change - do not exceed 1/4 mile in width to generally not exceed 1/4 mile in width.

Add - Prescribed burn should be the primary tool.

Add - and in accordance with IMP for Wilderness.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Instructions on reverse

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-3.2

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3

- (3) Accept as written.
- (4) Accept as written.
- (5) Accept with the following, where this is not feasible consider wildlife guzzlers.
- (6) Accept as written.
- (7) Reject in preference to R-1.1(4) and #2 above.
- (8) The population goals of 2155 mule deer by 1990 is subject to review and change in consultation with the Idaho Fish and Game goals.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step W/L-t11 Step 3 D-2

W/L-3.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage 1,079,000 acres in the BPU as pronghorn habitat including those areas under Wilderness IMP classification and within IMP management guidelines to provide sufficient forage, water, cover, and space for 1,175 animals by 1990.

Specifically:

- (1) To provide sufficient forage for pronghorn antelope in the BPU, allocate forage by allotment and pasture as shown in Table 1, which reflects the AUM's that are competitive with livestock.
- (2) Refer to and address the "Guidelines for the Management of Pronghorn Antelope" when making management decisions which may affect antelope. Significant among these are:
  - a. If off-road vehicular traffic causes harrassment of wintering/spring pronghorn, restrict/close wintering area vehicular use to existing roads annually from approximately December 15 through March 1. Minimize off-road travel on antelope spring ranges from March 1 to June 15.
  - b. Maintain sufficient water in all artificial catchments, pipelines, troughs and spring developments to meet antelope needs from July 15 until October 31 of each year. Where it is necessary to shut down livestock water facilities prior to this date, provide big game guzzlers and/or other water storage/ supply facilities to meet antelope needs.
  - c. Provide additional watering catchments, guzzlers, etc. in allotments and pastures on warm season use areas (summer, fall) such that the distance between them throughout these areas is no more than three miles.
  - d. Large expanses of big sagebrush with a shrub canopy exceeding 30 percent and an average height exceeding 30 inches may be manipulated to improve the vegetative structure and forb composition for antelope. Prescribed

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step W/L-t11 Step 3 D-2

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-3.3

burning is the preferred method but improvements may be possible with mechanical or chemical treatment. Such manipulations will be limited to areas less than 1000 acres and will maintain five to 20 percent shrub canopy cover. Canopy cover should not be confused with hiding cover (reference W/L-3.1(4) mule deer).

Habitat manipulations may exceed 1,000 acres per project if, through the EA process, the particular project will not adversely impact pronghorns, and the design of the project is compatible with pronghorn needs.

e. All range revegetation projects proposed in antelope use areas, including fire rehabilitation, will include a variety of shrubs, forbs, and grasses.

- (3) Manage all pronghorn habitat for good ecological condition.
- (4) Within proposed primitive and semi-primitive special recreation management areas and on steep watersheds, prescribed burning shall be the primary tool for habitat improvement.

Analysis:

See W/L-3.1 and 3.2 and W/L-3.3, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept/modify/reject as follows:

Accept general as written.

- (1) Reject in preference to RM-3.1. The habitat will be monitored to adjust livestock use to provide for 1175 pronghorns by 1990.
- (2) Accept as written.

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

MAR 22 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-3.3

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step IW/L-511 Step 3 D-2

(3) Modify to read:

Manage habitat for good ecological condition where feasible/economical.

(4) Reject in preference to R-1.1(4) and change to:

Prescribed burning should be the primary tool for habitat improvement.

(5) The population goals of 1175 pronghorn by 1990 is subject to review and change in consultation with the Idaho Fish and Game goals.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

MAR 02 1982

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife (4350)
Objective Number	#4

Objective #4:

Manage upland game and waterfowl habitats in the BPU to increase populations of the highly desired species.

Rationale:

The upland game resources of southwestern Idaho are famous throughout the United States. An estimated 70,600 hunter-days are expended pursuing pheasants, chukar, valley quail, mountain quail, hungarian partridge, sage grouse, mountain grouse, and cottontails each year in the BRA. The demand for this type of recreation is increasing steadily, especially in areas of rapid population growth.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-5 Step 3

W/L-4.1: Multiple Use Recommendation:

Improve the distribution of chukar and hungarian partridge along the foothill areas south of the Snake River by providing more sources of water. The optimum spacing for water sources is one mile apart.

Analysis:

Presently chukar and hun hunting is quite popular in the BPU with over 24,000 hunter-days occurring annually. Demand for this type of recreation is expected to increase. Water developments such as gallinaceous guzzlers are an inexpensive and easy mechanism for increasing populations to help meet this projected demand.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t5 Step 3

W/L-4.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage public lands in the vicinity of irrigated agricultural areas to maintain or improve the habitat for pheasants, hungarian partridge, valley quail and cottontails. Specifically:

1(a). Retain the following tracts of public land as wildlife habitat. These tracts are known to have high wildlife values and should be managed for them:

T. 5 S., R. 3 E.	Section 32	NENE
T. 6 S., R. 3 E.	Section 5	NWSE, S <sup>2</sup> NE, NESW
	Section 15	NWSE, SWSE
	Section 10	NESW, SWNE, SENW
	Section 22	SENE
T. 6 S., R. 5 E.	Section 26	SWNWNW, W <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> NWNW, W <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> NWNW
	Section 33	NWSW
T. 7 S., R. 3 E.	Section 1	S <sup>2</sup> NE
	Section 7	S <sup>2</sup> SE, NESW
	Section 9	NWNW
T. 7 S., R. 4 E.	Section 1	NWSE
	Section 22	SESW
	Section 25	E <sup>2</sup> SE, NWSE
	Section 26	SENE
T. 7 S., R. 5 E.	Section 1	Lot 1, SENW, NWSW
	Section 5	Lot 2, SWNE, SENW, NWSE
	Section 6	W <sup>2</sup> SE
	Section 11	E <sup>2</sup> NE, NESE
	Section 12	SWNW
T. 7 S., R. 6 E.	Section 8	S <sup>2</sup> NW, N <sup>2</sup> SW

1(b). Retain additional similar tracts within other land blocks under consideration for disposal if significant wildlife habitat values are

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 W/L-4.2

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t5 Step 3

present or developable. Retain approximately 15% of the area to be managed for wildlife populations for proposed disposals larger than 160 acres. If necessary, improve the composition of shrubs, forbs and grasses to enhance food and cover for upland game. Permit other resource uses as long as they are consistent with wildlife management objectives. Retain public access to these tracts. Develop habitat management plans for intensive management of these tracts.

Analysis:

Intensive farming practices in use today reduce wildlife habitat values on much farmland during the winter. Unfarmed isolated tracts of public lands are "havens" for wildlife during this time. In many areas these parcels are essential to maintaining abundant upland game populations.

Decision:

Accept/modify/reject as follows:

Accept general as written:

1(a). Change the tracts to:

T. 5 S., R. 2 E.	Section 27	NESW
T. 6 S., R. 2 E.	Section 1	Lot 4, SWNW,
	Section 2	N <sup>2</sup> SE, SWSE, SESW
	Section 11	NESE
	Section 13	SESE
T. 6 S., R. 3 E.	Section 5	S <sup>2</sup> NE, NESW
	Section 5	SWSW
	Section 15	NWSE, SWSE
	Section 10	NESW

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W/L-t5 Step 3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-4.2

T. 6 S., R. 3 E.	Section 22	SENE
	Section 27	NWNE
	Section 34	NWSW
	Section 35	SWNW, NWSW
	Section 6	SWNE
T. 6 S., R. 4 E.	Section 19	Lots 1&2, SESE
	Section 30	NENE
	Section 31	E <sup>2</sup> SE
T. 6 S., R. 5 E.	Section 26	SWNWNW, W <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> NWNW, W <sup>2</sup> E <sup>2</sup> NWNW
	Section 30	NESW
	Section 31	Lots 1 & 2
	Section 33	NWSW
	Section 35	S <sup>2</sup> NW
T. 7 S., R. 2 E.	Section 13	SENE
	Section 13	SWNE
T. 7 S., R. 3 E.	Section 1	S <sup>2</sup> NE
	Section 4	N <sup>2</sup> NESE, NWSE
	Section 7	S <sup>2</sup> SE
	Section 7	NESW
	Section 8	NENE
	Section 9	NWNW
	Section 18	Lot 1
T. 7 S., R. 4 E.	Section 1	NWSE
	Section 6	Lots 2, 3 & 4
	Section 7	NENE
	Section 8	NWNW, SESE, N <sup>2</sup> SE
	Section 21	N <sup>2</sup> NE, SWNE
	Section 22	SESW
	Section 25	E <sup>2</sup> SW, SWSW
	Section 25	E <sup>2</sup> SE, NWSE
	Section 26	SWNE
	Section 28	Lots 2 & 3

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 W/L-4.2

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1W/L-15 Step 3

T. 7 S., R. 5 E. Section 1 Lot 1  
Section 1 SENW  
Section 1 NWSW  
Section 4 SESW  
Section 5 Lot 2, SENW  
Section 6 W<sup>2</sup>SE  
Section 9 NENW  
Section 11 E<sup>2</sup>NE, NESE  
Section 12 SWNW  
Section 13 E<sup>2</sup>SE, SENE  
Section 19 SENW, E<sup>2</sup>SW  
Section 23 NESE, SENE  
Section 24 NENE  
Section 26 SWSE, SESW  
Section 28 S<sup>2</sup>SE  
Section 29 NESE, SENE  
Section 33 NENE

T. 7 S., R. 6 E. Section 4 NESE  
Section 7 SENE  
Section 8 S<sup>2</sup>NW, N<sup>2</sup>SW  
Section 14 NWNW  
Section 15 NENE  
Section 23 SWNW  
Section 27 SESE, N<sup>2</sup>SE

1(b). Accept as written.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM-6 Step 3

W/L-4.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage springs, seeps and meadows and adjacent upland areas as key wildlife habitats for upland game. Specifically:

- (1) Control livestock grazing on these habitats by the implementation of grazing systems, season of use and other management practices such as salting away from water sources.
- (2) If livestock overuse cannot be avoided, physically protect springheads and wet areas. Overlay #RM-6 shows several, but not all, springs which need physical protection.
- (3) Develop only those springs which are capable of providing adequate water for wildlife and livestock.

Analysis:

Water and diverse abundant plant cover are the real keys to upland game habitat and abundance. Unrestricted livestock access to springs, meadows, and seeps leads to the denuding of these areas resulting in their becoming valueless to wildlife. Management of these areas on a case by case basis will show that some seeps are unsuitable for development as stockwater sources and should therefore be fenced off. Structured grazing systems on upland game areas around such springs and seeps should be able to result in some cover improvement for wildlife.

Decision:

Accept as written. Also see RM-1.4.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-10 Step 3 D-2

W/L-4.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage 520,000 acres of sage grouse range in the BPU including those areas under Wilderness IMP classification and within IMP management guidelines to improve nesting, brood rearing and winter habitats. Specifically:

- (1) To improve the quality of sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitats, all poor and fair big sagebrush, meadow, and riparian ecological sites should be improved and managed for good ecological condition, based on the SCS ecological site classification system.
- (2) When making management decisions affecting areas used by sage grouse in the BPU, refer to and address to the "Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range" as published by the Western States Sage Grouse Committee, June, 1974. Significant among these are:
  - a. Manage sage grouse habitat by maintaining the density of sagebrush canopy cover at 20-30% within nesting habitats and at least 20% in present wintering habitats and in areas known to have supported wintering concentrations within the previous ten years. Canopy cover should not be confused with hiding cover (reference W/L-3.1(4) mule deer).
  - b. Designate sage grouse nesting and wintering habitat as "active" wildfire suppression areas wherein fire suppression activities are geared to fire behavior and the potential resource threat from any fire after it has been initially evaluated. If significant sage grouse cover is destroyed by any fire, sagebrush seed will be included in any mixture used in fire rehabilitation projects, seeded at a rate sufficient to reestablish suitable cover for sage grouse.
  - c. In brood rearing areas where the big sagebrush canopy cover is 20% or greater improve herbaceous vegetation by sagebrush manipulation and

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3 D-2

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-4.4

seeding of small irregular areas. These manipulations must not however, reduce the existing sagebrush canopy below 10%. Carefully evaluate the sage grouse response of these habitat manipulations before expanding the program to a large scale. Prescribed burning in most cases will be used for the cover alteration.

- d. No rehab projects will be implemented where live sagebrush crown cover is less than 20%, or on steep upper slopes (20% + gradient) where big sagebrush is 12 inches or less in height.
- e. Range vegetal control/rehab projects within two miles of known strutting grounds will be limited to practices which also enhance sage grouse habitat since this area constitutes the breeding complex for sage grouse.
- f. No vegetatal control using herbicides will be conducted along streams, meadows or secondary dry/intermittent drainages. A minimum of a 100 yard strip of living sage will be retained on each edge of meadows and drainages.
- g. Restrict during March-May any intensive disturbance activities such as gravel pit operation or ORV races within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds and avoid the establishment of major roads within 1/2 mile.
- h. Restrict vehicular traffic to existing roads from November 1 to February 28 in sage grouse wintering habitats.
- i. Retain in public ownership all tracts of land on which strutting grounds are located and all lands within a two-mile radius of those strutting grounds, but allow exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired and such exchanges are in the public interest.
- j. Prescribed burning shall be the primary tool for habitat improvement.

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 W/L-4.4

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W/L-t10 Step 3 D-2

Analysis:

The Sage Grouse guidelines were developed by professionals from State and Federal Wildlife agencies throughout sage grouse ranges in the west. Because of the amount of habitat conversions occurring on native rangelands, grouse populations were being impacted dramatically. Game and Land managers needed a comprehensive framework within which management for other resources could be conducted while either minimizing damage to or actually improving sage grouse habitat, and the "Guidelines" resulted.

Sage grouse ranges must provide adequate forage and cover at all times of year, and ecological sites in good condition generally satisfy these requirements. The birds also need protection from ORV and other types of harassment at critical times of year such as during winter or breeding seasons, or they will abandon traditional use areas for unsuitable habitats and subsequent demise. Any disturbance in the breeding complex adversely affects reproduction. Riparian and meadow vegetation are important brooding areas if suitable adjacent protective cover is present. Without such cover, total habitat and thus the potential population is adversely affected. Wildfires also contribute to habitat loss.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3D-2

W/L-4.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve or maintain nesting and brood rearing habitat for waterfowl adjacent to suitable streams and reservoirs within the BPU, including those areas under Wilderness IMP classification, within IMP management guidelines. Specifically:

- (1) Insure that waterfowl benefits are incorporated in all reservoir developments exceeding one surface-acre. Specifically, fence these areas, develop nest islands and/or structures, and pipe water away from the reservoir for livestock use. Implement livestock grazing systems and practices and/or improvements that will improve upland and riparian cover to form around all potential and existing waterfowl nesting areas. On key reservoirs, streams and canals that have been heavily disturbed and where there is a lack of vegetation, protect and re-establish vegetation such as bul-rush and pondweed, and an upland mix of grasses, forbs and shrubs that provides good waterfowl nesting cover and food. In some instances, and on a case by case basis, it may be desirable to introduce native aquatic and terrestrial plants in an effort to accelerate succession toward quality waterfowl habitat.
- (2) Construct nesting platforms for canada geese along the Snake River and on major reservoir sites to increase nesting opportunities and improve nest security. The following reservoirs are suitable for such structures: Buck Horse, Bybee, Grasmere, Surprise, Big Blue Creek, Battle Creek #9, Juniper Lake and Ross Lake.

