

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Objective Number | R-1 |

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for the orderly use of public lands by recreational visitors, insuring that facilities to meet the growing demand are provided at a level commensurate with the capability of the land to support the use and in a manner which will provide for the safety of the users.

RATIONALE:

BLM Manual 1602.11 Bureau Responsibilities. As authorized and directed by law, the President, and the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Land Management is responsible for:

Management, development, and protection of the public lands for domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, industrial development, mineral production, occupancy, outdoor recreation, timber production, watershed protection, wilderness preservation, and preservation of public values, including environmental values.

BLM Manual 1602.12 Bureau Objectives. To plan for and manage or dispose of public lands, in a manner providing the maximum benefit to the general public. To do this, the Bureau will:

Protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from unavoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible. Manage, develop, and dispose of public lands and resources to maintain a quality environment to help meet the people's need for the lands and their resources, and to contribute to the stability and orderly growth of dependent users, industries, communities, and regions.

BLM Manual 1602.41C.3. The Bureau conducts information and education activities to provide prompt information in response to public and press inquiry, to obtain public comment and input to planning and management decision making, and to perform information and education activities as necessary for efficient operation of the Bureau's land and resource management programs. The Bureau, at all levels will:

- a. Make factual and timely dissemination of information about actions taken or planned by the Bureau in conducting its programs, so that a better informed citizenry may express their wishes on multiple use of public land and resources.
- b. Encourage greater care and respect on the part of the public for the public lands and resources, thereby keeping to a minimum costs arising from destructive activities such as man-caused fire, littering,...

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.7 |
| Step 1 | R-1.1 |
| Step 3 | |

RECOMMENDATION R-1.1:

Acquire access to public lands where it is needed to enhance present and future recreation needs. A limited number of land parcels should also be acquired to enhance recreation opportunities.

The following access needs, by priority, should be acquired:

- a) Fifth Fork of Rock Creek - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 25, 26 - for fishing, hiking access
- b) McMullen Creek - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 8, 17 - for fishing, ORV's and access to proposed campground
- c) North Cottonwood Creek - T. 12 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 35, 36 - for ORV use
- d) Jackpot - Magic Hot Springs Road - T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 29 - for sightseeing, hunting
- e) Buhl Dunes - T. 8 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 29, 32 - for ORV use
- f) Cherry Spring Road - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 2 - for hunting, ORV use, sightseeing
- g) Union Pacific Railroad Bed - T. 15 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 2 - for ORV use (motorcycles)
- h) Salmon Falls Reservoir (China Creek) - T. 16 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 1 for access to head of reservoir, possible campground location
- i) Big Creek - Hot Creek (from Basin Cut-off) - T. 16 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 11, 22, 23, 27 - for fishing, hunting

RATIONALE:

Legal access is one of the most limiting factors for recreational use of the public lands. As the demand for recreation increases, easement acquisition will become more and more important in making public lands available to the public. Both the response to the issue statement survey and the personal interview (see PAA) indicate that approximately 60 percent (of those sampled) feel the BLM should do something to insure access to public lands.

Acquisition of additional lands of recreational purposes is needed only in a few areas, primarily to insure that the intent of a special management designation can be fully realized and that utilization of recreation opportunities can be at its highest level. As use increases, the private landowner may be more inclined to prohibit or limit use on some recreationally important properties. See Recreation Use Step 3 - Use Problems - for further discussion.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (M-F) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.7 |
| Step 1 | R-1.1 |
| Step 3 | |

- j) Shoshones Basin - T. 16 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 16 - for fishing, hiking, access to proposed campground
- k) Deep Creek Reservoir - T. 13 S.,
R. 16 E., Sec. 20 - for ORV use
- l) Mule Creek - McCongle Canyon -
T. 15 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 5, 8, 19 and
T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, -
for hunting, sightseeing
- m) Salmon Falls Dam - T. 14 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 18 - for sightseeing (in conjunction with Salmon Falls Natural Area)
- n) Big Creek Road (Hannah's Fork)
- T. 16 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 7 - for
hunting, fishing
- o) Twin Springs - T. 16 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 12 - for sightseeing, hunting
- p) Squaw Joe Road - T. 12 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 31 - for sightseeing, hunting

The following acquisition of lands should be made to enhance recreation opportunities.

At Salmon Falls Reservoir -

- 1) T. 16 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 1:
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (east of reservoir)

In and adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area -

- 2) T. 10 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 33:
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 3) T. 11 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 4:
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- 4) T. 11 S., R. 13 E., Sec. ¹⁶~~36~~:
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- 5) T. 12 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 36:
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Abstracts on reverse

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Name (B/LP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Order Reference | Step 1 R-1.1 Step 3 |

6) T. 13 S., , R. 14 E., Sec. 36: NE $\frac{1}{4}$

(All acquisitions include acreage in the Boise District).

Other -

7) T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 8:
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and Sec. 17:
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

(For location of campground/picnic area on McMullen Creek).

Support Needs:

State Office - Appraisals, Cadastral Survey for working on land acquisitions.
District Operations - ATROW Specialist for working on access (Easements).

Multiple Use Analysis

Access to public lands is a major concern of many people who use these lands. Currently much of the public land within the planning unit can not be used without illegal trespass on adjacent private lands. The acquisition of legal access across private lands would benefit a wide variety of public land users.

Acquisition of land parcels along Salmon Falls Creek would help provide consistent management of the canyon from the dam to Balanced Rock. Such acquisition would enable the protective status of the natural area to be more complete. The acquisition of the parcel at the upper end of Salmon Falls Reservoir would be for the development of a camping area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form BLM-11-1-1-1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.1 -
Acquire the parcels of land along Salmon Falls Creek and Reservoir as recommended. Do not acquire the parcel of land along McMullen Creek for recreation purposes. Acquire the access across private lands as recommended but in the following priority: b; c; d; f; i; m; k; l; h; a; e; j; n; p; o; q.

Reasons:

Access to public lands is necessary to insure that the public can benefit from these lands. Acquisition of the five parcels of land will supplement the management of Salmon Falls Creek and Reservoir.

Support Needs:

State Office -
Appraisals and Cadastral Surveys.
District ATROW Specialist -
Help secure access.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.1.
2. Reject various portions of R-1.1.
3. Disregard WM-1.2, NH-1.1, R-1.3.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation to acquire the parcels of land along Salmon Falls Creek and modify to coordinate the effort with L-7.2 and NH-1.1. Accept access recommendation in the priority order as stated in Step 2.

Rationale:

The acquisition lands can enhance the Salmon Falls Creek WSA and/or natural area management, whichever occurs. Access private lands is a critical link to the recreational use of public lands.

*Pending action.
MC
9-14-87*

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 | R-1.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation R-1.2:

Develop and maintain camping and picnic facilities at the following sites. File for protective withdrawals (General Mining Laws, DLE, public sale, etc.) on all sites when none exist.

- a) Shoshone Creek (T.16 S., R.17 E., Sec. 21: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$)
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 2 tables, 2 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle. No developed water supply.
Use: Camping and picnicking.
Access: Would need to acquire access across T.16 S., R.17 E., Sec. 16 (State-owned). May require some improvement.
- b) Upper Salmon Falls Creek (Site 2) (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 20: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$) develop two areas. One area will be walk-in and canoe site other will have vehicle access.
Facilities: 2 toilet facilities (1 set), 9 tables, 6 fire pits, 3 trash receptacles, developed water source.
Use: Camping, canoe camping, picnicking.
Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.
- c) China Creek (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 6: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ or T.16 S., R.14 E., Sec. 1: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - if acquired)
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 3 tables, 3 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle. No developed water supply.
Use: Picnicking, camping, takeout point for canoeing.
Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.
- d) McMullen Creek (T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 8: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - if acquired (pre-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Rationale:

PAA projections for such activities as fishing, hunting, camping, picnicking, off-road vehicle operation, etc., all show substantial increases in use for the next several years. In addition, the 1977 Idaho SCORP indicates a shortfall in the supply of camp and picnic sites in the Springs Region. These facilities will help provide for the projected increase in use as well as helping to rectify the facility shortfall. All sites identified for development or improvement were shown as opportunities in URA Step 4.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7

Step 1 R-1.2 Step 3

ferred) or T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 17: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$)

Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 3 tables, 3 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle, developed water source (preferred site only).

Use: Picnicking, camping (at preferred site only).

Access: Needed in T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 8,17. May require some improvement.

- e) Sugarloaf Spring (T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 21: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$).

Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 2 tables, 2 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle.

Use: Picnicking.

Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.

- f) Lower Salmon Falls Creek

Sites will be identified in the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area Management Plan.

Upgrade facilities at the following existing sites:

- g) Rabbit Springs (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 2: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$)

1) Approach Idaho State Department of Transportation to develop and manage the facility, either under R&PP lease or through a cooperative agreement, as a highway rest area with restrooms, water, RV dump station, picnic facilities, etc.

2) Develop a cooperative agreement with Twin Falls County to jointly develop and manage the facility. This could include vault-type toilets, RV dump station, developed water source, etc.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7

Step 1 R-1.2 Step 3

- 3) Barring any agreement, the following actions should be undertaken:
- Fence the site from live-stock grazing (barbed wire).
 - Provide additional signing.
 - Undertake a revegetation and vegetation enhancement program.
 - develop a source of potable water.
 - Provide increased maintenance and patrol.
- h) Winter Springs (T.15 S., R.17 E., Sec. 30: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$)
- 1) Enlarge the enclosure to include spring, natural drainage course, additional acreage. Add additional facilities.
 - 2) Undertake a vegetative rehabilitation program. May require some fill and recontouring.
 - 3) Develop area for parking four to six vehicles.
 - 4) Withdraw site from General Mining Laws, etc.
- i) Norton's Bay (T.15 S., R.15 E., Sec. 19: NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and Grey's Landing (T.15 S., R.15 E., Sec. 8: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$)
- 1) Add 2 tables and 2 fire pits to existing facilities at each site.
 - 2) Provide boat launching facilities for larger boats (at one

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(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7

Step 1 R-1.2 Step 3

3) Improve access roads.

j) Salmon Falls Dam Recreation Site
(T.14 S., R.15 E., Sec. 17: W $\frac{1}{2}$)

1) Continue the yearly cooperative maintenance agreement and renew the Cooperative Management Agreement with Twin Falls County and the Salmon Canal Company.

2) Monitor use to determine the adequacy of the existing facilities and determine future expansion plans.

k) Milner Bicentennial Site -
Discussed in Recommendation R-2.3 -
Special Management Areas.

Support Needs

State Office - Cadastral Survey and Appraisal if acquisition of private property at China Creek and McMullen Creek are needed. Landscape Architect to assist in facility design, particularly in upgrading of Rabbit Spring and Winter Spring sites. District Operations - ATROW Specialist for acquiring access rights where needed. Engineers for road improvements and site design.

District Resources of Area Staff - Landscape Architect for layout and design. Realty Specialist to initiate required withdrawals. Two Recreation Rangers (summer) to provide maintenance, patrol, etc.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step R-1.2 | Step 3 |

Multiple Use Analysis

Much of the recreation on public land within the planning unit is associated with Salmon Falls Creek and Reservoir. This area represents the greatest potential for the development and use of camping areas. This area also contains the highest concentration of cultural resource sites in the Planning Unit. Campground development would benefit boating and fishing activities in the area but could also cause damage to some of the cultural sites. Campsite development throughout the Planning Unit will help to reduce the existing deficiency of developed camping areas.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.2 -
Upgrade the facilities at the following sites as recommended:
Rabbit Spring
Winter Spring
Norton's Bay & Grey's Landing
Salmon Falls Dam Recreation Site
Milner Bicentennial Site

Develop facilities at the following sites as recommended:
Upper Salmon Falls Creek
Shoshone Creek
Sugarloaf Springs
China Creek

Do not develop facilities along McMullen or Lower Salmon Falls Creeks.

Coordinate closely with District Archaeologist in specific site location and facility installation.

Protect the China Creek, Norton Bay, Gray's Landing, Rabbit Spring, and Salmon Dam sites according to L-6.2 and M-1.1.

Reasons:

Developed campsites are quite limited within the Planning Unit. Upgrading existing facilities will be the most cost-effective expenditures and should be completed first. Development of additional sites will help meet present and future demand. A facility along McMullen Creek would seriously threaten the minimal fishery present in that stream. A developed facility along Lower Salmon Falls Creek would conflict with the proposed natural area designation. The District Archaeologist must be consulted as good campsite locations generally contain cultural sites.

It has been determined by inventories and public input that it is in the public interest to keep these sites at China Creek, Norton Bay, Gray's Landing, Rabbit Spring, and Salmon Dam for recreation development and use.

*Addressed
in Cassia
RMP.*

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step R-1.2 (con'ts)

Support Needs:

District Landscape -
Architect to assist in project
layout and design.

District Operations-Engineers -
Help with project design and
implementation.

District Archaeologist -
Assist in facility location.

Two Recreation Rangers -
Patrol and maintenance of
facilities.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.2 in full.
2. Accept R-1.2 in full.
3. Modify R-1.2 differently.
4. Disregard CRM-1.9.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation to upgrade recreational facilities at the existing sites, but modify to develop additional facilities when funds are available in Upper Salmon Falls Creek, Shoshone Creek, Sugarloaf Springs and China Creek. Accept protection measures for those sites listed with reference to L-6.2 and M-1.1.

OK
GR
9-14-87

Rationale:

While recreation demand for developed campsites on public lands continue to grow, funds to properly construct, operate and maintain these facilities are not adequate. Upgrading developed sites is the highest priority since they are the most cost effective and presently have a known demand. Protection of the listed recreation sites will preserve high recreation value for public use at China Creek, Norton Bay, Gray's Landing, Rabbit Springs and Salmon Dam.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7

Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.3:

Designate four areas in Twin Falls Planning Unit as special recreation management areas.

- a) Designate an area between Salmon Falls Dam and Balanced Rock as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area.
- b) Designate an area adjacent to Salmon Falls Reservoir as the Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Area Lands (would include some area in the Boise District and, possibly, in the Elko District).
- c) Oregon Trail - Milner Bicentennial Site - Though facilities have already been developed at this site (in Twin Falls and West Cassia Planning Units), management of the site is not doing an adequate job at the present time. The following management actions should be undertaken at the site:
 - 1) Fence the Oregon Trail itself, hopefully keeping vehicular traffic off this significant historic site.
 - 2) Replace the existing fencing along the parking lot (chain with a material that is less desirable and less expensive to replace), hopefully reducing the theft that is occurring.
 - 3) Maintain the nature/interpretive trail and trail to the picnic ramadas, thus making it easier for foot access to the ramadas.
 - 4) Construct at least one additional ramada nearer the parking area (or move existing ramada).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Rationale:

- a) See rationale for Natural History Recommendation NH-1.1.
- b) Recreational use at and in the area of Salmon Falls Reservoir is presently a significant portion of the recreational use on public lands. The area, though, is still not receiving use at its maximum capability. In order to insure that the potential of the area for recreational use is recognized and to insure that development is coordinated to best provide for the needs and demands of the recreating public, a special management designation should be established.
- c) The National Historic Trail designation places added meaning and importance on the Oregon Trail, both from the preservation standpoint and the recreational use of the trail. This legislation requires the development of a management plan for the trail, incorporating both preservation and interpretive (recreational use) proposals. The Oregon Trail is considered an important part of the history of the West and, as such, deserves special management.
- d) See rationale for Natural History Recommendation NH-1.2.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference

Step R-1.3 Step 3

- 5) Provide other picnic facilities on Milner Reservoir (i.e. - at the site of the new boat launch.

