

Big Lost

Management Plan

1982

Bureau of Land Management
Upper Snake River District
Idaho Falls Field Office

Copy 7 of Seven Copies

BIG LOST MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

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

Multiple Use
Decisions

Date 12-15-83

Signature

Brentil Jensen
Area Manager

Decisions

Date 12-15-83

Signature

Bill A. Fausch
District Manager

Approval

Date 12-15-83

Signature

Chris W. Hittler
State Director



United States Department of the Interior

I-3

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho State Office

3380 Americana Terrace

Boise Idaho 83706

IN REPLY
REFER TO

5400 (931)

November 29, 1983

District Mgr.	Info.	Act.	Init.
Asst. D.M.			
Resource Mgmt.			
Operations			
RECEIVED	Idaho Falls, ID		
USDI	NOV 30 1983		
Administration			
Planning			
Public Affairs			
Big Butte RA			
Med Lodge RA			
RA			

Instruction Memorandum No. ID-84-65
Expires 9/30/85

To: District Managers

From: State Director

Subject: Forest Land Policy Statement FD 1/6/84

The Forest Land Policy Statement was recently approved by the Director (copy enclosed). The statement reaffirms the practice of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage forest lands for timber production in combination with other uses and values to attain the widest range of benefits.

This policy is effective immediately. All Resource Management Plans (RMPs) that are still in draft stages of preparation must comply.

An analysis of data gathered over the past year showed forest lands were frequently excluded unnecessarily from timber management. More than 1 million acres, or nearly 55 percent of BLM commercial forest land, has been excluded or "set aside," either totally or partially, from timber harvesting. These set-asides have resulted from Congressionally mandated wilderness reviews, timber production capability classifications, and multiple use planning decisions. In some instances, planning decisions to accommodate other resource uses (e.g., watershed, wildlife, livestock grazing, etc.) totally excluded timber management. Oftentimes, the management objectives for these resources could have been achieved without excluding timber harvest.

To ensure compliance with this policy, each district with forest land is requested to ~~conduct an analysis and submit a schedule~~ ~~to the State Director, Idaho State Office, 3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, ID (931)~~ ~~with~~ an analysis showing the extent of forest land set-asides and whether the set-asides are appropriate within the enclosed policy. Woodlands are to be included in the analysis. In addition to the analysis, each district is to submit a schedule for bringing existing plans into compliance with the new policy. The analysis and schedule are to be sent to ID (931) by January 6, 1984.

The Forest Land Policy Statement encourages us to promote the full range of multiple uses and to set aside forest lands only when mandated by Congress or when a formal finding has been made. A formal finding is defined as the Record of Decision associated with approval of an RMP, a plan amendment, or adoption of MFP decisions in an existing valid Management Framework Plan. Written documentation is needed for set-aside decisions.

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FILE COPY

IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES

Introduction

Approximately 2.4 million acres of public domain forest land administered by BLM are defined as ~~set-aside~~ ~~land~~ ~~with~~ ~~been~~ ~~set~~ ~~aside~~ ~~from~~ ~~timber~~ ~~production~~ ~~and~~ ~~other~~ ~~uses~~ ~~of~~ ~~public~~ ~~domain~~ ~~lands~~. These lands are located primarily in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Wyoming, although additional acreages are found in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah.

An analysis of available data gathered in August 1982 shows that more than one million acres, or nearly 55 percent of BLM's public domain CFL have been withdrawn or "set-aside," either totally or partially, from timber production. These "set-asides" have resulted from land use planning decisions, Congressionally-mandated wilderness reviews and timber production capability classifications. In many cases, the highest value timberlands are contained within set-aside areas.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide guidance to field officials for future inventory and planning decisions, in order to increase the acreage of CFL available for timber management on BLM's public domain lands. Objectives are:

- o To analyze the nature and extent of acreages set-aside from the CFL base on public domain lands;
- o To clearly establish the premise that restrictions are not necessarily reasons for "setting aside" lands from the CFL base;
- o To encourage greater consideration of the effects of resource allocation decisions on the available timber production base; and
- o To be prepared to meet future needs for increased timber production from public lands, as technological and economic changes occur.

Land Use Planning

Land use plans developed through the RMP process set forth approved uses of public lands along with allocations of resources, and serve as a framework for specific resource programs.

Consistent with the principles of multiple-use, RMP's are developed to provide for a variety of resource values and uses, including wildlife habitat, watershed protection, timber production, livestock forage, recreation, wilderness and scenic values.

As a minimum, RMP's for forest lands must address the following steps, in sequential order, to identify timber resources actually available for management and to reduce potential conflicts.

1. Determine forest lands suitable and unsuitable for timber production. (TPCC.)
2. Determine acreage of forest lands withdrawn or permanently set-aside by legal mandates. (Mandatory.)
3. Analyze constraints and set-asides of CFL to meet current management goals, policy statements, or other legal standards. (Strict interpretation required.)
4. Analyze both unsuitable forest land and constraints and set-asides of CFL to meet multiple-use objectives. (Fully discretionary.)

Generally, all restricted acres already withdrawn, regardless of the type of restriction, are to be returned to the available CFL base. For the purpose of long-range planning, previously-designated restricted acres can be redesignated as available CFL (with operational restrictions for multiple-use considerations), but not withdrawn from the available CFL base. Two examples of restrictions are extended rotation and percent productivity reductions.

This policy is to be applied to all public domain CFL through ongoing and future resource management planning efforts. Additionally, all plan amendment activities that include public domain CFL should be scoped to address this policy. Specific plan amendments may be initiated to address this issue when so identified and scheduled through the annual work planning process.

Guidelines for Specific Types of Restrictions

1. Wildlife Habitat. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species habitat may be considered for restriction or withdrawal from timber harvest, depending on species, density of animal populations, habitat requirements and impacts from timber harvest. Withdrawal of the CFL would require explanation, with full documentation. Timbered areas used as winter roost or nesting sites by bald eagles are examples of areas where less intensive harvest practices could be used and still accommodate the eagles' habitat needs.

Restrictions on timber management may be utilized, if necessary, to achieve the habitat objectives developed for State-listed, threatened or endangered species in BLM approved plans.

Restrictions on timber harvest (e.g. percent canopy removal) may be needed to protect needed habitat for various big game species. Complete withdrawals from the CFL base should not be required for protection of winter range habitat.

2. Streamside Protection (Riparian Zones). The area of concern is the zone immediately adjacent to perennial and intermittent streams, springs and wet meadows that provide direct water quality protection or wildlife habitat benefits. This zone includes the riparian vegetation type and, in some situations, expands into and includes the forest type.

The riparian zones serve as sediment filter strips, provide stream shading to maintain proper temperatures and oxygen content, provide a food source and cover for terrestrial wildlife, and maintain streambank stability. The size and configuration of riparian zones and the amount of vegetation needed to maintain their integrity varies depending on site-specific considerations. These guidelines allow for timber removal in riparian areas where impacts can be minimized and protection can be provided to other more critical riparian zones.

Classifying CFL within riparian zones should allow for consideration of other resource values. Protection of streamside zones on a site-specific basis by restricting harvesting methods and volumes to be removed may apply to some CFL within riparian zones. Only in critical riparian zones (e.g. steep slopes, fragile soils) should a withdrawal from harvest be considered. These guidelines will allow for timber removal in riparian areas where impacts can be minimized and protection provided to other more critical riparian zones.

3. Watershed. Timber harvesting may be restricted or excluded only in areas where mitigating measures will not maintain Federal and State water quality standards.

4. Visual Resource Protection (Scenic Corridors). The areas of concern are certain lands containing high visual qualities, usually adjacent to high-use roads, streams used for recreation, communities, and/or highly-developed areas.

Management criteria for this planning restriction requires protection and maintenance of scenic quality in areas of important visual value. Class I visual areas (e.g. wilderness, some natural areas) may preclude timber harvesting or call for restricted forest management. Restricted management (e.g. extended rotation) may apply to VRM Classes II and III when such protection cannot be fully met by mitigating measures.

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5. Recreation, Cultural and Research Natural Areas. Recreation opportunities that affect the CFL base are: developed and maintained campgrounds, wild and scenic rivers, maintained trails, research natural areas, outstanding natural areas, special recreation management areas, and significant historical and archeological sites. Some recreation "opportunities" are compatible with, and in certain instances enhanced by, forest management. Designated wild and scenic river areas, research natural areas, or qualified archeological sites, unless they can be mitigated from impacts of timber harvest, are prime candidates for withdrawal from allowable harvest. Developed and maintained picnic sites and campgrounds may also be withdrawn. All other potential recreational withdrawals should remain in the available timber production base.

6. Topography. The CFL acreages restricted for topographic reasons during the land use planning process are to be reassessed using the TPCC criteria (e.g. fragile site classification). Topography should no longer be used as the sole reason for a RMP restriction.

7. Wilderness. Congressionally-designated wilderness areas must be managed under conditions of applicable laws.

8. Wilderness Study Area Restrictions. Wilderness study areas will remain in the CFL base until the area has been designated as a wilderness.

9. Other Restrictions. Those acres dropped from the CFL due to intended land exchanges or transfers, the need for cadastral surveys, possible boundary adjustments, grazing leases, etc., should be restored to the available CFL base. Until a final action has been taken (e.g. an actual land patent issued or actual boundary adjustments completed and approved), CFL lands must remain in the available CFL base.

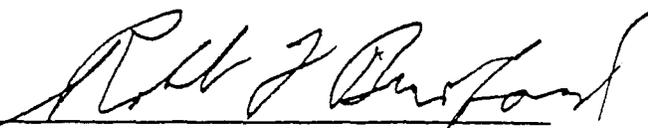
10. Funding Constraints. Those acres dropped from the available CFL base due to forest management funding constraints must be restored to the base. Funding constraints play an important role and affect actual expenditures and capabilities within any budget cycle. The CFL acres, however, should not be dropped from the available CFL base because of such constraints. Acreages of commercial forest land available for timber production will be a priority consideration in allocating funds and personnel for forest management programs.

Forest Land Policy Statement

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for managing 117 million acres of forest land in the Western United States and Alaska. It is the continuing policy of the BLM to manage this land for timber production, as well as other uses and values to attain the widest range of beneficial uses on a sustained basis and to meet national needs. No single use may preclude other uses unless it is congressionally specified or justified in a formal finding as authorized and in the national interest.

In furtherance of that policy, administrative set-asides shall be used only when mandated by Congress or when a formal finding has been made that the set-aside is the least restrictive means for protecting the public interest. Administrative set-asides shall be limited to the smallest possible area and should be made available for other compatible uses to the fullest extent practical. Restrictions on management and use should be held to the minimum necessary to achieve the purposes for which the area is set aside.

Forest land set-asides shall be reviewed periodically relative to this policy to determine their usefulness, appropriateness, and validity. Necessary changes, including modification or revocation, shall be implemented within 6 months after completion of the review.


Director, Bureau of Land Management

Date

10/14/83

UPDATE OF BIG LOST RIVER PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The time schedule for the Big Lost planning effort has been slightly modified because of computer delays in the District's inventory data. This has prompted the revision in the public participation action plan that follows.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Time</u>
Individual operator contacts	Obtain operators' input into planning process on management problems, range improvement needs, land treatment needs.	Devoe	Winter & spring of 1982
Agency coordin.	Review inventory data with SCS and U.I. extension service experts for consultation & coordination.	Jensen	June 29 & 30, 1982
Individual operator contacts	Discuss preliminary AMPs, forage survey results	Big Butte staff	Fall, winter 1982
County Commis. contacts	Discuss land planning progress, obtain local gov't input.	Big Butte staff	Fall, winter 1982
Agency, general public contacts	Open houses to discuss status, direction of planning; keep public and state natural resource agencies up-to-date and get their comments.	Big Butte staff	Fall, 1982

The Idaho Falls District will continue to involve the public during the formulation of management alternatives and EIS preparation. This participation plan will be updated in FY '83 to incorporate public involvement during these phases.

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho Falls District

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1601

To : Big Lost Planning Team
FROM : Chief, PEA
SUBJECT: Big Lost URA/MFP Procedures

Date: JAN 22 1982

General

The 4410 planning budget for FY'82 as originally submitted was skimpy compared to the work to be completed in the Idaho Falls District. The budget the President approved for Fy'82 is even less. Idaho Falls 4410 budget is \$78,100. This allows about 27 total workmonths. As of January 9, we have used 8 workmonths. It's important to conserve 4410 workmonths. You can do this by being careful to code only those hours actually spent in 4410, and by streamlining your work. As discussed with you previously, we will have to shorten and simplify the Big Lost URA/MFP planning effort. The balance of this memo suggests ways to keep the URA concise and provides a format for the MFP 2. A meeting is scheduled Monday January 25 at 3 p.m. in the conference room to discuss this process for Big Lost.

Unit Resource Analysis

URA 2

Use as much of the previous URA Step 2 as is practical including overlays already prepared. Using BLM Manual 1605.3 as a guide, update and add only the minimum amount of data needed to portray a useable physical profile.

URA 3

As above, use as much of the existing URA Step 3 as you can including overlays. Use BLM Manual 1605.4 as a guide only. There is both opportunity and necessity for you to use your professional judgment. This summary of existing data should be a concise description of uses, production, problems, and trends. The level of detail should be consistent with whether the particular resource or program is simple or complex - this is where your judgment is needed. Use tables and charts where they would avoid several pages of narrative. A general rule is "if in doubt, leave it out."

URA 4

The URA Step 4, Opportunities for Development or Management Opportunities will not be completed and documented. Although no write up is required, it is suggested that you go through a thought process of what resource potentials exist. You should have an idea of what is needed to protect and maintain your particular resource before beginning the MFP part of the process.

PAA

No Planning Area Analysis will be completed.

Management Framework Plan

To begin this part of the process, develop a concise statement of the objectives of your particular resource or program in the unit. Try not to exceed one typewritten page. This brief statement of program objectives will take the place of objectives and rationale with sets of MFP 1 recommendations as is usual in a traditional MFP.

MFP 1

No MFP Step 1 will be completed. The "blindness on, tunnel vision, or shoot the moon approach" used in traditional MFPs has caused a variety of problems. For the Big Lost Unit, no MFP 1 will be required.

MFP 1½

For want of a better term, you will be developing an "MFP 1½." This will amount to draft MFP decisions that consider multiple uses - not single resources. The following is a suggested procedure. Develop the decisions (MFP recommendations) you think are needed for proper resource management. Take a critical look at each and decide if the decision is a "land use allocation." Delete those decisions that are required by Bureau policy, are standard operating procedures, or are otherwise not allocating resources for a particular use or combination of uses.

For the remaining decisions, develop a narrative discussion and analysis. The narrative should answer the following where appropriate:

- Why is the decision needed?
- What are the expected impacts to your resource, other resources, the environment?
- Does the decision conflict with or complement decisions developed for other resources?
- What are the expected impacts on people (local economy, dependence, social implications that you're aware of)?

Use form 1600-21 to document your decisions and analyses. An example of this format and a sample decision is attached.

Don't hesitate to discuss your decisions with those working with resources which may be affected. We definitely need to use a full interdisciplinary approach. This only works if you talk to your neighbor in the next room or down the hall or across the parking lot. If conflicts can be resolved or partially solved, work it out and describe in the analysis. If conflicts or problems are obvious but can't be resolved, point that out as well.

Your MFP 1½ need not be typed, but needs to be legible - pencil is preferable.

MFP 2

When all of the MFP 1½'s are complete, they will be reviewed by Brent Jensen and a few others working as a team (Jensen, Nylander, Wickstrom and Watson). Depending on the results of that review, the team may ask you to clarify some analyses. It may be necessary to work with two or three specialists to resolve some problems. It is hoped that many of the MFP 1½'s may need no further work and can be adopted as is for MFP 2.

Brent Jensen has the responsibility to decide what MFP 1½'s need to be dropped, modified, or adopted as MFP Step 2 decisions. The results of this MFP Step 2 will be typed. The decisions will be considered as tentative until the Big Lost-Mackay Grazing EIS has been completed. Final decisions will then be formulated based on comments and information gained through the EIS process. Some portions of the MFP not affected by rangeland management decisions could be finalized before the EIS is complete.

We're doing things differently so we're not sure exactly how it will work. Funds and manpower will not allow a traditional MFP nor are we able to approximate a Resource Management Plan. An abbreviated URA/MFP appears a needed compromise - Coordination is essential. Coordinate with your counterpart in the Salmon District as needed. Talk to your co-workers Nylander, Wickstrom and Watson will help you with procedures.

Enclosure:
Format for MFP 1½

D. L. Watson

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
COMPLETION AND REVIEW RECORD

District Office Idaho Falls

ORIGINAL

Planning Area Big Butte

REVISION

Planning Unit(s) Big Lost

	Draft	DO Completion		P.O. Review	
		Date	Surname	Date	Surname
I. Activity Objectives and Recommendations					
B.K. Lands	5-5-82			3/1/83	M. Benham
T.C. Minerals	2-23-82			3/7/83	Stevenson
C.E. Forest & Veg. Products	3-11-82			3/7/83	Cost
D.N. Range Management	7/13/82-25-82	9-16-82		3/1/83	M. Benham
J.E. Watershed	8-20-82	9-16-82		3/3/83	9. Egan
B.M. Wildlife	7-27-82			3/1/83	M. Benham
V.C./T.L. Recreation	V.B.M./Wilder	3-15-82 3-16-82		3/3/83	J. Jensen
D.H. Cultural Resources	7-3-82			3/2/83	D. Hill
Supporting Activities	7-3-82				
D.C. Protection	4-26-82				W. H. H.
Access					
Cadastral Survey					
Realty					
Appraisal					
Construction & Maintenance					
Engineering					
Communications					
Law Enforcement					

Chief Resources, DO Date _____ Signature _____
 Planning Coord., DO Date 9-16-82 Signature D. Thylander

Review
 Chief, Resources, SO Date _____ Signature _____
 Chief, P&EC, SO Date _____ Signature _____
 Chief, Tech. Services, SO Date _____ Signature _____

II. Multiple Use Recommendations
 Area Manager Date 11-16-82 Signature J. Jensen
 Date 9-17-82 Signature Brent Jensen

III. Decisions
 District Manager Date _____ Signature _____

IV. Approval
 State Director Date _____ Signature _____

BIG BUTTE RESOURCE AREA

BIG LOST
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

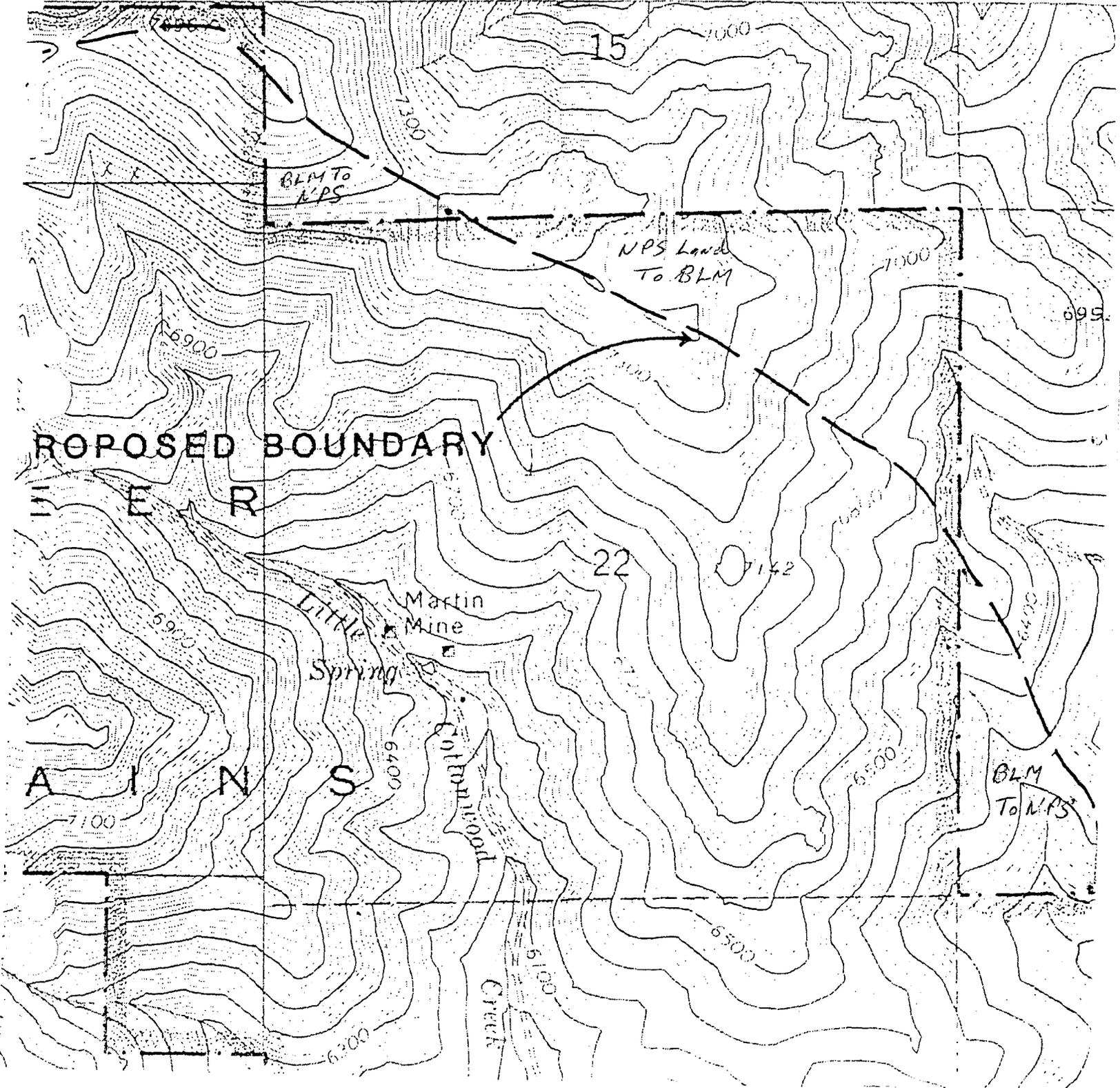
DECISION UPDATE AND STATUS SUMMARY

February 1988

By
Brent D Jensen

T. 2 N. R. 24 E

Big Lost Land Use Plan



OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996 (H.R. 4236)

SEC. 205. CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) Boundary Revision.--The boundary of Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, is revised to add approximately 210 acres and to delete approximately 315 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, Proposed 1987 Boundary Adjustment", numbered 131-80,008, and dated October 1987, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(b) Administration and Acquisition.--Federal lands and interests therein deleted from the boundary of the national monument by this section shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and Federal lands and interests therein added to the national monument by this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the national monument, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto. The Secretary is authorized to acquire private lands and interests therein within the boundary of the national monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, and when acquired they shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the national monument, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

RECEIVED	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	
RECEIVED - MAPS SECTION	
MAP 31 1987	
AM Big Sulphur IA	
AM Medicine Lodge PS	
AM Pocatello B	
Harvey DC	
Shoshone DC	

Public Law 104-333
110 Stat. 4093

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

IDI-30480

WHEREAS

Randy R. Purser and Michelle Purser

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

Boise Meridian, Idaho
T. 5 N., R. 26 E.,
sec. 6, lots 8,11.

Containing 26.45 acres.

NOW KNOW YE, that there is, therefore, granted by the **UNITED STATES** unto Randy R. Purser and Michelle Purser, the land described above; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said land with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto Randy R. Purser and Michelle Purser, and to their heirs and assigns, forever; and

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945); and
2. All the oil and gas deposits in the lands so patented pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1719), including, without limitation, substances subject to disposition under the general mineral leasing laws, and to it, its permittees, licensees, and lessees, the right to prospect for, mine and remove the oil and gas owned by the United States under applicable law and such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. This reservation includes necessary access and exit rights and the right to conduct all necessary and incidental activities including, without limitation, all drilling, storage and transportation facilities deemed reasonably necessary.

Patent Number 11-95-0010

IDI-30480

Unless otherwise provided by separate agreement with the surface owner, permittees, licensees and lessees of the United States shall reclaim disturbed areas to the extent prescribed by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

All causes of action brought to enforce the rights of the surface owner under the regulations above referred to shall be instituted against permittees, licensees and lessees of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of its permittees, licensees and lessees.

SUBJECT TO:

1. Those rights for irrigation canal purposes granted to Big Lost River Irrigation Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. BL-037843, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1891, as amended (formerly 43 U.S.C. 946-949).
2. Those rights for irrigation canal purposes granted to Lavell R. Purser, his successors, or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. IDI-27981, pursuant to the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).
3. Those remaining rights for railroad purposes granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, by Right-of-Way No. I-951 pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1875 (formerly 43 U.S.C. 934-939).



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

GIVEN under my hand, in Boise, Idaho,
the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JANUARY
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and
NINETY-FIVE and of the Independence of the
United States the two hundred and NINETEENTH.

By *Larry L. Didd*
State Office Team Leader for Operations
Support Team



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho Falls District

940 Lincoln Road

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

7100

January 5, 1989

TO: Area Managers, ADM's
FROM: District Manager
Subject: Land Disposal - Wetland Areas

During the last few years Congress has placed a lot of emphases on proper management of wetland areas. The Soil Conservation Service has recently been required to identify all wetland hydric soils in order for government agencies to apply specific congressional directives and regulations.

On private land, government agencies cannot cost share on any activity that would alter the use of natural wetlands. If the private landowner alters private wetlands, he is subject to loss of government cost sharing and aid for all of his private lands.

Our specific BLM directives are Executive Order 11988 (Floodplains) and E. O. 11990 (Wetlands). In the Bureau we can exchange wetland areas for privately owned wetlands having equal or greater wetland values. Bureau management efforts are directed toward retaining and improving wetland and riparian values rather than disposing of them.

Sec 4 of EO. 11990 says: "When Federally-owned wetlands or portions of wetlands are proposed for lease, easement, right-of-way or disposal to non-Federal public or private parties, the Federal agency shall (a) reference in the conveyance those uses that are restricted under identified Federal, State or local wetland regulations; and (b) attach other appropriate restrictions to the uses of properties by the grantee or purchaser and any successor, except where prohibited by law; or (c) withhold such properties from disposal".

Management of wetlands and riparian areas may only be transferred to other Federal, State and public institutions if they enter into a "Memorandum of Understanding" to improve, maintain, restore, and protect these areas on a continuous basis in accordance with Federal, State and local wetlands regulations.

In order to help us in identifying our District wetland or hydric soils, the following list of hydric soil mapping units for Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Jefferson, Madison, Power, Teton and the Star Valley part of Caribou Counties are attached. These lists should be added to our RMP planning documents for reference. This is a plan maintenance action which does not require a plan amendment. The following lists identify all hydric soils on private and BLM lands. We will provide additional lists of hydric soils for the remaining counties in our district as they become available.



Attachments

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS BINGHAM COUNTY AREA IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
 Series Name (Rad) is that component only
 ???????? field verification is needed
 Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
Bc	Blackfoot loam	Inclusion
Bf	Blackfoot loam, saline	Inclusion
En	Enochville silt loam	All
FgA	Fingal loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FgB	Fingal loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
FIA	Fingal loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FIB	Fingal loam, saline, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
FmA	Fingal loam, strongly saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
FnA	Fingal clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Inclusion
Fr	Firth sandy loam	Inclusion
FsA	Firth sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
Fu	Fulmer loam	All
La	LaJara sandy loam	All
Ld	LaJara sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
Mh	Marsh	All
Ot	Outlet silty clay loam	Inclusion
Ou	Outlet loam, noncalcareous variant	Inclusion
Rv	Riverwash	All
Wb	Wardboro soils	Inclusion

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS BONNEVILLE COUNTY AREA IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
???????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
3	Aquic Cryoborolls-Typic Cryaquolls complex flooded	All
10	Harston fine sandy loam	Inclusion
11	Heiseton fine sandy loam, drained	Inclusion
12	Hobacker gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Inclusion
13	Hobacker gravelly loam, 4 to 10 percent slopes	Inclusion
14	Judkins extremely stony loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes	Inclusion
15	Lanark silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Inclusion
54	Xeric Torrifuvents	All

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS FORT HALL AREA, IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
 Series Name (Rad) is that component only
 ??????? field verification is needed
 Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
DHE	Declo loam, hardpan variant, 0 to 4 percent slopes	All Inclusion
Fr	Firth fine sandy loam	Inclusion
Fu	Fury silt loam	All
He	Heiseton fine sandy loam	Inclusion
MHF	Moochoo-Dranyon association, hilly	Inclusion
Pk	Parehat silt loam	Inclusion
Pn	Parehat silt loam, high water table	All
Pr	Fenoyer silt loam, mottled variant	Inclusion
Ps	Peteetneet muck	All
Pt	Peteetneet muck, clayey subsoil variant	All
Pu	Philbon peat	All
Rv	Riverwash	All
Sn	Snake silt loam	Inclusion
Ss	Snake silt loam, saline-alkali	Inclusion
St	Snake silt loam, high water table	Inclusion
Su	Zunhall silt loam, high water table	Inclusion

HYDRIC SOIL MAP UNITS POWER COUNTY AREA, IDAHO

COMPONENTS: All is entire map unit
Series Name (Rad) is that component only
???????? field verification is needed
Inclusion only included areas are hydric

MU SYM	MAPPING UNIT NAME	COMPONENT
30	Manila-Dranyon association, hilly	Inclusion
87	Schodson fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Inclusion
103	Zunhall silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Inclusion

LANDS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

L-1

Make land available for lease as a sanitary landfill by Butte County and assist in locating suitable landfill sites. Complete by FY 1987

Butte County attempted to locate a new site for the Moore dump. Due to public opposition Moore dump was closed and rehabilitated. The Arco dump on private land remains open.

L-2

Revoke the Multiple Use Classification (Act of 1964 in its entirety on public lands within the planning unit.

C&MU lifted in Butte County in 1984. National Wildlife Federation lawsuit resulted in court order preventing changes in classification.

L-3

Approve desert land applications and dispose of lands under development where they are capable of long term crop production based on the following criteria:

DLE applications on file are being approved due to lack of water or unfavorable economic feasibility. *lc*

1. Class I, II or III soils
2. Availability of water
3. Economic feasibility
4. Disposal would not impose unacceptable consequences on other resource uses and values.

L-4

Transfer out of public ownership isolated tracts which are difficult for BLM to manage by:

See attached list of disposal tracts for status summary.

1. Sale - Competitive bid to bring highest value for the land.
2. Providing to Counties or Cities for R&PP sites.
3. Processing pending disposal type actions (DLE)
4. Exchange - when in best National interest.

Most State lands in the planning unit will be acquired by BLM through Twin Buttes exchange in 1988 & 1989.

Lands (continued)

L-5

Legalize unauthorized rights-of-way facilities where the impact does not impose unacceptable consequences to other resource uses and values.

Four R/W authorized
County roads - Cherr
and T. 4 N., R. 24 E.
Hone ditch and R/W reserva-
tion by BLM on Big Southe-
Butte.

L-6

Retain in federal ownership
all critical antelope, elk,
mule deer, and sage grouse
ranges as shown on wildlife
overlays 1 and 2.

Ongoing.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Lost

Activity
Lands L-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Butte County and Custer County

B. T. 2 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	
B. T. 3 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 9 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres 40 acres	
B. T. 3 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$	120 acres 80 acres 80 acres 80 acres 120 acres	I2584C - BLM 0 CL non-suitable PS
B. T. 3 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 10 S.W $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	About 30 acres of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ is patented under #1228338
T. 4 N., R. 24 E. B. Sec. 17 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120 acres	Sold 1984
B. Sec. 20 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Sold 1984
C. Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	160 acres	
C. Sec. 7 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	
C. Sec. 18 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	
B. T. 4 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	280 acres	
B. T. 4 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 35 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, I19743 PS prop NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ I20352 PS prop SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ I20353 PS prop
B. T. 5 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	200 acres	
C. T. 6 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20 acres	Sold 12/6/83
B. T. 6 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 1 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	I19720 PS prop
B. T. 6 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 33 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	I016555C BLM 0 CL non-suitable DLE

C - Custer County

3 - Butte County

Klingenberg 8/82

1. Attach additional sheets, if needed

(instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

MINERALS

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

M-1

Federal mineral estate open to location will remain open.

Ongoing.

M-2

Federal mineral estate open to lease will remain open. Restrict leases and permits to protect:

Ongoing. Seasonal restrictions are added to oil and gas leases.

1. Seasonal wildlife values
sagegrouse strutting
and nesting 2-1 to 6-15.
Deer and Elk fawning &
calving 5-15 to 7-15.
Deer, elk, antelope
winter ranges 12-1 to
4-1.
2. Live water
3. Wilderness study areas
4. Highly erosive soils
See URA-3 Sec. 2, C-3.
5. Slopes greater than 25%.

M-3

mineral material Federal mineral estate open to sales will remain open. Restrict sales to protect:

Ongoing.

