

The United States of America
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-32688

WHEREAS

Ball Bros. Sheep Co.

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to Section 206, Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1716) for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 9 N., R. 32 E.,
section 11, SW ¼ NW ¼, S ½;
section 14, W ½ NE ¼.

Containing 440 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto Ball Bros. Sheep Co., the land described above; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, there unto belonging, unto Ball Bros. Sheep Co., and to its successors and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).
2. A right-of-way for road purposes as reserved under Right-of-Way IDI 33248, pursuant to Title V of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1767) as to the N ½ S ½, SW ¼ NW ¼ of section 11, T. 9 N., R. 32 E., B.M., and reserving to the United States the right to enforce all or any of the terms and conditions of the right-of-way.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord two thousand and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-FIFTH.

By Jimmie Buxton
Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Lands and Minerals
Resource Services Division

IDI 32688

Date: December 5, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

a. Name of Patentee: Ball Brothers Sheep Co.
Act for Patent: Section 206, Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1716)

b. Federal Land Legal Description:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 9 N., R. 32 E.,
section 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
section 14, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

c. Federal Land Acreage: 440 acres.

d. Federal Land Reservations:

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. A right-of-way for road purposes as reserved under Right-of-Way IDI 33248, pursuant to Title V of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1767) as to the N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, T. 9 N., R. 32 E., B.M., and reserving to the United States the right to enforce all or any of the terms and conditions of the right-of-way.

e. Non-Federal Land Legal Description:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 9 N., R. 25 E.,
section 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
section 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

f. Non-Federal Land Acreage: 110 acres.

g. Non-Federal Land Reservations: None

h. Fair Market Value of the Offered and Selected Lands:

The fair market value of both the offered and selected lands is \$44,000.

Approved for patenting:

Catherine D. Foster

LITTLE LOST/BIRCH CREEK
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Decision Update and Status Summary
August 1985

Updated September 1987
Updated May 1997

LANDS

Decision	Status
1. (A) Legalize the use of Clyde Cemetery (T.9N., R.27E., NW,NE Section 15).	No action. Cemetery Act of March 1, 1907 repealed with FLPMA. The Only alternative is to persuade the county or a non-profit organization to file an R&PP on it.
(B) Locate and authorize a sanitary land fill site for the communities of Lone Pine and Blue Dome.	A site authorized December 1981 and unauthorized site cleaned up and closed.
2. Allow only DLE's which fall within areas where there are no restriction or conflicts which would make them unsuitable.	Only 2 DLE's in area. One (Jensen I-27737) is in progress and has been classified as partially suitable (1985). The other has been examined. Soils are suitable but there are some wildlife and cultural conflicts which are yet to be resolved.
3. Eliminate Agricultural Trespass	Ongoing.
4. Clean up existing unauthorized dumps.	Ongoing.
5. Fence and sign mine shafts and tunnels in Scott Butte area identified as potential safety hazards.	No Action.
6. Provide land for a diversion structure for Little Lost Flood Control group to stop winter flooding.	R/W grant issued for 7/19/85 to Howe Flood Improvement District for 2 infiltration trenches and diversion structure.
7. Mitigate human safety and wildlife mortality hazards of Dry Creek Flume (Right-of-way I-015694 replaced by I-23042 in 1986).	The flume was destroyed and covered as a stipulation to right-of-way I-23042. The new R/W needs to be noted on the MTP and the old R/W removed.
8. Initiate an exchange program with the State of Idaho to acquire isolated State tracts which lie adjacent to public lands within the planning unit.	An exchange for lands in the Birch Creek area (1-7518) was proposed and almost completed. IDL notified the ISO in July 1982, that they wished to postpone it and it was later cancelled per ISO.
9. 1991 plan amendment to exchange of 1,037 acres of Public Land (T5N, R29E, Sec 5 & 14) for private land.	Land exchanged on 10/9/92.
10. Proposed plan amendment in 1989 to exchange 123 acres of Public Land (T9N, R30E, Sec 4, 5 & 9) for private land.	Land exchanged on 2/19/91.

MINERALS

1. Provide for sale or free use of mineral material. Ongoing
2. Provide for mining claim location under the U.S. Mining laws. Ongoing
3. Provide for leasing of minerals under minerals leasing act. Ongoing

FORESTRY

1. Offer for sale 60 MBF/yr
1. Donkey Hills, 2. Sands Canyon, 3. Skull Canyon, 4. Goddard Canyon, 5. Long Canyon. No action being taken due to economic state of timber industry with accompanying lack of demand.
2. Precommercially thin 40 acres in Sands Canyon. No action.
3. Precommercially thin 40 acres in Hawley Mountain. The action is in the Howley Wilderness Study Area and has been deferred until the wilderness status of the WSA is decided by Congress.
4. Initiate prescribed burning on 2500 to 3000 acres in Bassinger Canyon and Taylor Mountain. The action is in the Howley Wilderness Study Area and has been deferred until the wilderness status of the WSA is decided by Congress.
5. Protect 3300 acres designated deferred management. Ongoing

Note: All forestry decisions need to be field checked as to their viability in view of present demand, suitability and economics.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

1. Allocate 27,800 AUMs of livestock forage. All grazing permit schedules in GABS were consistent with the MFP numbers except for Spring Canyon (GABS=976, MFP=2,090) and Warm Springs (GABS=962, MFP=1,285) allotments. Also, the allotments of Pass Creek and Sawmill Canyon were not found in GABS.

The Cedarville, Mahogany Butte, Wet Creek, Wigwam Butte, Spring Canyon, Uncle Ike, Warm Springs, Cedar Point, and Summit allotments had AMPs in the allotment file that were not signed by the Area Manager.
2. Implement grazing systems on each allotment. Grazing systems implemented on all allotments as shown on attached Table 1.

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| 3. | Construct projects needed to implement grazing systems. | Improvements constructed since 1981 are shown on attached Table 2. |
| 4. | Monitor grazing management systems to assure objectives are being met. | Studies being performed include actual use, forage utilization, condition and trend, climate etal. All studies are evaluated at end of grazing cycle and compared to objectives. |
- Note: Monitoring plan needs updating and revision to add useful studies and delete unuseful ones.

Recreation

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| 1. | Improve Visitor Safety By: 1. Place signs for visitors. 2. Develop District recreation brochure. 3. Eliminate open mine shaft hazards. 4. Develop potable water at campgrounds. 5. Sign safe water at recreation sites. | No action taken on mine shaft and potable water due to personnel and funding limitations as well as higher priority proposals and activities. There has been limited action on sign placement. |
| 2. | Develop day use and overnight facilities at: 1. John Day Recreation Site. 2. Clyde School 3. Big Springs Creek, 4. Wet Creek/Dry Creek Canal | Minimal facilities developed at 1 & 2. No development at 3 & 4 due to lack of funding. All sites receive visitor use. |
| 3. | Develop Access through: 1. Easement acquisition, 2. Road maintenance, 3. Signing | Highest priority easements have been requested (Bell Mountain road), however, no easements are currently in place. Road maintenance is limited to heaviest used roads. Signing has been minimal due to personnel and funding limitations. |
| 4. | Develop an ORV Plan. Encourage any Non-BLM recreational development proposal. | Reported as done in the 1985 MFP review. However, no one can find or is aware of any such plan. |
| 5. | Manage visual resources in accordance with VRM Class designations. | VRM Class is considered in project proposals. However, projects BLM is involved in have little impact on this activity. |
| 6. | Enhance Visual Intrusions by: | |
| | 1. Reclaim two material sites along Birch Creek (Kaufman and Blue Dome). | Sites are authorized to Idaho Highway Department will be restored when closed. It is Department of Transportation policy to reclaim the site after each major use. |
| | 2. Repaint microwave facility at Sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 31 E. to reduce visual impact. | No action. |
| | 3. Remove or relocate INEL weather station at Sec. 35, T. 9 N., R. 30 E. | No action. |
| | 4. Plant cottonwood, willows etc. between | No action. |

campsites on Birch Creek.

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| 5. Control mineral exploration along Highway 28 to be compatible with VRM Classification. | No current activity at this site. |
| 6. Reclaim mining disturbance on Scott Butte Sec. 5, T. 8 N., R. 31 E. | No action. |
| 7. Reclaim mining disturbance in Sec. 21, T. 7 N., R. 28 E. | Site has been reshaped. |
| 8. Reclaim disturbed areas along Uncle Ike Road, Wet Creek Road, Pass Creek Road, Badger Creek Road, Birch Creek and Eight Mile Canyon Road. | No action due to personnel and funding limitations. |
| 9. Close and Reclaim four material sites in lower Little Lost Valley. | Site has been reshaped. |
| 10. Establish new riparian vegetation along Summit Creek, Wet Creek, and Sawmill Creek. | Wet Creek has been fenced to manage cattle. Summit Creek and Sawmill Creek have been fenced and/or improved in FY86. |
| 11. Remove unused facilities at Howe Ski area. | No action. Authorized party no longer exists. |
| 12. Remove telephone line along Wet Creek, Hawley Mountain and along Little Lost Highway North of Howe. | Completed about 1982. |
| 7. Protect Visual Resources of back-country and environmentally sensitive areas as follows: | |
| 1. In Lemhi Foothills Scenery unit assure that major cultural modifications conform to VRM contrast ratings. | Visual Impact of BLM proposals have minor impact. |
| 2. Develop visually acceptable approach to fire suppression. | Degree of suppression effort needed determines approach. |
| 3. Retain all public lands. | Isolated tracts considered for disposal. |

CULTURAL

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| 1. Allocate 36 surface lithic scatters to study of livestock trampling impacts. | Sites allocated, but no action taken. |
| 2. Allocate 13 rockshelters for long term preservation and protection. | Sites allocated, but no action taken. |
| 3. Allocate 42 prehistoric cultural sites for potential scientific use. | Sites allocated, but no action taken |
| 4. Protect, preserve, stabilize Clyde Cabin and Warm | No action taken on Clyde cabin. River has been |

Springs Creek Tipi Rings.

returned to the original channel at Warm Springs to protect the Tipi rings.

5. Evaluate 13 cultural sites to determine scientific value and appropriate use.

No action taken.

WILDERNESS

1. Grant WSA status to Hawley Mountain, Black Canyon and Pass Creek. Manage under Interim Management guidelines.

Final EIS was done in 1986. All WSA's recommended not suitable for wilderness.

WATERSHED

1. Rotobeat and reseed 2,000 acres of Birch Creek secondary flood plain.
2. Perform land treatment (interseed spray, rotobeat or burn) 216,783 acres under one or more conditions.

1,000 acres rotobeat in 1982 by permittee. Economics questionable, remaining 1,000 acres deferred for later consideration.

See attached table of improvement projects conducted since 1981.

- a. SSF could be improved 10 Pt.
- b. Less than 15% perennial grasses
- c. 30% or more small rock density
- d. 40% crown density sagebrush
- e. 50% bare ground

3. Remove sagebrush cover on 50 acres at Squaw Springs.
4. Control erosion in Hurst Creek with rock dams in gully.

Sagebrush burned in 1982 also fenced.

No dams built, erosion not active.

WILDLIFE (TERRESTRIAL)

1. Maintain 366,000 acres of antelope habitat by:
- a. Retaining in federal ownership: 120,000 acres fawning habitat 170,000 acres winter habitat. All permanent water sources and riparian habitat.
 - b. Maintain existing shrub production on 9,868 acres of winter range in Jumpoff allotment.
- Treat 800 acres
- c. Devise AMP's to consider antelope habitat requirements.
 - d. Allocate 6,882 AUM's to antelope.

One sale involved riparian zone - Robison Unintentional Trespass Act (UTA) 40 acres.

Ongoing

Accomplished FY80 sagebrush chained and/or plowed and seeded.

AMP grazing systems and range improvements developed considering antelope habitat requirements.

Done 1982

- e. Include seeds for forbs, grass and shrubs on reseeding projects. Ongoing. Examples of compliance: Warm Springs seeding, Jumpoff seeding, and Williams Creek seeding.
- f. Maintain 35-40% native shrub composition on 169,000 acres winter range. Ongoing
- g. Maintain 20-35% native shrub composition on 191,000 acres spring-summer range. Ongoing
2. Enhance antelope habitat by:
- a. Maintaining livestock pipelines to provide Water through October 1 Note: Additional antelope water developments are needed on some existing pipelines to assure full time supply. Ongoing-Examples: Red Hills pipeline, Upper Flume pipeline, Lower Flume pipeline, Pass Creek Ext. pipeline, Cedarville pipeline, Burnt Canyon pipeline, Kaufman pipeline, Deer Pass pipeline and Fowler pipeline.
- b. Construct 7 catchments Bird Canyon, Sands canyon, Fallert, 8-mile canyon, O'brien canyon, Rattlesnake Gulch, Cedar Canyon. Ongoing; Catchments presently built: Reno Gulch-3, Deer Canyon pipeline extends to Sands Canyon. Antelope Habitat Management Plan written in 1982. At this time time, review of the 1982 Habitat Management Plan indicates that there are adequate water sources in the planning area to satisfy the objectives of the habitat plan.
- c. Restrict livestock trailing to existing roads during fawning (May 25-June 21) Ongoing referred to in AMP's and Antelope HMP 1982. Not all Allotment Management Plans or grazing permits contain this stipulation. However, not all allotments in the area graze during the fawning periods.
- d. Maintain antelope migration routes free of livestock concentrations during spring (March 30 to May 30) and fall (October 1 to November 30) migrations. Ongoing addressed in Antelope HMP 1982 and Howe Peak AMP 1980.
3. Maintain 91,661 acres of mule deer habitat by:
- a. Design AMP's to minimize dietary overlap between livestock and deer. Ongoing. Bell Mountain AMP Hawley Mountain AMP, Williams Creek AMPs, address this item.
- b. Allocate 2,490 AUMs to deer. Done - 1982.
- c. Retain winter range in BLM ownership. Ongoing - No winter range disposal.
- d. Exclude deer winter range from brush control projects. Ongoing - None treated
4. Improve 5,000 acres of deer winter range by:
- a. Design AMP's to increase vegetative Ongoing - Bell mountain AMP addressed this item.

- composition of important deer forage.
- b. Thin or prune mountain mahogany to stimulate growth within reach of deer. 160 acres thinned FY1981 40 acres pruned FY 79 & 80, 300 acres still pending WSA outcome.
5. Maintain 8,254 acres of elk habitat by:
- a. Removing all livestock on elk winter range by October 1st. Ongoing. Hawley Mountain AMP addresses this. Other allotments with elk winter range cows are off by Oct. 1.
- b. Allowing brush control only if it is beneficial to elk. Ongoing. The only brush control project on elk range was the Squaw Springs burn which shall benefit elk due to design and prescription. Fy 83 & 85.
- c. Prune 595 acres of mountain mahogany. 160 acres thinned FY-81. Fourty acres were pruned in fiscal years 1979 and 1980. 300 of the acres identified for action are within the Howley Mt. Wilderness Study Area.
- d. Allocate 1,777 AUM's to elk. Done 1982.
- e. Retain all elk range in federal ownership. Ongoing. None sold.
6. Maintain 375,243 acres of raptor nesting and hunting habitat by:
- a. Maintaining Current diversity and aspect of vegetation. Ongoing
- b. Minimizing human disturbance within 1 mile of nest sites for prairie falcons, ferruginous hawks, and golden eagles. Ongoing
- c. Retaining these lands in federal ownership. Ongoing - None sold
7. Maintain 375,000 acres of upland game and non-game habitat by:
- a. Use "The Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitats" from the western States Sage Grouse Committee vegetation manipulation projects. Ongoing - all brush control projects to date have adhered to the guidelines.
- b. Retaining 250,000 acres of sage grouse nesting, brood rearing and winter habitat in federal ownership. Ongoing - None sold.
- c. Maintain vegetative diversity except on existing crested wheatgrass seedings. Ongoing.

- d. Reserving about one-half production of livestock forage for food and cover. Ongoing. Actually 89% of vegetative production allocated for wildlife and watershed needs.
- 8. Improve upland game and nongame habitat by:
 - a. Providing water for sage grouse, small mammals etc. Ongoing. Refer to wildlife decision # 2a & 2b.
 - b. Designing AMP'S to consider sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat on 250,500 acres. Ongoing. AMP'S designed to accommodate this habitat need.

WILDLIFE (aquatic)

- 1. Modify existing irrigation diversion structures to allow fish passage and reduce erosion and siltation:
 - a. Diver Warm Creek back to its original channel to eliminate vertical drops. A fish ladder was placed in the Pancheri Diversion (September 1992) on Wet Creek to allow migration of Bull Trout. Warm Spring Creek was put back into it's original channel (October 1991) from a failing irrigation system.
 - b. Develop a by-pass flow at the Williams Creek diversion or a series of shallow sloped drops. No Action.
 - c. Encourage development of a drop structure at the junction of Williams Creek and the Cedar Run ditch. No Action.
 - d. Remove barriers to fish passage (vegetation jams, rock drops, culvert) on Badger and Horse Creek. No Action.
- 2. Replace the bridge over the Little Lost River at Clyde to reduce erosion and siltation. Completed.
- 3. Reduce siltation and degradation of stream and riparian areas through protective fencing to exclude livestock from concentrated use areas:
 - a. Fence 7 miles of Wet Creek (in conjunction with recreation site development) to prevent further degradation of stream quality. Water gaps will be used to provide livestock water. (AQ 3.1) 7 miles fenced FY81. Cattle excluded on 4 miles, 3 miles under management System.
 - b. Fence the upper 1/2 mile of Summit Creek to prevent damage to riparian vegetation and streambanks by livestock, if this practice is shown effectively in adjacent areas. (Aq 3.2) Completed in FY86.
 - c. Fence Squaw Springs to prevent continued erosion and siltation (in conjunction with Watershed) (AQ 3.3 and 2.1) Done 1980. Also burned to improve vegetative species diversity. Substantial improvement now evident.

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| <p>d. Fence about 3 miles along Birch Creek; Sec. 5, 9, 16; T. 9 N., R. 30 E.</p> | <p>2 miles fenced FY76 and FY80 Section 16 still not fenced. State exchange was pursued but not successful. Section 16 is still State land Sec. 5 & 9 fenced.</p> |
| <p>4. Restore the Little Lost River to its original channel to reduce erosion and improve stream quality. (Aq 4.1)</p> | <p>The original problem was an illegal structure in the river. The site was reviewed in 1987, and it was determined that the new channel had stabilized and it would do more damage to put the river back into the old channel.</p> |
| <p>5. Obtain a water right on Birch Creek.</p> | <p>Attempted in FY79, but unsuccessful. A 5 cfs instream flow will be secured through completion of Birch hydro project.</p> |
| <p>6. Continue to use water gaps on both Big Spring Creek and Birch Creek. Construct 2½ miles of fence on Birch Creek to exclude livestock grazing. Provide adequate water gaps for livestock. Construct 3½ miles of fence along LL road to exclude livestock from 4½ miles of Big Spring Creek and ½ mile of the Little Lost River.</p> | <p>Water gaps are still in use. Refer to Decision #3d on Birch Creek. Fence on Big Spring Creek and Little Lost built FY83.</p> |

Fire

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| <p>1. Keep fire lookout Big Southern Butte.</p> | <p>Lookout continues to be necessary to fire management program.</p> |
| <p>2. Prepare limited suppression plans for Hawley Mountain and Donkey Hill.</p> | <p>Formal plans not developed. District policy calls for only limited suppression.</p> |
| <p>3. Begin prescribed burning by 1981.</p> | <p>Prescribed burns done in on 50 acres at Squaw Spring and 3800 acres in 1985 Squaw Spring allotment. No other burns presently planned.</p> |

Table 1
Allotment Management Plans in the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP Area

Allotment Name	AMP Developed	AMP Signed
Deferred Rotation System		
Bear Canyon		
Bell Mountain		
Bernice		
Horse Creek		
Cedarville	Yes	No
Howe Peak		
Mahogany Butte	Yes	No
Sinks		
Wet Creek	Yes	No
Wigwam Butte	Yes	No
Rest Rotation System		
Hawley Mt.		
Jumpoff		
Spring Canyon	Yes	No
Uncle Ike	Yes	No
Warm Springs	Yes	No
Williams Creek		
Seasonal System		
Briggs Canyon		
Burnt Canyon		
Cedar Point	Yes	No
Eight Mile Canyon		
Kyle Canyon		
Pass Creek		
Sawmill Canyon		
Summit	Yes	No

Table 2
Range Improvement Projects in the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP Area

RIPS #	NAME	FISCAL YEAR	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	QUARTER
344333	CEDARVILLE ALLOT FENCE	1994	8N	27E	15	SWSESE
344340	NORTH CREEK POISN FENCE	1983	8N	29E	31	NESE
344365	CORRAL WATER GAP FENCE	1987	10N	25E	34	SESE
344883	WET CR FENCE	1989	10N	26E	33	SWSESE
344424	UPPER FLUME PIPELINE	1982	10N	25E	24	NENE
344425	LOWER FLUME PIPELINE	1982	10N	26E	20	SWSW
344427	NORTH HAWLEY CGS	1982	10N	26E	33	NWSE
344435	FOWLER PIPELINE	1982	9N	28E	32	NESE
344438	DEER PASS PIPELINE	1982	9N	26E	28	SENE
344442	SPG CYN BRUSH CONTRL	1982	9N	30E	27	SESE
344450	BEAR CANYON PIPELINE EXT	1982	11N	26E	19	SENW
344451	RED HILLS PIPELINE	1982	10N	25E	27	SWNE
344453	KAUFMAN PIPELINE	1982	10N	29E	29	SWNW
344974	WET CR FISH LADDER	1992	9N	27E	5	NWNE
344513	SUMMIT PIPELINE	1982	11N	25E	1	SENE
344514	BRIGGS/CABIN FORK PIPELINE	1982	6N	27E	4	NENE
344515	SOUTH IKE SPRING	1984	7N	29E	5	SWSW
344523	BIRCH CREEK FENCE	1982	9N	30E	9	SESW
344540	MAHOGANY CREEK PIPELINE	1982	11N	26E	31	SESE
344543	WET CREEK FISH FENCE CGS	1982	9N	26E	4	SWNE
344548	SQUAW SPRINGS BURN	1984	9N	26E	18	SWSW
344642	HANSEN POND	1983	5N	28E	12	NWNE
344669	WIND FALL CATTLEGUARD	1982	9N	30E	28	SWSE
344677	BASSINGER PIPELINE	1984	10N	27E	5	NESE
344679	BEAR CANYON SPRING	1985	11N	26E	5	SESW
344680	BRIGGS RIVER FENCE	1982	6N	28E	11	NWNW
344722	SAWMILL CREEK RIPARIAN EXC.	1987	11N	26E	14	NESW
344723	UNCLE IKE FENCE	1982	9N	27E	27	SWSW
344736	BIRCH CREEK CATTLEGUARD	1984	8N	30E	3	NENW

344739	STATE SECTION CATTLEGUARD	1984	9N	30E	16	NWNE
344742	EIGHT MILE CATTLEGUARD	1984	4N	29E	6	SWSW
344743	LONG CANYON FENCE	1984	9N	30E	9	SESW
344804	RENO GULCH WATER #3	1982	9N	32E	32	NWSW
344818	KYLE PIPELINE AND WATER #2	1985	7N	30E	28	SWSE
344819	KYLE PIPELINE AND WATER #1	1985	7N	30E	28	NWNW
344848	SUMMIT FISH FENCE	1986	11N	25E	23	NENE
344853	LOWER SUMMIT CREEK FENCE	1989	10N	26E	2	SWSE
344857	JUMPOFF POND	1986	5N	28E	1	SWNW
344861	UNCLE IKE PIPELINE	1986	8N	28E	24	SWSW
344864	SAWMILL CREEK FENCE	1986	11N	26E	10	NENE
344899	RENO POINT GUZZLER	1990	8N	31E	2	SENW
344882	PETERSON CANYON CATTLEGUARD	1991	8N	31E	7	NWNW
344809	KAUFMAN FENCE	1985	10N	29E	25	SS
344949	MASSACRE DRIFT FENCE	1992	9N	25E	21	
344951	DRY CREEK FLUME CATTLEGUARD	1992	10N	25E	16	NESESW
344946	DONKEY HILLS PIPELINE	1992	10N	25E	14	SESWNWSW
344944	CEDARVILLE WELL AND PIPELINE	1992	6N	27E	1	SESW
344966	UPPER SUMMIT FENCE	1994	11N	26E	33	SESE
344919	BRIGGS RIVER FENCE CATTLEGUARD	1990	7N	28E	20	SWSW
344914	CEDARVILLE RIVER FENCE	1990	8N	27E	22	NWNW
344925	BIRCH CREEK STREAM REHAB FENCE	1992	9N	30E	28	NESE
344964	BIRCH CREEK RIPARIAN FENCE	1994	9N	30E	16	
344976	WARM SPRINGS CREEK RE-DIVERSION	1991	7N	28E	21	NESE
344945	DISTRICT BOUNDARY FENCE	1993	11N	25E	2	SWSWSE
344980	CLYDE ADMINISTRATION SITE	1993	9N	27E	4	SENESEW
344989	LITTLE LOST HIGHWAY FENCE	1994	10N	26E	29	SE
344879	DRY CREEK/MULKEY FENCE	1988	10N	26E	28	SWSESW

BIG BUTTE RESOURCE AREA

LITTLE LOST/BIRCH CREEK
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Decision Update and Status Summary
August 1985

Updated September 1987

Brent Jensen

LANDS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | (A) Legalize the use of Clyde Cemetary | No action.
Cemetary Act of March 1, 1907 repealed with FLPMA. The only alternative is to persuade the county or a non-profit organization to file an R&PP on it. |
| | (B) Locate and authorize a sanitary land fill site for the communities of Lone Pine and Blue Dome. | A site authorized December 1981 and unauthorized site cleaned up and closed. |
| 2. | Allow only DLE's which fall within areas where there are no restriction or conflicts which would make them unsuitable.
<i>Wade Williams filed on Stucki's - Stucki's was rejected because of economics.</i> | Only 2 DLE's in area. One (Jensen) has been classified as partially suitable (1985). The other (Stucki) has been examined. Soils are suitable but there are some wildlife and cultural conflicts which are yet to be resolved. |
| 3. | Eliminate Agricultural Trespass | No Action to date. Emphasis will be put into getting these identified and resolved in 3 years. |
| 4. | Clean up existing unauthorized dumps. | No Action. |
| 5. | Fence and sign mine shafts and tunnels in Scott Butte area identified as potential safety hazards. | No Action.
<i>Nine mile shaft fenced August 1987</i> |

BIG BUTTE RESOURCE AREA

**LITTLE LOST/BIRCH CREEK MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK PLAN**

Decision Update and Status Summary
August 1985

LANDS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

- | <u>Decision
Number</u> | <u>Decision</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | (A) Legalize and use the Clyde Cemetary | No Action.
Cemetary Act of March 1, 1907 repealed with FLPMA. The only alternative is to persuade the county or a non-profit organization to file an R&PP on it. |
| | (B) Locate and authorize a sanitary land fill site for the communities of Lone Pine and Blue Dome. | A site authorized December 1981 and authorize site cleaned up and closed. |
| 2. | Allow only DLE's which fall within areas where there are no restriction or conflicts which would make them suitable. | Only 2 DLE's in the area. One (Jensen) has been classified as partially suitable. Jensen has not provided proof of water right. The other (Stucki) has been examined. Soils are suitable, there are some wildlife and cultural conflicts, economics questionable. |
| 3. | Eliminate Agricultural Trespass. | One Trespass settled in 1987, two more discovered, Inventory needed. |
| 4. | Clean up existing authorized dumps. | No Action. |
| 5. | Fence and sign mine shafts and tunnels in Scott Butte area identified as potential safety hazards. | Nine mine shaft fenced August 1987. |

1988/89
LC

LANDS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | (A) Legalize and use the Clyde Cemetary | No Action.
Cemetary Act of March 1, 1907 repealed with FLPMA. The only alternative is to persuade the county or a non-profit organization to file an R&PP on it. |
| | (B) Locate and authorize a sanitary land fill site site for the communities of Lone Pine and Blue Dome. | A site authorized December 1981 and authorize site cleaned up and closed. |
| 2. | Allow only DLE's which fall within areas where there are no restriction or conflicts which would make them suitable. | Only 2 DLE's in the area. One (Jensen) has been classified as partially suitable. Jensen has not provided proof of water right. The other (Stucki) has been examined. Soils are suitable, there are some wildlife and cultural conflicts, economic question-able. |
| 3. | Eliminate Agricultural Trespass. | One Trespass settled In 1987, two more discovered, Inventory needed. |
| 4. | Clean up existing authorized dumps. | No Action. |
| 5. | Fence and sign mine shafts and tunnels in Scott Butte area identified as potential safety hazards. | Nine mine shaft fenced August 1987. |

*original
7/9/88/89
LC*

LANDS continued

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
6.	Provide land for a diversion structure for Little Lost Flume ^{Flume} group to stop winter flooding.	R/W grant issued for 7/19/85 to Howe Flood Improvement District for 2 infiltration trenches and diversion structure. Project completed and working well.
7.	Mitigate human safety and wild-life mortality hazards of Dry Creek Flume	Dry Creek Flume will be closed in fall of 1987, and replaced by Dry Creek hydro penstock. The Flume will be put to bed and the site rehabilitated fall of 1988.
8.	Initiate an exchange program with the State of Idaho to acquire isolated State tracts which lie adjacent to public lands within in the planning unit.	Of the 8 1/2 Sections of State land in Birch Creek Valley, two are scheduled to be acquired in 1987 and 6 1/2 1988 as part of Twin Buttes state exchange. Of the 19 state sections in Little Lost Valley, four are scheduled to be acquired in the Twin Buttes exchange.

control

Flume put to bed 1838 CC

FORESTRY

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Offer for sale 60 MBF/yr 1. Donkey Hills, 2. Sand Canyon 3. Skull Canyon, 4. Goddard Canyon 5. Long Canyon	No Action taken. 1. Donkey hills differed from timber management due to steep slopes, marginal quality and economic infeasibility. 2. Sands Canyon timber is located on a state section 3, 4, 5 marginal quality. Not viable decision.
2.	Precommercially thin 40 acres in Sand Canyon.	No action. This timber is found on a state section.
3.	Precommercially thin 40 acres in Hawley Mountain.	No action. Located within a wilderness study area.
4.	Initiate prescribed burning on 2500-3000 acre in Bassinger Canyon and Taylor Mountain.	No action. Not a viable decision.
5.	Protect 3300 acres designated deferred management.	Not a viable decision. Policy statement.