In addition, the legislation which designated the Oregon Trail as a National Historic Trail requires the development of a management plan for the trail. Two studies presently being completed will be used to develop this plan. Plan should be completed by FY 83. No presently identified segments of the trail (visible) have been identified in the Twin Falls Planning Unit except at the Milner Bicentennial Site.

- d) Support the HCRS proposal to designate the area known as Dry Cataracts as a National Natural Landmark. See Recommendation NH-1.2 for what needs to be done to support this proposal.

Support Needs:

Survey - Determine the boundaries for Salmon Falls Natural Area and Dry Cataracts. Recreation Planner and Landscape Architect to provide assistance in developing management plans, etc.

District Resources or Area Staff -
Landscape Architect to assist in developing management plans and layout and design. Reality Specialist for any withdrawal action required and land reports.
Geologists for mineral reports. Two Recreation Rangers for maintenance, monitoring and patrol.

Other - Cassia County and Twin Falls County Sheriff's Departments for site patrol (particularly at the Milner Site).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.3 & Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to WM-1.2 for discussion of Salmon Falls Natural Area. Salmon Falls Reservoir and the surrounding public land provide for a large amount of public recreation. The proposed designation would identify the significance of the area. The development of a recreation management plan is important for the improvement and use of the recreation opportunities in the area. More effective management of the Oregon Trail and Milner area will reduce the need for restrictive management in the future. Refer to NH-1.2 for discussion of Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.3 -
Refer to WM-1.2 concerning Salmon Falls Natural Area. Refer to NH-1.2 concerning Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark. Designate an area adjacent to Salmon Falls Reservoir as the Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Lands. Implement the management actions for the Oregon Trail as recommended.

Reasons:

Salmon Falls Reservoir is an important center of recreation activities in Twin Falls County. Designating the surrounding area as recreation lands will help identify the significance of the area for recreation. Adequate management is required for the protection of the Oregon Trail. This management is warranted by the trail's importance.

Support Needs:

State Office -
Cadastral Survey for boundary of Dry Cataracts Area

Area Outdoor Recreation Planner and Other Area Staff -
Develop management plan for each of the four areas

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.3.
2. Disregard NH-1.1, WM-1.2.
3. Disregard NH-1.2.
4. Disregard R-1.6.
5. Reject R-2.1.
6. Disregard CRM-1.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation concerning Salmon Falls Canyon in accordance with NH-1.1 and WM-1.2. Accept Dry Cataracts recommendation with reference to NH-1.2. Accept Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Lands and accept action of the Oregon Trail as recommended.

Modify the recommendation by including the Foothills area and the Snake River Heritage System as special recreation management areas. Refer to R-2.2 for description of the heritage system.

*Pending
GR
9-14-87*

Rationale:

A decision to designate the Salmon Falls Canyon area as suitable or unsuitable for wilderness should precede a natural area designation. Interim management in accordance with WSA provisions serves to protect most of the natural area until the EIS is completed and a decision reached.

Recreation use of lands near Salmon Falls Reservoir appears to be its highest and best public use.

The importance of the Oregon Trail should be recognized by protection and special management.

The Foothills area is a popular area and receives a large amount of dispersed recreation use. This use has resulted in resource damage. A special recreation management area designation would facilitate more intensive management to improve recreation opportunities and reduce environmental damage.

The historic sites included in the heritage system provide unique insight into the early development of the Twin Falls area. These sites are optimum locations for providing the public with interpretive recreation opportunities.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | Unit Wide |
| Step | R-1.4 step 1 |

Recommendation R-1.4:

Enhance fishing opportunities in the MFP area by taking the following action:

- a) Retain all public lands bordering on streams or reservoirs with fishery potential in order to insure the maintenance of a quality habitat and to insure public access to said streams and reservoirs.

Support Needs:

NONE.

Rationale:

Fishing is the single most popular recreational activity (aside from sight-seeing) on public land in the Twin Falls Planning Unit. Though not a significant economic factor in the county (less than 1% of total county earnings), there is a definite demand for opportunities to participate in this activity. Because of its popularity, the BLM should enhance fishing opportunities on public lands to the fullest extent possible. This is in compliance with policy identified in the Twin Falls County Comprehensive Plan (Nov. 1977) which says "Encourage maintenance and development of sport fisheries in the County by controlling water quality and land development."

In addition, BLM Manual 6740 includes regulations for the protection and management of wetland-riparian areas. These regulations identify as Bureau policy the retention of all wetlands and riparian habitats (6740.06E). The regulations state that "Wetland-riparian areas are fragile and comprise an extremely small percentage of the public lands administered by the BLM. Many have been destroyed or degraded. This degradation is influencing water quality and quantity;...commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries;..." (6740.07).

Multiple Use Analysis

Streamside corridors are important to many activities that occur on the public lands. Protection of riparian habitat is warranted from watershed, wildlife, visual and recreation standpoints. Total protection is, in most cases, prohibitively expensive. Streams and reservoirs are important areas for livestock use.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1R-1.4 Step 3 |

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.4 -
Retain all public lands along waters with fishery potential. Implement grazing systems designed to help protect riparian and aquatic habitat. Establish a study enclosure on McMullen Creek in the Western Stockgrowers Allotment and one on Shoshone Creek in the Magic Common Allotment to monitor the success of the grazing systems for WS-1.4. Along stream sections and reservoir shorelines where grazing is not a limiting factor, plant vegetation in areas that lack shading.

Reasons:

Due to the cost of fencing entire stream lengths, grazing systems geared toward protecting streams will be used first. The recommended enclosures will show how much streamside damage is caused specifically by livestock. This data will be used to determine the cost-effectiveness of fencing entire stream lengths. Vegetation plantings will help improve areas that lack shading.

Support Needs:

Area Wildlife Biologist and Watershed Specialist -
Identify specific areas for protection and rehabilitation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept R-1.4 in full.
2. Reject R-1.4 in full.
3. Disregard WL-3.1; 3.10; 3.11.
4. Reject WL-3.1.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Lands retained in public ownership that provide access to fishery waters facilitate one of the most popular recreational activities in the Twin Falls planning unit. Streams with fishery potential can be enhanced by properly designed grazing systems, vegetation plantings, and fencing where applicable.

OK
GC
9-14-87

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION ANALYSIS-DECISION

Twin Falls
Recreation Management
Unit Wide
R-1.5

Recommendation R-1.5:

Enhance hunting activities in the MFP area by taking the following actions:

- a) Implement an intensive habitat management program to increase and improve game populations in the South Hills and Shoshone Basin in order to increase opportunities for wildlife viewing and hunting in these areas.
- b) Continue to implement the Twin Falls Isolated Tracts HMP in order to improve pheasant and other game bird hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities and to acquire public access to these tracts of public land.
- c) Close all known sage grouse nesting areas and strutting grounds to off-road vehicle use to improve population numbers and, thus, hunting opportunities.
- d) Improve shoreline cover and/or provide hunter blinds in waterfowl hunting areas (Murtaugh Lake, Salmon Falls Reservoir, Snake River).

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff -
Wildlife Biologist to prepare Habitat Management Plans, identify critical sage grouse nesting and strutting grounds, etc.

Rationale:

Hunting, though providing only a small amount to the economy of Twin Falls County, is a significant contributor to the income generated by recreation and will contribute more in the future. By improving game populations and providing for improved hunting experiences, the BLM is not only providing for this increase in economic growth, but it is also better providing for a user demand which will always exist. These recommendations will help provide for an adequate supply of hunting opportunities on public lands commensurate with public needs and resource potentials (BLM Manual 1603.12C.3).

Interviews of 50 residents of Twin Falls County in order to determine attitudes regarding the management of public lands in the county resulted in some rather conflicting results regarding hunting. Over half of those contacted (58%) felt that multiple use plans should consider "people" needs over those of wildlife with 46% favoring those individuals making a living from the land receiving first consideration ahead of recreation, wildlife, etc. In spite of this, 78% felt that no single use should receive special consideration. Though appearing contradictory, this is indicative of the basic conflict of income procedure uses vs. pleasure uses. Equal treatment for all is desired, but recognized as a goal that cannot always be obtained.

Results of the issue statement survey of Twin Falls County resulted in approximately the same conclusions regarding attitudes about wildlife and hunting. Because attitudes are mixed, the BLM needs to provide for hunting activities (and other wildlife-related opportunities) in a manner which, while improving hunting opportunities on public lands, does not result in a significant alteration of livestock grazing activities on public lands.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.5 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Hunting is an important recreation activity for many people in Twin Falls County. Enhancement of wildlife populations will benefit recreation. Coordination between range and wildlife during the planning and implementation of water improvements will allow provisions for both resources. Off-road vehicles are used by a variety of public land users. Closing all known sage grouse strutting and nesting areas would affect many other activities.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.5 -

Implement vegetation plantings for wildlife in areas identified as lacking sufficient wildlife forage. Provide water sources as determined in WL-1.3, 2.3, 3.3 and 4.11. Continue implementation of the Twin Falls Isolated Tracts HMP. Do not close sage grouse nesting or strutting grounds to ORVs until objective data concerning conflicts are collected. Monitor ORV use so that conflicts can be quickly identified and remedied. Allow waterfowl hunters to provide for their own hunting blinds.

Reasons:

Providing for wildlife needs will benefit hunting as well as general recreation and sightseeing. Sage grouse currently use many areas for nesting and/or strutting. Due to the large number of use areas that have been identified, the grouse appear to be coping with the current ORV situation and no restrictions appear warranted at this time. Construction of hunting blinds should be a low priority expense as most hunters are willing to provide their own.

Support Needs:

Wildlife Biologist and
Range Conservationist -
Provide coordination of area for
wildlife projects.

Area Outdoor Recreation Planner -
Monitor ORV use.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept R-1.5 in full.
2. Reject R-1.5 in full.
3. Disregard wildlife recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.5 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple-use recommendation consistent with WL-2.12 and R-1.10.

- a. Allow ORV use without restriction except during the period from March 15 through June 15 in critical sage grouse nesting-brood rearing complexes. During this period, vehicular use will be limited to existing roads and trails.
- b. Close critical sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobiling.

Accept the remainder of the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

Improvement of wildlife habitat benefits the wildlife populations as well as providing public recreation. However, this effort is best implemented by considering other land uses and actual public need.

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9-14-87

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 R-1.6 | Step 3 |

Recommendation R-1.6:

Develop the Following facilities to benefit boating activities:

- a) Additional boat access and launching/docking facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir.
- b) Access points for put-in and take-out of canoes, kayaks, etc., on Upper Salmon Falls Creek.

Support Needs:

District Operations - Engineering to design and construct boat launches, docks, etc.

Rationale:

Boating activities provide the second largest amount of Retail Trade Sales of all the recreation activities. Though total recreation earnings in Twin Falls County are less than 1% of the total, public demand for water sports is, and will continue to be, a significant factor in total recreation use. Nearly 20 percent of the recreation visitor days on public land are attributable to boating activities.

Though no specific written comments have addressed boating or identified a specific need for additional facilities, the Twin Falls County Commissioners have specifically identified a need for more launching facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir due to the heavy use the existing launch is receiving. This occurred on a tour Burley District personnel attended with the commissioners in June, 1980. In addition, the 1977 Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identified a need for additional boat launching facilities in the Springs Region. See tables 4-62 and 4-6 in recreation PAA.

Multiple Use Analysis

The public has identified a need for additional boating facilities at Salmon Falls Reservoir. This need was expressed at an issue-identification meeting held by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in March 1980. Additional facilities may impact raptors that nest along the canyon.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.6 -
Provide additional boat access and launching facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir as appropriate. Consider location of existing raptor nesting sites during the planning and construction of developments. Maintain the current status of access points for canoeing and kayaking on Upper

Reasons:

The current Salmon Falls Reservoir facilities have been receiving high amounts of use. Additional developments will help to alleviate crowding. The current canoeing/kayaking use on Upper Salmon Falls Creek is adequately supplied with access points at this time.

Note: Attach additional maps if needed.
*OK
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4/14/81*
Salmon Falls Creek.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7

Step 1 R-1.7 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.7:

Retain the General Mining Law withdrawal on the quarry site near Rabbit Springs (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 2: SW $\frac{1}{2}$)

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

This site is the only identified area of public land in the Twin Falls Planning Unit where significant amounts of rockhounding occur. Though rockhounding may be done in other areas it is this area that apparently is most important. Though no specific contact has been made with rockhounding organizations in the Twin Falls area, it is known through The Magic Valley Gem News (a monthly publication of the Magic Valley Gem Club, Twin Falls) that members of that club use the site frequently on an individual basis and infrequently as a site for club outings. Therefore, it should be retained for public use for this activity.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Rabbit Springs area is the only identified site in the Planning Unit where significant amounts of rockhounding occur. The minerals activity has recommended a rockhounding area. Upgrading of the Rabbit Springs campground has been recommended. The Rabbit Springs area also includes a cultural resources site.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.7 -
Retain the withdrawal as recommended. Designate the area as a rock-rockhounding site (see M-4.3). Take any necessary protective measures to ensure the integrity of the cultural resource site.

Reasons:

The Rabbit Springs area is the only known location where specific provision for the rockhounding activity can be made.

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9-14-87

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 R-1.8 | Step 3 |

Recommendation R-1.8:

Take the following actions to preserve, protect, and interpret sites with value for sightseeing activities:

- 1) Fence and place interpretive signing at the Blow Hole (T. 11 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 34).
- 2) Protect a representative site of the Melon Valley gravel deposits and place interpretive signing at the site (T. 9 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 11).
- 3) Retain in public ownership all isolated parcels of public land in order to provide greater diversity in the landscape, making sightseeing more pleasurable.
- 4) Protect (by fencing, if necessary) and place interpretive signing at a variety of archaeological, historic, and cultural sites as identified in MFP 1 for Cultural Resource Management and in MFP 1 Recreation Management Recommendations R-1.3, R-2.1, and R-2.2.

Rationale:

Sightseeing (including driving for pleasure) is the most participated in recreation activity in this country. The 1977 Outdoor Recreation Survey (HCRS) reported that the four most participated in activities were picnicking, sightseeing, swimming, and driving for pleasure. Though difficult to quantify, figures in URA Step 3, Table C.1 show nearly 250,000 visitor days of use just on the major highways in the planning unit. Because so much use is identifiable as "sightseeing" use, the BLM should be providing facilities (roads, overlooks, etc.) and programs which will provide the sightseer with activity opportunities. By protecting and signing (interpretive) various geologic, historic, cultural, etc., sites, "destination" opportunities would be provided and protected, offering the sightseer specific areas to view.