1. Wilderness Study Areas
2. Other resource uses
and values.

FORESTRY

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

F-1	Sell Douglas fir timber as follows: Lava Creek - 200MBF Cave Rock - 250MBF	Sale of Lava Creek timber is not a viable decision. Haul costs very high due to poor road, steep slopes no public access. Sold 70 MBF at Cave Rock to Harold Smith in 1985. Mistletoe problem noted in these stands. Have potential for use of 9620 funds to feel or girdle infested trees. May also need plantation.
F-2	Conduct commercial thinning on 400-600 acres as follows: 1. Timbered Dome T.3 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 1. 2. Appendicitis Hill T. 5 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 32, 33.	Cannot be justified due to low timber quality, steep slopes, low productivity. Cannot be harvested by conventional methods. Sec. 33 is in a WSA.
F-3	Manage 5,585 acres of woodland and 1,751 acres of productive forest land to provide a variety of forest products to meet market demand and to compliment wildlife needs.	Public demand limited.
F-4	Manage 2100 acres of forested land on the Appendicitis Hills WSA as set aside pending final decision on WSA status.	Ongoing.

WATERSHED

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

WS1.1	Manage livestock grazing and soil disturbing activities to maintain good range or ecological condition on soils with clay subsoils and shallowsoils over bedrock.	Present management provides needed protection, through grazing systems and control of soil disturbing activities
WS1.2	Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good on soils with management problems on clay subsoils.	Grazing systems are planned to improve poor & fair range condition to good. See RM-5
WS1.3	Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good on soils subject to deep gully erosion.	Grazing systems are planned to improve poor and fair range condition to good. See RM-5
WS1.4	Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to gully formation.	Same as above. See RM-5.
WS1.5	Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to wind erosion.	Soil protection is considered in any disturbing activities.
WS2.1	Control pollution from the Last Chance Mine Group on Champagne Creek. Initiate action by 1986.	Plan made to abate pollution but not implemented. Hazardous materials preliminary assessment completed in 1985. Reports recommend a site investigation. HRS site ranking is 17.90-25 is considered dangerous. Mining company interested in resolving problem.
WS2.2	Control mine related point sources of pollution in Champagne Creek Watershed from the Ella Mine group, St Louis group, and Reliance group. Initiate by 1986.	No action taken.
WS2.3	Control channel erosion on Trail Creek. Initiate by 1986.	Grazing system and fencing planned for proper management. Fencing will begin in 1988.

Watershed (continued)

WS2.4

Control channel erosion in Chicken Creek
allotment. Initiate by 1986.

No Action taken.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

RM-1

Arco Peak Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Maintain Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | This has been implemented. Seasonal grazing in effect. |
| 3. Season of use will be 4-16 to 10-15. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in allotment. | Licensing continues under percent public land. No exchange of use. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 303 AUMs. | Preference is 257 AUMs. Has not been raised to 303 due to management and water problem. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | No adjustments have been necessary. |

King Spring Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into Maintain Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 6-16 to 10-31. | License use is within this season. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in allotment. | Private lands fenced. No exchange of use granted. 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 460 AUMs. | Stocking rate remains unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | No adjustments have been necessary. |
| 7. Construct 5 miles of fence. | Fence completed in 1985. |

Range Management (continued)

Judd Brown Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into the Maintain category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented, crested wheat-grass seeding deferred. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 6-30 and 10-1 to 11-30. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in the allotment - Not to exceed 44 AUMs. | Exchange of use grazing agreements not authorized. Allotment is licensed at 90% Spring and 33% Fall. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 540 AUMs. | Stocking level remains unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | No adjustments have been necessary. |

Sorenson Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into Maintain Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-20 to 10-19. | Changed to 6-1 to 9-14. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 65% public land. May change due to farming. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 152 AUMs. | Stocking level and preference changed to 137 AUMs due to land exchange with PU Ranch. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | No adjustments have been necessary. |
| 7. Install one spring development. | Has not been completed. |

Mahogany Allotment

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Maintain Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 6-30. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 300 AUMs. | Stocking level remains unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | No reductions anticipated. |
| 7. Install trough on pipeline from McGee Berry Canyon. | Has not been completed. |

Techick Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Classify into the Maintain Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 7-16 to 9-15. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 4. The present 62% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 85 AUMs. | Percent public land continues at 62% |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 150 AUMs. This is an increase of 20 AUMs over present preference. | Seven AUM increase granted in 1985. Additional 7 AUM increase granted in 1987. |

Range Management (continued)

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 6. | If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | No reduction anticipated. |
| 7. | Install the following range improvements. | |
| | a. 2 spring developments | Springs and pipeline have not been completed. |
| | b. Pipeline - 3/4 mi. | Completed in 1985 |
| | c. One pond. | |

RM-2

Dry Fork Allotment

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. | Implement seasonal grazing system. | Implement. |
| 3. | Season of use will be 7-1 to 11-15. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. | Continue 15% federal range. | Licensed use is 15% public land. |
| 5. | Proposed stocking level is 640 AUMs. | Stocking level unchanged. |
| 6. | If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Dry Canyon Allotment

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Cancel allotment - Permittee no longer owns private land. Public land no longer used by livestock. | Allotment cancelled. |
|----|--|----------------------|

Range Mangement (continued)

Goodman Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Custodial Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 9-30. | Not changed. |
| 4. Present 43 % federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 171 AUMs. | 43 % public land continues. Exchange of use will not be authorized. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 129 AUM's. | Continues unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Aikele Allotment

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Classify into the Custodial Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-15 to 8-5. | Not changed. |
| 4. Present 82% federal range will be adjusted to 100% for one permittee. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal land in allotment not ot exceed 46 AUMs. | Present percent public land is 100% adn 69%. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 120 AUMs. | Continues unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

George Allotment

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Custodial Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 6-16 to 8-31. | Season changed to 6-1 to 9-30. |
| 4. Present 60% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal land in the allotment not to exceed 84 AUMs. | Changed to 53% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 94 AUMs. | Unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Bliss Allotment

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Classify into Custodial Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 12-15. | No changes. |
| 4. Continue present 20% federal range. | No changes. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 118 AUMs. | No changes. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Era Flat Allotment

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Classify into the Custodial Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 11-30. | Licensed season is 5-1 to 6-3. |
| 4. Present 15% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider an exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 312 AUM's. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 55 AUMs. | Preference is 55 AUMs nonuse since 1984. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-3

Alder Creek Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-16 to 6-15. | Unchanged except Palmers license ends 7-31. |
| 4. Present 87% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 74 AUMs. | Permittees have 100% public land license except Palmer at 12% Federal Range. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 501 AUMs. | Stocking level has not changed |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

No range improvements constructed.

1. Pond development 4 ea.
2. Spring & trough 3 ea.
3. Watergap 1 ea.
4. Remove fence ½ mi.
5. Sagebrush Control 1200 ac.

Elbow Allotment

1. Classify into the Improve Category. Completed.
2. Implement a rest rotation grazing system. Implemented.
3. Season of use will be 5-01 to 5-15. Changed to 5-1 to 5-23.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. No exchange of use licensed at 100%, 91% and 80% public land.
5. Proposed stocking level is 330 AUMs. Based on monitoring this could be increased by 165 AUMs in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decisions. Stocking level has been increased to 495 AUMs temporary nonrenewable.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. Monitoring ongoing.

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

1. Pipeline & trough 1 mi. Completed
2. Pipeline extension 1 mi. Completed
3. Relocate tank 1 ea. Completed
4. Water trough 1 ea. Completed
5. Sagebrush control 800 ac. Not completed
6. Pipeline & trough ¾ mi. Completed

Range Management (continued)

Bliss Allotment

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Custodial Category. | Completed |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 12-15. | No changes. |
| 4. Continue present 20% federal range. | No changes |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 118 AUMs. | No changes. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Beverland Pass Allotment

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Allotment. | Completed |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Has not been implemented. Deferred but not rotated. |
| 3. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 4. Season of use will be 5-1 to 9-30 and 11-1 to 11-30. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 538 AUMs. This is a reduction of 486 AUMs from preference of 1,024 AUMs. | Stocked at 317 AUMs active use 375 AUMs licensed nonuse for over 10 years. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking level may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements;

1. Storage tank at Beverland Spring. 1 ea.
2. Burn sagebrush 300 ac.

No improvements installed.

Serviceberry Allotment

1. Classify into Improve Category.
2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system.
3. Season of use will be 6-16 to 10-31.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment.
5. Proposed stocking level is 382 AUMs.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth years after the initial grazing decision.

Completed.

Modified rest rotation system implemented.

Season begins as early as 5-15.

Allotment is licensed at 36% public land.

Stocking rate remains unchanged.

No adjustments have been necessary. Monitoring ongoing

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

1. Sagebrush control 600 ac.
2. Pipeline and trough 1½ mi.
3. Storage tank 5000 gal.

Not completed.

1/8 mi. pipeline with trough installed.

Storage tank not completed.

Deadman Allotment

1. Classify into Improve Category. Completed.
2. Implement a rest rotation grazing system. Seasonal grazing ongoing.
3. Season of use will be 4-1 to 10-31. Licensed use is within this season.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in the allotment, not to exceed 34 AUMs. Licensed at 100% public land.
5. Proposed stocking level is 2,669 AUMs. This includes combining AUMs from AEC Riverfield allotments with Deadman. Can't track source of 2,669 AUMs. Review of decision shows stocking level should be 3,304 AUMs in the three allotments.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. Ongoing.

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements;

1. Fence 2 mi. Not completed.
2. Fence 10 mi. Not completed.
3. Cattleguard 1 ea. Not completed.
4. Water haul road 5½ mi. Maintenance completed.
5. Drift fence 1 mi. Completed
6. Sagebrush control 2500 ac. Not completed.

Blizzard Mountain

1. Classify into the Improve Category. Completed.
2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing season. Implemented.
3. Season of use will be 6-16 to 10-15. Licensed use is within this season.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. South Lava pasture and Blizzard Basin are 92% West Martin pasture is 5% Federal Range.

Blizzard Mountain (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 270 AUMs. This is a reduction of 270 AUMs from preference of 540 AUMs. | Combined with Martin pasture allotment. Combined preference is 637 AUMs. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | No adjustments have been necessary. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements;

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1. Spring and trough | 2 ea. | One constructed. |
| 2. Pipeline and trough | 3/4 mi. | Not done. |
| 3. Spring, pipeline
trough | 1/4 mi. | Not done. |

North Lava Craters Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Divide the allotment into two allotments as follows: | Has been implemented through decision. |
| A. North Lava | 1010 |
| B. Craters | 1037 |

A North Lava

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into Improve Category. | |
| 2. Implement a seasonal rotation grazing system. | Has not been implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-20 to 11-1. | Season of use changed 7-1 to 10-31. |
| 4. Percent federal range will be adjusted from 25 and 78% to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 50 and 100% public land. No exchange of use granted. |

Range Management(continued)

A.North Lava (continued)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 5. | Proposed stocking level is 475 AUMs. This is a reduction of 342 AUMs from preference of 817 AUMs. (The remaining 342 AUMs will be authorized in the Craters Allotment. | Stocking level changed to 567 AUMs by decision of June 28, 1985. |
| 6. | If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Pond | 1 ea. | Not completed. |
| 2. | Fence | $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. | Not completed. |
| 3. | Fence | $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. | Not completed. |

B.Craters

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. | Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. | Season of use will be 5-10 to 11-30. | Season of use changed to 6-15 to 11-15. |
| 4. | Consider exchange of use grazing agreements for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 81% public land. No exchange of use granted. |
| 5. | Proposed stocking level is 342 AUMs (see North Lava allotment for details). | Stocking level changed to 250 AUMs by decision June 28, 1985. |
| 6. | If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

Crawford Canyon Allotment

1. Classify into the Improve Category
2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system.
3. Season of use will be 5-10 to 5-17.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment.
5. Proposed stocking rate is 12 AUMs. This is a reduction of 23 AUMs from a preference of 35 AUMs.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision.

Decision of 1-10-85 combined this allotment with Marsh Canyon and it is now called Marsh Canyon allotment.

Marsh Canyon Allotment

1. Classify into Improve Category.
2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system.
3. Season of use will be 5-18 to 6-15.
4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment.
5. Proposed stocking level is 139 AUMs.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision.

Completed.

Has been implemented.

Rotated with Crawford Canyon and private lands.

Licensed season has been 5-10 to 6-15.
Licensed at 100% public land

Stocking level including former Crawford Canyon allotment - 175 AUMs.

Monitoring ongoing - re-evaluation to be completed in 1988

Range Management (continued)

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

1. Drift fence $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.
2. Pond 1 ea.
3. Sagebrush control 160 ac.

No improvements constructed

Waddoups - Cherry Creek Allotment

1. Classify into the Improve Category.
2. Implement a seasonal grazing system.
3. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment.
4. Season of use will be 5-10 to 6-10.
5. Proposed stocking level is 1384 AUMs.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision.
7. Control channel erosion in Wood Canyon (recommended method-grazing reduction or a est rotation grazing system.

Completed.

Implemented.

Licensed at 100% public land. No exchange of use authorized.

Season of use is 5 - 10 to 7 - 10.

Licensed stocking level is unchanged.

Monitoring ongoing.

No action taken.

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

1. Pond 2 ea.
2. Spring, pipe, trough 3 springs
3. Relocate fence $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.
4. Sagebrush control 1700 ac.

No improvements installed. (in a WSA)

$3\frac{1}{4}$ mi.

Range Management (continued)

Earl Smith Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Implemented, working well. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-01 to 6-30. | Licensed use changed to 7-1 to 9-25. |
| 4. Consider an exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. No exchange of use authorized. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 196 AUMs. This is a reduction of 230 AUMs from a preference of 426 AUMs. | Licensed stocking level changed to 426 AUMs by decision of 2-4-87. Term permit expires in 1988. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Sagebrush control | 400 ac. | Not done. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|

Sheep Mountain Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | AMP and grazing system agreed too - need range improvements to implement. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 11-15. | Remain unchanged. |
| 4. Percent federal range will be adjusted from 75 and 100% to 100%. Not to exceed 112 AUMs. | Licensed at 83% public land. This is 147 AUMs from private and USFS lands. |

Range Management (continued)

Sheep Mountain Allotment (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 720 AUMs. | Stocking level on public land is 720 AUMs. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Cattleguard | 1 ea. |
| 2. Spring, pipe, trough | 1 mi. |
| 3. Drift fence | 1 mi. |
| 4. Sagebrush control | 500 ac. |

Environmental assessments completed. No funding at present.

Leslie Butte Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-10 to 7-9. | Season of use is 5-1 to 5-30 as per decision of 2-4-87. Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 116 AUMs. This is a reduction of 26 AUMs from preference of 142 AUMs. | Reduction in process of being implemented 1987 stocking level was 133 AUMs |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. Allotment is to be reevaluated in 1988 and any further adjustments implemented in 1989. |

Range Management (continued)

Beck Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Classify into Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Planned to be implemented in 1988. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 10-15. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Percent federal range will be adjusted from 35% to 100% for 128 AUMs. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal land in allotment not to exceed 58 AUMs. | Licensed at 23% public land on lower pasture and 100% on upper two pastures. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 128 AUMs. This is a reduction of 47 AUMs from a preference of 175 AUMs. | Stocking level remains at 175 AUMs managed under agreement with permittee dated 11-10-87. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements. No improvements constructed

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Sagebrush control | 600 ac. |
| 2. Spring develop | 3 ea. |
| 3. Ponds | 2 ea. |

Range Management (continued)

Newman Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-10 to 11-20. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 251 AUMs. This is a reduction of 177 AUMs from preference of 428 AUMs. | First increment of reduction of 42 AUMs is due in 1988. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring Ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

WSA - No improvements installed.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Fence | 1/4 mi. |
| 2. Pond | 4 ea. |
| 3. Sagebrush control | 200 ac. |

Hammon Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 10-30. | Season of use unchanged. |

Hammond Canyon Allotment (continued)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Present 50% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Continues to be licensed at 50% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 205 AUMs. | Stocking level remains unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Spring and trough | 1 ea. | Tibbitts Spring completed in 1987. |
| 2. Water gap fence | ½ mi. | Water gap completed in 1985 |

Harger Point Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed |
| 2. Implement a rest rotation grazing system. | Present system is 3 pasture deferred grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-01 to 05-31 and 11-1 to 11-30. | Season of use for 1987 & 1988 is 5-1 to 9-6. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 280 AUMs. This is a reduction of 40 AUMs from preference of 320 AUMs. | Stocking level reduced in 1987 to 283 AUMs. Term Permit expires in 1988. |

Harger Point Allotment (continued)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring ongoing |
|---|--------------------|

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements. WSA- No improvements installed.

1. Fence 1 mi.
2. Sagebrush control 200 ac.

McGee-Berry Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a rest rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-12 to 10-11. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 442 AUMs. | Stocking rate unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements. WSA - No improvements completed except one 10,000 gal. storage tank for water haul.

1. Water haul road 2 mi.
2. Sagebrush control 300 ac.
3. Pipeline, pump, 1½ mi. trough

Range Management (continued)

Latham Hollow Allotment - Timbered Mountain

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 6-30. | Season of use remains unchanged. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 545 AUMs. This is a reduction of 120 AUMs from preference of 665 AUMs. | Scheduled reduction to be implemented in 1988. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing system. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1. Spring and trough | 2 ea. | Not done. |
| 2. Pond | 1 ea. | Completed. |
| 3. Fence pond, install trough | 1 ea. | Not done. |
| 4. Cattleguard | 1 ea. | Not done. |
| 5. Sagebrush control | 400 ac. | Not done. |
| 6. Drift fence | ½ mi. | Completed. |

Range Management (continued)

Chicken Creek Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use is 5-1 to 9-30. | Season remains unchanged. |
| 4. Present 3, 52 and 90% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use for non-federal lands in the allotment. Not to exceed 294 AUMs. | Licensed 66% public land. Exchange of use not issued. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 585 AUMs. | Stocking level is unchanged |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Champagne Creek Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-7 to 8-8. | Season of use has been as late as 9-15. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 182 AUMs. This is a reduction of 23 AUMs from a preference of 205 AUMs. | Stocking level is 197 AUMs as per decision dated 3-24-87. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing.. |

Range Management (continued)

RM-4	Construct the following range improvements.	No range improvements installed
1028	1. Burn sagebrush	600 ac.
1050	2. Spring & trough	1 ea.
1050	3. Fence	½ mi.

Trail Creek Allotment

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is deferred grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 11-31. | Licensed use is within this season. |
| 4. Adjust present 88% federal range to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 50 AUMs. | Licensed at 50 and 88% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 320 AUMs. This is a reduction of 80 AUMs from a preference of 400 AUMs. | Reduction deferred until 1988. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4 Construct the following range improvements.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pond | 2 ea. | Not done. |
| 2. Fence | 1½ mi. | 2 mi. planned for 1988. |
| 3. Spring, trough | 1 ea. | Not done. |
| 4. Cattleguard | 1 ea. | Not done. |

Appendicitis Hills Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Present system is deferred grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 6-1 to 9-30. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 300 AUMs. This is a reduction of 60 AUMs from preference of 360 AUMs. | Reduction cancelled by decision of 2-4-87. Management implemented to protect rangeland. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

WSA has not been constructed.

1. Water haul road $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.

Rocky Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 7-15. | Licensed season has been 5-5- to 5-15. |
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 120 AUMs. This is a reduction of 180 AUMs from preference of 300 AUMs. | Stocking level after 1st and 2nd reduction increments is 198 AUMs. 1987 actual use was 44 AUMs 3rd increment due in 1989. |

Rocky Canyon Allotment (continued)

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |
|---|---------------------|

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1. Water trough | 1 ea. |
| 2. Sagebrush Control | 500 ac. |

No range improvements installed.

Stoddard Creek Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 6-30. | Licensed season is 5-1 to 10-31. Licensed at 3, 10 and 51% public land. |
| 4. Present 12, 25 and 51% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 660 AUMs. | Percentage of public land gives credit for 48 AUMs on USFS and 61 AUMs on private land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 86 AUMs. | Due to sale of public land, preference and stocking rate is 78 AUMs. Needs to be corrected on licenses. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

No range managements installed.

1. Sagebrush control 80 ac.
2. Fence 3/4 mi.

Martin Pasture Allotment

1. Classify into the Improve Category.
2. Implement a seasonal grazing system.
3. Season of use will be 10-16 to 11-30.
4. Percent federal range will be adjusted from 48% to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in allotment not to exceed 105 AUMs.
5. Proposed stocking level is 97 AUMs. Adjust allotment boundary to exclude private lands on west end of allotment along Lava Creek.
6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision.

Combined with Blizzard Mountain.

Blizzard Mountain Allotment - See Blizzard Mountain Allotment #1007.

Ongoing.

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

1. Cattleguard 1 ea.

Completed 1987.

Ramshorn Canyon Allotment

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a rest rotation grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 6-30 and 10-15 to 11-10. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Present 70 and 100% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment not to exceed 27 AUMs. | Ten permittees 8 have 100% public land licenses. Hintze has 37% P.L. with State & Forest Service. McAfee has 70% with private lands in the allotment. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level will be 974 AUMs. | Licensed use is 981 AUMs. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third and fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. Pipeline and trough | ½ mi. |
| 2. Cattleguard | 2 ea. |
| 3. Sagebrush control | 600 ac. |

Huggins Allotment

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. |
| 2. Implement a deferred rotation grazing system. | Present system is seasonal grazing. |
| 3. Season of use will be 5-1 to 8-25. | 1987 season of use 8-16 to 9-25. |

Range Management (continued)

Huggins Allotment (continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed 100% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 58 AUMs. Consider combining with Beck Canyon allotment to improve management. | Stocking level unchanged. This was attempted but did not work out. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third and fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

RM-4

Construct the following range improvements. No range improvement installed.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Sagebrush control | 200 ac. |
| 2. Spring development | 1 ea. |
| 3. Fence | 1/4 mi. |

Nichols Allotment

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Classify into the Improve Category. | Completed. Should be in Maintain Category. |
| 2. Implement a seasonal grazing system. | Implemented. |
| 3. Season of use will be 7-1 to 8-31. | Season of use unchanged. |
| 4. Present 10% federal range will be adjusted to 100%. Consider exchange of use grazing agreement for non federal lands in the allotment. | Licensed at 71% public land. |
| 5. Proposed stocking level is 39 AUMs. | Stocking rate unchanged. |
| 6. If monitoring indicates a deterioration of range condition, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after the initial grazing decision. | Monitoring ongoing. |

Range Management (continued)

RM-4	Construct the following range improvements.	No range improvements constructed.
	1. Sagebrush control 300 ac.	
RM-5	Implement intensive monitoring of rangelands and of management practices.	Monitoring is ongoing. Intensity of monitoring needed presently exceeds the capability of the resource area to perform. A district monitoring policy has been developed. The next step is to prepare an updated monitoring plan for the resource.
	1. Utilization. A. Will not exceed 50% of key grass species on non AMP allotments. B. May exceed 50% under a management system.	
	2. Range condition A. Maintain good condition ranges. B. Improve poor and fair condition ranges.	
	3. Trend A. Stabilize and improve downward trend ranges. B. Maintain or improve stabilized trend ranges. C. Maintain upward trend ranges.	
	4. Actual Use A. Collect actual use area.	
	5. Summarize above data at end of third year after decisions are issued (1987) to determine if additional adjustments are necessary.	The resource area is not in strict conformance of the time frames identified in the MFP. See the attached summary of decisions and time frames.
	6. Continue monitoring two more years (1989) to determine if additional adjustments are necessary. Issue final decisions in the fifth year following initial decisions.	All allotments are licensed under percentage of public land. No exchange of use agreements in effect.

Range Management (continued)

RM-6	Issue percent federal range use licenses and exchange of use grazing agreements as appropriate on non federal lands in the allotments.	All allotments are licensed under percentage of public land. No exchange of use agreements in effect.
RM-7	Develop rangeland management agreements with Challis National Forest for combined management of the following allotments. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="544 531 784 556">1. Alder Creek<li data-bbox="544 560 1065 585">2. Sheep Mountain (Marsh Canyon)<li data-bbox="544 590 818 615">3. Chicken Creek<li data-bbox="544 619 834 644">4. Stoddard Creek<li data-bbox="544 648 850 674">5. Ramshorn Canyon	Agreements have not been developed on these allotments.
RM-8	Eliminate the Sheep Mountain wild horse herd.	Entire herd of 5 horses gathered in 1986 and sent to adoption center.

Range Management (continued)

Decision RM-4 contains vegetative manipulation proposals as identified below which have questionable feasibility both from an economic and a management prospective. This is due primarily to the small acreage proposed for treatment. Detailed consideration of management needs, site potential and treatment method should precede treatment.

<u>ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>TREATMENT</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Alder Creek	Sagebrush control	800
Alder Creek	Sagebrush control	400
Elbow	Sagebrush control	800
Beverland Pass	Burn sagebrush draws	300
Beverland Pass	Sagebrush control	1000
Deadman	Sagebrush control	2500
Marsh Canyon	Sagebrush control	160
Waddoups-Cherry Creek	Sagebrush control	700
Waddoups-Cherry Creek	Sagebrush control	1000
Earl Smith	Sagebrush control	400
Sheep Mountain	Sagebrush control	500
Latham Hollow-Timber Dome	Sagebrush control	400
Chanpagne Creek	Burn Sagebrush	600
Rocky Canyon	Sagebrush control	500
Stoddard Creek	Sagebrush control	80
Wman Canyon	Sagebrush control	200
ck Canyon	Sagebrush control	600
Ramshorn Canyon	Sagebrush control	600
erviceberry Canyon	Sagebrush control	600
arger Point	Sagebrush control	200
McGee-Berry Canyon	Sagebrush control	300
Nichols	Sagebrush control	300
Huggins	sagebrush control	200

WILDLIFE

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

W-1

Allocate forage to support big game populations as shown below.

Mule Deer 1977 AUMs
Elk 908 AUMs
Antelope 654 AUMs
Bighorn 8 AUMs
Sheep

These forage allocations were reserved in Big Lost MFP, EIS and grazing decisions.

W-2

Manage Beverland Pass allotment for bighorn sheep habitat values.

The concern in this allotment is for a potential conflict if sheep AUM's were activated. While preference exists, its unlikely it will be activated.

W-3

Improve mule deer and elk winter range in Appendicitis Hills by Mechanical thinning of Mountain Mohogany stands and scarifying soils to allow seedling establishment.

This method has not proven to be successful in other areas. Costs exceed benefits. Winter elk habitat is sufficient in Appendicitis Hills.

W-4

Provide wildlife watering facilities on existing and proposed pipelines.

Burnett pipeline in Elbow allotment has fenced exclosures. Planned on eight trough drains.

W-5

Construct 5 water catchments in Deadman Canyon area.

Three catchments have been built. One in Deadman drainage and two in Cedar Canyon.

W-6

Provide proper riparian system management through grazing systems or fencing.

Riparian management is a priority program. AMP's with riparian management goals have been developed for Sheep Mountain and Trail Creek allotment.

RECREATION

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

R-1

Manage three parcels as sports-
mans access sites.
Place sportman access signs on
Antelope road, Spring Creek
road, and Antelope road.

Not enough public land at
these sites to accomodate
recreationists. Signing
would invite the public into
areas where they could not
avoid using private lands.
This decision should not be
implemented.

R-2

Obtain public access across
private lands in the following
areas.

1. Timbered Dome
2. Appendicitis Hill
3. Hammond Canyon

Access is not closed at any
of these locations. Access
is available via alternate
route at timbered dome.
Legal access may be needed
on long term basis.

R-3

Designate all public lands as
closed, restricted or open to
off-road vehicles. Complete
ORV plan by 1985 ORV designations
will be:

1. Closed areas - none
2. Restricted areas
 - a. Arco Hills (T. 4 N.,
R. 27 E., Sec. 19
and 30)
 - b. Clay subsoils (URA 3,
Sec. 2, C-2)
 - c. Soils prone to deep
gullyng (URA 3, Sec. 2,
C-3)
3. Open areas - all other public
lands.

Present status remains
unchanged except for addition
of Appendicitis Hills and
White Knob WSA's have been
placed in closed status.

R-4

Recommend to Congress that
Appendicitis Hills and White Knob
WSA's are not suitable for addi-
tion to the National Wilderness
Preservation System.

This recommendation included
into the Eastern Idaho
Wilderness EIS. Completed
in 1987.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

VRM-1

Designate 64,439 acres as VRM Class II. Management activities are required to be designed and located to blend into the natural landscape -.Not apparent to casual observer.

Consideration is given to VRM classifications when considering potentially disturbing actions. VRM consideration have not been an overriding concern in these actions however. Few disturbing action have been taken and few are planned.

VRM-2

Designate 156,223 acres as VRM Class III. Management activities should remain subordinate to the existing landscape - May be evident to casual observer.

VRM-3

Designate 148,114 acres as VRM Class IV. Management activities may dominate this landscape, but should repeat the form line, color, and texture of natural landscape.

VRM-4

Schedule eight unauthorized dump sites for cleanup.

Action taken on one dump-site. Site No. 6 (Sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 E.). Letters notifying area closed to dumping sent to users and residents. Arrangements made with Lost River Highway District to close and bury dump spring of 1986. Vehicle barriers built and gate installed to prevent vehicle access.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM)

<u>Decision Number</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Status</u>
CRM1.1	Interpret Goodale's Cutoff (Oregon Trail) segments on public lands by erecting concrete markers along route. Three specific sites located.	No action taken.
CRM1.2	Preserve and manage historic mining structures in Champagne Creek and Lava Creek areas.	No action taken.
CRM1.3	Allocate 160 acres of public land for a buffer zone around the Moore Pioneer Cemetary.	No formal buffer established. No plans exist for reseeding around the cemetary.
CRM2.1	Manage 15 pre-historic sites for surface erosion data collection.	No action taken.
CRM2.2	Manage 10 historic sites for weathering and natural deterioration studies.	No action taken.
CRM2.3	Manage 11 sites to determine effects of livestock trampling on prehistoric cultural resource sites.	No action taken.
CRM3.1	Manage public lands for potential scientific studies of pictographs. Coordinate studies with adjacent Nat. Forest lands.	No action taken.
CRM3.2	Manage public land for scientific studies of prehistoric settlement patterns and migration routes.	No action taken.
CRM3.3	Manage public lands for scientific lithic source identification studies.	No action taken.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CRM3.4

Manage public land with historic mining structures to provide scientific studies concerning historic wooden buildings and/or early mining in Idaho.

No action taken.

A problem exists with the Cultural section of the Big Lost MFP. The known cultural sites have been given a number designation but no records exist in the MFP to indicate where that site is located or what it consists of. There is no overlay showing the sites.

The problem this presents is that when reviewing data to identify resource impacts of a development proposal, cultural considerations are overlooked. This situation should be corrected by the Cultural Resource Specialist and recorded in the MFP.

FIRE

Decision
Number

Decision

Status

FM-1

Designate the 21,900 acre Appen-
dicitis Hills WSA as a limited
suppression area where bulldozers
will not be used in wildfire
suppression.

This area has been noted
and included into fire
management planning for
the planning unit.

FM-2

Suppress wildfires and limit
prescribed fires to protect
sensitive soils including;

1. Sheet erosion sensitive
soils (URA-3 Sec. 2, C-2,
overlay 45A.3).
2. Gully erosion sensitive
soils (URA-3, Sec. 2,
C-3, overlay 45A.3)
3. Wind erosion sensitive
soils (URA-3 Sec. 2, C-4,
overlay 45A.4).

All wildfires are suppressed
as a standard procedure.
The erosiveness of these
soils is not considered
great.

Big Lost MFP Decision Summary

Lands

- L-1 Provide lands for Butte County landfill.
L-2 Revoke C&MU
L-3 Dispose of lands under DLE and/or ag trespass if they meet criteria.
L-4 Dispose of isolated tracts - 1860 acres.
L-5 Legalize unauthorized right-of-way.
L-6 Retain in public ownership critical wildlife habitat and riparian areas.

Minerals

- M-1 Federal mineral estate open to location will remain open.
M-2 Federal mineral estate open to lease will remain open.
M-3 Federal mineral estate open to sale will remain open.

Forestry

- F-1 Sell timber in Lava Creek and Cave Creek - 450 MBF.
F-2 Commercial thinning in Timbered Dome and Appendicitis Hill - 400-600 acres.
F-3 ~~Control burn 600-1000 acres.~~
F-4 Manage non-productive forest lands to compliment wildlife habitat needs.
(Requires revision to accomodate IM No. ID-84-65).

Rangeland Management

- RM-1 Classify 6 allotments into maintain category.
RM-2 Classify 7 allotments into custodial category.
RM-3 Classify 28 allotments into improve category.

Thirteen allotments need reduction.
Reductions range from 504 AUMs to 22 AUMs.
Net reduction 9%.

RM-4 Install range improvements (EIS alternative E).
Ponds 23
Springs 12
Water haul roads 5.5 miles
Pipelines 7.25 miles
Brush control 6460 acres
Storage tanks 1 relocate
Fence 1.5 miles

RM-5 Issue percent public land use licenses or honor exchange of use agreements as appropriate on 21,627 acres of private land and 6,321 acres of leased state land.

Wild Horses

WH-1 ~~Jointly manage with Challis National Forest up to optimum population of 25 animals.~~
Eliminate Sheep mountain wild horse herd.