Analysis:

Reservoirs exceeding one surface-acre offer excellent waterfowl nesting and brood habitat provided certain characteristics exist. The value of dense vegetation adjacent to aquatic habitats has been pointed out in the URA, as has the conflict with livestock overutilization (resulting in a much reduced vegetative cover) in these areas. Fencing areas and piping water to alternate sites for

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 W/L-4.5

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

livestock use will alleviate this problem. In some cases construction of islands may be accomplished with a minimum of additional cost. These islands provide high security nesting habitat for many species of waterfowl (including Canada geese).

Decision:

Accept with the following addition:

On those reservoirs exceeding one surface-acre fence and pipe water if technically/economically feasible. Reservoirs may be gap fenced for access without piping.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

MAR 02 1982

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife (4350)

Objective Number

#5

Objective #5:

Maintain and/or enhance unique or special habitats to retain and/or improve their character and value for wildlife, research, and human enjoyment. Protect habitats supporting other species of nongame wildlife with high public and/or biological interest.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step W/L-t9	Step 3 D-2

W/L-5.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Protect known and suspected nests of birds of prey in the resource area. Manage the adjacent vegetative cover to provide adequate food and cover for the birds' major prey species. Specifically:

- (1) Within a one half mile radius of any active nest or eyrie, consider authorization of construction, ORV events, or site occupancy on a case-by-case basis between March 1 and August 15.
- (2) Habitat alteration within three miles of any golden eagle or prairie falcon eyrie will be designed to accomodate the prey habitat needs for these species.
- (3) Plant native tree species suitable for raptor nesting in depleted areas so these areas can provide adequate raptor roosting and nesting sites (primarily for accipiters and owls) as well as food and cover for their major prey species.

Analysis:

Raptors are an abundant and very important nongame species inhabiting the resource area. The URA has recognized that in order to maintain and/or increase the number of breeding birds, it will be necessary to: 1) manage their habitat in order to maximize the prey species; and 2) minimize the human disturbance to nesting birds.

- (1) Birds of prey are very sensitive to human disturbance during their nesting period (March 1 - August 15) and require a certain degree of solitude during this time if their nesting effort is to be successful.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 W/L-t9 Step 3 D-2

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

W/L-5.1

- (2) Raptor species are dependent upon the existing vegetative habitat to produce the small mammals they feed upon. Research biologists calculate 27 square miles are utilized by prairie falcons and golden eagles for foraging. These areas can be various shapes but for descriptive purposes and because of a lack of specific research, known areas are shown as circles on all overlays.
- (3) Certain species of owls and accipiter hawks are totally dependent upon riparian habitats for nesting, roosting and food production. Presently many riparian habitats are in poor condition and do not provide adequate resources for these birds. Recommendations for riparian habitat management will significantly improve the habitat for these species.
- (4) No surface occupancy will be permitted within essential habitat of the Birds of Prey Area as defined in Ag Decision Component overlay. Also, seek a permanent withdrawal of the area from both agricultural and mineral entry (1872 Mining Law). See M-1.1, 3.1, L-5.1.

Decision:

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-2 Step 3 D-2

W/L-5.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage all public lands within Withdrawal Order #5777, the proposed Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, in the same manner as if it were a designated National Conservation Area under Title VI of FLPMA. Maintain minimum raptor population levels as identified in the 1979 Snake River Birds of Prey Special Research Report to the Secretary of the Interior. Retain all federal land within this area and manage these lands in accordance with the multiple-use principles outlined in the Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement on Birds of Prey and follow-up decision documents, but allow land exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired within the boundary and such exchanges are in the best interests of the public.

Analysis:

The proposed Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area boundary is based on scientific research that has identified the habitat area needed to protect this unique ecosystem. Designation of the Birds of Prey Area as a National Conservation Area is supported by many differing interest groups.

Decision:

Manage the Snake River Birds of Prey Area as outlined by PLO 5777 under the following mission and goals:

Manage the Area for the well-being of raptors and for other compatible uses.

Goals:

- (1) Perpetuate the nesting raptor population at the minimum population levels determined for each species between 1975 and 1981.

- (2) Provide for other compatible uses in the Area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2      Step 3 D-2

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-5.2

- (3) Coordinate and conduct research and studies to support management needs.
- (4) Make available to the public, other agencies, and to scientific community knowledge gained from management and research activities.

Prepare and coordinate through public involvement a revised management plan incorporating the above mission and goals.

Designate the Snake River through the Area as a Special Recreation Management Area, also incorporating the above mission and goals (see R-1.1).

Retain all federal lands within this area but allow land exchanges if higher quality habitat can be acquired within the boundary and such exchanges are in the public interest.

Continue to support/seek legislation for the area under Title VI of FLPMA.

Seek a permanent withdrawal of BOP area from agricultural and mineral entry (1872 mining laws). See M-3.1 and L-5.1.

Reason:

Although legislation (HR7359/S2683) was introduced in the 96th Congress in accordance with Title VI of FLPMA it was not introduced in the 97th Congress. Thus the MFP II Recommendation is no longer meaningful. The context of P.L.O. #5777 and this decision gives precedence to raptor/prey base habitats over other uses but still recognizes other uses and values.

The uniqueness of the Area is well documented and recognized by experts in the field as well as many national organizations and individuals which support the concept. The uniqueness and importance of the area requires more than just the ordinary protection provided under Section 302 of FLPMA.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

MAR 02 1982

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife (4350)
Objective Number	#6

Objective: #6:

Manage all meadows and riparian habitat in the BPU to obtain a maximum diversity of vegetative species in order to provide for a maximum diversity and optimum abundance of wildlife species.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

W/L-6.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

To enhance wildlife diversity and abundance, all riparian habitats and meadows will be managed to attain a good ecological condition class, based on the SCS ecological site classification system. Specifically:

- (1) Employ livestock management practices including exclusion of grazing where necessary, and/or physical improvement devices to increase the total vegetated area and thus reduce streambank erosion and stream sedimentation. Such devices may include installing small dams to raise the water table after eliminating undesirable vegetation by prescribed burning.
- (2) Restore dessicated and former meadows to riparian vegetation communities.
- (3) Revegetate highly disturbed riparian areas with overstory vegetation by plantings, if necessary, and protect the young trees and shrubs with cages.
- (4) Designate Mapping Unit 7 (canyonlands) as unsuitable for livestock grazing except those segments of this mapping unit which currently constitute a major portion of the given pasture within which they are located. If necessary, fence these areas to excluded livestock. Provide fenced water gaps only where necessary.

Analysis:

Riparian and meadow habitats produce the greatest diversity and abundance of vegetation of any sites. They are also in some cases the most important and heaviest used. In some cases management practices alone will not provide the protection necessary for proper plant/wildlife/watershed needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-6.1

Decision:

Accept/modify as follows:

Modify to read:

To enhance wildlife diversity and abundance, riparian and meadow habitats will be managed to attain and/or maintain a good ecological condition class (SCS Site System) or reasonable equivalent.

- (1) Employ livestock management systems/practices/improvements including exclusion of grazing where necessary.
- (2) Restore dessicated and former meadows where technically/economically feasible.
- (3) Revegetate highly disturbed riparian overstory vegetation where technically/economically feasible.
- (4) Accept as written.

Reasons:

Attainment of good ecological (SCS System) condition may not be obtainable. Use of non-native species may be required, technically and economically thus still enhance values.

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

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

MAR 09 1982

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1:

Expand habitat for fisheries by 4.3 miles and 315 acres in the BPU. Expansion efforts include the red-band trout (a sensitive native species), rainbow trout, crappie, and/or bass.

Rationale:

Habitat expansion will enhance fisheries production in the BPU by providing increased habitat area to fish. The red-band trout is listed as a sensitive species by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and BLM (1977), and is also designated of special concern by the American Fisheries Society (1979). BLM Manual 6840-06 policy states that crucial habitats of sensitive species will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for future listing of those species on federal or state lists. This includes the objective of maintaining or increasing current population levels sensitive species through early habitat protection or enhancement (6840.31).

Hatchery rainbow trout, crappie, and bass plantings in reservoirs will increase fishing opportunities which presently do not exist.

This objective is in compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, The Sikes Act of 1974, and Executive Orders 11514 and 11995 all of which call for enhancement of the quality of the environment for wildlife and other resource values.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step WL-aq-10 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate 1.5 stream miles on Cottonwood Creek as habitat suitable for red-band trout. Work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game on transplanting red-band trout above a 60 foot falls located in Section 27 & 34, T.10S., R.3E., and Section 3, T.11S., R.3E.

Analysis:

This falls is blocking upstream migration of red-band trout. Cottonwood Creek above the falls is suitable for trout introduction. This upper portion of Cottonwood Creek has been identified as a potentially important use area for spawning. Expanding habitat by planting above the falls will increase production of red-band trout in Cottonwood Creek.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step #	WL-aq-10 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Establish a cooperative management program with the State Department of Lands, Department of Fish and Game, and leasee to expand red-band trout habitat on 2.6 contiguous stream miles of Black Leg Creek.

Analysis:

An earthen dam on state lands is silted in and is blocking migration of red-band trout into fish habitat upstream. Headwater portions of streams are important use areas of trout for spawning (URA 3, Water Needs), and cooperative management is necessary to provide adequate fish habitat on both state and federal lands. If cooperative programs are not achieved and the state lands become available through exchange support the public acquisition of these lands (600 acres).

Decision:

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	Step WL-aq-10 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-1.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Provide increased habitat on 3.4 stream miles of Mary's Creek for red-band trout by working closely with Idaho Department of Fish and Game on planting of trout in T.13S., R.4E., Section 25, 26 and 35.
- (2) Establish a cooperative management program with the State Department of Lands, Department of Fish and Game, and leasee to expand red-band trout habitat on an additional 2.0 stream miles on state lands on Mary's Creek.

Analysis:

Inventory has determined that no game fish are present in this reach of Mary's Creek. The habitat should be supportive of a trout introduction and productivity of red-band would increase in this stream section. If cooperative programs are not achieved and state land becomes available through exchange support the public acquisition of these lands (440 acres).

Decision:

Accept as written.

te: 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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	Step WL-aq-10 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-1.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Provide fishing opportunities on 315 public and 121 state acres on three reservoirs by:

- (1) Working closely with Idaho Department of Fish and Game for eradication of rough fish.
- (2) Assist the Department on plant efforts.
- (3) Provide improved access to the following reservoirs:

Reservoir	Fish Species	Location			Acres	Access Miles
		T	R	Sec		
Buckhorn	Hatching Rainbow	15S	4E	15, 22	108	0.75
Blackstone	Craddie/Bass	11S	5E	25	36	0.25
		11S	6E	30		
Little Blue	Hatchery Rainbow	13S	3E	16	121 (state)	0.40
Big Blue	Hatchery Rainbow	13S	2E	2, 11	171	0.25

Analysis:

These reservoirs contain habitat suitable for recommended plantings. There is not a significant fisheries at present. Stocking of cold and warm water fish by the Fish and Game Department will increase habitat for these species. Providing improved access will increase fishing opportunities.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following modification:

When the demand increases and is requested by the Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



MAR 09 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Objective Number	#2

Objective #2:

Improve fisheries physical habitat to fair and good condition by 1989 in 144 stream miles that are in poor or fair condition (see Table 15 and good habitat condition standard below). Improve water quality in 18 stream sites to chemical constituent levels that are within proper tolerance levels for trout (see Appendix 2). Special priority should be given to improve habitat of the red-band trout, a sensitive species.

Fair to good habitat condition standards for fisheries are as follows:

- 1) High streambank cover should provide 60 to 80 percent shading to a stream.
- 2) Low streambank vegetative cover should be mostly over 4 inches in height; sod should be intact with less than 10% bare soil with broken sod.
- 3) No more than 10 percent of the streambanks in any stream reach should be active eroding.
- 4) No more than 5 percent lateral channel movement in any stream reach. There should also be minor channel scouring or changing channels within the stream (unless a natural condition).
- 5) No more than 10-15 percent of the stream channel bottom should be covered by fine sediments.
- 6) Between 25 to 50 percent of the stream channel should contain in-stream fish cover which would include deep pools, undercut banks, boulders, debris, overhanging vegetation, velocity breaks or turbulence.

Rationale:

Riparian habitat improvement would enhance fishery production and water quality in the BPU. Red-band trout and rainbow trout are two of the major species benefited by the proposed habitat improvement. Increasing the supply of trout will improve the trout fishery throughout the planning unit. The red-band trout is listed as a sensitive species by the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game and BLM (1977) and is also designated of special concern by the American Fisheries Society (1979). BLM Manual 6840 policy states that crucial habitats of sensitive species will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for future listing of those species on federal and state lists. This includes the objective of maintaining or increasing current population levels of sensitive species through early habitat protection or enhancement (6840.31).

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	W/L-aq-1 Step 3

W/L-aq-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve on-site fisheries habitat from poor to fair and good condition on 94.4 public stream miles. The areas specifically listed are designated as high priority fisheries habitat. Exclusion of livestock grazing is in all probability the only method of bringing the habitat to an upward trend and fair to good condition. Although this could be accomplished by gap fencing the placement will be evaluated on a case by case basis using an interdisciplinary approach. Livestock may be reintroduced as long as habitat condition are maintained to an upward trend and fair to good condition.

Stream	Location			Public Stream Miles
	T	R	Sec	
Little Jacks (Ox Prong)	9S	2E	20, 21	1.2
Little Jacks (Main)	9S	2E	21, 27, 34	4.2
Castle Creek (South Fork)	7S	1W	32	
Castle Creek	8S	1W	5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 27	4.37
Battle Creek	8S	1E	19, 30	
Battle Creek	8S	1W	25, 36	
Battle Creek	11S	1E	10, 15, 33, 34	
Battle Creek	12S	1E	8, 17, 20	3.4
Blackleg Creek	15S	5E	35, 36	
Blackleg Creek	16S	5E	2, 3, 10, 15, 22, 28	4.0
Big Blue Creek	12S	2E	9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 27, 34, 35	1.6
Cottonwood Creek	10S	3E	34	1.2
Crab Creek	12S	4E	20, 21, 27	2.1
Duncan Creek	10S	3E	24, 25	
Duncan Creek	10S	4E	17, 19	7.80
Big Jacks Creek	8S	4E	5, 8, 17, 18, 20, 29, 31, 32	
Big Jacks Creek	9S	3E	12	
Big Jacks Creek	9S	4E	6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 33	

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 W/L-aq-2.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	Step 1W/L-aq-1 Step 3

Stream	Location			Public Stream Miles
	T	R	Sec	
Big Jacks Creek	10S	2E	23, 24, 26	
Big Jacks Creek	10S	3E	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23	
Big Jacks Creek	10S	4E	4, 7, 8, 17, 18	33.49
Little Jacks Creek	8S	3E	9, 16	
Magpie Creek	8S	1W	23	
Mary's Creek	13S	5E	11, 12	2.2
Pixley Creek	7S	1W	15, 22, 27	5.02
Pole Creek (North)	11S	2W	6, 7	
Pole Creek (North)	11S	3W	12, 24, 25	3.40
Sheep Creek	15S	5E	12, 13, 23, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33	
Sheep Creek	15S	6E	6, 7	
Sheep Creek	16S	4E	13, 24	
Sheep Creek	16S	5E	5, 7, 8, 18	12.0
Shoofly Creek (North)	8S	2E	3, 4, 9	
Shoofly Creek (W. Fork)	8S	2E	7, 9	
Shoofly Creek (W. Fork)	8S	1E	13	
Shoofly Creek (E. Fork)	8S	2E	8, 9, 17, 18,	
Shoofly Creek (E. Fork)	8S	1E	24	8.30
				94.40

Analysis:

After the period of time of exclusion of livestock required to bring habitat factors to an upward trend and a fair to good condition in 3 to 5 years, livestock use may be made as long as an upward trend and good fisheries habitat condition is achieved. Livestock water will be provided where fencing is implemented (gaps, troughs) as needed.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-aq-2.1

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step W/L-aq-1	Step 3

Decision:

Modify to read as follows:

Upgrading fisheries habitat condition for red band trout and riparian associated wildlife will be the primary management objective on these stream miles. The specific management proposal to meet the 1990 land use plan objectives will be determined as allotment management plans or wildlife habitat management plans are developed. The following management practices could be initiated on these stream miles in order to ensure their improvement:

- 1) Grazing exclusion,
- 2) rest rotation or deferred rotation grazing systems,
- 3) limited season-of-use
- 4) placement of juniper trees along stream banks to increase cover and reduce livestock trampling,
- 5) salting livestock away from riparian areas, and
- 6) increased water development away from riparian zones.