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff -
Archaeologist and Geologist to determine interpretive needs, Realty Specialist to initiate any needed withdrawals.

District Operations - Engineers for layout and design of fencing, etc.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1R-1.8 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Provision of sightseeing locations will benefit the public by providing interpretive information about significant areas. Refer to VRM-1.6 for discussion concerning isolated tracts. Refer to CRM-1.9 for discussion concerning cultural resources protection. Refer to R-1.3, R-2.1, R-2.2, CRM-1.1 and CRM-1.3 for discussion concerning specific cultural resource sites.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.8 -

Implement the recommended actions concerning the Blow Hole and the Melon Valley gravel site. Provide protection and interpretation of important cultural resource sites (see CRM-1.1, CRM-1.3, R-1.3, R-2.1 and R-2.2).

Fencing the Blow Hole should not be done until adequate on-site assessment is done to determine that the fencing has a purpose relative to protecting the safety of observers. Fencing alone will not keep people away from the hole if they want to get close to or in it.

The Melon Valley material can continue to be used. Coordinated planning is needed to determine the amount and location of material and the best method to use for protecting enough to meet the sightseeing objective.

Support Needs:

District Archeologist & Geologist -
Assist in the interpretation of sites.

District Operations -
Assist with fencing.

Reasons:

Even though fuel prices are rising, sightseeing will remain an activity with high participation rates. By providing identification, protection and interpretation of sites, the Bureau can help the public benefit from these locations. All the values of isolated tracts can not be adequately assessed at this time. Disposal actions require an environmental assessment and a land report. During this analysis process, the relative values of retention and disposal can be compared and an appropriate decision can be made. Protection and interpretation of cultural resources is needed to allow the public to benefit from these nonrenewable resources.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.8 in full.
2. Accept R-1.8 in full.
3. Disregard L-2.5 and 7.2.
4. Disregard R-1.3, R-2.1, R-2.2, CRM-1.1 and CRM-1.3.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 R-1.9 | Step 3 |

Recommendation R-1.9:

Develop facilities for snowplay, cross-country skiing, hiking/backpacking, and horseback riding activities. Include the following:

- 1) Hiking and horseback riding trails from the Nevada border to Balanced Rock on Salmon Falls Creek and on Shoshone Creek with appropriate access points.
- 2) Develop a system of trails for cross-country skiing, hiking, and horseback riding in the foothills area which will tie into trails and facilities on the Sawtooth National Forest's Cassia Division (South Hills).
- 3) Designate areas suitable for winter use, either for snowplay or cross-country skiing.
- 4) Provide facilities - parking, loading ramps, toilet facilities, trash receptacles, and water sources (where appropriate) - at trailheads as needed. And parking areas at sites identified for snowplay activities.
- 5) Restrict vehicular use in snowplay areas and on trails where conflicts are occurring and cannot otherwise be resolved.

Rationale:

Participation rates in these activities are growing at a significant rate. Though participation on public lands in the planning unit is low, much of this can be attributed to a lack of facilities. By providing additional facilities, the Bureau is attempting to provide an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation uses on the public lands commensurate with public needs.

Though the income generated from these activities is small, public demand for such facilities will always exist.

Interest in utilizing public lands for these activities has recently surfaced, particularly for cross-country skiing trails. Identified as an area where additional facilities are needed (SCORP), inquiries as to availability of trails on public land (for cross-country skiing) have been received at this office from instructors at the College of Southern Idaho.

Support Needs:

District Operations - Engineer, Equipment Operator for trail and trailhead layout and design and construction.

Other - Recreation Aide (summer) for maintenance and use monitoring.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.9 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Trail development results in primary and secondary impacts. Primary impacts are centered around actual trail and facility construction. These concerns are watershed and soil oriented and can be mitigated with proper trail design and construction. Secondary impacts concern the additional use of areas due to new trails. Additional use along the Salmon Falls Canyon Rim could result in serious damage to cultural resource sites. Nesting raptors in that area could also be adversely affected.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reasons:

Modify R-1.9 -

Do not develop the recommended trail along Salmon Falls Creek. Develop a trail system in the South Hills in conjunction with Forest Service as needed. Use existing roads and trails as a base for the system. Provide trailhead facilities where appropriate. Provide for winter recreation as recommended.

Generally, small benefit would be obtained from expenditures for trail development on public land in Twin Falls County. The South Hills area, due to its proximity to Twin Falls, would receive enough use to warrant development of a trail system. The potential for winter recreation on public land is questionable due to low snow levels. Areas of public land may be well suited as instruction areas for beginning cross-country skiers.

Support Needs:

Alternatives Considered:

District Operations -

Assist in trail developments and facility constructions.

1. Accept R-1.9 in full.

2. Reject R-1.9 in full.

3. Disregard WL-4.2 and CRM-1.9.

RA & Resource Staff Specialists -

Develop plans and environmental assessments for proposed facilities when they become identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference Unit Wide

Step 1 R-1.10 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.10:

Designate all public lands in the Twin Falls Planning Unit as open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicle use.

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff - Resource specialists (wildlife biologist, hydrologist, range conservationist, etc.) to provide input in developing the designation plan.

Rationale:

All public lands are to be designated for ORV use by 1987 (E.O. 11644 and 11989 and regulations contained in 43 CFR 8340). ORV recreation is a legitimate use of public lands and can be better managed to protect other resource values when designations are implemented and enforced.

Off-road vehicle use on public land is of great concern to the citizens of Twin Falls County. Of the 50 citizens interviewed to gather information for the PAA, 25 (50%) expressed the opinion that ORV use should be controlled by restricting use to certain areas. Several of the issue statements and responses involved ORV use. On a statement dealing specifically with ORV use on public lands, 45 of the 57 respondents (80%) supported placing restrictions on ORV use. In response to a statement on banning livestock and ORV use from Salmon Falls Canyon, approximately 45% of the respondents favored ORV use, either singly or with grazing. Response to a statement concerning watershed (water quality/quantity), nearly one-third of those responding felt that uses such as livestock grazing and ORV use should not be reduced in order to improve watershed conditions.

The interest in and use of public lands for ORV recreation is obviously present in Twin Falls County as can be noted by the response supporting such use, but there is also an obvious concern over possible damage to other resources by ORV use which indicates that better control over the activity may be desirable.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step R-1.10 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Off-road vehicles are used by a variety of public land users. Many different activities involve utilization of ORVs. High ORV use can cause damage to watershed, wildlife and cultural resource values. Few high use areas occur in the Planning Unit. The primary high use area is the foothills area of the South Hills. ORV use has damaged 38% of the cultural resource sites that are accessible to vehicles.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.10 -
Designate the foothills area so that ORV use is allowed on existing roads and trails. Implement a spring closure in this area. Make the closure compatible with the adjacent Forest Service closure. Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails in mule deer critical winter range from November 1 to April 30. Limit use to existing roads and trails in the critical mule deer fawning range from April 15 to June 15. During March 15 to June 15, limit ORV use to existing roads and trails in sage grouse nesting and strutting grounds. Close the sage grouse critical winter range to snowmobiles. Except for the limitations that have been listed, designate the public land in the Planning Unit as open to off-road vehicle use. Provide adequate monitoring of ORV use so that needed revisions in the designations can be identified and implemented.

Reasons:

Soil erosion problems are occurring in the foothills area due to ORV use. A spring closure will help curb many of these problems. Limitations on ORV use in critical wildlife habitat will help protect mule deer and sage grouse during critical times of their life cycle. Additional restrictions are not warranted at this time.

Support Needs:

District & Area Resource Specialists -
Provide input for environmental assessment of designation plan.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.10.
2. Designate entire planning unit as open.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-1.30 Step 3

Recreation Aide (summer) -
Monitoring for ORV use.

3. Designate area between powerline and Salmon Falls Creek as limited to existing roads and trails (Accept CRM-1.5, WL-4.2).
4. Limit ORV use in sage grouse nesting and strutting areas (Accept WL-2.12).

Decision:

Modify multiple-use recommendation to finalize the Twin Falls Off-Road Vehicle Designation Plan based on the Step 2 recommendations. Complete the designation plan and an EA through public review as needed (local motorcycle and 4-wheel clubs).

Also change the ORV limitation in mule deer critical winter range from the date November 1 to November 15.

Rationale:

All public lands must be designated as "Open", "Limited", or "Closed" to ORV use by 1987. A designation plan and an EA best analyze and document this process. The purpose is to provide for continued ORV use in a manner compatible with other resource values, primarily critical wildlife habitat, watershed and cultural values.

The November date is changed to coincide with current hunting seasons and wildlife recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 | R-1.11 |
| Step 3 | |

Recommendation R-1.11:

In conjunction with the designation of public lands for ORV use, develop the following vehicular recreation facilities:

- 1) Trails and roads to accommodate needs of motorcyclists, snowmobilers, and four-wheel drive enthusiasts. Specific areas for trail development (or maintenance) include:
 - a) South Hills (McMullen Creek, N. Cottonwood Creek, etc.);
 - b) Salmon Falls Canyon Rim or Creek;
 - c) Union Pacific Railroad bed; and
 - d) Mule Creek.
- 2) Provide facilities - parking, loading ramps, toilet facilities, trash receptacles, and water source (where appropriate) - at trailheads as needed.
- 3) ORV use parks (motorcycles, four-wheel drives, dune buggies) for intensive use opportunities. Specific areas for such development include:
 - a) The Buhl Dunes area; and
 - b) The Indian Springs use area (just off the "Foothills" Road) - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 4, 9.

In layout and design of these facilities, locations should be selected for maximum user enjoyment while minimizing adverse environmental impacts. Consideration should be given to characteristics such as degree of difficulty, user aesthetics, proximity to population centers, safety, etc. Local user groups should be consulted during all phases of planning as should other agencies (e.g., USFS) involved with providing recreation trails.

Rationale:

Recreational use of public lands by various types of off-road vehicles is growing at a rapid pace. The popularity of vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, and four-wheel drives has grown significantly in the recent past, though higher equipment and energy costs are tempering this growth.

As indicated in the rationale for Recreation Recommendation R-1.10, there is considerable concern - both in support of and about - ORV use on public lands in Twin Falls County. An additional statement included in the issues survey related to the incompatibility of various recreational activities (e.g., horseback riding and ORV use) and recreational activity with other non-recreational uses. This statement considered the need for designating certain areas of public land for specific uses (exclusive use areas such as an ORV park where other recreational uses would not be allowed). Nearly 54% agreed with this statement, while less than 1/3 of the respondents disagreed.

The demand for facilities for ORV use is obviously present and, even though income generated from the activity is relatively small, should be provided for. As with most recreational activities, the provision of opportunities to participate meets a psychological and social need rather than an economic need.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.3 |
| Step 1 R-1.11 | Step 3 |

Support Needs:

- State Office - Landscape Architect to assist in layout and design of ORV use parks to minimize visual impacts.
- District Operations - Engineer for layout and design of trails, use parks, etc. Equipment Operators for construction.
- District Resources or Area Staff - Landscape Architect for layout and design. Other resource specialists to identify problems with other resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

Development of ORV trails has been identified as a conflict with watershed, wildlife and cultural resource values. Initial conflicts result from actual trail and facility developments while secondary impacts result from increased use due to provision of the trails. Multiple use trails that accommodate hikers and horseback riders could also provide for motorcycle riders. Another consideration is that existing roads and trails provide vehicle access to almost the entire Planning Unit.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

- Modify R-1.11 -
Do not develop additional trails until warranted by user demand. Provide trailhead facilities as needed. Keep the Buhl Dunes area and Indian Springs area available for use as ORV parks. Provide trail corrections as needed.

Reasons:

The demand for additional ORV developments has not been expressed at this time. Demand is low due primarily to poor visual aesthetics of the public land within the Planning Unit in comparison to other areas of use. As land allocations are made, locations for motocross tracks and other intensive ORV uses become limited. The Buhl Dunes and Indian Springs areas are both well suited for this type of use.

Support Needs:

- District Realty Specialist -
Assist in development of R&PP lease agreement with Twin Falls County for ORV park areas.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept R-1.11 in full.
2. Reject R-1.11 in full.
3. Disregard WL-4.2 and CRM-1.9.
4. Disregard WS-2.1, 2.4 and 2.6.

- Recreation aide (summer) -
Maintenance and use monitoring.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | R-1.11 |
| Step 3 | |

Decision:

Accept Step 2 multiple-use recommendation. Modify to include monitoring studies to determine the level of ORV use that should be accommodated.

OK
MC
9-14-87

Rationale:

Public demand and ORV funding have not reached a level where intensive development and facilities should be initiated. Monitoring the existing ORV demand and impact of the resources will provide data to base future management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation Management
Overlay Reference: C.7
Step 1: R-1.12 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.12: (Decision)

Designate either or both of the following sites (presently under withdrawal to the Idaho National Guard) as public rifle siting and target shooting area(s): T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 25: S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ and T. 11 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 29: E $\frac{1}{2}$.

This would require revocation of the existing withdrawals.

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff -
Realty Specialist to initiate withdrawal revocation process.

*See L-6.7
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9-14-87*

Rationale:

BLM Manual 1603.12C.3 - Long-Term Objectives states that it is Bureau philosophy to "Provide for an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation uses on the national resource lands commensurate with public needs and resource potentials, and consistent with a quality environment."

Both sites were identified by the Twin Falls Recreation Committee in June, 1969, as being rifle range sites used by the general public. An obvious need is, therefore, present for establishment of these facilities as officially recognized and designated sites since public use is already occurring.

Multiple Use Analysis

The two sites are receiving minimal use from the National Guard. The Lands activity has also recommended revocation of the existing withdrawal. The Buhl site is also used as a community pit and a storage area for county asphalt.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.12 -

Revoke the withdrawals for both sites. Designate the site south of the airport as a shooting area. Provide some minimal developments to enhance the use of the area. Designate the Buhl site as a shooting area only when sufficient demand exists for a shooting area in that part of the county. Maintain the trail and trailhead on the west side of the Buhl site.

Reasons:

Some rifle shooting is currently occurring in both sites. Provision of a specific site and adequate facilities for this activity can help reduce the use of other areas. Target shooting in these other areas represents a potential hazard to other public land users. The military needs for the sites can be facilitated by a special use permit for their periods of need.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (WFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Objective Number | R-2 |

OBJECTIVE:

Protect, preserve, and interpret significant historical and cultural sites located on the public lands.

RATIONALE:

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (Public Law 59-209, 34 STAT. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431-433): This act sets forth the basic principle that the federal government, acting for all the people, should work toward the protection, preservation, and public availability of the nation's historic and prehistoric archeological resources. With accompanying guidelines, the act provides for federal control of all archeological resources on federally owned or controlled land and establishes a permit system for investigating them.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 STAT. 666) declares it a national policy to "preserve for the public use historic site, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States".