Watershed

- WS1.1 Manage livestock and soil disturbing activities to maintain good ecological condition on clay subsoils and shallow soils.
- WS1.2 Increase cover and condition class on clay subsoil areas.
- WS1.3 Increase cover and condition class on soils subject to deep gully erosion.
- WS1.4 Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to gully formation.
- WS1.5 Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to wind erosion.
- WS2.1 Control channel erosion in unnamed canyon and trail creek (doze banks, reseed, fence, control grazing).

Wildlife

W-1 Allocate forage to supply needs of present population

	Summer	Winter
Deer	583	1980
Elk	70	247
Antelope	435	570
Bighorn sheep	0	7

- W-2 Manage Beaverland Pass allotment for Bighorn Sheep habitat values.
- W-3 Thin mahogany stands to improve deer and elk winter range.
- W-4 Install wildlife waters on existing pipelines.
- W-5 Install 5 guzzlers in Deadman Canyon.

Recreation

- R-1 Place "sportsman access" signs at Ras Canyon, Antelope Creek and Cherry Creek (fishing access points).
- R-2 Obtain access easements at Timbered Dome, Appendicitis Hill, Hammond Canyon.
- R-3 Designate public lands open, closed or restricted to ORV use.

Wilderness

WW-1 Recommend Appendicitis Hill and White Knob Mountain not suitable for wilderness designation.

Visual Resource Management

VRM-1 Designate 64,439 acres in VRM management class two.
VRM-2 Designate 156,223 acres in VRM management class three.
VRM-3 Designate 148,114 acres in VRM class four.
VRM-4 Clean up 8 unauthorized dumpsites.

Cultural Resource Management

CRM-1.1 Place markers along Goodales Cutoff (Oregon Trail).
CRM-1.2 Preserve historic mining structures in Champagne-Lava Creek area.
CRM-1.3 Establish a 160 acre buffer zone around Moore Pioneer Cemetery.
CRM-2.1 Manage 15 sites for surface erosion data collection.
CRM-2.2 Manage 10 historic sites for a weathering and natural deterioration study.
CRM-2.3 Manage 11 sites to determine effects of livestock trampling.
CRM-3.1 Manage 4 sites for scientific study of pictographs.
CRM-3.2 Manage 14 sites for studies of prehistoric settlement patterns and migration routes.
CRM-3.3 Manage 4 sites for lithic source identification studies.
CRM-3.4 Manage 13 sites for studies of historic wooden buildings and/or early mining in Idaho.

Fire

FM-1 Will be developed in accordance with ISO MFP review comments (see comments FM-2)
FM-2 Suppress fires to protect sensitive soils subject to sheet, gully and wind erosion.

RMP (OR MFP)

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Action	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Interval	First Year Scheduled	Responsible Individual	Completed	Results-- Need For Followup

RMP (OR MFP)

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Action	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Interval	First Year Scheduled	Responsible Individual	Completed	Results-- Need For Followup

RMP (OR MFP)

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Action	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Interval	First Year Scheduled	Responsible Individual	Completed	Results-- Need For Followup

RMP (OR MFP)

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Action	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Interval	First Year Scheduled	Responsible Individual	Completed	Results-- Need For Followup

Pⁿ

SCOPING PLAN
FOR
LAND USE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING,
AMENDMENT, AND MAINTENANCE EVALUATION

1. Background

We intend to conduct an evaluation of the implementation, monitoring, amendment, and maintenance of land use plans statewide.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the evaluation is to define the extent of a potential problem. Limited observation indicates that land use plan decisions are not always implemented. We are concerned that the plan monitoring prescribed by the planning regulations is not being completed and that the plans are not being maintained in current condition. We are further concerned that the scope of land use plans is being broadened through plan maintenance, rather than amendment.

If decisions are not implemented, then the time and money we spent forming the plans was at least partly wasted. Management actions that are needed to correct resource problems may go undone. If plan monitoring is not occurring, plan users may remain unaware of important changes in resource conditions in other resource-related plans, or in policy. Plans would soon be inaccurate. When this happens, the staff that should be guided by the plan loses faith in it and ignores it. If plans are being broadened in scope through "maintenance" rather than amendment, we are probably not involving the public as we should and could be successfully challenged for not following our own procedures.

The statewide priority for this evaluation is relatively high because of the potential for wasting large amounts of money and effort, and because of the regulatory requirements we may not be meeting. Further, the evaluation could have Bureauwide ramifications. Potential problems identified here exist in other states as well, but no other states have yet conducted an evaluation to define the situation.

3. Goals and Objectives

The goal of the evaluation is to ensure that Idaho land use plans are kept in a current, valid condition so that they serve as the legitimate basis for daily decisionmaking.

The objectives of the evaluation are to answer the following questions and, if the answers identify a need for improvement, to identify ways to gain the improvement.

- Are plan decisions being implemented?
- Is the plan being maintained so that it is a useful tool for the Area Manager and Area Staff?
- Are management actions in conformance with the approved plan?
- Is the scope of the plan being broadened through plan "maintenance" rather than plan amendment?

Purpose:

- Define the intervals and responsibilities for plan monitoring.
- Insure that needed plan monitoring is not overlooked.
- Increase the likelihood of keeping the land use plan in dependable condition.
- Define the specifics and the details of the generalized monitoring plan given in the RMP.

Directions for completing the form:Monitoring Action

List each needed monitoring step. Include monitoring plan implementation, resource objectives (refer to detailed resource monitoring plan), the other resource-related plans with which you need to be consistent, new data, and policy.

Priority

Assign "High(H)" priority to the monitoring that you are going to do regardless of special funding in the AWP. This is the monitoring you do so long as we stay in business. Assign "Normal (N)" priority to monitoring that requires significant funding. This category would include some resource condition monitoring.

Interval

Indicate whether the monitoring is to be daily (part of routine business), annually, every three years, or whatever.

First year scheduled

Give fiscal year in which this monitoring step is to be done for the first time.

Responsible individual

List the name of the person who is to do the monitoring.

Completed

Note the year that the monitoring is actually done. Some items might have every year listed.

Results

Note any significant findings. Note the need for plan amendment or revision.

RMP (OR MFP)

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Action	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Interval	First Year Scheduled	Responsible Individual	Completed	Results-- Need For Followup

Monitoring and Evaluation
of Land Use Plans

I. Introduction -

The planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) say:

The proposed plan shall establish intervals and standards, as appropriate, for monitoring and evaluation of the plan...The District Manager shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the plan in accordance with the established intervals and standards and at other times as appropriate to determine whether there is sufficient cause to warrant amendment or revision of the plan.

The Bureau Manual (1601) defines monitoring as:

the orderly collection and analysis of data to evaluate progress in meeting resource management objectives and in complying with laws, regulations, policies, executive orders, and management decisions.

Evaluation is defined as:

the process of analyzing and interpreting data to determine the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions.

So the Manual definitions indicate an overlap in the two terms. Monitoring includes collecting and analyzing data; evaluation is analyzing and interpreting the data. The distinction between the two seems more confusing than helpful. This memorandum will treat monitoring and evaluation as a unified process of gathering and analyzing information for the purpose of determining whether the land use plan is accomplishing what we intended. For brevity, the term monitoring will be used to indicate this process.

There are many reasons why we must monitor land use plans:

We are required to by regulation.

Monitoring insures that needed management actions are taken.

Monitoring will provide for better plans in the future and for fine-tuning existing plans.

The record of our monitoring provides a ready response to inquiry from individuals, groups, or agencies outside the Bureau.

Monitoring tells us whether our objectives are being met.

Monitoring uncovers the need for plan maintenance, amendment, or revision.

Land use plans are expensive to write. When they are left on the shelf, they quickly go out of date and the time and money spent on their preparation is largely wasted.

Noting the accomplishment of resource objectives that do not require expensive, long-term investigation to uncover.

As new data becomes available, or new policy is written, reviewing the affected decisions and deciding whether they are still appropriate.

When supervising construction projects, insuring that mitigating measures are used.

Maintaining communication with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian Tribes so that we know when they originate or change resource-related plans.

Funding from plan monitoring will come from 4410 and other subactivities, as appropriate. General monitoring (is the plan being implemented?) is funded by 4410. Subactivity-specific monitoring (is vegetative condition improving?) is funded by the affected subactivity.

Detailed monitoring Plan

As noted above, the Resource Management Plan (RMP) is to establish intervals and standards for monitoring the plan. This is a generalized plan. Acceptable examples are found in the completed Idaho RMPs. In addition to this general plan the District will prepare, within six months of the approval of the RMP, a detailed monitoring plan that will establish priority for each monitoring action. When funds are not adequate to complete all monitoring, top priority will get first attention. The detailed monitoring plan will identify the position within the organization that carries the responsibility for completing the monitoring, thus providing a link to the PIPR system and accountability for all required monitoring.

(Note: A sample detailed monitoring plan will be offered for discussion during the P&EC Workshop, January 28-30.)

Implementation of Decisions

A detailed implementation plan is to be prepared at the time of the Record of Decision (ROD). (This implementation plan is distinct from the detailed monitoring plan.) The implementation plan would identify priority (when), who does it, and estimated cost of implementing each decision. The implementation plan may then be used in preparing the AWP and individual PIPR.

State Director approval is not required, but the implementation plan must be completed and sent to SD (930) for information prior to approval of the ROD.

(Note: A sample implementation plan will be prepared for discussion at the P&EC Workshop.)

Consistency With Other Resource-Related Plans

Consistency with other plans is best monitored as part of continuing, routine communication with personnel of other federal agencies, state agencies, local government, and Indian Tribes.

III. Who Monitors

The regulations (43 CFR 1410.4-9) state that the District Manager is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the RMP. The job must be done, however, by those who work daily with the plan--the Area Manager and Resource Area staff. The District Resources staff should periodically (at least one plan per year) evaluate the land use plan to insure that monitoring is occurring and the plan is being kept useful. The Idaho State Office has oversight responsibilities and will conduct a special evaluation of plan implementation and monitoring every three to five years.

District planners should participate in the writing and administration of the detailed monitoring plan described above. They should insure that the monitoring plan provides for recording and reacting to the monitoring results.

The Area Manager and the District Resources Chief should build plan monitoring into PIPRs to assign responsibility for the different steps in monitoring.

In monitoring consistency with other plans, the subject of the plan would determine who monitors it. A resource-specific plan (e.g., a State Fish and Game plan for deer management) would be monitored by the appropriate Resource Area staff specialist, who would pass the findings to the Area Manager. A generalized County Land Use Plan would best be monitored by the Area Manager.

DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Purpose:

- Provide a clear picture of what the land decisions are.
- Provide an organized, realistic approach to doing what we have said we need to do.
- Provide a means of recording our accomplishments.
- Provide links among decisions, AWP, PIPRs, accomplishments.

The Plan should be prepared for MFPs and RMPs.

It is not too late to prepare an implementation plan for an MFP if you are still operating under an MFP.

There is no requirement to submit the implementation plan to the State Director on those plans that have already been approved.

On those land use plans that have not yet been approved, the implementation plan must be sent to SD (930) for information prior to the ROD approval.

Directions for Completing the Form:

Decision

State the decision that you are tracking. When completed, this form will list each discrete land use plan decision.

For example, from an MFP,

"Implement AMPs on three allotments in the following priority:

1. Mountain Home Subunit
2. Long Tom
3. Ditto Creek."

Or, from an RMP,

"Close 345 acres in Devils Corral to ORV use to protect cultural resources and soils."

Decisions in land use plans have often been stated in rather vague and non-specific terms. It will frequently be difficult to decide what the decision is supposed to be. Care must be taken to state the decision as specifically as possible without saying more than was intended by the decisionmaker.

Priority

The priority will be determined by the decisionmaker based upon urgency, need to correct deteriorating resources, ease of implementation, and other factors.

RMP (or MFP)

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Decision	Priority High (H) Normal (N)	Subactivity/ Estimated Cost (000)	Approved AWP (FY)	PIPR Assignment	Decision Implemented (FY)

LANDS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	1

OBJECTIVES

1. Consider county's future needs for public purpose or recreation facilities.
2. Develop an activity plan for retention and disposal of public lands prior to revocation of the C&MU. (Act of 1964)
3. Transfer isolated tracts with low public values out of public ownership to eliminate ineffective BLM management of such tracts.
4. Legalize unauthorized uses (R/W's) on public land for user protection and updating BLM's land records for management purposes.

RATIONALE

1. BLM should assist counties in identifying public lands to fulfill their needs for public purpose. These additional lands are needed as communities expand for sanitary landfills, parks, etc.
2. With the revocation of the Classification and Multiple Use Act, BLM needs to identify which lands are suitable for disposal and which lands should be retained for multiple use management.
3. Isolated tracts can present management problems and encourage agricultural trespasses and other illegal uses of the land.
4. There are many ditches and canals, as well as powerlines which were constructed on public land, prior to FLPMA. Even though they will not be considered a trespass, they should be legalized by R/W's to bring BLM records up to date and give the user protection.

Klingenberg 8/82

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Lands L-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Make land available for lease as a sanitary landfill for Butte County and assist in locating suitable landfill sites. Complete by FY 1987.

Analysis

One solid waste site has been developed in the Planning Unit (R&PP Lease I-2782 to Butte County). Although the permit does not expire until 1991, the area has been completely used and Butte County is pursuing a new site for a sanitary landfill. The County filed an application (I-14333) in 1978 and a proposed decision was issued to allow it. There were several protests to the decision and consequently Butte County asked that the application be put on hold.

Until Butte County can find another site or decide to proceed with the "pending" one, people from Moore will be required to haul garbage to the site (on county land) located in Arco. I-2782 is being closed and rehabilitated.

We will need to assist the County in locating a suitable site and have them relinquish their current application or proceed with the proposed site. At this time we are waiting for a decision from the County on how they wish to proceed.

Alternatives Under Consideration

1. Location of a new landfill
2. Expansion of Moore landfill

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Klingenberg 8/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Lands L-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 .41A

Decision

Revoke the Multiple Use Classification (Act of 1964) in its entirety on the public lands within the planning unit.

Analysis

The C&MU Act provided for protection of public lands for multiple uses. FLPMA (Act of 1976) now provides a vehicle for this protection by making disposal of public lands discretionary (only if in national interest.) An Activity Plan will be developed to designate which lands would be retained for multiple use, as well as those lands which should be considered for disposal.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Klingenberg 8/82

(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)	Big Lost	
Activity	Lands L-3	
Overlay Reference	.41	.41A
Step 1	Step 3	.41B

Decision

Approve desert land application and dispose of lands under development in areas where it can be shown that the lands are capable of long-term crop production based on the following criteria:

- Class I, II or III soils (Soil Conservation Service)
- availability of water
- economic feasibility
- disposal would not impose unacceptable consequences on other resource uses and values.

Applications involving lands already classified suitable for disposal under the Desert Land Act will be processed first. The remaining applications should be processed in chronological order (by case number) beginning in FY 1983.

Lands under unauthorized agricultural development which do not meet conditions for long-term crop production should be rehabilitated.

Analysis

Even though a tract of land may have soils which would support agriculture, there may be restrictions on the land making it unsuitable. These restrictions could involve water availability (depth, cost of pumping, terrain, etc.) other land uses, environmental concerns and economic feasibility. For this reason field examinations are conducted prior to issuing a classification decision. After the field examination, depending on the findings, a decision is issued classifying the land as suitable or unsuitable for disposal under the Desert Land Act.

Land which are under unauthorized agricultural development are usually intermingled with private lands which are in agricultural production and making management for BLM difficult. Disposal of the lands would simplify management of other public lands and reduce administrative costs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Lands L-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 .41

Decision

Transfer isolated tracts, which are difficult for BLM to manage, out of public ownership by:

1. Sale - competitive bid to bring highest value for the land.
2. Providing to counties or cities for R&PP sites.
3. Processing pending disposal - type actions (DLE).
4. Exchange - when in best national interest.

This should be accomplished by FY-1992 (Refer to MFP Lands Overlay). Only those lands where disposal would not impose unacceptable consequences on other resource uses and values would be considered.

Analysis

Isolated tracts can present management problems and encourage unauthorized agricultural development, indiscriminate garbage dumping and other illegal uses of the land. BLM's efforts should be directed to the lands which can be managed effectively rather than trying to resolve unauthorized use which can result on these lands.

Potential transfer areas are as follows (following page).

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Lost

Activity
Lands L-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Butte County and Custer County

B.	T. 2 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres
B.	T. 3 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 9 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres 40 acres
B.	T. 3 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120 acres 80 acres 80 acres 80 acres 120 acres
B.	T. 3 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 10 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres
	T. 4 N., R. 24 E.	
B.	Sec. 17 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120 acres
B.	Sec. 20 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres
C.	Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	160 acres
C.	Sec. 7 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres
C.	Sec. 18 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres
B.	T. 4 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	280 acres
B.	T. 4 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 35 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres
B.	T. 5 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	200 acres
C.	T. 6 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20 acres
B.	T. 6 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 1 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres
B.	T. 6 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 33 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres

C - Custer County

B - Butte County

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Klingenberg 8/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Lands L-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Butte County and Custer County

B.	T. 2 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	
B.	T. 3 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 9 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres 40 acres	
B.	T. 3 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120 acres 80 acres 80 acres 80 acres 120 acres	
B.	T. 3 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 10 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	
	T. 4 N., R. 24 E.		
✓ B.	Sec. 17 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120 acres	- 12/6/83 + 1/5/85 (0)
✓ B.	Sec. 20 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	" "
✓ C.	Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	160 acres	
✓ C.	Sec. 7 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	- 12/6/83 1785 4000 ft at 1/1/85
C.	Sec. 18 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	
B.	T. 4 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	280 acres	
B.	T. 4 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 35 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	
B.	T. 5 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	200 acres	
✓ C.	T. 6 N., R. 24 E. Sec. 3 W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20 acres	Sold 12/6/83
B.	T. 6 N., R. 25 E. Sec. 1 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	
B.	T. 6 N., R. 26 E. Sec. 33 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	

C - Custer County

B - Butte County

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

Klingenberg 8/82

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Desert LOST	
Activity	
Lands L-5	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Legalize those unauthorized rights-of-way facilities where the impact of such facilities does not impose unacceptable consequences to other resource uses and values.

Analysis

An applicant filing for an unauthorized right-of-way that existed on public land prior to October 21, 1976 is not required to reimburse the United States for the processing monitoring or rental fees for the period of unauthorized use if they file prior to July 31, 1984. By encouraging counties to legalize unauthorized roads as well as other users of unauthorized R/W's to file, they would be protected should the public lands leave federal ownership.

This would also provide rental to the United States for most of the right-of-ways which were unauthorized in the past. (Except State or local government where R/W's serve the general public).

*Cherry road along Antelope authorized to
County
Hone Witch legalized by R/W
County road between sales parcels
authorized - T. 4N, R. 24E. S-19998 S-19999
BLM given R/W reservation on
Big Southern Butte*

4 N 24

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Lands L-6	
Overlay Reference	.46A
Step 1	Step 3 .46B

Decision

Retain in federal ownership all critical antelope, elk, mule deer, and sage grouse ranges as shown on wildlife overlays 1 and 2. Retain in federal ownership all riparian areas and permanent water sources unless disposal would not violate Executive Orders 11988 (Flood Plain Management) and 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) as interpreted in IM 83-602 (Wetland Flood Plain, and Endangered Species Consideration in Planning for Land Disposal Actions).

Analysis

Critical ranges and permanent water sources and riparian areas should be retained to ensure habitat requirements are maintained. Isolated tracts west of Arco are of particular concern due to antelope, deer and sage grouse values associated with this area and the extensive farming occurring there. Asset management lands disposal may conflict with wildlife habitat management.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Minerals

Objective Number

1

OBJECTIVES

Make energy minerals (geothermal resources, oil, gas) locatable minerals (silver-lead-zinc ores, agate, lime) and mineral materials (sand, gravel, cinders, riprap, building stone) available for use on a managed and controlled basis consistent with national energy policies and public demand.

Allow the identification, quantification and quality determination of sub-economic and undiscovered mineral resources.

RATIONALE

Our national welfare depends on an uninterrupted supply of mineral commodities. Increased dependence on foreign mineral sources due to current declines in the domestic supply of some locatable minerals places this welfare in jeopardy. Increasing demands and improved exploration techniques have generated interest in areas previously considered low in mineral value. Therefore, energy development on public lands is the BLMs highest priority.

Maintenance and construction of State, County and other roads that provide access throughout the area requires the availability of mineral materials. These materials are also found on BLM administered public land and are in demand by the public and other agencies.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.
2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.
3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost	
Activity	Minerals M-1	
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-1	Step 3 M-1

DECISION

The federal mineral estate now open to mining claim location will remain open to exploration and mining under the U.S. Mining Laws.

ANALYSIS

Deposits of silver-lead-zinc ores, agates and lime occur throughout much of the planning unit. Subeconomic silver-lead-zinc ore (M-1) and agate (M-2) deposits identified on the Minerals MFP overlay are of particular importance. Over \$8 million worth of gold, silver, lead, zinc and ores was mined from the Lava Creek Mining District from 1883 to 1948. Although there has been no significant production from the mining district since the 1950s, active prospecting (mostly within the M-1 and M-2 areas) continues to this time.

Of the 20 locatable minerals identified in the URA, 16 are considered "critical and strategic" minerals of compelling domestic importance by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines. The annual rate of increase in demand for these minerals is expected to be from 1% to 3% through 1990.

Protection of wilderness and other resource values is provided by the 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 mining claim surface management regulations.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Minerals M-2
Overlay Reference	45.A.2
Step 1	Step 3 M-1

Decision

All federal mineral estate presently open will remain open to exploration and development of leasable minerals under the appropriate laws.

On public demand, lease oil, gas and geothermal resources from open public lands and non-federal lands with federally reserved mineral rights. Approve notices of intent and plans of operations for the exploration and development of oil, gas and geothermal resources.

All leases, plans and applications for permit to drill (APD) will contain stipulations that restrict surface operations, as necessary, to protect:

- a) seasonal wildlife values
 - Sagegrouse Strutting and Nesting 02/01 - 06/15
 - Deer and Elk Fawning and Calving 05/15 - 07/15
 - Deer, Elk, Antelope Winter Ranges 12/01 - 04/01
- b) live waters
- c) wilderness study areas
- d) Provide protective stipulations to protect soils designated with high erosion potential. These are listed in URA-3, Section 2, C-3.
- e) Prohibit surface disturbance on slopes greater than 25 percent without providing erosion control.

Analysis

Due to the area's proximity to the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas province, the U. S. Geological Survey has classified it as potentially valuable for petroleum. The planning unit shows patterns of faulting and folding similar to that within the Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt about 80 miles to the ESE. Over 60 percent of the open public oil and gas estate within the unit has been leased or is under lease application.

Beneath the lava flows of the Snake River Plain in the southern portion of the planning unit is a hot-water dominated geothermal reservoir. The USGS has classified this area as potentially valuable for geothermal resources. Calculated subsurface temperatures are from 54 to 106°C. Seventeen thousand acres of geothermal estate within the unit are under lease application.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Carroll 8/82

(Instructions on reverse)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Minerals M-2
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-1 Step 3 M-1

Analysis (cont.)

The United States is dependent on foreign sources for a third of its oil supplies. Although domestic demand for oil and natural gas is not expected to increase through 1990, dependency on foreign sources of oil is expected to stay between 30 and 40 percent. The annual rate of increase in the demand expected for electrical energy through 1990 is 3-4 percent.

A reasonable balance between the development of energy minerals on the public lands and the protection of other resource values can be obtained.

Soils identified in URA-3, Sec. 2, C-3 are prone to heavy soil losses and deep gullying. Surface disturbances can greatly accelerate these losses when cover is removed.

High slope areas have an exceptionally high erosion potential and should be avoided.

No restriction on exploration activities is necessary along existing roads. Exploration activities would create no greater disturbance to wildlife than incidental vehicle travel. Occupancy of areas currently without roads would cause disturbance and displacement of animals during critical periods in their life cycle.

Leasable minerals (oil and gas, geothermal) development potential is low in the Big Lost Unit. Due to the dispersed nature of exploration and the need to stay on roads with testing equipment little adverse impact on wildlife is expected.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Minerals M-3
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M-1 Step 3 M-1

Decision

Open federal mineral estate will remain open to the exploration and development of salable minerals under the appropriate laws.

New material sites will be established as necessary to meet public demand. Approve free use permits and conduct sales at newly or previously established sites. Provide for use of mineral materials in support of BLM projects.

No mineral materials extraction is permitted within wilderness study areas being considered for inclusion in the national wilderness system. Mining of materials at new or existing sites will be allowed except where the impact of such material removal would have unacceptable consequences to other resource uses and values.

Analysis

Mineral materials occur throughout the planning unit, but particularly within the sand and gravel (M-3), volcanic cinders (M-4) and riprap (M-5) areas identified on the Minerals MFP overlay. The annual demand for sand, gravel and cinders is 10,000 to 30,000 cubic yards while that for riprap may exceed 500 tons. An estimated \$300,000 worth of mineral materials have been mined so far.

Material sites involve small parcels of land and do not usually interfere with other land uses. Other resource values will be protected according to FLPMA and NEPA provisions.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
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PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Forestry

Objective Number

1

Objectives

1. Manage the productive forest land to achieve, and maintain a vigorous, healthy condition of the forest stands.
2. Implement intensive forest management practices as economics dictate. These intensive practices include timber harvest.
3. Manage the productive forest land, and in some situations non-productive forest lands, to meet local market demands for a wide variety of forest products. These products include posts, poles, mine props, house logs, firewood, hobby wood, and saw timber.
4. Manage the forest land within the planning unit to support, and complement other resource activities, such as wildlife habitat manipulation, watershed, windbreaks, or recreation site enhancement.

Rationale

The planning unit supports forest land base of about 9,436 acres. Of this, 1,751 acres containing some 4.0 MMBF of timber is considered productive and can be intensively managed for timber production. Of this 1,751 acres, 1,386 acres are classified as problem sites including problem reforestation areas, fragile sites and adverse location.

Appendicitis Hill wilderness study area contains about 2,100 acres of forested land and is the only forest set aside acres (not available for sale of forest products) in the planning unit.

Jensen 12/83

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.
2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.
3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Forestry F-1
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 1,751 acres of productive timber land for intensive timber production. Potential for timber sale exist in;

1. Lava Creek T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 1 about 200 MBF - Douglas fir.
2. Cave Rock T. 3 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 20 about 250 MBF - Douglas fir.

Poor road, steep slopes
poor quality, no public
access

NOT VIABLE
Haul costs very high

Sold 70 MBF to Harold Smith
harvested fall 1985

Analysis

About 1,386 of this 1,751 acres are classified as problem sites with constraints such as problem reforestation areas, fragile sites and adverse location. Other resource conflicts may exist with these timber sales and will be identified in field examination and environmental assessment prior to any sales. Over 80% of the inventoried timber is 100 years of age or older and of saw timber size.

Both of these sales will require some form of easement acquisition. A thorough analysis will be conducted during FY'84 to determine economic feasibility of these two sales. If either one, or both, prove to be impractical, then this decision will be modified or dropped.

The gross board foot volume for the planning unit suggest an annual allowable cut of 30 to 40 MBF per year. A large percentage of the forest land is not economically feasible to conduct timber harvest by conventional harvest techniques. Appendicitis Hill, for example, has considerable acreage of mature and over mature, and sometimes decadent timber, however, the relatively low volume that could be harvested from these stands do not justify the expense of road construction into these areas. The alternative of helicopter logging is not economically feasible at the present time.

Both the Lava Creek and Cave Rock areas have the majority of the respective stand timber in the older age classes, and the larger diameter classes. Access into both areas appear to be reasonable. The volume proposed in both sales is about 20-25% of the total gross volume in the stands, indicating that the trees to be removed would be carefully selected to improve the overall health and condition of the stands. An estimated 30-40 trees per acre would be removed.

Wildlife utilize the areas, primarily for cover. The proposed harvesting of 30-40 trees per acre should not affect this use significantly. The biggest impact would probably come from work roads put into the area to harvest the timber. These roads can be closed after harvest, and the season of harvest can be restricted to time periods that would least impact wildlife.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Forestry F-1 (cont)

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

ANALYSIS (cont)

The local economy is not dependent upon saw timber from BLM lands, because no sales have been established in the past. The proposed volume would not create any such dependence. The local economy could be stimulated slightly. Adjacent private landowners would be impacted slightly.

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Forestry F-2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Establish commercial thinning projects, encompassing about 400-600 acres, in the following locations: (This is within the 1,751 acres of productive timber land in the planning unit.)

1) Timbered Dome - T. 3 N., R. 24 E., Section 1

2) Appendicitis Hill - T. 5 N., R. 25 E., Section 32, 33.

Analysis

*This timber is low quality on steep slopes
could not be harvested by commercial methods. WSP*

A thorough analysis on either project will be required prior to establishment. This analysis will need to review the current market condition for this type of material, as well as the economic feasibility of either thinning project. If either one, or both, prove to be impractical, then this decision will be modified or dropped.

Very little regeneration, or other vegetation, exists under these two stands due to heavy ground litter accumulation and a closed tree canopy. Thinning the trees out, removing an estimated 25% (or 150 trees/acre) of the individual trees within the stands, would open up the stand and stir up the ground litter at the same time. This process will allow vegetation, and natural regeneration, to become established underneath the stands.

Big game herds utilize both stand locations for shelter and cover. The proposed decision of removing about 25% of the existing trees should not have significant impact on this use. Forage value for wildlife should be increased with the opening up of the stand.

Watershed values would be impacted somewhat, by increased sediment caused by increased traffic on roads into the areas.

The local economy is not dependent upon the product that could be derived from the proposed thinning projects. The proposed projects are not sufficient enough in scale to create such a dependence. The local economy could be stimulated slightly.

The Appendicitis Hill site is within the Appendicitis Hill Wilderness Study Area. This decision is pending final determination of wilderness designation by Congress.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Forestry F-3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 5,585 acres of woodland and 1,751 acres of productive forest land to provide a variety of forest products to meet local market demand and to complement wildlife habitat needs.

Forest products supplied to local markets include materials such as firewood, post and poles, mine props and hobby work material.

Analysis

Small localized markets exist for a wide variety of products from all species of trees that exist within the planning unit. This demand could be channelled to utilize wood material that would ordinarily be left in place. This demand could also be used to achieve habitat manipulation for wildlife where such actions are desirable.

No public demand

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Forestry F-4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 2,100 acres of forested land in the Appendicitis Hill Wilderness Study Area as set aside acreage pending final decision on WSA status of the area.

See F-2

Analysis

Appendicitis Hill WSA has been recommended not suitable for wilderness designation in the Big Lost/Pahsimeroi wilderness environmental impact statement. If accepted this would restore the area to full multiple use management.

The BLM Interim Management Policy for WSAs and Forest Land Policy ID-84-65 November 29, 1983, and IM-84-93 November 8, 1983 give conflicting guidance.

Since demand for forest products is low in the Appendicitis Hill area and guidance is unclear, the area will be managed under the Interim Management Policy for WSAs until direction is defined by Congress or the Bureau.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
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MANAGEMENT

PRESENT SITUATION

Allotment Name	Federal	Acres Private	State	Total	Season of use	Livestock Class	Percent Public Land	Preference AUMs	5-year AUMs
Alder Creek	6322	576	580	7378	05/11-06/15	C	87	501	493
Elbow	7129	359	0	7488	05/01-05/15	C	100	330	459
Beaverland Pass	7168	61	651	7880	05/01-09/30	S,C	100	1024	321
Arco Peak	6935	677	0	7612	04/16-07/31	C	100	257	81
King Spring	3960	36	0	3996	06/16-10/31	C	100	460	426
Serviceberry	4576	286	37	4899	06/16-10/31	C	100	382	382
Deadman	56051	150	2502	58703	04/01-06/15,10/16-12/15	C	100	2550	2049
Blizzard Mountain	2052	75	157	2284	06/16-10/15	C	100	540	234
Dry Fork	4116	0	640	4756	07/01-11/15	C	15	640	639
Judd Brown Canyon	4048	598	315	4961	05/01-06/30,10/11-11/30	C	3390	540	529
N. Lava Creek	11642	1080	643	13365	05/20-09/30,09/01-11/30	S,C	2578	817	359
Crawford Canyon	212	56	0	268	05/10-05/17	C	100	35	31
Marsh Canyon	1289	100	0	1389	05/18-06/15	C	100	139	111
Waddoups Canyon	14047	404	348	14799	05/01-11/15	C	100	1384	1223
Earl Smith	2409	22	0	2431	05/01-09/30	C	100	426	307
Sheep Mountain	6066	17	0	6083	05/01-11/15	C	75100	720	705
Leslie Butte	1141	116	0	1257	05/10-07/19	C	100	142	159
Beck Canyon	1852	677	0	2529	05/01-10/15	C	35	175	175
Newman Canyon	3699	50	4	3753	05/10-11/20	C	100	428	394
Sorenson	1148	826	0	1974	05/20-10/19	C	100	152	150
Harger Poing	3008	122	0	3130	05/01-05/31,11/01-11/30	C	100	320	272
Dry Canyon	80	400	0	480	06/01-06/30	C	14	23	22
Mahogany	3861	160	296	4317	05/01-06/30	C	100	300	180
McGee-Berry Canyon	4366	84	0	4450	05/12-10/11	H,C	100	442	353
Hammond Canyon	2675	1353	0	4028	05/01-10/30	C	50	205	206
Techick Canyon	2723	876	0	3599	07/16-09/15	C	62	139	112
Latham Hollow	4777	356	732	5865	05/01-06/30	C	100	665	651
Champagne Creek	1812	349	0	2161	05/07-08/08	C	100	205	204
Chicken Creek	5530	4949	37	10516	05/01-09/30	C	352	585	465
							90,100		
Trail Creek	4598	328	314	5240	05/01-11/31	H,C	5088	400	384
Goodman Canyon	1411	587	0	1998	05/01-09/30	C	43	129	122
Appendicitis Hill	5214	294	344	5852	06/01-09/30	C	100	360	360
Aikele	1871	377	0	2248	05/15-08/05	C	82100	120	100
George	972	841	0	1813	05/01-10/31	C	50	94	37
Nickles	603	726	0	1329	07/01-08/31	C	10	10	10
Bliss	940	2856	281	4077	05/01-12/15	C	20	118	119
Stoddard Creek	877	55	0	932	05/01-06/30	C	1225	86	86
							50		
Era Flat	907	463	0	1370	05/01-11/30	H	15	55	10
Rocky Canyon	597	17	0	614	05/01-07/15	C	100	300	144
Martin Pasture	1658	656	0	2314	10/16-11/30	C	48	97	39
Ramshorn	4240	73	0	4313	5/01-06/30,10/15-11/10	C	70100	974	943
Huggins	686	120	0	806	05/01-08/25	C	100	58	58
TOTALS	199268	22208	7881	229257				17327	14104

* The Deadman allotment is located in the Big Desert Unit, but is used in conjunction with allotments in the Big Lost Unit.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range Management RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

DECISION

Classify allotments into the maintain category in accordance with the following criteria.