It is anticipated that grazing exclusion is the only practical method to accomplish riparian habitat improvement on these streams. This could be accomplished primarily through gap fencing of livestock access points.

If intensive livestock management practices are implemented as the primary method to improve fisheries habitat condition resource response would be carefully monitored. If habitat condition objectives are not being met, livestock would be excluded. Where grazing is excluded livestock use could be reintroduced after the time period required to bring habitat conditions to an upward trend and fair to good condition. Livestock use could then continue as long as these conditions were maintained.

Reason:

The multiple use recommendation has been reworded for clarity. This wording corresponds with the wording used in the Bruneau-kuna Grazing EIS Proposed Action.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step WL-aq-11 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-2.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve fisheries habitat condition from poor and fair to a good condition through intensive livestock management on riparian areas of 40 stream miles on public lands. Intensive livestock management should be applied with goals directed at insuring that riparian areas receive only light to moderate livestock use to attain good habitat condition standards. Initiate cooperative management programs on those private and state lands adjacent to public lands requiring intensive management (11.55 stream miles).

Intensive livestock management of riparian areas to minimize damage to the fisheries resource should contain combinations of the following practices:

- (1) Change the present grazing systems in riparian areas to rest rotation, deferred grazing, or exclusion to allow management of these pastures with emphasis on attaining good habitat condition for fisheries.
- (2) Reduce livestock stocking rates in riparian pastures.
- (3) Limit the season of use to accommodate vegetative regrowth.
- (4) Re-distribute cattle away from riparian areas through the use of raised juniper structures placed perpendicular to the stream, and require the placement of salt away from riparian areas through license stipulations.
- (5) Increase water developments away from streams.

Intensive livestock management should be applied on a priority need basis in riparian areas. Initial streams which can be improved through intensive livestock management include:

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 W/L-aq-2.2

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	W/L-aq-11 Step 3 D-3

Stream	T	R	Location Sec	Public Stream Miles
Battle Creek	9S	1E	25, 36	
Battle Creek	10S	1E	1, 11, 12, 14, 16	1.0
Birch Creek	7S	1E	9, 16, 29, 31, 32	
Birch Creek	7S	1W	36	
Birch Creek	8S	1W	1, 2	5.57
Bruneau River	7S	6E	34	
Bruneau River	8S	6E	2, 11	3.50
Bull Creek	15S	5E	16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23	2.40
Poison Creek	7S	1E	36	
Poison Creek	7S	2E	19, 20, 30, 31	1.20
Pole Creek (North)	9S	2W	36	
Pole Creek (North)	10S	2W	1, 2, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31	9.58
Rock Creek	8S	2W	23, 25, 26, 35	3.10
Sheep Creek	12S	6E	10, 15, 16, 21	1.50
Shoofly Creek (South)	13S	1E	36	
Shoofly Creek (South)	13S	2E	31	
Shoofly Creek (South)	14S	1E	1	
Shoofly Creek (South)	14S	2E	7, 16, 17	3.10

Analysis:

Livestock grazing is one of the major conflicts to fisheries in BPU streams. Loss of riparian vegetation adversely affects many of the other habitat factors which provide good overall production and stability in a stream. Fisheries habitat condition of streams listed in this recommendation range from poor to fair. It has been identified that generally riparian areas receive very concentrated livestock use. Because of the geology and past history of use of the areas, it is felt that livestock use can be controlled by intensive management practices and fencing is not required at this time.

Attache additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-aq-2.2

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	WL-aq-1
Step 3	D-3

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	WL-aq-1
Step 3	D-3

W/L-aq-2.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve fisheries habitat on 7.25 stream miles by augmenting stream flows through the use of vegetation manipulation, drift fences, and beaver introduction in headwater areas to prolong runoff. Coordinate beaver introductions with landowners and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Sufficient willow or other vegetation must be present to support beaver. Streams that qualify for augmentation are:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Stream Miles Benefited on Public Land</u>
Black Leg Creek	2.5
South Cottonwood Creek	1.75
Birch Creek	3.00

Analysis:

Lack of water depth and adequate stream flows for fisheries limits population growth and reproduction, and seriously constricts habitat quality for red-band trout. During summer low flow periods trout are confined to remaining scattered pools. High mortalities can occur due to raised water temperatures, and increased disease and predation. Increasing stream flows would ultimately increase the population of red-band trout in these streams, and provide access to larger tributaries during low flow periods.

Decision:

Accept as written.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	WL-aq-11 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-2.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Improve fisheries habitat on 16 public stream miles by increasing in-stream cover by at least 50% in the streams listed below. In-stream cover can be increased through the addition of juniper trees along cut banks, placement of large boulders and/or debris jams, and excavation to create pools in stream segments where instream cover is not adequate.
- (2) Establish a cooperative management program with the State Department of Lands, Department of Fish and Game, and leasee on 5 state stream miles to provide habitat improvement on contiguous stream sections.

Stream	Location	Miles of Improvements	
		Public	State
Big Blue Creek	Above reservoir	1.00	2.5
Castle Creek	South Fork	2.25	1.0
Little Jacks	Ox Prong	1.50	
Bruneau River	Hot Springs	1.00	
Shoofly Creek (North)	East Fork	1.00	
Camas Creek	T.10S., R.1W., Sec. 17, 18, 19, 30	2.00	
Battle Creek	T.8S., R.1W., Sec. 25	0.75	
Battle Creek	T.8S., R.1W., Sec. 36		0.5
Battle Creek	T.8S., R.1E., Sec. 19, 30, 31	0.75	0.5
Cottonwood Creek	T.10S., R.3E., Sec. 34	0.05	
Crab Creek	T.12S., R.4E., Sec. 20, 21	1.00	
Nickel Creek	At mouth	1.00	0.5
Sheep Creek	Main reach below Pole & Bull Creek	3.00	

Analysis:

Erosive soil conditions contribute excessive silt loads downstream, and experience vegetative cover loss. Large amounts of silt fill and remain in downstream pool areas where flows are reduced.

te. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step WL-aq-11 Step 3 D-3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

W/L-aq-2.4

Management projects will result in improvement of in-stream cover of streams, rehabilitation on public lands and cooperative programs on state lands is necessary however, to restore good fishing habitat condition on contiguous stream segments of state and public lands. If cooperative programs are not achieved and the state lands become available through exchange support the public acquisition of these lands (3,640 acres).

With improvement of in-stream cover, overall increases in productivity of trout in these streams can be expected as adequate in-stream cover is identified as an important habitat requirement for fish (URA 3).

Decision:

Accept with the following addition:

They must be within IMP for Wilderness and/or Management Plan on those inside WSA's.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 11 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	WL-aq-12 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-2.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve fisheries habitat on 6.75 stream miles through cooperative management programs with the private landowners on the following streams:

If cooperative programs are not achieved and the private lands become available through exchange support the public acquisition of these lands (1,920 acres).

Stream	Location			Miles	Acres
	T	R	Section		
Castle Creek (S. Fk.)	8S.	1W.	21,22,26,27	1.75	400
Battle Creek	8S.	1E.	19, 30	1.25	720
Duncan Creek	10S.	4E.	18, 19	0.75	320
Big Jacks Creek	10S.	3E.	11, 13, 14	0.75	160
Big Jacks Creek	10S.	4E.	18	0.50	80
Big Jacks Creek	8S.	4E.	5, 8, 29	0.75	200
Blue Creek	12S.	2E.	21, 22	1.00	240

Analysis:

Private stream segments impacted by concentrated livestock use and/or in combination with natural erosive soil conditions contribute excessive silt loads downstream on public lands (URA 3, Conflicts). Cooperative programs are necessary to restore good fishery habitat condition on contiguous stream segments of private/public lands.

With improvement of in-stream cover, overall reduction in siltation will occur and increases in productivity of trout in these and adjoining stream segments can be expected.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step	WL-aq-12 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-2.6: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate watershed areas which drain into major or perennial streams as special management areas to be managed for watershed stabilization. Steep sloped watershed areas which are  $\geq 25\%$  in granitic areas and  $\geq 35\%$  in volcanic areas should be stabilized by minimizing gully and sheet erosion through providing adequate vegetative cover on slopes. Livestock use of these watershed areas should be adjusted in areas of high erosion susceptibility to reduce soil movement to natural runoff amounts. Any other activities which would reduce vegetative cover on these watershed areas should be removed or minimized.

Priority areas include the headwaters of the following streams:

<u>Streams</u>	<u>Location</u>
Sheep Creek	Upper Area near Nevada
Big Jacks Creek	Above falls
Birch Creek	Headwaters
Cottonwood Creek	South
Black Leg Creek	Headwaters
Pole Creek South	Headwaters

Analysis:

Evidence of gully and overland erosion is present in the BPU. Siltation has been identified as a present major conflict to fisheries (URA 3). Management of these crucial areas above perennial and feeder streams would reduce the amount of silt entering these systems and improve fisheries habitat in conjunction with other riparian vegetative improvements.

Decision:

Accept as written.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 09 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wildlife-aquatics
Objective Number
#3

Objective #3:

Protect and manage seasonal flows in perennial and intermittent streams to maintain aquatic/riparian habitat condition on 96 stream miles in good condition. Priority consideration should be given to habitat maintenance for red-band trout.

Rationale:

Reproduction and survival of aquatic flora and fauna is directly associated with differing levels of stream flows. Aquatic and stream side vegetation, invertebrate and fish all respond to changes in the amount of flow, velocity, and water quality. Aquatic organisms require adequate seasonal flows that maintain proper depth and velocity components necessary to provide food producing and reproduction sites. Adequate flow amounts are those that will maintain the habitat (including reproduction and food production) necessary for the sustenance of the fish species present (in this case the red-band trout).

This objective is in compliance with the BLM and the Idaho Department of Water Resource Memorandum of Understanding (ID-79-141), the agreement between EPA and BLM of 1976, the agreement for the protection of water and air resources between BLM and the State Department of Health and Welfare, Executive Orders 12088, 11514, 11990, 11987, 11988 and 11644, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, Water Quality Act of 1965, Water Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, the Federal Pollution Control Act of 1965 and 1972, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1953, Sikes Act of 1974, and the National Environmental Policy and Management Act of 1969.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

W/L-aq-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Maintain minimum in-stream flows at least as high as the normal mid-summer levels necessary to provide the habitat needs of existing fish populations. Provide flow recommendations (amounts) as information becomes available (in-stream flow contract with IDF&G and BLM stream surveys). Manage flows for good water quality.

Support acquisition of water rights by the Department of Water Resources for minimum flows through the State Department of Fish and Game for maintaining red-band trout. Work closely with land owners, leasee, and state agencies to maintain minimum flows in areas where agricultural water diversions occur.

The following perennial streams are recommended as target streams for flow measurement.

Big Jacks Creek	S. Fk. Castle Creek
Little Jacks Creek	Mary's Creek
Battle Creek	Shoofly Creek (North)
Black Leg Creek	Sheep Creek
Birch Creek	Deep Creek
Big Blue Creek	Battle Creek
Bruneau River (Hot Hole)	Owyhee River
Bruneau River (Black Rock)	Owyhee River (below Battle Ck.)
Bull Creek	

Analysis:

Idaho Senate Bill 1622 allows the Water Resources Board to establish in-stream flow rights to protect important uses such as fisheries, wildlife and recreation.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION W/L-aq-3.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Water depth and streamflow amounts are critical elements to a productive fisheries habitat in perennial streams. Maintaining minimum in-stream flow amounts and good water quality is essential to providing the suitable combinations of physical and chemical elements to ensure present population levels for red-band trout and other fish in the planning unit.

Decision:

Modify to read:

Work with and provide flow recommendation to Idaho Department of Fish and Game, as information becomes available. Manage flows for a good water quality.

Reason:

By statute the State of Idaho controls water rights and minimum flows, also the Fish and Game controls the fish. Therefore the Bureau should only be in a support/recommendation role. However, we should not cause any action to reduce legally established minimum flows, or quality degradation.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wildlife-aquatics
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

W/L-aq-3.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Maintain present red-band trout populations by encouraging federal and state agencies to maintain the policy of excluding introduction of other fish species into red-band trout drainages and by discouraging fish eradication through chemical treatment where red-band trout populations are present in streams. Install fish barriers on reservoirs planted to hatchery rainbow trout.

Analysis:

It is not presently known how much other fish species (including other trout) would be serious competitors with red-band trout for food and space besides being predacious on red-band trout. It also is not known to what extent other trout species would hybridize with red-band trout. If hybridization were to occur, the gene pool of red-band trout would be lost, thus the species. Fish eradication programs using chemicals can also have detrimental affects on the stream biological community upsetting habitat factors which red-band trout require. Also, elimination of red-band trout could occur through accidents associated with chemical eradication programs.

Decision:

Modify to read:

Work with and make recommendations to Idaho Department of Fish and Game on introduction of other fish and/or eradication programs which might effect red-band trout populations, on federal lands.

Reasons:

By statute the State of Idaho has control of fish and as such should be the controlling factor. However, we should provide information and make recommendations because red-bands are a sensitive species.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Wildlife-aquatics

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL-aq-1 Step 3 D-3

W/L-aq-3.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Retain federal ownership of riparian areas in red-band trout habitat (245 stream miles). Provide opportunities for land exchanges where valuable riparian habitat can be blocked up for consistent management. Establish a cooperative management program with the State Department of Lands, Department of Fish and Game, and leasee on those state lands to provide maintenance of the following contiguous units of riparian habitat:

Creek	Location			Acres
	T	R	Sec	
Bull Creek	15S.	5E.	16, 17, 18, 20	1,440
Big Jacks Creek	10S.	3E.	16	640
Crab Creek	12S.	4E.	20	120
Magpie Creek	8S.	1W.	23	640
Pole Creek (North)	10S.	2W.	16	640
Pole Creek (South)	15S.	5E.	36	640
Pole Creek (South)	16S.	6E.	16	640
Pole Creek (South)	16S.	6E.	20	480
Pole Creek (South)	16S.	6E.	29	160
Sheep Creek	12S.	6E.	16	640
Sheep Creek	16S.	4E.	13	40
Sheep Creek	16S.	4E.	24	40

Analysis:

Cooperative programs on non-federal riparian lands would allow for more effective management of streams for red-band trout. Drainages should be managed as integrated units since stream ecosystems are continuous. The above recommendation would allow for management of drainages as integrated units, instrumental in accomplishing overall fisheries management objectives 1-3. If cooperative programs are not achieved and these state lands become available through exchange support the public acquisition of these lands (6,120 acres).