Note: All forestry decisions have questionable viability due to steep slopes, marginal quality, lack of demand and unfavorable economics.

RECREATION

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Improve Visitor Safety By: 1. Place signs for visitors. 2. Develop District recreation brochure. 3. Eliminate open mine shaft hazards. 4. Develop potable water at camp-ground. 5. Sign safe water at recreation sites.	No action taken due to personnel and funding limitations as well as higher priority proposals and activities. Nine open mine shafts fenced 1987.
2.	Develop day use and overnight facilities at: 1. John Day Recreation Site 2. Clyde School 3. Big Springs Creek 4. Wet Creek/Dry Creek canal	Minimal facilities developed @ #1 & 2. No development at 3 & 4 due to lack of funding. All sites receive visitor use.
3.	Develop access through: 1. Easement acquisition 2. Road acquisition 3. Signing	Highest priority easements have been requested (Bell Mountain road). Road maintenance is limited to heaviest used roads. Signing is being done on a priority basis, these are low in priority.
4.	Develop ORV Plan. Encourage any Non-BLM recreational development proposal.	
5.	Manage Visual Resources in accordance with VRM Class designation.	VRM Class is considered in project proposals. However, projects BLM is involved in have little impact on this activity.
6.	Enhance Visual Intrusions by: 1. Reclaim two material sites along Birch Creek (Kaufman and Blue Dome). 2. Repaint microwave facility at Sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 31 E. to reduce visual impact. 3. Remove or relocate INEL weather station at Sec. 35, T. 9 N. R. 30 E.	Sites are authorized to Idaho Highway Department will be restored when closed. No Action. Not practical No Action. Not practical

Woods To (FY89)
w/ Butte County

RECREATION (continued)

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
4.	Plant cottonwood, willows etc. between campsites on Birch Creek.	No action planned - plantings not necessary.
5.	Control mineral exploration along Highway 28 to be compatible with VRM Classification.	No action.
6.	Reclaim mining disturbance on Scott Butte Sec. 5, T. 8 N., R. 31 E.	No action.
7.	Reclaim mining disturbance in Sec. 21, T. 7 N., R. 28 E.	No action.
8.	Reclaim disturbed areas along Uncle Ike Road, Wet Creek Road, Pass Creek Road, Badger Creek Road, Birch Creek and Eight Mile Canyon Road.	Gravel pits and borrow pit areas reclaimed when use is completed and sites restored.
9.	Close and Reclaim four material sites in lower Little Lost Valley.	See 8 above
10.	Establish new riparian vegetation along Summit Creek, Wet Creek, and Sawmill Creek.	Wet Creek has been fenced to manage cattle. Sawmill Creek was fence in 1986. Summit Creek fenced in 1986 and 1988.
11.	Remove unused facilities at Howe Ski area.	No action. Authorized party no longer exists.
12.	Remove telephone line along Wet Creek, Hawley Mountain and along Little Lost Highway North of Howe.	Completed about 1982.
7.	Protect Visual Resources of back-country and environmentally sensitive areas as follows:	
1.	In Lemhi Foothills Scenery unit assure that major cultural modifications conform to VRM contrast ratings.	Visual Impact of BLM proposals have minor impact.

*acting as
Wet Creek area of Sawmill
Creek
FY 87 additional wet creek
fence
cc*

RECREATION (continued)

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
2.	Develop visually acceptable approach to fire suppression.	Degree of suppression effort needed determines approach.
3.	Retain all public lands.	Isolated tracts considered for disposal.

CULTURAL

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Allocate 36 surface lithic scatters to study of livestock trampling impacts.	No action taken.
2.	Allocate 13 rock shelters for long term preservation and protection.	No action taken.
3.	Allocate 42 prehistoric cultural sites for potential scientific use.	No action taken.
4.	Protect, preserve, stabilize Clyde Cabin and Warm Springs Creek Tipi rings.	Fencing proposed of Warm Spring Creek tipi rings in 1988.
5.	Evaluate 13 cultural sites to determine scientific value and appropriate use.	No action taken.

Note: Fencing of Birch Creek pictograph rock shelters proposed for 1988.

*Not Fenced - Management of site
needed along w/ Protection of
site by fence, consider other
ie. land exchange / access
4/88 LC*

WILDERNESS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Grant WSA status to Hawley Mountain, Black Canyon and Pass Creek. Manage under Interim Management guidelines. | Final EIS completed in 1986. All WSA's recommended non wilderness. Areas are managed under IMP guidelines and receive monthly inspections. |
|----|---|--|

WATERSHED

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Rotobeat and reseed 2,000 acres of Birch Creek secondary flood plain.	1,000 acres rotobeat in 1982 by permittee. Economics questionable, remaining 1,000 acres deferred indefinitely.
2.	Perform land treatment (interseed spray, rotobeat or burn) 216,783 acres under one or more conditions. a. SSF could be improved 10 pt. b. Less than 15% perennial. c. 30% or more small rock density. d. 40% crown density sagebrush. e. 50% bare ground	Howe Peak burn of 1,500 acres done done in 1982. Squaw Spring allotment burn of 3,800 acres done in 1983.
3.	Remove sagebrush cover on 50 acres at Squaw Springs.	Sagebrush burned in 1982 also fenced.
4.	Control erosion in Hurst Creek with rock dams in gully.	No dams built, erosion not active. Dams unnecessary.

WILDLIFE (TERRESTIAL)

*FY80
 development
 on public lands
 need to be covered about
 500,000 acres us
 Range Needs
 and wildlife*

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Maintain 366,000 acres of antelope habitat by:	
	a. Retaining in federal ownership: 120,000 acres fawning habitat 170,000 acres winter habitat. All permanent water sources and riparian habitat.	- Ongoing - One sale involved riparian zone - Robison Unintentional Trespass Act (UTA) 40 acres.
	b. Maintain existing shrubs on 9,868 acres of winter range in Jumpoff allotment. Treat 800 acres.	Ongoing Accomplished FY80 sagebrush chained and/or plowed and seeded.
	c. Devise AMP's to consider antelope habitat requirements.	AMP grazing systems and range improvements developed considering antelope habitat requirements.
	d. Allocate 6,882 AUM's to antelope.	Done 1982.
	e. Include seeds for forbs, grass and shrubs on reseeding projects.	Ongoing. Examples of compliance: Warm Springs seeding, Jumpoff seeding, and Williams Creek seeding.
	f. Maintain 35-40% native shrub composition on 191,000 acres spring-summer range.	Ongoing
2.	Enhance antelope habitat by:	
	a. Maintaining livestock pipelines to provide water through October 1. Note: Additional antelope water developments are needed on some existing pipelines to assure full time supply.	Ongoing-Examples: Red Hills pipeline Lower Flume pipeline, Pass Creek Ext. pipeline, Cedar-pipeline, Burnt Canyon pipeline Kaufman pipeline, Deer Pass pipeline and Fowler pipeline.
	b. Construct 7 catchments Bird Canyon, Sands Canyon, Fallert, 8-mile Canyon, O'Brien Canyon, Rattlesnake Gulch, Cedar Canyon. Note: Cedar Canyon and Rattlesnake are near Deer Canyon and Reno Gulch.	Ongoing. Catchments presently built: Reno Gulch-3, O'Brien Canyon - 1. Deer Canyon pipeline extends to Sands Canyon.

WILDLIFE (TERRESTIAL) continued

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
	c. Restrict livestock trailing during fawning (May 25 - June 21). Note: Should modify to include allotments w/crucial fawning habitat i.e. Summit, Bear Canyon, Hawley Mountain, Warm Springs, Pass Creek etc.)	Ongoing referred to in AMPs and Antelope HMP 1982.
	d. Maintain antelope migration routes free of livestock concentrations during spring (March 30 to May 30) and fall (October 1 to November 30) migrations.	Ongoing addressed in Antelope HMP 1982 and Howe Peak AMP 1980.
3.	Maintain 91,661 acres of mule deer habitat by:	
	a. Design AMPs to minimize dietary overlap between livestock and deer.	Ongoing - Bell Mountain AMP, Hawley Mountain AMP, Williams Creek AMP, address this.
	b. Allocate 2,490 AUMs to deer.	Done 1982.
	c. Retain winter range in BLM ownership.	Ongoing - No winter range disposal.
	d. Exclude deer winter range from brush control projects.	Ongoing - None treated.
4.	Improve 5,000 acres of deer winter range by:	
	a. Design AMPs to increase vegetative composition of important deer forage.	Ongoing - Bell Mountain AMP addressed this.
	b. Thin or prune mountain mahogany to stimulate growth within reach of deer. Note: About 500 acres feasible for pruning.	160 acres thinned FY1981 40 acres pruned FY 79 and 80 300 acres still pending WSA outcome. Note: Has not been shown to be a beneficial practice.

WILDLIFE (TERRESTIAL) continued

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
5.	Maintain 8,254 acres of elk habitat by:	
a.	Removing all livestock on elk winter range by October 1st. Note: Elk population has expanded considerably since 1982 and now occupies some 8,254 acres in Bassinger Canyon, Hawley Mountain, Squaw Creek, Jumpoff and Briggs Canyon.	Ongoing. Hawley Mountain AMP addresses this. Other allotments with elk winter range cows are off by October 1.
b.	Allowing brush control only if it is beneficial to elk. Note: Fecal Analysis indicated major browse use was on mountain mahogany and winter fat. Grass and forbs were eaten throughout the winter. A diversity of shrubs, grasses and forbs provided by good-excellent condition range appears the most desirable for elk.	Ongoing. The only brush control project on elk range was the Squaw Springs burn which shall benefit elk due to design and prescription. FY83 & 85. Observation in 1987 show considerable elk winter usage of burned area.
c.	Prune 595 acres of mountain mahogany. Note: 160 acres were economically feasible to prune.	160 acres thinned in FY81. Has not been shown to be a beneficial practice. No more pruning or thinning planned.
d.	Allocate 1,777 AUMs to elk. Note: Populations have increased and range expanded. Should consider more forage required in Hawley Mountain, Mays & Pass Creek Allotments or limit elk numbers.	Done 1982. Elk numbers continue to increase placing more demand on forage resource needs close monitoring.
e.	Retain elk range in federal ownership.	Ongoing. No disposals.

WILDLIFE (TERRESTRIAL) continued

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
6.	Maintain 375,243 acres of raptor nesting and hunting habitat by:	
	a. Maintaining current diversity and aspect of vegetation.	Ongoing.
	b. Minimizing human disturbance within 1 mile of nest sites for prairie falcons, ferruginous hawks and golden eagles.	Ongoing.
	c. Retaining these lands in federal ownership.	Ongoing - No disposals.
7.	Maintain 375,000 acres of upland game and non-game habitat by:	
	a. Use "The Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitats" from the western States Sage Committee vegetation manipulation projects.	Ongoing - all brush control projects to date have adhered to the guidelines.
	b. Retaining 250,000 acres of sage grouse nesting, brood rearing and winter habitat in federal ownership.	Ongoing- No disposals
	c. Maintain vegetative diversity except on existing crested wheat-grass seedings.	Ongoing.
	d. Reserving about one-half production of livestock forage of food and cover.	Ongoing. Actually 89% of vegetative production allocated for wildlife and watershed needs.
8.	Improve upland game and non-game habitat by:	
	a. Providing water for sage grouse and small mammals etc.	Ongoing. Refer to wildlife decision #2a & 2b.
	b. Designing AMP's to consider sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat on 250,500 acres.	Ongoing. AMPs designed to accommodate this habitat need.

WILDLIFE (AQUATIC)

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

1. Modify existing irrigation diversion structures to allow fish passage and reduce erosion and siltation:

a. Divert Warm Creek back to its original channel to eliminate vertical drops.

Not viable. This would result in a loss of established stream channel.

b. Develop to by-pass flow at the Williams Creek diversion or a series of shallow sloped drops.

Not viable. Water only flows past the diversion during spring runoff, spreading out over the fan before reaching LL river.

c. Encourage development of a drop structure at the junction of Williams Creek and the Cedar Run ditch.

There is no erosion problem here at present time.

d. Remove barriers to fish passage (vegetation jams, rock drops, culvert) on the Badger Creek and Horse Creek.

There is no erosion problem here at present.

2. Replace the bridge over the Little Lost River at Clyde to reduce erosion and siltation.

Bridge upgraded and strengthened at present location August 1986. Channel erosion has not programs No threat to road or budge.

3. Reduct siltation and degradation of stream and riparian areas through protective fencing to exclude live-stock from concentrated use areas:

a. Fence 7 miles of Wet Creek (in conjunction with recreation site development) to prevent further degradation of steam quality. Water gaps will be used to provide livestock water. (AQ. 3.1).

7 miles fenced FY81. Cattle excluded on 4 miles, 3 miles under management system.

b. Fence the upper 1/2 mile of Summit Creek to prevent damage to riparian vegetation and streambanks by livestock, if this practice is shown effectively in adjacent areas. (AQ. 3.2)

Completed in 1986.

c. Fence Squaw Springs to prevent continued erosion and siltation (in conjunction with Watershed) (AQ 3.3 and 2.1)

Done 1980. Also burned to improve vegetative species diversity. Substantial improvement now evident.

*Proposed
FY/1985
\$125,000
Warm Creek -
fish ladder needed*

*bridge replaced
FY/84*

*need additional
lower wet creek
FY/89*

WILDLIFE (AQUATIC) continued

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

d. Fence about 3 miles along Birch Creek; Sec. 5, 9, 16; T. 9 N., R. 30 E. 2 miles fenced FY76 and FY80 Section 16 still not fenced.

4. Restore the Little Lost River to its original channel to reduce erosion and improve stream quality. (AQ 4.1) No action will be taken. New channel cut is now stabilized. Old channel vegetated and filled in. This action would not be beneficial.

5. Obtain a water right on Birch Creek. A 5 cfs instream flow was secured through completion of Birch hydro project.

6. Continue top use water gaps on both Big Spring Creek and Birch Creek. to exclude livestock grazing. Provide adequate water gaps for livestock grazing. Provide adequate water gaps for livestock. Construct 3 1/2 miles of fence along LL road to exclude livestock from 4 1/2 miles of Big Spring Creek and 1/2 mile of the Little Lost River. Water gaps are still in use. Refer to Decision #3-d on Birch Creek. Fence on Big Spring Creek and Little Lost built FY83.

*Proposed
5-1-90*

*with 100 cfs would
increase instream flow
5-1-90*

FIRE

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Keep fire lookout Big Southern Butte.	Lookout continues to be necessary to fire management program.
2.	Prepare limited suppression plans for Hawley Mountain and Donkey Hill.	Formal plans not developed. District policy calls for only limited suppression.
3.	Begin prescribed burning by 1981.	Prescribed burning done as follows: Squaw Spring 50 acres 1983. Squaw Spring Allotment 3,800 acres 1985. Howe Peak 1,500 acres 1982.

LITTLE LOST-BIRCH CREEK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

The Little Lost-Birch Creek Management Framework Plan has been prepared following the principles of multiple use, sustained yield, public participation, and intergovernmental coordination. This plan complies with the standards prescribed in 43 CFR 1608 and 43 CFR 1601.8 (b) (1), and is a valid land use plan.

Multiple Use
Recommendations

Date 9-29-78

Signature Brent D. Jensen
Area Manager

Decisions

Date 1/21/81

Signature Ed A. Stangor
District Manager

Approval

Date 6-3-81

Signature B. Buffington
State Director

**M
I
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S**

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #1 (Based on recommendations M-1.1, M-1.2, M-1.3 and M-1.4)

On public demand, provide for the sale or free use of mineral material at existing sites. Provide for the use of materials for BLM projects. Establish new material sites on public demand. Assure that material extraction is conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental or other resource damage. Allow mineral materials use within wilderness inventory units only when/if they are dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Reasons:

There is a continued demand for mineral materials in the area. The sale and free use of materials on public lands can supply this demand. Establishing new sites and authorizing mineral materials use at existing sites will eliminate much of the area's suspected materials trespass activity. Material sites involve small parcels of land and do not normally interfere with other land uses. Allowing further extraction under authorized permits or sales contracts would provide reclamation of disturbed areas through stipulations.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Decision #2 (based on recommendation M-2.1)

Allow exploration and mining claim location under the U.S. Mining Laws. Assure that mining and prospecting operations are conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental or other resource damage. Unless otherwise provided by law, approve mining plans within wilderness inventory units only if they will not affect the unit's wilderness suitability characteristics.

Keep federal mineral estate open to mining.

Reasons

The Nation's welfare is dependent on an uninterrupted supply of minerals. The present decline in the domestic supply of locatable minerals has resulted in increased dependence on foreign sources. Utilization of this resource is possible only through exploration and mining claim location.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #3 (based on recommendations M-3.1, M-3.2 and M-3.3)

Approve plans submitted for the development of geothermal and oil/gas leases. Approve geothermal exploration notices and allow the leasing of geothermal and oil/gas resources not already leased. Assure that exploration and development operations are conducted in a manner that minimizes environmental or other resource damage. Approve operations within wilderness inventory units only if they conform with current management policy and guidelines for lands under wilderness review

wildlife seasonal restrictions specified on oil/gas overlays.

Reasons:

The development of energy minerals on the public lands is essential if the Nation's dependency on foreign sources is to diminish. Other resource values would be protected in accordance with Department policies and NEPA.

L A N D S

BB Plan

952880

32372

3-1

97017366

155394

STATE OF IDAHO DEED

DEED NO. 13174
(Blackfoot Mountain
Land Exchange)

PI

THIS INDENTURE made this 4th day of September, 1997 by and between
STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, acting by and through the State
Board of Land Commissioners, party of the first part, hereinafter referred to as
"Grantor", and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, party of the second part, hereinafter
referred to as "Grantee".

WITNESSETH, That the Grantor for and in consideration of the exchange of
lands of equal value, in accordance with Section 58-138, Idaho Code, and as
authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
1701 et. seq.) does bargain, sell, convey and confirm in fee unto the said UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, all of the following described real property
situate in BANNOCK, BONNEVILLE, BUTTE and CARIBOU Counties, to-wit:

<u>Township 9 North, Range 26 East, B.M., (Butte County)</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
~ Sec. 16:	Lot 1 (NW 1/4 NW 1/4)	40.47	
	Lot 2 (SW 1/4 NW 1/4)	40.84	
	Lot 3 (NW 1/4 SW 1/4)	41.22	
	Lot 4 (SW 1/4 SW 1/4)	41.59	
	E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2	480.00	
~ Sec. 36:	N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4	<u>280.00</u>	924.12

<u>Township 9 South, Range 37 East, B.M. (Bannock County)</u>			
Sec. 36:	All	<u>640.00</u>	640.00

3-2

97017366

State of Idaho
 Deed No. 13174
 Blackfoot Mountain
 Land Exchange
 Page 2 of 3

Township 8 South, Range 38 East, B.M. (Bannock, Caribou Counties)

Sec. 36:	Lot 1 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	33.87	
	Lot 2 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	34.03	
	Lot 3 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$)	34.17	
	Lot 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$)	34.33	
	W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>480.00</u>	616.40

Township 3 North, Range 41 East, B.M. (Bonneville County)

Sec. 16:	Lot 5 (E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	58.01	
	Lot 6 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$)	<u>34.28</u>	92.29
			<u>2,272.81</u>

containing 2,272.81 acres, more or less.

The land is hereby acquired by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, whose address is 1387 S. Vinnell Way, Boise, Idaho 83709-1657.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above-described premises and parcel of land and granted real property unto the said UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns forever, subject to the following:

All lands listed above are subject to a prior reservation to the United States of America for rights-of-way over and across said lands for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States as directed and required by the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391; 43 U.S.C. Sec. 945).

The lands are still held by the State of Idaho and have never been conveyed out of state ownership.

Also subject to State of Idaho Easement No. 4086 issued on February 24, 1970 to Bonneville County for a public road (Burns Creek Road) as it crosses Lots 5 and 6 of Section 16, Township 3 North, Range 41 East, B.M.

155394

97017366

952880

State of Idaho
Deed No. 13174
Blackfoot Mountain
Land Exchange
Page 3 of 3

3-3
BONNEVILLE COUNTY
RECORDER

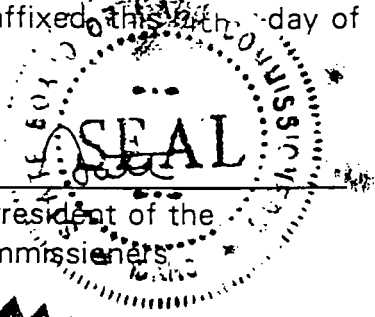
'97 OCT 9 PM 1 34

INSTRUMENT NO.	10-9-97
DATE	260
INST. CODE	12670-18
FICHE NO.	nl
FEE	
STATE OF IDAHO) COUNTY OF BONNEVILLE)	
I hereby certify that the within instrument was recorded.	
Ronald Longmore, County Recorder	
By	<u>Rush Avery</u> Deputy

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, PHILIP E. BATT, the Governor of the State of Idaho and President of the State Board of Land Commissioners, have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Idaho and the Seal of the State Board of Land Commissioners to be hereunto affixed this 4th day of September, 1997.

Philip E. Batt

Governor of Idaho and President of the State Board of Land Commissioners



CORPORATE SEAL

COUNTERSIGNED:

Pete T. Cenarrusa
Secretary of State

Stanley F. Hamilton
Director, Department of Lands



STATE OF IDAHO)
(ss. **CORPORATE SEAL**
County of Ada)

STATE OF IDAHO
County of Caribou
Date: 10-31-97
Time: 4:15
Microfilm Records
Recorder: Edie Izatt
Deputy: Edie Izatt
Fee: nl

On this 4th day of September, in the year 1997, before me a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared PHILIP E. BATT, known to me to be the Governor of the State of Idaho and President of the State Board of Land Commissioners, and PETE T. CENARRUSA, known to me to be the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, and STANLEY F. HAMILTON, known to me to be the Director of the Department of Lands of the State of Idaho, who executed the said instrument and acknowledged to me that such State of Idaho executed the same.

NO 97017366
RECORDED AT REQUEST OF
St. of Idaho Dept. of Lands
'97 OCT 9 PM 3 01
BOOK NO 697
BANKER COUNTY IDAHO
LARRY W. LAM RECORDER
FEE 0 DEPUTY llc

Amelia
Notary Public for the State of Idaho
Residing at Boise, Idaho
My Bond expires 8-2001

NO. 32372
RECORDED
OCT 29 1997
A.M. 1110 P.M.
BUTTE COUNTY RECORDER
Amelia

NOTARY SEAL

The United States of America
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-29331

WHEREAS

Butte County, Idaho

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to Sections 203 and 209 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713 and 1719), for the following described land:

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 5 N., R. 29 E.,
sec. 4: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 5: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 60.00 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto the County of Butte, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the County of Butte and to its assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES a right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

SUBJECT TO:

1. The patentee shall comply with all Federal and State laws applicable to the disposal, placement, or release of hazardous substances (substance as defined in 40 CFR Part 302).
2. The above-described land has been conveyed for continued use as a solid waste disposal site. Records describing location of cells and other information about the solid waste disposal site are available from the Bureau of Land Management (past use) and the patentee (past and continued use). Solid waste commonly includes small quantities

Patent No. 11-98-0001

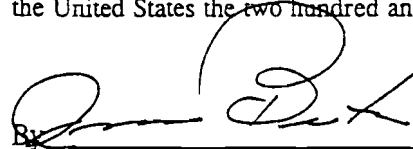
of commercial and household hazardous waste as determined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901), and defined in 40 CFR 261.4 and 261.5. Although there is no indication these materials pose any significant risk to human health or the environment, future land uses should be limited to those which do not penetrate the liner or final cover of the landfill unless excavation is conducted subject to applicable State and Federal requirements.

3. Butte County, its successors or assigns, assumes all liability for and shall defend, indemnify, and save harmless the United States and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees (hereinafter referred to in this clause as the United States), from all claims, loss, damage, actions, causes of action, expense, and liability (hereinafter referred to in this clause as claims) resulting from, brought for, or on account of, any personal injury, threat of personal injury, or property damage received or sustained by any person or persons (including the patentee's employees) or property growing out of, occurring, or attributable directly or indirectly, to the disposal of solid waste on, or the release of hazardous substances from Township 5 North, Range 29 East, Boise Meridian, section 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and section 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ regardless of whether such claims shall be attributable to: (1) the concurrent, contributory, or partial fault, failure, or negligence of the United States, or (2) the sole fault, failure, or negligence of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY-SEVEN and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-SECOND.



By 

Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Lands and Minerals
Resource Services Division

0215594

Custer County Reg. of
Birch Creek Ranches

Time 11:00 A .M.