Maintain Category

The principle objective is to maintain or improve the existing situation. The five criteria for management of an allotment in the maintain category are the following:

1. Present range condition and trend are satisfactory.
2. Present management is satisfactory.
3. There are no, or very limited, land use conflicts.
4. The allotment has high or moderate resource production potential but has limited opportunity for economic return from improved production.
5. More than 20 percent of the allotment is public land.

Maintain Category Allotments

1003	Arco Peak
1004	King Spring
1009	Judd Brown Canyon
1019	Sorensen
1022	Mahogany
1025	Techick Canyon

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Big Lost
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
1

Rationale (continued)

Riparian areas provide habitat for many wildlife species. They are also concentration areas for livestock which can result in damage to the vegetation under unmanaged conditions.

If fencing is required livestock water should be provided through installation of water gaps in the fence or by trough.

Nylander 8/82

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.
2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.
3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

1

Objective

Maintain and or improve quantity and quality of the vegetative resource through selective range management. This will be done by grouping Big Lost grazing allotments into the selective management categories of maintain, improve and custodial by using the management criteria identified in URA 3 . 44 and managing the allotments according to the criteria.

The livestock grazing management program would be based on a "selective management" approach. This approach is based upon a central concept that: (1) grazing allotments can be grouped into three resource management categories according to renewable resource, social, economic, and management criteria; (2) the intensity of grazing management can be developed based on the level of resource management needed for allotments within each category; and (3) the grouping of grazing allotments between and within categories can establish a priority ranking for the investment of public funds and management efforts.

Manage allotments to protect quality of water and vegetation in riparian areas. Accomplish through grazing systems or fencing if needed.

Rationale

Instruction Memorandum No. 82-292 sets forth the new Grazing Management Policy for BLM administered public lands. A selective management approach will be used to assign management priorities among allotments or a group of allotments within a planning unit.

This selective management approach allows for the primary objective of identifying those allotments where resource condition and conflicts warrant immediate management action. All allotments would be managed; however, those grouped in the improve category are those with a significant resource conflict or with the most immediate potential for increased vegetative productivity and positive return on investments.

Based on the selective management approach, improve category allotments would receive priority for intensive livestock grazing management. These allotments would be the first to have grazing systems developed and funds expended for range improvements. Maintain category allotments would be second in priority for intensive management, and range improvements for custodial category allotments would be last.

The placement of allotments into categories does not preclude them from being moved from one category to another if management goals are achieved or if resource conflicts develop which may require intensive management to rectify.

Nylander 8/82

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Objective.
2. Under a heading "Objective," enter a concise quantified statement of the specific activity objective.
3. Under a heading "Rationale," enter a detailed statement fully covering all the reasons necessary to justify the proposed action in the objective. Also describe all anticipated positive and negative impacts. (See BLM Manual section 1608 for additional instructions)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

MAINTAIN RECOMMENDATION

Maintain the present level of forage production, range condition and trend on the following allotments by establishing the following seasons and levels of livestock use and maintaining existing levels of management. (See URA 3 .44, Table .44 A for information on present levels of livestock and season-of-use.)

1003 Arco Peak

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 4/16 - 10/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 303 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 303 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1004 King Spring

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 6/16 - 10/31 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 460 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 460 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1009 Judd Brown Canyon

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 6/30 and 10/1 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 33% and 100% F.R. Part of the livestock use on the allotment will be at 33% F.R., because of extensive use of hay fields in the allotment is 90%. This will be adjusted to 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment, not to exceed 44 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 540 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed level of 540 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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Activity

Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1019 Sorensen

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/20 - 10/19 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 152 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 152 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

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Name (MFP)

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Activity

Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1022 Mahogany

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 6/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 300 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 300 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836 - 084

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Name (MFP)
Big Lost

Activity
Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1025 Techick Canyon

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 7/16 - 9/15 season-of-use.
3. ~~100% F.R.~~ The present 62% F.R. ^{63%} ~~will be adjusted to 100%.~~ An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment not to exceed 85 AUMs. *License will remain F.R.*
4. Proposed stocking level is 159 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, the present range and watershed resources are in good condition and the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 159 AUMs. This is an increase of 20 AUMs over the present active preference of 139 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Range improvement projects needed for improving the present level of livestock management in the maintain category allotments.

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1004	King Spring	Fence5 miles	T. 4 N., R. 27 E. Section 5
1019	Sorensen	Spring development	T. 4 N., R. 25 E. Section 33
1022	Mahogany	Install trough on pipeline from McGee-Berry allotment.	T. 4 N., R. 26 E. Section 6
1025	Techick Canyon	Spring Development Spring Development pipeline . . . 3/4 mile. Pond	T. 4 N., R. 25 E. Section 33 Section 31 Section 31 Section 32

Project Summary

Ponds 1 ea.
Springs 3 ea.
Pipelines .75 miles
Fence .5 miles
Water 1
troughs

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 8361 084

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Analysis

Based on analysis of allotment specific data on hand and soil/vegetation production inventory data collected on these allotments during the 1980 and 1981 field seasons, the present range condition and apparent trend is satisfactory. In addition, present management is satisfactory and there are no significant land use conflicts on the allotments. The allotments have high or moderate resource production potential, however, there would be limited opportunity for any economic return from any projects designed to improve production or range condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range Management RM-2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Classify allotments into the custodial category in accordance with the following criteria.

Custodial Category

The principle objective is to protect existing resource values. There are also five criteria for management of an allotment in this category:

1. Range condition and trend are not primary factors.
2. Present management is satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing conditions.
3. No serious resource conflicts exist.
4. Vegetation production is below potential, but improvement is limited by technical or economic factors.
5. Land ownership pattern is not a factor.

Custodial Category Allotments

1008	Dry Fork <i>small</i>
1021	Dry Canyon
1030	Goodman Canyon
1032	Aikele
1033	George
1035	Bliss
1037	Era Flat

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

DeVoe 9/82

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

CUSTODIAL RECOMMENDATION

Protect the existing level of forage production, range condition and trend on the following allotments by establishing the following seasons and levels of livestock use. Management of the allotments will be through a custodial management arrangement with the permittees. (See URA 3, .44 for information on present levels of livestock and seasons-of-use.)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Analysis

Based on analysis of these allotments and inventory data collected on them, present range condition and trend is not a primary factor for establishing other than custodial management. Present management is satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing management goals on these allotments while protecting existing resource values. No serious resource conflicts exist on these allotments that would preclude their being placed under custodial management. Vegetation production may be below potential, but improvement of allotment conditions is limited by technical or economic factors.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range - RM-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1008 Dry Fork

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 7/1 - 11/15 season-of-use.
3. 15% F.R.
4. Proposed stocking level is 640 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 640 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing condition.

1021 Dry Canyon

1. Cancel allotment.
2. Permittee no longer owns private land.
3. The 80 acres of public land is not used by livestock.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1030 Goodman Canyon

1. Seasonal-grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 9/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. The present federal range is 43 percent. This will be adjusted to 100 percent F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 171 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 129 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 129 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1032 Aikele

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/15 - 8/5 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. The present federal range is 82% and 100% for two permittees. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on the permittees property that is presently listed as 82% F.R. because percent federal range will be adjusted to 100%. The Exchange-of-Use will not exceed 46 AUMs. An Exchange-of-Use will also be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 120 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 120 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)
Big Lost
Activity
Range RM-2
Overlay Reference
Step 1
Step 3

1033 George

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 6/1 - 8/31 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. The present federal range is 60 percent. This will be adjusted to 100 percent F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 84 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 94 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 94 AUMs.
5. If the present level of mangement is not maintained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1035 Bliss

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 12/15 season-of-use.
3. 20% F.R.
4. Proposed stocking level is 118 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 118 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1037 Era Flat

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. The present federal range is 15 percent. This will be adjusted to 100 percent F.R. An exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 312 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 55 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 55 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range Management RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Classify allotments into the improve category in accordance with the following criteria.

Improve Category

The principle objective is to improve existing unsatisfactory resource conditions. There are five criteria for management of an allotment in this category:

1. Present range condition and trend are unsatisfactory.
2. Present management practices are inadequate to meet the principle objective for this category.
3. Serious resource conflicts may exist on the allotment.
4. Proposed range improvements have potential for a positive economic return through increased resource production.
5. More than 20 percent of the allotment is public land.

Improve Category

1000	Alder Creek	1041	Ramshorn Canyon
1001	Elbow	1051	Huggins
1002	Beaverland Pass	1034	Nickle Nichols
1005	Serviceberry		
1006	Deadman		
1007	Blizzard Mountain		
1010	North Lava Craters		
1011	Crawford Canyon		
1012	Marsh Canyon		
1013	Waddoups-Cherry Creek		
1014	Earl Smith		
1015	Sheep Mountain		
1016	Leslie Butte		
1017	Beck Canyon		
1018	Newman Canyon		
1024	Hammond Canyon		
1020	Harger Point		
1023	McGee-Berry Canyon		
1026	Latham Hollow		
1028	Chicken Creek		
1027	Champagne Creek		
1029	Trail Creek		
1031	Appendicitis Hill		
1036	Stoddard Creek		
1039	Rocky Canyon		
1040	Martin Pasture		

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

DeVoe 9/82

(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)	Big Lost
Activity Range	RM-3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1001 Elbow

1. Rest rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 5/15 season-of-use.
3. ~~100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.~~
4. Proposed stocking level is 330 AUMs. Based on monitoring and evaluation of the range condition, trend and suitability, the stocking level may be increased to 495 AUMs in the third or fifth year following issuance of the initial grazing decision. This would be an increase of 165 AUMs over present active preference of 330 AUMs. *Aums increased to 430 see attached document*
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1002 Beaverland Pass

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 9/30 and 11/1 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 538 AUMs. Present range condition is fair and good, however, suitability restricts use on a major part of the allotment due to slope and available livestock water. Substantial non-use has occurred on the allotment and full activation of the present AUMs of preference would result in a deteriorated watershed condition. In order to protect the allotment resources from deterioration, a reduction of 486 AUMs from the present active preference of 1,024 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with permittees and if monitoring of the allotment indicates no deterioration or increased deterioration of the water shed, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Revision of AUMs in Elbow Allotment #11001

An Area Manager Decision dated 1/28/85 states that the allotment shall remain at 330 AUMs. Table 1 list how the AUMs were allocated in 1985.

Table 1 - 1985 Decision AUMs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Animal #</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>% FR</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
H. Crawford	46 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	23
A. Fullmer	8 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	4
D. Fullmer	67 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	34
J. Jones	24 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	12
A. Deboer	60 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	30
J. Mcaffee	60 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	30
V. Price	39 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	16
V. Woodbu	114 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	57
Ramshorn As.	250 Cattle	5/1-5/15	100	125
Ramshorn	64 Cattle	5/1-5/15	(EU	32)

Total =732 Cattle

Total BLM = 331 AUMs

The decision in 1985 also allows for some temporary nonrenewable from 1985 thru 1987. The amount of AUMs allocated to the permittees from the decision with the temporary nonrenewable added in is listed in table 2. The decision also reduces the percent federal range in the allotment to 91% to give credit for 44 AUMs on the Challis National Forest.

Table 2 - 1985 Decision with TNR AUMs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Animal #</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>%FR</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
H. Crawford	46 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	32
A. Fullmer	8 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	6
D. Fullmer	67 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	47
J. Jones	24 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	17
A. Deboer	60 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	42
J. Mcaffee	60 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	42
V. Price	39 Cattle	5/1-5/22	91	26
V. Woodbury	114 Cattle	5/1-5/23	91	80
Ramshorn Assn.	250 Cattle	5/1-5/23	64	154

Total 732 Cattle

Total = 446 AUMs

A memorandum of Understanding between the Challis National Forest and the BLM in 1986 states that the USFS Elbow Canyon area of Ramshorn C&H will be combined with the BLM Elbow allotment and managed as one unit by the BLM. Billing would be at 91% BLM and 9% USFS for 450 BLM AUMs and 44 AUMs USFS. In 1993 the USFS informed this office that they did not recognize any Forest Service AUMs in this area and asked to terminate the MOU for the Elbow area.

An Allotment Management Plan was written for Elbow Allotment in 1985. It is signed by BLM Area Manager Brent Jensen, Pass Creek Grazing Association President Albert Fullmer, and Lost River Ranger District Ranger Jim Mckllen. The AMP allocates a total of 526 AUMs to Elbow allotment with 450 on BLM, 44 on USFS, and 32 on private land. Table 3 is a summary of how AUMs were allocated in the allotment in the AMP.

Table 3- AMP AUMs

H. Crawford	46 Cattle	5/1-5/22	34 AUMs
A. Fullmer	7 Cattle	5/1-5/22	5 AUMs
D. Fullmer	67 Cattle	5/1-5/22	49 AUMs
J. Jones	30 Cattle	5/1-5/22	22 AUMs
A. Deboer	60 Cattle	5/1-5/22	44 AUMs
J. Mcaffee	60 Cattle	5/1-5/22	44 AUMs
V. Price	39 Cattle	5/1-5/22	29 AUMs
V. Woodbury	114 Cattle	5/1-5/22	84 AUMs
Ramshorn Assn.	250 Cattle	5/1-5/22	183 AUMs
EU (Ramshorn)	64 Cattle	5/8-5/22	32 AUMs
	Total 737 Cattle		Total 526 AUMs

An evaluation of Elbow allotment completed in 1993 determined that there is sufficient forage in Elbow allotment to convert the Temporary Nonrenewable AUMs allocated in 1985 to permanent AUMs in Elbow Allotment. Utilization and trend studies show that the current three pasture rest rotation grazing system employed in the allotment is successful in improving the range condition in the allotment.

The Jim Jones and David Fullmer permits in the allotment have been canceled since the 1985 decision. They accounted for 91 cattle and 46 AUMs. These permits will be dropped from the stocking rate of the allotment. This will reduce the number of cattle authorized to use the allotment from 732 to 641.

The new authorized use for the allotment is summarized in table 4. The grazing dates for the allotment shall be the same as those used in the AMP - 5/1 to 5/22. This is one day less than the dates used for the TNR issued in 1985. Cattle numbers for each permittee will be the same as those used in the decision in 1985. Percent federal range for all permittees will be 100% except for Ramshorn Grazing Association.

Ramshorn Grazing Association shall receive an exchange of use of 32 AUMs for their 320 Acres of private land located in the allotment.

Table 4 - Revised 1993 Schedule

<u>Name</u>	<u>numbers</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>%FR</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
H. Crawford	46 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	33
A. Fullmer	8 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	6
A. Deboer	99 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	72
J. Mcaffee	60 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	43
V. Woodbury	114 Cattle	5/1-5/22	100	82
Ramshorn Assn.	314 Cattle	5/1-5/22	86	195
Total	641 Cattle			Total = 431 AUMs

The Authorized use in Elbow Allotment is summarized below:

- 1) Season of use shall be 5/1-5/22.
- 2) Authorized BLM AUMs in the Allotment is 431 AUMs.
- 3) Exchange of Use for private land in the allotment is for 32 AUMs.
- 4) No AUMs shall be authorized for the Forest Service.
- 5) Number of cattle authorized in the allotment is 641.

Ken Brewster 2/26/93

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Range RM-3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1005 Serviceberry

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 6/16 - 10/31 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 382 AUMs. Based on evaluation of present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 382 AUMs by rotating grazing use with private lands outside the allotment.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1006 Deadman

1. Rest Rotation - grazing system.
2. 4/1 - 10/31 season of use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on non-federal land located with in the allotment and leased by Robert Thornton but will not exceed 34 AUMs. Exchange-of-Use will be considered for other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 2,669 AUMs. Deadman allotment is used in conjunction with AEC Riverfield and Riverfield allotments located in the Big Desert Planning Unit. The AEC Riverfield and Riverfield allotments were analyzed for livestock grazing impacts in the Big Desert EIS. In order to coordinate and improve livestock use on the allotments, AEC Riverfield and Riverfield will be combined with Deadman and the entire area will be called Deadman allotment. Based on evaluation of the present range condition, trend and suitability the Deadman area is capable of sustaining the present authorized level of livestock use of 2,669 AUMs resulting from the combining of these areas.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring indicates deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Nylander 9/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

IMPROVE RECOMMENDATION:

Improve the present level of forage production, range condition and trend on the following allotments by establishing seasons-of-use and adjusting the present levels of livestock use over a five year implementation period. In addition management will be intensified through development of rest rotation, deferred, or seasonal grazing systems and the implementation of range improvement projects. (See URA 3, .44, Table .44A for information on present levels of livestock and seasons-of-use.)

1000 Alder Creek

1. Deferred grazing system.
2. 5/16 - 6/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. Present F. R. will be adjusted from 87% to 100%. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment not to exceed 74 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 501 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range condition, trend and suitability, the initial stocking rate will be at the present level of 501 AUMs of authorized use.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1007 Blizzard Mountain

1. Deferred Rotation - grazing season.
2. 6/16 - 10/15 season of use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 270 AUMs. Present range condition indicates over-utilization of the lower areas. Most of the upper areas are in good condition, however, suitability restricts use on most of these area due to slope and available livestock water. In order to protect the allotment resources from further deterioration in the lower areas, a reduction of 270 AUMs from the present active preference of 540 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the watershed and range resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels may not be required. If watershed and range conditions have not stabilized or improved, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Nylander 9/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1010 North Lava Craters

It is recommended that this allotment be made into two allotments as follows:

A. Lava Creek 1010

That area of a present allotment located north and west of the Blizzard Mountain Road and that section of highway 20/26/93 between it's junction with the Blizzard Mountain Road and the Craters of the Moon Boundary.

1. Seasonal rotation grazing.
2. 5/20 - 11/1 season of use.
3. 100% F.R. Percent F.R. will be adjusted from 25 and 78 percent to 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 105 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level on Lava Creek is 475 AUMs. Evaluation of this area indicates that the majority or all of the present livestock use is occurring in this part of the allotment (North Lava Craters). Based on range condition and trend, this area is capable of providing 475 AUMs of livestock use which is 342 AUMs less than the present authorized use of 817. The remaining 342 AUMs will be authorized in the Craters area located south and east of highway 20/26/93.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1011 Crawford Canyon

1. Deferred Rotation grazing system.
2. 5/10 - 5/17 season of use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 12 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, about 60 percent of the area is unsuitable for livestock grazing. Range and watershed conditions are deteriorating on the suitable areas. In order to prevent further deterioration of the range and watershed condition, a reduction of 23 AUMs from the present active preference of 35 AUMs is required.
In an effort to improve management and resource conditions, the use of this allotment will be closely coordinated with Marsh Canyon allotment and additional acreage along Antelope Valley Road and a part of Judd Brown allotment that presently receives no use.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required. If watershed and range conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1012 Marsh Canyon

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/18 - 6/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 139 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range condition, trend and suitability, the authorized level of livestock use will remain at 139 AUMs.
This allotment will be used in close coordination with Crawford Canyon allotment and additional acreage along Antelope Valley Road and a part of Judd Brown allotment that presently receives no use.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

22 ~~28~~

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 835-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

B. Craters 1037

That area of the present allotment located east of the Blizzard Mountain Road and that section of highway 20/26/93 between its junction with the Blizzard Mountain Road and the Craters of the Moon boundary.

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/20 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level on Craters is 342 AUMs. Evaluation of this area indicates no use has occurred on this area for many years. In an effort to establish use on this area, 342 AUMs of the original 817 AUMs authorized on the old allotment (North Lava Craters will be the proposed authorized stocking level on Craters allotment.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

ANALYSIS:

Grazing records and monitoring of livestock use on North Lava Craters indicates no use of that area located east of highway 20/26/93. In order to promote use of this area, it needs to be separated from the remainder of the allotment and have seasons and levels of use established. This will prevent all of the present use occurring on the North Lava Creek area and promoting more even livestock distribution on the allotment.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2, for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Lost

Activity
Range RM-3

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

1015 Sheep Mountain

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 11/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. Percent F.R. will be adjusted from 75 and 100% F.R. to 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment not to exceed 112 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 720 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range condition, trend and suitability, the allotment is capable of sustaining the present 720 AUMs of authorized livestock use.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring indicates deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1016 Leslie Butte

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/10 - 7/9 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 116^{*} AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range condition and trend the allotment is in fair and good condition however, due to available livestock water, deterioration is occurring in the low areas where fair range condition exists and it is close to available water. Due to the lack of water only part of the allotment is suitable for livestock use and in order to prevent further deterioration of the fair and poor areas and reduction of 26 AUMs from the present active preference of 142 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required. If watershed and range conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

* Note: Area manager's decision 2/4/87 reduced the ~~proposed~~ ^{preferred} stocking rate of this allotment to 133 aums
Area manager's decision of 6/29/87 (attached) changed the season of use to 5/1 - 5/31 and fixed the stocking rate at 133 aums.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

June 29, 1989

Certified BLM - 80032

AETNA Casualty and Surety
c/o Doane Western Company
P.O. Box 3661
2504 West Main Street, Suite H
Bozeman, Montana 59772-3661
Att: Mr. William H. Miller

Dear Mr. Miller:

Enclosed you will find an Area Manager's Decision dealing with the Leslie Rutte allotment.

This decision is a follow-up to two decisions sent either to First Continental Corporation or Donna Barr an authorized representatives of Aetna Casualty and Surety. A decision issued on 1/11/85, reduced First Continental Corporation's preference in the Leslie Rutte allotment by 9 AUMs. The 9 AUM reduction was scheduled to be implemented in 1987. This decision also established a schedule where an additional 17 AUMs was to be implemented over a five year period of time based upon BLM's monitoring studies and actual grazing use in the allotment.

An Area Manager's Decision issued on 2/4/87 reduced AETNA's (originally First Continental) privileges in the allotment 9 AUMs, and set the grazing season in the allotment from 5/1 to 5/31. The allotment was also to be monitored through the 1988 grazing season for responses to the reduction and change of season of use.

Monitoring studies through the 1988 grazing season has shown excellent improvement in plant vigor, livestock utilization and distribution patterns, and seed production on forage species in all key grazing areas of the allotment. All of these factors point to a definite upward trend in ecological conditions throughout the allotment.

In light of the monitoring studies, I feel that any further reductions or changes in grazing use would be unwarranted at this time. Therefore, I have decided to continue to manage the allotment under the current conditions imposed by the 1987 decision. The stocking rate and season of use will remain at the 1987 levels.

Your new grazing preference is outlined in the attached "Notice of Area Manager's Proposed Decision". If you have any questions or feel the need for any additional information, please give me a call at 529-1020.

Sincerely,

/S/Barbara Klingenber, Acting

for LeRoy Cook
Area Manager
Big Butte Resource Area

Enclosure

TTaylor:tn:06:29:89

NOTICE OF AREA MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
LESLIE BUTTE ALLOTMENT

AETNA CASUALTY AND SURETY

1. Your active preference in the Leslie Butte allotment #11016 shall remain at 133 AUMs consistent with the grazing capacity of the allotment, (43 CFR 4110.2-2(a) and 4110.3-2(b))
2. The authorized season of use in the allotment shall remain from 5/1 to 5/31.
3. Authorized grazing use shall be recognized in a permit with a term of ten years beginning in 1990 and running through 1999. The 1990 permit will be as follows:

130 Cattle 5/1 to 5/31 100% Public Land Use 134 AUMs
(1 AUM temporary Non-renewable)

4. If you wish to protest this decision, you have 15 days from receipt of this proposed decision to file a protest at the office of the authorized officer. Your protest should state clearly and concisely why you think this decision is in error (43 CFR 4160.2).

In the absence of a timely filed protest, the proposed decision will become the authorized officers final decision without further notice in accordance with 43 CFR 4160.3.

Should the Decision become the authorized officers final decision, 30 days are allowed from receipt of the final decision in which to file an appeal at the office of the authorized officer. (See 43 CFR 4160.3(c) and 4160.4).

Willing
Barbara Klingenberg
Area Manager, Big Butte Resource Area

6/29/89
Date

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Lost
Activity
Range RM-3
Overlay Reference
Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

1013 Waddoups - Cherry Creek

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 05/10 - 06/10 season-of-use.
3. 100 percent F.R. An Exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 1,384 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range condition, trend and suitability, the authorized level of livestock use will remain at 1,384 AUMs.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained thorough consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring indicates deterioration of the allotment watershed and range resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.
6. Control channel erosion on Wood Canyon (recommended method-grazing reduction or a rest rotation grazing system).

1014 Earl Smith

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 05/01 - 06/30 season-of-use.
3. 100 percent F.R. An Exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 196 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, present range condition is fair and poor in several areas. Utilization is very heavy in some areas and deterioration of the range and watershed resources indicate the need of reduced livestock use. In order to protect the allotment resources from further deterioration, a reduction of 230^{*}AUMs from the present active preference of 426 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the watershed and range resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels may not be required. If watershed and range conditions have not stabilized or improved, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

* Note: 1987 Freeman's decision (attached) cancelled the original decision and implemented a new grazing system with a turn out date of 7/1. With the later turn out and the 3 pasture system No Reduction in Stocking is needed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

4115

Certified BLM - 3898

February 4, 1987

NOTICE OF AREA MANAGER'S PROPOSED DECISION
EARL SMITH ALLOTMENT

Orville Smith
Darlington, Idaho 83231

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Area Manager's decision issued on January 11, 1985, requires me to address livestock use adjustments in the Earl Smith Allotment. As stated in that decision, the impacts of grazing use would be monitored throughout the 1986 grazing season. Monitoring studies have included condition and trend studies; actual use reports and cattle counts; and the mapping of utilization and distribution patterns.

These studies have shown an increase in the vigor of the key forage species under the present "trial" deferred grazing system, indicating improving range conditions.

In light of this information, my proposed decision is as follows:

1. Cancel reduction schedule as outlined in the original decision letter dated 1/16/85.
2. Defer all turnouts in the Earl Smith allotment until 7/1/87.
3. Rotate turnouts in the three existing pastures every year. Turnout will occur in each pasture every third year.

Your grazing preference shall remain at 426 AUMS.

Authorized grazing shall be recognized in a permit with a term of two years from 1987 through 1988. The 1987 permit will read as follows:

150 cattle 07/01/87 - 09/25/87 100% PL use 425 AUMs (1 AUM Non-use)

If you wish to protest this decision as provided by Title 43 CFR 4160.2, you have 15 days from receipt of this letter to file your protest with the Area Manager at the Idaho Falls District Office. Your protest should state clearly

and concisely why you think this decision is in error. In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final without further notice. Final decisions may be appealed under the provisions of 43 CFR 4160.4 and 43 CFR 4.470 within 30 days after the receipt of the letter.

Burt D Jensen
Area Manager

2-9-87
Date

TTaylor:tn:02:04:87

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Range RM-3
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

1017 Beck Canyon

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 -10/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. Present federal range is 35 percent for 175 AUMs. The present total use on the allotment, including private and federal range is 500 AUMs. Percent federal range will be adjusted from 35% to 100% F.R. for 128 AUMs. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but, due to the deteriorated range and watershed conditions, the Exchange-of-Use will not exceed 58 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 128 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, present range condition is good and fair. Utilization is very heavy in the low areas and heavy to moderate on the steeper slopes along the canyon. The range and watershed resources are in a deteriorated condition and reduced level of livestock use is needed to prevent further deterioration. In order to protect and improve the range and watershed resources, an adjustment in percent federal from 35 to 100 percent federal is required and a reduction of 47 AUMs from the present authorized active preference of 175 AUMs is required.

It is also recommended that Beck Canyon be managed under a pasture system that would include Huggins allotment No. 1051 and a parcel of private land in Beck Canyon under an Exchange-of-use.

5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources additional adjustments in stocking levels may not be required. If range and watershed conditions have not stabilized or improved, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

DeVoe 9/82

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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1018 Newman Canyon

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/10 - 11/20 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 251 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment over 50 percent of the area is unsuitable for livestock grazing due to steep slopes. The steep slopes are in good condition however, the areas suitable for grazing are in fair and poor condition. Canyon bottoms are eroding and deterioration of the range and watershed resources are occurring. In order to prevent further deterioration and protect the range and watershed resources, a reduction of 177 AUMs from the present active preference of 428 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required. If watershed and range conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1024 Hammond Canyon

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 10/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. Present F.R. will be adjusted from 50 percent to 100 percent. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment not to exceed 205 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 205 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the percent range condition, trend and suitability, the allotment is capable of sustaining the present authorized level of 205 AUMs of livestock use.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608:3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1020 Harger Point

1. Rest rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 5/31 and 11/1 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 280 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, present range condition is fair and poor in areas frequently grazed. Utilization is heavy in these areas and deterioration of the range and watershed resources indicate the need of reduced livestock use. In order to protect the allotment resources from further deterioration, a reduction of 40 AUMs from the present active preference of 320 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the watershed and range resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels may not be required. If watershed and range conditions have not stabilized or improved, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1023 McGee-Berry

1. Rest rotation grazing system.
2. 5/12 - 10/11 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal land located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 442 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 442 AUMs.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained and/or improved through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1026 Latham Hollow - Timber Mountain

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 6/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 545 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, the Timber Mountain area is in fair and good condition with little deterioration of the resources and will show improvement through close management. However, the range and watershed is in poor condition in the low areas of Latham Hollow and a reduction in use and intense management is needed to prevent further deterioration. In order to improve the range and watershed resources a reduction of 120 AUMs from the present active preference of 665 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained on Latham Hollow - Timber Mountain allotment through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittees and if monitoring indicates and improved condition of range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required.
If range and watersheds conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

1028 Chicken Creek

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 9/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. Present F.R. is 3, 52, 90, and 100% for a total of 585 AUMs. This will be changed to 100% for 585 AUMs and an Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 294 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 585 AUMs. Evaluation of the allotments range and watershed condition indicates that it is capable of sustaining its present active preference of 585 AUMs. Private property located along Dry Fork Creek and is used for hay production will be excluded from the allotment.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Nylander 9/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1027 Champagne Creek

Allotments 1027, Champagne Creek SW and 1050, Champagne Creek NE will be combined into one and will be identified as allotment 1027, Champagne Creek.

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/7 - 8/8 season of use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 182 AUMs. Based on evaluation of allotments about 40% of the area is unsuitable for livestock use due to steep slopes and lack of available livestock water. As a result of this, heavy livestock use is occurring on the more suitable areas and the range and watershed condition is deteriorating. In order to prevent further deterioration of the range and watershed resources, a reduction of 23 AUMs from the present active preference of 205 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required. If range and watershed conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

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

Nylander 9/82

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Prepare a separate form for each Activity Recommendation.
2. Code each recommendation to the specific objective for which it was prepared; i.e., Wildlife objective 1, Recommendation 3 would be W/L 1.3; Lands objective 4, Recommendation 2 would be L 4.2 etc.
3. Entries are made as described in BLM Manual Sections 1608.3 and 1608.4. See BLM Manual section 1608, Illustration 2 for a sample format of the headings and additional instructions.
4. Use additional sheets for each recommendation as necessary.
5. File recommendation sheets behind the sheet for the objective they are supporting (Form 1600-20) *Management Framework Plan - Step 1* in the MFP narrative.