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 STAT. 915), as amended reemphasizes as national policy the "protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture." The Act authorizes the maintenance and expansion of a National Register of Historic Places for cultural sites significant in American history.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 STAT. 852) declares that it is the policy of the Federal Government to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage," and directs that "to the fullest extent possible...the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act."

Executive Order 11593, issued on May 13, 1971, states that the Federal Government shall provide leadership in "preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation." And that agencies of the executive branch of the Government must: a) "administer cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations;" b) ensure that "federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the American people," and c) provide the Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned properties of cultural significance." Section 2b of the Executive Order requires the heads of Federal agencies shall exercise caution "to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places "is not inadvertently sold, demolished, or substantially altered."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.7 (as |
| Step 1 | R-2.1 Step 3 R-1.3c) |

Recommendation R-2.1: (Decision)

Protect, preserve, and interpret the Oregon Trail (National Historic Trail) on public lands in the planning unit. See Recreation Recommendation R-1.3c for detailed proposals.

Support Needs:

State Office - Recreation Planner, Landscape Architect to aid in developing preservation proposals, etc.
District Operations - Engineers, Equipment Operators to implement protection measures.
District Resources or Area Staff - Landscape Architect, Archaeologist to aid in developing protection and preservation proposals and interpretive facilities. Recreation Ranger (summer) for added patrol and site maintenance.
Other - Sheriff's Departments (Twin Falls and Cassia Counties) for increased security patrol.

Rationale:

The National Historic Trail designation places added meaning and importance on the Oregon Trail, both from the preservation standpoint and recreational use of the trail. This legislation requires the development of a management plan for the trail, incorporating both preservation and recreational use (interpretation) proposals. The Oregon Trail is considered an important part of the history of the West, and as such, deserves special management.

The Twin Falls County Comprehensive Plan makes the following recommendation regarding the Oregon Trail:

"Obtain more recognition for the Oregon Trail by locating and clearly marking that portion which passes through Twin Falls County."

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Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to R-1.3 for discussion of Oregon Trail.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-2.1 -
Implement the management actions for the Oregon Trail as recommended in R-1.3.

Reasons:

Increased management of the Oregon Trail is warranted by the trail's importance.

Support Needs:

Refer to support requirements listed above.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-2.1, R-1.3 and CRM-1.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation Management |
| Overlay Reference | C.8 |
| Step 1 | R-2.2 |
| Step 3 | |

Recommendation R-2.2:

Protect and interpret the following historic and cultural sites. Additional sites of significance which warrant consideration for protection and interpretation are identified in the Cultural Resource Management MFP I. Include the specific recommendations made for each of the following sites.

- 1) Cauldron Linn
 - a) Determine what, if any, public land is included in the site as identified on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - b) Provide appropriate level of management to preserve the character of the site, if on public land, or if public is visible from the site (i.e. - maintain or enhance existing visual quality).
- 2) Salmon Dam and Spillway
 - a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of the dam and irrigation project. Most suitable location in on Salmon Canal Company property, so an agreement would probably need to be worked out. Also located near the dam are three "Turkish" ovens, reportedly used for baking bread by the crews building the dam. Interpretive facilities should also be provided for this site.
- 3) Milner Dam
 - a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of the dam and irrigation project. Incorporate with the interpre-

Rationale:

Cauldron Linn has been identified as a significant historic site and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. But just what property is included is not known by Burley District personnel. Because of the site's significance it is important to protect the character of the site and adjacent areas

The Salmon and Milner Dam projects were both constructed in the early 1900's and have played a significant role in the agricultural development of the Twin Falls area. Because of their significance to the way of life of many of the citizens of the region, their preservation and the relating of the story of their development, both to locals and visitors provides for a clearer understanding of the growth which has occurred in the region.

The "Berger Conservation Area" development, like the dam projects, has had an influence on the way of life of many area residents. Whereas the dam projects have influenced irrigated cropland development, the seeding projects on the Berger Tract have influenced the growth of the livestock industry in the Twin Falls area. By providing interpretive facilities, both visitors to the area and locals can better understand the significance of the project to the survival of the regional agricultural economic base.

Though the Springtown site is badly deteriorated, there has been some interest in the possible restoration of at least a portion of the site and use of the site for interpretive purposes by some of the local historians in the Twin Falls area. This area at one time was a flourishing mining community of several hundred people and has historic value in representing the history of settlement and mining activities in the Twin Falls area.

As additional rationale, the following recommendations from The Canyon Rim Area Land Use Study Plan (Canyon Advisory Committee, Apr

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.8

Step 1 R-2.2 Step 3

tive facility at the Bicentennial Site.

4) Berger Tract

- a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history and use of the "Berger Conservation Area". Include signing of the Piemeisel Study Plots and signing on the main travel routes through the Tract. In addition, a recent land exchange near the Berger Tract has resulted in the BLM acquiring the remains of a stone house which should be included in the interpretive signing program for the area.

5) Springtown

- a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of this mining town on the Snake River.
- b) Consider a project to restore the site if any public interest is shown in the site and assistance offered by any of the local historical societies.

1975) should be noted, not only in relation to sites along the Snake River Canyon (Springtown), but as a general feeling regarding preservation and interpretation of significant archaeological, historic, and cultural sites.

- "1. Primary historical locations should be preserved for all citizen viewing with complete preservation of viewing areas and historical sites. Access should be available.
2. Secondary and tertiary areas should be available to the public by both sight and physical access."

Support Needs:

State Office - Archaeologist, Landscape Architect
District Operations - Sign Coordinator, Engineer
District Resources or Area Staff - Archaeologist, Landscape Architect
Other - Local historic societies, fire crew, YCC, and YACC

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step R-2.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

The sites listed are important historic and cultural sites. Site deterioration has occurred due to a lack of protection. Without interpretive signing, the importance of these sites will not be related to the public. Development of minerals along the Snake River could threaten Spring Town and Cauldron Linn. Material sites have been identified near Cauldron Linn, the Milner facilities, and the Salmon Dam. Extraction of saleable materials could cause damage to these sites.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-2.2

Provide protection for the identified sites. Stabilize the structures to prevent deterioration. Develop a heritage system including Spring Town, Dry Town, Cauldron Linn and the Milner Area. Initiate restoration of Spring Town and Dry Town. Provide interpretive signing for the system. Provide for the Salmon Dam and Spillway area as recommended. Provide for the Berger Tract as recommended. Provide for complete rehabilitation of mineral activities on these sites.

Reasons:

The identified sites are important historic areas in the planning unit. Provisions are needed for their protection. Interpretive signing is needed so the public can better understand and appreciate the areas.

Support Needs:

District Archaeologist -
Provide guidance for projects.

District Landscape Architect -
To assist in project designs.

District Operations -
Sign Coordinator, Fire Crews

Other-Local Historical Societies -
Aid in project development.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-2.2.
2. Reject CRM-1.1.
3. Disregard M-1.1, 4.4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Recreation

Overlay Reference

Step 1 R-2.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to L-6.1 and CRM-1.1. Encourage the State to place as many of the sites as possible in the heritage system on the National Register of Historic Places.

Modify by adding the historical mining site called Shoshone to this list of sites. The Shoshone site is located in T.9 S., R.18 E., BM, Sec. 33: SW1/4SW1/4SW1/4; T.10 S., R.18 E., BM, Sec. 4: NW1/4NW1/4.

Rationale:

Several sites with important historic and cultural values can be stabilized and rehabilitated to preserve significant public recreation attractions for both locals and visitors.

Input from adjacent private landowner, Gary Stone, has indicated that this site may have been the first town site in the Twin Falls area. It was a gold mining town and was reportedly occupied prior to the development of Springtown and Dry Town. This site would be an important addition to the system of sites.

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Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Reconciliation - Recreation

A number of items discussed in the Recreation URA were not carried forward into the MFP recommendations. In many instances, these items are non-land use projects which are tied into being able to complete the land use recommendations. These include:

- 1) Management plan for Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area (including Lands and Minerals Reports) which needs to be completed before final designation of the area is made.
- 2) Management plan for the Oregon Trail as per National Trails Act ammendment which designated the Oregon Trail as an Historic Trail.
- 3) Updating the recreation study of the area around Salmon Falls Reservoir (Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Area) to determine whether a special designation is still feasible (appropriate) and whether a management plan is needed.
- 4) Studies of Dry Cataracts area, Melon Valley gravels, Milner Dam history, Salmon Dam history, Springtown site, Cauldron Linn, Berger Conservation Area, etc., for determining interpretive needs.
- 5) Studies to identify areas where rockhounding is occurring (working with local rockhounding clubs, etc.).
- 6) Completing more detailed inventories in order to identify specific areas suitable for snowplay activities, cross-country skiing trails, snowmobile trails, hiking and horseback trails. This is particularly important for winter activities in order to determine suitable snow conditions.

Some items discussed in URA 4 as opportunities involving the protection and/or enhancement of recreation activities, but which are not tied to land use recommendations. These include:

- 1) Developing a program to provide the public with information on opportunities which exist on public lands and on how to protect the natural resources (e.g., environmental education, recreation brochure, land status map, talks with public groups, newspaper articles).

- 2) Signing of all public lands.
- 3) Encouraging Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue programs such as stocking of fish and game birds, removing trash fish species from streams and reservoirs, reintroduction of game species, etc.
- 4) Patrolling waters (Salmon Falls Reservoir, Murtaugh Lake, and the Snake River) to insure that all boating hazards are removed.
- 5) Support for the continuation of the Special Recreation Permit program.

A few items involving land allocation or land use were also not carried through into the MFP 1 recommendations for recreation. These include:

- 1) Acquiring of certain access routes which were determined to be less significant than others.
- 2) Acquiring property now privately owned along Salmon Falls Reservoir (with one exception). Access to the reservoir is already assured on public lands.
- 3) Elimination of two proposed picnic sites.
- 4) Other items which were determined to be inappropriate, costly, or otherwise non-beneficial at this time.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Management |
| Objective Number | VRM-1 |

Objective:

Manage all public lands in a manner which will protect and maintain the existing visual qualities, provide for enhancement where consistent with management policies, and provide for rehabilitation of lands which presently do not meet the visual quality standards of surrounding lands.

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

Additional procedures, as outlined in the 8411 manual were completed before delineating the VRM Classes which form the basis for the following recommendations. These procedures include a seen-area analysis, distance zone mapping, a consideration of use volume, and an extensive (low level) survey to determine user interest in visual resources and their concern for changes in the existing landscape. Therefore, the importance of visual quality is determined for the planning unit using several criteria.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference | Overlay D.5 |
| Step 1 VRM-1.1 | Step 3 |

Recommendation VRM-1.1:

Designate 3,665 acres as VRM Class I. These areas are to be managed primarily for natural ecological change only.

- a. Any management proposals which would not preserve or maintain present ecological and environmental resource values will be in conflict with this management classification.
- b. Any intrusions (dumps, old cars, etc.) exceeding 10 points when the visual contrast rating (BLM Manual 8431) is applied would need to be removed.
- c. No mechanical vegetation manipulation would be allowed. Minor range projects such as some fences, spring developments, etc., could be done with hand labor and using natural materials. Projects shall not exceed 10 on the visual contrast rating. DO or SO Landscape Architect should be consulted during the early planning stages of any project.

Support:

District Resource of Area Staff - Landscape Architect (should be hired) to perform visual contrast ratings and to identify areas where rehabilitation is needed (and how to complete rehabilitation).

Rationale:

For the protection and maintenance of these unique ecological and environmental resource areas. According to FLPMA, Sec. 603, the Bureau of Land Management is mandated to complete a wilderness inventory on all Public Lands in 1991. Until such a time as a parcel of land has been dropped from further wilderness consideration, it shall be managed in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

BLM Manual 8400.07 A. General Philosophy. one of the quality environment is its appearance, aesthetics is receiving more and more attention... Many of BLM's land management activities involve some alteration of the natural character of the landscape. It is imperative that these alterations be understood and managed to fit the natural character and quality of the landscape. Public lands have a variety of scenic values, but management objectives of the many other resources may conflict with the protection of the visual resource. These different values and objectives warrant different levels of protection for the visual resource. Because it is not practical to provide the same degree of management to the visual resource on all BLM lands, it becomes necessary to have a system to evaluate the visual resources and to determine what degree of management is desirable and practical, including protection, rehabilitation and enhancement.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Mgmt. |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 VRM-1.1 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to Wilderness Recommendation WM-1.2 for discussion of Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area. Salmon Falls Canyon possesses important scenic qualities. Up to the present time, the canyon has, in effect, protected itself. Developments that would disturb the visual qualities of the area have not been economically feasible. Such protection can not be relied on completely. The natural area and VRM Class I designations would insure that all management proposals do maintain the ecological and environmental resource values that are currently found in the canyon. An analysis of other resource activities indicates no major proposal that would conflict with a Class I designation within the canyon.

The state director has issued a proposed decision concerning the wilderness inventory unit 17-26, the Salmon Falls Creek Unit. The proposed decision stated that this unit would be dropped from further consideration. An analysis of other resource activities indicates that no major proposals would conflict with either a Class I or Class II designation.

(Reason)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reasons:

Modify VRM-1.1 -
Manage Salmon Falls Canyon between the Salmon Falls Dam and Lilly Grade for natural ecological change in accordance with a VRM Class I designation. This designation would include only the area from rim to rim. Manage the canyon from Lilly Grade to Balanced Rock under a VRM Class II designation. 1,532 acres

A large amount of public concern exists for the protection of the scenic beauty found in Salmon Falls Canyon. A VRM Class I designation will help protect and maintain a unique ecological area.

Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect -
Review future management proposals and to help mitigate any disturbances of visual resources.

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Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.1.
2. Disregard WM-1.2, NH-1.1, R-1.3a.
3. Disregard L-2.4, VRM-1.5.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Visual Resource Management

Overlay Reference Overlay D.5

Step 1 VRM-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.2: (Decision)

Designate 12,695 acres as VRM Class II. This Class requires management activities to be designated and located to blend into the natural landscape and not to be visually apparent to the casual visitor.

The following resource management guides shall apply:

1) Range Management

Juniper and sagebrush removal must be made to simulate adjacent natural openings.

Fences, water developments, etc., would require construction with mostly hand tools and be of natural materials. No red fence posts allowed.

2) Structures

Structures must incorporate the natural lines, colors, and materials of the natural landscape. Skylined structures would be prohibited.

3) Roads

Required roads must be concealed by vegetation, follow natural landforms, and be seeded as soon as possible. Overland "roads" may be necessary in some areas to protect the scenic values. Cut and fill areas that exceed 5 feet will generally not be accepted unless the fill can be replaced and vegetation established in 2 years.

Rationale:

Because of the scenic quality in these areas and the public sensitivity about resource management activities as determined by an "extensive" (survey described in the Recreation PAA), these lands must receive careful environmental consideration design to minimize visual contrast.