4-30 1998

Ethel M Peck, Clerk

Wendy Murphy
Deputy

WARRANTY DEED

\$ 6⁰⁰

The grantor Birch Creek Ranches, L.L.C., of 5203 South 11th East, Idaho Falls, County of Bonneville, State of Idaho, for and in consideration of the exchange of certain land and interests as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) does hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey to the United States of America and its assigns, whose address is c/o Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, 1387 S. Vinnell Way, Boise, Idaho 83709, the following described tract of land in the County of Custer, State of Idaho, to wit:

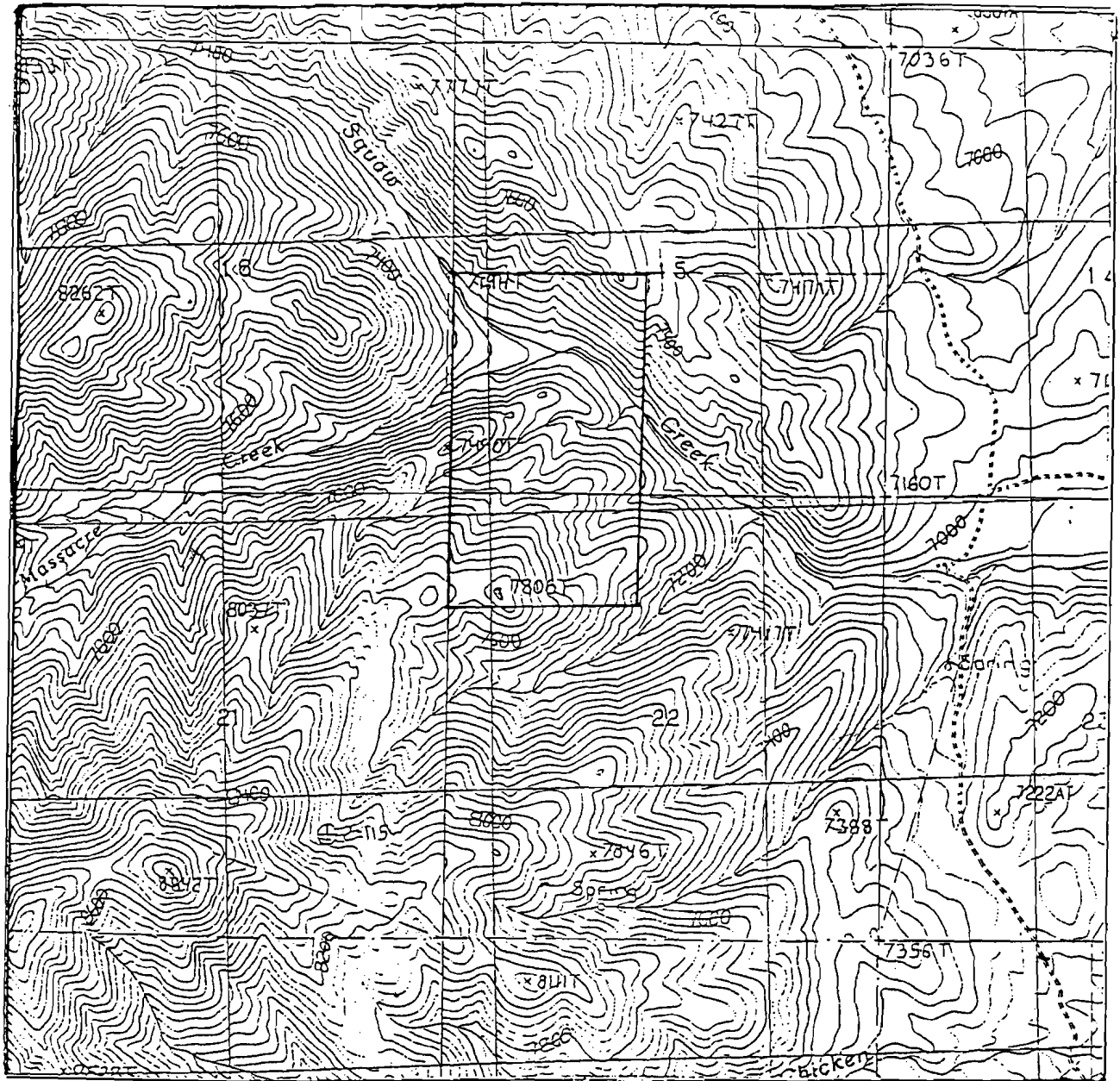
Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 9 N., R. 25 E.,
sec. 15, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 22, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

To have and to hold the said tracts of land together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances appertaining thereto forever.

The above described property is being acquired by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The grantor covenants to and with the United States of America that grantor is lawfully seized in fee simple of the above premises; has a good and lawful right and power to sell and convey the same; the same are free and clear of all encumbrances, except as stated below, and that grantor will forever warrant and defend the title thereto and quiet possession and enjoyment thereof against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.



Map Name: Warren Mountain Quad

Map scale: 1:24000

Legal: T. 9 N., R. 25 E., BM
Sections 15 & 22

EA Number: ID-030-97-056

Project Name: Birch Creek Ranches Land Exchange
Offered Land

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity Lands	
Objective Number	L-1

Objective

Legalize existing unauthorized uses for public purposes on Public Lands.

Rationale

Presently there are two known unauthorized public purpose uses occurring on Public Lands in the Little Lost-Birch Creek planning unit. The first one is the cemetery located about 2 miles southeast of Clyde. This cemetery has been in use for many years, but has never been given proper authorizations. The second area is located about a half mile northwest of Blue Dome and is an unauthorized dumpsite. The communities of Blue Dome and Lone Pine have a need for a sanitary landfill site, and a cooperative effort with Clark County should be made to fill this need.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-2.1 Step 3

Decision #2

Allow only the desert land applications for entry which fall within areas where there are no restrictions on the lands which would make them unsuitable for disposal (determined by land examinations).

Reasons

Some lands have agricultural potential, however there may be conflicts with other uses or environmental impacts which would make them unsuitable for disposal. This must be determined on each individual application through a field examination, land report and environmental assessment which ultimately results in a classification decision.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-1,2 Step 3

Decision #1

Provide public lands that are needed for public purposes in the unit. Approximately 10 acres are needed for the Clyde Cemetery and about 10 acres for a sanitary landfill site are needed to serve the Blue Dome Lone Pine communities in Birch Creek Valley.

Reasons

The Clyde Cemetery has been used since the early 1900's and contains about 29 graves. The cemetery is located on public lands (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15. T. 9 N., R. 27 E.) and is not now protected by any kind of lease or permit. The cemetery should be protected to preserve its historical and social values.

The small communities of Blue Dome and Lone Pine do not have a sanitary landfill. An unauthorized dumpsite on public lands (State Highway Department Material Site) is presently being used by both communities. Through cooperative efforts with Clark County, the best location for a landfill will be determined, and if on public land, an application for an R&PP lease will be encouraged. The existing site should be closed and cleaned up.

Public lands are needed for a variety of uses and should be made available as demand requires. Applications will be processed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

~~Little Lost-Birch Creek~~

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-6.2 Step 3

Decision #3

Eliminate agricultural trespass by identifying trespasser, establishing boundaries and initiating trespass action. After the trespass is settled, area should be rehabilitated or use authorized i.e. agricultural lease, sale, or exchange.

Reasons

There are numerous suspected agricultural trespasses in the planning unit. These unauthorized uses are illegal and may involve lands which could be used for public benefits. In these instances the lands should be rehabilitated.

Some of the lands are best suited for agricultural development. Also, some of the lands in ~~the~~ trespass may be difficult for BLM to manage. Under FLPMA these lands could be transferred out of public ownership through exchanges or sales. If the lands are proper for agriculture but should be retained in federal ownership to achieve public objectives, they could be leased for agriculture under FLPMA.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-6.3 Step 3

Decision #4

Clean up all existing unauthorized dumps which are located throughout the planning area.

Reasons

There are many unauthorized dumps, most of which are small in size. They create eyesores and are a source of potential health and safety hazards since they do not comply with either EPA or State of Idaho Health Standards. They are also detrimental to multiple use management since they are unauthorized in nature.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-7.5 Step 3

Decision #7

Mitigate human safety and wildlife mortality hazards of the Dry Creek
Flume by:

1. Posting public warning signs
2. Construct fence around Wet Creek drop structure.
3. Relocate fence or build a total barrier fence.
4. Construct road outside fence where possible.
5. Construct additional wildlife crossings.
6. Initiate in FY81 complete within 5 years.

Reasons

Relocation of the fence will allow animals that jump the fence to have room to jump the flume. Under present conditions, when jumping the fence they land in the flume and are trapped. Locating the road outside the fence will eliminate an increased human hazard of having no barrier between the road and the flume. Additional wildlife crossings will reduce need of animals to jump the flume.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-7.4 Step 3

Decision #6

Provide land for a diversion structure, canal and ponding area to be used by Little Lost Flood Control Group in an effort to stop winter flooding surrounding Howe, Idaho. Structure would be located in:

T. 7 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 34, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

A canal would extend from the above location to a ponding area located in:

T. 6 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$

At this time we do not have a R/W application from the Little Lost River Control Project (they applied in 1972 but the application was rejected due to deficiencies. They have never refiled). The group has expressed the desire and need to go ahead with the project. The Big Butte Resource Area should assist the group by providing information needed to refile a R/W application.

Reason

Considerable damage occurs in the area each year when the Little Lost River freezes and cannot hold the additional water supplied by the confluence of Spring Creek. The winter flooding inundates nearly 2,000 acres surrounding Howe. Studies have shown the diversion structure, canal and ponding area would alleviate this. Public lands are needed to mitigate the problem.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity Lands	
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-7.1 Step 3

Decision #5

Fence and sign mine shafts and tunnels in Scott Butte Area which have been identified as potential safety hazards.

Reason

The open mine shafts and tunnels in these areas may result in unsafe situations on public land. Visitor use in the area may lead to injuries to those individuals who are not aware of the hazards which exist.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho State Office
1387 South Vinnell Way
Boise, Idaho 83709

OCT 23 1997

In Reply Refer To:

IDI-29331 (933)

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 5 N., R. 29 E.,
sec. 4: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 5: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 60.00 acres

Commissioner Seth Beal, Chairman
Butte County Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 737
Arco, ID 83213

Dear Mr. Seth:

We are happy to transmit to you the enclosed patent for the land described above. This completes action on your public sale proposal.

This is the original document conveying title to the described land from the United States. We strongly recommend that this document be recorded in the Butte County Recorder's Office for the purpose of preservation.

This patent is based on a survey approved on June 23, 1888. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the survey plat with the patented lands highlighted in yellow. We are also providing a copy of the survey plat and patent to the Butte County Assessor.

Sincerely,

Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Lands and Minerals
Resource Services Division

Enclosure

cc:
Jefferson County Assessor
DM, Upper Snake River

The United States of America
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

IDI-29331

WHEREAS

Butte County, Idaho

is entitled to a land patent pursuant to Sections 203 and 209 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713 and 1719), for the following described land:

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sec. 4: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 5: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Containing 60.00 acres.

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EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES a right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

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1. The patentee shall comply with all Federal and State laws applicable to the disposal, placement, or release of hazardous substances (substance as defined in 40 CFR Part 302).
2. The above-described land has been conveyed for continued use as a solid waste disposal site. Records describing location of cells and other information about the solid waste disposal site are available from the Bureau of Land Management (past use) and the patentee (past and continued use). Solid waste commonly includes small quantities

Patent No. 11-98-0001

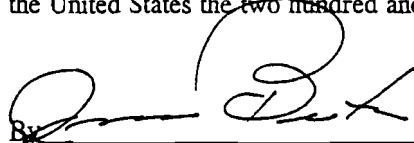
of commercial and household hazardous waste as determined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901), and defined in 40 CFR 261.4 and 261.5. Although there is no indication these materials pose any significant risk to human health or the environment, future land uses should be limited to those which do not penetrate the liner or final cover of the landfill unless excavation is conducted subject to applicable State and Federal requirements.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho, the twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETY-SEVEN and of the Independence of the United States the two hundred and TWENTY-SECOND.

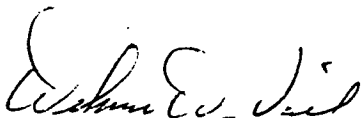


By 

Jimmie Buxton
Branch Chief, Lands and Minerals
Resource Services Division

PROPOSED PLAN AMENDMENT
FOR THE
LITTLE LOST/BIRCH CREEK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
TO ALLOW FOR EXCHANGE
OF APPROXIMATELY 1,037 ACRES
OF PUBLIC LAND IN THE
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT

AMENDMENT APPROVED SUBJECT TO PROTEST RESOLUTION:



STATE DIRECTOR

9-18-81

DATE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

TITLE PAGE
PLAN AMENDMENT REPORT, RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE,
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Applicant's Name		Proposed Action		Serial No.	EA No.
BLM, Idaho Falls		Private Exchange		I-27422	ID-030-1-8
State	County	District		Resource Area	
IDAHO	See attached	Idaho Falls		Big Butte	
Land Use Plan Name			Prepared by	Title	
Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP			Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist	

LANDS INVOLVED

Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
BOISE	SEE ATTACHED LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
	EXHIBIT A				

RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE

It is recommended that the proposed action be approved and the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP be amended to allow for exchange of the above described lands. The exchange would meet important public objectives such as the acquisition of some prime riparian and wildlife habitat, additional water storage, increased water and forage for livestock, additional opportunity for recreational activities and enhancement of visual resources on public land. The above-described lands have been examined in accordance with Section 120(h) of SARA. No evidence was found to indicate that any hazardous substance was stored for one year or more or disposed of or released on the property.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Environmental Assessment No. ID-030-1-8 adequately analyzes the impacts of the above action and indicates there will be no significant effects on the quality of the human environment. Consequently, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

LeRoy Cook
AREA MANAGER

4 June 91
DATE

[Signature]
DISTRICT MANAGER

6/4/91
DATE

1. Introduction

A. The Purpose and Need:

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the Little Lost/Birch Creek Management Framework Plan (MFP) to allow for the acquisition of important riparian and wildlife habitat through exchange of public and private land. The MFP was completed in June, 1981, and made recommendations about parcels of public land to be transferred out of public ownership. The transfer categories identified in the MFP include Recreation and Public Purposes disposal, agricultural development through Desert Land Entry, State exchanges and private exchanges. The MFP recommends proceeding on exchanges; however, the public lands addressed in this amendment were not identified in the MFP for exchange at that time.

The current exchange proposal as described in Exhibit A would allow for transfer out of public ownership 1037.16 acres of land which include dry grazing, 1.00 miles of stream and 1.82 acres of riparian habitat. Primary wildlife habitat lost from public ownership would include pronghorn antelope, sage grouse and limited mule deer habitat. In exchange for those lands, the public would acquire 1,040 acres of private land which includes dry grazing land, 2.00 miles of stream and 3.78 acres of riparian habitat. The private lands being offered along Wet Creek if acquired by BLM, would allow BLM to consolidate all of the public lands along the Creek.

BLM would acquire important fisheries with parcels containing the Little Lost River, Summit Creek and Wet Creek. The public would benefit with better access for recreational activities and with increased fishing opportunities. Wildlife benefits include forage for pronghorn antelope, mule deer, small birds, raptors and mammals associated with riparian habitat.

The Bureau's riparian management policy states that the Bureau will, to extent practical, ensure the "existing plans when revised, recognize the importance of riparian values, and initiate management to maintain, restore, or improve them." Executive Order 11990, May 24, 1977, Protection of Wetlands, directs Federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out programs affecting land use. It is Bureau's policy to exchange wetland areas for privately owned wetlands having equal or greater wetland values. In the proposed exchange, the net gain to BLM would be 1.00 stream miles and about two riparian acres.

Once acquired, these lands can be managed to enhance and preserve the wetlands in accordance with Executive Order 11990. Better federal land management would occur as a result of the exchange, and the exchange is consistent with Sec. 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

B. Location

Map 1 in Exhibit B shows the general location of the subject lands. The lands were further identified through the use of Hawley Mountain, Id., Mulky Bar., Id, Red Hills, Id., Warren Mt, Id., Badger Creek, Id., Little Lost River Sinks, Id., Howe, N.W. Id., and Howe, Id (7½ minute USGS Quadrangles). Exhibit B., Maps 1 through 8. The affected public lands are north and northwest of the Community of Howe, Id. One parcel (offered private) lies east of the Pass Creek Road between the Big Lost River Valley and the Little Lost River Valley.

C. Planning Process

The Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP was approved by the Idaho State Director in June, 1981. The MFP was prepared in accordance with the BLM Manual procedures and involved public participation.

Upon concurrence of this plan amendment by the State Director, a public notice summarizing the proposed amendment probable environmental impacts would be published in the local newspaper. In addition, copies of the proposed plan amendment would be made available to interested parties. If no protests are filed, the plan amendment will be finalized and the proposed action will be made part of the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP. Implementation will follow.

D. Conformance

The BLM planning regulations found in 43 CFR 1610.5-3 require that resource management actions be in conformance with the approved land use plan covering the action area. This amendment is being prepared to evaluate the proposed land tenure adjustment and its subsequent conformance to the existing plan. This Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP amendment is consistent with Butte County's and Custer County's Zoning Ordinances and meets the "consistency" requirements found in 43 CFR 1610.

II. Planning Issues and Criteria

A. Planning Issues

Specific planning issues applicable to this amendment include: (1) How will the proposed exchange impact wildlife habitat (2) What impacts will the proposed exchange have on riparian habitat and water quality.

B. Planning Criteria

1. Social and economic values
2. Plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies, State and government;
3. Existing laws, regulations and BLM policy;

4. Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
5. Public input;
6. Public welfare and safety;
7. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
8. Public benefits of providing goods and services in relation to costs;
9. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
10. Environmental impacts.

III. Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to amend the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP to allow for the exchange of public and private lands as described in Exhibit A of this document. The applicant, Jerry Pancheri, proposes to exchange 1,040 acres of private land for 1,037.16 acres of public land. The private lands when acquired would be managed by BLM for multiple resource values to include recreation, wildlife habitat, watershed (water quality, quantity) and grazing. Management of the area would allow existing ongoing uses (mentioned above) to continue with emphasis on improving the riparian values found on the parcels by including the private ground into a grazing system with the surrounding public lands. This may or may not include range improvements and season of use. BLM would conduct range monitoring to determine future management and long-term goals. The parcel containing Wet Creek is surrounded by public land and little change in existing use is expected. The area would continue to be grazed with some type of grazing system to enhance the watershed and wildlife (riparian) values. Long range goals will be addressed in the forthcoming resource management plan (RMP) to be completed in the early 1990's. Although exchange acreages are defined in this report for analysis purposes, actual private and public land acreages would be exchanged on an equal basis. A land appraisal would be required to determine fair market value of the lands to be exchanged.

B. No Action Alternative

Adoption of this alternative would result in rejection of the exchange. Under this alternative the land status would not change. If the exchange were rejected, the opportunity to acquire key watershed and wildlife parcels would be lost. These parcels would continue to block up important sections of the Wet Creek and the Summit Creek system. Increased recreational potential would also be lost. Enhanced management potential for both the exchange proponent and BLM would be lost.

IV. Affected Environment

A. Proposed Action

1. Selected (Public) Lands

The selected lands proposed for exchange comprise 1037.16 acres which lie

north, northwest and southeast of Howe, Idaho in Butte County. For the purpose of this report, they will be broken down into two areas.

Area 1

T. 5 N., R. 29 E., B.M. Butte County

Sec. 5: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 14: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

120 Acres

Non-Living Components

One parcel lies approximately one mile northwest of Howe, Idaho and the other lies three miles southwest of Howe, Idaho in the Little Lost Valley. However, both parcels have similar soils and characteristics. The parcels are generally level and moderately sloping. Soils are very deep and well drained. The soils are predominantly classified as belonging to the Sparmo-Zer complex (45 percent Sparmo and 40 percent Zer gravelly loam). Runoff is slow with a slight hazard of erosion by water. There are no live streams on these parcels.

Mineral potential of the lands is estimated to be low; however, records show the parcels have prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values have been identified on the lands.

Living Components

The dominant vegetation is Wyoming Big Sage, bluebunch wheatgrass and a variety of small grasses.

Wildlife occurring in the area include indigenous species such as mule deer, pronghorn antelope, sage grouse, coyote, cottontail and jackrabbit. Birds such as sage sparrows and horned larks are also common.

The parcel in Section 5 is within the Jumpoff grazing allotment. There are 4 AUMs available but has little or no grazing on it. There are no improvements on the parcel. The parcel in Section 14 is used by both the Howe Peak grazing allotment and the Sinks grazing allotment with approximately 6 AUMs on the entire 80 acres.

Area 2

T. 7 N., R. 27 E., B.M. Butte County

Sec. 1: Lots 1 thru 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

Sec. 5: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 6: Lots 1 thru 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 8 N., R. 28 E.

Sec. 31: Lots 3, 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

917.16 acres

Non-Living Components

The parcels described above are within a block of public lands which lie approximately 15 miles northwest of Howe, Idaho on the west side of the Butte County Highway.

The major soils belong to the Sparmo Zer Complex (45 percent sparmo and 40 percent Zer gravelly loam. Runoff erosion by water. Big Spring Creek runs through a portion of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6 in T. 7 N., R. 27 E., and in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 31, T. 8 N., R. 28 E. (one stream mile). A minimal flood plain is associated with Spring Creek.

Mineral potential of the land is estimated to be low; however, records show the parcels have prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values have been identified on the lands.

Living Components

The dominant vegetation is Wyoming big sage and bluebunch wheatgrass. Salt bush is also scattered throughout the parcels. Willows, cottonwood, birch and rabbit brush line the creek area. The riparian zone is in good to fair condition. Wildlife inhabiting the area include pronghorn antelope, mule deer, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit and several varieties of small birds and mammals. In the fall several varieties of raptors migrate through the area from the upper Pahsimeroi Valley. The raptors include golden eagles, hawks, falcons, and owls. Big Spring Creek has a high density of wild rainbow trout and a small number of brook trout.

This area is within the Cedarville allotment. The permittee is Sagewillow, Inc. There are about six acres per AUMs (crested wheatgrass seeding). The improvements consist of boundary fences.

A Class III cultural resource inventory has not yet been completed on the selected lands but will be completed prior to consummation of the exchange. Should anything with cultural significance be present, it would be evaluated and adequate protection of the resource would be taken prior to exchanging the lands.

During the scoping process it was determined the affects to other resources would be minimal or non-existent. See environmental checklist included in the addenda for negative declaration record of other resource values. (Exhibit E)

The subject lands are not located in a wilderness area, a wilderness study area or an area of critical environmental concern. No wild or scenic rivers or unique farmlands are involved. Flood plains are minimally involved with one mile of Spring Creek which flows through a small portion of the selected lands.

2. Offered Lands (private)

The offered lands proposed for exchange comprise 1,040.00 acres which lie northwest of Howe, Idaho in Butte and Custer Counties.

Area 1

T. 9 N. R. 26 E., B.M., Butte County
Sec. 19: SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 20: SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 30: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

520 Acres

Non-Living Components

A small portion of this area lies west of the Pass Creek Road with the remainder on the east side. One mile of Wet Creek traverses through the parcel. The parcels are comprised of Blue Dome loam (BEB) on the outwash fans and fan terraces with Bigrant-Thosand-wet, Dickey peak complex soils (Td1) within the Creek area. The BEB soils are 20 to 40 inches deep, well drained with moderate permeability. Runoff is slow with a slight erosion by water. Td1 soils are present near the creek. The depth of the soils are more than 60 inches. These soils are within a floodplain. Wetness occurs in some areas due to high water table.

Mineral potential of lands to be low, however, records show the parcels have prospective values for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values have been identified on the lands.

Living Components

The dominant vegetation is Wyoming Big Sage, bluebunch wheatgrass and a variety of small grasses. Willows, and sedges line the creek area.

Wildlife occurring in the area include mule deer, pronghorn antelope, beaver, coyote, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit and several varieties of small birds and mammals. The property has been degraded by overgrazing. Presently the riparian vegetation condition is fair.

Habitat surveys above and below this reach of the stream suggests good fishery potential. Electro fishing surveys in the 1980's indicate a trout population ranging from 20 to 40 trout in 300 linear feet of stream.

The exchange proponent's cattle presently graze the parcel. Recreational activities occur on the surrounding lands. They include fishing, camping, sightseeing and hunting. These activities intensify during specific times of the year.

Area 2

T. 11 N., R 26 E., B.M., Custer County
Sec. 32: NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 33: W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$

440 Acres

Non-Living Components

This area lies approximately 32 miles northwest of Howe, Idaho in Custer County. A county road crosses the southwest corner of the parcel in Section 32. The parcel in Section 32 is comprised of Bigrant-Thosand-Wet, Dickey Peak Complex soils (Td1). This section of Summit Creek can best be characterized as an extensive willow/carex riparian wetland complex. Two wet marshy areas are created by two tributaries of Summit Creek which traverse the parcel. It is one of the best, in-tack examples of a large functional wetland in the entire Little Lost drainage.

The majority of the parcel in Section 33 is comprised of Basinger-Moffet complex soils. These soils occur on alluvial fans. They are more than 60 inches deep and well drained. The area north of the Custer County/Butte County line in the southeast quarter of Section 33 is bisected by Summit Creek. This portion of the parcel is comprised of a Mooretown, drained-Borah complex soils. These soils occur on valley floors. Available water capacity is 8 to 10 inches. This area is within a floodplain.

Mineral potential of the lands are estimated to be low; however, records show the parcel has prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values have been identified on the parcel.

Living Components

The vegetation in Section 32 consists of varieties of grasses associated with wetlands, Big basin sagebrush, wheatgrass and occasional horsetail. The dominant vegetation in Section 33 is Wyoming sagebrush, big basin sagebrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass. In the area near Summit Creek, sedges and willows exist along the creek banks. In Sections 32 and 33 wildlife consists of pronghorn antelope, mule deer, beaver, coyote, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit and several varieties of small birds and animals. No fishery surveys have been done on the reach of Summit Creek in Section 32 but BLM employees' observations suggests good to excellent brook trout habitat, with a fair self-sustaining population of wild rainbow trout and brook trout. The riparian condition in Section 33 is in fair condition. This reach of the creek lacks a good shrub component but aquatic vegetation is dense and provides only in-channel cover for resident fishery. Electro fishing surveys near this section suggest a fair fishery comprised mostly of rainbow trout and a few bull trout. Brook trout are present above and below this reach suggesting they may be present.

The parcel in Section 33 is presently grazed by cattle. Little or no cattle grazing has occurred on Section 32. Access to the creek is good in Section 33 making the area desirable for camping and fishing. Camping, hunting and fishing occur on the adjoining public lands.

Area 3

T. 9 N., R. 27 E., B.M.

Sec. 20: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

80 Acres

The parcel in Section 20 lies approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -miles northwest of Howe, Idaho in the Little Lost Valley. It is one-half mile west of the Butte County Road which traverses between Howe and Clyde, Idaho. The parcel in Section 28 lies 20 miles northwest of Howe with the Butte County Road traversing across southwest corner of the parcel. The Little Lost River runs from north to south bisecting the parcel. The parcel in Section 20 is generally level and moderately sloping. Soils are very deep and well drained. The soils are predominantly classified as belonging to the Sparmo-Zer Complex (45 percent Sparmo and 40 percent gravelly loam). Runoff is slow with a slight hazard of erosion by water. There are no live streams on this parcel. The west side of the parcel in Section 28 is comprised of a Mooretown, drained-Borah Complex soils. These soils occur on valley floors. Available water capacity is 8 to 10 inches. This area is within a floodplain due to the presence of the Little Lost River. The east side of the parcel is comprised of a Sparmo-Zer soil Complex as exists in Section 20.

Dominant vegetation on Section 20 and the east side of Section 28 is Wyoming Big Sage, bluebunch wheatgrass and a variety of small grasses. The dominant vegetation on the west side of Section 28 is big basin sagebrush, wheat grasses and occasional horsetail, with sedges and willows on the banks of the Little Lost River. The riparian vegetation and bank condition is good to excellent. Wildlife on both parcels consists of pronghorn antelope, mule deer, sage grouse, coyote, jackrabbit and several varieties of small birds. Golden eagles, hawks, falcons and owls frequent the area during fall migration from the upper Pahsimeroi Valley to the lower Little Lost Valley. The section of the Little Lost River which traverses the parcel in Section 28 is characterized by a relatively straight channel with limited channel diversity and habitat availability for trout. Electro fishing surveys indicate that wild rainbow trout are the only game fish present in this section of the Little Lost River. However, access for fishermen is excellent.

Mineral potential of the lands is estimated to be low; however, records show the parcels have prospective value for oil and gas exploration. No other mineral values have been identified on the lands.

V. Environmental Consequences

A. Proposed Action

Consummation of the exchange would allow BLM to acquire certain lands with

important fishery and riparian values as well as recreational opportunities for the public. The exchange would allow Mr. Pancheri to acquire certain parcels he desires from BLM.

The mineral estates of the selected lands and offered lands would be exchanged with the surface estates avoiding split estate problem.

One stream mile and 1.82 riparian acres of public land would go into private ownership. However, BLM would receive 2.00 stream miles and 3.78 riparian acres with a net gain of 1.00 stream miles and almost 2.00 riparian acres. It is the Bureau's policy to exchange wetland areas for privately-owned wetlands having equal or greater wetland values. In this exchange the total stream mile and riparian acres would have greater wetland values.

1. Selected Lands

With consummation of the exchange, Mr. Pancheri would increase his private land acreage within Butte County. This increase would amount to 520 acres which would benefit the County with receipt of tax money derived from private lands. Two BLM grazing allotments would be affected in T. 5 N., R. 29 E., B.M. (Area 1) The grazing allotment in Sec. 5 would lose 40 acres of forage and the allotment in Sec. 14 use would lose 80 acres of forage. However, the AUMs would not be cut. Instead, they would be absorbed by other portions of the allotments. The allotment in T. 7 N., R. 27 E. and T. 8 N., R. 27 E., B.M. would lose the BLM grazing privilege on those parcels (about 180 AUMs). In Area 2 (T. 7 N., R. 27 E. and T. 8 N., R. 28 E.) where the creek crosses portions of the parcels for a total distance of one stream mile, fishing and other recreational opportunities may be lost to the public. However, the public would gain recreational opportunities on the lands Mr. Pancheri is offering because of the increase in fishing streams, camping areas and good access to these areas.

Cumulative

Should all of the lands selected be eventually put into agricultural production, wildlife grazing forage would decrease for those species depending upon existing habitat conditions. The riparian vegetation along Spring Creek (approximately 1.82 acres) could eventually be lost. Wildlife that could be displaced include pronghorn antelope, mule deer, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbits, several varieties of raptors and small birds and mammals.