GPO 836-084

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1029 Trail Creek

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 11/31 season-of-use.
3. 50% and 100% F.R. The permittee has several horses that run on the allotment 50% of the time. Therefore, he will be authorized 35 AUMs at 50% F.R. His present livestock percent federal range is 88%. This will be adjusted to 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 50 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 320 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment over 40 percent of the area is unsuitable for livestock grazing due to steep slopes. The steeper slopes away from the valley bottoms are in good and fair condition, however, the slopes and valley bottoms suitable for grazing are in fair and poor condition. Gulley and stream erosion indicates a deteriorating range and watershed condition. In order to prevent further deterioration and protect the range and watershed resources, a reduction of 80 AUMs from the present active preference of 400 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required. If watershed and range conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(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)	
Big Desert	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1031 Appendicitis Hill

- ✓ 1. Seasonal grazing system.
- ✓ 2. 6/1 - 9/30 season-of-use.
- ✓ 3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 300 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment over 65 percent of the area is unsuitable for live-stock grazing due to steep slopes. The higher steep slopes are in good condition, however, the lower slopes and areas suitable for grazing are in fair and poor condition. In order to protect the range and watershed resources and prevent further deterioration, a reduction of 60 AUMs from the present active preference of 360 AUMs is required.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittee and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required.

If watershed and range conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1036 Stoddard Creek

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 6/30 season-of-use.
3. 100 percent Federal Range. Present federal range is 12, 25 and 51 percent for 86 AUMs. This will be adjusted to 100 percent federal range for 86 AUMs. ~~An Exchange-of-use will be considered for~~ livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment not to exceed 660 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 86 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment. Most of the use occurs on wet meadows located on private property within the allotment. Public land is located mostly in Stoddard Creek proper where 49 AUMs of use occurs on BLM managed land and 48 AUMs of use on U.S. Forest Service managed land. All of Stoddard Creek area needs to be combined under management of one agency in order to maintain or improve the present range condition and improve livestock distribution to prevent any deterioration of the allotment resources. Active preference on Stoddard Creek allotment will be 86 AUMs.
5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring of the allotment indicates deterioration of the allotment resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1039 Rocky Canyon

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 7/15 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange of Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is ~~120~~¹⁸⁰ AUMs. BLM grazing records indicate that much of the use authorized on this allotment was of temporary nature and based on the amount of forage production from the seeding. Evaluation of the allotment indicates that forage production is depleted and present range condition is poor. Based on the allotment evaluation a reduction of ~~180~~¹⁸⁰ AUMs, (to be administered to the permittees in accordance with their present percent preference on the allotment), from the present active preference of 300 AUMs is required to bring livestock use in line with forage production and prevent further deterioration of the allotment resources.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with the permittees and if monitoring indicates an improved condition of the range and watershed resources, additional adjustments in stocking levels will not be required.
If range and watershed conditions do not stabilize or improve, further adjustments in stocking levels will be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

1040 Martin Pasture

1. Seasonal grazing system.
2. 10/16 - 11/30 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. The present federal range is 48 percent. This will be adjusted to 100 percent F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment but not to exceed 105 AUMs.
4. Proposed stocking level is 97 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the present range and watershed conditions, the allotment is capable of sustaining the proposed stocking level of 97 AUMs. The allotment boundary will be adjusted to exclude most of the private land on the west end of the allotment along Lava Creek.
5. If the present level of management is not maintained through consultation coordination and cooperation with the permittee and monitoring indicates a deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1041 Ramshorn Canyon

1. Rest rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 6/30 and 10/15 - 11/10 season-of-use.
3. 100% Federal Range (F.R.) is all 100% except for one permittee who has 70% F.R. An Exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on his private property located within the allotment but not to exceed 27 AUMs. An Exchange-of-use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed level of stocking is 974 AUMs. Based on evaluation of the allotment, the range condition is about evenly distributed in good, fair and poor conditions. However, due to poor distribution livestock use is light in the good condition, moderate in the fair condition, and heavy in the poor condition areas. An existing water facility is being improved and will provide for the continued active grazing preference of 974 AUMs through improved distribution and improve range condition.
5. Based on the level of management attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation and if monitoring indicates deterioration of the range and watershed resources, adjustments in stocking level may be required in the third or fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

DeVoe 9/82

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(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)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

1051 Huggins

1. Deferred rotation grazing system.
2. 5/1 - 8/25 season-of-use.
3. 100% F.R. An Exchange-of-Use will be considered for livestock use on other non-federal lands located within the allotment.
4. Proposed stocking level is 58 AUMs. Based on evaluation of this allotment, it is capable of sustaining the present active preference of 58 AUMs. Past uncontrolled use by livestock from Beck Canyon allotment in conjunction with the authorized 58 AUMs has created over-utilization problems.

In order to more effectively manage this allotment, it is recommended that it be combined with Beck Canyon allotment and an Exchange-of-Use for Huggins private and the entire area be placed under an intensive management system to improve range and watershed conditions.

5. If the desired level of management is not attained through consultation, coordination and cooperation with permittees and monitoring indicates deterioration of the allotment range and watershed resources, stocking levels may be adjusted in the third and fifth year after issuance of the initial grazing decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9/82

(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)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Range improvement projects considered to improve range condition and trend and enhance forage production are listed by allotment. Range improvements necessary to attain the management intensity selected in Alternative E of the Big Lost Mackay EIS are denoted by "E" in the following list.

Maintain native vegetation within 100 yards of either side of live streams and water sources such as spring, lakes and impoundments. Also maintain native vegetation within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of strutting grounds and agricultural lands. Reseeding of rangelands, when necessary, will be done using a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs to achieve a diversity of vegetation.

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Name	Location
1000	Alder Creek		<u>T. 6 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Pond Development	Sec. 9
		E Pond Development	Sec. 15
		E Pond Development	Sec. 23
		E Pond Development	Sec. 21
		Develop Spring with trough	Sec. 9
		E Develop Spring with trough	Sec. 24
		E Develop Spring with trough	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10
		E Develop watergap	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22
		Remove seeding protection fence 0.5 mile	Sec. 10
		Sagebrush control 800 ac.	Sec. 3, 4, 10, 11 14 and 15
		Sagebrush control 400 ac.	Sec. 13, 18, 23, and 24
			<u>T. 6 N., R. 25 E.</u>
			Sec. 18
Develop Spring with trough	Sec. 19		
1001	Upper Elbow		<u>T. 7 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Pipeline with trough going east from well ... 1 mile	Sec. 30
		Pipeline extension with trough from existing pipeline ... 1 mile	Sec. 31

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
		E Relocate existing storage tank and with pump jack at well ... 3½ mile	(to) NE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 19
	Upper Elbow	Water trough at well	Sec. 30
		E Sagebrush control ... 800 acres	Sec. 31 and 32
			<u>T. 6 N., R. 26 E.</u>
			Sec. 5 and 6
			<u>T. 7 N., R. 25 E.</u>
			Secs. 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, and 35
			<u>T. 7 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Pipeline with trough from proposed storage tank re-location ... ¾ mile	(to) NE ¼ Sec. 24
1002	Beaverland Pass		<u>T. 5 N., R. 27 E.</u>
		Water storage tank at Beaverland Spring	Sec. 30
		Burn sagebrush draws ... 300 acres	Secs. 19 and 30
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Sagebrush control ... 1000 acres	Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14
1006	Deadman		<u>T. 3 N., R. 28 E.</u>
		Extend drift fence along highway 20/26 (2-miles) way along the boundary (1 mile) ... 3 miles	Secs. 15, 23, 24,
			<u>T. 3 N., R. 29 E.</u>
			Secs. 18 and 19

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 8/82 (continued)

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Deadman (continued)			
Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
			<u>T. 4 N., R. 28 E.</u>
		Fence both sides highway 88/22 from intersection highway 20/26 to allotment boundary on the north and along boundary to prevent drift ... 10 miles	Secs. 26, 27, 32 33, 34 and 35
			<u>T. 3 N., R. 28 E.</u>
			Secs. 5, 6 and 7
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 28 E.</u>
		Cattleguard	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31
			<u>T. 4 N., R. 27 E.</u>
		E Waterhaul road development ... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Secs. 26 and 35
		E Waterhaul road development ... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Secs. 27 and 34
			<u>T. 3 N., R. 28 E.</u>
		E Waterhaul road development ... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Secs. 31, 30, and 19
			<u>T. 3 N., R. 27 E.</u>
		Drift fence ... $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Sec. 2
		Drift fence ... $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Sec. 1
		Pond development	Sec. 2
		E Sagebrush control ... 2,500 acres	Secs. 1, 2 and 3
			<u>T. 3 N., R. 28 E.</u>
			Secs. 5 and 6
			<u>T. 4 N., R. 28 E.</u>
			Secs. 21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34

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

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Name (MFP)	
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Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1007	Blizzard Mountain		<u>T. 2 N., R. 23 E.</u>
			Sec. 13
		E Develop spring with trough	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13
		<i>SAME?</i> E Develop spring with trough	<u>T. 2 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Pipeline with trough from spring in SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13, T. 2 N., R. 23 E. ... 3/4 mi. Develop spring with trough and pipeline $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.	Sec. 8
	North Lava Craters		<u>T. 2 N., R. 24 E.</u>
			Sec. 4
		E Extend boundary fence ... $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Sec. 18
		Fence road boundary and Craters of the Moon National Monument ... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.	Secs. 13, 24, 23
1012	Marsh Canyon		<u>T. 5 N., R. 25 E.</u>
			Sec. 18
			Sec. 19
			Sec. 17
		E Sagebrush control ... 160 acres	Secs. 17, 18, 19

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range RM-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1013	Waddoups - Cherry Creek		<u>T. 5 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Pond development	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 25 E.</u>
		Develop spring and pipe to existing trough ... $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Sec. 19
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Develop spring in Sec. 22 and pipeline with troughs .. 2 mi. Pipeline with trough from spring in Sec. 28 ... 1 mile Develop spring with trough Relocate larkspur protection fence ... $\frac{1}{4}$ mile Sagebrush control .. 700 acres	Secs. 22, 26, 27 35 (to) NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32 Sec. 30 (to) W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 Sec. 19, 32, 30
			<u>T. 4 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Pond development	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		Sagebrush control ... 1,000 acres	Secs. 25, 35, 36
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 25 E.</u>
			Sec. 30 and 31

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 8/82

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1014	Earl Smith		<u>T. 6 N., R. 25 E.</u>
		E Sagebrush control ... 400 acres	Secs. 21, 28, and 33
1015	Sheep Mountain		<u>T. 6 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Cattleguard Develop spring and pipe water to trough ... 1 mile Drift fence ... 1/2 mile Drift fence ... 1/2 mile	SE 1/4 Sec. 18 Sec. 19 Sec. 20 Sec. 20 Sec. 29
		E Sagebrush control ... 500 acres	<u>T. 6 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 20, 21, 29
	Hammond Canyon		<u>T. 3 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Develop spring with trough Water gap fence ... 1/4 mile	NE 1/4 Sec. 14 NE 1/4 Sec. 14
1026	Latham Hollow- Timber Mountain		<u>T. 4 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Develop spring with trough	Sec. 15 Sec. 22 Sec. 25 Sec. 26
		E Pond development Fence existing pond and install water trough Cattleguard	Sec. 21 Sec. 14 Sec. 26
		E Sagebrush control ... 400 acres	Secs. 10, 11, 14 15 and 23
		E Develop spring with trough Drift fence ... 1/2 mile	<u>T. 4. N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 31 Sec. 30

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1028	Champagne-Creek	Burn sagebrush ... 600 acres	<u>T. 3 N., R. 23 E.</u> Secs. 2, 3, 10, 11
1029	Trail Creek	E Pond development Pond development Drift fence ... 1½ mi.	<u>T. 4 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 16 Sec. 7 Sec. 9 <u>T. 4 N., R. 24 E.</u>
1029	Rocky Canyon	E Spring development with trough Cattleguard	SE¼SW¼ Sec. 12 NE¼ Sec. 14 <u>T. 5 N., R. 26 E.</u>
1036	Stoddard Creek	E Install trough Sagebrush control - 500 ac.	Sec. 31 Sec. 32 <u>T. 4 N., R. 24 E.</u>
1036	Stoddard Creek	Sagebrush control ... 80 ac. Fence ... ¾ mile	Sec. 17 Sec. 19
1018	Newman Canyon	Fence ... ¼ mile E Pond E Pond E Pond E Pond Sagebrush control ... 200 acres	<u>T. 4 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 9 NW¼ Sec. 4 SE¼ Sec. 6 NW¼ Sec. 5 SW¼ Sec. 8 Sec. 9

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1017	Beck Canyon		<u>T. 4 N., R. 25 E.</u>
		E Sagebrush control ... 600 acres	Sec. 20, 21, 28
		E Spring developments	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19
		E Spring development	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30
		E Spring development	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28
		E Pond	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29
		E Pond	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30
1041	Ramshorn Canyon		<u>T. 5 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Pipeline extension with trough ... $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Sec. 3
			<u>T. 6 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Cattleguard	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34
		Cattleguard	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34
		E Sagebrush control ... 600 acres	Sec. 26, 35
1050	Champagne Creek NE		<u>T. 3 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		E Develop spring with trough	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23
		E Drift fence ... $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Sec. 23

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1005	Serviceberry	Sagebrush control 600 acres	<u>T. 4 N., R. 27 E.</u> Sec. 13, 14, 15
		Pipeline with troughs troughs ... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles	Sec. 12, 13
		Storage tank (5,000 gal.)	Sec. 13
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 27 E.</u>
		Pond	Sec. 26
		Pond	Sec. 35
		Spring development	Sec. 35
1020	Harger Point		<u>T. 4 N., R. 25 E.</u>
		Pasture fence ... 1 mile	Sec. 14, 15, 23
		Sagebrush control ... 200 acre	Sec. 15, 14, 23, 24
1023	McGee-Berry Canyon		<u>T. 5 N., R. 25 E.</u>
		Water haul road .. 2 miles	Sec. 24
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 26 E.</u>
			Sec. 18, 19
			<u>T. 5 N., R. 26 E.</u>
		Sagebrush control ... 300 acres	Sec. 29, 30, 31
		Pipeline, pump, and troughs ... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	Sec. 31
			To <u>T. 4 N., R. 26 E.</u>
			Sec. 6
1040	Martin Pasture		<u>T. 2 N., R. 24 E.</u>
		1984. Cattleguard <i>Martin Division fence</i>	Sec. 1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Nylander 9.82

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Allot. No.	Allotment Name	Project Description	Location
1031	Appendicitis Hill <i>W.S.A</i>	Water haul road ... $\frac{1}{2}$ mile	<u>T. 5 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 14, 23
1034	Nickles <i>Nichols</i>	Sagebrush control ... 300 acres	<u>T. 3 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 13, 14, 15, 23
1051	Huggins	Sagebrush control ... 200 acres Spring development Fence ... $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	<u>T. 4 N., R. 25 E.</u> Sec. 20, 21 Sec. 20 Sec. 19, 20

Project Summary

Ponds	31 ea.
Springs	26 ea.
Fence removal	0.5 miles
Pipelines	12.75 miles
Brush control	13,140 acres
Storage tanks	2 ea. & 1 relocate
Fence	24.5 miles
Cattleguards	7 ea.
Waterhaul	8.0 miles

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range RM-4	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Analysis

Leaving sufficient vegetation in crucial locations provides cover for sage grouse life cycle processes within close proximity of water sources.

A diversity of plants is more beneficial for wildlife species and by planting a seed mixture more benefits to wildlife can be expected. Areas supporting less than 30 percent native shrub canopy cover should be maintained for wildlife needs unless other overriding resource values are at risk of being lost, in which cases reseeding may be necessary. Reseeding of rangelands can concentrate livestock use thereby relieving grazing pressure on lands valuable for other uses such as big game winter ranges.

The projects identified include all those proposed by BLM and permittees. This is an all inclusive list with all projects that may be needed or desired. Projects preceded by the letter "E" are those included in Alternative E of the Big Lost grazing EIS, and are the projects necessary to implement proper management. Federal funding will be used only in construction of "E" projects. Others could be funded entirely by permittees if they desire or need them for personal reasons.

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range Management RM-5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

DECISION

Implement intensive monitoring of the range land resource and of management practices in effect.

ANALYSIS

In order to improve or maintain the present level of forage production, range condition and trend on all allotments, close consultation, coordination and cooperation will be carried through with all permittees. This effort will be used to establish initial levels of livestock use on which initial livestock grazing decisions will be based. Monitoring of the allotments will be conducted to determine if additional adjustments in levels of livestock use are needed. Monitoring procedures will be established in a monitoring plan for the Big Lost Planning Unit. Key elements of the plan will be the monitoring of utilization, condition, trend and actual use.

Monitoring Criteria

1. The level of overall average utilization of key perennial forage grasses on the allotments without management plans will not exceed 50 percent.
2. After management plans are implemented, utilization will be done on a key area - key species concept and utilization may exceed 50 percent when authorized under a management system.
3. Overall average range condition will be maintained in its present condition except where poor or fair condition range exists, efforts will be made to improve it to fair or good condition when feasible.
4. All downward trend areas will be stabilized and improved where possible. All stabilized trend areas will be maintained or improved where possible. All upward trend areas will be maintained.
5. Actual use data will be collected through permittee and BLM cooperation.

The collection of this data, which will be further defined in the Big Lost monitoring plan, will be summarized at the end of the third year following issuance of the initial decisions to determine if additional adjustments in livestock use are needed. These adjustments will be identified in a supplemental decision at that time.

Monitoring will continue for two more years and if the summary of data collected indicates further adjustments in livestock use, the adjustments will be identified in a final decision that will be issued in the fifth year following issuance of the initial decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Big Lost	
Activity Range Management RM-6	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Issue percent public land use licenses and enter into exchange-of-use agreements as appropriate on private and leased state lands intermingled with public lands.

ALLOT. NO.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ACRES PRIVATE	ACRES STATE
1000	Alder Creek	576	580
1001	Elbow	359	
1002	Beaverland Pass	61	651
1003	Arco Peak	677	
1004	King Spring	36	
1005	Serviceberry	286	37
1006	Deadman	150	1,282
1007	Blizzard Mountain	75 <i>combined with</i>	157 <i>Martin pasture</i>
1008	Dry Fork		640
1009	Judd Brown Canyon	596	315
10	North Lava Craters	508	643
11	Crawford Canyon	56	
12	Marsh Canyon <i>Combined</i>	100	
1013	Waddoups Canyon	403	348
1014	Earl Smith	22	
1015	Sheep Mountain	17	
1016	Leslie Butte	115	
1017	Beck Canyon	677	
1018	Newman Canyon	49	4
1019	Sorensen	825	
1020	Harger Point	122	
1022	Mahogany	160	296
1023	McGee-Berry Canyon	84	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range Management RM-6	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

ALLOT. NO.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ACRES PRIVATE	ACRES STATE
1024	Hammond Canyon	1,352	
1025	Techick Canyon	876	
1026	Latham Hollow	356	732
1027	Champagne Creek	349	
1028	Chicken Creek	4,948	37
1029	Trail Creek	328	314
1030	Goodman Canyon	586	
1031	Appendicitis Hills	294	344
1032	Aikele	377	
1033	George	841	
1034	Nickles	726	
1035	Bliss	2,856	281
1036	Stoddard Creek	55	
1037	ERA Flat	463	
1039	Rocky Canyon	17	
1040	Martin Pasture	656	<i>combined with Blizzard Mt</i>
1041	Ramshorn Canyon	73	
1051	Huggins	120	
	TOTAL	21,627	6,321

Analysis

Percent public land use licenses and Exchange-of-use agreements on those acres owned or under control of the livestock permittee will give consideration for all livestock use of the range resources and provide for more complete management. Determination of actual acres and AUMs to be covered will be made prior to issuing final grazing decisions on all allotments.

Washington Office Instruction Memo No. 83-432 contains policy and guidance on Exchange-of-use agreements and percent public land use (PLU) permits and leases.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Range Management RM-7	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Develop rangeland management agreements between Challis National Forest and Idaho Falls BLM for the management of lands administered by both agencies. The following allotments are candidates for such agreements.

ALLOT. NO.	ALLOTMENT NAME	*TOTAL ACRES	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
1000	Alder Creek	7,036	USFS
1015	Sheep Mountain (Marsh Canyon)	6,081	BLM
1028	Chicken Creek	10,513	BLM or USFS
1036	Stoddard Creek	932	BLM or USFS
1041	Ramshorn Canyon	4,312	BLM

Total acres are those found within allotment boundaries for which the BLM presently has administrative responsibility.

ANALYSIS

By combining acreages administered by the USFS and BLM into one management unit and under one agencies responsibility will provide more effective management of the natural resources. Livestock distribution would be more uniform, rotation of livestock and seasons-of-use could be adjusted and analysis of livestock management can be easily evaluated to determine if existing levels of forage production, range condition and trend are being maintained or improved.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range - Wild Horse

Objective Number

1

Objective

Seek agreement with Challis National Forest to eliminate the wild horse herd and territory in the Sheep Mountain area on public lands managed by both BLM and USFS.

Rationale

This herd has a marginal suitable range area, frequent severe death losses are common. Five horses died during the winter of 1982-83, no young animals survived and none were born during 1983. Another winter could eliminate the remaining four animals - 3 females and one male.

Six wild horse herd areas already exist on public lands in Idaho where this symbol of our heritage has been preserved.

Nylander/DeVoe 9/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Range WH-1

RM-8

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Eliminate the Sheep Mountain (Antelope Creek, Waddoups Canyon-Cherry Creek) wild horse herd.

Analysis

This herd occupies ranges on both Idaho Falls BLM District and Challis National Forest. During the winter of 1982-83, 5 horses winter killed leaving 4 animals. The range area provides marginal habitat due to deep snows. Severe winter death loss is common even in normal winter snowfall years. Largest known population level of the herd was 14 animals. Methods for eliminating the herd include;

1. Relocation to Challis or other herd area.
2. Capture and adoption.
3. Allow natural death loss to eliminate herd.

Reasons for eliminating the herd follow;

1. Marginal suitable range area.
2. Marginal grazing capacity.
3. Small herd size - not a genetically viable number are able to survive winters.
4. There are 6 other wild horse areas in Idaho to maintain representative herds under PL91-195 and IM-No. 83-289.

Coordination is required with Challis National Forest.

5 wild horses gathered (1 male, 4 females) in September 1986. Horses were transported to Salmon for adoption. T. Wood

As of Sept 1987 no horses have reappeared.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho Falls District

940 Lincoln Road

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

4700

September 3, 1985

TO: Wild Horse File *4700*

FROM: Big Butte Area Manager

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Manual Hernandez Wild Horse Committeeman
on the Idaho Horse Council

I called Mr. Hernandez to discuss the BLM/FS proposal to gather and adopt all horses in the Sheep Mountain/Alder Creek/Antelope Creek herd. He was given a short history of the horses including their struggle for survival in a marginal winter range. Five of the nine horses died during the winter of 1982. I explained that we planned to gather the horses in the fall of 1986 in conjunction with the Challis gathering, then truck the horses to Salmon for adoption.

Mr. Hernandez said that the position of the Idaho Horse Council was that the horses should be gathered and adopted in accordance with the proposal of our land use plan. He is interested in the gathering operation and would like to be involved in locating captive corrals and helping with the gathering plan. He would like to visit the site. He also expressed concern that with so few animals that inbreeding would greatly reduce the quality of the horses.

I informed Mr. Hernandez that we intended to locate the horses by airplane in the near future, I would then inform him of horse location, numbers, condition and etc.

Manual Hernandez
Idaho Horse Council
Box 63
Fort Hall, ID 83204
Phone 208-237-0042

Brent Jensen



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Challis National Forest
P. O. Box 404
Challis, Idaho 83226

Reply to: 2260

Date: March 5, 1985

┌
Brent Jensen
Area Manager, Big Butte Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District Office
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Dear Brent:

I contacted Ben Garechana of the Salmon BLM office concerning funding for gathering horses in the Salmon District. He indicated the earliest they would have funding available would be 1986 with the round-up taking place in September.

Our Forest Management Plan is scheduled for final approval in January 1986. This coincides with the Bureau's present wildhorse round-up plans. We can see no problems, at this time, with gathering the Alder Creek wildhorses in conjunction with the Salmon District round-up scheduled for 1986.

Please contact us if you have questions.


WILLIAM R. PADDOCK
Resource Coordinator

	Intro.	Act.	Init.
St. Mgr.			
Asst. Mgr.			
Resource Mgmt.			
Operations			
RECEIVED — Idaho Falls D.O.			
USDI		MAR 11 1985	BLM
Administration			
P&EC			
Public Affairs			
Big Butte RA			
Med Lodge RA			
Pocatello RA			



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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

1

Objective

Reduce erosion and prevent soil loss on public lands.

Rationale

Soil losses from erosion on public lands can result in reduced soil productivity and a resultant drop in range condition. High sediment loads from erosion are also a major contributor to poor water quality.

The soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-192) directs federal agencies to develop programs for conservation of the soil and water resources.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.1

Overlay Reference 45.A.3

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Manage livestock grazing and soil disturbing activities to maintain good range or ecological condition on soils with potential problems with clay subsoils and shallow soils over bedrock as shown on Watershed Overlay 45.A.3

Analysis

Accord, Dome, Goodington, Grouse and Sorrensen soils, found in soil mapping units 451, 480, 487 and 488 have shallow surface layers over heavy clay subsoils. With good vegetative cover, these big sage sites will remain highly productive. With poor vegetative cover, erosion will expose the heavy clay subsoil, reducing plant communities to low productive low sage sites. Erosion on shallow soils over bedrock will also have the same effect and may result in the loss of the soil resource completely. Shallow soils over bedrock include Blackspar, Bondform, Cinderhurst, Dollarhide, Gabica, Highams, Keda, Seege and Tenno soils. These soils are found primarily in soil mapping units 131, 411, 434, 439, 442, 457, 459, 520 and 525.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Watershed WS 1.2
Overlay Reference	Step 145.A.3 Step 3

Decision

Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good condition on soils with existing management problems on clay subsoils. These areas are shown in URA-3, Overlay 45.A.3.

Analysis

Brabas, Jonda, Mineral Mountain and Wilpar soils, found in mapping units 438, 451, 487, and 500, have subsoil exposure problems that reduce range productivity and accelerate natural soils erosion. Good natural cover is needed here to protect the natural resource from developing into heavy draw erosion.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Increase soil vegetative cover by increasing range condition class to good condition on soils subject to deep gulley erosion (see URA-3, Section 2, C-3). These areas are shown on URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4.

Analysis

Those soils listed in URA-3 are particularly prone to gulley formation and subsequent reductions in soil productivity. Good natural cover is necessary to protect the soil and range resource by stabilizing existing gulleys and preventing future gulley formation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Esget 8/82

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.4

Overlay Reference

Step 145.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to gulley formation. These soils are described in URA-3, Section 2, C-3.

Analysis

Good natural cover is necessary to prevent development and expansion of gulleys on these soils, and is particularly important on higher slopes.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Wind Erosion - Maintain existing cover on soils susceptible to wind erosion as described in URA-3, Section 2, C-4.

Analysis

These soils have loamy sand and sandy loam soil surfaces which require a maintained natural cover to prevent movement by wind.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed

Objective Number

2

Objective

Control water pollution sources on public lands.

Rationale

The Bureau of Land Management is directed by the Clean Water Act (P.L. 95-217) and the Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 56-660) to control water pollution originating on public lands.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.1

Overlay Reference

Step 145.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control, through notification and coordination with mining claimants involved, the pollution from the Last Chance Mine Group in the Champagne Creek Watershed (Chicken Creek Allotment). (Recommended Method - Construction of mineshaft seepage settling pond and a sidewall along the mine tailings.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Water quality below the Last Chance Mine Group is near toxic levels for livestock in many constituents. There is also possible impact to agricultural practices on private land downstream. Removing mine shaft seepage and separating Champagne Creek flow from the tailing deposits would remove this point source of pollution.

Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) specifically requires plans to be developed to control active and abandoned mine related point sources of pollution.

- Plan made to divert champagne creek away from tailings pile. Divert moron tunnel seepage into sump.
Hazardous materials preliminary assessment completed fall 1985. Report recommends a site investigation. HRS site ranking is 17.90. Twenty five plus is considered dangerous.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Control mine related point sources of pollution in the Champagne Creek watershed (Chicken Creek Allotment), at the Ella Mine Group, St. Louis Group and the Reliance Mine Group. (Recommended Method - Close monitoring of mining operations (43 CFR 3809) for proper placement of mine tailings and handling of mine shaft seepage.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Proper location of mine tailings away from drainage channels and use of settling ponds for mineshaft seepage would greatly improve pollution impacts from these mine groups.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45 A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control channel erosion and mass wasting on about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Trail Creek (Trail Creek Allotment) upstream of private lands (see URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4). (Recommended Method - Bank dozing and reseeding combined with deferred grazing or electric fence. Channel structures are not recommended because of channel width and low slope.) Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Sediment is a leading contributor to water quality degradation, affecting agricultural water supply systems. Bank erosion on public lands on Trail Creek is accelerating deposition and bank cutting on private land downstream.

Control of sediment sources of pollution is required under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Imp with grazing system, structures and range improvements planned. Constructed however by Appendicit's Hill WSA.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Watershed WS 2.4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 45.A.4 Step 3

Decision

Control channel erosion on an unnamed canyon in the Chicken Creek Allotment (stabilize head cuts with Gabion structures) (See URA-3 Overlay 45.A.4).
Initiate action by FY86.

Analysis

Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

1

Objectives:

Institute proper management of wildlife habitat to provide or improve opportunity for wildlife species to complete life cycle processes. This will be accomplished by allocating forage, placing constraints on conflicting activities and developing projects to enhance or expand habitat range.

Rationale

Areas of particular importance for wildlife habitat management are:

1. Appendicitis Hill and Sheep Mountain winter ranges.
2. Soelberg - Martin, Newman Canyon, Elbow sage grouse strutting and nesting areas.
3. Lava Creek - Champagne Creek big game summer range.
4. Pass Creek - Deadman Bighorn sheep range.

These areas are critical to survival of elk, mule deer, and sage grouse. Habitat improvement can be accomplished in these areas to improve these species life requirements. Maintenance of existing requirements can be accomplished through constraints on conflicting activities.

McCarty 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 .44C

Decision

Allocate forage to antelope, elk, mule deer and bighorn sheep based on the following average seasonal use estimates:

Allot. No.	Allotment	Deer			Elk			Antelope		
		Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs
1000	Alder Creek	25	75	83	-	10	23	11	10	10
*1001	Elbow	-	25	25	-	12	8	30	-	30
1002	Beaverland Pass	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	15	13
1003	Arco Peak	40	40	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
1004	King Spring	10	50	43	-	-	-	10	-	7
1005	Serviceberry	15	30	35	-	-	-	25	-	19
1006	Deadman	20	40	51	-	-	-	40	100	77
1007	Blizzard Mountain	30	40	40	-	-	50	9	-	6
1008	Dry Fork	35	-	47	35	-	163	13	-	8
1009	Judd Brown Canyon	10	100	72	-	-	-	7	30	21
	North Lava-Craters	180	-	203	5	-	25	9	0	6
	Crawford Canyon	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marsh Canyon	15	150	120	-	-	-	5	20	9
	Waddoups Cherry Creek	50	100	134	10	10	80	37	10	33
	Earl Smith	-	50	33	-	-	-	18	10	20
1015	Sheep Mountain	25	200	166	10	-	57	18	20	26
1016	Leslie Buttes	5	50	40	-	-	-	7	10	11
1017	Beck Canyon	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	25	18
1018	Newman Canyon	-	25	15	-	-	-	19	25	28
1019	Newman Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50	34
1020	Harger Point	10	110	78	-	-	-	6	25	20
1022	Mahogany	5	115	74	-	30	70	-	100	64
1023	McGee-Berry Canyon	10	185	122	-	75	175	19	-	12
1024	Hammond Canyon	5	-	7	-	5	12	3	-	2
1025	Techick Canyon	25	-	33	-	25	58	6	-	4
1026	Latham Hollow	5	-	7	-	5	12	19	-	12
1027	Champagne Creek	3	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	5
1028	Chicken Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4
1029	Trail Creek	10	10	20	-	-	-	19	-	12
1030	Goodman Canyon	15	150	109	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bighorn Sheep

*1001	Elbow	-	7	8
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Attach additional sheets, if needed

McCarty 9/82 (continued)

(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)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Wildlife W-1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 .44C

Allot. No.	Allotment	Deer			Elk			Antelope		
		Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs
1031	Appendicitis Hill	20	370	244	-	75	175	6	-	4
032	Aikele	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10
033	George	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10
1034	Nickles	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	20
1035	Bliss	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6
036	Stoddard Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
1037	Era Flat	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	33
1039	Rocky Canyon	-	25	15	-	-	-	3	-	2
041	Ramshorn Conyon	-	5	3	-	-	-	10	35	34
051	Huggins	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	25	16
1040	Martin Pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6
3001	Leslie Buttes	5	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		583	1,980	1,977	70	247	908	435	570	654

These estimates are based on current population levels according to IF&G and BLM biologists.