Decision:

Accept as written [also see L-2.1(5)].

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

NOV 16 1981

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	11
Activity	
Cultural Resource Manag	
Objective Number	
#1	

Objective #1- Protection:

Acquire formal designations or determinations of eligibility for all significant cultural properties in the Bruneau Planning Unit by 1985.

Rationale:

Federal agencies were specifically directed in 1971 to "... locate, inventory, and nominate ... all sites ... under their jurisdiction ... that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places," no later than July 1, 1973 (Section 2(a), Executive Order 11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment). In addition, FLPMA directs BLM to identify and designate areas of critical environmental concern, which include cultural values or resources.

National Register or ACEC designation constitutes a management commitment to take a active role in the protection of those sites designated.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

CRM-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Retain the status under the C&MU act for the following properties:

1. Hole in Rocks (#3 on overlay).
2. Indian Bathtub (#5 on overlay).
3. Deer Water Spring (#4 on overlay).
4. Camas Creek (#11 on overlay).

Analysis:

Under the C&MU act these parcels were classified for retention and segregated from the general mining laws. Their cultural value should be protected, and the parcels retained in federal ownership.

Decision:

Accept as written (also see R-1.2(3)).

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

structions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

CRM-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate the following sites as ACEC and where appropriate nominate to the National Register of Historic Places:

Hole in Rocks  
Indian Bathtub  
Deer Water Springs  
Camas Creek/Pole Creek Archaeological District  
Bruneau River Archaeological District  
Shoofly Creek Rock Alignments  
Oregon Trail  
Riddle Archaeological District  
Five Fingers and Y Buffalo Jumps

Analysis:

All of these sites have been identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Identification of these sites as significant cultural properties and special management needs make them eligible for ACEC designation.]

Decision:

Nominate the sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Retain the sites in federal ownership unless an agreement can be reached with the State of Idaho (Riddle Archaeological District) for their protection. Allow no surface occupancy within 1/4 mile of all sites currently on or being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for mineral leasing M-1.1).

Incorporate the productive measures necessary for protection from livestock grazing when AMP's are developed.

Do not designate as ACEC's.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION CRM-1.2

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Cultural Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference

Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

Rationale:

Hole in the Rock, Indian Bathtub, Deer Water Spring and Camas Creek are currently on the MTP plats under CMU classification segregated against mining law of 1872. Camas Creek/Pole Creek Archaeological District, Bruneau River Archaeological District, Shoofly Creek Rock Alignments and Hole in the Rocks are inside WSA's and protected by 3802 regulations plus is recommended for withdrawal from mining law of 1872 and formally recommended for nomination to National Registry. Additional designation under ACEC is not required with the existing protection already afforded.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

NOV 16 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgt.
Objective Number	#2

Objective #2 - Protection:

Use all available means of physical protection to help preserve significant cultural sites.

Rationale:

Under federal regulations neglect is regarded as an adverse effect on cultural properties eligible for listing on the National Register (36 CFR; Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Section 800.3(b)(4)). Responsible Federal agencies must take an active role in preserving and protecting cultural sites from both natural and human sources of deterioration. Physical protection may take the form of signing, ruin stabilization, salvage excavation or extensive recording, monitoring site condition, surveillance, fencing, bank stabilization, vegetation manipulation, etc.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

CRM-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Manage the following area(s) for the protection of their cultural values.

(see C-7 overlay) (Step 1 Recommendation CRM-2.1)

Post antiquities law violation signs and interpretive signs, in coordination with completed wilderness management plans/special recreation plans.

- (2) Inspect the following sites regularly for evidence of vandalism or deterioration.

(see C-7 overlay and Step 1 CRM-2.1)

Analysis:

All of these sites have either been vandalized or are extremely vulnerable to vandalism. Most of these sites are well known and signs are not expected to call attention to them.

Decision:

Manage the identified sites for the protection of their cultural and historical values conduct salvage excavations on a case by case basis where essential. Protective measures will be coordinated in Activity Plans. Design and placement of signs will also be coordinated with activity plans. Placement of signs should be evaluated on a test basis before any large scale plan is implemented.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

CRM-2.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Stabilize National Register eligible historic sites containing structures or ruins. Salvage as much information as possible. Assign property numbers to the following:

OE-139  
OE-1455  
OE-1773  
OE-1860  
OE-2595

Analysis:

Stabilization is not always technically feasible and can only delay the deterioration due to natural weathering and decay. Some measures such as fencing could have a minor effect on grazing and wildlife. Assigning property numbers has in some cases proven to deter some vandalism and aided in prosecuting others.

Decision:

Assign property numbers to the sites. Manage the identified sites for their protection and where feasible stabilize on a case by case basis. Protective measures will be coordinated with other activities on a case by case basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

CRM-2.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Stabilize cut banks threatening cultural sites. Reduce erosion in problems areas on:

- OE-76
- OE-139
- OE-1281
- OE-1860
- OE-2149
- Camas Creek CMU Unit

Select techniques compatible with special recreation management and wilderness guidelines.

Analysis:

Potential conflicts can readily be resolved through careful selection of techniques.

Decision:

Stabilize cut banks and protect the sites on a case by case basis in coordination with other resource uses to resolve conflicts as they occur.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Cultural Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference

Step 1 CRM-7 Step 3 D-3

CRM-2.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Exclude livestock from the identified sites. Enclosure should be as small and unobtrusive as possible, and within wilderness management guidelines.

Deer Water Spring

Hole in Rock

Indian Bathtub

Camas/Pole Creek Archaeological District (specific sites within)

Shoofly Creek Rock Alignment

OE-19	OE-2412
OE-1281	OE-2364
OE-2323	OE-2595
OE-2339	OE-2604

Analysis:

All of these sites are undergoing moderate impacts due to livestock. In most cases the areas are small and the forage lost is outweighed by the benefits gained. Alternative water sources are available.

Decision:

Exclude livestock from the sites on a priority case by case basis in coordination with activity plans, wild and scenic river and wilderness management. If reasonable economical alternative water sources are not available the determination will be made at that time on a case by case basis.

JUN 18 1981

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgt.
Objective Number	#3

Objective #3 - Scientific Use:

Provide scientific information relative to the general research goals outlined in 4.

Rationale:

Much of this information is critically needed to evaluate site significance and reduce conflicts with other activities.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	Step 1 C-7    Step 3 D-3

CRM-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate the 74 identified cultural resource sites, listed in MFP I and shown on overlay C-7, to the category of potential scientific use. Any excavated site areas will be rehabilitated to be compatible with special recreation management areas.

Analysis:

The allocation of small parcels of land containing sites of scientific research values does not preclude other uses. The identified sites are significant and warrant preservation for future study or emergency salvage excavation for those in imminent danger of destruction.

Decision:

Accept as written.

DEC 07 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Objective Number

#1

Objective #1 - Recreation Management:

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

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

Rationale:

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

Picnic Units

Developed - 1,226

Undeveloped - 2,278

DEC 08 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Recreation
Objective Number
#1 (cont.)

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

Boat Access  
Ramps - 158

9. Draft Bureau recreation policy states:

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

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

MAR 11 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-7

Step 3 D-3

R-1.1(1): Multiple Use Recommendation

(1) Oregon National Historic Trail

- a) Designate as a special recreation management area, as guided by the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan prepared by NPS, preserve remnants of the Trail and associated sites for public use and maintain a corridor 1/4 mile wide on each side.
- b) Segregate public lands within the corridor from all forms of disposal, from appropriation under 1872 mining laws and from entry under FLPMA, Carey Act and Desert Land Act.
- c) Develop cooperative agreements with private land crossed by the Trail for protection and access. If necessary, acquire easements and/or acquire private holdings through exchange.
- d) Develop an interpretive site near Cove Recreation Site.
- e) Allow no motorized access over the trail and within the corridor unless specifically authorized. Designate these areas as "limited" to ORV use.

Analysis:

See R-1.1(1) Multiple Use Recommendation.

Decision:

- (1) a) Designate a 1/2 mile corridor as a Special Recreation Management Area guided by the NPS management plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

APR 11 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-7      Step 3 D-3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION R-1.1(1)

- b) Segregate the public lands from all forms of disposal and from the mining laws of 1872, except; exchanges for private or state lands found to be more valuable for preservation or management may be carried out within the corridor.
  
- c) Accepted.
  
- d) Accepted.
  
- e) Designate corridor as "limited" unless specifically authorized by the Bureau. (In opposition to Coop. and PLO 4153 therefore needs review of coop.)

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

MAR 23 1983

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R-7 Step 3 D-3

R-1.1(2): Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage the Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers as wild and scenic rivers as recommended in the study reports to Congress.

If the Bruneau River and Sheep Creek are not included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, continue to manage the river canyons from rim to rim for semi-primitive recreational experiences under a special recreational management area plan. Management to consider archaeological and wildlife values including reintroduction of bighorn sheep. The plateau lands adjacent to the canyon rims will be managed for other multiple uses and as VRM Class II.

If the Owyhee River is not designated as a wild and scenic river, recommended designation in order of priority are wilderness, then as a SRMA or as an ACEC.

Analysis:

The two rivers are recognized nationally as high quality recreational and environmental resources. Studies done by USDI Wild River Study Team found that both rivers meet the criteria for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Decision:

The decision regarding the action for the Bruneau River is included as part of WN-1.7 and WN-1.8. Refer to those Wilderness decisions. Seek permanent withdrawal on the wild and scenic river corridor from all forms of entry, except mineral leasing will be allowed with no surface occupancy.

The decision regarding the actions for the Owyhee River is included as part of decisions WN-1.1(2) and W/L-2.1. Refer to these decisions. Seek permanent withdrawal of the wild and scenic river corridor from all forms of entry, with the exception that mineral leasing will be allowed with no surface occupancy.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-7

Step 3

R-1.1(3): Multiple Use Recommendation

(3) C.J. Strike Reservoir

- a) Manage the area as SRMA to provide a diversity of water-related recreation activities in a setting where the natural scene has been moderately modified. Where contact between visitors will be moderate to high. Recreation sites and facilities will be developed as needed to control visitors and to accommodate public use.
- b) Limit farm-related and other non-recreation development activities adjacent to C.J. Strike Reservoir to protect scenic values.
- c) Incorporate special recreation management plan into the SRBOP habitat management plan.

Analysis:

SCORP (77) plan states that BLM "should identify and set aside those significant areas that are high recreation values and manage for resource protection and recreation."

Properly designed, developed, located and maintained facilities are necessary to accommodate recreation use and assure public enjoyment.

The C.J. Strike Area is under two withdrawals; one being a power project withdrawal 2055, the other a wildlife management area (PLO 4153). The provision of PLO 4153 and subsequent cooperative agreement, the lands are to be opened to promote public access for recreation use including harvesting of fish and wildlife. The withdrawal is to increase fishing and wildlife not accommodate "recreation use" unless its fish and wildlife. If it were not specifically fish and wildlife priority there would not be a fish and wildlife withdrawal.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION R-1.1(3)

Name (MFP)	Bruneau	
Activity	Recreation	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	R-7	Step 3

Decision:

Accept the recommendation as written with the following additions:

The SRMA must be in consultation, coordination and consistent with PLO 4153, cooperative agreement with State Fish and Game and Oregon National Historic Trail use plan as developed, and in accord with W/L-5.2.

No surface occupancy will be permitted within 1/4 mile of Cove Arm recreation site.

[see R-1.1(1)]

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 11 1975

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R-7 Step 3

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

(4) a) Provide opportunities for Primitive, and Semi-Primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation as indicated below.

b) Primitive Recreation

1) Little Jacks - Shoofly Creeks Area

Recommend as suitable for wilderness (see WN-1.4) and delete those lands outside the WSA boundaries.

2) Big Jacks Creek Area

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.3.

3) Bruneau River - Sheep Creek Area

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.8 and R-1.1(2).

4) Lower West Fork Bruneau

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.8 and 3.1 and R-1.1(2).

5) Owyhee River, Battle Creek, Deep Creek

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.1 and R-1.1(2).

6) Upper East Fork Owyhee River

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.1 and R-1.1(2).

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION R-1.1(4)

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 R-7	Step 3

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized

1) Pole Creek Area

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.6.

2) Upper Sheep Creek Area

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.7.

Semi-Primitive Motorized

1) Upper West Fork Bruneau Area

MFP I rejected in preference to R-1.1(2).

2) Duncan Creek Area

MFP I rejected in preference to WN-1.2.

Analysis:

As these areas are recommended as Wilderness Areas and/or Wild and Scenic Rivers in Wilderness Decision, they are rejected as primitive and semi-primitive recreation areas.

Decision:

Accept MFP II R-1.1(4) as written. See Wilderness MFP III decisions for management actions [this also rejects R-1.1(4)a)].

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-7

Step 3 D-3

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

- e) Evaluate the possibilities of a research natural area in T.9S., R.3E.,  
Section 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Analysis:

This is undoubtedly an excellent location for research natural area on excellent range condition class, however, more detailed evaluation of the exact location, size and impact on wilderness and bighorn sheep should be considered before a decision is made.

Decision:

Modify:

Manage and protect this area for a Research Natural Area. Fence to exclude livestock if necessary to protect RNA values. Also see RM-1.4(2)c).

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau	
Activity	Recreation	
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R-7 Step 3	

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

d) Rejected in preference to R-1.1(4)b.

Analysis:

This recommendation deals with factors required for managing the Primitive and Semi-Primitive (non-motorized or motorized areas) in R-1.1(4)b which was rejected in preference to Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Decision:

Accept MFP II as written.

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)			
Bruneau			
Activity			
Recreation			
Overlay Reference			
Step 1	R-7	Step 3	D-3

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

- e) Evaluate the possibilities of a research natural area in T.9S., R.3E., Section 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Analysis:

This is undoubtedly an excellent location for research natural area on excellent range condition class, however, more detailed evaluation of the exact location, size and impact on wilderness and bighorn sheep should be considered before a decision is made.

Decision:

Accept.

Manage and protect this area for a RNA. This will in all probability require fencing.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-7 Step 3

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

f,g,h,i) Reject in preference to Aquatic Wildlife and Terrestrial Wildlife  
recommendations.

Analysis:

Although viewing cultural and historical sites, viewing and hunting and fishing  
are considered a recreation opportunity. These recommendations become support  
for cultural and wildlife recommendations.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 R-7	Step 3

R-1.1(4): Multiple Use Recommendation

- j) The MFP II recommendation is to reject MFP I which was to designate areas providing primitive and semi-primitive non-motorized areas as "closed" to ORV use. Designate semi-primitive motorized as "limited" to designated roads and trails.

Analysis:

The decision on MFP II recommendation for primitive and semi-primitive recreation areas was to reject in preference to wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. Further, it is Bureau policy not to designate closed, or limited unless there is a definite problem and then after an indepth analysis.