2. Offered Lands

The offered lands acquired by BLM would benefit the public with additional recreational areas (especially for fishermen) by a gain of 1.00 stream miles. The parcels would be managed for multiple use values such as grazing, wildlife and recreation with emphasis on maintaining and/or improving riparian vegetation and stream channel condition. This may involve implementing grazing systems to enhance these values. Range improvements such as fencing and water developments may be necessary for implementation. This management would be addressed in the forthcoming RMP to be completed in the early 1990's.

The BLM would acquire both the surface and subsurface minerals, thus all split-estate problems would be avoided.

Cumulative

The addition of two miles of stream including 3.78 acres of riparian on public lands is expected to improve water quality and wildlife habitat in the upper Little Lost Valley as well as in the Wet Creek area.

B. Alternative 2 (No Action)

Adoption of the "No Action" alternative would result in rejection of the exchange. The current land ownership pattern would not be altered and management of the lands would remain the same. The riparian value on Spring Creek would remain the same. BLM would lose the opportunity to manage valuable wildlife habitat and riparian values on the offered lands. The offered would remain private and may be closed to recreationists. BLM would have little opportunity to enhance recreational opportunities and riparian habitat on public lands in the Little Lost Valley because of current land patterns and configuration of the property boundaries (close proximity of private lands). The public lands would likely remain in grazing systems.

Cumulative

No cumulative impact anticipated because of no change in existing management.

VI. Coordination, Consistency, and Public Participation

The MFP plan amendment document was prepared and reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of specialist with expertise in range management, wildlife management, watershed, recreation minerals, visual resources, and cultural resources. A Notice of Intent for this amendment was published in the Federal Register on February 1, 1991 and in the Arco Advertiser, the local newspaper, for three consecutive weeks beginning February 28, 1991. Comments were received both by telephone and letters. These have been made part of the case file. Two grazing permittees were concerned. The range conservationist discussed their concerns over the telephone. Three individuals called (phone confirmation in file) and two letters were received (made part of the files)). These concerns would be addressed when copies of the proposed planning amendment are sent to these individuals. BLM met with the Butte County Commissioners on May 13, 1991, to brief them on the exchange. Copies of this proposed amendment will also be mailed to adjoining land owners, government agencies and representatives, right-of-way holders and permittees involved with the subject lands (Exhibit D).

After review of the plan amendment document by the State Director, the document will be submitted to the Governor of Idaho for 60-day "consistency review" to ensure the document is consistent with all State and local plans, policies, and programs.

A. Agencies, Groups or Individuals Contacted

Refer to Exhibit D

B. List of BLM Preparers

Resources Values

Barbara Klingenberg

Realty Specialist/Document

Preparer

LeRoy Cook

Area Manager, Big Butte Resource Area

Glen Guenther

Range

Larry Doughty

Wildlife

Chuck Horsburgh/Norris Satter

Minerals

Darwin Jeppesen

Soils

Richard Hill

Cultural Resource

Dan Kotansky

Water/Air

Russell McFarling

Threatened/Endangered Specialist

Tom Dyer

Planning & Environmental Coordinator

A D D E N D A

THREE CREEK (FANCHERI) EXCHANGE

Private (Offered) Lands

T. 9 N., R. 26 E., B.M.
 Sec. 19: SE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 20: SW $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 30: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Butte County

T. 9 N., R. 27 E., B.M.
 Sec. 20: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Butte County

T. 11 N., R. 26 E., B.M.
 Sec. 32: NE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 33: W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Custer County

1,040.00 Acres

Public (Selected) Lands

T. 5 N., R. 29 E., B.M.
 Sec. 5: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 14: S $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 7 N., R. 27 E., B.M.
 Sec. 1: Lots 1 thru 4, S $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 7 N., R. 28 E., B.M.
 Sec. 5: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sec. 6: Lots 1 thru 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 8 N., R. 28 E., B.M.
 Sec. 31: Lots 3 & 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Butte County

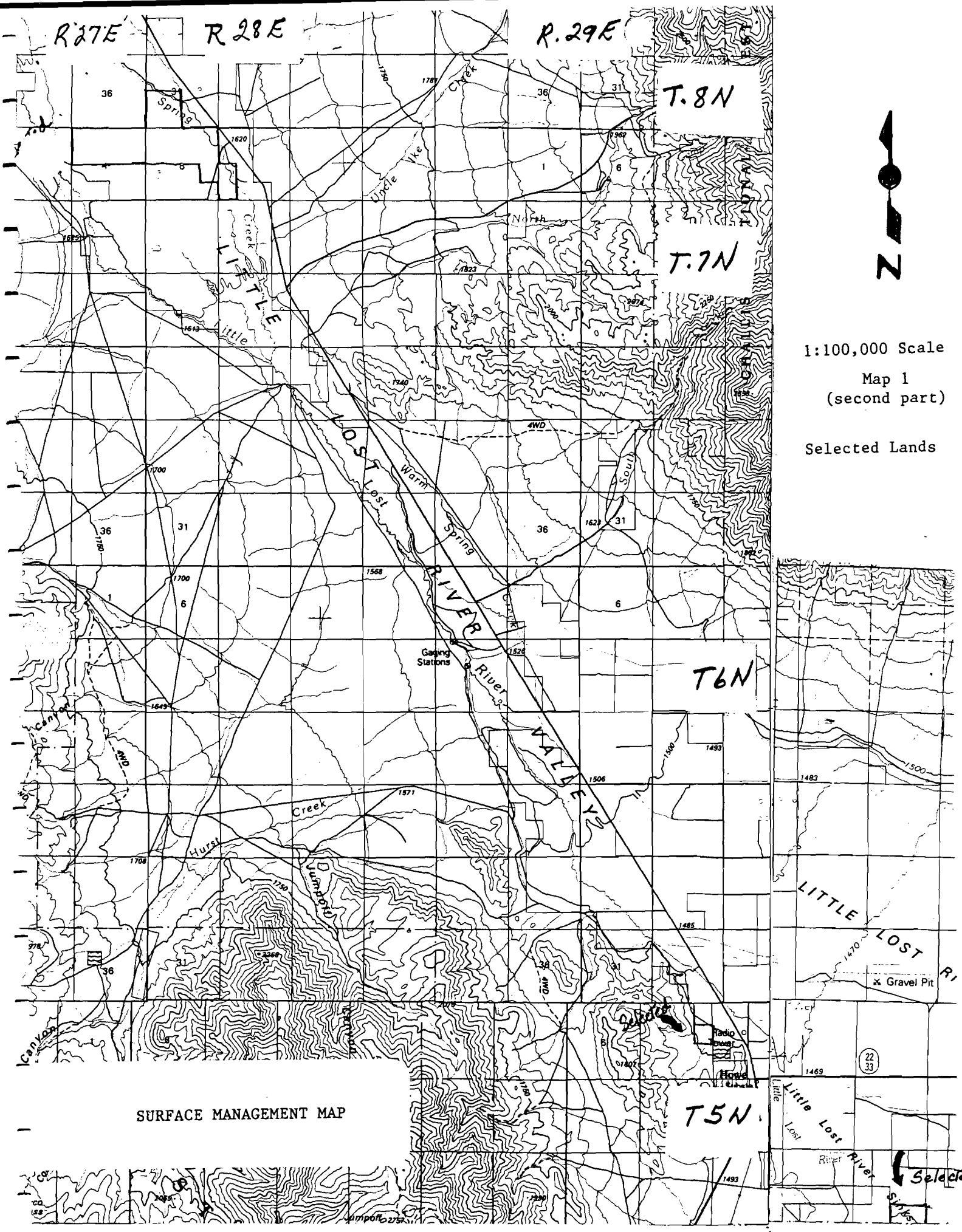
1,037.17 Acres

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

Part 2

Selected Public Lands

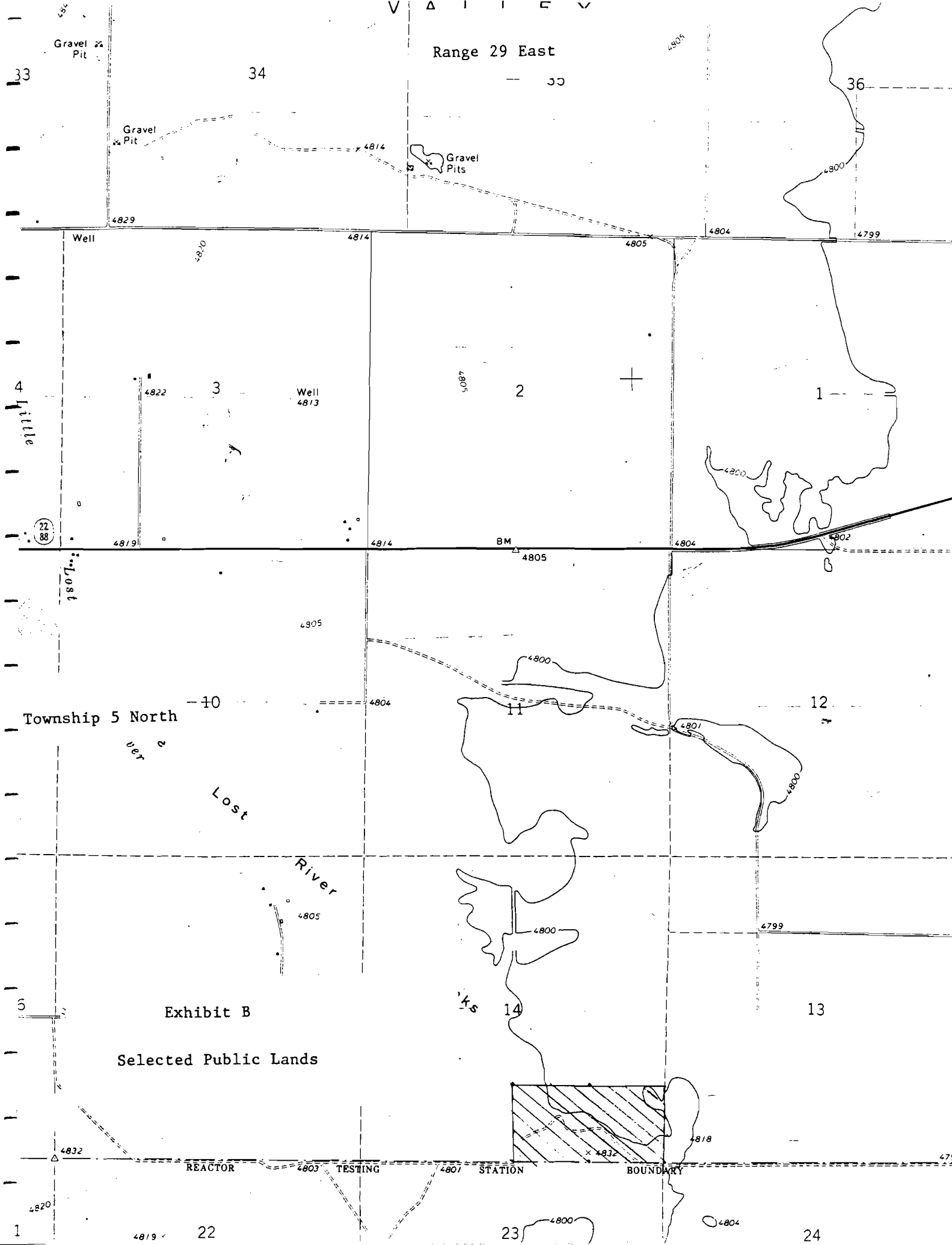


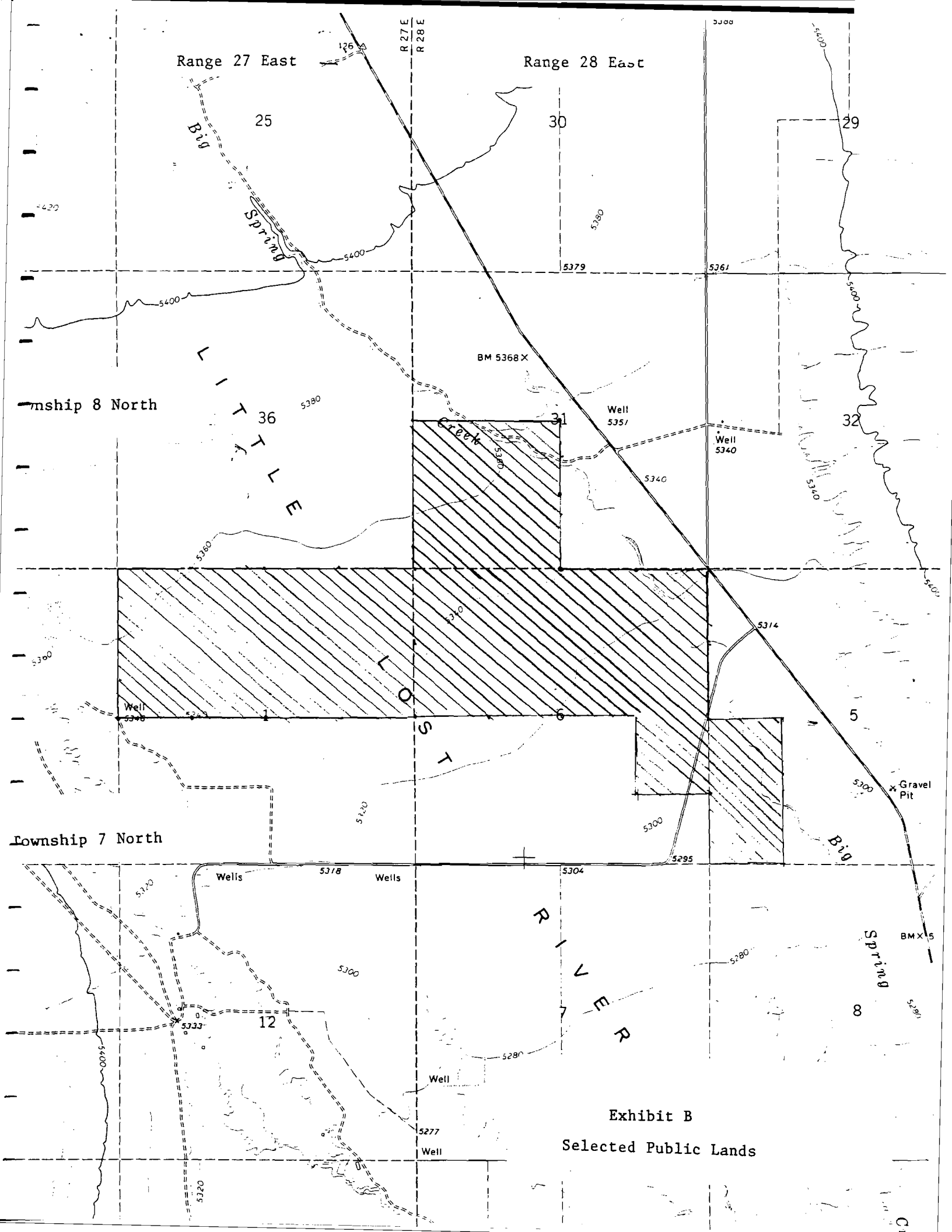
1:100,000 Scale
 Map 1
 (second part)
 Selected Lands

SURFACE MANAGEMENT MAP

Select

Range 29 East





Range 27 East

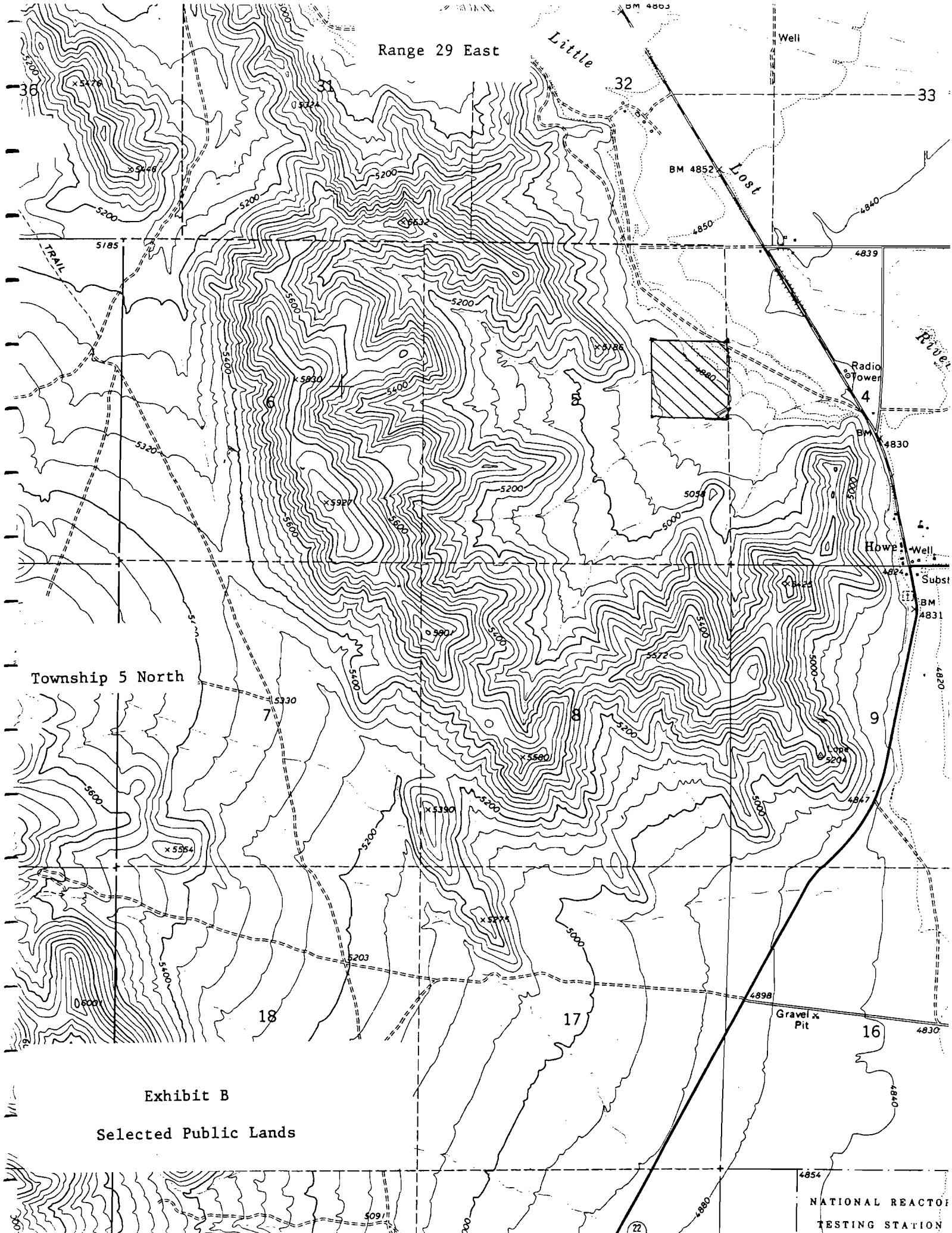
Range 28 East

Township 8 North

Township 7 North

Exhibit B

Selected Public Lands



Range 29 East

Little Lost River

Well

BM 4852

4840

5185

4839

Radio Tower

BM 4830

Howe Well

Subst

BM 4831

Township 5 North

5330

x 5554

x 5390

x 5274

Gravel Pit

4898

4830

4840

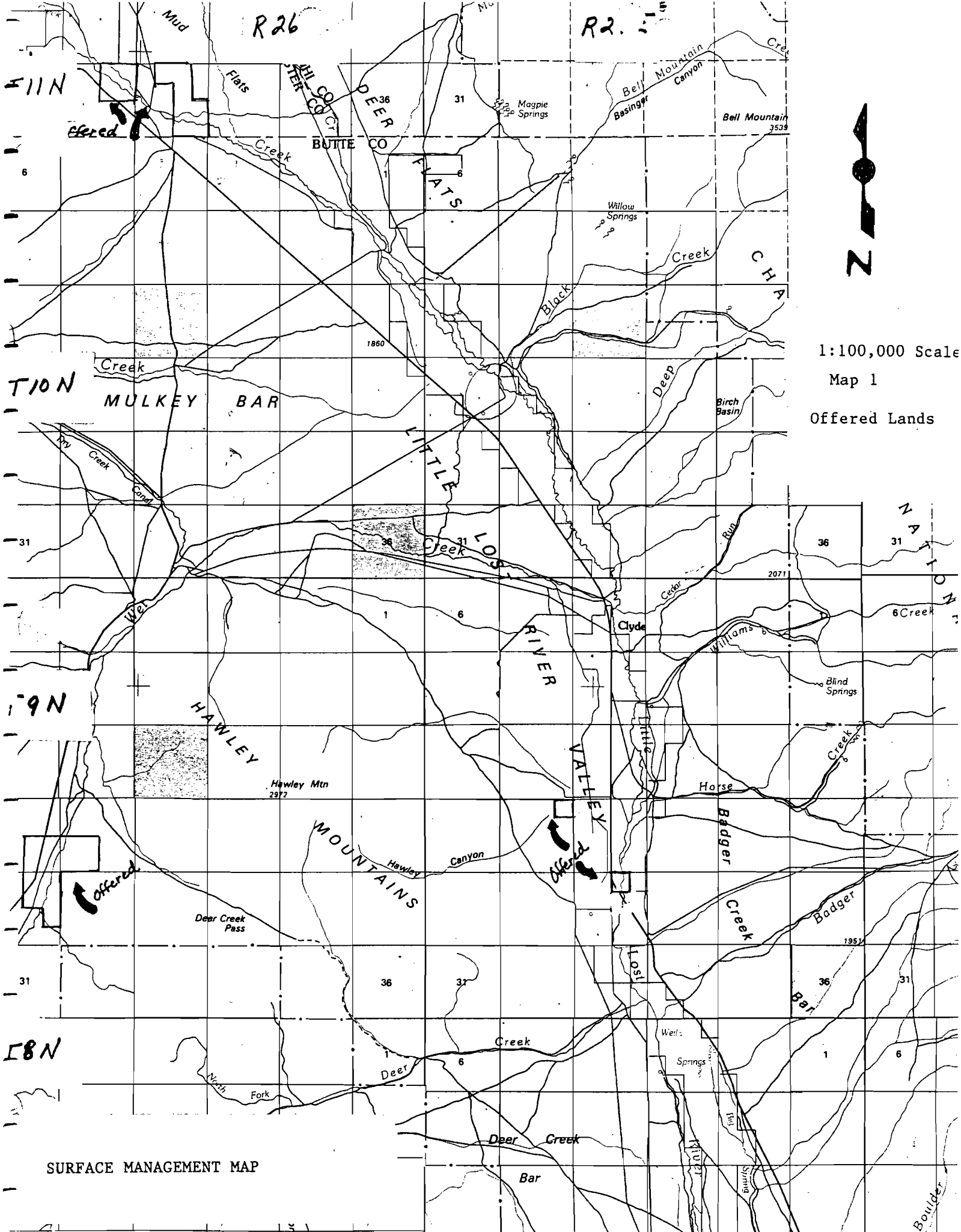
Exhibit B

Selected Public Lands

4854

NATIONAL REACTOR TESTING STATION

22 88



1:100,000 Scale
 Map 1
 Offered Lands

SURFACE MANAGEMENT MAP

EXHIBIT C

OFFERED PRIVATE LANDS

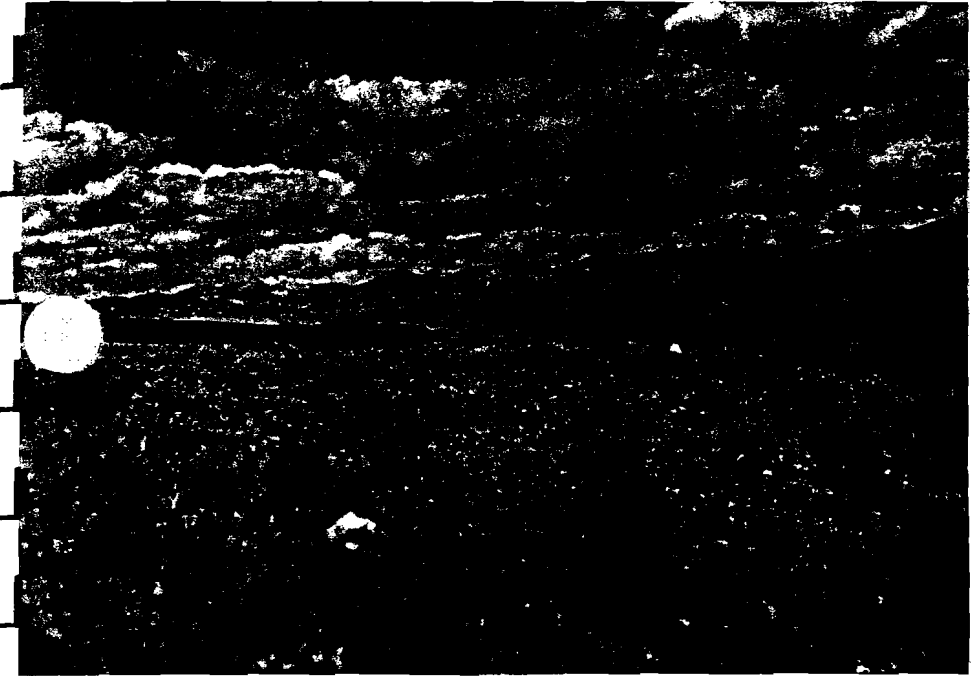
EXHIBIT 2

Part 2

Offered Private Lands



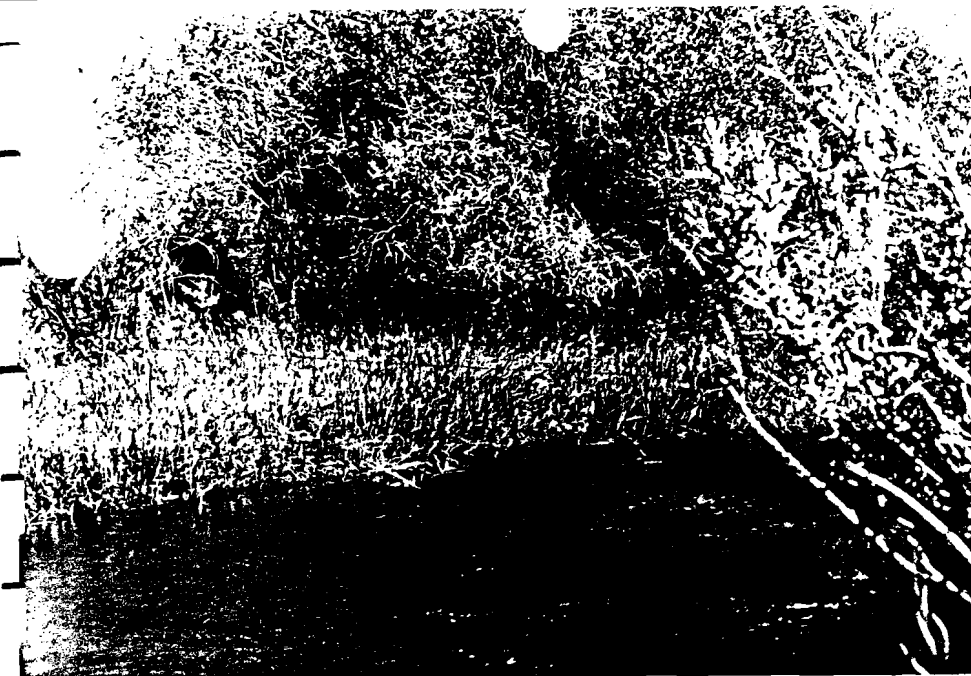
T. 9 N., R. 26 E.
Sec. 30
(Looking downstream)



T. 9 N., R. 26 E.
Sec. 30
(looking north)



T. 9 N., R. 26 E.
Sec. 19
(looking southeast)



T. 9 N., R. 27 E.
Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
(On Creek)



T. 9 N., R. 27 E.
Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
(On Creek)



T. 9 N., R. 27 E.
Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
(looking northeast)



T. 11 N., R. 26 E.
Sec. 32 (looking southeast)



T. 11 N., R. 25 East
Sec. 32: (looking northeast)



T. 11 N., R. 26 E.
Sec. 33 (looking northeast)

SELECTED PUBLIC LANDS



T. 8 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 31
(Looking southwest)



T. 7 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 1
(looking southeast)



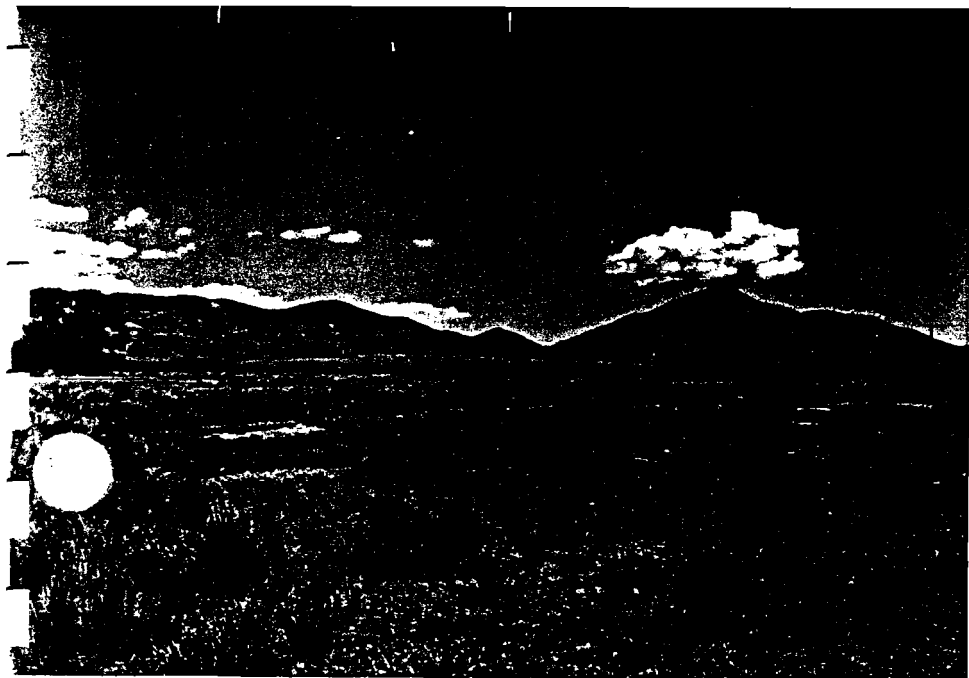
T. 8 N., R. 28 East
Sec. 6
(looking northwest)



T. 8 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 31
(southeast toward the Creek)



T. 7 N., R. 28 E.
Sec. 5 (looking downstream)



T. 8 N, R. 28 E.
Section 31
(looking southeast)

PARTIES NOTIFIED

Mr. Jerry Pancheri
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Mr. Dean Mays
Howe, Idaho 83244

Mr. Robert Mays
Howe, Idaho 83244

Mr. George Woodie
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Mr. Wayne Bare
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Mr. Leo Amy
Howe, Idaho 83244

Mr. Jake Amy
Howe, Idaho 83244

Mr. Don Phillips
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Mr. Ivan Taylor, Chairman
Custer County Commissioners
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*Kenn Ruzick
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Honorable Cecil Andrus
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Pat Ford
Executive Director
Idaho Conservation League
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ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

EXHIBIT E

The following elements of the human environment are subject to requirements specified in statute, regulation, or executive order and must be considered in all EA's if present and affected.