Analysis

Reservation of adequate amounts of forage is necessary to provide for existing population levels.

One animal unit month (AUM) is equal to 800 pounds of air dry forage. The following grazing animal equivalents were used to determine AUMs for various animals.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>No. of animals one AUM will support</u>
Cattle	1.0
Bighorn Sheep	5.0
Antelope	9.4
Mule Deer	6.0
Elk	1.5

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

McCarty 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Wildlife - W-2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 .44C

Decision

Manage Beaverland Pass Allotment for bighorn sheep habitat values.

Analysis

Domestic sheep compete directly with bighorn sheep for forage. IF&G has transplanted bighorns in Jaggles Canyon and expect them to occupy all former ranges. Sheep AUMs in this allotment have been in non-use for over 10-years. Grazing of sheep could create management problems due to lack of water in higher range areas and poor distribution of use could be expected because of this.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Big Lost

Activity
Wildlife W-3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Improve mule deer and elk winter range in the Appendicitis Hills by mechanical thinning of Mountain Mahogany stands and scarifying of soils to break up duff accumulations and allow seedling establishment. (This decision is valid only if Congress designates the Appendicitis Hill WSA as non-wilderness, or if the project can be made compatible with wilderness values should the area be designated). Where feasibility studies indicate thinning could be beneficial, design projects to increase mahogany seedling survival and stimulate more growth in the young age class of mahogany. Research the best method to ensure success through coordination with Forest Service who have similar project in the Challis area.

Steep limestone range sites in the 16-22 inches precipitation zone would be inspected for feasibility for thinning operations.

Analysis

Advanced age composition and high lining of mountain mahogany has made most of this palatable browse species unavailable for deer use. Concentration of growth occurs in the upper portion of these shrubs which is out of reach of the deer. The age composition of these stands is such that mature shrubs occupy the majority of the site. Seedling establishment is minimal and space from these over mature shrubs. Carrying capacity of the winter ranges on which these projects would occur would increase. By making more of this highly palatable, nutritious and digestible feed available, the deer utilizing these ranges would have more of a valuable food source to help survive a hard winter.

Efforts will be made to secure voluntary labor to accomplish this thinning project.

*no action - WSA.
question practicality of proposal*

MCCARTY

DeVoe 8/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-4

Overlay Reference .39

Step 1 Step 3 RM-1

Decision

Improve wildlife habitat by providing summering water facilities on existing and proposed pipelines. Accomplish by installing 500 gallon fiberglass "guzzler" tanks and fencing 1-acre to exclude livestock.

Analysis

Water developments can improve wildlife habitat if designed to allow wildlife access and maintained through the summer. Water is not provided after livestock leave the spring ranges. Water is then unavailable for wildlife species during the hot summer months. An independant system filled from the pipeline would resolve this problem.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 WL-1

Decision

Improve wildlife habitat by constructing precipitation catchments in Deadman Canyon area. Five catchments are needed.

Analysis

Water is limiting wildlife summer use in this area. Chukars, sage grouse, antelope and other wildlife species would benefit.

*one guzzler constructed 1985
8*

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

2

Objective

Protection of wetland habitat on public lands.

Rationale

Wetland areas comprise only a small fraction of public lands in the west. These wetlands are extremely important to wildlife, fisheries, and the maintenance of high water quality. The Bureau of Land Management is mandated by Executive Order 11990 to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and riparian areas.

Esget 8/82

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Wildlife W-6
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage riparian areas to protect quality of water and vegetation. Accomplish through grazing systems or fencing if needed.

Analysis

Riparian areas provide habitat for many wildlife species. They are also concentration areas for livestock which can result in damage to the vegetation under unmanaged conditions.

If fencing is required livestock water should be provided through installation of water gaps in the fence or by troughs.

*Inventory of riparian areas needed
Planned for 1986*

R E C R E A T I O N

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	1 - 6

OBJECTIVES

1. Preserve and/or protect certain natural, scenic and scientific features.
2. Consider land exchanges and purchases for important recreation lands.
3. Provide maintenance for developed and undeveloped recreation sites on public land.
4. Provide, maintain and sign access to BLM land with existing or potential recreation use.
5. Encourage recreation development and use on non-BLM lands.
6. Remove or repair any unsafe conditions on recreation sites.

RATIONALE

The objectives for the extensive recreation management areas of the Big Lost will protect public land resource while providing a variety of recreation opportunities. In addition, the BLM will be assisting other agencies in their efforts to meet present and future recreation demands.

Collins 8/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Recreation R-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Manage two parcels of public land on Antelope Creek and one on Cherry Creek as sportsman access sites. These are located at Marsh Canyon (T. 5 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$) and Spring Creek Junction (T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$) on Antelope Creek and at Ras Canyon (T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$) on Cherry Creek. Management should include the following action:

- a. Place "Sportsman Access" signs on Antelope Road, on the Spring Creek road and on U.S. Highway 93A at the Antelope Road intersection.

Analysis

Public access to Antelope Creek and Cherry Creek is limited to these three sites except for the Fish and Game R&PP site. BLM, Idaho Fish & Game Department and Butte County recognize the importance of river access.

- a. None of the sites are known as public areas, so use has been limited although fishing interest is high.
- b. Increased public use without development often leads to these problems unless areas are maintained.

what problems?

*fencing?
physical access? (difficult now) - signs not enough.
parking areas?*

BLM has very little land at these sites. Signing etc would only invite public to private land.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Recreation R-2	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Obtain legal access to public lands across private lands in the following areas:

- a. Timbered Dome - T. 3 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 13; T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 13, 19, 20; and T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 10, 14.
- b. Appendicitis Hill - T. 5 N., R. 26 E., Sec. 7, 8, 17, and 18.
- c. Hammond Canyon - T. 4 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 15, 16, 22, 23, and 25.

Analysis

BLM manages large tracts of land in these three areas, but does not have legal access to much of it. The locations described are some of the main routes that hunters, miners, sightseers and others use.

*Access is not closed at any of these locations.
Access is available through alternate route at
timbered dome. Legal access is needed in long term.*

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Recreation R-3
Overlay Reference	Step 145.A.3 Step 3

Decision

Designate all public lands as closed, restricted or open to off-road vehicles. Where information is insufficient, monitor the sites for two years and then make the designation. Complete an ORV plan by FY85.

- a. Lands closed to ORVs - none.
- b. Lands where ORVs are restricted to existing roads and trails.
 - 1) Arco Hills (T. 4 N., R. 27 E., Section 19 and 30)
 - 2) Areas on Clay subsoils (URA 3, Sec. 2, C-2)
 - 3) Soils prone to deep gullyng (URA 3, Sec. 2, C-3)
 - 4) Arco Hills.
- c. Lands open to ORVs - all other public lands.

App hills = USA WHITE KNOB?

Can't find
- its in the
watershed
section!

Analysis

The BLM is required to make ORV designations as part of a planning effort. The specific recommendations are based on the following information.

- a. ORV closures are used to protect resources, promote visitor safety or reduce use conflicts. The only area considered for a closure was the Arco Hills. Since the area receives a lot of use, BLM will first try a "limited to existing roads and trails" designation.
- b. The "limited" designation is used to meet specific resource management objectives. Restrictions can include number or type of vehicles, time or season of use, permit or license only, or use of existing roads and trails.
 - 1) The Arco Hills have steep slopes and shallow, rocky soils which make vehicle use hazardous. The site has damage to vegetation, soils and visual resource. A "limited" designation may be a temporary measure. BLM will monitor and determine if another designation is more appropriate.
- c. Open lands have no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Wilderness (RECREATION)
Objective Number	1 (4)

OBJECTIVES

Provide management of wilderness areas designated by Congress in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and BLM's wilderness management policy. A short range objective is to maintain existing wilderness character of these two wilderness study areas under BLM's interim management policy until Congress acts.

RATIONALE

Section 603 of the Federal Land Management Policy Act directs BLM to inventory, study, and make recommendations to the President and Congress for those public lands having wilderness values.

Butz 8/82

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wilderness WW-1 R-4

Overlay Reference

Step 1.47 D Step 3

Decision

The decision for Appendicitis Hill and White Knob Mountain wilderness study areas (WSAs) is to recommend to Congress both areas as not suitable for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. (This is a preliminary decision because Congress may not choose to follow this recommendation.) Should Congress not designate the two WSAs wilderness, the management of the areas will be guided by decisions made in the MFP for other multiple uses.

Analysis

Reasons for not recommending the WSA's as wilderness are based on conclusions reached after applying the wilderness study criteria to the areas. The primary reasons are included in the following:

- 1) Although the WSA's possess wilderness characteristics, they are not necessary to attain diversity of ecosystems, expand opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation or provide a better geographic distribution of wilderness areas.
- 2) The WSAs are not considered to be managable as wilderness over the long term.
- 3) Wilderness management would limit the mechanical techniques that could be used to improve declining habitat conditions for deer and elk. This would effectively cancel most winter range habitat improvement projects.

Alternative Decision

Should Congress decide to designate either or both of the WSAs as wilderness, future management of the area or areas will be guided by the 1964 Wilderness Act and BLMs wilderness management policy. A wilderness management plan will be developed for each area that is designated wilderness.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
VRM 1 thru 3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision #1

Designate 64,439 acres as VRM Management Class Two. This class requires that management activities be designed and located to blend into the natural landscape and not to be visually apparent to the casual visitor. Contrast ratings for Class Two must not exceed 12 points.

Decision #2

Designate 156,223 acres as VRM Class Three. Management activities here may be evident to the casual visitor. However, the activity should remain subordinate to the existing landscape. Class Three contrast ratings must not exceed 16 points.

Decision #3

Designate 148,114 acres as VRM Class Four. Management activities may dominate this landscape but they should repeat the form line, color and texture of the natural landscape. Class Four contrast ratings must not exceed 20 points.

Analysis

Public Laws 91-190. The National Environmental Policy Act, 94-579, the Federal Land Policy Act and the BLM Manual 1603 recognize that visual resources are a valuable and important element of the human environment and provides for VRM management.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

VRM 1 thru 3 (cont.)

Overlay Reference

Step 1 47 A Step 3
47 E

An inventory of scenic quality in the planning unit was completed in 1982. This inventory identified scenic quality and management classes throughout the planning unit and is documented in URA Step-3.

Impacts to visual resources will be minimized through designation of the VRM management classes in the Big Lost Planning Unit. The classes will also increase awareness of the visual resource and serve to stabilize the scenic quality of the area.

Through use of the VRM contrast rating method, all resource management program activities that may modify the land form, water bodies, or vegetation can be evaluated to determine if conflicts will occur. Contrast ratings can identify serious threats to scenic quality and point to the need for increased design quality.

Most BLM activities are acceptable in the three management classes that exist in the Big Lost Planning Unit. Increased care in planning and design will eliminate the majority of possible conflicts.

The impacts to the local area, Butte and Custer counties should be positive. Both counties had a 14% population growth between 1970 and 1980. Increasing populations put growing stresses on the visual environment. More construction and intensive use of private lands increases the uniqueness and value of the public lands visual resource. Protection of the public lands can lead to a stabilization of the entire environments visual quality.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

VRM 4

Overlay Reference

Step 1 47 C Step 3

Decision

The following unauthorized dumpsites will be scheduled for clean up as funds are made available.

<u>Dumpsite</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Sec. 13, T. 4 N., R. 26 E.
2	Sec. 11, T. 4 N., R. 26 E.
3	Sec. 2, T. 4 N., R. 26 E.
4	Sec. 32, T. 5 N., R. 26 E.
5	Sec. 27, T. 6 N., R. 26 E.
* 6	Sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 E.
7	Sec. 35, T. 7 N., R. 25 E.
8	Sec. 23, T. 7 N., R. 25 E.

A project file will be developed for each unauthorized dumpsite in the planning unit. The file will include a map, a legal description, and an estimate of the work involved to clean up the sites. The file will schedule clean-up dates for each site, cost, tool, equipment and manpower requirements for each site.

Analysis

An organized source of information will provide (1) increased awareness of these problem area, (2) a schedule for site clean up, and (3) an opportunity to recruit volunteer labor to aid in site rehabilitation.

Unauthorized dumpsites are the major visual intrusion in the Big Lost Planning Unit.

The immediate impact of removing the dumpsites would be to substantially improve the scenic quality of the area. Secondary affects would be to discourage the future illegal dumping of garbage.

Clean-up projects are well accepted and encouraged by the public. At this time this type of work will conflict with current budget constraints. Whenever possible public service groups, such as the Boy Scouts, should be recruited to undertake the projects.

* 6. Letters sent to users and residents. Arrangements made with Lost River Highway District to close and bury dump. Spring 1986

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

VRM

Objective Number

1

OBJECTIVE

Manage all public lands in a manner that will protect and maintain the existing visual qualities of the area.

RATIONALE

This will provide for enhancement and rehabilitation to visually disturbed sites (such as unauthorized dumpsites), where feasible and will be consistent with management policies.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Big Lost
Activity
Cultural Resources
Objective Number
1

Objective

Preserve Oregon Trail segments (Goodales's Cutoff), historic mining structures (cabins, mine shafts, tunnels, ore-loaders, head frames, etc.), and pioneer cemeteries for their socio-cultural values.

Rationale

Socio-cultural values associated with the Oregon Trail are shared by national, state and local historical organizations. They are also shared by individuals. Oregon Trail identification, preservation and interpretation are activities which commemorate a period of westward growth and expansion for the United States, and pay tribute to the trail emigrant's courage and perseverance. Trail interpretation transmits the experience of a great migration to the emigrant's descendants as well as the traveler passing through the planning unit.

Ranching, homesteading and mining are associated with traditional values held by area residents. Local historic preservation groups (MacKay & Arco) are interested in preserving and protecting early physical remains associated with these economic activities.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM 1.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1

Decision

Manage public land along Goodale's Cutoff (Oregon Trail) segments for interpretation. Trail segments should be marked by standard concrete posts (Oregon Trail National Historic Trail, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, NPS, 1981). Specific marker points should include; T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 24; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; T. 2 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 11; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; T. 3 N., R. 25 E., Sec 15; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Boise Meridian.

Analysis

There is an urgent need to mark Oregon Trail alternative segments. Permanently marking the trail will assist individuals who wish to follow the route. It will also help protect the trail from inadvertent development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Hill 8/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resource CRM 1.2
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 CR-1.3

Decision

Preserve and manage historic mining structures (cabins, mine shafts, tunnels, ore-loaders, headframes, etc.) in the Champagne Creek and Lava Creek areas for their socio-cultural values.

Analysis

The planning unit's historic mining structures are the only physical remains of the 1883-84 mining boom which helped settle the Lost River Valley. Descendants of the early miners still live in the area. The structures are also of interest to professional and amateur historians.

Care must be taken to provide for visitor and public safety. A nuisance could be created by enticing public to unstable structures and unsafe features.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Cultural Resources CRM 1.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Allocate public land for a buffer zone around the Moore Pioneer Cemetery. Natural, native vegetation would be maintained and encouraged in this zone. This would preserve and enhance the cemetery's socio-cultural value for area residents. A 160 acre (minimum) would help protect the cemetery's scenic and cultural integrity.

Analysis

The Moore Pioneer Cemetery dates from 1884. Relatives and descendants of pioneers interred there want native vegetation (wild flowers, grasses and sagebrush) preserved, both inside and outside the cemetery. They do not want to see large areas plowed and seeded up to the edge of the cemetery fence.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	2

Objective

Manage cultural resources for specific uses.

Rationale

Cultural resource management plans should be developed for every planning unit. Management use and study of selected cultural resources will provide information needed to make final management recommendations.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources CRM 2.1
Overlay Reference	CR-1, 2, 3
Step 1	Step 3

Decision

Manage 15 pre-historic sites for surface erosion data collection. The following sites should be included in this study: 10-BT-303, 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-338, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-337, 10-BT-333, 10-BT-320, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-343, 10-BT-339, 10-BT-341, 10-BT-334, 10-BT-342, and 10-BT-344. These sites should be evaluated and monitored to determine degree of erosion. Study plot could be established.

Analysis

At least 30 prehistoric sites are suffering damage and loss of cultural elements from surface erosion. Additional data is required so specific recommendations can be made.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-2.2

Overlay Reference CR-1, 2, 3

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Manage 10 historic sites on public land for weathering and natural deterioration studies. The following sites should be allocated: 10-BT-324, ID3-BT-88, ID3-BT-89, 10-BT-325, 10-BT-326, 10-BT-327, 10-BT-319, 10-BT-321, and 10-BT-329.

Analysis

More information is required to determine structural stabilization needs for wooden buildings on Lava Creek and Champagne Creek.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Cultural Resources CRM-2.3	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage 11 sites on public land to determine effects of livestock trampling on prehistoric cultural resource sites. Controlled areas or study plots would be used to study rate of damage, loss of cultural elements, etc. The following sites should be included in the study: 10-BT-351, 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-338, 10-BT-337, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-323, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-343, and 10-BT-9.

Analysis

At least 23 prehistoric surface lithic sites have been damaged by livestock trampling. Additional information is needed before reasonable mitigative recommendations can be determined.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resource

Objective Number

3

Objective

Manage public land with cultural resources for scientific uses.

Rationale

Cultural Resource sites in the planning unit are threatened by erosion, uncontrolled surface collecting, vandalism, and other sources of deterioration. Many sites have some potential for yielding information needed by historical and archaeological researchers. These sites should be evaluated, and then salvaged or stabilized using present research methods and techniques.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-3.1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1, 2, 3

Decision

Manage public land for potential scientific studies of pictographs. Studies may be concerned with condition, function, distribution, stylistic relationships, etc. The following sites should be included in any study: 10-BT-346, 10-BT-130, 10-CR-11, and 10-CR-318. Studies may be coordinated with pictograph sites on adjacent National Forest lands.

Analysis

Pictograph sites, condition and distribution in the planning unit are incompletely known.

Professional archaeologists are interested in research problems related to pictographs and pictograph sites. Pictograph are fragile. They should be thoroughly documented and studies before they are destroyed by vandals, construction projects and natural weathering (fading and exfoliation).

#3
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM 3.2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage public land for scientific studies of prehistoric settlement patterns and migration routes. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-330, 10-BT-12, 10-BT-333, 10-BT-332, 10-BT-346, 10-BT-334, 10-BT-11, 10-CR-861, 10-CR-863, 10-CR-864, 10-CR-865, and 10-BT-9.

Analysis

Professional archaeologists are interested in prehistoric settlement and migration patterns. Open, surface lithic scatters and rockshelters could add to the available data base. The planning unit's sites are accessible to vandals and unauthorized relic collectors. It would be difficult to conserve these sites for future use.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Cultural Resources CRM-3.3

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 CR-1,2,3

Decision

Manage public land for scientific lithic source identification studies. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-340, 10-BT-335, 10-BT-12, and 10-BT-135.

Analysis

Professional archaeologists in the inter-mountain area are interested in lithic sources should be studied with present research methods and techniques. They are located in areas threatened by mineral claims and cannot be conserved for future use.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Big Lost
Activity	Cultural Resources CRM-3.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 CR-1, 2, 3

Decision

Manage public land with historic mining structures to provide scientific studies concerning historic wooden buildings and/or early mining in Idaho. The following sites should be managed for this purpose: 10-BT-324, Id3-BT-88, Id3-BT-89, 10-BT-325, 10-BT-326, 10-BT-327, 10-BT-322, 10-BT-321, 10-BT-316, 10-BT-328, 10-BT-329, Id3-BT-113, and Id3-BT-124.

Analysis

The planning unit's historic structures are log and wood-frame construction. They are deteriorating from natural and man-aided agents. They should be included in historical research projects before they are inadvertently destroyed. Suggested projects and studies might be an area oral history study, stabilization of wooden structures (study), detailed (1880s) mining methods and technology.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Fire Management

Objective Number

1

OBJECTIVE

Provide the planning unit with the most cost effective and adequate levels of fire protection and suppression based on land management objectives.

RATIONALE

These objectives also include the use of fire as a management tool both in fire management planning (with natural and preplanned ignitions) and prescribed fire.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Fire Management FM-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Designate the 21,900 acre Appendicitis Hill Wilderness Study area as a limited suppression area where mechanized tractor type equipment (bulldozer) will not be used in wildfire suppression.

Analysis

Wildfires started on Appendicitis Hill are likely to burn to the ridge top and extinguish themselves. The threat to private property or other public or state lands is remote. Steepness of slopes and low values of resources at risk do not warrant use of bulldozers. Limiting suppression in this manner will also preserve wilderness or natural values.

The remainder of the planning unit will receive full suppression of wildfires due primarily to threat of damage to private, state and USFS lands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Fire Management FM-2

Overlay Reference 45A.3

Step 1

Step 3 45A.4

Decision

Fire Suppression and Prescribed Burning:

1. Suppress fires and limit prescribed fires to protect those sensitive soils described in URA-3 which include:
 - a. URA-3, Section 2, C-2 - Sheet erosion sensitive soils (Overlay 45A.3).
 - b. URA-3, Section 2, C-3 - Gulley erosion sensitive soils (Overlay 45A.3).
 - c. URA-3, Section 2, C-4 - Wind erosion sensitive soils (Overlay 45A.4).
2. Protect all low-sage range sites.

Analysis

1. Fire protection on these soils will conserve the natural resource. Reestablishment of cover may be difficult on these sensitive soils.
2. Low-sage range sites, although droughty and low in production, do have feed value for livestock and wildlife. Soils on these sites are characteristically those upon which reestablishment of vegetation after a burn is difficult.

BOULOST LAND USE DECISIONS & RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY



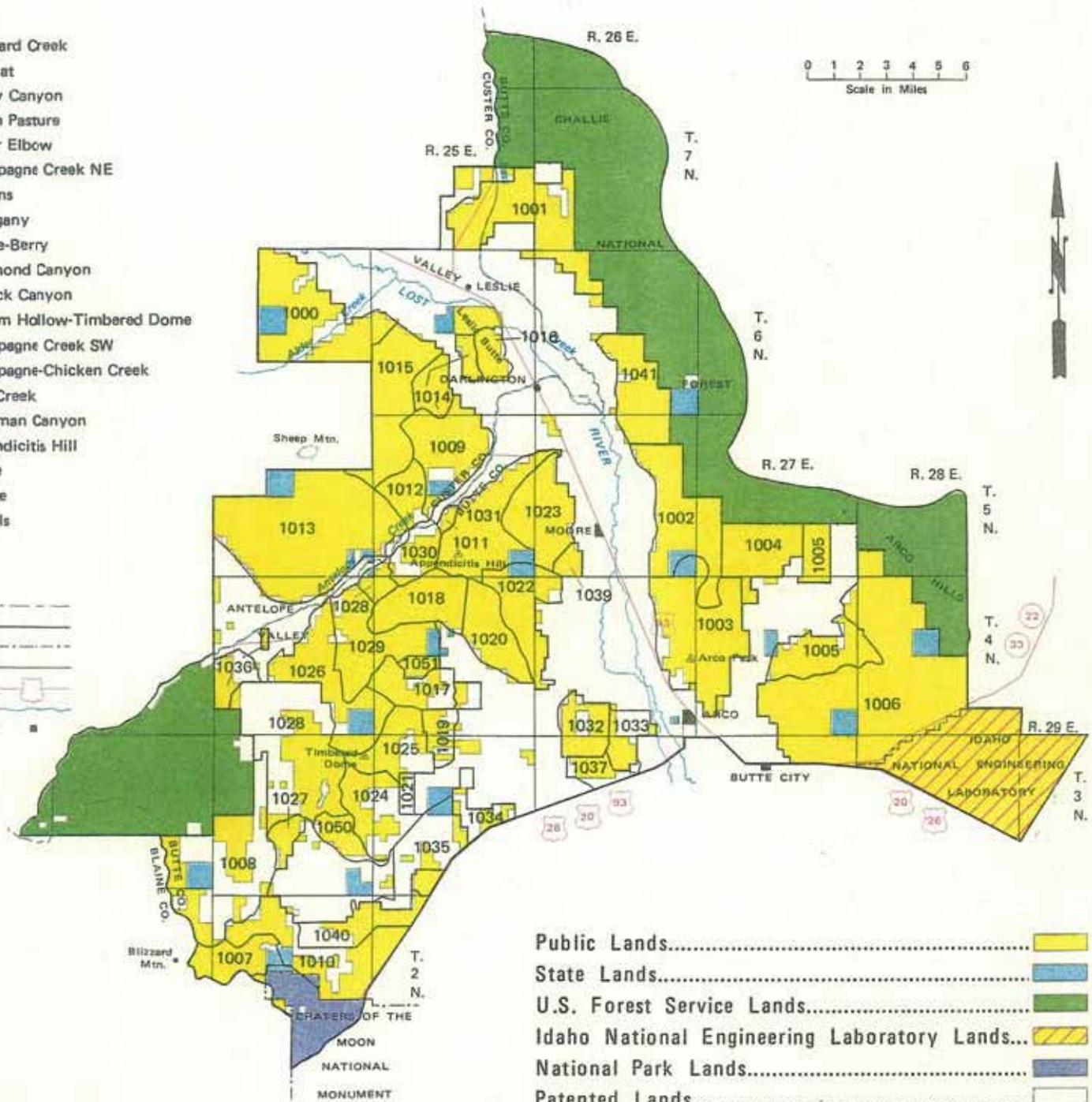
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District
Boise Butte Resource Area
June 1984

KEY TO ALLOTMENTS

IDAHO
1984

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1000 Alder Creek | 1035 Bliss |
| 1001 Upper Elbow | 1036 Stoddard Creek |
| 1002 Beaverland Pass | 1037 Era Flat |
| 1003 Arco Peak | 1039 Rocky Canyon |
| 1004 King Spring | 1040 Martin Pastures |
| 1005 Serviceberry | 1041 Lower Elbow |
| 1006 Deadman | 1050 Champagne Creek NE |
| 1007 Blizzard Mountain | 1051 Huggins |
| 1008 Dry Fork | 1022 Mahogany |
| 1009 Judd Brown Canyon | 1023 McGee-Berry |
| 1010 North Lava Craters | 1024 Hammond Canyon |
| 1011 Crawford Canyon | 1025 Techick Canyon |
| 1012 Marsh Canyon | 1026 Latham Hollow-Timbered Dome |
| 1013 Waddoups Canyon | 1027 Champagne Creek SW |
| 1014 Eerl Smith | 1028 Champagne-Chicken Creek |
| 1015 Sheep Mountain | 1029 Trail Creek |
| 1016 Leslie Butte | 1030 Goodman Canyon |
| 1017 Beck Canyon | 1031 Appendicitis Hill |
| 1018 Newman Canyon | 1032 Aikele |
| 1019 Sorensen | 1033 George |
| 1020 Harger Point | 1034 Nichols |
| 1021 Dry Canyon | |

- COUNTY BOUNDARY.....
- PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY.....
- U.S.F.S., I.N.E.L. & NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.....
- TOWNSHIP LINE.....
- HIGHWAY / ROAD.....
- RIVER / STREAM.....
- TOWNS.....



- Public Lands.....
- State Lands.....
- U.S. Forest Service Lands.....
- Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Lands.....
- National Park Lands.....
- Patented Lands.....

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Cover photo: Pass Creek makes its way down from the Lost River Mountains into the Big Lost Valley near Leslie. The White Knob Mountains rim the far side of the valley.

INTRODUCTION

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, land, wildlife, mineral, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial Affairs are also concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

The Department works to assure the wisest choices in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States — now and in the future.

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency in the Department of the Interior, administers programs for conservation and development of the public lands and resources. In Idaho, there are six Bureau of Land Management districts with offices in Idaho Falls, Boise, Burley, Salmon, Shoshone, and Coeur d'Alene.

This document summarizes land use decisions for the Big Lost Management Framework Plan (MFP) and the Big Lost Unit portion of the Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A separate brochure covering land use decisions for the Mackay Unit is available from the Salmon District Office.

Because of the large number and complexity of the land use decisions, it is not possible to present all of them here. Therefore, we have highlighted the most significant decisions in each resource program.

The complete Big Lost Plan, EIS, and all related documents are available for your review at the Idaho Falls District Office. My entire staff and I are available to discuss the decisions and help you review the documents. In order to meet public needs and to cope with changing local and national conditions, we expect to revise the Big Lost Plan from time to time. Significant changes will be done with full public participation. The range section of this summary will be updated periodically to maintain public awareness of management decisions and progress in the range program.

Thanks to everyone who assisted in this effort. We look forward to working with you again.

O'dell A. Frandsen
District Manager
Idaho Falls District

April, 1984

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Big Lost Planning Unit contains 160,649 acres of public land managed by the Big Butte Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Butte and Custer Counties. Table 1 shows planning unit acreage by ownership and management responsibility. The Department of Energy acreage represents land within the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), a withdrawal of public and private lands for nuclear research and development.

The major population centers are Arco, Moore, Darlington, Leslie, and Butte City. The rest of the area is rural and rangeland.

The public lands lie in the valley of the Big Lost River and in the foothills of the Lost River Range on the east, and the Pioneer and White Knob Mountains on the west. These lands are used primarily for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreation. Livestock production, agriculture, and the INEL are the major sources of area income.

The public lands in the Big Lost area have four major vegetation types that make up about 80 percent of the unit: big sagebrush, low sagebrush, black sagebrush, and mountain mahogany woodland. More than 96 percent of public lands in the unit is composed of native vegetation. Yearly precipitation ranges from about 11 inches at Arco to over 20 inches in the upper foothills. Elevations range from 5,320 feet near Butte City to over 8,350 feet on Timbered Dome west of Arco.

TABLE 1

Land Ownership in the Big Lost Unit

<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Public Lands (BLM)	160,649
Department of Energy Withdrawal (INEL)	13,350
U. S. Forest Service	72,960
State	8,960
National Park Service	3,790
Private	122,942
TOTAL	382,651

MAJOR ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Major issues and problems result from present and potential land use conflicts, unavoidable environmental impacts of resource use and development, and social and economic impacts on local communities and lifestyles.

These issues and problems were identified through the BLM's planning and EIS process, both of which involved public participation. The following section describes the issues and problems for each resource.

SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

The capability of the land provides the basis for management decisions. Therefore, major considerations in the Big Lost land use decisions were soils, geology, climate, topography, wildlife, and vegetation along with public demand.

The following decisions are not all-inclusive because only the most significant are presented here. You may examine the complete set of decisions at the Idaho Falls BLM District Office.



The Big Lost River winds through cottonwoods north of Arco.

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

This section summarizes the rangeland management decisions for the Big Lost Unit. Multiple use planning and the grazing environmental impact statement provide the basis for these decisions. This summary conforms to Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4160.1-1(a). The summary also conforms to the record of decision requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Table 2 provides data for each allotment relating to management decisions. A few of the allotment acreages in the table differ from those presented in the EIS. These differences are due to allotment boundary and land status corrections.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Since 1980, many formal and informal public contacts were involved in the planning process producing comments and ideas that were included in the draft grazing environmental impact statement (EIS). This EIS went out for public review and comment in April of 1983. Significant public comments on several planning issues and the draft EIS led to the development of an additional alternative and other changes in the final EIS, which was released in September of 1983. Further public contacts will be made as the decisions are implemented and for any major decision changes.

BACKGROUND

A total of 157,800 acres of public land and 13,350 acres of withdrawn land on the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory are included in grazing allotments within the Big Lost Unit. Two of these allotments have portions outside the unit with 5,650 acres of public land and 16,069 acres on the INEL in the Big Desert Unit. Sixty-two livestock operators are licensed to graze on 42 allotments. Active grazing preference (see Glossary) totals 17,304 AUMs. Cattle account for 90 percent of the livestock use, while sheep (9 percent) and horses (1 percent) make up the remainder.

Rangeland condition in the unit is 67 percent good, 25 percent fair, and 8 percent poor. About 15 percent of the area is unsuitable for livestock grazing due to steep slopes, heavy timber, rock outcrops, lava flows, or distance to water. Most range condition problems are due to lack of rotation grazing systems and/or poor distribution of livestock caused by steep terrain and distance to water.

RANGELAND DECISIONS

IMPLEMENT THE MAJOR ELEMENTS DESCRIBED IN ALTERNATIVE E OF THE EIS.

Analysis of all elements of Alternative E is documented in the Final Big Lost-Mackay Grazing EIS. This alternative was developed as a result of public comment on the draft EIS and is the same as Alternative A with respect to the initial livestock stocking rate and grazing systems. Alternative E, however, presents a more desirable approach to livestock management on crucial wildlife habitat by mitigating adverse impacts of range improvements on these areas. This preferred alternative provides a desirable balance between resource improvement, land uses, and economic and social conditions. All practical means of avoiding or minimizing adverse environmental impacts have been made a part of this alternative. The alternative is also the environmentally preferred alternative. The following section describes the elements in Alternative E that will be implemented.

THE INITIAL LEVEL FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING IS 15,856 AUMs.

The initial stocking level for each allotment is shown in Table 2. Although some allotments would have more livestock grazing, sufficient forage would be available for current and projected big game population estimates made by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Overall, the allocation represents an 8.7 percent decrease from active grazing preference and a 12.2 percent increase from the 5-year average level of grazing. Most livestock increases depend on the development of range improvements that will allow implementation of grazing systems and improved livestock management.