Decision:

Accept the MFP II recommendation to reject MFP I in its entirety.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	R-7
Step 3	

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Land not included in special recreation management areas and WSA's will be extensive recreation areas where recreation management will be minimal and implemented through the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities.

The following actions will be taken to manage the extensive use areas:

- (1) Retain most lands in public ownership.

Land exchanges with state and private owners will be supported to block-up land for ease of management. Lands within the Ag ES area will be disposed of and or retained for wildlife and recreation as outlined in the Ag Decision document (see L-2.1).

Analysis:

Most lands will be retained and result in minor changes in existing land pattern.

Decision:

Accept with the following addition:

If in the public interest, in accordance with FLPMA and further in accordance with L-2.1.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R-7      Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (2) Support public acquisition of access where access is denied and required for public recreation use.

Analysis:

In some cases there is physical access on existing roads to the public lands but not legal access. As time goes by and populations increase and thus demand increases there may be more and more access denied.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following addition:

Acquire access if physical access is denied and access cannot reasonably be obtained another way, either through cooperative agreement or building another road across federal land.

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)
Bruneau
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-7 Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (3) Maintain the C&MU classification on Hole-in-Rock and Deer Water Spring to protect cultural resource values.

Analysis:

These are significant cultural resource sites recognized under the C&MU Act of 1968. The CMU classification segregated them against the 1872 mining laws.

Decision:

Accept as written (also see CRM-1.1).

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Bruneau

Activity  
Recreation

Overlay Reference  
Step 1 R-7 Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(4) Maintain a system of well-signed roads for all-weather use.

Analysis:

This is activity planning and not land use recommendations.

Decision:

Reject.

ore: 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)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(5) Maintain or improve ORV opportunities:

- a) Designate the extensive recreation management areas as "open" to ORV use. Further, use may be seasonally restricted in consideration of wildlife needs, and on a case by case basis for other resource uses and requirements.
- b) Allow organized cross-country motorcycle races on a case by case basis consistent with other resource uses and values.
- c) Develop a trail network for ORV's spanning the entire District. Provide areas for parking, loading ramps, and rest stops along the trails.
- d) Allow casual unorganized snowmobile use in the Summit Springs-Mud Flat Area until/unless the use reaches a point where other resource uses and values are significantly adversely impacted.

Analysis:

ORV use in the area has been very low and has not been a significant problem in the past nor should it be in the foreseeable future. Cross country motorcycle races have been allowed in the past with very little conflict.

Decision:

Modify or reject as follows:

- a) Reject in preference to W/L.
- b) Accept (see RM-1.3).

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
 RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION R-1.2(5)

- c) As demand and funding substantially increase develop as indicated consistent with other uses.
  
- d) Accept.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(6) To maintain or improve fishing opportunities:

- a) Intensively manage streamside zones of those streams with game fish populations to enhance the fishery habitat.
- b) Provide good public road or foot access to better fisheries, acquiring access easements when needed for foot access along fishing waters crossing private land.

Further wilderness interim management policy will constrain what can be developed.

Analysis:

See aquatic wildlife recommendations.

Decision:

- a) Accept as written.
- b) Reject in favor of decision under WL-aq-Objective 2.

Reasons:

Although recreation viewing and fishing is a recreation activity it actually is a support function. Foot access along fishing waters crossing private lands is completely out of the federal scope and is under the State Fish and Game.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 11 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(7) To maintain or improve hunting opportunities:

- a) Intensively manage livestock grazing to improve wildlife habitat.
- b) Change vegetative composition of range where necessary to improve wildlife habitat.
- c) Encourage waterfowl use of some reservoirs by fencing and vegetative planting and by providing livestock water at specific points on reservoirs or away from reservoirs.

Wilderness Interim Management policy will contrain this recommendation. If lands are disposed of for agricultural development, "leave areas" will be retained in accordance with Ag ES Decision document.

Analysis:

See Wildlife Objective Recommendation 3 and 4 and Aquatic Wildlife Objective 4.

Decision:

Reject in preference to wildlife/aquatics/range recommendations.

Reason:

These are support for range, wildlife and fisheries.

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)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(8) To optimize viewing enjoyment of wildlife:

- a) Properly manage habitat to maintain or increase wildlife populations.
- b) Fence certain springs to exclude livestock.
- c) Manage the plateaus adjacent to the Bruneau River drainages to provide hunting habitat for raptors.

Analysis:

See Wildlife and Aquatic and Wilderness recommendations.

Decision:

Reject in preference to wildlife/aquatics/wilderness/range recommendations.

Reasons:

These recommendations are actually support.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (9) Along the Snake River utilize lands below C.J. Strike Reservoir and near Grand View for the development of boat ramps and sportsman's access.

Decision:

Accept with the following modification:

The area must be considered under the SRMA plan as authorized for SRBOP Area. There presently is not legal access to either parcel. They further should be coordinated with State Fish and Game as sportsman's access.

No surface occupancy inside or within 1/4 mile of Snake River and associated reservoirs for mineral leasing (M-1.1).

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(10) Set aside the following archaeological areas for public sightseeing use, provide interpretive signing, and develop good road access if not presently available.

- a) Five Finger and Y "Buffalo Jumps".
- b) Indian artwork at Deer Water Spring.

Decision:

Reject in preference to Cultural Resource Management Recommendations (see CRM-2.1 and 2.4).

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

MAR 23 1983

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R-7      Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(11) Maximize opportunities for rock collecting by providing public access to and maintaining public use of areas having desired specimens. Retention of collecting areas in public ownership is a necessity. Disposal of public lands for farm developments in accordance with Ag Es Decision will continue. Validity determinations of unpatented mining claims will be done as time and priorities are established.

Analysis:

See R-1.2 MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept generally as written. However, disposal of public lands will be done in accordance with lands decision L-5.1 and as shown on Overlay D-1.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (12) Designate the following area as a research natural area to protect interesting and rare plant species:

Oolitic Limestone - Sections 5, T.7S., R.3E.

Analysis:

See Special Report prepared for proposed area.

Decision:

Reject (see M-1.1).

Reason:

The area is covered by a mining claim for Oolitic limestone. The claimant made patent application in 1982 but because of legal requirements was rejected, however it was not because of the lack of mineral material. There is still a question of whether to designate as RNA and an ACEC if it has a valid claim under 1872 mining laws.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

R-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

(13) Designate the fossil beds along Shoofly Creek (Section 4 and 5, T.7S., R.3E.) as an environmental education area.

Analysis:

1. Public ownership is necessary to assure availability of lands for existing and future recreation use.
2. Access to some recreation resources on public lands is across private lands. Recreation opportunities are also found on private land.
3. Driving for pleasure and sightseeing are popular recreation activities. Good access is necessary to optimize use of recreation opportunities.

Decision:

Defer this decision [see R-1.2(12)]. However, the area can be used for environmental education upon demand.

Reason:

See R-1.2(12).



DEC 08 1981

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	#2

Objective #2: (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's))

Designate those areas where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important recreation values or to protect life and safety from natural hazards as ACEC's.

Rationale:

1. ACEC designation will place special emphasis on the management of significant areas.
2. ACEC designations can be in addition to or overlap other recreation land classifications, such as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.
3. The 1977 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan recommends that the BLM "identify and set aside those significant natural resource areas that are of high recreation value and manage these primarily for resource protection and recreation.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation R-2.1:

Establish ACEC's in the following areas:

1. Little jacks and Big Jacks Creek
2. Bruneau River and Sheep Creek
3. Owyhee River, Battle Creek and Deep Creek

Multiple Use Analysis:

See WN-1.3, 1.4, 1.8; W/L-2.1 for Analysis, Multiple Use Recommendation and Decision.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Do not carry these forward as recreation recommendations as they are covered adequately in the other referenced activity recommendations. See WN-1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8; W/L-2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

JUN 28 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Visual Resource mgmt.
Objective Number
#1

Objective #1:

Manage all public lands in a manner which will protect and maintain the existing visual qualities, provide for enhancement where consistent with management policies, and provide for rehabilitation of land which presently do not meet the visual quality standards of surrounding lands. Use VRM contrast rating and project application design process for all management activities without unduly reducing commodity production or limiting program effectiveness.

Rationale:

Visual resource values have been recognized as important elements of the human environment. Degradation of the visual resource represents an adverse impact to the human environment.

Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, states in part "...assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surrounding..."

Public Law 94-579, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, states in part that "the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental...values;" (Sec. 102(a)(8)) and "regulations and plants for the protection of public land areas of critical environmental concern be promptly developed;" (Sec. 102(a)(11)).

BLM Manual 1603 states that visual resource management should be applied to all Public Lands through the planning system. These same techniques should be utilized in the analysis of specific development proposals initiated by the BLM or under permit.

An inventory of scenic quality in the planning unit was completed in 1980 in accordance with BLM Manual 8411 - Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation. Results of this inventory identified scenic quality (A, B, or C) throughout the planning unit and is documented in URA Step 3 for Visual Resource Management.

Additional procedures, as outlined in the 8411 manual were completed before delineating the VRM Classes which form the basis for the following recommendations. These procedures include a seen-area analysis, distance zone mapping, and traffic volume. This information is shown on map VRM-3. Chart 1 shows how the recommended Visual Resource Management Classes were developed.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference

Step 1 VRM-4 Step 3 VRM-4

VRM-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate proposed wilderness areas as Class I. Management of these areas will be in accordance with interim management and subsequent management plans if designated wilderness by Congress.

Analysis:

These areas are to be managed primarily for natural ecological changes.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following additions:

- (1) Existing WSA's will be managed under Class I and Interim Management also (see WN-1.1 through 1.5, WN-1.7, WN-1.8).
- (2) If the WSA's/Proposed Wilderness/Wild and Scenic Rivers are dropped/eliminated they will be managed under VRM Class II.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step 1 VRM-4 Step 3

VRM-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate 136,000 acres as VRM Class II where activities are designed and located to blend into the natural landscape and not visually apparent to the casual visitor.

Analysis:

See VRM-1.2, MFP II.

Decision:

Accept as written and modified by VRM-1.1.

11 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	Step 1 VRM-4 Step 3

VRM-1.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate 656,000 acres as VRM Class III, where activities may be evident to the casual visitor but remain subordinate to the landscape with the following exceptions:

- (1) Allow L-1.1 on 160 acres on highway 51, upon demonstrated demand.
- (2) Ag. development will continue as outlined in the Ag ES decision (see L-2.1).

Analysis:

See VRM-1.3, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	VRM-4 Step 3

VRM-1.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate 668,000 acres as VRM IV where activities may dominate the landscape but should repeat form, line, color and texture of natural landscape.

Analysis:

See VRM-1.4, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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)
Bruneau
Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step 1 VRM-4 Step 3

VRM-1.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate areas as VRM Class V in order to bring the sites back into character with the surrounding landscape.

Analysis:

See VRM-1.5, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept with the following modification: The El Paso natural gas line is designated as a power corridor. If new R/W are developed, rehabilitate within reasonable extent possible. See WN decision for further clarification.

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)

Bruneau

Activity

/Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference

Step 1 VRM-4 Step 3

VRM-1.6: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate a 1/2 mile corridor (south of CMU line) each side of Highways 51 & 78, C.J. Strike and Mud Flat Road as a travel influence zone, where activities will preserve or enhance the scenic quality.

Analysis:

See VRM-1.6, MFP I and II.

Decision:

Accept as written.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

JUN 16 1982

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wilderness
Objective Number
#1

Objective W-#1:

Recommend as suitable for wilderness all public lands that have wilderness characteristics and can be effectively managed to preserve those values.

Rationale:

1. The Preliminary Final Wilderness Study Policy requires that all BLM wilderness recommendations be justified on the basis of two criteria: 1) evaluation of wilderness values and 2) manageability. The wilderness values to be documented include mandatory wilderness characteristics, special features, multiple resource benefits, and diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
2. The Wilderness Intensive Inventory substantiated that all WSAs meet all the requirements to be designated Wilderness Areas under the auspices of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Wilderness Act of 1964. The inventory determined that the areas have sufficient size, configuration, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for either solitude and primitive unconfined recreation.
3. Many of the WSAs contain significant special features including habitat for "sensitive" wildlife species with expansive ranges and requiring solitude from man and his activities, major concentrations of archaeological sites, and important ecological values.
4. The regional analysis conducted during the wilderness study determined that the proposed wilderness areas include both Sagebrush Steppe and Salt Desert shrub areas of the Intermountain Sagebrush ecoregion. The ecoregion classification used by the BLM is the same system the Forest Service used during its RARE II process. Currently the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) contains no units preserving a significant representative sample of sagebrush steppe or salt desert shrub vegetation.
5. The regional analysis conducted during the study projected that wilderness use in southern Idaho, Nevada, and Utah will increase by 250 to 340% in the next 40 years. This projection is based on a wilderness use projection model developed by the Forest Service in 1978. Areas currently designated wilderness cannot handle this projected increase in demand without sacrificing the opportunities for solitude that are an essential part of a wilderness experience.
6. All of the identified areas can be effectively managed as wilderness. Social, managerial, and physical settings consistent with the needs of either primitive or semi-primitive recreationists can be provided in all areas. Refer to the Management Situation Document for specifics regarding manageability.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

JUN 16 1982

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wilderness
Objective Number
#1 (cont.)

Multiple Use Analysis:

The following PAA and SEP analysis applies to all recommendations under Objective # During the wilderness inventory and the Wilderness Study Process the following organizations expressed support for wilderness designation of these areas:

1. Friends of the Earth
2. Committee for Idaho High Desert
3. Idaho Conservation League
4. BSU Conservation Group
5. Idaho Environmental Council
6. Wilderness Society
7. Oregon High Desert Study Group
8. Golden Eagle Chapter of the National Audubon Society

Opposition to the designation of any BLM wilderness in southwestern Idaho has been expressed by the following organizations:

1. Greater Snake River Land Use Congress
2. Owyhee County Commissioners
3. Owyhee County Cattleman's Assoc.
4. Caldwell Chamber of Commerce
5. Nampa Chamber of Commerce

The PAA stated that one of the major regional trends affecting the economics of the area will be the recreational use of less-extensively developed land. The primary demand for public lands in the RA between 1970-1990 will be for unconfined recreational pursuits.

The demand for outdoor recreation opportunities has been growing rapidly in recent years, however, the demand for wilderness use has been increasing even more rapidly. Between 1960-1971 the annual increase in wilderness use has been 71%. Projection models predict that the demand for wilderness use will increase in this region by 2 to 340% in the next 40 years.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Bruneau	
Activity	
Wilderness	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 WN-3	Step 3 WN-4

WN-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as suitable for wilderness about 67,500 acres in the BRA (Overlay WN-4) (WSAs 16-49A, 16-49D, 16-52, and 111-49E) to be managed as part of the Owyhee River Wilderness. This acreage will be managed jointly with adjacent acreage recommended for wilderness in the Owyhee Resource Area, and the Vale and Elko Districts.
- (2) Recommend that Congress also designate the Owyhee River a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System as recommended by the interagency study team in 1979 [see R-1.1(2)].
- (3) The boundary of the proposed Owyhee River Wilderness will be adjusted to accommodate a 1/4 mile utility corridor adjacent to the El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline. Only underground utilities will be permitted adjacent to the proposed wilderness. The utility corridor will be managed as VRM Class IV, however, VRM Class II guidelines will be used for rehabilitation standards with the wilderness boundary as the KOP.
- (4) Boundary roads, "cherry-stem" roads, and ways will not be closed prior to wilderness designation unless they are degrading wilderness values. If the area is designated wilderness by Congress, then road and way closures will be evaluated in the Wilderness Management Plan.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) The priority in management will be preservation of bighorn sheep habitat as per W/L-2.1. An area encompassing bighorn sheep habitat will be designated an ACEC to target the area for special management consideration because of bighorn sheep habitat and existing natural conditions. A Herd Management Plan will be written for the bighorn population.