Resource Element	ID-030-1-8		Initial/ Date
1. Air Quality		Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	DJK 10/29/9
2. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Present/ Not Present	Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	bk 10/22/9
3. Cultural Resources	<u>Present</u> Not Present	Affected/ Not Affected	RDA/10-23-90
4. Farm Land (prime or unique)	Present/ Not Present	Affected/? <u>Not Affected</u>	10-26-90
5. Flood plains	Present/ Not Present	Affected/ Not Affected	DJK 10/29/90
6. Native American Religious Concerns	Present/ Not Present	Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	bk 10/22/9
7. Threatened or Endangered Species	Present/ <u>Not Present</u>	Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	Ru 10/26/90
8. Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	Present/ <u>Not Present</u>		bk 10/22/9
9. Water Quality Drinking/ Ground		Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	DJK 10/29/9
10. Does DEQ need to review this EA according to the Clean Water Act	Yes/ <u>No</u>		DJK 10/29/9
11. Is a Water Quality Monitoring Plan Required	Yes/ <u>No</u>		DJK 10/29/9
12. Wetlands/Riparian Zones	Present/ Not Present	Affected/ Not Affected	DJK 10/29/9
13. Wild and Scenic Rivers	Present/ Not Present	Affected/ <u>Not Affected</u>	bk 10/22/90
14. Wilderness	Present/ <u>Not Present</u>	Affected/ Not Affected	bk 10/22/90

OTHER ITEMS NEEDING COVERAGE IN THE EA

- BLM Land Use Plan Conformance In Conformance/
Not in Conformance Needs planning amendment
- Is District Engineering Needed Yes/No 10/22/90 bk

also Attached is a feasibility study shown both selected (public) and affected (private)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED PLANT CLEARANCE WORKSHEET

PART I. (To be completed by Requestor)

Project Title: <i>Pancheri Exchange</i>	Charging Code: <i>4212-13</i>	Legal Description (attach a map) T. <i>F</i> R. Section: <i>See attached maps</i>
Project/ Action Description: <i>Selected BLM lands in exchange for Pancheri lands</i>		
Date Clearance Requested by: <i>11/15/90</i>		

PART II: (To be completed by Resource Specialist)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> Negative Clearance	Individual Making Field Exam: <i>Russell McFaulin</i>	Date: <i>10/26/90</i>
Reason for Specified Clearance:		
Vegetation Type:		
Special Conditions (if any):		
<p>Endangered and threatened plant clearance will indicate the above action has not impact upon endangered, threatened, or State-sensitive plants, or that impacts have been satisfactorily resolved. A conditional or negative clearance will indicate that problems are not resolved and further steps must be taken to mitigate the impact. If mitigation is not possible, then the project or action shall be canceled.</p>		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management
[ID-030-09-4212-13]

Amendment of Little Lost/Birch Creek Management Framework Plan/Notice of Realty Action, I-23235

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management

ACTION: Notice of Action - Amendment of the Little Lost/Birch Creek Management Framework Plan (MFP)/Notice of Realty Action (NORA), Exchange of Public Land in Clark County, Idaho

NOTICE: Notice is hereby given that the BLM has amended the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP to allow for the transfer of certain public lands in exchange for privately owned lands in Butte County, Idaho. The exchange will include surface and mineral estates.

SUMMARY: The following described lands have been examined and through the public supported land use planning process have been determined to be suitable for transfer by land exchange pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

Public lands to be transferred are described as:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 9 N., R. 30 E.,

Sec. 4, Lot 8, SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4SE1/4, W1/2E1/2SW1/4SE1/4.

Sec. 5, Lots 6 and 7.

Sec. 9, Lot 2.

Comprising 122.73 acres.

Non-federal lands to be acquired are described as:

Tract 1, Boise Meridian, Idaho

Beginning at the Northwest Corner of Section 9, T. 9 N., R. 30 E., and running North along section line into Section 4 a distance of 365 feet more or less to a fence on the West right-of-way line of Highway 28; thence South 23 degrees 22' East, along said right-of-way line 400 feet more or less to the North line of said Section 9; thence continuing along said right-of-way line 1436 feet more or less to the South line of the NW1/4NW1/4 of said Section 9; thence West along said South line 725 feet more or less to the West line of Section 9; thence North along said section line 1322 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

Tract 2, Boise Meridian, Idaho

Beginning at the Southwest Corner of the NE1/4SW1/4 of Section 9, T. 9 N., R. 30 E., and running thence North along West side of said 1/16th line 1262 feet more or less to a fence on the West right-of-way line of Highway 28; thence South 23 degrees 22' East, along said right-of-way line 1373 feet more or less to the South line of the NE1/4SW1/4; thence West along said South line 543 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

Comprising 21.9 acres.

The purpose of this exchange is to acquire the non-federal lands which have high public values for prime riparian habitat, important fisheries and access to Birch Creek.

The lands were appraised and the value of the lands to be exchanged are equal.

Lands to be transferred from the United States will be subject to the following reservations, terms and conditions: ditches and canals (Act of August 30, 1890 - 43 U.S.C. 945) and road right-of-way BL-053972 to the Idaho State Transportation Department. Continued use of the land by valid right-of-way holders is proper, subject to the terms and conditions of the grant. Administrative responsibility previously held by the United States will be assumed by the patentee.

The publication of this notice in the Federal Register will segregate the public lands described above to the extent that they will not be subject to appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws. As provided by the regulations of 43 CFR 2201.1(b), any subsequently tendered application, allowance of which is discretionary, shall not be accepted, shall not be considered as filed, and shall be returned to the applicant.

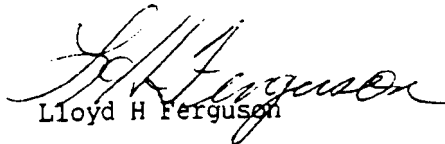
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Detailed information concerning the conditions of the land exchange can be obtained by contacting Barbara Klingenberg, Realty Specialist, at (208) 529-1020.

PLANNING PROTEST: Any party that participated in the plan amendment and is adversely affected by the amendment may protest this action only as it affects issues submitted for the record during the planning process. The protest shall be in writing and filed with the Director (760), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, within 30

days of this notice.

LAND EXCHANGE COMMENTS: For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, interested parties may submit comments regarding the land exchange to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 940 Lincoln Road, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401. Objections will be reviewed by the State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any planning protests or objections regarding the land exchange, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior and the planning amendment will be in effect.

DATED: October 27, 1989



Lloyd H Ferguson

District Manager

Mr. Thomas D. Miller, County Exec. Dir.
ASCS Office (Clark County)
Dubois, Idaho 83436

Targhee National Forest
Dubois Ranger District
P. O. Box 46
Dubois, Idaho 83423

Jerry Jayne
Idaho Environmental Council
1568 Lola, P. O. Box 1708
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Idaho Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 97
Rigby, Idaho 83442

Mr. John E. Burns, Supervisor
Targhee National Forest
420 N. Bridge
P. O. Box 208
St. Anthony, ID 83445

U. S. Soil Conservation Service
182 E. Fremont Avenue
Rigby, Idaho 83442

Mr. Mac Wagoner
P. O. Box 296
Dubois, ID 83423

Mr. Robert Kimball
BLM Advisory Council
P. O. Box 1495
Pocatello, ID 83204

Mr. James Mays, Chairman
BLM Advisory Board
Box 1
Howe, ID 83244

Mr. Lou Benedick, Supervisory
Idaho Department of Lands
Route 1, Box 400
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Mr. J. Albert Laird, Chairman
Clark County Commissioners
P. O. Box 143
Dubois, ID 83423

Ron Carlson, Supervisor
Idaho Department of Water Resources
150 Shoup Avenue
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Mr. Herb Pollard
Regional Supervisor
Idaho Department of Fish & Game
1515 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Mr. William T. Simmons
P. O. Box 129
Terreton, ID 83450

Honorable Cecil Andrus
Governor of Idaho
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

Senator James McClure
Georgia Dixon, District Assistant
482 C Street, Suite 304
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Senator Steve Symms
Dixie Richardson, Office Manager
and Staff Assistant
482 C Street, Suite 305
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Congressman Richard Stallings
Cary Jones
482 C Street, Suite 212
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

[ID-943-03-4210-04; IDI-27422, IDI-28095, IDI-28601]

Notice of Exchanges and Order Providing for Opening of Public Lands; Idaho

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of exchange and opening order.

SUMMARY: The United States has issued three exchange conveyance documents as shown below under section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. In addition to providing official public notice of the exchanges, this document contains an order which opens lands received by the United States to the public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 4, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally Carpenter, BLM, Idaho State Office, 3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, Idaho, (208) 384-3163.

1. In three exchanges made under the provisions of section 206 of the Act of October 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2756, 43 U.S.C. 1716, the following described lands have been conveyed from the United States:

Boise Meridian

IDI-27422 (Conveyed to Pancheri, Inc., of Howe, Idaho)

T. 5 N., R. 29 E.,

Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 7 N., R. 27 E.,

Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 7 N., R. 28 E.,

Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 8, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 8 N., R. 28 E.,

Sec. 31, lots 3 and 4 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

IDI-28095 (Conveyed to Idaho Power Company, of Boise, Idaho)

T. 7 S., R. 17 E.,

Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

IDI-28601 (Conveyed to Highland Part and Parcels, Inc., of Halley, Idaho)

T. 9 S., R. 17 E.,

Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,

N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,

E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and

E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Comprising 1,497.16 acres of public land.

2. In exchange for these lands, the United States acquired the following described lands:

Boise Meridian

(Acquired from Pancheri, Inc.)

T. 9 N., R. 26 E.,

Sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 11 N., R. 26 E.,

Sec. 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 9 N., R. 27 E.,

Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

(Acquired from Idaho Power Company)

T. 10 N., R. 21 E.,

Sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ less U.S. Highway 93A right-of-way, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 3, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ less U.S. Highway 93A right-

of-way, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ less U.S. Highway

93A right-of-way, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ less U.S.

Highway 93A right-of-way, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,

and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ less U.S. Highway 93A right-of-way.

T. 11 N., R. 21 E.,

Sec. 33, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

(Acquired from Highland Part and Parcels, Inc.)

T. 2 N., R. 19 E.,

Sec. 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and

S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,

and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, lot 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Also lands within secs. 19, 20, and 30 described by metes and bounds. Comprising 4,429.22 acres of private land.

The purpose of the exchanges was to acquire non-Federal lands which have high public values for water storage, increased water and forage for livestock, public access, recreation, wildlife and riparian habitat. The public interest was well served through completion of each exchange. The values of the Federal and private lands involved in the Pancheri exchange were each appraised at \$150,000. The values of the Federal and private lands involved in the Idaho Power Company exchange were each appraised at \$84,000. The values of the Federal and private lands involved in the Highland Part and Parcels, Inc. exchange were each appraised at \$287,000.

3. At 9 a.m. on January 4, 1993, the reconveyed private lands described in paragraph 2 will be opened to the operation of the public land laws generally, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 9 a.m. on January 4, 1993, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

4. At 9 a.m. on January 4, 1993, the reconveyed private lands described in paragraph 2 will be opened to location and entry under the United States mining laws and to the operation of the mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Appropriation of any of the lands described in paragraph 2 under the general mining laws prior to the date and time of restoration is unauthorized. Any such attempted appropriation, including attempted adverse possession under 30 U.S.C. 38 (1988), shall vest no rights against the United States. Acts required to establish a location and to initiate a right of possession are governed by State law where not in conflict with Federal law. The Bureau of Land Management will not intervene in disputes between rival locators over possessory rights since Congress has provided for such determinations in local courts.

Dated: November 23, 1992.

William E. Ireland,

Chief, Realty Operations Section.

(FR Doc. 92-29334 Filed 12-2-92; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 4310-00-M

Published 57 FR #233, Page 57535
thru 57536, FR Doc. Dec. 03 1992

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

TITLE PAGE
PLAN AMENDMENT REPORT, RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE,
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Applicant's Name		Proposed Action	Serial No.	EA No.
Wagoner, Mac		Private Exchange	I-23235	ID-030-9-92
State	County	District	Resource Area	
IDAHO	Clark	Idaho Falls	Big Butte Resource Area	
Land Use Plan Name		Prepared by	Title	
Little Lost/Birch Creek		Barbara Klingenberg	Realty Specialist	

LANDS INVOLVED

Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres
BOISE	See addenda for legal descriptions of both private and federal lands proposed for exchange.				

RECOMMENDATION/RATIONALE

It is recommended that the Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP be amended as proposed and that when the amendment is completed, the exchange be consummated. The exchange is consistent with Sec. 206 of FLPMA in that the exchange leads to ~~better~~ Federal land management along Birch Creek, considering recreation potential and riparian habitat while considering the needs of Mr. Wagoner in his ranching operation. The resource values on the public lands proposed for transfer do not exceed those that will be acquired in the exchange.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Environmental Assessment No. ID-030-9-92 adequately analyzes the impacts of the above action and indicates there will be no significant effects on the quality of the human environment. Consequently, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

LeRoy Cook and Tom Wagoner (P+EC) 18 July 1989
AREA MANAGER DATE

W. A. Ferguson July 19, 1989
DISTRICT MANAGER DATE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Need:

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the Little Lost Birch Creek (LL/BC) MFP to allow for the acquisition of important riparian and wildlife habitat through the exchange of public and private land. The MFP was completed in June, 1981, and made recommendations about parcels of public land to be transferred out of public ownership. The transfer categories identified in the MFP include Recreation and Public Purposes disposals, agricultural development through Desert Land Entry on Carey Act, State exchanges, and private exchanges. The MFP recommends proceeding on exchanges which are in the public interest.

Under this proposal, BLM would exchange 122.73 acres of public land for 21.9 acres of private land adjacent to Birch Creek. The 122.73 acres of public land identified for exchange are dry grazing lands with no improvements attached. The 21.9 acres of private land to be acquired consist of prime riparian and good fisheries.

The Bureau's riparian management policy states that the Bureau will, to the extent practical, ensure that "existing plans, when revised, recognize the importance of riparian values, and initiate management to maintain, restore or improve them". Once the identified lands are acquired, they will be managed to enhance and preserve the woodlands in accordance with Executive Order 11990. Better federal land management would occur as a result of the exchange, and the exchange is consistent with Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

B. Planning Conformance

The Little Lost/Birch Creek (LL/BC) MFP was prepared with public participation and in accordance with Bureau of Land Management Manual procedures. The plan was approved by the State Director on June 3, 1981. At the time the LL/BC plan was written, no specific decision was made to exchange lands within the area covered. Hence, disposal of the subject land would be inconsistent with the land use planning. Therefore, an amendment to the LL/BC plan is needed before the exchange can commence.

C. Planning Process

The Little Lost/Birch Creek (LL/BC) MFP was prepared with public participation and in accordance with the BLM Manual procedures and involved public participation. The MFP was published and distributed to all interested parties.

Upon concurrence of this plan amendment by the State Director, a public notice summarizing the proposed amendment and probable environmental impacts will be published in the local newspaper. In addition, copies of the proposed plan amendment will be made available to interested parties. If no protests are filed, the plan amendment will be finalized and the proposed action will be made part of the Little/Lost Birch Creek MFP. Implementation would follow.

D. Planning Issues and Criteria

1. Planning Issues:

Specific planning issues applicable to this amendment include:
(1) What impacts will the proposed exchange have on riparian habitat, (2) Is the proposed exchange in the public's interest, and (3) How would the acquired lands be managed after the exchange.

2. Planning Criteria

The following list of planning criteria must be met if the exchange is to be initiated:

- a. Better federal land management after the exchange.
- b. The resource values of lands acquired are equal to or greater than on the selected public lands.
- c. The exchange would consolidate federal lands near Birch Creek.
- d. Public land users would be benefited with availability of additional recreational lands and access to public lands.

The following general criteria will be used to prepare this plan amendment:

- a. Social and economic value;
- b. Existing laws, regulations and BLM policy;
- c. Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
- d. Public input;
- e. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
- f. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
- g. Environmental impacts.

3. Consistency with other Governmental Land Use Plans

This proposal does not conflict with any State, County or Forest Service planning.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

A. Proposed Action

Mac Wagoner proposes to exchange two parcels of his private land west of Idaho State Highway 28 near Birch Creek for public land adjacent to his private property east of State Highway 28 in the same vicinity.

The private lands consist of two triangular shaped parcels totalling 21.9 acres. One parcel is bordered by Highway 28 on the east with the other parcel bordered by Highway 28 on the east with Birch Creek flowing through the middle of the parcel. The public land totalling 122.73 acres consist of 3 parcels, each 1/2 mile apart and located adjacent to Mr. Wagoner's property on three sides. The lands proposed

for exchange are located in the Birch Creek Valley in Clark County, about 45 miles south of Leadore and 89 miles northwest of Idaho Falls, Idaho. The lands are described in Exhibit 1 of the Addenda.

The acquired lands would be managed for recreation, fisheries and riparian vegetation. Grazing would not be allowed. Willows, birch and other riparian species would be planted where necessary. Recreation access would be maintained.

Although there is a disparity in acreage between the offered and selected lands, the offered lands were appraised and determined as of equal value with the selected lands based on the resources present on the offered lands:

1. Wetlands (Birch Creek flowing through one parcel)
2. Riparian vegetation
3. Fisheries
4. Wildlife habitat for raptors, antelope, deer, sage grouse, chukkers, and a variety of small birds and mammals
5. Important recreation access for camping and hunting.

B. No Action Alternative

Adoption of this alternative would result in rejection of the Wagoner Exchange. Under this alternative the land ownership status of the proposed exchange lands would not change.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. General Setting

The offered and selected parcels are located in the Birch Creek Valley in Clark County, Idaho. The offered parcels lie on west side of State Highway 28 while the selected parcels are on the east side of the Highway. The topography of the valley varies from flat sagebrush covered desert lands to high, mountainous terrain. The economy of the County is supported primarily by farming and ranching. The valley is sparsely populated with only a few scattered ranches. There is a small combination store, cafe-bar locally known as Lone Pine about five miles to the north. The valley is the drainage for Birch Creek which flows in a southerly direction. Birch Creek is a popular fishing stream during the warmer months. Winters in the valley are long and cold.

B. Offered Lands

The offered lands (21.9 acres) are two triangular-shaped parcels which are 1/4 mile apart. The parcels, for the purpose of this report, are referred to as Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 (See map, Exhibit 2 of the addenda), Parcel 1 (14 acres) is bordered by Highway 28 on the east and public land on the west and south. Birch Creek flows through the center of the parcel. Parcel 2 (7.9 acres) is bordered by public land on the west and south and with Highway 28 on the east.

Where Birch Creek flows through parcel 1, the banks of the creek are lined with willow and water birch. The rest of the parcel is covered with a sagebrush-grass type vegetation. The dominant grass is Bluebunch wheatgrass interspersed with Big Sage. The vegetative cover on Parcel 2 is predominantly Big Sage and Bluebunch wheatgrass. No threatened or endangered plant species have been identified on the parcels.

Access to parcel 1 is from State Highway 28 from the east and via a dirt road which parallels the west side of Birch Creek. Parcel 2 is located about 200 feet east of Birch Creek. Access is by Highway 28. Both parcels have roads through them for recreation use and access to the public lands adjacent to them.

The parcels are located within the Birch Creek grazing allotment. Even though the parcels are not currently grazed by livestock, available forage amounts to about 3 AUMs.

The mineral potential on the offered lands is not considered significant. No oil and gas leases have been issued on the parcels. There are no mining claims on the offered lands.

Wildlife known to inhabit the parcels are antelope, chukkers, sagegrouse, a variety of raptors, song birds, jackrabbits, cottontail rabbits, rainbow trout, some brook trout, and short-head sculpin in Birch Creek. No threatened or endangered species have been identified on the parcels.

The parcels adjoin public land (approximately seven miles) that is managed for recreation. Heavy use occurs along the creek. The use is associated with fishing and hunting activities.

C. Selected Lands

The selected lands (122.73 acres) consist of 3 parcels each 1/2 miles apart are located adjacent to Mr. Wagoner's property on three sides. State Highway 28 borders two parcels which lie adjacent to Mr. Wagoner's property on the west and north. The terrain is level on the parcels near the highway. The parcel on the east is sloping to steep. The smallest parcel (See exhibit 2 of the addenda) which lies east of Highway 28 has been fenced in with Mr. Wagoner's private property.

The predominant vegetation on the selected land is a low-sagebrush type. There are no threatened or endangered plant species on the parcels.

Mr. Wagoner's cattle graze on the selected parcel which lies east of his private ground. This parcel is part of the Spring Canyon Allotment. The parcel has a grazing capacity of an estimated 3 AUMs.

Wildlife observed in the area are antelope, sagegrouse, jackrabbits, cottontails, with some raptors, mule deer and Rocky Mountain sheep on the rocks and cliffs north and east of the selected parcels.

A cultural clearance was completed on the selected lands. A copy of the report is in the Idaho Falls District office.

The mineral potential on the selected lands is not considered significant. No oil and gas leases have been issued on the parcels. There are no mining claims on the selected lands.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

It was determined (by resource specialists) that the following resource items would not be adversely affected by the proposed exchange: Threatened/endangered species, flood plains and woodlands, wilderness values, ACEC, wild and scenic rivers, visual resources, prime or unique farmlands, social and economic values, water quality and air quality. See attached environmental checklist for the negative declaration record.

A. Proposed Action

Exchanging public lands would allow both BLM and Mac Wagoner to combine lands for better and more efficient land management.

1. Offered Lands

Should the proposed action be selected and the exchange completed the public will acquire 1200 feet of live stream and associated riparian habitat. Upon acquisition of the riparian, special management practices as outlined under the proposed action alternative will be implemented. With proper management, it is anticipated that the ecological condition of the area will improve and fisheries habitat will significantly improve. Access to the subject lands will also improve for both management and public needs (see map). The exchange will allow for permanent access without the cost of acquiring an easement from a private party.

The private land owner would lose vegetation for approximately 3 AUMs of cattle production. However, this is not currently grazed and is insignificant as it can be easily compensated by the owner's other holding. If the acquired lands are closed to grazing, they would not impact the resource area's grazing programs. The loss of the 3 AUMs is insignificant compared to the gain in riparian vegetation, quality fisheries habitat and good large and small game wildlife habitat. Recreation would also benefit do to the potential to provide good to excellent fishing on the adjoining creek. In harsh weather, this area may provide crucial habitat for mule deer and furbearers.

Cumulative Effects

Approximately seven miles of continuous riparian habitat would be kept in excellent condition. Willows, Birch and other riparian vegetative species would become established. Increase vegetative cover would promote increased wildlife habitat. In time, more stream shading would also occur providing for better fish habitat.

2. Selected Lands

By adding the selected lands to his private lands, Mr. Wagoner would increase his ranching operations. He would gain highway frontage on the east side of highway 28 (Sec. 5 and Sec. 9) and bordering the west boundaries of his property. Mr. Wagoner presently has 3 AUMs (Spring Creek Allotment) on the 30 acres of selected public land which lies east of his property. With the exchange he would not lose the forage but there would be a decrease of 3 AUMs allotted to him in the Spring Creek Allotment.

According to the Clark County Assessor, approximately \$17.60 in taxes could be netted annually from the subject lands should they be transferred to private ownership.

The selected lands maintain little or no winter range for big game, and sage grouse habitat. There are no woodlands/riparian lands selected and as a result no impacts are anticipated.

Although the subject lands are not identified for disposal and the private lands were not identified for acquisition, transfer of the subject lands through exchange would be consistent with the objectives of the Little Lost Birch Creek MFP planning criteria. Several wildlife planning objectives would be met through acquisition of the subject private land. These objectives include an increase in wetland/riparian habitat in public ownership and improvement and enhancement of fisheries habitat on Birch Creek.

Cumulative Effect

The cumulative effect of additional exchanges or other disposals of public land in the area near Wagoner's property would result in decreases in allocations for grazing to the permittees. There would also be a difference of the total acreage managed by BLM in the area east of Highway 28.

B. Alternative (No Action)

Adoption of the "no action" alternative would result in rejection of Wagoner's exchange application. The current land ownership pattern would not be altered and management of the lands would remain the same.

Cumulative Effect

The cumulative effect of this action could result in the offered lands leaving the Wagoner family's management in the future through sale to another private individual. In which event, the area could be disturbed and BLM would lose the opportunity to manage riparian and recreation values. The BLM would be required to pursue easements through the parcels. The Wagoner family would be denied the addition of the 122.73 acres of selected lands to enhance and enlarge their current ranching operation.

V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. Agencies, Groups or Individuals Contacted

Mac Wagoner, Dubois, Idaho
Bill Simmons, Terreton, Idaho
Robert Kimball, BLM Advisory Council, Pocatello, ID
James Mays, BLM Advisory Board, Howe, ID
Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Falls, ID
Clark County Commissioners, Dubois, ID
Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Falls, ID
Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Falls, ID
U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Rigby, ID
Targhee National Forest, Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho
Targhee National Forest, St. Anthony, Idaho
Jerry Jayne, Idaho Environmental Council, Idaho Falls
ASCS, Dubois, Idaho
Idaho Department of Transportation, Rigby, Idaho

B. Preparers

LeRoy Cook, Area Manager, Idaho Falls District
Glenn DeVoe, Range Conservationist, Idaho Falls District
Larry Doughty, Wildlife Biologist, Idaho Falls District
Dick Hill, Archaeologist, Idaho Falls District
Chuck Horsburgh, Minerals Specialist, Idaho Falls District
Tom Dyer, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, Idaho Falls District
Tom Gooch, Supervisory Range Conservationist, Idaho Falls District
Dan Kotansky, Hydrologist, Idaho Falls District
Barbara Klingenberg, Realty Specialist, Idaho Falls District
Larry Shiflet, Appraiser, Idaho State Office, Boise, Idaho

C. References

Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP
Little Lost/Birch Creek MFP Monitoring Plan
Little Lost/Birch Creek Recreation Area Management Plan

VI. ATTACHMENT

See Addenda following report.