See also Rationale with VRM Class I Recommendation - BLM Manual 8400.07A. General Philosophy.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name: _____

Twin Falls
Activity
Visual Resource Management
Overlay Reference: Overlay D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.3: (Decision)

Rationale:

Designate 32,819 acres as VRM Class III. (see overlay D.5). This class provides the management activities may be evident to the casual visitor; however, the activity should remain subordinate to the visual strength and natural character of the landscape.

Because of the scenic quality in these areas and the public sensitivity about resource management activities (as determined by an "extensive" survey described in the Recreation PAA), these lands must receive careful environmental consideration and project design to minimize visual contrast.

The following resource management guides shall apply:

See also Rationale with VRM Class I Recommendation - BLM Manual 8400.07A. General Philosophy.

1) Range Management

Juniper and sagebrush clearings shall simulate typical natural openings.

2) Structures

Structures should incorporate the natural lines, colors and materials of the natural landscape. Skylined structures should be avoided, if possible.

3) Roads

Roads should be partially concealed by vegetation, follow natural landforms, and be seeded as soon as possible.

Any intrusions (VRM-Class V) shall be rehabilitated to meet a level appropriate to Class III area.

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Support Needs:

District Resource or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to complete contrast ratings and to insure that visual considerations are incorporated into project lay-out and design.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (M-F): | Twin Falls |
| Activity: | Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference: | D.5 |
| Step 1 VRM-1.4 Step 3 | |

Recommendation VRM-1.4: (Decision)

Designate 184,252 acres as VRM Class IV. (See Overlay D.5). This class provides that management activities may be visually apparent to the casual observer and may also become dominant in the landscape.

The following resource management guides shall apply:

1) Range Management

Junipers and sagebrush clearings shall simulate typical natural openings.

2) Structures should incorporate the natural lines, colors, and materials of the natural landscape.

3) Roads should follow the natural landforms and be seeded as soon as possible.

Any significant intrusions (VRM Class V) shall be rehabilitated to meet a level appropriate to Class IV areas.

Support:

District Resource or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to insure that

Rationale:

Due to their low scenic quality and public sensitivity values (as identified in an "extensive" level survey described in the Recreation PAA), management actions in these areas may dominate the natural landscape character.

Multiple Use Analysis

VRM Class IV includes areas that have low scenery and public sensitivity values. Other resource activities generally dominate the natural landscape. Resource management guidelines are most liberal within this VRM class and other activity proposals can be reasonably sure of proceeding as recommended.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference | D.5 |
| Step 1 VRM-1.5 | Step 3 |

Recommendation VRM-1.5: (Decision)

Rehabilitate areas identified as VRM Class V in order to bring the site back into character with the surrounding landscape (into the VRM Class of surrounding lands). These sites include garbage dumps (unauthorized), abandoned gravel pits, etc. Many of the sites have been identified during the scenic quality inventory (shown on overlay D.5), but other sites exist which have not yet been identified and will be added to the list as necessary.

Areas for rehabilitation have been identified at the following sites:

- Garbage Dumps - T. 12 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 9: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- T. 12 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 28: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- T. 16 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 30: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- T. 11 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 19: SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- T. 10 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 30: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Gravel Pits - T. 16 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 2: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Support Needs:

Other - Fire crews, YACC, etc., to complete cleanup operations at sites.

Rationale:

These sites are visually intrusive to the natural character of the landscape and are, particularly in the case of the garbage dumps, hazardous to human health, livestock, wildlife, etc.

This class applies to areas where the naturalistic character has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring a site back into character with the surrounding landscape. This class applies to areas identified in the scenic evaluation where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable cultural modification. The contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape.

Multiple Use Analysis

Indiscriminate garbage dumps are visual intrusions found at various locations in the Planning Unit. These sites require rehabilitation. Unauthorized dumps are incompatible with land management objectives. Abandoned gravel pits are intrusive but not to the extent of dump sites. Other uses for gravel pits should be considered before rehabilitation is implemented. Alternative use possibilities could include an intensive ORV use area or a public shooting range.

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
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
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| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Mgmt. |
| Overlay Reference | D.5 |
| Step | VRM-1.6 Step 3 |

Recommendation: VRM-1.6

Retain in public ownership all isolated parcels of public land in the agriculturally developed northern portion of the planning unit. Limit development of these parcels in order to preserve their "natural" character.

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

These parcels provide visual contrast with the surrounding irrigated crop lands. Though no specific input has been identified for preserving these parcels from a visual quality standpoint, 44 percent of those interviewed and 52 percent of those responding to the issue statement survey, supported retention of these tracts in an undisturbed state (or developed for pheasant habitat).

Multiple Use Analysis

The identified parcels of public land have a number of resource values. Three parcels have been identified for development by the Water and Power Resources Service. All parcels have been identified as important for wildlife habitat. Four parcels have been identified for development of saleable mineral materials. Before any isolated parcel is developed or disposed, an Environmental Assessment and land report must be written. This process allows decisions to be made on a site by site basis for each parcel. The process also allows each activity to state the values contained on each parcel.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify VRM-1.6 -
Refer to Lands - Multiple Use Recommendation L-7.2 for lands identified for disposal and acquisition by exchange.

Reasons:

Multiple use resource values have been evaluated for the entire Planning Unit to identify which parcels should be retained, disposed of, and acquired. The isolated tracts are identified on a site specific basis showing how they should be developed and used to best appreciate the resource values.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept VRM-1.6.
2. Accept WL-4.15.
3. Accept L-2.5, 7.2.
4. Reject M-4.4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.6 Step 3

Decision:

Modify multiple-use recommendation in accordance with Lands Decision L-7.2.

OK
gpc
9-14-87

Rationale:

Land parcels with recreational value have been identified and evaluated with other resource uses on the tracts and a determination made for their retention or disposal.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity Visual Resource
Management

Overlay Reference D.5

Step 1 VRM-1.7 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.7:

Designate a 1 mile corridor ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile either side of center line of highway) of land adjacent to U.S. Highways 93 and 30, State Highway 50, and the Rock Creek County Road as a traffic influence zone. Manage this corridor in a manner which will preserve or enhance the existing scenic quality on public lands.

- 1) Allow no new road construction, gravel extraction, etc., in the corridor.
- 2) Right-of-way corridors should not be allowed within the zone. If necessary, visual resource considerations need to be carefully considered prior to granting of rights-of-ways and construction of facilities.
- 3) Desert Land Entries or other means of disposal of public lands should not be allowed in the corridor.

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff - Realty Specialist to initiate withdrawal procedures on lands included in the corridor which are not presently withdrawn (form DLE, Homestead laws, General Mining Laws, etc.).

Rationale:

Large numbers of people travel these State and U.S. Highways:

- 1) U.S. 93 at Perrine Bridge - 11,000 vehicles/day
- 2) U.S. 93 at Hollister - 2,380 vehicles/day
- 3) U.S. 93 at Nevada State Line - 2,000 vehicles/day
- 4) U.S. 30 at Buhl - 2,310 vehicles/day
- 5) U.S. 30 at Twin-Cassia Line - 630 vehicles/day
- 6) State 50 at Hansen Bridge - 4,150 vehicles/day

Because of the large number of people viewing public lands in these corridors, it behooves the BLM to manage the use in these areas in a manner which will not lead to the deterioration of scenic quality. This is particularly important because of the relatively low amount of undeveloped lands in the northern portion of the planning unit and the large block of low scenic quality land which exist along U.S. 93 in the southern portion of the unit.

A visual corridor adjacent to the Rock Creek County Road is recommended because of the rural atmosphere which exists in this narrow canyon. It is important, in order to preserve this quality, to carefully analyze any development occurring within the main foreground visual zone of the highway. Though traffic volume is considerably below that of the major transportation routes, this road provides the major access into a heavily used year-round recreation area.

From the Twin Falls County Comprehensive Plan (November, 1977), comes the following statement:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Mgmt. |
| Overlay Reference | D.5 |
| VRM-1.7 | Step 3 |

"The establishment of open space corridors is one potential which could be realized through cooperative planning of the County's major creeks and river canyons. Development of these linear open space corridors could vary with the nature of the resources, the type of ownership and available access. Generally, the concept of these continuous open spaces would be twofold. It would provide for recreational enjoyment of the trip between specific open space attractions and enhance the habitat of fish and game by protecting its continuity and adjacent lands."

Multiple Use Analysis

Two land parcels along U. S. Highway 93 have been recommended for disposal. These two areas are VRM Class IV lands. The material site at Rabbit Springs is within the recommended highway corridor for Highway 93. Gravel extraction has already occurred at this material site.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify VRM-1.7 -
Allow site by site determination of impacts of developments along highways. Resource uses and developments will be planned and executed to meet the designation criteria in recommendations 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

Reasons:

Much of the land included in the recommended highway corridors has low scenic qualities. The environmental assessment process for development proposals will allow for consideration of visual resource values.

Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect -
Help with project lay-out and design and determine VRM ratings for proposed projects.

*OK
9-14-87*

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept VRM-1.7.
2. Reject L-2.5, 3.2.
3. Disregard M-4.4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference | D.5 |
| Step | VRM-1.8 Step 3 |

Recommendation VRM-1.8: (Decision)

Rationale:

Enhance existing recreation sites by taking the following actions:

Rabbit Springs Recreation Site -

- 1) Fence site to eliminate grazing, preferably with a barbed wire fence.
- 2) Plant shrubs and trees (preferably natives) within the fenced recreation site.

Because these sites are provided for public use, they need to be visually appealing in order to attract use. The utilization of money and manpower to develop and maintain these sites is wasted if they do not attract any visitor use. The more visually appealing the sites can be made, the more use they will receive.

Winter Spring Picnic Area -

- 1) Enlarge (by fencing additional area) the site to include the spring, drainage way, etc. This will reduce the overall visual impact the site creates presently.
- 2) Plant shrubs and trees (preferably natives) within the fenced site.

Low scenic quality at Rabbit Springs and Winter Spring has an adverse impact on the amount of use these sites receive. The proposed enhancement at these sites will, in all probability, result in increased use.

Both sites are located on traffic routes which receive considerable use, thus there is a need to create and maintain an attractive site.

Support Needs:

District Operations - Engineer, Fire crew for fencing, planting trees, shrubs, etc.

District Resources or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to work with engineering on lay out and design of fences, plantings, etc.

OK
9-14-87

Multiple Use Analysis

Cultural resource sites exist near both springs. Increased use of the areas could result in deterioration of the cultural sites. Also, the improvement work itself could physically impact the sites. The watershed activity has recommended rehabilitation of a gully adjacent to the Winter Spring enclosure. Also recommended was the planting of vegetation to help in soil stabilization. A saleable mineral materials site has been identified near Rabbit Springs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Name (NFP) |
| Twin Falls |
| Activity Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference Unit Wide |
| Step 1 VRM-1.9 Step 3 |

Recommendation VRM-1.9:

Protect riparian/wetland areas throughout the planning unit by:

- a) Limiting livestock use of riparian/wetland areas along streams and around reservoirs and springs identified in the Riparian Inventory as Class I, II, or III - limiting spring use, implementing grazing systems which allow seasonal (or periodic) resting of these areas, or by fencing stream sections.
- b) Designation of streamside corridors where no vegetation can be removed. Primarily areas identified as Class I or II in the Riparian Inventory, but should also consider major stretches ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile or greater) where condition is less than good.
- 3) Limiting ORV use during spring (March 1 to May 15) season to prevent damage to wetland/riparian areas.

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff - Range Conservationist to develop grazing systems, seasons of use criteria, etc., for livestock. Wildlife Biologist and Hydrologist to identify critical areas which need protection. Landscape Architect to provide better guidance to the VRM program than is now available with the Outdoor Recreation Planner handling the program. Additional Use Supervision of these sites will also be necessary to insure these actions are carried out and the desired affects are being achieved.

Rationale:

Because the dominant plant communities in the planning unit are sagebrush/grass communities, riparian/wetland areas provide visual contrast in the natural landscape. These areas are often in poor condition because of the livestock grazing, ORV use, or other activities. Providing protection of these areas is important in order to preserve the natural visual contrasts that exist in the landscape.

An issue statement brochure which was distributed to over 200 residents of Twin Falls County contained several statements which related directly or indirectly to the protection of riparian/wetland areas. Statement 10 dealt specifically with riparian and stream-bank areas and fencing of such areas. Response to this issue was split almost equally between those supporting fencing and those against fencing. Water quality, which can benefit from riparian habitat protection, was discussed in statement 6. Of those responding, approximately 43% felt that water quality should be improved, while smaller percentages favored other resource uses (ORVs, grazing) or were undecided. Finally, statement 1 dealt with ORV use on public lands. Eighty percent of those responding believed restrictions on this use were needed. Specific comments included: "Set fines for ORV use on muddy ground." "ORV use should be restricted only during muddy conditions." and "Restrict ORV's from sensitive areas (e.g., riparian)."

Wetland - Riparian Area Protection and Management guidelines (BLM Manual 6740) identify these areas as visually important. "Wetland-riparian areas are popular recreation areas,...and provide scenic variety...Many have been destroyed or degraded. This degradation is influencing water quality and quantity,...

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on return

Form BLM-1.9-1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Visual Resource Management |
| Overlay Reference Unit | Wide |
| Step 1 VRM-1.9 | Step 3 |

area aesthetics..." (6740.07). Though the regulations do not specifically discuss visual quality in the management section (6740.2), visual quality preservation and/or enhancement are a "secondary effect" of other management practices identified for protecting wetland-riparian areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

Riparian areas are the center of a number of conflicting recommendations. These areas are important to wildlife and livestock. These areas also offer watershed protection and visual enhancement. Management of riparian areas should strive for optimization of the various uses of these areas.

Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify VRM-1.9 -
Implement grazing systems as listed under the range activity. Fence headbox and/or overflow of springs depending on individual site situations. Where fencing is done, provide for livestock water. Limit the use of ORVs in the South Hills during moist spring conditions.

Reasons:

Riparian areas are critical to many resource activities. Protection of these areas is important for visual contrast, watershed protection and wildlife habitat. Fencing of streams would be prohibitively expensive.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Interdisciplinary approach to riparian management should include Range Conservationist, Wildlife Biologist, Hydrologist Landscape Architect and Outdoor Recreation Planner.

*OK
9-11-87*

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept VRM-1.9 without modification.
2. Reject VRM-1.9 without modification.
3. Disregard RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7.
4. Disregard WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4.
5. Disregard WL-2.10, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.10.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

Form BLM-11-1-A-1

Reconciliation - Visual Resources

Several items discussed in Visual Resources URA Step 4 were not carried forward (or were significantly modified) into MFP 1. These items included either non-land use or land allocation decisions or were deemed inappropriate at this time. These items include:

- 1) Modification of isolated parcel retention, eliminating those parcels outside the developed agricultural portion of the planning unit.
- 2) Performance of Visual Contrast Ratings on all proposed developments. This is required by the BLM Manual.
- 3) Watering program at Salmon Dam, Rabbit Springs, and Winter Spring.
- 4) Preservation of remains of stone houses was eliminated because of the minor area they impact.
- 5) Rehabilitation of ORV track (T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 9) and rock quarry (T. 16 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 2) were eliminated because of recreational use which outweighed the need to improve visual quality.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wilderness Management |
| Objective Number | WM-1 |

OBJECTIVE:

Provide for the protection, use, and management of the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit (17-10), a roadless area identified as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) by the wilderness inventory process.