On allotments where sufficient data are available, livestock use would be adjusted over a 5-year period beginning in 1985 according to the following schedule:

1. Grazing reductions in the first year would not exceed 10 percent of the previous year's active preference, except in Champagne Creek allotment where the entire 11 percent reduction will be implemented in 1985.
2. After consultation, cooperation, and coordination with livestock operators and other affected interests, the remaining balance of the reductions will be divided between the third and fifth years of the reduction schedule. Range condition, forage utilization, and actual use will be monitored each year to determine if the next reduction needs to be placed in effect.

On allotments where sufficient data are not available (see Table 2), monitoring studies will be initiated in 1984 to determine if adjustments are needed. If necessary, the adjustments would be implemented over the 5-year period beginning in 1987.

DEVELOP THE FOLLOWING RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENT THE GRAZING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: 6,460 ACRES OF VEGETATION MANIPULATION, 7.25 MILES OF PIPELINE, 12 SPRING DEVELOPMENTS, 23 PONDS, 1.5 MILES OF FENCE, AND 5.5 MILES OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

All projects will be analyzed through an environmental analysis process. The environmental assessments will be available for public review at the Idaho Falls District Office.

TABLE 2
BIG LOST ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

ALLOTMENT	GRAZING SYSTEM	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	FEDERAL LAND ACREAGE	LIVESTOCK CLASS C=cattle S=sheep H=horses	PREFERENCE AUMS (ACTIVE)	INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL (AUMS)	CHANGE FROM PREFERENCE (%)
ALDER CREEK	Deferred Rotation	Improve	5,680	C	501	501	
APPENDICITIS HILL	Seasonal	Improve	3,880	C	360	300	-17
BEAVERLAND PASS	Deferred Rotation	Improve	7,168	C,S	1,024	538	-47
BECK CANYON	Deferred Rotation	Improve	1,852	C	175	175 ^{1/}	
BLIZZARD MOUNTAIN	Deferred Rotation	Improve	1,960	C	540	270	-50
CHAMPAGNE CREEK	Deferred Rotation	Improve	1,812	C	205	182	-11
CHICKEN CREEK	Deferred Rotation	Improve	5,120	C,H	585	585	
CRATERS	Seasonal	Improve	7,250 ^{2/}	S,C	342	342	
CRAWFORD CANYON	Deferred Rotation	Improve	212	C	35	12 ^{3/}	-66
DEADMAN	Rest Rotation	Improve	53,419 ^{2/}	C	2,550	2,550	
EARL SMITH	Deferred Rotation	Improve	2,200	C	426	196	-54
ELBOW	Rest Rotation	Improve	7,129	C	330	497	+51
HAMMOND CANYON	Deferred Rotation	Improve	3,100	C	205	205	
HARGER POINT	Rest Rotation	Improve	3,008	C	320	280 ^{3/}	-13
HUGGINS	Deferred Rotation	Improve	686	C	58	58	
LATHAM HOLLOW	Deferred Rotation	Improve	4,777	C	665	545 ^{3/}	-18
LAVA CREEK	Seasonal	Improve	3,442	S,C	475	475	
LESLIE BUTTE	Seasonal	Improve	1,141	C	142	116 ^{3/}	-18
MARSH CANYON	Deferred Rotation	Improve	1,289	C	139	139	
MARTIN PASTURE	Seasonal	Improve	1,658	C	97	97	
MCGEE-BERRY CANYON	Rest Rotation	Improve	4,366	C,H	442	442	
NEWMAN CANYON	Deferred Rotation	Improve	3,699	C	428	251 ^{3/}	-41
NICKLES	Seasonal	Improve	603	C	10	45	+350
RAMSHORN CANYON	Rest Rotation	Improve	4,240	C	974	974	
ROCKY CANYON	Seasonal	Improve	597	C	300	119	-60
SERVICEBERRY	Deferred Rotation	Improve	4,576	C	382	382	
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	Deferred Rotation	Improve	6,066	C	720	720	
STODDARD CREEK	Seasonal	Improve	877	C	86	86	
TRAIL CREEK	Deferred Rotation	Improve	4,598	C,H	400	320 ^{3/}	-20
WADDOUPS CANYON	Seasonal	Improve	14,047	C	1,384	1,384	
ARCO PEAK	Deferred Rotation	Maintain	6,935	C	257	303	+18
JUDD BROWN CANYON	Seasonal	Maintain	3,740	C	540	540	
KING SPRING	Seasonal	Maintain	3,960	C	460	460	
MAHOGANY	Seasonal	Maintain	3,861	C	300	300	
SORENSEN	Seasonal	Maintain	1,148	C	152	152	
TECHICK CANYON	Seasonal	Maintain	2,723	C	139	159	+14
AIKELE	Seasonal	Custodial	1,871	C	120	120	
BLISS	Seasonal	Custodial	940	C	118	118	
DRY FORK	Seasonal	Custodial	4,116	C	640	640	
ERA FLAT	Seasonal	Custodial	740	C	55	55	
GEORGE	Seasonal	Custodial	972	C	94	94	
GOODMAN CANYON	Seasonal	Custodial	1,411	C	129	129	
TOTALS			192,869		17,304	15,856	-8

^{1/} Revised due to additional data collected after Big Lost-Mackay EIS.
^{2/} Part of the allotment is in the Big Desert unit.
^{3/} Additional data needed to support initial reduction.

IMPLEMENT REST-ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEMS ON 5 ALLOTMENTS, DEFERRED ROTATION ON 17 ALLOTMENTS, AND SEASONAL ON 20 ALLOTMENTS.

It is anticipated that range condition will improve through intensive grazing management. Some allotment boundaries will be adjusted for better management. (See Table 2 for the grazing system selected for each allotment.)

CLASSIFY ALL ALLOTMENTS INTO ONE OF THREE CATEGORIES TO ASSIGN MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES.

This "selective management" approach allows for the primary objective of identifying those allotments where resource conditions and conflicts warrant immediate action. All allotments would be managed. Those grouped in the improve category have either a significant resource conflict or have the most immediate potential for increasing vegetative productivity. They must also provide a positive return on investment. Allotments in the improve category have more than 20 percent public land.

Allotments in the maintain category have satisfactory resource conditions with limited or no land use conflicts. These allotments have high or moderate resource production potential, but with limited opportunity for economic return from increased production. More than 20 percent of the allotment must be public land.

Protecting existing resource values is the primary objective for custodial category allotments. Present management on these allotments is satisfactory or the only logical practice under existing conditions. Custodial allotments have no serious resource conflicts and vegetation production is below potential, but improvement is very limited.

First priority for intensive livestock grazing management and funding of range improvements would go to improve category allotments. Maintain and custodial category allotments would be second and last, respectively, in priority. (See Table 2 for the category selected for each allotment.)

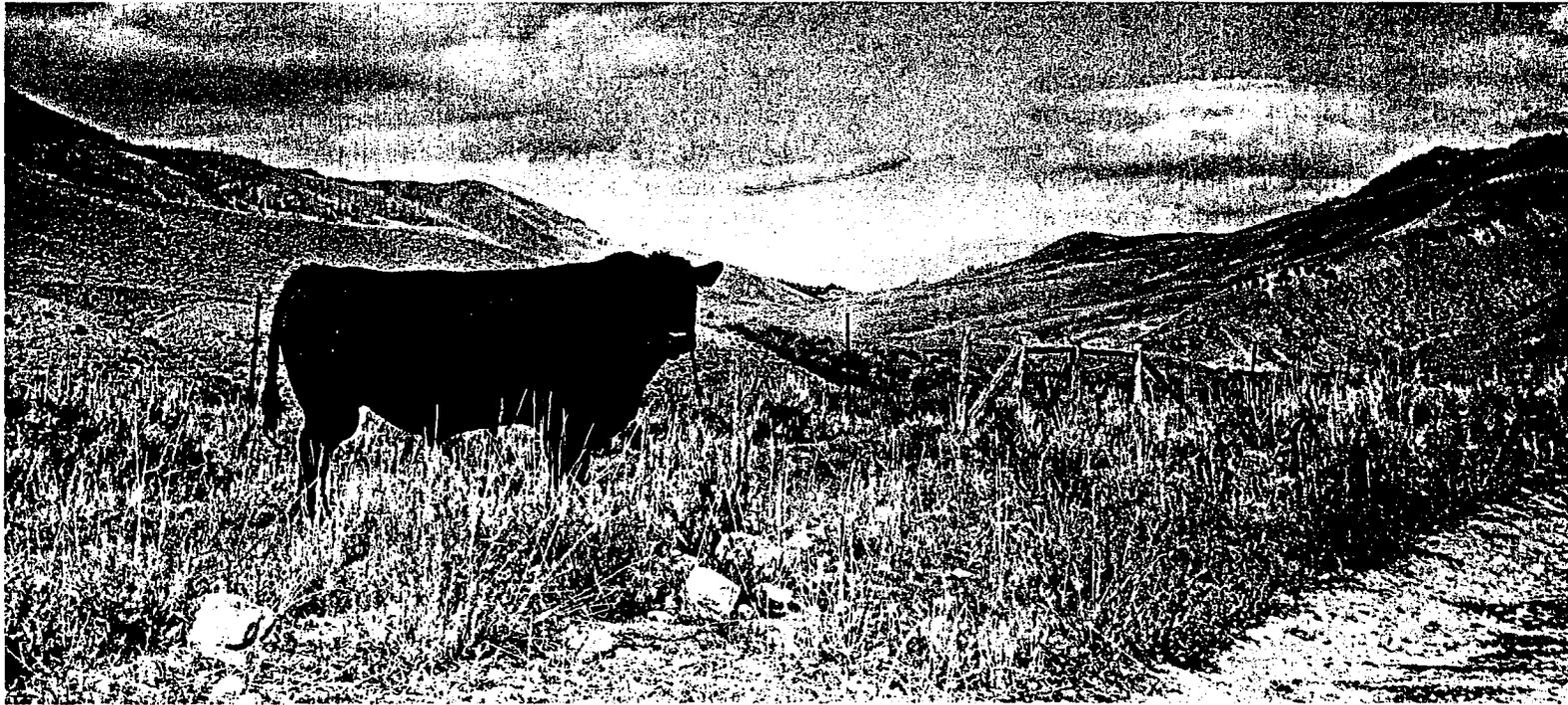
Impact Summary

Range condition and trend would improve substantially on 19 allotments that presently have no rotation grazing system or are overstocked. Vegetative cover is expected to increase, and soil erosion and compaction would decrease. Sufficient forage would be available for current and projected big game populations. Crucial wildlife habitat would receive significantly less impact than the original preferred Alternative A. Land treatments could have positive results for deer, antelope, and sage grouse due to mitigation measures included in standard operating procedures and design criteria.

It is estimated that overall rancher income would be increased by about \$18,000 initially and \$20,000 after 15 years. Secondary economic impacts would be about \$55,000 initially and \$7,000 after 15 years. Range improvement costs, if all were constructed, would total \$149,700.

OTHER EIS ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the four remaining alternatives addressed in the EIS, and the impacts that would have occurred had they been selected. The following summaries are taken from the final Big Lost-Mackay Grazing EIS and are for the Big Lost Unit only.



*Cattle allotment
in the Big Lost
Valley.*

ALTERNATIVE A – ORIGINAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The initial stocking level for this alternative is the same as Alternative E at 15,856 AUMs. Proposed range improvements include 7 cattleguards, 31 ponds, 26 springs, 12.75 miles of pipeline, 24.5 miles of fence, 8 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation, and 12,540 acres of vegetation manipulation.

Impact Summary

As in Alternative E, 15,856 AUMs represent a 12.2 percent increase over the 5-year average and an 8.4 percent decrease from the active preference. After 15 years, there would be a total of 28,502 AUMs available for livestock use, a 27 percent

increase over the 5-year average and an 8 percent increase over the preference. Range condition, soil erosion, watershed, and environmental consequences would be essentially the same as for Alternative E.

Wildlife habitat would be expected to decrease in quality under this alternative. The quality of winter range for elk, deer, and antelope would decrease to some extent along with summer range for deer. A more substantial decrease in the quality of elk summer range and sage grouse habitat would be expected, largely as a result of proposed range improvements. Riparian zones would continue an apparent downward trend in condition.

It is estimated that overall rancher income would be increased \$11,800 initially and \$4,900 after 15 years. Range improvement costs would total about \$161,650.

ALTERNATIVE B — NO ACTION

The initial stocking level would be the same as the 5-year average level of grazing use for livestock at 14,104 AUMs. Permittees could increase livestock use up to their total preference which is 17,304 for the Big Lost Unit. Range improvements would only be constructed where needed to maintain livestock grazing at the current level as funds were available. The level of range improvements would not be expected to exceed 25 percent of those identified for Alternative A.

Impact Summary

If grazing use were to continue at 14,104 AUMs, range condition would be expected to remain static or slightly decline after 15 years. It is estimated that 10 percent of the present condition class acreage would fall to the next lower condition class in 15 years.

Wildlife habitat would remain unchanged under this alternative along with soil erosion and watershed conditions.

Rancher income would not change as a result of this alternative. Secondary economic impacts would amount to about \$8,400 initially and \$400 after 15 years. Range improvement costs would be about \$40,000.

ALTERNATIVE C — DECREASED LIVESTOCK USE

The initial stocking level would be 13,804 AUMs under this alternative. Proposed range improvements include 1 cattleguard, 13 ponds, 12 springs, 8.25 miles of pipeline, 1.5 miles of fence, 5.5 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation, and 6,160 acres of vegetation manipulation.

Impact Summary

The 13,804 AUMs of livestock grazing represent a 20 percent decrease from the preference. Decreases would be made in those allotments where use exceeds carrying capacity, but no increases would be made above the 5-year average.

Soil erosion would decline somewhat from 27 percent of the EIS area greater than 2 tons per acre per year to about 23 percent. Bank vegetation would show some improvement, but watershed conditions would essentially remain unchanged.

Wildlife habitat quality would be improved for elk winter and summer range and for deer summer range. Other wildlife habitat would be expected to decrease in quality. Riparian zones would continue an apparent downward trend in condition.

Overall rancher income would decline an estimated \$40,000 initially, but would increase by \$12,200 after 15 years. Secondary income changes would be about \$5,000 initially and \$3,700 after 15 years. Range improvement costs total \$168,500.

ALTERNATIVE D – NO GRAZING

Livestock grazing would be discontinued under this alternative and no AUMs would be authorized. All forage in the unit would be reserved for other uses. No new range management projects nor any livestock management facilities would be constructed.

Impact Summary

No livestock grazing would represent a 100 percent reduction in grazing use by livestock. All public land would show a long-term improvement. It is estimated that 50 percent of all the good, fair, and poor range condition class acreage would improve to the next condition class in 15 years. Vegetation would increase by about 4,600 AUMs, a 31.6 percent increase.

Soil erosion and watershed conditions would show significant improvement. About 17 percent of the area would remain at an annual rate of 2 tons per acre, and all facets of streambank stability would improve between 5 and 19 percent.

Wildlife habitat would improve in riparian areas. Elk and sage grouse habitat would improve, but deer and antelope range would decline over the long term where livestock grazing is now maintaining shrub cover. Elk habitat would improve more than habitat for other species due to elimination of competition for forage and cover.

This alternative would have a devastating effect on rancher income with annual losses of \$552,000 or about 91 percent of total rancher income. A secondary income loss of about \$135,000 would be expected, making a total regional annual income loss of \$686,700.

MONITORING

Studies and evaluation will follow implementation of each grazing system to determine if specific objectives are being met. Studies typically gather data from actual use, range trend, watershed condition, forage utilization, weather, carrying capacity, and wildlife habitat monitoring.

DEVELOP RANGELAND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE IDAHO FALLS BLM DISTRICT ALLOWING FOR ONE AGENCY TO MANAGE GRAZING ALLOTMENTS PRESENTLY BEING MANAGED BY BOTH AGENCIES.

In the Big Lost Planning Unit, ten allotments can be combined into five management units to be administered by one agency. The combining of two allotments into one can achieve improved grazing rotation management and significantly reduce agency administrative costs.

FORESTRY PROGRAM SUMMARY

Forested lands in the Big Lost Unit amount to about 9,400 acres, of which 5,600 acres are woodland (juniper, cottonwood, and/or aspen) and 3,800 acres are Douglas-fir forest. There are approximately 1,750 acres of Douglas-fir lands, containing some 4 million board feet of timber, considered productive and suitable for intensive timber production management. These productive areas occur in several scattered stands of 200 acres or less. The Appendicitis Hill Wilderness Study Area contains about 2,100 acres of Douglas-fir forest.

In the past, forest products supplied to local markets from these lands were very limited due to low productivity, steep slopes, and access problems. A few small fencepost and firewood sales have been made in the juniper woodlands.

FORESTRY DECISIONS

MANAGE 5,585 ACRES OF WOODLAND AND 1,750 ACRES OF PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND TO PROVIDE A VARIETY OF FOREST PRODUCTS TO MEET LOCAL MARKET DEMAND AND TO COMPLEMENT OTHER RESOURCE VALUES.

Small local markets exist for a variety of products including firewood, post and poles, mine props, and hobby materials.

MANAGE 2,100 ACRES OF FORESTED LAND IN THE APPENDICITIS HILL WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA) AS SET-ASIDE ACREAGE PENDING A FINAL DECISION ON WILDERNESS STATUS.

Appendicitis Hill WSA has been recommended not suitable for wilderness designation in the Big Lost-Pahsimeroi Wilderness EIS. Demand for forest products is low in this area, and multiple use management of the WSA will depend upon a decision by Congress.

LANDS PROGRAM SUMMARY

The BLM's land program in the Big Lost area is primarily concerned with reviewing public lands for retention or disposal and providing lands for public purposes such as sanitary landfills and gravel pits. Other work includes access, agricultural trespass, and rights-of-way.

LANDS DECISIONS

BY 1987, PROVIDE LAND FOR LEASE TO BUTTE COUNTY FOR A SANITARY LANDFILL.

Although one solid waste site has been authorized near Moore, it has been completely used. The BLM is assisting Butte County in its effort to locate another suitable land-fill site.

FOR APPROVAL OF DESERT LAND ENTRY APPLICATIONS, THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WILL BE APPLIED TO DETERMINE IF SUCH LANDS ARE CAPABLE OF LONG-TERM CROP PRODUCTION:

- SOILS ARE RATED CLASS I, II, OR III (SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE CLASSIFICATION).
- WATER SUITABLE FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES MUST BE AVAILABLE.
- AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IS ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE.
- DISPOSAL OF LANDS WOULD NOT IMPOSE UNACCEPTABLE CONSEQUENCES ON OTHER RESOURCE USES AND VALUES.

Although a tract of land may have soils that would support agriculture, other factors or conditions might make it unsuitable for agricultural development. Field examinations are conducted prior to issuing decisions which classify the land as suitable or unsuitable for disposal. Public lands which are being used for unauthorized agricultural uses are usually intermingled with private agricultural lands making management by the BLM difficult. Disposal of these lands would simplify management of other public lands and reduce administrative costs.

TRANSFER PUBLIC LANDS WHICH ARE DIFFICULT FOR THE BLM TO MANAGE OUT OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY:

- SALE BY COMPETITIVE BID.
- MAKING LAND AVAILABLE TO CITIES OR COUNTIES FOR RECREATION SITES OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.
- DESERT LAND ENTRY ACT.
- EXCHANGING WHEN IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

Transfer of lands out of public ownership would only occur where disposal would not create unacceptable consequences on other resource uses and values. The BLM's efforts should be directed toward lands that can be managed effectively and efficiently.

ISSUE RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR THOSE UNAUTHORIZED FACILITIES WHERE THE IMPACTS DO NOT IMPOSE UNACCEPTABLE CONSEQUENCES TO OTHER RESOURCE USES AND VALUES.

By encouraging counties and others to legalize existing uses such as unauthorized roads and ditches, the BLM could protect users should the public land leave Federal ownership. This would also provide additional rental to the

United States for most of the rights-of-way, except from State or local governments where rights-of-way serve the general public. Applicants filing for unauthorized rights-of-way that existed before October 21, 1976, will not be required to reimburse the United States for the unauthorized use if they file before July 31, 1984.

RETAIN IN FEDERAL OWNERSHIP ALL RIPARIAN AREAS, PERMANENT WATER SOURCES, AND RANGES CRITICAL TO ANTELOPE, ELK, MULE DEER, AND SAGE GROUSE.

Critical wildlife ranges, water sources, and riparian areas are necessary to provide habitat requirements for many species.

Isolated tracts west of Arco are of particular concern due to antelope, deer, and sage grouse values associated with this area.

MINERALS PROGRAM SUMMARY

The BLM's minerals program in the Big Lost Unit is primarily concerned with:

1. Disposal of minerals by lease, permit, or sale;
2. Coordination of minerals development with other land uses;
3. Assurance of rehabilitation of mined land; and
4. Evaluation and processing of mineral patent applications and appraisals.

Minerals activity in the area is confined mainly to small mining operations, prospecting, limited oil and gas exploration, and extraction of mineral materials such as sand and gravel by county governments. Numerous mining claims for heavy metals are located in the western foothills of the unit.

The U.S. Geological Survey has classified areas near the Craters of the Moon lava flow as potentially valuable for geothermal resources. Over 60 percent of the open public oil and gas estate within the unit has been leased or is under lease application. The annual demand for sand and gravel is between 10,000 and 25,000 cubic yards, with an estimated \$300,000 worth of mineral materials having been mined up to this year.

MINERALS DECISION

KEEP THE FEDERAL MINERAL ESTATE OPEN TO MAKE ENERGY MINERALS (GEOTHERMAL, OIL, GAS), LOCATABLE MINERALS (SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC ORES;

AGATE; LIME), AND MINERAL MATERIALS (SAND, GRAVEL, CINDERS, RIPRAP, BUILDING STONE) AVAILABLE FOR USE ON A MANAGED AND CONTROLLED BASIS CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL ENERGY POLICIES AND PUBLIC DEMAND.

Energy development and providing an uninterrupted supply of mineral commodities from public lands has become an important national priority to reduce dependency on foreign mineral sources. All leases of oil, gas, and geothermal resources will contain stipulations that will protect wildlife, watershed, and wilderness study area values. The BLM has very little discretion involving mineral entry under the 1872 Mining Law, but provisions for protecting other resource values can be made. Material sites are used primarily for maintenance and construction of local roads and involve small parcels of land, usually without interference with other resource values.

RECREATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

Recreationists use public lands in the area primarily for hunting, off-road vehicle (ORV) use, sightseeing, and rockhounding. Fishing and camping areas are very limited (except on adjacent National Forest lands) because the major streams in the area are mostly on private land. Recreationists use the public land year-round, but most use occurs during the fall hunting season.

A portion of the Oregon Trail known as Goodale's Cutoff has been accepted in the National Register of Historic Places and is located on public lands near Craters of the Moon National Monument. There are two wilderness study areas in the planning unit totaling about 35,450 acres.

RECREATION DECISIONS

OBTAIN LEGAL ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS ACROSS PRIVATE LANDS TO TIMBERED DOME, APPENDICITIS HILL, AND HAMMOND CANYON.

The BLM manages large tracts of land in the hills west of Arco that are important recreation areas but have limited legal access.

DESIGNATE ALL PUBLIC LANDS IN THE AREA AS OPEN TO OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE EXCEPT WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS AND THE ARCO HILLS WHERE USE WILL BE RESTRICTED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS.

The Arco Hills (north and east of Arco), Appendicitis Hills, and White Knob have steep slopes and shallow soils with high erosion potential, and ORV use is increasing. These areas will be monitored to determine if the restriction is sufficient to protect vegetation, soils, and visual resources. All other areas will be monitored to determine if restrictions are necessary.

RECOMMEND TO CONGRESS AS NOT SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS THE APPENDICITIS HILL AND WHITE KNOB MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

Congress has ultimate authority in designation of wilderness. The reasons for a non-wilderness recommendation by the BLM are the following:

1. Even though the WSAs possess wilderness characteristics, the areas are not necessary to expand opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation or significantly improve geographic distribution of wilderness areas.
2. The WSAs would be difficult to manage as wilderness over the long term.

3. Should habitat conditions for deer and elk decline further, wilderness management would limit mechanical techniques needed to reverse the process.

MANAGE ALL PUBLIC LANDS IN A MANNER THAT WILL PROTECT OR ENHANCE VISUAL QUALITY OF THE AREA.

All projects authorized on public lands would be designed to minimize the impact on visual resources. Existing eyesores, such as unauthorized dump sites, would be cleaned up as funds are made available.

MANAGE PUBLIC LANDS TO PRESERVE OREGON TRAIL SEGMENTS (GOODALE'S CUTOFF), PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SITES, HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES, AND PIONEER CEMETERIES.

Measures are needed to protect cultural and historic sites from further deterioration and destruction.

WATERSHED PROGRAM SUMMARY

The BLM's watershed objectives for the unit are primarily concerned with preventing soil losses by reducing water erosion and controlling mining-related sources of pollution.

WATERSHED DECISIONS

MANAGE LIVESTOCK GRAZING AND SOIL-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE RANGE CONDITION AND/OR INCREASE VEGETATIVE COVER.

With soil as our most basic resource, erosion on public lands can best be controlled by maintaining or increasing vegetative cover. Wind erosion is usually not a serious problem in the area. Soil loss is most serious on about 8 percent of the planning unit that is in poor range condi-

tion. Generally, these areas are in or near drainage bottoms and are associated with concentrated livestock use.

CONTROL WATER POLLUTION IN CHAMPAGNE CREEK CAUSED BY MINING OPERATIONS.

Water quality in the creek is near toxic levels for livestock and may pose a threat to agricultural practices downstream. Most of the problem is related to seepage and flow through tailings of abandoned mines. Problem tailing deposits not presently within existing mining claims will be cleaned up by the BLM as funds permit. The BLM will work with existing mining claim operators in an attempt to initiate pollution control measures.

WILDLIFE PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Big Lost Unit contains habitat for many wildlife species. Areas of particular importance for critical wildlife habitat management include:

1. Appendicitis Hill and Sheep Mountain elk and mule deer winter ranges.
2. Lava Creek—Champagne Creek elk and mule deer summer range.
3. Lost River Mountains bighorn sheep range.

Sage grouse and antelope occur throughout the unit. In the areas north and west of Arco, habitat for these species has been diminished as rangeland was converted to agriculture. Here, scattered tracts of public land may become increasingly important for these species.

Except for upland springs and small creeks, aquatic wildlife habitat is associated primarily with private lands in the unit. Bald eagles, classified as an endangered species, migrate through the area in fall and winter. Small numbers of eagles stay in the Big Lost River area during the winter months.



The typical rangeland and foothills of the Big Lost Valley.

WILDLIFE DECISIONS

ALLOCATE FORAGE TO SUPPORT PRESENT NUMBERS OF ANTELOPE, ELK, MULE DEER, AND BIGHORN SHEEP.

Most of the critical big game ranges experience little or no conflict with livestock ranges. In other areas, livestock forage allocation and grazing systems combine to provide adequate wildlife forage needs. Winter range and limited migration routes are the limiting factors for big game animals in the Big Lost Unit.

IMPROVE MULE DEER AND ELK WINTER RANGE IN THE APPENDICITIS HILLS BY THINNING MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY STANDS.

This project would be considered only if Congress designates the Appendicitis Hill Wilderness Study Area as non-wilderness or if the project could be made compatible with wilderness values should the area be designated wilderness. Wintering elk and mule deer rely heavily on mountain mahogany for forage in the Big Lost area. Most mahogany areas are characterized by closed stands of overmature shrubs where seedling establishment is minimal and growth

from younger plants is stagnated due to plant competition. Thinning and soil scarification would allow regeneration and an increase in palatable young growth, increasing the carrying capacity of the winter range.

CONSTRUCT WATER STORAGE FACILITIES FOR WILDLIFE IN AREAS WHERE WATER IS UNAVAILABLE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Wildlife habitat can be improved by adding buried wildlife water storage tanks that can be filled from existing livestock pipelines only in the spring season. Areas without pipelines can be improved by constructing rainfall catchments. These storage facilities would primarily benefit chukars, sage grouse, antelope, and small birds.

MANAGE RIPARIAN AREAS TO PROTECT THE QUALITY OF WATER AND VEGETATION.

Wetland areas on public land are only a small fraction of the Big Lost Unit. These wetlands are extremely important to wildlife, fisheries, and water quality. Livestock tend to concentrate in these areas which can result in damage to the vegetation under unmanaged conditions. Grazing systems or fencing of riparian areas can improve them for wildlife habitat.

FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Wildfires on public lands pose a threat to many resources and range improvements and could spread to State, Forest Service, and private lands.

FIRE MANAGEMENT DECISION

DESIGNATE THE ENTIRE PLANNING UNIT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE APPENDICITIS HILLS, AS A FULL WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION AREA.

Fires in the Appendicitis Hills area are likely to burn to ridgetops and extinguish themselves. This area would be designated a limited suppression area where bulldozers would not be used and less than full suppression efforts would be undertaken.

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

FOREST PRODUCTS

There is little forest activity in the area; the environmental impact would be slight. Even if economically feasible, timber sales in the unit would be very limited.

LANDS

Actions in the lands program produce little environmental impact. Lands decisions most often benefit social and economic conditions.

MINERALS

With the limited mineral activity in the area, overall environmental impact is small. Actions to control localized pollution caused by mining operations would be beneficial. Mineral entry on public lands in the unit is open under the 1872 Mining Law, and the BLM is responsible for making provisions to protect other resources.

RANGE

Livestock management decisions would increase the quantity and quality of vegetation leading to improved range condition in the unit. All activities that are dependent on a sustained yield of productive rangeland vegetation would benefit from this program.

RECREATION

Environmental impacts from recreation management decisions would be slight. Most decisions are oriented toward protection of existing resources.

WATERSHED

Decisions in the watershed program are related to improved grazing management and control of water pollution caused by mining operations. Environmental benefits expected are decreased soil erosion and improved vegetative cover and water quality.

WILDLIFE

Forage allocated to wildlife is sufficient to support present and projected population levels. Decisions regarding winter range mahogany thinning and wildlife waterer installations would improve habitat. In addition, livestock grazing management, improved range condition, periodic rest from grazing, and water developments would benefit most species.

Riparian systems would be monitored and efforts made to improve the condition of the vegetation.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

During a wildfire, suppression activities may cause short-term ground disturbance. These efforts are necessary, however, to protect other resources.

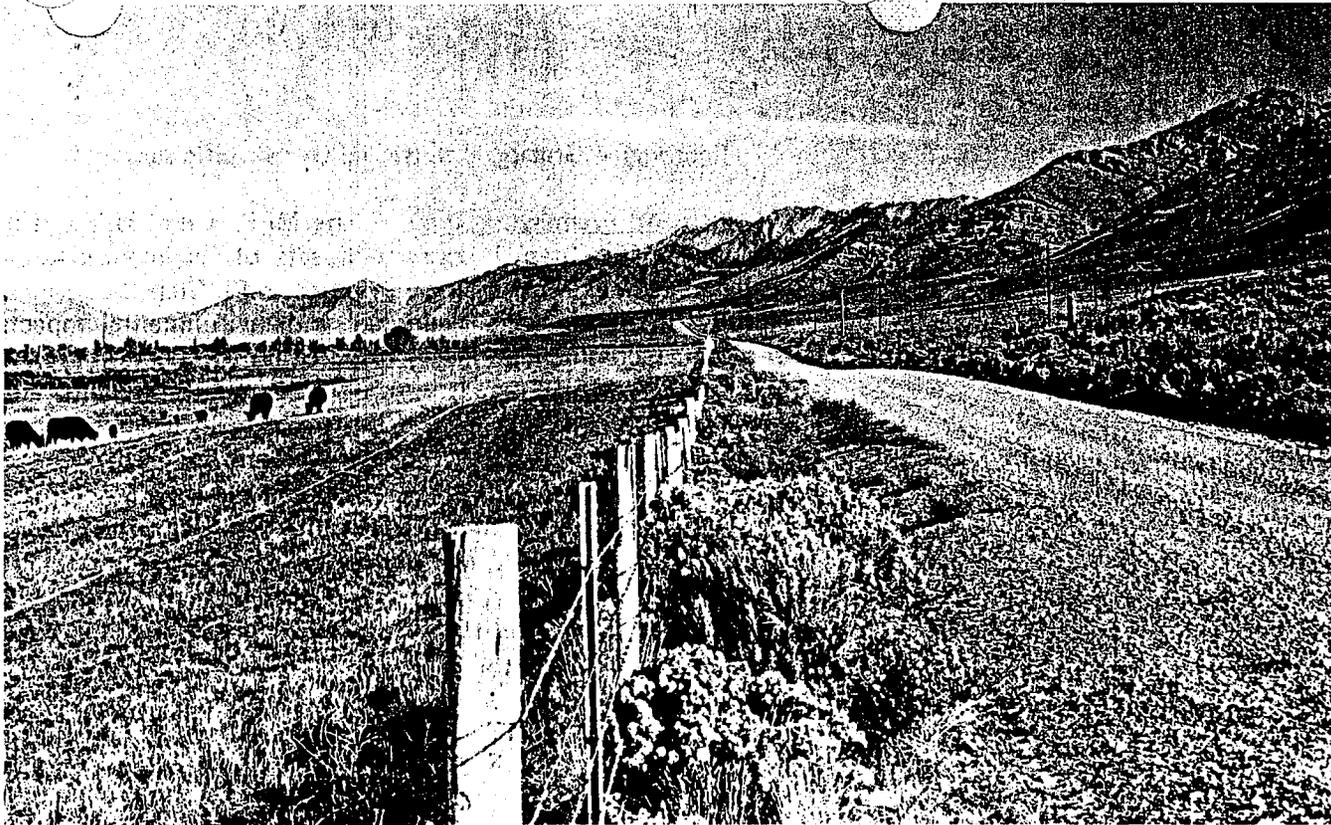
CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Public review was very important in the preparation of the grazing environmental impact statement (EIS) and the land use plan. Throughout the planning and EIS process, members of the general public, as well as Federal, State, and local agencies, provided information and offered suggestions to improve the documents.