VII. DECISION FACTORS

There is no evidence of saleable material or mining activity on either the offered or selected lands. Both the federal and non-federal lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas. The leasable mineral rights would be exchanged without reservation by either party.

There is a 100 ft. road easement to the Idaho State Transportation Department (R/W BL-053972) on the selected lands and a 50 ft. road easement to the Idaho State Transportation Department (R/W BL-053972) on the offered lands. Utah Power and Light has a 20' wide powerline R/W on the selected lands east of State Highway 28.

There is no local planning which would prohibit the exchange. Clark County has general zoning regulations which mostly pertain to development restrictions.

ADDENDA

SELECTED LANDS

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 9 N., R. 30 E.
Sec. 4, Lot 8, SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4SE1/4,
W1/2E1/2SW1/4SE1/4
Sec. 5, Lots 6 and 7
Sec. 9, Lot 2.

Total Selected Public Lands 122.73 acres

OFFERED LANDS

Parcel 1, Boise Meridian, Idaho

Beginning at the Northwest Corner of Section 9, T. 9 N., R. 30 E., and running North along section line into Section 4 a distance of 365 feet more or less to a fence on the West right-of-way line of Highway 28; thence S 23 degrees 22' E, along said right-of-way line 400 feet more or less to the North line of said Section 9; thence continuing along said right-of-way line 1436 feet more or less to the South line of NW1/4NW1/4 of said Section 9; thence West along said South line 725 feet more or less to the West line of Section 9; thence North along said section line 1322 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

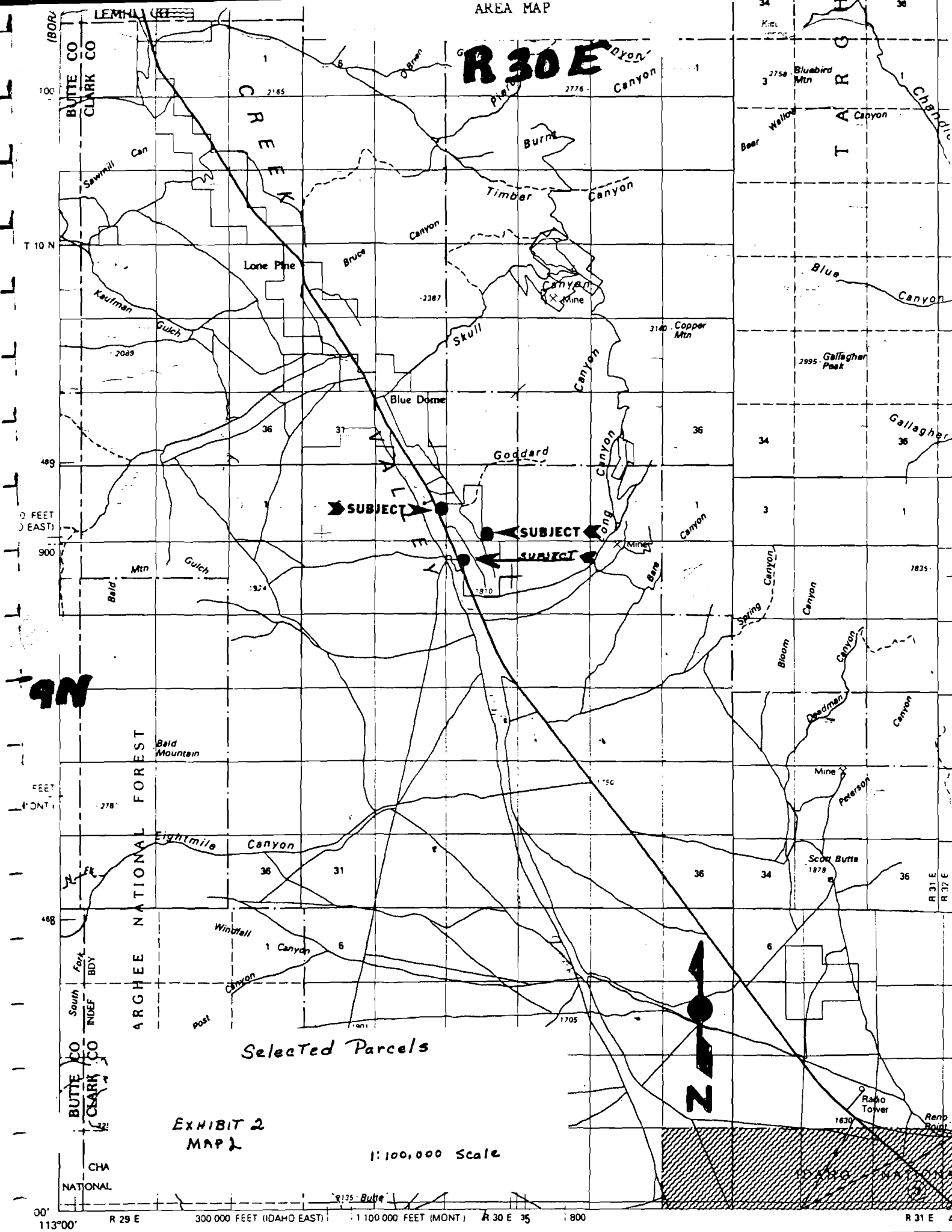
Parcel 2, Boise Meridian, Idaho

Beginning at the Southwest Corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, T. 9 N., R. 30 E., and running thence North along West side of said 1/16th line 1262 feet more or less to a fence on the West right-of-way line of Highway 28; thence S 23 degrees 22' E., along said right-of-way line 1373 feet more or less to the South line of the NE1/4SW1/4; thence West along said South line 543 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

Total Offered Private Lands 21.9 acres

AREA MAP

R 30 E



SUBJECT

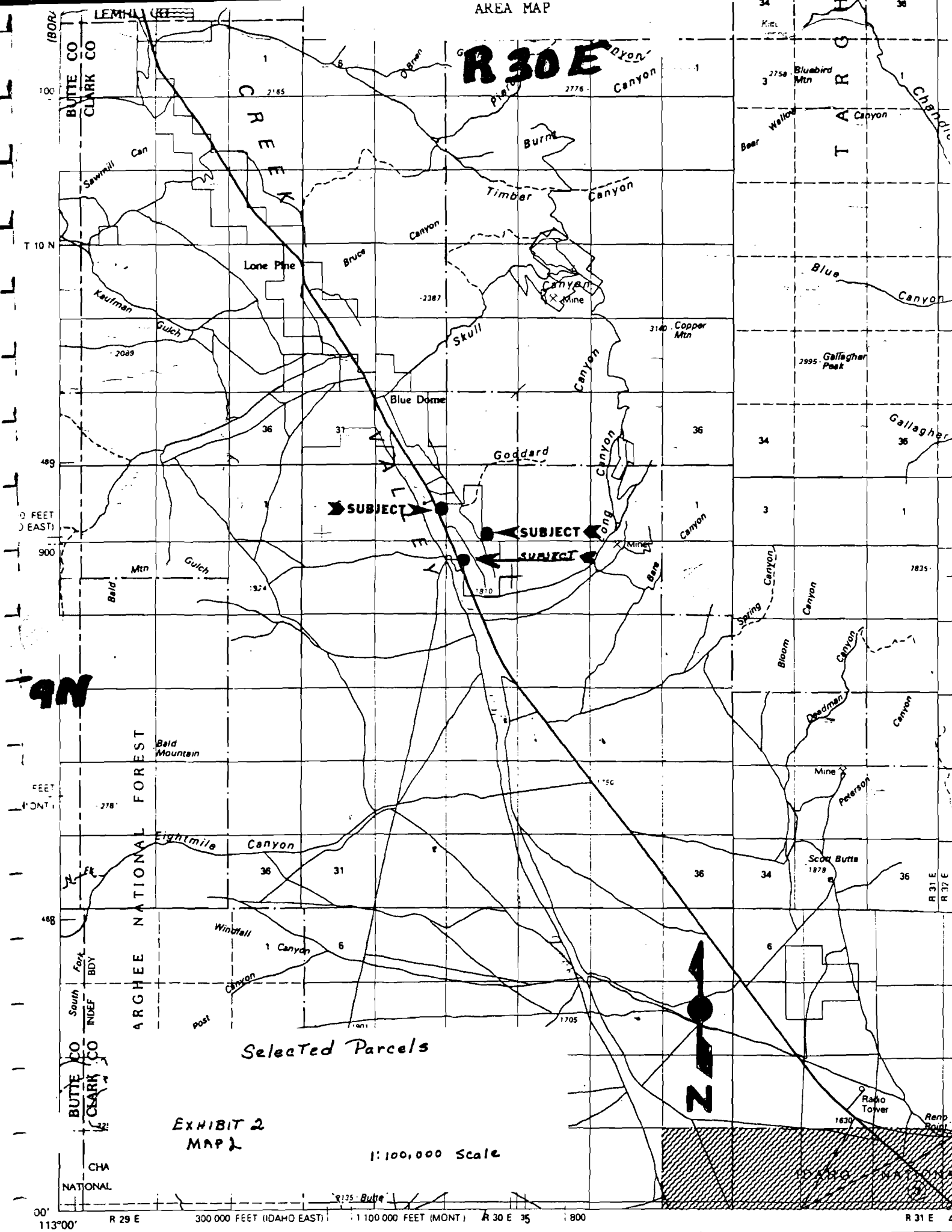
SUBJECT

SUBJECT

Selected Parcels

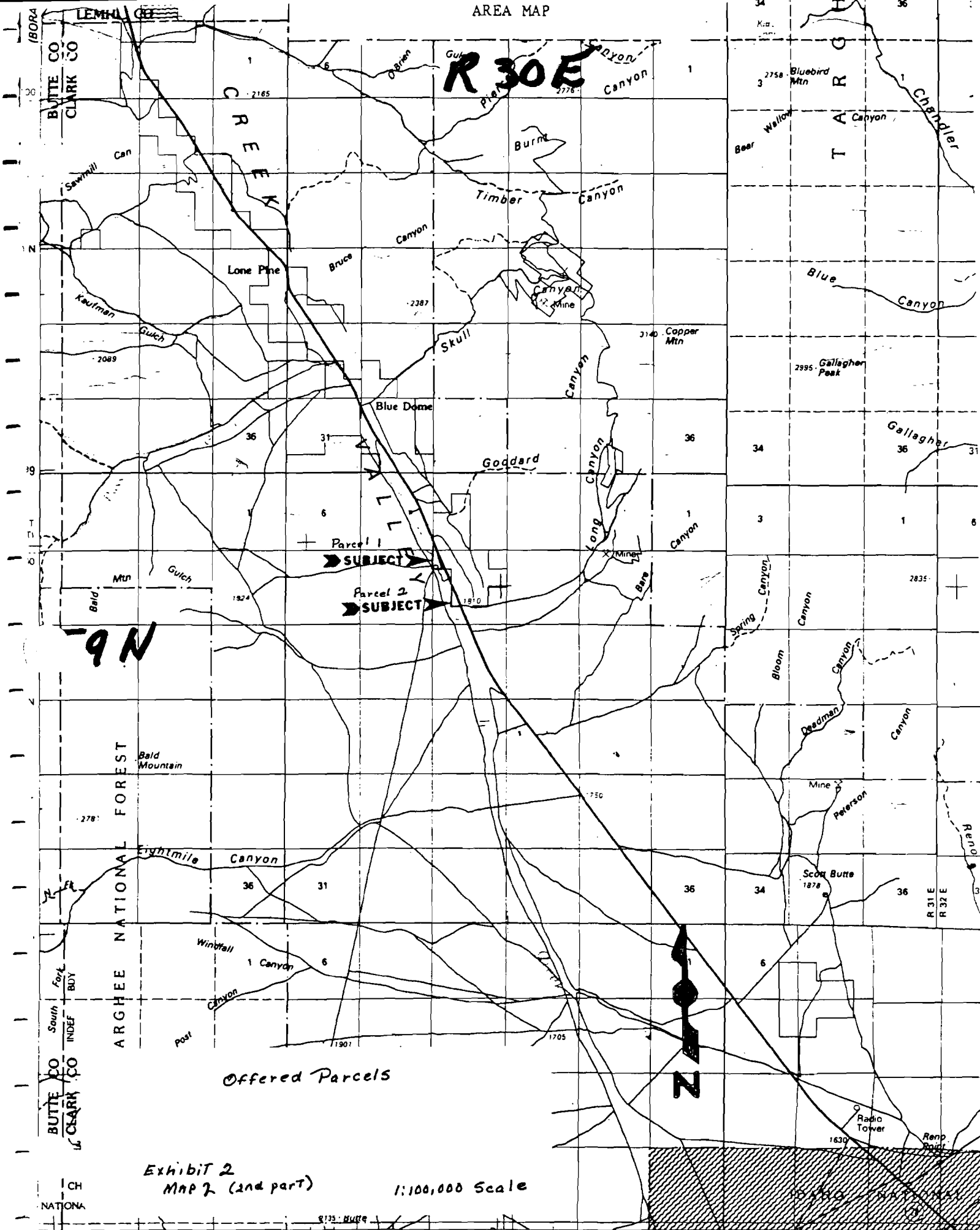
**EXHIBIT 2
MAP 2**

1:100,000 Scale



AREA MAP

R 30 E



Parcel 1
 Parcel 2
 SUBJECT
 SUBJECT

Offered Parcels

Exhibit 2
MNP 2 (2nd part)

1:100,000 Scale

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference

Step 1 L-10.2 Step 3

Decision #8

Initiate an exchange program with the State of Idaho to acquire isolated state tracts which lie adjacent to public lands within the planning unit.

Reason

Coordinated efforts with the Idaho Department of Lands could result in exchange proposals which could ultimately benefit both agencies through better blocking of administered lands. As a whole, land blocking activities are needed in the Little Lost and Birch Creek Valleys and benefits derived could be significant.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

L-3.1

Approval of R/W applications (utility) will be considered on an individual basis, taking into consideration the impacts on the resources which would be affected.

L-4.1 & L-4.2

There is no foreseeable demand for communication sites in the Little Lost-Birch Creek Planning Unit. American Communications has developed a site on Jump Off Peak (Forest Service) within the area. This should be adequate to serve future needs.

L-5.1

This review does not need a MFP recommendation. This action is required under Section 204 (1) of FLPMA (withdrawal review).

L-6.4

Survey was accomplished in summer of 1979. The boundary is now correct and fence moved. The trespass area has been rehabilitated.

L-7.2

North Creek Poison area was fenced off in spring of 1980.

L-7.3

Butte County has met county and state health requirements in managing the Howe Dumpsite. The county brought the site up to standards in summer of 1979. The State Health Department has stated that the site is one of the best solid disposal sites in Southeastern Idaho.

L-8.1

Not a lands recommendation. Addressed under Recreation and Forestry. See R-6.1 and F-1.3, 1.4.

L-9.1

Should not be a MFP recommendation. Review of classifications required under Section 102 (3) of FLPMA.

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
Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-10.1 Step 3

L-10.1

There is not an application or letter on file concerning this exchange. No discussion concerning the exchange have taken place since the recommendation was made. Because of funding and work priorities over the next few years, this exchange will not be considered at this time.

re: **Attach additional sheets, if needed**

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	Forestry	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1		Step 3

Decision #1: (F1.1)

Offer for sale an average of 60 MBF per year from approximately 1232 acres of productive forest land within the planning unit, all occupied by inland Douglas-fir. Timber sale efforts will be concentrated in (1) Donkey Hills, T. 10 N., R. 25 E., Sections 7, 8, 9, 10; (2) Sands Canyon, T. 7 N., R. 27 E., Section 16; (3) Skull Canyon, T. 10 N., R. 30 E., Section 29; (4) Goddard Canyon, T. 10 N., R. 30 E., Section 33 and T. 9 N., R. 30 E., Section 3; (5) Long Canyon, T. 9 N., R. 30 E., Section 2.

Reasons:

Approximately 4562 acres of coniferous forest lands in the unit are suitable for management of sustained yield timber production. Over 60 percent of the forest land acreage in the unit are more than 120 years old and 80 percent are over 100 years of age. This indicates mature or over-mature stands that should be harvested to avoid loss of timber through reduced growth, decadence, disease, or insects. Natural or artificial reforestation would follow harvest to insure a future supply of timber.

Hawley Mountain and Donkey Hills areas were ~~dropped~~ because conventional logging is not possible due to the terrain and because helicopter logging has become economically unfeasible.

deleted from timber management

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Forestry	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

F1.2

Recommendation F 1.2 has been dropped because helicopter logging is no longer economically practical for this area, and is not anticipated to be so in the foreseeable future.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Forestry

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #2: (F1.3)

Do a precommercial thinning on approximately 40 acres in Sands Canyon,
T. 8 N., R. 27 E., Section 16.

Reasons

Recent literature indicates that precommercial thinning can potentially increase timber yield by 30 percent over the same growing period. Properly timed precommercial thinnings contribute to the health and vigor of the timber stands.

Hawley Mountain is within a wilderness study area and is being managed under the Interim Management guidelines for WSA's. It has been excluded from intensive forestry practices.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Forestry	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #3: (F-1.4)

Establish ^{pic} commercial thinning projects on approximately 40 acres ~~in~~ ON
~~Sands Canyon~~, T. 9 N., R. ~~27~~ E., Section ~~26~~ 19, 24
HAWLEY MOUNT. 266 J

Reasons:

This stand is in an overstocked condition, with the trees within the stand in direct competition for growing space, nutrients and available moisture. Thinning will provide for utilization of most of the trees that are cut, and at the same time increase the growth rate of the remaining timber, and allow the site to approach maximum productivity.

Hawley Mountain has been excluded from intensive forest management practices due to its potential wilderness study area status.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #4: (F-1.5)

Initiate a controlled burning program on approximately 2500 to 3000 acres of productive forest lands on Bassinger Canyon and Taylor Mountain.

Reasons:

Although most of these lands have been placed in deferred management, the timber in these areas are decadent, overmature, and in some cases heavily disease ridden. Most of the stands have a heavy duff and litter buildup, preventing new seedlings from coming in and replenishing the stands with healthy trees.

The propose of the controlled burning is to reduce ground litter buildup underneath the forest stands and to prepare a more suitable seedbed for natural revegetation.

Hawley Mountain has been excluded from intensive forest management practices due to its potential wilderness study area status.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision # 5: (F 2.1)

Protect the 3330 acres of productive forest land designated for deferred management. Conventional harvest methods are restricted, with minimal use of these areas to be authorized.

Reasons:

The designation as deferred management areas do not preclude intensive management practices, but reduce priority for treatments until better techniques are developed to reduce the potential damage to the land and maintain productivity of the soil. Economic considerations also limit management activities on these lands.

Hawley Mountain is excluded from intensive forest management practices due to potential WSA status.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)
Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Decision #1: Forage Allocation - RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3

After existing wildlife forage needs are met allocate available forage to livestock. Proposed grazing use for the area is 27,800 AUMs for livestock (an overall 7 percent reduction in authorized use) and 10,453 AUMs for wildlife. After 15 years, about 14,000 additional AUMs should be available; 1,800 from vegetation manipulation and 12,200 from improved management.

The following table shows the livestock forage allocation by allotment:

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT AND FORAGE ALLOCATION

Management Component	Allotment	Federal Land Acreage		Authorized Livestock AUMs	1977 Licensed Use (AUMs)	Proposed Level Livestock Use (AUMs) on Fed. Land	Approximate Season of Use	Approximate Number and Class of Livestock	Adjustments From Authorized Livestock Use on Fed. Land	
		Public Land	Withdrawal						AUMs	Percent
Forage Allocation	Bear Canyon	3,538		352	353	327	05/16 to 10/15	66c	-25	-7
	Bell Mountain	6,633		544	547	486	05/16 to 08/30	62c	-58	-11
	Bernice	22,687		919		919	05/01 to 06/15	266c	0	0
	Horse Creek	5,559		643	640	643	05/16 to 07/15	167c	0	0
	Cedarville	19,655		3,594	2,242	*3,767	10/16 to 01/15	460c		
	Howe Peak	13,277	18,209	2,400	1,543	2,400	05/01 to 07/15	723c	+173	+5
	Mahogany Butte	34,935	17,516	1,810	1,679	1,810	10/01 to 12/19	725c		
	Sinks		19,781	1,511	1,234	1,434	05/01 to 06/11	2,372s	0	0
	Wet Creek	6,806		602	603	602	11/01 to 01/15	3,206s	0	0
	Wigwam Butte	5,120	10,167	1,236		861	05/01 to 12/05	205c	-77	-5
TOTALS		118,210	65,673	13,611	8,841	13,249	05/16 to 07/15	240c	0	0
Forage Allocation	Hawley Mt.	71,655		5,589	3,865	* 5,612	05/01 to 12/31	10h	+23	+ 1
	Jumpoff	14,677		760	753	562	05/01 to 11/30	25c		
	Spring Canyon	37,005		2,979	2,890	2,090	05/01 to 01/15	713c		
	Uncle Ike	27,872		903	904	903	05/01 to 08/20	120c	-198	-26
	Warm Springs	6,711		1,641	1,311	1,285	12/01 to 01/11	90c		
	Williams Creek	5,363		335	334	171	05/16 to 12/04	225c		
	TOTALS		163,283	0	12,207	10,057	10,623	05/16 to 06/30	535s	-889
Forage Allocation	Briggs Canyon	14,691		720	395	697	10/01 to 01/22	400s		
	Burnt Canyon	5,713		290	281	* 505	05/01 to 06/30	145c	0	0
	Cedar Point	1,274		132		92	11/16 to 01/30	202c		
	Eight Mile Cyn.	1,684		225		51	05/16 to 10/15	257c	-356	-22
	Kyle Canyon	711		70	70	43	05/16 to 06/30	45c	-164	-49
	Pass Creek	17,949		1,965	1,883	1,691	11/06 to 12/31	45c		
	TOTALS		51,077	0	4,056	2,987	3,928			
Forage Allocation	Briggs Canyon	14,691		720	395	697	05/10 to 05/31	500c	- 23	- 3
	Burnt Canyon	5,713		290	281	* 505	09/07 to 09/27	466c		
	Cedar Point	1,274		132		92	07/16 to 10/31	98c	+215	+74
	Eight Mile Cyn.	1,684		225		51	09/12 to 09/30	1,620s		
	Kyle Canyon	711		70	70	43	12/22 to 01/22	125c	- 40	-30
	Pass Creek	17,949		1,965	1,883	1,691	11/01 to 11/30	51c	-174	-77
	TOTALS		51,077	0	4,056	2,987	3,928	06/16 to 09/15	16c	- 27
Forage Allocation	Briggs Canyon	14,691		720	395	697	05/18 to 06/30	1,416c	-274	-14
	Burnt Canyon	5,713		290	281	* 505	07/16 to 08/13	600c	+195	+51
	Cedar Point	1,274		132		92	07/01 to 10/29	68c	0	0
	Eight Mile Cyn.	1,684		225		51				
	Kyle Canyon	711		70	70	43				
	Pass Creek	17,949		1,965	1,883	1,691				
	TOTALS		51,077	0	4,056	2,987	3,928		-2,074	
RAND TOTALS		332,570	65,673	29,874	21,885	27,800				

Proposed livestock use on federal lands exceeds existing stocking rates on these allotments. This resulted from redistribution of livestock between allotments where the same permittee has a shortage of forage in one allotment and a forage surplus in another. Stocking levels would not exceed carrying capacity in any allotments. The connective lines in the second to last column show which allotments were mitigated through redistribution.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
 FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Reasons:

About 1/3 of the area is currently considered in good or excellent range condition, 28 percent fair, 26 percent poor, and the balance seedings. Most of the area is in a stable or static trend. Range studies showed some allotments had a grazing capacity less than current levels of authorized grazing use while others showed grazing capacity in excess of authorized use. Deer, elk, and antelope use the area in fall and winter and sagegrouse are also dependent on the area for forage and cover. Limited water sources have led to livestock distribution problems and subsequent damage to some riparian vegetation.

This allocation of forage provides for wildlife needs and (coupled with grazing management systems and range improvements) will provide an estimated 14,000 additional AUMs after 15 years primarily through improved management. Forage allocation in conjunction with management systems allow some allotments to be combined so that reductions in grazing use are minimized. Fourteen of the original 31 allotments were combined into seven allotments for better administration. Most of the combinations will mitigate livestock reductions where one allotment has a forage surplus and another a shortage. The allocation (and management systems) will lead to increased vigor in forage plants and establishment of new forage plants. Over a 15 year period, available forage is expected to increase 37 percent and the following acreage changes in rangeland condition can be expected:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Existing	2,766	135,508	112,498	102,588
Future	69,306	142,078	76,282	52,194

(Additional data is contained in Little Lost-Birch Creek Rangeland Management Program Summary Report.)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2: Management Systems - RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3

Management systems will be implemented on each allotment to provide the needed forage and maintain or improve forage production.

The grazing systems to be implemented are: rest-rotation, 163,283 acres; deferred rotation, 183,883 acres; and seasonal, 51,077 acres.

Basic livestock management components for each allotment are shown in the table in Range Management Decision #1. Allotment management plans will be developed for all allotments over the next 3 years. Supportive activities are outlined in the range improvements table in Range Management Decision #3.

Reasons:

Implementation of this program will bring livestock stocking rates in line with the grazing capacity of the range and will disperse livestock grazing pressure. New water developments will increase existing watering sources and promote more effective management through a more extensive distribution of livestock over the allotments. Rangeland conditions will improve because the grazing systems are designed to meet the growth requirements of forage plants.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #3: Rangeland Improvements

Construct the projects needed to implement the grazing program and to achieve objectives of the grazing management plans.

The needed projects are listed in the following table:

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS AND VEGETATIVE MANIPULATION

Allotment	Fences		Spring Developments		Water Pipelines		Water Troughs		Reservoirs		Vegetative Manipulation		Storage Tanks	
	Miles	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	Miles	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	No.	Acres Dist.	Treatment Method	Acres	No.	Acres Dist.
Deferred Rotation:														
Bear Canyon	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5										
Bell Mountain					2.0	2.4	2.0	0.2						
Bernice	13.0	26.0			8.0	9.6	3.0	0.3						
Cedarville	3.5	7.0			3.5	4.2	1.0	0.1						
Horse Creek					1.0	1.2	2.0	0.2						
Howe Peak											Control Brush Burn	7,000c		
Mahogany Butte					7.0	8.4	3.0	0.3	4.0	2.0				
Sinks	10.5	21.0												
Wet Creek							2.0	0.2						
Wigwam Butte	5.5	11.0												
Rest Rotation:														
Hawley Mountain	33.5*	67.0			8.0	9.6	7.0	0.4						
Jumpoff					1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1			Interseed Drill	4,000a*		
Pass Creek	1.0**	2.0			2.5	3.0	2.0	0.1			Rotobeat & Interseed	4,500d		
Spring Canyon	6.0	12.0			15.0	18.0	6.0	0.6			Rotobeat & Interseed	4,500a		
Uncle Ike	10.8	21.6	1.0	0.5	10.0	12.0	6.0	0.6						
Warm Springs			1.0	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.0 ³	0.1			Rotobeat & Interseed	1,000b		
Williams Creek	3.0	6.0			2.5	3.0	3.0	0.3			Rotobeat & Interseed	500a		
Seasonal:														
Briggs Canyon	4.5	9.0			6.0	7.2	2.0		1.0	0.5	Interseed Drill	1,500a	1.0	1.0
Burnt Canyon														
Cedar Point	1.5	3.0												
Eight Mile Canyon														
Kyle Canyon					2.5	3.0	4.0	0.4	1.0	0.5				
Sawmill					1.5	1.8								
Summit					72.5	87.0	45.0	3.9	6.0	3.0				
TOTALS	93.3	186.6	3.0	1.5	72.5	87.0	45.0	3.9	6.0	3.0		23,000	1.0	1.0

- a. New Land Treatment
- b. Maintain Existing Treatment
- c. Includes 2,000 acres of maintaining existing treatment and 5,000 acres of new land treatment
- d. Includes 1,500 acres of maintaining existing treatment and 3,000 acres of new land treatment

*These miles of fence reflect range projects only. Table 1-3 includes fencing for wildlife and aquatic purposes. All fences will be constructed to allow antelope passage by having a smooth bottom wire at least 16" from the ground. Existing BLM fences are being modified to meet antelope passage requirements.

*Modified to 800 acres. See RM-3.9 Jumpoff Allotment

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Reasons:

Range improvements are required to ensure success of the grazing management program for the unit. Rest rotation and deferred rotation management systems will use existing fences to maximum advantage along with combinations of existing allotments. However, new fences, water developments, and vegetation manipulation are needed to make the management systems work. Range improvements will be located and designed to minimize or eliminate conflicts with other resource uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #4: Monitoring

Grazing management systems will be monitored to insure that objectives of the systems are being met.