RATIONALE:

PUBLIC LAW 94-579—OCT. 21, 1976

90 STAT. 2785

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS STUDY

Sec. 603. (a) Within fifteen years after the date of approval of this Act, the Secretary shall review those roadless areas of five thousand acres or more and roadless islands of the public lands, identified during the inventory required by section 201(a) of this Act as having wilderness characteristics described in the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and shall from time to time report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness: *Provided*, That prior to any recommendations for the designation of an area as wilderness the Secretary shall cause mineral surveys to be conducted by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present in such areas: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall report to the President by July 1, 1980, his recommendations on those areas which the Secretary has prior to November 1, 1975, formally identified as natural or primitive areas. The review required by this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure specified in section 3(d) of the Wilderness Act.

Review:
report to
President.
43 USC 1782.

(b) The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to designation as wilderness of each such area, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice by the President shall be given within two years of the receipt of each report from the Secretary. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress.

Report to
President.

(c) During the period of review of such areas and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness, subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on the date of approval of this Act: *Provided*, That, in managing the public lands the Secretary shall by regulation or otherwise take any action required to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources or to afford environmental protection. Unless previously withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws, such lands shall continue to be subject to such appropriation during the period of review unless withdrawn by the Secretary under the procedures of section 204 of this Act for reasons other than preservation of their wilderness character. Once an area has been designated for preservation as wilderness, the provisions of the Wilderness Act which apply to national forest wilderness areas shall apply with respect to the administration and use of such designated area, including mineral surveys required by section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act, and mineral development, access, exchange of lands, and ingress and egress (I for mining claimants and occupants.

Recommendations
to President
of the Senate
and Speaker
of the House.

Regulation.

Ante, p. 2751.

16 USC 1131
note.

16 USC 1133.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wilderness Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WM-1.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation WM-1.1: (Decision)

Recommend the Lower Salmon Falls Creek WSA Unit (17-10) as non-suitable for wilderness.

OK
GC
9-14-87

Rationale:

Based on criterion Number 1, "evaluation of wilderness values," of the wilderness study policy as published in the Federal Register on February 3, 1982, this WSA fails to qualify for wilderness designation.

The small size and narrow configuration of Salmon Falls Canyon limit the canyon's ability to provide a high degree of outstanding opportunities for solitude and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. These wilderness characteristics are present in the canyon, but not to the degree that merits wilderness designation. The canyon is better suited for a natural area designation that could include the WSA unit, the canyon area between Lilly Grade and Balanced Rock, and a buffer strip along each canyon rim. This designation would include a longer and wider acreage, thus improving the recreation opportunities and the area's manageability.

Inclusion of the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) would provide very minimal enhancement of the system on the statewide, regional, and national levels. The wilderness regional profile includes many WSAs with landform and ecosystem features that are very similar to those of the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit. Most of these WSAs are considerably larger than Salmon Falls Creek Canyon and offer better opportunities for a wilderness experience. Inclusion of the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit in the NWPS would do little to expand the opportunities for solitude or recreation within a day's driving time (five hours) of any major population center nor would such action help to balance the geographic distribution of wilderness areas on a statewide, regional, or national basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wilderness Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WM-1.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation WM-1.2: (Decision)

Designate the Lower Salmon Falls Creek WSA Unit (17-10) as an outstanding natural area. Include in the designation the canyon area between Lilly Grade and Balanced Rock and a 500-foot buffer strip along each canyon rim.

*Burley District
has W. rim.*

Rationale:

Salmon Falls Creek Canyon contains wilderness characteristics, and if it is not included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, it should receive alternative protection. The canyon contains the most primitive area within the Twin Fall Planning Unit. The imprints of man in the area are substantially unnoticeable. The values of the opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation are significant.

Much of the public comment obtained during the wilderness inventory expressed interest in protecting the area. A recommendation to designate an area of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as a natural area was approved in February 1976 by the Burley District Multiple Use Advisory Board. The 1973 Twin Falls MFP effort identified substantial public interest in designating the canyon as a natural area.

*OK
ML
9-14-87*

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff -
Realty Specialist to initiate withdrawal procedures (General Mining Laws, DLE, Carey Act, etc.)

Multiple Use Analysis

An outstanding natural area designation would help maintain the primitive nature of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon. This designation would help protect the significant opportunities for solitude and for primitive recreation that are found within the canyon. Provisions for primitive recreation will be possible

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | National History Resource Management |
| Objective Number | NH-1 |

OBJECTIVE:

Designate representative natural ecosystems and areas which represent the ecological and geological character of the United States in order to protect, preserve, interpret and provide for scientific study of these areas.

RATIONALE:

Provisions of such areas will enhance the educational and scientific values of the areas, strengthen cultural appreciation of natural history, and foster a wider interest and concern in the conservation of the nation's natural heritage.

Several national programs have been established to identify, designate, study, and monitor these areas. These programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) The National Natural Landmark System - Established in 1963 under the administration of the National Park Service, the program is now administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The program encourages the preservation of areas containing "unique" and/or "representative type" ecological and geological characters of the United States.
- 2) Research Natural Area System - Initially started in 1927, the program is sponsored and promoted by the Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves (inter-departmental committee consisting of representatives from eight cooperating agencies). Natural areas serve: as control or baseline areas for comparison with those influenced by man; as educational and research areas for ecological and environmental studies; and to protect gene pools for typical as well as rare and endangered organisms.
- 3) The National Parks and Monuments System.
- 4) The Wilderness System.

BLM Manual 1603.12C.3 Long-Term Objectives.

- b. Identify, evaluate, and bring under protective development all significant natural, historic, and cultural values found on public lands. Provide for the public use and development of these values where consistent with preservation goals.

BLM Manual 1603-II.G.2. Specific Goals.

- a. Identify, through the planning system, areas which qualify for management as "primitive", "back country", or "natural areas". Prior to making any formal designations, management plans should be prepared and there must be assurance through the budgeting process that funding to implement management plans will be available.

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
 RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Natural History |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step | NH-1.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: NH-1.1 (*Decision*)

Rationale:

Designate an area of Salmon Falls Creek (Canyon) between Salmon Falls Dam and Balanced Rock as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area. Eastern boundary would extend approximately 500 feet beyond the canyon rim.

Acquire the following parcels of private and State lands to insure the integrity of the Natural Area designation:

- T.10 S., R.13 E., Sec. 33: SW1/4 NW1/4
- T.11 S., R.13 E., Sec. 4: SW1/4 NW1/4
- T.11 S., R.13 E., Sec. 16: NE1/2 NE1/4,
and SE1/4 NE1/4
- T.12 S., R.14 E., Sec. 36: N1/2 NE1/4
and SE1/4 NE1/4
- T.13 S., R.14 E., Sec. 36: NE1/4

Shown on overlay C.7 as R-1.1-2 thru R-2.2-6.) See also R-1.3a.

Support Needs:

State Office - Cadastral Survey may be needed to identify boundary.

District Resources or Area Staff - Realty Specialist to initiate withdrawals that may be desired to protect the area from mining, public acquisition, etc.

*Coordinate
w/ L-7.2 and
R-1.1. MC
9-14-87*

The proposal to designate the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as a natural area has been discussed for several years and it has been, in some publications, listed as a Research Natural Area (Research Natural Area Needs in Idaho - A First Estimate, edited by C. A. Wellner and F. D. Johnson, Dec. 1974 - Table 1. Established Research Natural Areas in Idaho). In Feb. 1976, the Burley District Multiple Use Advisory Board approved a recommendation to designate an area of Salmon Falls Canyon as a natural area (extending 1/4 mile either side of stream).

Public response has generally supported providing some type of restrictive management designation on this area, though a recent public survey in the planning unit indicated that only 26.8 percent of those responding supported no grazing or ORV use in the area. Yet 17 of 19 responses received after the State Director's initial announcement not to propose the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit (17-10) as a Wilderness Study Area supported identifying the area as a WSA. Considering these responses, the State Director's final announcement on which units would be placed in WSA status included the Lower Salmon Falls Creek Unit. Therefore, there is considerable support for maintaining the canyon in a natural state.

The Twin Falls Recreation Committee, in 1969, identified this area as being the most primitive area in Twin Falls County and recommended that it be preserved as such.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Natural History |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1NH-1.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation: NH-1.2

Designate the Dry Cataracts area as a National Natural Landmark and investigate management in the areas which will preserve the geological character of the area (erosional features resulting from overflow of the Lake Bonneville). This would entail a limit on surface-disturbing activities (mining, gravel, extraction, land fills, etc.).

Support Needs:

Determine the boundaries.

Rationale:

A study of the subject area by professional ecologists and geologists in concert with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) (after two initial studies had identified the area for possible inclusion in the program) found the area to be of national significance. It should be understood that HCRS is the designating agency and that BLM only supports the designation through management.

Formal notification of the HCRS proposed recommendation to designate the site as a national natural landmark was published in the Federal Register, December 18, 1979 (Public Notice published in the Twin Falls Times New on December 27, 1979 and January 3, 1980).

The following points from the draft BLM-HCRS Cooperative Agreement and the draft National Natural Landmark Interim Regulations are important to this discussion:

1. HCRS is expected to obtain the approval of the Director, BLM, prior to submission of a site administered by BLM, to the Secretary of the Interior Advisory Board for consideration as a National Natural Landmark.
2. Only those potential landmarks approved through, or consistent with, a BLM Management Framework Plan will be approved for nomination to the Advisory Board.
3. The BLM is responsible for managing National Landmarks on Bureau lands. Designation does not automatically preclude 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
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Natural History |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | NH-1.2 |
| Step 3 | |

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Manage the public land in the Dry Cataracts area so as to support a national natural landmark designation. The National Park Service (NPS) has been given the responsibility for the landmark program from the defunct Heritage Conservation and Recreation Program. Cooperate with the NPS in obtaining national designation for the area. Do not allow surface-disturbing activities on the two western parcels. Allow limited extraction of saleable materials from the two eastern parcels. Coordinate such development with the NPS and with area wildlife biologist to mitigate impacts on the area's geologic character and wildlife habitat.

Support Needs:

Cadastral Survey.

Cooperative agreement with the National Park Service and Shoshone BLM District.

Development of a Dry Cataracts Management Plan.

Reasons:

The Dry Cataracts area contains unique geologic characteristics of regional and national significance. This area is testimony to the tremendous power of the Bonneville flood. This flood is one of only two such catastrophic floods known to have occurred in the United States. The blind canyons, terraces, plunge pools, waterfalls and scablands illustrate a geologic process unparalleled in historic time.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject NH-1.2, R-1.3d.
2. Disregard VRM-1.2.
3. Accept M-1.1.
4. Accept M-4.4 with no modifications.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Visible evidence of the Bonneville flood found in the geologic features of the Dry Cataract area are considered unique. Interim management will preserve this area for possible inclusion into a national natural landmark designation.

*Dry Stones
access road has
impacted one of
the western
parcels -
GRC
9/14/87*

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Name (M/F) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Objective Number | RM-1 |

Objective:

Implement over the next 10 years, management systems to increase the amount of livestock forage produced by 1507 AUM's while improving the quality of desired vegetation and improving or maintaining condition and trend over the next 30 years.

Rationale:

This is a long term objective designed to solve problems of over obligation and deteriorating range condition identified in URA Step 3 by increasing production, improving 23,282 acres by one condition class, reverse downward trend on 21,888 acres, change 65,398 from static to upward trend and increase the use of the vegetative resource. The objective fulfills the URA Step 4 opportunities for increasing production and improving or maintaining condition and trend through management systems.

BLM Manual 1602.12 states a Bureau objective to "Protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible".

BLM Manual 1603.12G4C states that "To the extent funds and manpower are available, AMP's will be made for all public lands which can reasonably be expected to remain in Federal ownership for multiple-use management and on which livestock grazing is a significant use".

Section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act directs the Bureau, in part, to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the range.

Section 2(b)(2) of PRIA (PL 95-514) further re-emphasizes the need for management of the public land to maintain and improve the condition and productivity.

Stoddard et al¹ states that "Continuous grazing wherein livestock are placed on the range and allowed to remain yearlong or throughout the grazing season has been shown to result in undesirable successional changes in range forage. To prevent this, specialized systems of grazing management have been used widely".

¹Stoddard, Laurence A.; Smith, Arthur D.; and Box, Thadis W. 1975. Range Management 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step RM-1.1 Step 3 |

Visual Resource Management Recommendation supports establishing grazing systems to limit livestock use of riparian/wetland areas along streams and around reservoirs and springs. The allotments specifically supported are Western Stockgrowers, Magic Common and Point Ranch.

Wildlife supports implementing grazing systems in: 1) the Point Ranch and Whiskey Creek Allotments to provide improved critical mule deer and antelope habitat; 2) Western Stockgrowers and Magic Common Allotment to improve and maintain dense brushy habitat for upland game; 3) all allotments with riparian/wetland habitat to improve the condition; 4) all allotments with streams or ponds to improve waterfowl nesting habitat; and 5) all allotments to enhance non-game habitat.

These deferred rotation systems are recommended as a measure to maintain present range and ecological condition classes. These systems are predicted to yield an increase of about 5 percent in forage production. Of the 59,353 acres in fair or poor ecological condition, 17,178 acres would be expected to improve by one condition class. All acres would be expected to improve in condition, but not through the whole range of a condition class.

Season of use, variation in physical features, existing fences, and needs of the operators are some of the reasons for selecting the alternative of implementing deferred-rotation grazing systems. These systems will be designed to satisfy the physiological growth and reproduction requirements of the vegetative resources as monitored through the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) development process.

All allotments except Hub Butte-Davis, Fuller, and Cameron are producing adequate forage to satisfy the active grazing preference demand as allocated in RM-3.1. Hub Butte-Davis and Fuller Allotments are recommended for seeding maintenance by burning to reduce sagebrush competition to raise the production level to the grazing preference, RM-2.1. The Cameron Allotment does not have the potential for further increases without vegetation changes from brush to perennial grass.

(Decision)
Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.1 -
Implement deferred-rotation grazing systems on the allotments listed.