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 WN-1.1

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3

- (2) The Owyhee River will still be recommended for Wild and Scenic River designation.
- (3) The Owyhee River will be designated a Special Recreation Management Area to maintain a primitive setting for whitewater and float boating opportunities.
- (4) ORV use will be limited to designated roads and trails.
- (5) The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the canyon systems as KOPs.

Analysis:

See WN-1.1, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The area encompassing the bighorn sheep habitat is designated an ACEC (see W/L-2.1 decision). Reject recommendation to designate the Owyhee River a Special Recreation Management Area as the ACEC will address recreation use on the river.

Carry the multiple use recommendation forward as the Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS subject to continued coordination with Elko and Vale Districts. The recommendation will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

No surface occupancy will be permitted within the proposed boundaries of the Wild and Scenic River or Wilderness Area and also seek a permanent withdrawal from all forms of mineral entry. See M-1.1, 3.1; R-1.1(2).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3/WN-4

WN-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as "suitable" for wilderness about 9,400 acres (Overlay WN-4) (WSA 111-7b) to be known as the Duncan Creek Wilderness.

The area is to be managed as a pristine area providing a primitive setting for dispersed recreational opportunities. It is to be managed so as to be affected primarily by the forces of nature. No new imprints of man should be permitted in the proposed area.

- (2) The wilderness boundary will include State Section 36, T.10S., R.3E.

Initial agreement should be reached with the State of Idaho regarding acquisition of the state inholding.

- (3) The closure of the Harvey Place/Bunsell Place boundary road will not be considered unless both Duncan Creek (WN-1.2) and Big Jacks Creek (WN-1.3) are designated wilderness by Congress. If both areas are designated wilderness then the road closure will be evaluated in the Wilderness Management Plan.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) They will be managed for a different array of use with improvement of Duncan Creek fisheries (W/L-aq.-2.1) a first priority.
- (2) RM-1.4 and 2.2 would be accepted with stipulations following W/L-3.1, 4.4 and 6.1
- (3) ORV use will be limited as recommended in W/L-3.1(6&7).
- (4) The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the roads as KOPs.

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      WN-1.2

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3      Step 3 D-3

Analysis:

See WN-1.2, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for Wilderness EIS. The recommendation will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

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)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3/WN-4

WN-1.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as suitable for wilderness about 49,875 acres (Overlay WN-4) (WSA 111-7c) to be known as the Big Jacks Creek Wilderness.
- (2) The boundary of the proposed Big Jacks Wilderness will be adjusted to accomodate a utility corridor 1/8 mile on both sides of the El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline. Only underground utilities will be permitted adjacent to the proposed wilderness. The utility corridor will be managed as VRM Class IV, however VRM Class II guidelines will be used for rehabilitation standards with the wilderness boundary as the KOP.
- (3) Proposed road and way closures will not be implemented prior to wilderness designation unless they are degrading wilderness values. If the area is designated wilderness by Congress, then road and way closures will be evaluated in the Wilderness Management Plan.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) The area will be designated an ACEC to protect potential bighorn sheep habitat.
- (2) RM-1.4 and 2.2 will be accepted with limitations recommended by W/L-3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1.
- (3) ORV use will be limited to designated roads and trails.
- (4) The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the roads as KOPs.

Analysis:

See WN-1.3, MFP Step I and II.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION WN-1.3

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Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS with the following modification:

In the event of non-wilderness decision:

- (1) ORV use will not be limited, unless necessary to protect other resource values.

The recommendation will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

Reason:

See R-1.1(4).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 18 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3/WN-4

WN-1.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as "suitable" for wilderness about 34,000 acres (Overlay WN-4) (WSA-6) to be known as Little Jacks Creek Wilderness.
- (2) The boundary of the proposed Little Jacks Wilderness will be adjusted to accommodate a utility corridor 1/8 mile on both sides of the El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline. Only underground utilities will be permitted adjacent to the proposed wilderness. The utility corridor will be managed as VRM Class IV, however VRM Class II guidelines will be used for rehabilitation standards with the wilderness boundary as the KOP.
- (3) Proposed road and way closures will not be implemented prior to wilderness designation unless they are degrading wilderness values. If the area is designated wilderness by Congress, then road and way closures will be evaluated in the Wilderness Management Plan.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) The priority in management will be preservation of bighorn sheep habitat as per W/L-2.1 followed by W/L-3.1 and balanced with RM-1.4 and 2.2. An area encompassing bighorn sheep habitat will be designated an ACEC to target the area for special management consideration because of bighorn sheep habitat and existing natural conditions. A Herd Management Plan will be written for the bighorn sheep.
- (2) Canyonlands will be designated a Special Recreation Management Area to maintain primitive and non-motorized semi-primitive settings for dispersed recreational opportunities.
- (3) ORV use will be limited to designated roads and trails.

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      WN-1.4

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3    Step 3 D-3

(4) The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the roads as KOPs.

Analysis:

See WN-1.4, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for Wilderness EIS. The recommendation will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3    Step 3 D-3/WN-4

WN-1.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as "suitable" for wilderness about 5,700 acres (Overlay WN-4) (WSA 111-44b) to be known as the Deep Creek Wilderness.
- (2) Evaluate proposed wilderness areas in Owyhee RA and adjacent Districts to determine if other units may provide a better representation of climax juniper stands for inclusion in the NWPS.
- (3) The proposed wilderness does not include any livestock water developments. New livestock water developments will be permitted within the proposed wilderness (but not within the canyon system) if their objective is to maintain or improve ecological condition. This will enhance the primary wilderness objective for the area which is preservation of examples of the juniper component of the Sagebrush Steppe ecosystem within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) A portion of the proposed wilderness will be designated an ACEC as part of the Pole Creek-Camas Creek Archaeological District.
- (2) The remaining area will be managed for a different array of use with no special priorities governing management strategy.

Analysis:

See WN-1.5, MFP Step I and II.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION WN-1.5

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS subject to the following modification:

- (1) Pole Creek-Camas Creek Archaeological District will not be designated an ACEC if Congress declares these lands non-suitable for wilderness.

The recommendation will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

Reason:

See CRM-1.2.

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3

WN-1.6: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend the entire Pole Creek WSA (111-18) as non-suitable for wilderness.
- (2) Designate the area an ACEC to provide special management for protection of cultural resource values. Allow only those multiple uses which are consistent with CRM-1.2.
- (3) ORV use will be limited to designated roads and trails.
- (4) The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the roads as KOPs.

Analysis:

See WN-1.6, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS with the following modifications:

- (1) Area will not be designated an ACEC.
- (2) Management of cultural resources will be guided by decisions for CRM-1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4.
- (3) ORV use will not be limited.

This recommendation will be reevaluated as part of the Wilderness EIS process.

Reason:

See CRM-1.2 and R-1.1(4).  
Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D 3/WN-4

WN-1.7: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Recommend to Congress as "suitable: for wilderness 11,680 acres (Overlay WN-4) (WSA 111-36A) to be known as the Sheep Creek Wilderness.
- (2) Water developments will be permitted on the plateau if necessary to maintain overall ecological condition since the overriding wilderness value of this area is its ecological condition.

In the event Congress declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be managed as follows:

- (1) A priority will be given to maintain existing ecological condition while returning the land to general multiple use management.
- (2) The canyon will be managed for improved fisheries as recommended in W/L-aq.-3.4.
- (3) The area will be managed as VRM Class II.

Analysis:

See WN-1.7, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS. The analysis referred to in Item 3 of the Multiple Use recommendation will be completed in the Wilderness EIS. This recommendation will be reevaluated as part of the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 D-3/WN-4

WN-1.8: Multiple Use Recommendation

Recommend that Congress designate the Bruneau River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (see R-1.1(2)).

- a) If the Bruneau River is designated a Wild and Scenic River, recommend it to Congress as "non-suitable" for wilderness.
- b) In the event Congress does not designate the Bruneau River a "Wild and Scenic River", then recommend to Congress that about 14,200 acres (WN-4) (WSA 111-17) as "suitable" for wilderness to be known as the Bruneau River Wilderness.

In the event Congress does not designate a "wild an scenic river" and declares these lands "non-suitable" for wilderness, they will be designated SRMA per R-1.1(2) multiple use recommendation.

Analysis:

See WN-1.8, MFP Step I and II. This study area will be included in the Jarbidge RMP EIS.

Decision:

Modify the Multiple Use Recommendation by recommending the Bruneau River for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System (see R-1.1(2)) and recommending to Congress as "suitable" for wilderness 14,200 acres to be known as the Bruneau River Wilderness. The districts preference is for Wild and Scenic River status.

This decision is carried forward as the Proposed Action for evaluation in the Jarbidge RMP EIS. The recommendation for Wilderness will be reevaluated during the Wilderness EIS process. Also see VRM-1.1.

Should the California Bighorn transplant, started in 1982, become a successful transplant, the priority for management in the SRMA will be for bighorn. Also see W/L-2.1.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

JUN 17 1982

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Objective Number	#2

Objective #WN-2:

Recommend as unsuitable for wilderness WSAs that the BLM cannot be reasonably sure can be effectively managed as wilderness in the long run.

Rationale:

1. This is a requirement of the Preliminary Final Wilderness Study Policy.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3

WN-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Recommend to Congress that the Sheep Creek East WSA (111-36b) is "non-suitable" for wilderness.

The canyon will be managed for improved fisheries (in accordance with decision W/L-aq.-2.6). The remaining area will be managed as general multiple use lands in accordance with other MFP Decisions.

Analysis:

See WN-2.1, MFP Step I and II.

Decision:

The decision is to carry the multiple use recommendation forward as Proposed Action for the Wilderness EIS. This recommendation will be reevaluated as part of the Wilderness EIS process.

JUN 17 1982

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Objective Number	#3

Objective #WN-3:

Defer a decision on WSAs when inventory data is inadequate to assess manageability and wilderness values.

Rationale:

Manageability and wilderness values are the two criteria that the Preliminary Final Wilderness Study Policy specifies for evaluation in suitability or unsuitability recommendations. If there is inadequate data to evaluate these criteria then the study procedures cannot be followed unless the decision is deferred.

MAR 23 1983

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bruneau

Activity

Wilderness

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WN-3 Step 3

WN-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Defer a decision on wilderness suitability of 6,765 acres of the Jarbidge WSA (17-11) in the Bruneau R.A. and evaluate this area in conjunction with the Jarbidge RMP. Continue under IMP management.

Analysis:

See WN-3.1, MFP Step I.

Decision:

Accept as written.

The West Fork, Bruneau River and its tributary canyons are included in the Bruneau River "wild and scenic river" recommendation [R-1.1(2)]. In the event Congress does not designate a "wild and scenic river" and declares these lands "non-suitable for wilderness, these canyonlands will be designated SRMA per R-1.1(2) multiple use recommendation. The remaining area will be managed for a greater array of uses in accordance with other MFP decisions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

JUN 17 1982

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Bruneau
Activity
Wilderness
Objective Number
#4

Objective #WN-4:

To protect the wilderness characteristics of all areas recommended as "suitable" for wilderness until Congress acts on the recommendations.

Rationale:

1. Some areas that are no longer subject to the Wilderness IMP policy are recommended for wilderness to improve manageability of adjacent WSA areas. These areas should also be protected under the IMP policy to preserve their wilderness characteristics and the wilderness potential of the adjacent WSA lands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WN-3 Step 3 WN-1,3

WN-4.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Manage areas outside WSA boundaries depicted in solid blue on Overlay WN-3 under the IMP when not in conflict with other laws and regulations.

Terminate IMP management when these areas are no longer recommended as wilderness or when Congress acts on the wilderness recommendation.

Analysis:

See WN-4.1, MFP Step I.

Decision:

Accept as written.

## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

DUNCAN CREEK WSA - 111-7B - Recommendation WN-1.2

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 10,005 acres, adjacent to 54,835 acres Big Jacks Creek WSA, which is adjacent to 58,040 acre Little Jacks Creek WSA; recommendation would result in a wilderness block of 93,275 acres
- 99% natural appearing; recommendation would remove existing imprints and allow management to maintain pristine quality
- outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation

##### b. Special Features

- ecological values; 65% in good ecological condition (sagebrush steppe) (about equally divided between big and low sagebrush communities)
- population of "sensitive" mountain quail
- "sensitive" red-banded trout in creek

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe designated wilderness
- recommendation would add 9,400 acres with 65% in good ecological condition

#### 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- effective management would require acquisition of the state inholding or agreement by the state that only wilderness compatible uses would be permitted; suitable recommendation is dependent upon this condition being satisfied
- imprints of man have been removed from area recommended suitable which will permit management to maintain pristine quality of proposed wilderness area

### 3. Quality Standards

#### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

#### b. Impacts on Other Resources

- no other known resource conflicts

#### c. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- increased livestock grazing could affect ecological values of good condition sagebrush steppe
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics; pristine character probably would not be maintained

#### d. Public Comment

- During the public comment period following MFP Step 2 recommendations; 38 comments were received on Duncan Creek (33 supporting wilderness and 4 opposed). Proponents of wilderness cited the following values: ecological values (11), wildlife habitat or sensitive species (2), rare plants (2), and general wilderness characteristics (2).

#### e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

#### f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Owyhee County Commissioners have however opposed BLM wilderness in Owyhee County
- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Departments big game management plans which specify the area will be managed for quality mule deer hunting and preservation of its back-country nature.



## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

#### BIG JACKS CREEK WSA - 111-7C - Recommendation WN-1.3

##### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

###### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 54,835 acres, adjacent to 58,040 acre Little Jacks WSA and 10,005 acre Duncan Creek WSA
- 98% natural appearing
- opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation are exceptional when compared to other WSAs in the district

###### b. Special Features

- ecological values; 50% in good ecological condition (sagebrush steppe); 16,000 acres of good condition plateau (75% big sagebrush and 25% low sagebrush)
- identified by Idaho Fish and Game Department as potential bighorn sheep habitat
- population of "sensitive" mountain quail
- "sensitive" red-banded trout in creek
- Class A scenery

###### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- preservation of natural plant communities

###### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe ecosystem is in designated wilderness
- recommendation would add about 48,000 acres of sagebrush steppe with about 50% in good condition; included would be about 15,500 acres of good condition plateau
- there is no representation of the Salt Desert Shrub ecosystem in designated wilderness
- the WSA includes about 3,000 acres of Salt Desert Shrub vegetation; about 2,000 acres is included in the wilderness recommendation; all of the Salt Desert Shrub vegetation is in poor ecological condition

2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- 4,500 acres were trimmed from the northeastern portion of the WSA because the area does not have sufficient wilderness values to justify management actions necessary to incorporate it into the proposed wilderness

3. Quality Standards

a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

b. Impacts on Other Resources

- The proposed Jacks Creek livestock watering pipeline would water plateaus to the west of Big Jacks. Two laterals of this pipeline conflict with the proposed wilderness. Specific AUMs involved will be analysed in the Wilderness EIS.
- the boundary of the proposed wilderness has been adjusted to accommodate a utility corridor 1/8 mile on both sides of the El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline
- no other known conflicts

c. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- Jacks Creek livestock watering pipeline laterals would severely impair wilderness characteristics of affected areas
- increased livestock grazing could affect ecological values of good condition sagebrush steppe
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics

d. Public Comment

- see discussion under Little Jacks WSA

e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Owyhee County Commissioners have however opposed BLM wilderness in Owyhee County

- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Department's Draft big game management plans which specify priority management of bighorn sheep habitat for sheep with remainder of the area managed for quality mule deer hunting and preservation of its back-country nature

## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

LITTLE JACKS CREEK WSA - 111-6 - Recommendation WN-1.4

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 58,040 acres, adjacent to 54,835 acre Big Jacks WSA which is adjacent to 10,005 acre Duncan Creek WSA; combined recommendations for these three WSAs would result in a wilderness block of 93,275 acres
- 98% natural appearing; recommendation would remove 12 livestock improvements and 3 1/2 miles of cherry stem roads from the proposed wilderness
- opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation are exceptional when compared to other WSAs in the district

##### b. Special Features

- ecological values; 30% in good ecological condition; 10,000 acres of good condition sagebrush steppe plateau
- occupied by herd of 100 to 125 "sensitive" California bighorn sheep; proposed wilderness would include virtually all of the presently used habitat for this population
- population of "sensitive" mountain quail
- includes proposed Research Natural Area (sagebrush steppe); proposed wilderness would include all of the Research Natural Area
- "sensitive" red-banded trout in creek
- Little Jacks Canyon complex Class A scenery

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- preservation of bighorn sheep habitat
- preservation of natural plant communities

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe ecosystem is in designated wilderness
- recommendation would add 34,000 acres of sagebrush steppe including about 6,000 acres of good condition plateau

- there is no representation of the Salt Desert Shrub ecosystem in designated wilderness
- the WSA contains about 2,000 acres of salt desert shrub vegetation but none of it is included in the suitable recommendation; salt desert shrub vegetation is all in poor ecological condition and prospects for recovery are remote; areas containing salt desert shrub vegetation would be difficult to manage to maintain their wilderness characteristics

## 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- 2,700 acres impacted by private inholdings; voluntary acquisition of these inholdings is unlikely; this portion of WSA recommended as non-suitable
- 3,300 acres with marginal wilderness values impacted by adjacent road; this portion of WSA recommended as non-suitable
- 2,350 acres have been trimmed from east boundary to improve physical configuration
- Cherry stem roads which service 11 livestock reservoirs could compromise effective management of about 16,500 acres. Preservation of wilderness characteristics would require management commitment to close the cherry stem roads. In the Proposed Action this area is recommended as non-suitable to improve naturalness and manageability of the proposed wilderness.

## 3. Quality Standards

### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

### b. Impacts on Other Resources

- recommendation does not conflict with proposed Jacks Creek livestock watering pipeline
- the boundary of the proposed wilderness has been adjusted to accommodate a utility corridor 1/8 mile on both sides of the El Paso Natural Gas Pipeline
- 500 acres proposed for seeding of non-native species; this area recommended as non-suitable because of impact of adjacent road
- 700 acres proposed for herbicide spray (brush control); area recommended as suitable

### c. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- wilderness values will be irreversibly lost on 500 acres scheduled for seeding of non-native species

- increased livestock grazing could affect ecological values of good condition sagebrush steppe
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics; pristine character probably would not be maintained

d. Public Comment

- Controversy over the proposed Jacks Creek livestock watering pipeline has created very strong public interest in the two affected wilderness study areas. Most public comments have lumped the adjacent Little Jacks and Big Jacks WSAs together.
- In the public comment period following MFP Step 2 recommendations, 76 public comments were received (69 supporting wilderness and 6 opposed). Proponents of wilderness cited the following reasons: bighorn sheep habitat (17); ecological values of relatively undisturbed vegetation communities (12); wildlife habitat (9); wilderness characteristics (9); red-banded trout (4); and recreation (3). Public comment would indicate the local pro-wilderness constituency is primarily concerned with ecological and wildlife values of wilderness. Preserving recreation opportunities is not a primary objective. This is why preserving substantial portions of plateau acreage is important to this group. Most of the unique ecological values of these areas are associated with the plateaus (rare and endangered plants, natural plant communities, and ecosystems not currently represented in the wilderness system).

e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Owyhee County Commissioners have however opposed BLM wilderness in Owyhee County
- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Department's Draft big game management plans which specify priority management of bighorn sheep habitat for this species

## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

UPPER DEEP CREEK WSA - 111-44B - Recommendation WN-1.5

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 11,510 acres; recommendation would reduce the size of the proposed wilderness to 5,700 acres
- 95% natural appearing
- outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation

##### b. Special Features

- ecological values; includes 1,200 acre area with interspersed climax juniper stands in fair ecological condition; best representation of juniper ecosystem in Boise District WSAs

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- no representation of juniper forest component of Sagebrush Steppe ecosystem in wilderness system
- recommendation would include 1,200 acre area with interspersed climax juniper stands in fair ecological condition

#### 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- 1,230 acres of flat elongated plateau lying between WSA boundary roads and canyon rims trimmed to improve physical configuration
- about 4,600 acres of relatively flat plateau have been removed from the southeastern portion of the WSA; this area is susceptible to unauthorized ORV use and does not add to recreational or ecological values of the proposed wilderness. Intensive management of this plateau area for livestock will reduce grazing pressure in the riparian zones and juniper areas of the adjacent proposed wilderness. Excluding this plateau, therefore, will allow better management for protection of the recreational and ecological values that have been identified in the WSA

### 3. Quality Standards

#### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

#### b. Impacts on Other Resources

- 1,250 acres proposed for herbicide spraying (brush control); excluded from area recommended as suitable for wilderness
- 900 acres proposed for herbicide spraying or controlled burning

#### c. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- 900 acres of herbicide spraying could affect ecological value of climax juniper areas
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics; pristine character probably would not be maintained

#### d. Public Comment

- Following MFP Step 2 recommendations, 34 comments were received on Upper Deep Creek (31 supporting and 3 opposed).

#### e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

#### f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Owyhee County Commissioners have however opposed BLM wilderness in Owyhee County
- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Departments big game management plans which specify the area will be managed for quality mule deer hunting and preservation of its back-country nature.



## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

#### POLE CREEK WSA - 111-18 - Recommendation WN-1.6

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 25,220 acres
- 95% natural appearing
- outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation

##### b. Special Features

- Major concentration of archaeological sites in Pole and Camas Creek drainages; include habitation sites, caves, hunting blinds, rock alignments, and numerous petroglyphs; has been identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites. The Archaeological District encompasses about 35% of the WSA.

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe designated wilderness
- this WSA would be a poor representative of the sagebrush steppe since 60% of the vegetation is in poor ecological condition, 35% is in fair condition, and less than 3% is in good condition

#### 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- The entire WSA cannot be effectively managed as wilderness because of scattered private inholdings. The distribution of the six inholdings and the open vistas characteristic of this terrain indicate that wilderness characteristics in the central core of the WSA could be severely compromised by potential impacts from these inholdings. Voluntary federal acquisition of these inholdings is unlikely.

#### 3. Quality Standards

##### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

b. Impacts on Other Resources

- 3,050 acres proposed for herbicide spraying (brush control)
- Cultural resource objectives to stabilize archaeological resources on Camas Creek may be inconsistent with wilderness management policy. Wilderness restrictions on excavations could impede continuation of important archaeological research that has been conducted for the past six years. (These conflicts could be mitigated by including special stipulations in wilderness designation legislation).

c. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- activities on private inholdings could impair wilderness characteristics of adjacent federal land
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics; pristine character probably would not be maintained

d. Public Comment

- Following MFP Step 2 recommendations, 26 comments were received on Pole Creek (25 supporting wilderness, 1 opposed). Individuals commented on the impact of the private inholdings and the need to protect the area's archaeological values.

e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan

## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

SHEEP CREEK WEST WSA - 111-36A - Recommendation WN-1.7

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 11,620 acres
- 94% natural appearing
- outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation
- wilderness inventory found unit lacked outstanding opportunities for solitude

##### b. Special Features

- ecological values; widest diversity of plant communities and highest percentage of good ecological condition vegetation of all WSAs in the District; 75% in good condition with five major ecological communities well represented (big sagebrush, low sagebrush, mountain brush, aspen woodland, and riparian).

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe ecosystem in designated wilderness
- recommendation would add 11,620 acres of sagebrush steppe vegetation with 75% in good ecological condition

#### 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- no manageability problems

#### 3. Quality Standards

##### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

##### b. Impacts on Other Resources

- no other known resource conflicts

c. Impact on Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- increased livestock grazing could affect ecological values of good condition sagebrush steppe
- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics; pristine character probably would not be maintained

d. Public Comment

- Thirty letters were received following MFP Step 2 recommendations (26 supporting wilderness, 4 opposed).

e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan; Owyhee County Commissioners have however opposed BLM wilderness in Owyhee County
- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Department's big game management plans which specify the area will be managed for quality mule deer hunting and preservation of its back-country nature

## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

BRUNEAU RIVER WSA - 111-17 - Recommendation WN-1.8

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 107,020 acres
- 97% natural appearing
- opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation are exceptional when compared to other WSAs in the district; nationally recognized as an outstanding recreational opportunity for experienced white-water kayakers and floatboaters

##### b. Special Features

- Bruneau Canyon and rim have been identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of the national significance of its archaeological resources
- canyon is major scenic attraction (identified on Idaho State tourist maps)
- ecological values; 20,000 acres of salt desert shrub vegetation
- includes one threatened and two uncommon plant species
- population of sensitive red-banded trout
- potential habitat for California bighorn sheep

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- there is no representation of the Salt Desert Shrub ecosystem in designated wilderness
- WSA contains 20,000 acres of salt desert shrub vegetation but all 20,000 acres is in poor ecological condition; prospects for recovery are remote; because of its ecological condition this WSA would be a poor representative of the Salt Desert Shrub community; none of the salt desert shrub has been included in the proposed wilderness; this will leave the Boise District with no representation of winterfat communities in its proposed wilderness

## 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- About 65,700 acres are being recommended as non-suitable; these are plateau areas adjacent to the Bruneau Canyon. The plateaus are all in poor ecological condition and are physically isolated from the canyon by sheer walled cliffs. Imprints of man and the accessibility of the area to vehicles indicates that the wilderness values do not warrant the managerial attention that may be necessary to effectively manage these areas as wilderness.

## 3. Quality Standards

### a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

### b. Impacts on Other Resources

- 18,750 acres proposed for brush control and seeding of non-native species

### c. Impact on Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- wilderness values will be irreversibly lost on 18,750 acres scheduled for seeding of non-native species
- plateau areas will lack the affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics
- if Wild and Scenic River legislation is passed, nondesignation as wilderness will have no impact on the canyon or its wilderness values; without Wild and Scenic River legislation the canyon will lack the affirmative safeguards of wilderness

### d. Public Comment

- Following MFP Step 2 recommendations 45 public comments were received (42 supporting wilderness and 2 opposed). Most comments centered on the plateau areas of the WSA. Twenty-six commenters stated the plateaus should be recommended for wilderness regardless of the Wild and Scenic River designation. The most prevalent reason cited was the value of the plateau as a representative of the salt desert shrub vegetation community.

### e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- this recommendation conflicts with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan which states, "since the County does not have the resources to handle increased traffic and tourists the County Plan does not recommend the wild river designations."
- recommendation is consistent with Idaho Fish and Game Department's big game management plans which specify priority management of bighorn sheep habitat for this species

APPENDIX

WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

SHEEP CREEK EAST WSA - 111-36B - Recommendation WN-2.1

1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 5,050 acres
- 97% natural appearing
- outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation
- wilderness inventory found unit lacked outstanding opportunities for solitude

b. Special Features

- none identified

c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe ecosystem in designated wilderness
- this WSA would be a poor representative of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem since there are no areas in good ecological condition

2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- The entire WSA cannot be effectively managed as wilderness. The only wilderness value identified for this WSA is the opportunity for primitive recreation. Research indicates individuals seeking primitive experiences require 6 or less contacts per day for the experience to be satisfactory (see BLM Manual 8320). The relatively small size of this WSA and the corridor effect of the canyon drastically limits the numbers of parties that could use the area and have a satisfactory primitive experience. A permit system would be necessary to regulate use and maintain opportunities for solitude. The wilderness values of this WSA do not warrant the managerial attention that would be necessary for primitive recreation.



## APPENDIX

### WILDERNESS PLANNING CRITERIA AND QUALITY STANDARDS - RELATION TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

SHEEP CREEK EAST WSA - 111-36B - Recommendation WN-2.1

#### 1. Criteria #1: Wilderness Values

##### a. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics

- 5,050 acres
- 97% natural appearing
- outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation
- wilderness inventory found unit lacked outstanding opportunities for solitude

##### b. Special Features

- none identified

##### c. Multiple Resource Benefits

- not applicable to recommendation

##### d. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

- less than 35,500 acres of sagebrush steppe ecosystem in designated wilderness
- this WSA would be a poor representative of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem since there are no areas in good ecological condition

#### 2. Criteria #2: Manageability

- The entire WSA cannot be effectively managed as wilderness. The only wilderness value identified for this WSA is the opportunity for primitive recreation. Research indicates individuals seeking primitive experiences require 6 or less contacts per day for the experience to be satisfactory (see BLM Manual 8320). The relatively small size of this WSA and the corridor effect of the canyon drastically limits the numbers of parties that could use the area and have a satisfactory primitive experience. A permit system would be necessary to regulate use and maintain opportunities for solitude. The wilderness values of this WSA do not warrant the managerial attention that would be necessary for primitive recreation.

### 3. Quality Standards

a. Energy and Mineral Resources

- no known energy or mineral conflicts

b. Impacts on Other Resources

- 3,150 acres proposed for controlled burning

c. Impact on Nondesignation on Wilderness Values

- affirmative safeguards of wilderness designation would be lacking; accretion of small projects could erode wilderness characteristics

d. Public Comment

- Following MFP Step 2 recommendations, 30 comments were received. All supported wilderness and were opposed to our rationale that this area could not be effectively managed as wilderness.

e. Local Social and Economic Effects

- there are no significant social impacts
- there are no significant economic effects on Owyhee County or the State of Idaho

f. Consistency with Other Plans

- recommendation does not conflict with the 1974 Owyhee County Comprehensive Land Use Plan

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Transportation/Support
Objective Number	#1

Objective T-#1:

Provide legal road access over 58 miles of existing roads across private and state land in support of the recreation, wildlife habitat, and range resource disciplines and to meet the requirements of transportation planning as soon as possible.