Reasons:

Monitoring and resource studies will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the range management program and gather pertinent data. Some monitoring was initiated in 1979. Effects of the various management practices on vegetation, wildlife habitat, watershed conditions, and the aquatic environment will all be monitored by the following processes:

a. Livestock and Vegetation

Actual use records will be maintained. Range use supervision will be intensified to ensure that livestock numbers and seasons of use comply with the BLM authorization. Forage utilization checks will be made to measure the intensity of grazing. Range conditions and trend studies will be initiated. Climatological data will be gathered for use in analyzing the range studies.

b. Terrestrial Wildlife

Habitat condition and trend studies will be conducted periodically using the Cole method to determine the effects of the grazing management on big game winter ranges. Browse age, form class and utilization will be evaluated. Annual studies will also be made to better define the actual use areas of each big game species in wintering, fawning or calving areas.

c. Water Quality and Aquatic Life

Water quality studies will be conducted annually in cooperation with USGS to measure temperature, oxygen, hardness, phosphates, flow, etc. Fish habitat monitoring studies will occur annually to determine bank cover and stability, pool classes, bottom material, turbidity, fish populations, etc. Small protective enclosures will be constructed to document changes due to implementation of the proposed grazing system.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Decision #1 - 1.1

Improve visitor safety by:

1. Placing direction and distance signs at appropriate backcountry locations to help orient visitors.
2. Develop and distribute a general district recreation brochure.
3. Eliminate hazards associated with abandoned open mine shafts.
4. Develop potable water sources at developed campgrounds.
5. Designate and sign safe potable water sources at recreation sites.
6. See Lands L7.5

Reasons

Signs and maps provide visitors with some directional orientation and would highlight roads, landmarks and hazards. Abandoned mine shafts are a hazard to ORV enthusiasts as well as unwary foot travelers. The public has come to expect government agencies to provide safe drinking water at recreation facilities.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2-2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Develop day use and overnight facilities at the John Day Recreation site located in the upper Birch Creek Valley (2.1), at the Clyde School site in the Little Lost Valley (2.2), at Big Springs Creek located in the upper end of the Little Lost Valley (2.3) and at the Wet Creek/Dry Creek Canal site (2.4).

Reasons

Development of recreation sites at these locations will help to distribute visitor use and maximize recreation opportunities. All of these sites receive regular use by fishermen, hunters and campers. Because these sites are now undeveloped, use is unrestricted. This heavy unrestricted use causes unnecessary site damage. Development of these sites would help to eliminate some of this damage.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	

Objective:

Develop and maintain adequate access to important recreation areas through easement acquisition, road maintenance and signing.

Rationale:

In order to maximize recreational opportunities and distribute use, it is important that adequate access be developed and maintained throughout the planning unit. In some instances private or state land should be acquired while in other areas, signing the BLM land as open to the public will suffice.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R 3.1

Identify key access routes and sites important for their recreational values so the public will be aware these areas are available for recreation use. Specific areas requiring signing include: Birch Creek, Lower Little Lost, Big Spring Creek, Clyde School Camp Site, Wet Creek Drainage, Sawmill Creek and Summit Creek (at the Junction of Sawmill Creek Road).

Support:

Sign shop for construction operations for sign installation and maintenance.

Rationale:

Visitors may be uncertain as to where the private land stops and the public land begins along some of the more important recreation areas in the planning unit. Signs identifying access roads and key parcels of public land would be beneficial to the public.

Multiple Use Analysis:

There are no unresolved conflicts with other resource recommendations and little social or economic impact will be felt by the local public. The visiting public, however will be better oriented in the area, consequently their recreation experience enhanced.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept Step 1.

Reasons:

The action will improve recreationist experiences.

Alternatives Considered:

No action.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation:

R-3.3

Acquire access easements across private land to BLM land having recreational values:

1. Bell Mountain Road. (T. 10 N., R. 27 E., Sections 33, 18; T. 10 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 12) dirt road parallels Little Lost River on east side for about 6 miles providing access to the River and the adjoining BLM back country lands - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of easement required to guarantee public access.
2. Deer Creek Road. (T. 9 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 28) obtain easement across private (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to ensure legal access to Deer Creek and the Hawley Mountain area from the Pahsimeroi Road.
3. Skull Canyon. (T. 10 N., R. 30, Sections 29 and 32) approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of private land lies between State Highway 28 at Blue Dome and the BLM and USFS land in Skull Canyon.
4. Upper Birch Creek. (Blue Dome to Lone Pine) Obtain a 50 foot easement either side of Birch Creek to allow foot access for fishing purposes.
5. Black Creek Road. (T. 10 N., R. 27, Sections 19 and 20) Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of private land lies between the Pahsimeroi Road and the BLM land along Black Creek. The Black Creek Road provides access to the Foss Mountain and Bell Mountain areas on the forest.
6. Bell Mountain Creek. (T. 10 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 12) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Pahsimeroi Road to Bell Mountain Creek.

Support Needs:

Operations for survey and easement acquisition.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M.F.P.)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Continued:

Rationale:

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All of these blocks of private land provide access to important recreational areas for hunting, fishing, sightseeing, etc. At the present time, only the private land along upper Birch Creek is closed to public access. Easement acquisition will help to distribute the recreation use of the unit and ensure that access is available in the future. AHMP supports acquisition of easement along upper portion of Birch Creek.

R 3.3

Multiple Use Analysis:

The recommendations do not conflict with other resource recommendations, however, they do create a controversial issue with the local private landowners. The proprietors on whose land the access will be created will be socially impacted losing some of their rights to restrict bypassers from crossing the private land. The landowners will receive just economic compensation for their lost rights. The recreation visitors will benefit from the improved public access.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Sections 1-6 of recommendation R 3.3 will be modified to better accommodate the public access needs. The modified recommendation ~~reads~~^{is} as follows:

1. John Day Recreation Site: Acquire access across two tracts of land south of the recreation site in T. 9 N., R. 30 E., sec. 9. The larger tract being acres in size located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (that portion west of Highway 28).
2. Deer Creek Road: Obtain an easement across that private land extending along ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile of) the Deer Creek Road at T. 9 N., R. 27 E., sec. 28 (where the road bisects the western $\frac{1}{2}$ of the section).
3. Deer Flat Road: (south of Bell Mountain Creek Road); Obtain an easement across private land in T. 10 N., R. 27 E., sec. 12 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length).
4. Skull Canyon: Obtain an easement across private land in T. 10 N., R. 30 E., sec. 29 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$) and section 32 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$). The land lies between Highway 28 and USFS/BLM land east of Blue Dome.
5. Bell Mountain Creek Road: Obtain an easement across private land in T. 10 N., R. 27 E., sec. 12 along the Bell Mountain Creek Road (approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Continued: 3.3

Reasons:

See R-3.3 Rationale. The alteration in the original recommendation resulted from multiple use needs and input.

Alternatives Considered:

All combinations of the Step 1 recommendations as well as those accepted under Step 2.

9/23/96

The original MFP-step 3 decision was missing from this book. There was no notation that the step 2 recommendation was rejected or modified. The step 2 analysis ~~have~~ has been included in this book for reference.

William H. [Signature]

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #4

Support a diversity of outdoor recreation on public lands within the planning unit by developing an ORV plan for the unit and by being receptive to any non-BLM recreation development proposal. R-8.1 and 8.2.

Reasons

The development of an ORV plan for the unit will provide for a legitimate use of public land while, at the same time, protect areas susceptible to damage from ORV use.

By being receptive to non-BLM sponsored recreation developments, the Bureau would be using the R&PP process as it was designed. Services would be supplied to the public, on public lands, at no cost to the Bureau.

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FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #5, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 (Combined into one Step 3 decision)

Manage the visual resources in the PU in accordance with VRM Class Designations.

Reasons

The quality of the environment is becoming increasingly important to the public. Since over 80 percent of our perception is based on sight, the visual quality of our environment is demanding more attention. Because many of BLM's land management activities involve alterations to the natural landscape, it is necessary to manage this activity to fit into an area's scenic quality. Since conflicts between other resource management objectives and visual resource objectives occur, the Visual Management System was developed to determine the level of management which is desirable and practical.

The Visual Management System is divided into five classes. They are:

- 9.1 Class I - Natural ecological changes or very limited management activity.
- 9.2 Class II - Changes caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.
- 9.3 Class III - Changes may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
- 9.4 Class IV - Changes may attract attention and be a dominant feature but must mimic the basic elements of the characteristic landscape.
- 9.5 Class V - Change is needed or may add acceptable visual variety to an area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #6

Reclaim and/or enhance visually undesirable cultural modifications along major travel routes and recreation areas in the PU by:

10.1 Reclaiming two material sites along Birch Creek (one near Kaufman Guard Station and the other near Blue Dome) if unauthorized or require permittee to reclaim if authorized.

10.2 Work with appropriate interest to facilitate repainting of the existing communication site located in T. 8 N., R. 31 E., Section 17 north of Highway 28 utilizing colors which reduce visual impact.

10.3 Consider removal or relocation of the temporary climatological station from its present location in T. 9 N., R. 30 E., Section 35 to an area less visible from the highway.

10.4 To utilize plantings of cottonwood, willows, and/or other indigenous trees and shrubs to reduce the visual contrast between vehicles and the adjacent area and to provide spaces for campers if additional camping facilities are installed along Birch Creek.

10.5 Work with mineral interests to control the mineral exploration parallel to and northeast of Highway 28 so that operations are more compatible with VRM classification using the contract rating system.

10.6 Work with mining interest to reclaim or otherwise mitigate the disturbance mining activity has created on Scott Butte, located at T. 8 N., R. 31 E., Section 5.

10.9 Upon completion of a validity check, work with mining interest to reclaim or otherwise mitigate the disturbances caused by mining activity northeast of Highway 22, located in T. 7 N., R. 28 E., Section 21.

10.10 Clean up, recontour, scarify and revegetate existing scars created by unauthorized material excavations and dumping activities located along Uncle Ike Road, Wet Creek Road, Pass Creek Road, Badger Creek Road, Birch Creek Sportsman access and Eight Mile Canyon Road along Highway 22.

10.12 Close and reclaim the four known small unauthorized material sites located in the lower Lost River Valley.

10.14 Establish new areas of riparian vegetation (willows, birch and cottonwood) along Summit Creek, Wet Creek, and portions of Sawmill Creek.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

10.15 Work with appropriate interest to restore or remove existing buildings and unused facilities at the Howe ski area.

10.16 Work with the telephone company to eliminate their distribution line located along Wet Creek, west of Hawley Mountain and along the Little Lost Valley highway north of Howe. Consult wildlife specialist to select those poles most desirable for raptor perches. *None*

Reason:

Major travel routes, recreation areas and several streams in the PU are high use areas or serve as public gathering places. These areas are especially sensitive to activity which would contrast with the natural environment in form, line, color, and/or texture and should receive additional protection or enhancement.

Through careful cooperation with other resource specialist in the placement, treatment, relocation, reclamation, and enhancement of proposed and existing impacts, the severity of contrast between the proposed or existing activity and the natural landscape will be significantly reduced.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #7

To protect the visual integrity of public lands considered as backcountry or environmentally sensitive areas in the PU by:

7.4 Do not allow utility lines, material sites, and other major cultural modifications that do not conform to VRM contrast rating criteria on the Lemhi Foothills Scenery Quality Unit, southwest of Birch Creek.

7.5 Work with Fire Management to develop an effective and visually acceptable approach to fire suppression in backcountry, environmentally sensitive areas, and along major travel routes and use areas.

7.6 Retain in public ownership all existing public lands within backcountry or environmentally sensitive areas.

Reasons

Since unspoiled backcountry areas are limited and since high recreational benefit is recognized to exist in primitive and undisturbed areas and in ecologically sensitive areas, it is necessary to protect these areas and the quality of the recreational experience from degradation. To assure continued protection of this resource, public ownership is necessary and desirable as is adequate fire suppression and protection, provided the techniques are visually compatible with the sensitivity of the area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-3.2

Present bridges on Big Spring Creek and Little Lost River are adequate for foreseeable use. Four alternate routes exist into the Eight Mile Canyon area. A bridge is not needed.

R-4.1

This is an administrative action - MFP decision not necessary.

R-4.2

Covered under Wildlife Aquatics.

R-5.1

Covered under Wildlife Aquatics and Range Management.

R-5.2

Covered under Wildlife Aquatics and Range Management.

R-6.1

Covered under R-11.3.

R-7.1, 7.2

Routine administrative matters not a land use decision.

R-9.1, 9.5

No VRM Class I or Class V areas in the P.U.

R-10.7

No administration jurisdiction.

R-10.8

A lack of potential dump sites causes relocation and reclamation of existing site to be economically unfeasible.

R-10.13

Recommendation supports W.A. 3 and other R.M. recommendations to improve range conditions by reducing opportunities for cattle congregation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Recreation	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

R-11.2

Recommendation is covered in R-8.1 where the development and implementation of a District-wide ORV plan is recommended.

R-11.3

Do not place the Hawley Mountain area under any type of special protective management status. Continue management under Wilderness Interim Management Guidelines pending final determination on WSA.

R-11.4

Do not establish a scenic corridor. Consider all resource values when evaluating applications for rights-of-way or other uses.

R-11.7

Reject Step 1. Logging of Hawley Mountain is not economically feasible.

10.11 - Recommendation does not need an MFP decision to implement.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (M/F/P)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Cultural Resources	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #1:

Allocate 36 surface lithic scatters to a management study of livestock trampling impacts on cultural resource sites. The following sites should be used for this purpose: 10-BT-8, 10-BT-52, 10-BT-57, 10-BT-160, 10-BT-163, 10-BT-167, 10-BT-173, 10-BT-174, 10-BT-176, 10-BT-185, 10-BT-194, 10-BT-198, 10-BT-199, 10-BT-200, 10-BT-201, 10-BT-204, 10-BT-213, 10-BT-214, 10-BT-215, 10-BT-216, 10-BT-217, 10-BT-219, 10-BT-238, 10-CL-4, 10-CL-29, 10-CL-30, 10-CL-69, 10-CL-70, 10-BT-140, 10-CR-529, 10-CR-531, 10-CR-532, 10-CR-536, 10-CR-541, and 10-CR-549. (CR 1.1)

Reasons:

It is Bureau policy to mitigate adverse impacts on cultural resources caused by Bureau projects or authorized actions. Livestock grazing is an authorized activity which can have detrimental effects on cultural sites. The above sites were identified by a Class II inventory as suffering some damage from livestock trampling. However, more information is needed before mitigation measures can be determined and recommended. In addition, information could be obtained from these sites regarding type of damage (breakage, displacement, etc.) and rate of damage. This data could be used to prevent or mitigate livestock damage in other District areas as well as in the unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2:

Allocate 13 rockshelters for long term in-site preservation and protection. The following rockshelters should be used for this purpose:

10-BT-26, 10-BT-44, 10-BT-157, 10-BT-158, 10-BT-162, 10-BT-165, 10-BT-182, 10-BT-205, 10-BT-206, 10-BT-218, 10-BT-225, 10-CL-139, 10-CL-144. (CR 2.1)

Reasons:

It is Bureau policy to protect and manage cultural resources, using appropriate administrative and physical measures. Several large rockshelters in the unit have already been excavated by the Idaho State University Museum of Natural History (Pocatello, Idaho). These rockshelters are not immediately threatened by adverse impacts or destruction, and should be protected and preserved until needed for future archaeological research.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Cultural Resources	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #3:

Allocate 42 prehistoric cultural resource sites (rockshelters, surface lithic scatters, tipi rings, hunting blinds, rock structures and pictograph panels) for potential scientific use.

1. Six sites should be used in studies of lithic material sources (10-BT-160, 10-BT-161, 10-BT-170, 10-BT-194, 10-BT-196, and 10-BT-197). (CR 3.1)

2. Eleven sites should be used in studies of surface lithic-spring sites and their relationships to aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns in the unit. (10-BT-8, 10-BT-160, 10-BT-198, 10-BT-199, 10-BT-200, 10-BT-201, 10-BT-219, 10-BT-238, 10-CR-529, 10-CR-531 and 10-CR-532). (CR 3.2)

3. Allocate 21 sites to studies of pictographs (technique, distribution, type, etc.) These sites include: 10-BT-1, 10-BT-43, 10-BT-45, 10-BT-46, 10-BT-159, 10-BT-163, 10-BT-178, 10-BT-179, 10-BT-221, 10-BT-222, 10-BT-224, 10-BT-232, 10-BT-247, 10-CR-543, 10-BT-141, 10-BT-236, 10-BT-237, 10-BT-239, 10-CL-33, 10-CL-74, and 10-BT-223. (CR 3.3)

4. Four sites should be used for studies of pottery (10-BT-161, 10-CL-47, 10-CL-54 and 10-CL-70). (CR 3.4)

Reasons:

It is Bureau policy to make cultural resources under its jurisdiction and control available for scientific use consistent with the resource's use and protective objectives. The above sites (based on observed surficial cultural material) were recommended in the units Class II inventory report for scientific studies relevant to archaeological research in South Central Idaho and the Snake River Plain.

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FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Cultrual Resources
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Decision #4:

Protect, preserve and stabilize the Clyde Cabin and the Warm Springs Creek Tipi Rings (10-BT-28 and 10-BT-248). (CR 4.1, 4.2)

Reasons

The Clyde Cabin should be fenced to protect the site from further vandalism and its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places should be determined. The cabin should be restored if it is National Register eligible.

The tipi rings need to be fenced to protect them from further damage by vehicles and persons collecting rock from the butte behind the rings. The rings are already well known to Howe, Idaho residents, and the area around the rings has been intensively surface collected. A standard wire fence should not invite much new vandalism, but would keep casual vehicle traffic off many rings .

The tipi rings are also threatened with damage from hard rock mining nearby. However, new surface mining regulations may help prevent damage and deterioration from this source.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Cultural Resources	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #5:

At least 13 cultural resource sites in the unit should be evaluated (by limited test excavations) to determine their scientific value, and their appropriate use. These sites include: ID3-CL-32, ID3-CL-33, ID3-CL-34, ID3-CL-35, ID3-CL-36, ID3-CL-37, ID3-CL-38, ID3-CL-39, ID3-CL-40, ID3-CL-41, ID3-CL-42, ID3-CL-43 and 10-BT-240. (CR4.3)

Reasons:

It is Bureau policy to protect and manage cultural resources to the extent necessitated by their scientific and socio-cultural value, vulnerability and degree of threat.

The above sites are threatened by stream erosion, livestock trampling and unauthorized surface collecting. Test excavations are needed to determine scientific value. Further management recommendations should be made once these sites are evaluated.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W-1.1 Step 3

Decision #1

Grant Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status to Hawley Mountain 32-3, Black Canyon 32-9, and Pass Creek 32-16. Manage these areas under the Interim Management Plan guidelines.

Reasons

This is a requirement of FLPMA and part of established procedure for inventory and management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Wilderness
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W-1.2 Step 3

W-1.2

Administrative action, not a land use decision.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Decision #1

Reverse current trend of increasing erosion, promote soil development, and stabilize the second flood plain of Birch Creek by rotobeating and reseeding approximately 2000 acres. (W 1.1)

Reasons:

This area has a vigorous stand of Wyoming Sagebursh indicative of deep, fertile soil. However, the area is adjacent to Birch Creek and shows heavy use by livestock. Grass species make up only 7 percent density on the most productive site on this watershed. The area is crosshatched with rills and covered by an erosion pavement of small rock and gravel. Increased grass cover is needed to reduce erosion. Grazing management alone would not be expected to reduce erosion due to the slow response of the vegetation due to cold temperatures and low precipitation. Roto-beating and seeding with Siberian wheatgrass and yellow sweet clover will reduce erosion while minimizing adverse impacts to antelope.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Watershed	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2

Reduce erosion, increase vegetative cover, and improve watershed conditions through land treatments* or improved management on a maximum of 216,783 acres of public land where one or more of the following criteria are met:

- (a) Treatment plus management would improve the SSF 10 points or more.
- (b) Less than 15 percent density of perennial grasses.
- (c) Thirty percent or more small rock density of desert pavement.
- (d) Forty percent crown density or more of Wyoming Sagebrush, Basin, Big Sagebrush, Three-tip or Mountain Big Sagebrush.
- (e) Fifty percent or more bare gravel.

*Land treatments include interseeding, chemical spraying, and roto-beating. Controlled burning may be feasible, but specific sites and prescriptions have not been identified. (W1.2)

Reasons:

The density, vigor, and viability of desirable vegetation - particularly perennial grasses - is very low. Soil development has deteriorated through erosion and trampling. Much of the area has a desert pavement. Recovery of native range will require many years, even with optimum management or complete non-use. Potential conflicts with wildlife habitat exist - primarily for antelope and sagegrouse. The potential conflicts for this 216,783 acres is considered low and projects will be designed to avoid critical antelope areas, sagegrouse strutting and nesting areas, and other sensitive areas. Considering the outlook for funding, it is doubtful if much land treatment will actually be accomplished in the next few years.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Watershed	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #3

Rotobeat or use other methods to remove sagebrush cover on 50 acres of sagebrush in Squaw Springs Valley. (W-3.2)

Reasons:

The valley in the vicinity of the springs has deep soil and a high water table. The sagebrush has grown rank, up to nine feet high with a closed canopy that suppresses other vegetation. Control of the brush will encourage growth of rhizomatous and fibrous rooted plants that are better soil holders than the tap rooted sagebrush. There were no conflicts identified with other resources or programs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #4

Control headcuts and gullies in Hurst Creek by hand-constructing rock dams in the gully. Any additional gully control in the unit will be by hand-constructed rock check dams and not by mechanical water control or other artificial means. Do not divert water from gully channels. (W-3.4 and W-3.7)

Reasons:

The purpose of the hand-constructed check dams is to slow water, deposit silt and build the gully floor. A gully needs water to heal. A dry gully will remain static indefinitely. Also if water is diverted out of established gullies, it may start new erosion especially where the water returns to the main channel. Water should percolate through the hand-placed rocks and spill to the lower level thus reducing the channel gradient. Dams are meant to assist in natural reclamation of the gully; not to control massive heads of water. Artificial or mechanical reclamation of the gullies will cause more soil disturbance and soil loss than will occur naturally within the next 25 years. Protection from livestock grazing will not materially assist the recovery of the gullies and would disrupt the orderly grazing in various allotments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Watershed	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendations Dropped or Rejected

- W 1.3 - Development of AMPs for all allotments were dropped because it is already covered in the Range Management section (RM 1.1, 1.2, 1.3).
- W 1.4 - Rehabilitation of crested wheatgrass seedings was dropped since it is covered in the Range Management section (RM 3.1, 3.2, 3.3).
- W 2.1 - Livestock management to protect springs and riparian areas is adequately addressed in Range Management and Aquatic Wildlife sections.
- W 3.1 - Protection of Squaw Springs is provided for in Aquatic Wildlife.
- W 3.3 - Not a Land Use Decision
- W 3.5 - Administration of this area will be handled by USFS in conjunction with National Forest, so the recommendation is rejected. Most of this drainage area is USFS so control is needed on upper drainage.
- W 3.6 - This recommendation was rejected because the headcuts and gullies are not considered to need rock check dams.
- W 4.1 - The proposal to return the Dry Creek Flume to its original channel was rejected because a right-of-way is in effect. The right-of-way cannot be cancelled. The Dry Creek Flume is addressed in Lands L-7.5.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MemorandumDEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RM
11/4
10/27/80
To : Area Manager, Big Butte Resource Area
FROM : Wildlife Biologist, Big Butte Resource Area
SUBJECT: Wildlife Numbers in Little Lost/Birch Creek

Date: 4/2/80

I have estimated changes in wildlife numbers resulting from AMP implementation on Williams Creek, Wet Creek, Warm Springs, Pass Creek, Bell Mountain and Uncle Ike Allotments. I have not been able to determine impacts on Spring Canyon or Jumpoff Allotments because I have not seen the AMPs.

Some changes in management plans subsequent to the ES have changed estimated wildlife numbers from those presented previously. The detailed descriptions of grazing plans provided by the AMPs allow more specific analysis of impacts to wildlife and quantification by an allotment basis is possible. Big game numbers changes are predicted, however bird populations are not known and changes are difficult to quantify. Some generalities are possible for birds (such as increases in sage grouse brood production would be expected with installation of wildlife waters on pipelines and decreases in brood production expected with brush control in nesting areas), however numbers are not available for accurate quantification. I have shown a plus or minus for upland game birds for each AMP I have reviewed. A plus indicates upland game would benefit, a minus indicates they would be adversely affected.

Discussion follows to document any changes in numbers from those presented in the ES. The forms required for cost benefit analysis are included.

Williams Creek - The AMP is already outdated and must be changed to incorporate 500 acres of plow and seed in the south pasture. A deferred grazing system is planned with use being confined to the proposed seeding until June 15th (after peak of sage grouse hatching and antelope fawning). Under this system, big game and upland game populations should increase.

Wet Creek - The grazing plan provides for wildlife values and future increases are expected.

Warm Springs - The grazing plan does not provide consideration for antelope fawning or sagegrouse nesting. Population decreases are expected.

Pass Creek - The grazing plan has changed significantly from what was proposed in the ES. Although cattle levels will increase, wildlife values have been considered and future increases are expected.

Bell Mountain - The grazing plan has changed significantly from what was proposed in the ES. Mule deer numbers should increase dramatically if the AMP objective to improve deer winter range is accomplished.

Uncle Ike - The grazing plan provides for wildlife values and future increases are expected.

Bob McCarty

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #1

Maintain 366,000 acres of antelope habitat in the Planning Unit by:

- a. Retain in public ownership 120,000 acres of antelope fawning areas, 170,000 acres of antelope winter range and all permanent water sources and riparian areas. Excludes 920 acres which may have agricultural potential in Howe, Idaho area. WL-1.1
- b. Maintain the existing shrub production on 9,868 acres of critical antelope range on the Jumpoff Allotment. Allow land treatment on 800 acres. WL-2.1
- c. Dividing AMP's to consider antelope habitat requirements. WL-1.3
- d. Allocating 6,822 AUMs for antelope. WL-1.4
- e. Including mixtures of forbs, grasses and shrubs on reseeding treatments. WL-1.9
- f. Maintain 35-40 percent native shrub composition on 169,000 acres of antelope winter range. WL-1.11
- g. Maintaining diversity of vegetation on 191,000 acres of spring-summer antelope range to include 20-35 percent shrub composition. WL-1.12

Reasons

The PU contains year-long habitat which supports the largest antelope herd in the State of Idaho. Idaho Fish & Game projects an annual increase in hunter demand for antelope of 24 percent in Unit 51 (Little Lost Valley) and 14 percent in Unit 58 (Birch Creek Valley). The Idaho State Game Commission has indicated that antelope populations should be increased.

Antelope hunting provides a source of income to local businesses. Antelope provide many hours of observation value to the public, due to their habitat preference for open sagebrush occupied rangelands. Antelope add to the aesthetics of the PU and provide for a high quality human environment.

Winter range, fawning areas, and permanent water sources are critical areas to antelope populations in the planning unit. The Jumpoff Allotment is critical winter range and receives heavy use when snow conditions concentrate wintering antelope in this area. Antelope forage requirements can be insured in development of allotment management plans under the multiple use principal.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Reservation of adequate amounts of forage for antelope is necessary to realize IF&G objectives.

Inclusion of native grass, forb, and browse seed in vegetation manipulation and fire rehabilitation will enhance vegetative diversity on reseeding. Antelope habitat requirements are best met when maximum vegetative diversity is available throughout their range.

Maintenance of native vegetative diversity is necessary to provide food and cover requirements to antelope. 35 - 40 percent shrub cover on antelope winter ranges is necessary to provide winter feed to antelope.

Maintenance of native vegetative diversity is necessary to provide food and cover requirements to antelope. Succulent plants are preferred forage for antelope in the spring and summer and importance of shrubs for food and cover is high throughout the year. Maximum diversity of native vegetation is necessary to insure high quality spring/summer antelope habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2

Enhance and expand antelope habitat in the PU by:

- a. Maintaining livestock water developments full of water through October 1. WL-1.5
- b. Constructing precipitation catchments at seven additional locations near Bird Canyon, Sands Canyon, Fallert, Eight Mile Canyon, O'brian Canyon, Rattlesnake Gulch, and Cedar Canyon. (WL 1.5)
- c. Restricting livestock trailing during the fawning season (May 25 to June 21) to existing roads only. (WL-1.6)
- d. Maintaining migration routes free from livestock concentration during spring (March 30 to May 30) and fall (October 1 to November 30) migrations. (WL-1.7)

Reasons:

Water is a limited resource in certain locations within the planning unit. Livestock and wildlife distribution can be enhanced through water development. Coordination between range and wildlife developments is necessary to insure non-duplication of effort. Water catchments should be excluded from livestock use to insure an adequate supply of water to wildlife throughout the hot, dry season. Restricting livestock trailing operations to existing roads would enhance antelope fawn survival with negligible impacts to other resource values.