Reasons:

The physiological needs of the plants and the management needs of the operators will be satisfied so that

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5-14-87*

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.1 Step 3

1.1
DEF.
ROT.

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

Reasons (cont.):

Refer to the following modification for the change from Step 1.

range condition, trend, and production is improved or maintained and other multiple use values are not adversely affected.

| No. | Name | Pastures | Acres |
|------|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 3 | 33,453 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 6 | 18,719 |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | 6 | 1,455 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 3 | 3,018 |
| 4046 | Griff | 3 | 2,244 |
| 4049 | Peters | 4 | 1,213 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte-Davis | 4 | 800 |
| 4057 | Fuller | 4 | 1,070 |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | 2 | 1,611 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 2 | 9,168 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 2 | 1,133 |
| | Squaw Joe | 3 | 4,809 |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon Tract | 2 | 700 |
| | Total | | 79,393 |

Modification -

Drop the following listed allotments and manage as stated:

4097 Cameron - Change to custodial management. The proposed well and pipeline are needed before the system can be implemented. The cost is too high for the benefit and the public lands are located where grazing will not cause damage to them in custodial management.

4031 Western Stockgrowers - Change to seasonal use. The proposed system cannot be implemented without range improvements and facilities that would cost in excess of \$230,000. Range studies and inventories show that the only resource concern is the condition of the riparian habitat and water quality in McMullen Creek. Management practices that will be applied are to manage the livestock balance between

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-1.1 Step 3 |

the east and west sides of the allotment and have the operators practice herding to keep livestock use light in McMullen Creek. The proposed water development facilities will be needed to help keep livestock from having to use McMullen Creek and the Fifth Fork of Rock Creek.

4053 Hub Butte - WSGA remain in the existing rest-rotation grazing system. This allotment is part of the Western Stockgrowers and was proposed to be included in the deferred rotation system that is being dropped from further consideration.

4074 Amsterdam Kunkel - Change to seasonal use. Analysis of the facilities that are needed to implement the proposed system would cost in excess of \$30,000. The multiple use objectives can be maintained without the maximum development. Production of the allotment will be about 216 AUMs less each year than at its maximum. The allotment is presently producing at a level above the grazing preference.

The rationale for adding 4114 Squaw Joe is in RM-1.2.

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9-14-87

Support Needs:

- Complete EIS
- Prepare AMPs
- Develop water sources.
- Construct control projects.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject the RM-1.1.
2. Implement rest-rotation.
3. Allow present grazing practices to continue.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-1.2 Step 3 |

1.2
RES
ROT

Recommendation:

RM-1.2 - Implement rest-rotation grazing systems on the following allotments:

| # | Name | Pasture | Acres | AUMs |
|------|---------------|---------|--------|------|
| 4079 | Lilly Grade | 4 | 1644 | 13 |
| 4092 | South Big Cr. | 3 | 1549 | 25 |
| 4108 | Lost Cr.-U2 | 3 | 1792 | 14 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 4 | 5942 | 51 |
| | | | 10,923 | 103 |

See map (MCP) for CR: III

Rationale:

The proposal for the 5 allotments listed is to give a portion of the range complete rest from grazing for one year. This period of rest allows the forage species to vigor, produces seed, and establish new seedlings.

It is predicted that 6,104 acres will improve by one condition class. This prediction is based on an expected 6% increase in forage production as described under RM-1.1. The remaining 6,466 acres will be expected to improve, but not enough to move up one full condition class. An additional 131 AUM's of livestock forage would be produced as a result of implementing the management. Implementation of rest-rotation systems will stabilize the turn-out-dates for the operators involved. The carry over of forage in the previous years rest pasture allows for earlier turn-out the following year.

Support:

- ATROW: (Easements)
- Resource Area Staff: (System Preparation & monitoring)
- Operations: (Improvements)

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any activity recommendations and is supported by the wildlife activity.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | RM-1.2 |
| Step 1 | Step 3 |

WL-3.1 lists range as needed support for the recommendation to improve and maintain wetland/riparian habitat by developing and implementing intensive livestock grazing systems.

WL-3.5 lists range as needed support to improve shorebird and waterfowl nesting habitat by developing and implementing grazing systems to restrict livestock use along shorelines.

WL-4.10 lists range as needed support to enhance wildlife habitat for non-game species by managing livestock grazing to adhere to recommended utilization allowances.

These rest-rotation systems are recommended as a method to improve native ranges through manipulation of livestock grazing. It is estimated that the ecologic condition will be improved by one class on 2,421 acres. All acres are predicted to improve but the remaining 2,566 will not improve through the range of a whole condition class. Another advantage to livestock management is that spring turnout dates will be stabilized from year-to-year by designing the systems so that spring grazing occurs in the previous year's rested pasture.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reasons:

Modify RM-1.2 -
Implement rest-rotation grazing management systems on the allotments listed:

Many resource needs will be met wholly or in part by implementing grazing systems that satisfy the physiological growth and reproduction requirements of the key vegetative species.

| No. | Name | Pastures | Acres |
|------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| 4079 | Lilly Grade | 4 | 1,644 |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 3 | 1,549 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 3 | 1,792 |
| | | | <u>4,985</u> |

Modification:

4114 Squaw Joe - This allotment was dropped from this recommendation and added to RM-1.1 deferred rotation. The physical location of pastures

*OK
ML
9-14-87*

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | RM-1.3 |
| Step 3 | |

Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

project. During the frequent drought years of the last decade sagebrush has been invading the seedings and some native range areas at an accelerating rate in spite of good grazing management.

This recommendation to continue the existing rest-rotation systems is not in conflict with any activity and is supported by two wildlife recommendations for the need to improve wetland/riparian habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reasons:

Modify RM-1.3 -

Continue the existing rest rotation systems until range studies show that another form of management will better achieve the multiple use objectives:

| No. | Name | Acres |
|------|--------------------|---------------|
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger | 4,415 |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews-Berger | 9,768 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger | 1,510 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 1,516 |
| 4010 | M.Lierman-Berger | 640 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 3,233 |
| 4015 | Parrott-Berger | 1,478 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger | 7,389 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 6,666 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 7,014 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 3,322 |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA | 696 |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | 4,268 |
| 4054 | Salmon Tract-Ind. | 80 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Springs | 1,386 |
| 4073 | West Kunkel | 1,517 |
| | | <u>54,898</u> |

Experience in grazing management has shown that when an area or allotment is suitable for rest-rotation management it is nearly always the best system to maintain desirable vegetation to meet multiple use objectives. The Pleasant Valley Grazing Association President has requested that they may want the Frahm Allotment dropped from the AMP since only 15 percent of the land is public land. The directors will confer and make a decision when appropriate.

The rationale for adding 4308 Hub Butte-WSGA is contained in RM-1.1.

Further modify the recommendation to allow changing the Frahm Allotment to custodial if the operators desire. The public land is about 15 percent of the capacity in the allotment and located where grazing damage is not likely to occur.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
RM-1.3
Step 1 Step 3

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitor and evaluate.

ATROW -
Easements

Land treatment to periodically reduce competition from sagebrush. Requires coordination with other resources in the areas.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-1.3.
2. Deferred rotation systems.
3. Continuous grazing.
4. Repeated early spring grazing.
5. Repeated fall grazing.
6. Reduce intensity of use.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation by dropping the Frahm-PVGA (4043) and adding it to the list in RM-1.6.

OK
RL
9-14-87

Rationale:

These systems are reportedly doing the job of resource management that they were intended. Studies do show that some of the existing AMPs need intensive evaluation and revision in many cases. These AMPs will be evaluated and revised as needed. The Frahm Allotment (No. 4043) will be dropped from the existing Pleasant Valley Grazing Association AMP and managed according to the custodial allotment criteria. Activity plans will be developed where they do not currently exist.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1RM-1.4 Step 3 |

Recommendation:

RM-1.4 - Continue to use the existing deferred-rotation systems on the following allotments:

| | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 607 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 2229 |
| 4004 | Chadwick-Berger | 1360 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 948 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger | 640 |
| 4009 | Lierman-Berger | 720 |
| 4011 | Lierman-Wegener | 2044 |
| 4013 | Martens Bros.-Berger | 839 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 5105 |
| 4017 | Berger-Schnitker | 400 |
| 4018 | Smith-Berger | 320 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger | 1955 1675 |
| 4023 | J. E. Baker Deep Cr. | 3339 |
| 4024 | J. E. Baker Lost Cr. | 2598 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 1597 |
| 4076 | Loughmiller | 1675 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tr. | 15,121 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 1002 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 6823 |
| | | <u>49,322</u> |
| | | 018 |
| 4020 | Unknown to name | 310 |
| | | 47335 |

Rationale:

The recommendation for the 19 allotments listed is to continue to postpone grazing on a portion of the range on an alternating basis until after seed ripe of the key forage species. This deferment will allow the plants to complete growth and reproduction.

High erosion does not present a problem on any of the allotments included in this recommendation.

Allotments 4000 thru 4023 are almost entirely seeded to crested wheatgrass. Natural reinvasion of sagebrush into these seedings has resulted in downward trend and fair or poor condition ratings. No system will stop this natural process.

The six other allotments are largely in good condition with static to upward trend over most of the range.

1.4

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Monitoring)
ATROW: (Easements)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.4 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Most of these systems have been in operation for several years and are in existing AMPs. Some of them have encountered problems during the frequent recurring drought years during the last decade. The degree of use and climate have set the stage for rapid invasion of sagebrush into these ranges. It appears that there is no grazing management that can prevent this phenomenon; it is even happening in fenced livestock enclosures, often at a more rapid rate than properly grazed areas.

This recommendation to continue to use the existing deferred-rotation systems is not in conflict with any resource proposals and is supported by the wild-life recommendations to improve wetland/riparian and waterfowl nesting habitats.

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-1.4 -
Continue the existing deferred-rotation grazing systems on the allotments listed in the activity recommendation.

49,322 acres
04

Reasons:

Experience of grazing management as documented through various studies shows that properly managed deferred-rotation systems are adequate to maintain and improve seedings and native range. Not always as rapidly as rest-rotation on ranges suitable to rest-rotation, but at an acceptable level. These users and the allotments are suitable for the existing management and there is no reason identified showing a change is needed.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluating.
ATROW -
Easements.

Operations and Area -
Land treatment projects to periodically reduce competition from invading sagebrush.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-1.4.
2. Use rest-rotation.
3. Use spring grazing only.
4. Use fall grazing only.
5. Reduce intensity of grazing.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.5 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

These allotments are small isolated tracts that are not suitable for operation of multi-treatment grazing systems. The desired ecologic and range condition of these allotments will be accomplished by establishing the proper season of use, keeping grazing levels at or below the biological use limits, and by selected land and vegetation manipulation treatments as shown in recommendation RM-2.1 and analyzed through the multiple resource planning process.

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

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.5 -
Continue to allow livestock grazing on the seasonal use allotments:

| No. | Name | Acres |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 23,505 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 80 |
| 4050 | Rock Creek-Coiner | 148 |
| 4051 | Courtney | 280 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 284 |
| 4077 | Salmon Tract | 54 |
| 4095 | Randell Iso. | 103 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 258 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract-Isolated | 280 |
| 4109 | Salmon Tract-U2 | 280 |
| 4121 | Section 22-Salmon Tract | 160 |
| 4122 | Highway Unit | 122 |
| 4123 | East Kunkel | 280 |
| 4024 | Highway Kunkel | 447 |
| 4074 | Kunkel-Amsterdam | 1,100 |
| | | <u>27,381</u> |

Reasons:

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.

There are no reasons to change the existing management of these tracts. Monitoring will be necessary to ensure proper stocking levels, seasons and utilization.

The rationale for adding 4074 Kunkel-Amsterdam and 4031 Western Stockgrowers is contained in RM-1.1.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluating.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-1.5.
2. Custodial Management.
3. Implement grazing systems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form M-100 (Rev. 1-1-77)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1RM-1.6 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept RM-1.6 -
Allow livestock grazing on the
listed allotments authorized for
custodial grazing licenses.

| No. | Name |
|------|--|
| 4037 | North Big Creek |
| 4059 | Green Private < 4043 Frahm-PVGA |
| 4060 | Salmon Tract |
| 4072 | Lost Creek |
| 4085 | Salmon Tract |
| 4097 | Cameron |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe Iso. |
| 4119 | Ridge Iso. |
| 4125 | Iso. Tracts Kunkel |
| 4128 | Hot Creek |
| 4135 | Ellis-Tews-Berger Iso. Big Creek Isolated |

The rationale for adding 4097
Cameron is contained in RM-1.1.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluation.

ATROW -
Easements

SCS coordinated management plans.

Reasons:

This recommendation does not conflict
with any other activity recommenda-
tion. This authorization is currently
in effect and there apparently is no
reason to change.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-1.6.
2. Specify seasons and numbers.
3. Implement grazing systems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step IRM-1.6 Step 3 |

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation by adding the PVGA's Franm Allotment (No. 4043) to the list in the multiple use recommendation. See RM-1.3 for more information.

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9-14-87

Rationale:

These allotments on public lands fit the criteria for custodial use management by having a combination of several criteria. Some criteria are: small percentage of the allotment is public land, BLM management is burdensome to land owner, land can be more effectively managed by the land owner on a custodial license.

The Bureau will actively engage in coordinated planning on these tracts with the SCS and permittees, with the permittees having the lead responsibility for management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | RM-1.7 |
| Step 3 | |

Recommendation:

RM-1.7 - Install the following facilities to allow implementation of intensive grazing systems and development of AMPs:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 4001 Buhl Group-Berger | .75 miles pipeline 2 troughs |
| 4012 Lanting-Berger | 1 cattleguard |
| 4013 Martens-Berger | 2 cattleguards |
| 4014 Noh-Berger | 2 cattleguards |
| 4017 Berger-Schnitker | 1.25 miles pipeline 1 trough |
| 4023 Baker-Deep Creek | 1.5 miles pipeline 1 trough |
| 4031 Western Stockgrowers | 4 reservoirs 8 miles pipeline 10 troughs 2 springs |
| 4034 Point Ranch | 1.5 miles fence 1 cattleguard 1 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4035 Whiskey Creek | 5 cattleguards 1.5 miles pipeline 1 trough |
| 4038 Kerr-Lost Creek | 2.5 miles fence .5 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4039 Noh-White Rock | 1.0 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4040 Noh-Sections | 1 reservoir |
| 4041 PVGA-Mule Creek | 2.5 miles fence .5 mile pipeline 2 reservoirs |
| 4044 South Mule Creek | 1 trough 1 cattleguard .5 mile pipeline 2 troughs |

Rationale:

The facilities portrayed in this recommendation are needed to implement the grazing systems. The fences shown will be for deferment or total rest of a part of the range in each allotment, by excluding livestock use. The water facilities will provide for the needs of the livestock and improve distribution of cattle over the range. The cattleguards will reduce the problem of unauthorized use resulting from the inability to keep gates closed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1090-21 April 1975

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (M/F/P)

Twin Falls

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step RM-1.7 Step 3

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 4049 Peters | .5 mile fence 1 spring 1 mile pipeline 3 troughs |
| 4053 Hub Butte-WSGA | 1 mile fence 1 mile pipeline |
| 4055 Hub Butte | 1 mile pipeline |
| 4057 Fuller | 1 cattleguard .75 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4066 Barton-Schutte | .5 mile fence .3 miles pipeline 1 trough |
| 4074 Amsterdam-Kunkel | 1.75 miles pipeline 3 troughs 1 well 1 reservoir |
| 4079 Lilly Grade | 1.25 miles fence 2.75 miles pipeline 3 troughs |
| 4101 Magic Common | 2.25 miles pipeline 3 troughs 2.75 miles fence |
| 4097 Cameron | 1 mile fence 1 well .5 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4102 Lost Creek | 2 mile pipeline 1 trough |
| 4106 Stewart | 1 cattleguard |
| 4108 Lost Creek-U2 | 1.25 miles pipeline 1.5 miles fence |
| 4114 Squaw Joe | .75 miles pipeline 2 troughs 2.75 miles fence |
| 4119 Ridge | 1 reservoir |
| 4120 Gravel Pit-Salmon Tr. | 1 mile fence |
| 4092 South Big Creek | 1 mile fence 1 cattleguard |

Support:

Operations: (Survey & Design, installation)
Administration: (Contracting)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearances)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-1.7 Step 3 |

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reasons:

Modify RM-1.7 -
Analysis of the recommendations
RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-1.3, RM 1.4, and
RM-1.5 has resulted in modifications
that change the needed facilities.