Rationale:

The Bruneau Transportation Plan includes 25 roads totaling 506 miles of which only roads totaling 130 miles have unrestricted legal access. No easements exist on 24 miles of private road within 12 road systems totaling 305 miles. Furthermore, with 16 road systems totaling 344 miles, 34 miles cross Idaho state land without permit. The lack of easements or permits to use these road segments implies that travel or maintenance could be restricted at any time by the landowners on 58 miles which are part of 25 roads totaling 506 miles. The impacts of the sudden closure of these roads cannot be quantified realistically, but public indignation and disrupted BLM programs would be forces to reckon with. Furthermore, no appropriated money may be spent for road maintenance or construction on private land unless the road is covered by an easement. Delay in implementing a program of survey, appraisal, and acquisition will result in increased acquisition costs largely due to rapidly increasing land values.

MAR 23 1983

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Transportation/Support
Overlay Reference	Step 1 T-1      Step 3

Recommendation T-1.1:

Evaluate, prioritize, and coordinate road access needs with respect to:

1. Resource management needs
2. Engineering feasibilities (location, costs)
3. Intra-agency and/or other user demands
4. Type of easement, permit, or agreement needed

Rationale:

Because historically BLM has enjoyed relatively unrestricted ingress and egress across existing private roads, little attention has been focused on legal access or engineering standards. Jurisdiction for road control and maintenance responsibility is conveniently uncertain in most instances except dedicated county roads.

Support Needs:

1. Resource specialists and access specialists

Multiple Use Analysis:

Inter-discipline coordination, including engineering input, will lead to the identification and prioritization of specific access needs to interconnect the transportation plan road system while minimizing resource conflicts and maximizing benefits.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Same as Step 1.

Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

1983

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Name (MFP)	Bruneau	
Activity	Transportation/Support	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	T-1	Step 3

Recommendation T-1.2:

On a priority basis immediately commence to survey existing and/or proposed road locations needed for BLM administration and public access and prepare survey plats in accordance with BLM 2130 Manual requirements.

Rationale:

Survey and platting is the first step in the easement acquisition process. This can be a time-consuming step and survey problems commonly delay the easement acquisition process. However, survey notes and easement plats can easily be retained pending the appropriation of money for the steps of appraisal and purchase of easements.

Support Needs:

1. Cadastral survey
2. Operations survey

Multiple Use Analysis:

No resource conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Same as Step 1.

Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bruneau
Activity	Transportation/Support
Overlay Reference	Step 1 T-1 Step 3

Recommendation T-1.3:

Appraise and purchase easements as surveys are completed and funds become available.

Rationale:

Appraisal and easement purchase must be completed in close sequence to bring the easement acquisition to a successful conclusion.

Support Needs:

1. State Office appraisal staff
2. District access specialist

Multiple Use Analysis:

No conflicts identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Same as Step 1.

Decision:

Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

I. NAME: Jacks Creek-Shoofly Creek Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area - an Area of Critical Environmental Concern

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

- A. Protect and enhance the habitat for 100 California bighorn sheep in the Little Jacks Creek Canyon area.
- B. Protect and enhance bighorn sheep habitat for potential reintroduction of sheep into Shoofly Creek and Big Jacks Creek drainages.
- C. Protect, maintain or improve the habitat to at least a good range condition class.
- D. Protect and maintain the scenic and natural values present in the area.

III. DESCRIPTION:

A. General Description

This 56,300 acre area has numerous rugged, deep canyons which have exceptional scenic quality. The canyon complex provides suitable habitat for California bighorn sheep. In 1967, 12 California bighorns were released on Rattlesnake Creek, a tributary of Little Jacks Creek. The population has expanded throughout a 20,900 acre area on the Little Jacks Creek drainage and westward into the gulches between Little Jacks Creek and Shoofly Creek. The population numbers of the Little Jacks Creek population seem to still be increasing. Data collected during June of 1980 showed a ewe:lamb ratio of 100:74 and an estimated population of 100 bighorns.

An area of approximately 11,600 acres on Shoofly Creek and 23,800 acres on Big Jacks Creek contains habitat which is potentially suitable for the introduction of bighorn sheep. Sheep may expand into these areas naturally from the herd on Little Jacks Creek or they may be transplanted into these areas by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The determination of whether or not to transplant sheep into these areas has not been made at this time. Existing and potential bighorn sheep habitat areas are shown on overlay D-2.

B. Relevance

This area satisfies the relevance criteria because bighorn sheep are a wildlife resource and the habitat needed to support them is considered to be a natural system or process.

C. Importance

Fewer than 1,700 California bighorns exist in the United States. The entire world population of California bighorns is limited to about 3,500 animals. Maintenance of existing populations and the reestablishment of other populations is needed to ensure the continued existence of these bighorns. Protection of bighorn sheep

habitat has been identified as a major concern by the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, various state and national environmental organizations as well as numerous individuals during the development of the Bruneau MFP and the Bruneau-Kuna Grazing EIS.

D. Criticalness

California bighorn sheep have been designated as a "sensitive species". "Sensitive species" refers to wildlife species which have been officially designated by the BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game through a Memorandum of Understanding. They are species for which special management considerations are necessary to ensure their continued existence. Although these species are not in as much jeopardy as endangered or threatened species, further population declines or habitat determination may result in the more restrictive listings.

Bighorn sheep formerly ranged over Owyhee County. They were eliminated sometime between 1920-1930 after a period of decline. A combination of factors is considered responsible for their extinction. Evidence suggests that the scabies mite, introduced by domestic sheep, was the principal factor in eliminating some populations and severely reducing others. Over-hunting and competition for forage with domestic livestock are considered contributing factors in the loss of the remaining populations.

Maintenance of suitable bighorn habitat in this area is dependent upon maintaining an adequate high quality food supply and limiting the amount of disturbance from people, vehicles, livestock or other activities.

Protection of the bighorn habitat is dependent upon maintaining a separation of use between domestic livestock and the bighorn sheep. Bighorns generally avoid using areas where concentrations of other ungulates (cattle, horses, sheep, deer, antelope, etc.) occur. Bighorns restrict their habitat use to areas of less disturbance. This habitat constriction can cause temporary forage overuse and intraspecific stress, or both. The result is a lower carrying capacity. If the carrying capacity is reduced too far, the insidious effects of inbreeding can result in total loss of the population.

Bighorns also avoid contact with people. Close proximity to the population centers of Southwest Idaho results in numerous and increasing human visits to the Little Jacks Creek area. In addition to hunting and fishing, there is a moderate amount of human activity tied to the bighorns themselves. Photographers interested in photographing bighorns hike and backpack into the Little Jacks Creek area. This causes additional disturbance to the sheep. If the level of disturbance increases significantly above current levels, the sheep population may decline.



#### E. Protectability

This area is capable of being protected by the special management measures described later. Factors which could jeopardize the scenic and natural values or the bighorn sheep habitat can be regulated by the management measures specified.

#### IV. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following special management measures will be undertaken to protect the existing and potential bighorn sheep habitat areas and the scenic and natural values within the area.

##### A. Little Jacks Creek Area (Existing bighorn sheep habitat area)

1. Livestock use levels will be adjusted, if necessary, to provide adequate forage for at least 100 bighorns in the Little Jacks Creek area.
2. Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be developed which will maintain or improve the vegetation to at least a good range condition class.
3. The management priority for the canyons is for bighorns and other wildlife. Where necessary to prevent livestock access to canyons, livestock management measures (ie. salting or fencing) will be implemented.
4. A separation of use between cattle and bighorn will be maintained by not developing livestock water sources within one mile of bighorn habitat unless the potential adverse impacts to bighorn can be avoided or mitigated.
5. The conversion of cattle use to domestic sheep use will not be allowed unless the use will not be within one mile of the habitat and reasonably be guaranteed to be maintained by physical barrier of, but not limited to, fences and canyons.
6. Retain public lands within bighorn habitat, unless a proposed exchange results in the acquisition of higher quality habitat.
7. Support the public acquisition of private lands and the exchange for state lands within bighorn sheep habitat.
8. Maintain the current low level of human disturbance in bighorn habitat by not constructing or upgrading any roads that would lead to or encourage human disturbance in bighorn habitat.
9. No surface occupancy will be allowed for oil and gas and geothermal exploration or development within the habitat area.
10. The area will be recommended for withdrawal from the 1872 mining laws.

11. Activities or developments which would impair the scenic quality of the area would not be allowed. The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the canyon system as the Key Observation Point.
  12. Motorized vehicle use would be allowed only on designated roads and trails.
- B. Big Jacks Creek and Shoofly Creek Area (Potential bighorn sheep habitat area)

Until a decision has been made on whether or not to introduce bighorn sheep into these areas, no action or development will be undertaken which will negate the opportunity to manage these areas for bighorn sheep.

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

The ACEC recommendation for this area was presented to the public during the Bruneau-Kuna MFP II Open House meetings that were held on December 14 and 15, 1981. There has been no public comment specifically related to the recommendation. Most comments received during the public review period indicate that wilderness designation is preferable to establishing the area as an ACEC.



Jacks Creek - Shoothy Creek Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area - ACEC

I. NAME: Owyhee River/Battle Creek/Deep Creek Bighorn Sheep Habitat Area - an Area of Critical Environmental Concern

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

- A. Protect and enhance the habitat for approximately 300 California bighorn sheep in the Battle Creek/Deep Creek/East Fork Owyhee River area.
- B. Protect and enhance bighorn sheep habitat for the potential re-introduction of sheep on the South Fork Owyhee River. The population goal for the South Fork is 150-250 bighorns.
- C. Protect and maintain the scenic and natural values present in the area.
- D. Protect, maintain or improve the habitat to at least a good range condition class.

III. DESCRIPTION:

A. General Description

This 175,000 acre area has numerous rugged, deep canyons which have exceptional scenic quality. The canyon complex provides the habitat to support an existing California bighorn sheep herd. The portion of the area along the South Fork of the Owyhee River contains suitable habitat for bighorn expansion or bighorn reintroduction.

In 1963, 1965 and 1966 a total of 38 California bighorns were released along the East Fork of the Owyhee River between Battle Creek and Deep Creek. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game estimates about 300 bighorns are now present in this Owyhee River population. Approximately 170 of these are within the Bruneau Resource Area and 130 are within the Owyhee Resource Area.

The area along the South Fork Owyhee River has been identified by the BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game as potential habitat for bighorn sheep. The area is an approved release site.

B. Relevance

This area satisfies the relevance criteria because bighorn sheep are a wildlife resource and the habitat needed to support them is considered to be a natural system or process.

C. Importance

The combination of scenic canyons and wildlife species found in this area is very unusual in southwestern Idaho.

Fewer than 1,700 California bighorns exist in the United States. The entire world population of California bighorns is limited to about 3,500 animals. Maintenance of existing populations and the

reestablishment of other populations is needed to ensure the continued existence of these bighorns. Protection of bighorn sheep habitat has been identified as a major concern by the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, various state and national environmental organizations as well as numerous individuals during the development of the Owyhee and Bruneau MFP and the Bruneau-Kuna Grazing EIS.

D. Criticalness

California bighorn sheep have been designated as a "sensitive species". "Sensitive species" refers to wildlife species which have been officially designated by the BLM and Idaho Department of Fish and Game through a Memorandum of Understanding. They are species for which there is concern for their continued existence. Although these species are not in as much jeopardy as endangered or threatened species, further population declines or habitat determination may result in the more restrictive listing.

Bighorn sheep formerly ranged over Owyhee County. They were eliminated sometime between 1920-1930 after a period of decline. A combination of factors is considered responsible for their extinction. Evidence suggests that the scabies mite, introduced by domestic sheep, was the principal factor in eliminating some populations and severely reducing others. Over-hunting and competition for forage with domestic livestock are considered contributing factors in the loss of the remaining populations.

Maintenance of suitable bighorn habitat in this area is dependent upon maintaining an adequate high quality food supply and limiting the amount of disturbance from people, vehicles, livestock or other activities. Bighorns generally avoid using areas where concentrations of other ungulates (cattle, horses, sheep, deer, antelope, etc.) occur. Bighorns restrict their habitat use to areas of less disturbance. This habitat constriction can cause temporary forage overuse and intraspecific stress, or both. The result is a lower carrying capacity. If the carrying capacity is reduced too far, the insidious effects of inbreeding may result in total loss of the population.

Except for the area west of Battle Creek there appears to be good habitat separation between cattle and bighorns. Cattle use of bighorn forage habitat (the plateaus) is low due to lack of water. Cattle use along the canyon bottoms is limited by the lack of access points. However, cattle use along the East Fork Owyhee River in the vicinity of Battle Creek and on some stretches of Battle Creek is occasionally heavy. Protection of the bighorn habitat is dependent upon maintaining or improving the range condition as well as maintaining the separation of use between domestic livestock and bighorn sheep.

Bighorns also avoid contact with people. Visits to bighorn habitat on the Owyhee River and its tributaries are infrequent throughout most of the year. The greatest influx of people occurs during the hunting season. During the month of May, the river is

usually floatable and a smaller peak of human use occurs at this time. If the level of human use increases significantly above current levels, the bighorn sheep population may decline.

E. Protectability

This area is capable of being protected by the special management measures described later. Factors which could jeopardize the scenic quality, natural values or bighorn sheep habitat can be regulated by the management measures specified.

IV. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following special management measures will be undertaken to protect the existing and potential bighorn sheep habitat areas and the natural and scenic values within the area.

- A. Activities or developments which would impair the scenic quality of the area would not be allowed. The area will be managed as VRM Class II with the canyon system as the Key Observation Point.
- B. Motorized vehicle use would be allowed only on designated roads and trails.
- C. Livestock use levels will be adjusted, if necessary, to provide adequate forage for the bighorn population goals.
- D. Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be developed which will maintain or improve the vegetation to at least a good range condition class.
- E. The management priority for the canyons will be for bighorns and other wildlife. Where necessary to prevent livestock access to canyons, livestock management measures (ie. salting or fencing) will be implemented.
- F. A separation of use between cattle and bighorn will be maintained by not developing livestock water sources within one mile of bighorn habitat unless the potential adverse impacts to bighorn can be avoided or mitigated.
- G. The conversion of cattle use to domestic sheep use will not be allowed unless the use will not be within one mile of the habitat and reasonably be guaranteed to be maintained by physical barrier of, but not limited to, fences and canyons.
- H. Public lands within bighorn habitat will be retained unless a proposed exchange results in the acquisition of higher quality habitat.
- I. Support the public acquisition of private lands and the exchange for state lands within bighorn sheep habitat.
- J. The current low level of human disturbance in bighorn habitat will be

maintained by not constructing or upgrading any roads that would lead to or encourage human disturbance in bighorn habitat. Use of the river by boaters will be restricted to levels that do not adversely impact the bighorn sheep.

- K. No surface occupancy will be allowed for oil and gas and geothermal exploration or development within the habitat area.
- L. The area will be recommended for withdrawal from the 1872 mining laws.

V. PUBLIC COMMENT

The ACEC recommendation if the area is not designated as wilderness, for the Bruneau Resource Area portion was presented to the public during the Bruneau-Kuna MFP II Open House meetings that were held on December 14 and 15, 1981. There has been no public comment specifically related to the recommendation. Most comments received during the public review period indicate that wilderness designation is preferable to establishing the area as an ACEC. On the Owyhee portion of the area, the area was recommended for management as a Bighorn sheep herd management area and as a special recreation management area at the open house meetings. The land use plan decision is to recommend it as an ACEC if it is not designated wilderness to be consistent with the recommendation for the Bruneau Resource Area. The special management requirements for the ACEC do not change from the specific management recommendations made for the herd management area or special recreation management area. There were no comments opposing the specific management recommendations for the area during the open house.