The Dry Creek Flume is a hazard to resident wildlife in the Donkey Hills and Mulkey Bar area. Annually, antelope, mule deer, coyotes, badgers, reptors, and small mammals are killed in the flume. The major part of the flume occurs on public land under right-of-way permit. The design of the flume does not allow for escape once anything has become caught in the fast flowing water. Currently the flume is fenced on either side immediately adjacent to the flume. Animals which jump the fence, land directly in the flume. Wildlife crossings are limited at the present time. Freedom of antelope movement can be insured by restricting livestock concentrations from migration routes with negligible impacts to other resource values. See Lands L-7.5 for remedial action.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #3

Maintain 91,661 acres of mule deer habitat within the Planning Unit by:

- a. Designing allotment management plans to minimize dietary overlap between livestock and deer (WL-2.2). (WL-2.1)
- b. Allocating 2,490 AUMs to deer. (WS-2.3)
- c. Retaining all deer winter range in federal ownership. (WS-2.4)
- d. Not treating winter ranges for brush control. (WL-2.6)

Reasons:

The planning unit contains habitat which presently supports an increasing population of mule deer. Idaho Fish & Game estimates that current annual population increases of more deer in the Planning unit equals 5 percent in the Little Lost and 2 percent in the Birch Creek Valleys. The Idaho State Game Commission has indicated that mule deer populations should be increased. Idaho Fish & Game estimates that current hunter demand far exceeds supply and hunter demand is projected to increase.

Mule deer hunting provides a source of income to local businesses. Mule deer add to the aesthetics of the planning unit.

Competition for forage between mule deer and livestock becomes significant when dietary overlap occurs. Livestock seasons of use can be designed to maintain proper use of important forage species for both deer and livestock. AMPs can be designed with deer winter range in mind utilizing herding, fencing, or rotational techniques to mitigate dietary overlap. Idaho Fish & Game estimates a current annual population increase of 5 percent in the Little Lost and 2 percent in the Birch Creek Valley. Allocation of forage is necessary to meet Idaho Fish & Game management objectives.

Critical winter range should be retained so that mule deer will be assured the habitat needed for this period of high stress. Private ownership of these winter ranges could result in reducing or elimination of habitat requirements for mule deer.

The primary food source for deer in the winter is browse. Large scale brush control on deer winter range would reduce the availability of this primary food source.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #4

Improve 5,000 acres of deer winter range by:

- a. Designing allotment management plans to increase vegetative composition of important deer forage. (WL 2.2)
- b. Thinning or pruning mountain mahogany to stimulate growth within reach of deer. (WL 2.5)

Reasons:

Browse provides the major food source for wintering mule deer in the PU. Livestock grazing seasons can be manipulated to favor growth of key deer forage species on winter ranges by concentrating use on grasses and minimizing use on shrubs. Advanced age composition and high lining of mountain mahogany has made most of this palatable browse species unavailable for deer use. Concentration of growth occurs in the upper portion of these shrubs which is out of reach of the deer. The age composition of these stands is such that mature shrubs occupy the majority of the site. Seedling establishment is minimal and young plant growth is stagnated due to the heavy competition for growing space from these over mature shrubs. Carrying capacity of the winter ranges on which these projects would occur would increase. By making more of this highly palatable, nutritious and digestible forage available, the deer utilizing these ranges would have more of a valuable food source to help survive a hard winter.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #5

Maintain 8,254 acres of elk habitat in the PU by:

- a. Removing all livestock by October 1. (WL-3.1)
- b. Allowing brush control only if it is beneficial to elk. (WL-3.2)
- c. Mahogany pruning on 595 acres of elk winter range (WL-3.3)
- d. Allocating 1,177 AUMs to elk (WL-3.4)
- e. Retaining all elk range in federal ownership. (WL-3.5)

Reasons:

The planning unit presently contains habitat which supports an increasing elk herd. Moderate hunting pressure with low success rates for elk occurs in the planning unit. The Idaho State Game Commission has indicated that elk populations should be increased. Elk hunting provides a source of income to local businesses. Elk add to the aesthetics of the planning unit.

Hawley Mountain allotment is large enough to absorb livestock use in other areas and not be cut by removing use from elk winter range. A small portion of Warm Springs allotment is impacted and management system design will insure forage for elk is left in that portion of the allotment involved in the winter range. Forage allocation procedures showed problems on elk winter ranges based on present elk numbers. Future elk population increases could result in over allocation of forage in these areas if steps are not taken to insure adequate amounts of forage are reserved for elk.

Dietary preference of elk in the planning unit is presently under study. Until results from this study determine the importance of browse to wintering elk, maintenance of the browse density on elk winter ranges would insure a stable food source for these animals. No conflicts were identified in the planning system. No social or institutional values are impacted. Unregulated livestock use on elk range can result in insufficient forage supplies for elk and can cause long lasting range damage and reduction of elk population. Idaho Fish & Game estimates a current annual population growth rate of 8 percent for elk in the planning unit. Allocation of forage is necessary to meet IF&G management objectives. These forage allocations will provide for optimum elk population levels as identified by IF&G.

Critical elk range should be retained to insure adequate habitat is provided for these animals. Private ownership of these ranges could result in reduction or elimination of habitat requirements for elk.

See: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #6

Maintain 375,243 acres of raptor nesting and hunting habitat by:

- a. Maintaining current vegetative diversity and aspect. (WL 4.1)
- b. Minimizing human disturbance within 1 mile of all nest sites during nesting season for prairie falcons, ferruginous hawks, and golden eagles. (WL 4.2)
- c. Retaining these lands in federal ownership. (WL 4.3)

Reasons:

Raptors are important indicators of environmental contamination as their food consists of primary and secondary consumers which may concentrate some pollutants. Birds of prey have significant aesthetic, observation, educational and scientific values. Raptors can exert a significant influence on control of small prey species. Idaho State Game Commission has identified the goal to develop programs to maintain or increase raptor numbers in Idaho. Raptors are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and are subject to federal law and state regulation.

Some species of raptors show very little flexibility or adaptability in utilizing a diversity of nesting sites or habitats. Prey abundance and an appropriate nesting site are both key factors in determining the suitability of an area for nesting. Diversity and abundance of prey are related to vegetative diversity and cover. Elimination of cover or reduction of vegetative diversity would result in a lower prey base for raptors and could affect nesting success. By reducing prey availability potential raptor nest site quality would be negatively impacted.

Maintenance of quality of nesting and hunting habitat is necessary to insure present and future populations of raptors are preserved. The general disturbance caused by human activity can discourage many raptor species from nesting in an area, even though other key factors are suitable. Golden Eagles and Prairie Falcons are particularly susceptible to disturbance and the end result could be a reduction of the number of total sites available to these birds.

The Ferruginous Hawk is presently on the Idaho State sensitive species list and steps to permit maximum nesting success are necessary to insure maintenance of the population level for this species in the planning unit.

These lands are critical to the maintenance of existing raptor nesting and hunting habitat. Private ownership of these lands could result in degradation of the areas for raptor and elimination of critical habitat.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

~~Little Lost-Birch Creek~~
Activity

~~Wildlife~~
Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #7

Maintain 375,000 acres of upland game and non-game habitat by:

- a. Consider "The Guidelines for Maintenance of Sage Grouse Habitats" from the Western States Sage Grouse Committee in Vegetative Manipulation projects. (WL-5.1)
- b. Retaining in federal ownership 250,500 acres of sage grouse nesting brood rearing and wintering habitat. (WL-5.2)
- c. Maintaining vegetative diversity except on existing crested wheatgrass seedings. (WL-5.3)
- d. Reserving approximately one-half the annual production of livestock forage for food and cover. (WL-5.6)

Reasons:

The planning unit presently contains habitat which supports many species of upland game and non-game wildlife. Medium to high densities of sage grouse inhabit the planning unit. Hunting pressure is presently moderate for sage grouse and hunter success for the planning unit exceeds statewide averages. IF&G projects sage grouse populations to increase 5 percent per year with hunter demand projected to increase 4 percent per year.

Upland game hunting provides a source of income to local businesses. Predator-prey relationships are dependent upon proper management of upland game and non-game species. Carnivorous mammals and raptors require upland game and non-game population maintenance to insure adequate food availability maintenance of habitat diversity and insurance of adequate cover and forage is necessary to provide habitat requirements to upland game and non-game species.

The Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners has prepared and periodically updates guidelines for protection of sage grouse habitats. It has long been recognized that sage grouse are dependent upon a sagebrush dominated environment.

Winter range, brood rearing areas, and permanent water sources are critical areas to sage grouse population in the planning unit. Private ownership of these lands could result in degradation of the areas for sage grouse and elimination of critical habitat. Maximum diversity of native flora is necessary to provide the habitat requirements for the various species of upland and non-game which inhabit the planning unit.

Allocation of forage for upland and non-game wildlife species would vary annually due to the cyclic nature of these species. Adhering to 50 percent proper use of primary livestock forage species would help provide food and cover requirements to these animals during most periods of these cycles.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #8

Improve upland game and non-game habitat within the planning unit by:

- a. Providing water for sage grouse, small mammals, etc. (WL-5.5)
- b. Designing allotment management plans to consider sage grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat on 250,500 acres. (WL-5.4)

Reasons:

Permanent water sources are lacking in certain portions of the planning unit and are a major factor in proper distribution and utilization of habitat by certain wildlife species. Most of the existing livestock watering facilities are of a tank or trough design and do not allow access for small animals or young birds in the flightless stage. The protected seep areas will enhance brood habitat which will be beneficial to the area's gallinaceous birds. Improved distribution of non-game and upland game is desirable in the planning unit.

Concentrated livestock use on sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas during the nesting season can result in nest desertion. Nest desertion would result in lower brood production. Livestock grazing systems designed to concentrate use on sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas before June 15 would be in conflict with sage grouse production.

Livestock training operations will be confined to existing roads. Uncontrollable livestock concentrations such as sheep herds grazing through an allotment or cattle movements from one pasture to another will occur. AMPs will consider these periodic concentrations on sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1.8 - Existing crested wheatgrass seedings will be managed to maximize livestock production.

1.10 - Remedial action for Dry Creek Flume is found under Lands L-7.5.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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WILDLIFE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Aquatic Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #1:

Modify existing irrigation diversion structures to allow fish passage and reduce erosion and siltation:

- a. Divert Warm Creek back to its original channel to eliminate vertical drops which are a barrier to upstream fish passage and to reduce severe erosion and downstream siltation. (AQ 1.1) *not viable. This would result in a loss of established stream channel. RD 1987*
- b. Develop a by-pass flow at the Williams Creek diversion or a series of shallow sloped drops which would allow fish to pass upstream to spawning areas. (AQ 1.3) *not viable, water only flows past the diversion during spring, spreading out over the fan before reaching LL River RD 1987*
- c. Encourage development of a drop structure at the junction of Williams Creek and the Cedar Run ditch to prevent further deterioration of the creek. (AQ 1.4) *There is no erosion problem here at present RD 1987*
- d. Remove barriers to fish passage (vegetation jams, rock drops, existing culvert) on Badger and Horse Creeks. (AQ 4.2) *NO barriers identified at present. As problems are identified action should be taken to remove them. RD 1987*

Reasons:

Existing barriers preclude fish from passing upstream to spawning areas, contribute silt which degrades the aquatic habitat, and generally decreases the productivity of streams for fish production. Diversion of Warm Creek to its original channel would eliminate severe erosion caused by an existing vertical drop structure. Provision of by-pass flows at the Williams Creek diversion would ensure fish passage and re-establish spawning grounds upstream. This modification will require negotiations with the water user. Although the Cedar Run ditch is located on national forest lands, erosion is contributing silt and fine gravel to Williams Creek which is deteriorating the quality of the stream for fish production. Modification of this structure is consistent with Section 208 of PL 92-500.

e. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Aquatic Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #2:

Replace the existing bridge over the Little Lost River at Clyde to reduce erosion and siltation, and to prevent the possible isolation of the road and bridge. (AQ 2.3)

Reasons:

The river makes a sharp bend against the road before flowing under the existing bridge. Current erosion pattern indicates the structure will wash out in the near future. Such an incident would isolate a high use recreation area and contribute a large silt load to the Little Lost River. The road and bridge are located on public land and constitute a definite safety hazard. Records do not show who originally built the bridge.

*Bridge upgraded and strengthened
in present location Aug. 1986.
Erosion has not progressed. no
threat to road or bridge J*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Aquatic Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #3:

Reduce siltation and degradation of stream and riparian areas through protective fencing to exclude livestock from concentrated use areas:

- a. Fence 7 miles of Wet Creek (in conjunction with recreation site development) to prevent further degradation of stream quality. Water gaps will be used to provide livestock water. (AQ 3.1)
- b. Fence the upper $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Summit Creek to prevent damage to riparian vegetation and streambanks by livestock, if this practice is shown effective in adjacent areas. (AQ 3.2)
- c. Fence Squaw Springs to prevent continued erosion and siltation. (in conjunction with Watershed) (AQ 3.3 and 2.1)
- d. Fence about 3 miles along Birch Creek; Sec. 5, 9, 16, T. 9 N., R. 30 E.

Reasons:

all done by 1986

Fencing to exclude livestock from areas currently receiving concentrated use can greatly reduce streambank erosion, damage to riparian vegetation, and siltation of existing streams. Just above Squaw Springs, a gully 10 feet deep by 20 feet wide approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long has developed primarily from rapid snowmelt. Protective fencing in conjunction with watershed (W 3.1, W 3.7) would rehabilitate the area and reduce siltation upstream. Wet Creek receives about 1000 visitor days by hunters, 2000 visitor days by fishermen and an estimated 1500 use days for general recreation. The recreation use coupled with concentrated livestock pressure are degrading water quality, aquatic organisms, and riparian vegetation. Fencing to control use along Wet Creek would decrease erosion and damage to the stream.

Summit Creek begins as a series of springs in the Salmon District where it is fenced and considered an excellent fishery. That portion in the Idaho Falls District has potential for a high quality trout stream and study area. Concentrated livestock use has eliminated or damaged riparian vegetation and contributed to erosion of streambanks and siltation of Summit Creek. Fencing to exclude livestock would allow rehabilitation of the area and ensure continued fish production. Fencing to reduce erosion is consistent with the requirements of RL 92-500.

Birch Creek is a valuable fishery and provides quality fishing opportunities. A fence exists on the east side of Birch Creek. Construction of about 3 miles of fence will allow excluding livestock from the most productive portion of the stream.

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity

Aquatic Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Fencing is necessary to protect riparian habitat along Birch Creek from livestock use which would be increased upon the reseeded area. Adequate water gaps will be constructed to provide livestock water. Fencing would run parallel to the west side of Birch Creek from the existing enclosure in Section 16 to the John Day Grave fence in Section 5 all in T. 9 N., R. 30 E. See Watershed W-1.1.

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Aquatic Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #4:

Restore the Little Lost River to its original channel to reduce erosion and improve stream quality. (AQ 4.1)

Reasons:

A bend in the Little Lost River (Sec. 28, T. 9 N., R. 27 E.) has been cut by a large channel. The cut is about 300 feet long by 30 feet across with steep walls. Erosion of the banks is severe and there is a high silt load entering the river at this point. No right-of-way for the structure exists and the builder is not known. The structure violates Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Restoring the river to its original channel will reduce siltation in future years and help protect fishery values of the river.

The newer channel cut is now stabilized. The old channel has reverted to degraded vegetation and has filled in. Restoring the creek to its original channel would not be beneficial at this time. LD. 1987

e. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Aquatic Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #5:

Obtain a water right on Birch Creek.

Reasons:

Birch Creek is a valuable fishery and a Habitat Management Plan has already been prepared and partially implemented. The flow of Birch Creek is appropriated from mid April through mid October, but no water rights have been established for the remainder of the year. Instream flow is now recognized as a beneficial use of water following the 1978 change in Idaho Water Law. Establishment of a water right for instream flow would assure maintenance of the fishery as no new diversion would be allowed upstream.

*SCFS instream flow secured 1986
by virtue of Birch Creek Hydes
Project J*

e. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Aquatic Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1AQ-6.1 Step 3

Decision #6

Modify Step 2 as Follows:

Continue to use water gaps on both Big Spring Creek and Birch Creek. Construct 2½ miles of fence on Birch Creek to exclude livestock grazing. Provide adequate water gaps for livestock. Construct 3½ miles of fence along LL road to exclude livestock from 4½ miles of Big Spring Creek and ½ mile of the Little Lost River.

Reasons

This is a change from what is shown in the LL/BC decision document which specifies elimination of the water gaps.

This action is taken due to the expense involved in providing alternate water sources and because of the additional fencing planned, which will mitigate the impact of existing water gaps on these streams. Livestock would be excluded from 7½ miles of stream by the proposed fencing. Water gaps would remain on 2½ miles of Birch Creek.

An Environmental Assessment would be prepared prior to taking any actions.

Projects Completed 1983 LD

ore: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Aquatic Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendations Rejected or Eliminated:

- AQ 1.2 - The Dry Creek Flume is considered in Lands L-7.5
- AQ 2.2 - Not a Land Use Decision
- AQ 2.4 - Not a Land Use Decision
- AQ 2.5 - This has been accomplished as a condition of patent in the Robison UTA sale.
- AQ 5.2 - Not a Land Use Decision
- AQ 7.1 - Not a Land Use Decision, will be developed as follow up and result of MFP.
- AQ 7.2 - Not a Land Use Decision

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
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #1 - FM-1.2

Continue to maintain the lookout facility on Big Southern Butte.

Reasons

The lookout facility provides detection capability for approximately 50% of the Little Lost-Birch Creek Planning unit. The lookout is a valuable tool in the detection and prevention of the large fires.

In addition to the coverage of the Little Lost-Birch Creek Planning unit, the lookout provides 100% detection capability for the Big Desert Planning unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)	Little Lost-Birch Creek
Activity	Fire Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Decision #2 - FM-2.1

Establish fire management plans for Hawley Mountains and Donkey Hills to allow for limited suppression on fires meeting planning criteria.

Reasons

These areas have a history of low fire occurrence and due to the steep rugged terrain access is very limited. Most fires are extinguished naturally rather than by suppression crews. Fire management plans will allow us to monitor these fires and take suppression action if extreme conditions warrant.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
FINAL DECISIONS - STEP 3

Name (MFP)

Little Lost-Birch Creek

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision #3 - FM-3.3

Prescribed burning for management objectives should begin in the planning unit by 1981.

Reasons

These areas will be identified and planning will be completed by 1981. Prescribed burning can be one of the most economical and environmentally sound practices to achieve range improvement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Recommendations which were Rejected

Name (MFP)	
Little Lost-Birch Creek	
Activity	
Fire Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

- Recommendation - FM-1.1 - Not a land use decision.
- Recommendation - FM-1.3 - Plan has been prepared.
- Recommendation - FM-3.1 - Not a land use decision.
- Recommendation - FM-3.2 - Not a land use decision.
- Recommendation - FM-3.4 - Not a land use decision.

re: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

LITTLE LOST-BIRCH CREEK EIS MONITORING PLAN

Decisions made in the planning and environmental statement process have resulted in many changes in resource management on the Little Lost-Birch Creek Planning Unit. The changed management will result in impacts to the vegetative and animal communities. Changes in vegetative condition were predicted in the EIS and these changes must be documented. Also, forage production must be measured to form a basis for future adjustments in stocking rate. Therefore an orderly system of monitoring changes in the environment and documenting use intensities must be started to establish a basis for future management decisions.

The following monitoring programs will be used to evaluate management practices and measure impacts on the environment.

I. Livestock and Vegetation

A. Actual use records

Each operator will be required to submit actual grazing use reports. The reports will be required within 15 days after the close of an individuals grazing season.

The range conservationist assigned to the planning area will instruct the grazing operator on how to keep records on livestock numbers and use dates. Actual use data will be collected starting from the time the allotment is placed on actual use billing status. This information will be used for billing purposes then will be recorded in allotment folders.

B. Range use supervision

Range use supervision will be done by the range use supervisor and/or the range conservationists assigned to the planning unit. Use supervision will consist of a general schedule of allotment checks designed to detect and record allotment problems. Data collected will be kept in the allotment folder. Specific items and check methods will be as follows:

1 - Livestock numbers and location

- (a) Periodic aircraft surveillance with records kept on livestock numbers and location by allotment.
- (b) Ground checks will be conducted in each allotment during each grazing treatment. Records will be kept on livestock numbers and location. Livestock numbers and location will be monitored throughout the grazing season each year.

2 - Forage utilization checks

Forage utilization will be monitored in each allotment using the key forage plant method. Forage utilization will be checked within a week after the cattle move from a pasture. These checks will be initiated during the 1981 grazing season and will continue each year.

3 - Range condition and trend studies

These studies will be done in each pasture to establish a long-term record of plant response to the grazing system. The information will be collected from photo points (3' x 3' plot view and a general view) established in each pasture.

Information will also be collected from a 100 point vegetative transect that will be established in each pasture adjacent to the photo point. The condition and trend studies for the first eight allotments were established in 1980. The remaining allotments will have studies established in each pasture during 1981. Study plots will be read annually throughout the first cycle of the grazing system. Then only in rested or deferred pasture during subsequent grazing cycles.

C. Climatological Data

This information will be collected from the Weather Bureau's report station nearest to the planning unit. The Weather Bureau information will be supplemented by rain gauges set out at strategic locations. These rain gauges will be read throughout the year on the approximate dates as follows:

- 1 - April 1 (Beginning of growing season)
- 2 - June 15 (End of growing season)
- 3 - November 1 (Beginning of winter)

Effective rainfall will be monitored by four soil moisture blocks placed at key locations in the planning unit. These will be read in conjunction with the rain gauges. Rainfall and soil moisture data will be collected in an allotment until the vegetative improvement goals predicted by the ES are met.

Information from the above listed studies will be summarized annually and placed in the allotment folders. To collect data from the above listed studies will require an estimated 3 work months each grazing season.

II. Terrestrial Wildlife

Key wildlife habitat (big game fawning and wintering areas, sage grouse strutting grounds) will be monitored to detect changes in habitat condition, impacts of wildlife on habitat and the impacts of livestock on wildlife habitat. The area wildlife biologist will be responsible for establishing and reading the following studies.

A. Big game winter range

- 1 - Each pasture of allotments containing crucial deer, antelope, or elk winter range will have a study group consisting of one Cole method transect, one pellet group transect and a general photo point. Crucial big game winter range is mapped on pages 2-20 and 2-21 of the Little Lost-Birch Creek EIS.
- 2 - The Bell Mountain allotment will have a special study to determine the impacts of the cattle on the deer winter range. The special study will be done by the area wildlife biologist. Fecal samples will be collected weekly from November 15 to December 10 from cattle using the deer range. These samples will be analyzed and a copy of the information will be placed in the allotment folder.
- 3 - Big Game Population Trends
Starting in January 1982, annual counts will be made on big game using the planning area. These counts will be made in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Annual counts will require approximately 10 hours helicopter time and 5 hours fixed wing time.

Information from these counts will be summarized annually by allotment and the information placed in the allotment folder.

B. Antelope fawning grounds

Each pasture of allotments containing crucial antelope fawning grounds (see page 2-20 of EIS for map of fawning grounds) will have a study group consisting of one 200 point vegetative cover transect, one pellet group transect and a general photo point. Information from this study group will be summarized annually and placed in the allotment folder.

C. Sage grouse population

Sage grouse population trends will be monitored by conducting strutting ground counts. These counts will be made in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Counts will be made in 10 strutting grounds per year. Data from these studies will be summarized annually and placed in the allotment folders.

The above wildlife studies will require an estimated two work months.

III. Aquatic Life

Studies to assess the impacts of livestock on aquatic life and stream bank vegetation will be conducted annually. These studies will be set out and read by the District Fisheries Biologist, assisted by the Resource Area Wildlife Biologist.

Aquatic life studies will be started in an allotment at the same time the grazing system goes into effect. The following studies will be required:

- 1 - Photo points - these points will be set out at approximately one mile intervals on the fish producing streams mapped on page 2-27 of the EIS.
- 2 - Standard stream transects - these studies will be conducted on Wet Creek (layout done in 1980) and on streams where significant change in grazing use is expected: Big Creek, Summit Creek in Bell Mountain and Summit allotments, and Fallert Creek, Warms Spring Creek and Squaw Creek.

These transects will be read annually throughout the first cycle of the grazing system and thereafter at three-year intervals. Information from each reading will be summarized and placed in the allotment folders.

- 3 - Fish population studies - shocking transects are presently in place on Wet Creek and Birch Creek. The Wet Creek shocking study will be done at three-year intervals starting with the initial study in 1980. These studies will be done with BLM equipment and personnel.

Birch Creek is being monitored by the Idaho Fish and Game Department on a regular and continuing basis. This information will be obtained from the Idaho Fish and Game Department by the Resource Area Wildlife Biologist.

Information from the above studies will be summarized after collection periods and placed in the appropriate allotment folders.

The fish population and habitat studies will require an estimate of one work month annually to complete.

IV. WATER RESOURCES/WATERSHED MONITORING

1. ISSUE - A large portion of upper Wet Creek was fenced during the summer of 1980. The fishery is good containing wild rainbow and dolley varden trout. Monitoring is needed to determine the rate of stream improvement and fisheries enhancement.

ACTION - Upgrade present monitoring network to study level status for the "Alternatives to Fencing" Study. Study measurements will include: low level aerial photo reconnaissance with LMS analysis (every 1-3 years), channel transect analysis (yearly), invertebrate analysis (twice yearly), and population analysis thru electrofishing transects (yearly). See "Wet Creek Study Plan" for further details.

2. ISSUE - Birch Creek is intersected by a number of allotments each with a different grazing system or grazing intensity. Many have undergone recent grazing changes. The stream supports a blue ribbon fishery containing primarily wild rainbow trout and a few hatchery trout. The riparian zone should be monitored for long term changes as affected by the variety of grazing systems.

ACTION - A low level aerial photo flight will be made every 3-4 years with LMS analysis to determine riparian trend. (Trend data for the riparian area could be correlated to any shocking data obtained to determine the grazing impacts to the fishery.)

3. ISSUE - North Creek Ruth Millsite. This millsite was found to contain hazardous levels of lead. A cleanup of the mill tailings was initiated in summer 1983 and is expected to be completed during summer 1984. The channel requires monitoring for future migration of lead residues left from the cleanup process.

ACTION - Soil samples every 1-2 miles down the channel will be taken after each major runoff event to assess for increased levels of hazardous materials in the channel.

4. ISSUE - Sawmill Creek is channelized each year by the Little Lost Irrigation District. During summer 1981, the channel alteration was undertaken without the proper permits and under trespass on Public Lands. The channelization was accomplished with a bulldozer which was driven down the center of the channel. The outcome was a loss of channel silts and fines resulting in the dewatering of approximately 4-5 miles of stream on BLM and a large fish kill. Fish and Game sued the Irrigation District for this fish loss. Impacts to BLM were primarily loss of pool habitat and heavy bank erosion due to increased velocities.

ACTION - BLM will monitor the Irrigation District's efforts each year to encourage proper permits and proper channelization techniques. Irrigation water gains or losses from the action will be analyzed using the USGS gage installed by BLM/USGS personnel in spring 1983. There is some question of whether sufficient water is gain by this yearly action to warrant the resulting bank erosion and fishery impacts.

5. ISSUE - Unkle Ike Creek is undergoing development for a small hydroelectric plant. This will result in a loss of several miles of riparian habitat. Mitigation will require a series of exclosures to replace the riparian losses. Monitoring is needed to document riparian changes following the development.

ACTION - Photo points will be established on the existing stream channel below the diversion in Unkle Ike Creek and on each exclosure. Area range conservationists will help with photos.

6. ISSUE - A new fence on upper Horse Creek (roughly the upper 2 miles) should allow a reduced impact on the riparian zone. Previously, this area was grazed from May 1 to June 30 and November 16 to December 30 each year. At present two years out of three, grazing will occur for about 1 month between May and September. On the third year, no grazing will occur. The additional fence will allow reduced livestock access to the upper watershed.

ACTION - Photo points will be established on both the upper and lower riparian areas. The upper riparian will be surveyed by ocular survey methods at least every two years. Area range conservationists will help take photos.