Install the following listed facili-
ties to allow implementation and
continuation of intensive grazing
management.

To implement grazing systems discussed
in RM-1.1 and RM-1.2 and facilitate
existing operational grazing systems
to realize additional livestock for-
age, wildlife habitat, and watershed
cover from the improved vegetation
cover. Facilities are needed in some
seasonal use allotments to meet
resource objectives, such as Western
Stockgrowers.

- 4001 Buhl Group-Berger .75 mi.pipeline
2 troughs
- 4012 Lanting-Berger 1 cattleguard
- 4013 Martins-Berger 2 cattleguards
- 4014 Noh-Berger 2 cattleguards
- 4017 Schnitker-Berger 1.25 mi.pipeline
1 trough
- 4031 W. Stockgrowers 4 reservoirs
1 spring
7 mi.pipeline
1 pumping sta.
6 troughs
- 4034 Point Ranch 1 cattleguard
1.5 mi.pipeline
1 trough
- 4035 Whiskey Creek 5 cattleguards
1.5 mi.pipeline
1 trough
2.5 mi.fence
- 4038 Kerr-Lost Creek 0.5 mi.pipeline
1 trough
- 4039 Noh-White Rock 1 mi.pipeline
- 4040 Noh-Sections 1 reservoir
2.5 mi.fence
- 4041 PVGA-Mule Creek 0.5 mi.pipeline
2 troughs
1 spring
0.5 mi.fence
- 4049 Peters 1 mi.pipeline
3 troughs
1 mi.fence
- 4053 Hub Butte-WSGA 1 mi.pipeline

OK
RP
9-14-87

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1RM-1.7 Step 3 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 4055 Hub Butte | 1 mi.pipeline |
| 4057 Fuller | 1 cattleguard .75 mi.pipeline 1 trough |
| 4066 Barton-Schutte | 0.5 mi.fence 0.3 mi.pipeline 1 trough |
| 4074 Kunkel Amsterdam | 1 reservoir |
| 4079 Lilly Grade | 2.75 mi.pipeline 3 troughs |
| 4092 South Big Creek | 1 cattleguard 1 mi.fence |
| 4101 Magic Common | 2.25 mi.pipeline 3 troughs 2.75 mi.fence |
| 4102 Sharp Lost Creek | 0.2 mi.pipeline 1 trough 1 cattleguard |
| 4106 Stewart | 1 cattleguard |
| 4108 Lost Creek-U2 | 1.25 mi.pipeline 1.25 mi.fence |
| 4114 Squaw Joe | .75 mi.pipeline 2 troughs .75 mi.fence |
| 4119 Ridge | 1 reservoir |
| 4120 Gravel Pit-Salmon Tract | 1 mi.fence |
| Total miles fence | 13.75 |
| Total miles pipeline | 25.75 |
| Total troughs | 29 |
| Total springs | 2 |
| Total reservoirs | 7 |
| Total pumping stations | 1 |
| Total cattleguards | 15 |

Support Needs

Complete the EIS and benefit cost analysis for each project.

Operations -

Survey and design, installation, and contracting.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject the project proposals and continue management as present.
2. Accept only the projects in proposed system.
3. Accept only the projects in the existing systems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Objective Number | RM-2 |

Objective:

Treat over the next 15 years, 86,244 acres of public land in the Twin Falls Planning Unit to increase production of livestock forage and improve grazing conditions over the next 17 years.

Rationale:

This objective is designed to solve problems of over obligation and deteriorating range condition identified in URA Step 3 and to help meet the expected 70% increase in demand for AUM's by the year 2000 as identified in the Malad Hill PAA by providing an additional 25,695 AUM's of livestock forage. This objective fulfills the URA Step 4 opportunities for increasing production through land treatments. Analysis of the vegetative inventory, actual use, utilization and trend information shows 27 allotments producing less livestock forage than the 5 year average actual use. The proposed land treatments will increase the livestock forage production and reduce the long term social and economic impacts associated with reduction in use of public land for grazing. 86% of the respondents to the 1980 Twin Falls interview, conducted by Paul Card, indicated that it is important to help ranchers maintain their unique life style. Only 16% of the respondents were in the livestock industry.

2
TREAT-
MENT

Response to an issue statement mailed by the Burley District showed that 64% of the respondents were in favor of land treatments by burning or spraying to increase the proportion of productive pasture on public lands. An additional 9% of the respondents were in favor of improving production by burning but not spraying.

Those areas on which the existing vegetation is predominantly big sagebrush-cheatgrass-Sandbergs bluegrass would not be expected to improve in condition from the use of grazing management. Land treatment provides the only viable proposal for improvement.

Section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act gave as part of the Bureau's responsibility, "to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the Range".

Section 2(b)(2) of the Public Range Land Improvement Act states in part, "manage, maintain and improve the condition of the public rangelands so that they become as productive as feasible for all rangeland values".

BLM Manual 1603.12G3B outlines the Bureau's objective to provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation:

RM-2.1 - Treat 34,770 acres of existing seedings described below to reduce invading brush species and improve production and grazing condition.

Rationale:

Analysis of the 1979 SVIM inventory, actual use, utilization and trend data indicates 23 allotments fall short of providing adequate forage to meet the range users grazing preference demand. Additionally, the projected 70% increase in demand in the planning unit by the year 2000 cannot be met with existing production.

Implementing this recommendation will protect the existing public and private investments in the existing land treatments involved.

The expected increases in capacity were determined by comparing the existing production of proposed treatment areas with the production of similar sites in excellent condition.

The areas included in this recommendation have sufficient perennial forage species present to provide for reseeding naturally.

| # | Name | Acres | AUMs |
|------|----------------------|-------|------|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 246 | 79 |
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger* | 2192 | 480 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 1347 | 485 |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews Berger | 3563 | 1303 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 250 | 100 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger* | 665 | 205 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 306 | 50 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger* | 170 | 40 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger* | 960 | 160 |
| 4013 | Martens-Berger* | 160 | 24 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger* | 540 | 170 |
| 4015 | Parrott-Berger | 756 | 190 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger* | 2160 | 525 |
| 4017 | Schnitker-Berger | 320 | 53 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger* | 1511 | 503 |
| 4021 | Whiskey Creek Buffer | 436 | 65 |
| 4023 | Baker-Deep Creek | 1086 | 362 |
| 4024 | Baker-Lost Creek | 790 | 388 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 1206 | 205 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 2252 | 811 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 80 | 22 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 3751 | 1463 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 465 | 246 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 1176 | 370 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 1817 | 370 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 69 | 6 |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | 2351 | 807 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte-Davis | 517 | 127 |
| 4057 | Fuller | 1025 | 341 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Spr. | 1187 | 262 |
| 4079 | Lilly Grade* | 594 | 100 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tr. | 702 | 92 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 337 | 146 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 651 | 266 |

Support:

- Resource Area Staff: (Layout)
- Operations: (Treatment)
- Administration: (Contracts)
- Fire Crew: (Burning)
- Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)
- *Allotments with forage deficiencies

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

2.1
SEEDIN

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Twin Falls

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the recommendation to treat the areas listed in RM-2.1. Due to cost, spraying and burning should be used when feasible, but consider chaining, raiing, and livestock trampling as alternatives on an individual basis. The following list of stipulations will guide the implementation of projects for multiple resource management.

1. Do cultural examination to identify all cultural sites and take necessary steps to avoid damage or do testing or salvage as applicable.
2. Coordinate with Twin Falls County commissioners to establish a time frame for their sanitary landfill needs. When their future needs are ten years or more in the future proceed with the seeding maintenance subject to a benefit-cost determination. Range projects numbered 16 and 46 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay.
3. Determine when the lands in the WPRS withdrawal would be changed from grazing to farming. If it exceeds ten years from the time the sites can be scheduled for maintenance go ahead with the project if it has a favorable benefit-cost ratio. Range projects number 16, 18, 19 and 21 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay.
4. The project in Kaster-Berger Allotment is in the area that is suitable for agriculture. Proceed with the seeding maintenance until such time that the use of the allotment changes to agricultural.

Reasons:

The Bureau has made determinations through past land use planning and AMP development that the areas needed to be seeded, either through vegetation changes or fire rehabilitation. The forage resource generated from those projects has been allocated on a multiple use and sustained yield basis. Range users have developed a dependency on the use of the forage resource and in most cases it has been converted to grazing preference. There are erosion-susceptible areas in existing seedings that should be maintained in vegetative cover to provide maximum soil stabilization.

The proposed treatment areas in sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing and winter habitat; sharp-tailed grouse habitat, deer winter range, and deer fawning areas will apply to about one-half the proposed acreage.

Many grazing operators have indicated that they prefer spraying as the treatment method and are willing to pay the total cost and perform the maintenance via cooperative agreement.

A cost analysis has revealed that railing would be one of the least costly treatment methods if it can be shown to give satisfactory results.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | |
| Range Management | |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | RM-2.1 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

5. The Visual Resource Class I area for Salmon Falls Wilderness Study Area is proposed to include the area within the canyon from rim-to-rim. The existing seeding will be maintained to its original boundary along Salmon Falls Canyon as long as it does not impair the natural values as viewed from within the canyon.
6. The Visual Resource Management Class III recommendation will be resolved by modifications for wild-life habitat. These modifications are:
 - a. In project No. 19 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay do not treat the draws as identified on the wild-life MFP 1 overlay for quail. This area is the bottom of the draws where there are large brushy areas.
 - b. In project areas numbered 19, 21, 56, 57 and 65 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay treatments will leave strips and islands of brush. These strips and islands will be determined in the project planning (survey and design) stage of implementation by range and wildlife specialists.
7. The Wilderness and Recreation conflicts are resolved by performing maintenance of the existing seeding to its original boundary as long as the naturalness of the canyon is not adversely affected as seen from within the canyon.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-2. Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

8. The minerals conflicts will be created by surface disturbance activities (a) oil and gas, (b) geothermal, (c) community pits for sand and gravel, and (d) reserving material source areas that will remove the soil and vegetation. Coordinate range development activities with these activities to avoid treating areas that are scheduled for excavation in a time frame that eliminates effective cost recovery from treatment. Attach adequate revegetation stipulations to the leases.
9. Modify the recommendation on areas numbered 3 and 10 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay to leave untreated areas and irregular patterns in the vegetation. All islands that were omitted from treatment in the initial treatment projects will remain untreated islands of brush in future maintenance projects. In areas 3 and 10 spraying will not be used within 1/2 mile of the agricultural land to avoid liability for damage to private property on nearby farms. Vegetation treatment projects within 1/2 mile of Salmon Falls Canyon will be designed to leave 15 percent of the project area untreated. The untreated area is to be irregular in pattern to create additional edge effect to improve the raptor prey base and wildlife species diversity. Projects will be specifically evaluated by Range, Wildlife and Watershed specialists to determine needed leave and problem areas that will be excluded from treatment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

| No. | Name | Acres | Increase AUM |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| <u>Priority #2</u> | | | |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 502 | 77 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 148 | 15 |
| | | | |
| <u>Priority #3</u> | | | |
| 4041 | Mule Creek | 907 | 99 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek | 180 | 20 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 241 | 23 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 77 | 12 |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 757 | 105 |
| 4102 | Sharp-Lost Creek | 80 | 15 |
| | | | |
| <u>Dropped</u> | | | |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | | no system |
| 4037 | North Big Creek | | good cond. |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | | good cond. |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA | | custodial |
| 4097 | Cameron | | no system |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe-Iso. | | no system |
| 4119 | Ridge | | good cond. |

Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and Benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Planning layout and design.

Advance coordination with IDFG.

Operations -
Contracting, project estimates,
performing the work this is not
contracted.

Administration -
Contracting

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept RM-2.2.
2. Reject RM-2.2.
3. Further modifications to exclude other projects and allotments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.2 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to use any best method or combination of treatment methods that will meet the stated management objectives. Chemical treatment will be used only after careful study, coordination and consultation with all interested user groups.

Rationale:

Each site will be evaluated on a site-specific basis to determine the best treatment method or combination of methods that will meet the objectives described in MFP Step 1 and 2 recommendations. Each treatment will be planned in coordination with the species wildlife habitat needs indicated in WL-2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.12, and 4.2 and the Forestry recommendation F-1.1.

The acreage figures are estimates derived through the conflict analysis to provide for all resource values in the proposed treatments. Coordination and consultation are called for by FLPMA.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1500-21 (April 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-2.3 Step 3 |

Recommendation:

RM-2.3 - Chemically treat and seed 14,656 acres of native rangeland to increase production for livestock forage and improve grazing conditions.

| # | Name | Acres | Increase in AUM's |
|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews Berger* | 500 | 240 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger* | 414 | 236 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 1498 | 485 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 553 | 262 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 1947 | 770 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 863 | 398 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek | 145 | 58 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 570 | 275 |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | 74 | 40 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte | 269 | 97 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 1239 | 586 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 3925 | 2449 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract* | 300 | 75 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 307 | 136 |

Rationale:

As stated in RM-2.1 and 2.2, inventory results show that 23 allotments are producing less livestock forage than has been previously allocated. Additionally, the present production will not meet the projected 70% increase in demand for AUM's by the year 2000.

Chemical treatment of sagebrush will reduce the brush competition of the vegetation and release moisture, space, and light. Seeding will provide the desirable forage species to take advantage of the moisture, space, and light. The Decision to include seeding in the treatment areas listed was based on a lack of availability of desirable native forage species.

The expected increases in capacity were determined by comparing the existing production of the proposed treatment areas with the production of similar seeded sites in excellent condition.

As stated in RM-2.2, chemical treatment was selected over burning due to an expected lack of fuel to carry fire. In some cases, fuel may become available and burning would be considered, as burning is more cost effective than spraying in most cases. Additionally, burning is a less controversial method of land treatment than spraying.

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Layout)
Operations: (Treatment)
Administration: (Contracts)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)

*Allotments with forage deficiencies

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)