To avoid conflict with other agencies' land use plans, Big Butte Resource Area staff contacted representatives of these groups. Many significant comments from these people were used by the Area Manager to revise and refine the plan. As a result, Big Lost land use decisions conform with the land use and zoning requirements of Butte and Custer counties.

During the development of the draft grazing EIS, consultation with the public, user groups, and other agencies provided identification of issues which led to the formation of alternatives analyzed in the EIS. After release of the draft EIS, public comment resulted in development of another alternative which was later selected as the preferred course of action (see Rangeland Program Summary).

Consultation with range users helped to identify needed range improvements and grazing systems proposed in the final EIS. The BLM's rangeland management policy includes cooperation, consultation, and coordination with range users and owners of lands intermingled with public lands. The policy is an integral



To avoid conflicts with nearby private, State, and county lands, BLM personnel consulted and coordinated with affected landowners.

part of the land use and grazing management decision-making process. BLM resource area personnel had discussions with each range user in the Big Lost Unit and with all concerned State and Federal agencies.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This plan will be followed by on-the-ground actions. Some decisions in the plan will require more detailed planning before implementation.

Development projects are subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. An environmental analysis will be conducted for each specific action. All projects will be

considered under either the categorical exclusion review process or the environmental assessment process. If the impacts are unacceptable, the proposed action may be modified or rejected. Some decisions have already been or are being implemented.

The management decisions will be used in programming and budgeting for the annual work plan. Because on-the-ground actions depend on funding by Congress, it may be some time before some decisions can be implemented.

In response to changing resource conditions and management requirements, this plan will be updated and management decisions revised as new information becomes available. The public will have opportunities to participate in the planning process when major revisions are made.

GLOSSARY

Allotment Management Plan — A detailed plan for intensively managing and improving a specific grazing allotment.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) — The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow or five sheep for one month.

Apparent Trend — A one-time observation of the direction in range condition described as upward, stable, or downward.

Capital Position — A financial position based on current capital assets. A change in capital position occurs when the value of capital assets changes.

Carrying Capacity — The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging the vegetation or related resources.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) — A document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed action and several alternatives.

Grazing Preference — The maximum number of AUMs that can be grazed on public lands. The grazing preference is attached to private lands owned or controlled by the permittee or lessee.

Grazing Systems:

Rest Rotation — Grazing is deferred on various parts of an allotment during succeeding years. The deferred parts are allowed complete rest for one or more years.

Deferred Rotation — Changing the time of year when a pasture is grazed. Use in one pasture is rotated between use in other pastures. This provides each pasture periodic rest during some part of the grazing season.

Seasonal — Grazing is restricted to a specific season.

Management Framework Plan — The MFP is the BLM's land use plan. MFP Step 1 consists of sets of recommendations designed to maximize a single resource. MFP Step 2 considers conflicts in use and social, economic, and environmental impacts in sets of recommendations by resource for overall multiple use management. MFP Step 3, which considers all comments and experience gained through the EIS process, includes land use decisions for future multiple use management.

Planning Unit — A portion of a resource area for which inventories and land use plans are developed.

Public Lands — Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management for multiple uses.

Range Readiness — The stage of plant growth at which grazing may begin (under a specific management plan) without permanent damage to vegetation or soil.

Riparian — Pertaining to or situated on the banks of a river or other body of water. Riparian vegetation is the vegetation found along a river or other body of water.

Section 3 and 15 Leases — A Section 3 lease refers to grazing administration on public lands under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act for lands that were originally within grazing districts. Section 15 leases were under Section 15 of the Act for lands that were originally scattered tracts outside of grazing districts.

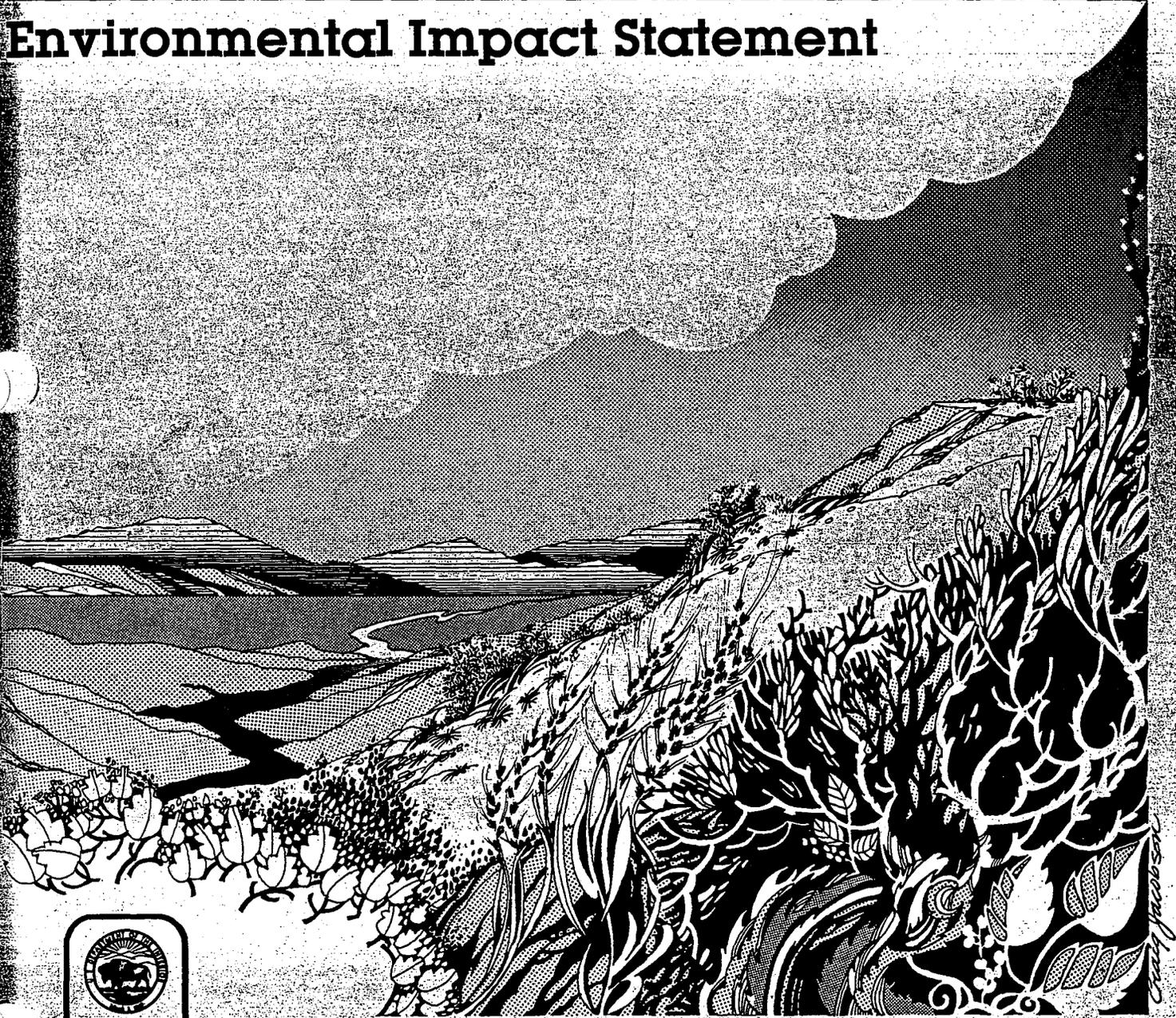
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DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls and Salmon Districts, Idaho

Big Lost - Mackay Grazing Final

Environmental Impact Statement





IN REPLY
REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho Falls District
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

We have forwarded for your review the final environmental impact statement (EIS) on proposed range management in the Big Lost-Mackay units of central Idaho. This final has been prepared by a team of resource specialists from the Idaho Falls and Salmon districts, Bureau of Land Management.

The statement describes and analyzes the economic, social and environmental effects of five alternatives for grazing management on 310,962 acres of public land.

The final statement differs from past procedures when the entire draft statement was reprinted in the final. This statement includes only those changes that are necessary in the draft EIS and responses to public comments received on the draft EIS.

This document includes a summary of the four alternatives that were analyzed in the Draft EIS as well as the description and analysis of one additional alternative that was developed to respond to public comment.

This document, used with the draft statement, constitutes the final environmental impact statement. This final EIS is not the decision document. The decision will be based on the analysis contained in the final EIS, the BLM's personnel and budget constraints, public concerns and comments, and other multiple-use resource objectives or programs. No action can be taken for at least 30 days following filing of this statement with the Environmental Protection Agency and distribution to the public. A brief summary document outlining management direction for the Big Lost and Mackay areas will be prepared and made available as soon as a decision is reached. More specific decisions will then be developed on an allotment-by-allotment basis.

Thank you for your interest and participation.

Sincerely,

O'dell A. Frandsen
Idaho Falls District Manager

Kenneth G. Walker
Salmon District Manager

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PROPOSED RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE
BIG LOST-MACKAY AREA
(To Be Used With Draft)

Prepared by
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls and Salmon Districts

BIG LOST-MACKAY GRAZING
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

() Draft (X) Final Environmental Impact Statement

1. Type of Action: (X) Administrative () Legislative

2. Responsible Agencies:

a. Lead Agency: Department of Interior, Bureau of Land
Management

b. Cooperating Agencies: None

3. Abstract: The Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Environmental Impact Statement analyzes the effects of livestock grazing on 310,962 acres of public land in central Idaho. Five grazing management alternatives are presented for consideration and are analyzed in terms of their projected economic, social and environmental effects. Each alternative analyzes a different level of forage use, methods by which livestock grazing would be managed, and as necessary support facilities (such as water developments, fencing, brush control and revegetation projects). Alternative E of the Big Lost-Mackay grazing statement is selected as the preferred alternative.

4. Comments Have Been Requested and Received from the Following:

See Reviewers and Respondents Section.

5. Date Draft Statement Made Available to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Public:

Draft EIS: Filed April 29, 1983

Final EIS: September 1983

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SUMMARY

The Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analyzes the effects of livestock grazing on 310,962 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls and Salmon districts, in central Idaho.

The EIS is being prepared between the recommendation and decision phases of the districts' land-use planning process. That process has included detailed resource inventories, individual resource development plans, conflict analysis and multiple use recommendations. The draft EIS analyzed four alternatives that were developed to assess impacts from different levels of livestock use and related support facilities. Based on public comment, Alternative E was developed and assessed in the final EIS.

The general public, special interest groups, other federal agencies, and state agencies were consulted at regular intervals throughout the planning and EIS scoping process. Contributions were received from individuals and agencies. As a result of this consultation, the principal issue related to livestock grazing was economic effects on ranchers. The planning issues included in this EIS are described below.

1. Are decreases in the level of livestock grazing in the Big Lost and Mackay units needed to maintain or improve long-term production, and what are the related economic effects to local livestock operators?
2. What range improvements are needed to implement a more intensive range management program?
3. Would more intensive range management have adverse effects on other resources in the unit such as water resources, soils and wildlife habitat?
4. Are forage and cover sufficient for populations of deer, antelope, elk and sage grouse, and how would more intensive range management affect these species?

The identification of issues led to the formation of alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS with the economic effects on ranches from intensive livestock management being the principal issue being addressed in the draft EIS. As a result of public comment on the draft EIS, issue number 4 surfaced as a major issue and prompted the development of Alternative E. Alternative E has been selected as the BLM's preferred alternative.

ALTERNATIVE E

Description Summary

This alternative was developed in response to public comments on the draft EIS to address those areas where wildlife habitat could be adversely affected. The alternative is designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat quality or to mitigate adverse impacts to an acceptable level. The quantity of forage is adequate for both current and projected big game populations. The initial stocking level for livestock would be a total of 24,225 AUMs, the same as in Alternative A. This level of use would include no changes in livestock use in 10 allotments, would reduce the use in 14 allotments, and would increase the level of livestock use over the 5-year average in 31 allotments. Proposed range improvements needed to ensure the success of grazing systems include 1 cattleguard, 23 ponds, 18 springs, 16.75 miles of pipeline, 2.5 miles of fence, 5.5 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation with a pump, 5 water catchments, and 9,490 acres of vegetation manipulation. This alternative is the same as Alternative A for the 12 allotments in the Mackay unit.

Environmental Consequences Summary

Under this alternative, the 24,225 AUMs of livestock use represents an 8 percent increase over the 5-year average and an 8 percent decrease from the active preference. After 15 years, grazing use could be increased to 26,052 AUMs, 16 percent increase over the 5-year average and only about 1 percent less than the preference. Vegetation would improve in quality and quantity. Range condition would be improved where poor or fair conditions currently exist and good condition range would be maintained.

Soil erosion greater than 2 tons/acre/year that is now taking place on 27 percent of the EIS area would be reduced to 23 percent, and watershed conditions would show no appreciable change from current trends.

This alternative presents a more desirable approach to livestock grazing management on crucial wildlife habitat than Alternative A as analyzed in the draft EIS. Although some allotments would receive increased use by livestock, sufficient forage would be available for current and projected big game populations made by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Reductions in the level of grazing, implementation of grazing systems, fencing, and salting would stabilize or improve some riparian areas while other riparian zones would be unaffected. Water developments would include mitigation (fencing) for some riparian areas and would result in both positive and negative impacts to wildlife habitat. Proposed vegetation manipulation could have positive results for deer, antelope, and sage grouse due to mitigation measures included in the standard operating procedures and design criteria.

It is estimated that rancher income would be increased by about \$18,000 initially and \$20,000 after 15 years. Secondary economic impacts would be about \$55,000 initially and \$7,000 after 15 years. Range improvement costs if all were constructed would total \$358,000.

ALTERNATIVE A

Description Summary

The initial stocking level for this alternative is the same as Alternative E at 24,225 AUMs. Proposed range improvements include 8 cattleguards, 31 ponds, 32 springs, 22.25 miles of pipeline, 25.5 miles of fence, 8 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation, 5 water catchments, and 15,533 acres of vegetation manipulation.

Environmental Consequences Summary

As in Alternative E, 24,225 AUMs represent an 8 percent increase over the 5-year average and an 8 percent decrease from the actual preference. After 15 years, there would be a total of 28,502 AUMs available for livestock use, a 27 percent increase over the 5-year average and an 8 percent increase over the preference. Range condition, soil erosion, watershed, and environmental consequences would be essentially the same as for Alternative E.

Wildlife habitat would be expected to decrease in quality under this alternative. The quality of winter range for elk, deer and antelope would decrease to some extent along with summer range for deer. A more substantial decrease in the quality of elk summer range and sage grouse habitat would be expected, largely as a result of proposed range improvements. Riparian zones would continue an apparent downward trend in condition.

It is estimated that rancher income would be increased \$18,000 initially and \$22,000 after 15 years. Secondary economic impacts would be about \$56,000 initially and \$7,500 after 15 years. Range improvement costs would total between \$667,000 and \$481,000.

ALTERNATIVE B

Description Summary

The initial stocking level would be the same as the 5-year average level of grazing use for livestock at 22,446 AUMs. Permittees could increase livestock use up to their total preference which is 26,326 for the EIS area. Range improvements would only be constructed where needed to maintain livestock grazing at the current level as funds were available. The level of range improvements would not be expected to exceed 25 percent of those identified for Alternative A.

Environmental Consequences Summary

If grazing use were to continue at 22,446 AUMs, range condition would

be expected to remain static or slightly decline after 15 years. It is estimated that 10 percent of the present condition class acreage would fall to the next lower condition class in 15 years. Production would decrease to about 22,232 AUMs in 15 years.

Wildlife habitat would remain unchanged under this alternative along with soil erosion and watershed conditions.

Rancher income would not change as a result of this alternative. Secondary economic impacts would amount to about \$12,800 initially and \$610 after 15 years. Range improvement costs would be about \$100,000.

ALTERNATIVE C

Description Summary

The initial stocking level would be 21,931 AUMs under this alternative. Proposed range improvements include 1 cattleguard, 13 ponds, 16 springs, 15.75 miles of pipeline, 2 miles of fence, 5.5 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation, 5 water catchments, and 8,303 acres of vegetation manipulation.

Environmental Consequences Summary

The 21,931 AUMs of livestock grazing represents a 2 percent decrease in use from the 5-year average and would be a 17 percent decrease from the preference. Decreases would be made in those allotments where use exceeds carrying capacity, but no increases would be made above the 5-year average.

Soil erosion would decline somewhat from 27 percent of the EIS area greater than 2 tons/acre/year to about 23 percent. Bank vegetation would show some improvement, but watershed conditions would essentially remain unchanged.

Wildlife habitat quality would be improved for elk winter and summer range and for deer summer range. Other wildlife habitat would be expected to decrease in quality. Riparian zones would continue an apparent downward trend in condition.

Rancher income would decline an estimated \$61,000 initially but would increase by \$18,500 after 15 years. Secondary income changes would be about \$7,600 initially and \$5,600 after 15 years. Range improvement costs total \$174,000.

ALTERNATIVE D

Description Summary

Livestock grazing would be discontinued under this alternative and no AUMs would be authorized. All forage in the unit would be reserved for other uses. No new range management projects nor any livestock management facilities would be constructed.

Environmental Consequences Summary

No livestock grazing would represent a 100 percent reduction in grazing use by livestock. All public land would show a long-term improvement. It is estimated that 50 percent of all the good, fair and poor range condition class acreage would improve to the next condition class in 15 years. Vegetation would increase by about 7,058 AUMs, a 31.6 percent increase.

Soil erosion and watershed conditions would show significant improvement. About 17 percent of the area would remain at a rate of 2 tons/acre/year and all facets of streambank stability would improve between 5 and 19 percent.

Wildlife habitat would improve in riparian areas. Elk and sage grouse habitat would improve, but deer and antelope range would decline over the long term where livestock grazing is now maintaining shrub cover. Elk habitat would improve more than habitat for other species. Reproductive success would be improved for all species due to elimination of competition for forage and cover.

This alternative would have a devastating effect on rancher income with annual losses of \$836,000 or about 91 percent of total rancher income. A secondary income loss of about \$204,600 would be expected, making a total regional annual income loss of \$1,040,500.

ALTERNATIVE E

Preferred Alternative

This alternative was developed in response to public comments to address areas where wildlife habitat could be adversely impacted and areas left with unmitigated, adverse impacts in alternatives A and C. The quantity of wildlife forage is adequate for both current and projected big game populations. This alternative is designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat quality or to mitigate adverse impacts to an acceptable level. It is consistent with resource objectives and recommendations made during the BLM planning process. Following the analysis of environmental consequences, this alternative was chosen as the BLM's preferred alternative. It should be noted that this alternative is identical to Alternative A for the Mackay unit. Comments received concerning the effects of Alternative A on wildlife habitat were not considered to apply to the Mackay unit. Levels of grazing use for all alternatives analyzed are shown on Table 1. The last twelve allotments are in the Mackay unit.

Objectives

1. Improve range condition throughout the EIS area within 15 years from present condition classes of about 6.4 percent poor, 26.6 percent fair, 61.5 percent good, less than .5 percent excellent, and 5 percent unclassified to 4.3 percent poor, 21.3 percent fair, 68.9 percent good, less than .5 percent excellent, and 5 percent unclassified. These percentages are a result of changing some land areas from one condition class to another.
2. Increase the usable livestock forage from the present production of 24,225 AUMs to an estimated 26,052 AUMs within 15 years. (AUM stands for animal unit month, or the amount of forage needed to feed one cow or five sheep for 1 month.)
3. Increase acreage in upward range trend.
4. Maintain or improve crucial wildlife habitat or mitigate to an acceptable level any adverse impacts to crucial wildlife habitat areas. Vegetation use, livestock grazing management, a monitoring program, administrative procedures and implementation schedule would be the same as under Alternative A.

Range Improvements and Land Treatments

Proposed range improvements would be subjected to a detailed site analysis and an analysis of costs and benefits by allotment. A number of the proposed improvements will very probably not be completed. Range improvements would be completed as funds become available. The improvements proposed under this alternative are considered to be needed for proper livestock management and would receive priority for

TABLE 1
ALTERNATIVE AUM LEVELS OF GRAZING USE

ALLOTMENT NAME	PREFERENCE	5-YR AVG	ALT A	ALT B	ALT C	ALT D	ALT E
ALDER CREEK	501	493	501	493	493	0	501
ELBOW	330	459	497	459	459	0	497
BEAVERLAND PASS	1024	321	538	321	321	0	538
ARCO PEAK	257	81	303	81	81	0	303
KING SPRING	460	426	460	426	426	0	460
SERVICEBERRY	382	382	382	382	382	0	382
DEADMAN	2550	2049	2550	2049	2049	0	2550
BLIZZARD MOUNTAIN	540	234	270	234	234	0	270
DRY FORK	640	639	640	639	639	0	640
JUDD BROWN	540	529	540	529	529	0	540
LAVA CREEK	475	359	475	359	359	0	475
CRATERS	342	0	342	0	342	0	342
CRAWFORD CANYON	35	31	12	31	12	0	12
MARSH CANYON	139	111	139	111	111	0	139
WADDOUPS CANYON	1384	1223	1384	1223	1223	0	1384
EARL SMITH	426	307	196	307	196	0	196
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	720	705	720	705	705	0	720
LESLIE BUTTES	142	159	116	159	116	0	116
BECK CANYON	175	175	128	175	128	0	128
NEWMAN CANYON	428	394	251	394	251	0	251
SORENSEN	152	15	150	15	152	0	150
HARGER POINT	320	272	280	272	272	0	280
DRY CANYON	23	22	23	22	22	0	23
MAHOGANY	300	180	300	180	180	0	300
MC GEE-BERRY	442	353	442	353	353	0	442
HAMMOND CANYON	205	206	205	206	205	0	205
TECHICK CANYON	139	112	159	112	112	0	159
LATHAM HOLLOW	665	651	545	651	545	0	545
CHAMPAGNE CREEK	205	204	182	204	182	0	182
HICKEN CREEK	585	465	585	465	465	0	585
RAIL CREEK	400	384	320	384	320	0	320
GOODMAN CANYON	129	122	129	122	122	0	129
APPENDICITIS HILLS	360	360	300	360	300	0	300
AIKELE	120	100	120	100	100	0	120
GEORGE	94	37	94	37	37	0	94
NICKLES	10	10	45	10	10	0	45
BLISS	118	119	118	119	118	0	118
STODDARD CREEK	86	86	86	86	86	0	86
ERA FLAT	55	10	55	10	10	0	55
ROCKY CANYON	300	144	119	144	119	0	119
MARTIN PASTURE	97	39	97	39	39	0	97
RAMSHORN CANYON	974	943	974	943	943	0	974
HUGGINS	58	58	58	58	58	0	58
ARENTSON GULCH	407	406	448	406	406	0	448
DICKEY	518	518	570	518	518	0	570
WHISKEY SPRINGS	500	301	250	301	250	0	250
MACKAY	1581	1337	1267	1337	1267	0	1267
ASAY	108	108	108	108	108	0	108
WOODBURY	30	30	30	30	30	0	30
COPPER BASIN	1198	987	1198	987	1198	0	1198
BOONE CREEK	709	716	716	716	716	0	716
WILDHORSE	2096	2086	1781	2086	1781	0	1781
SAGE CREEK	930	931	1023	931	931	0	1023
THOUSAND SPRINGS	801	801	881	801	801	0	881
WILLOW CREEK	121	121	121	121	121	0	121
TOTALS	26,326	22,446	24,225	22,446	21,931	0	24,225

implementation. Proposed improvements include 1 cattleguard, 23 ponds, 18 springs, 16.75 miles of pipeline, 2.5 miles of fence, 5.5 miles of waterhaul roads, 1 storage tank relocation with a pump, and 9,490 acres of vegetation manipulation. Water troughs would be included as part of the spring and pipeline water developments. Proposed developments by allotment are shown in Table 2, and estimated project costs are shown in Table 3.

The environmental impacts of these projects to the EIS area are discussed in Environmental Consequences of Alternative E. Environmental assessments will be prepared for all individual projects as part of a detailed site analysis.

Project Development and Design Criteria

The project development and design criteria identified in Alternative A of the draft EIS would be applied to those range improvement projects identified under this alternative.

Alternative E design criteria for vegetation manipulation would also include: All vegetation manipulation projects in crucial wildlife habitat areas would be designed to leave about 50 percent of the total acreage identified for wildlife purposes.

Standard Operating Procedures

The standard operating procedures identified in Alternative A of the draft EIS would be applied to those range improvement projects identified under this alternative. Two additional standard operating procedures would be applied to projects in Alternative E.

1. If an environmental assessment determines that a significant impact to riparian vegetation would occur from project installation and subsequent livestock grazing of the area, the project or riparian area will be fenced to prevent or reduce the impact.
2. Spring development costs would include provisions for fencing the water source and providing free water flow at the headbox.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVE E

This section analyzes the expected impacts of Alternative E. Impacts listed are only those that are determined to be different or in addition to those already listed in the draft EIS under Alternative A.

TABLE 2

Proposed Range Improvements,
Alternative E

Allotment	Management Category	Ponds Number	Springs Number	Cattleguards Number	Pipelines Miles	Fences Miles	Roads Miles	Vegetation Manipulation Acres
Alder Creek	Improve	4	1	0	.00	.25	.00	0
Elbow	Improve	0	0	0	3.50	.00	.00	800
Serviceberry	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.50	5.50	0
Deadman	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	2,500
Blizzard Mountain	Improve	0	1	0	.75	.00	.00	0
Marsh Canyon	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	160
Waddoups Canyon	Improve	11	1	0	2.00	.00	.00	0
Earl Smith	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	400
Sheep Mountain	Improve	0	1	0	1.00	.00	.00	500
Beck Canyon	Improve	2	3	0	.00	.00	.00	600
Newman Canyon	Improve	4	0	0	.00	.00	.00	0
Hammond Canyon	Improve	0	1	0	.00	.00	.00	0
Latham Hollow	Improve	1	2	0	.00	.00	.00	400
Champagne Creek	Improve	0	1	0	.00	.50	.00	0
Trail Creek	Improve	1	1	0	.00	.00	.00	0
Craters	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.25	.00	0
Rocky Canyon	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	500
Ramshorn Canyon	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	600
Whiskey Springs	Improve	0	1	0	2.50	.00	.00	0
Mackay	Improve	0	2	1	5.00	.00	.00	0
Boone Creek	Improve	0	0	0	.00	.50	.00	1,700
Wildhorse	Improve	0	1	0	.00	.00	.00	480
Arentson Gulch	Maintain	0	0	0	.00	.25	.00	0
Dickey	Maintain	0	1	0	.00	.25	.00	400
Copper Basin	Maintain	0	1	0	1.00	.00	.00	0
Sage Creek	Maintain	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	450
Thousand Springs	Maintain	0	0	0	1.00	.00	.00	0
TOTALS		23	18	1	16.75	2.50	5.50	9,490

*Miscellaneous projects include relocating a storage tank and pump in the Elbow allotment, a pump installation in Harger Point, and 5 water catchments in the Boone Creek allotment.

TABLE 3

Range Improvements, Alternative E

Improvement	Total Units	Cost/Unit Installed	Total Cost	Acres Disturbed Per Unit	Total Acres Disturbed	Personnel Per Unit	Total Workday Requirements
Ponds	23 ea.	\$5,000	\$115,000	3.45	79.35	9	207
Springs (Include fencing, stock tanks, and pipeline)	18 ea.	\$3,000	\$54,000	0.35	6.3	28	504
Pipelines (Include stock tank every 2 miles)	16.75 mi.	\$4,200	\$70,350	1/mile	16.75	5	84
Storage Tank	1 ea.	\$5,000	\$ 5,000	.05	.05		
Waterhaul Roads	5.50 mi.	\$ 200	\$ 1,100	1/mile	5.0		
Fence Construction	2.5 mi.	\$2,500	\$ 6,250	1/mile	2.5	2	5
Vegetation Manipulation							
Controlled burn	4,000 ac.	\$ 3	\$12,000	1	4,000		
Chemical or Mechanical	5,490 ac.	\$ 15	\$82,350	1	5,490		
Cattleguards	1 ea.	\$1,800	\$ 1,800	.005	.005	4	4
Water Catchments	5 ea.	\$2,000	\$ 10,000	1.2	6.0	9	45

ALTERNATIVE E

Soil Resources

Grazing systems would remain the same as in Alternative A described in the draft EIS. New improvements would be reduced, which would also reduce short-term impacts. Construction of improvements would cause temporary disturbance of vegetative cover on 116 acres, which is a minor portion of the EIS area. Vegetation manipulation contained in this alternative would affect 9,490 acres or about 3 percent of the area (refer to Table 3).

The increased erosion occurring following implementation would decrease with time as vegetation recovers and surface protection increases.

Alternative E is expected to have essentially the same decrease in erosion as Alternative A. Individual environmental assessments will be completed before any projects are developed as stated in Alternative A.

Water Resources

Water development projects include mitigation (fencing) for some riparian areas. However, initial stocking rates would continue to negatively impact some riparian areas. Some riparian areas are in an apparent downward trend due to a long history of livestock grazing. Generally cattle are not herded out of the riparian zone and forage utilization remains high. Most recent sources tend to indicate that unless riparian utilization can be kept below 50-60 percent, then a downward trend in the vegetation and channel stability can be expected to continue.

Vegetation and Livestock Grazing

Forage Use

Initial stocking rates under this alternative are the same as under Alternative A and would serve to bring livestock use levels in line with the estimated carrying capacity of each allotment. Based on present forage production estimates, 67,606 animal unit months (AUMs) of forage are available for all resource uses in the Big Lost-Mackay area. Based on the level of grazing management and range improvements proposed in this alternative, a total of 24,225 AUMs (36 percent of the present total) would be available for livestock grazing. This represents an overall 8 percent reduction of current active grazing preference and a 7.9 percent increase from the 5-year average use. This stocking rate is well below the 33,803 AUMs (50 percent of the present total) that could be allocated to livestock under the 50 percent utilization level allowed by livestock of the total forage production in the EIS area.

Vegetation would benefit from this adjustment because livestock distribution would be improved, more uniform utilization would occur and stocking rates would not exceed the estimated forage production on the allotments. Fifteen years after implementation, vegetative production is estimated to increase 3,654 AUMs from the present total forage production of 67,606 AUMs. Of the 3,654 AUMs, 1,827 or 50 percent would be available for livestock use. This represents a 5.4 percent increase from 33,803 AUMs that could be allocated for livestock utilization and would result in a 7.5 percent increase over the proposed initial stocking rate of 24,225 AUMs. This would total 26,052 AUMs after 15 years.

Several years of on-site observation and analysis of allotment data by BLM staff indicate that implementation of intensive management would meet the objectives outlined in Alternative E. Increases would be satisfied by additional forage projected to accrue through range developments and the operation of grazing systems.

Livestock Grazing Management

Livestock grazing management would be the same as described under Alternative A of the draft EIS.

Improvement in range condition and trend would result through intensive management of the vegetation resource. Table 4 summarizes changes in range condition to the year 1998. Ground cover increases are expected to be about the same as in Alternative A of the draft EIS.

TABLE 4

Condition Class Summary in 15 Years by Acres Alternative E

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>
Present	1,781	209,727	90,721	21,689	17,133
Future	1,781	234,746	72,614	14,777	17,133

(About 10,531 acres of private and state land located within the allotments are not included.)

Range Improvements

This alternative includes provisions for various developments and land treatments. These range developments would improve livestock distribution, providing better utilization and reducing the amount of overused and underused range (Valentine, 1966).

Table 2 lists proposed range improvements for Alternative E. The impacts of these projects would be the same as those described for Alternative A in Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, in the draft EIS. An environmental assessment would be prepared for each project once site-specific locations are determined.

Terrestrial Wildlife

Alternative E presents a more desirable approach to livestock management on crucial wildlife habitat than Alternative A. Forage use would be the same as in Alternative A, but range improvements and land treatments would be considerably more oriented toward wildlife habitat. This discussion does not include tables showing acres of crucial wildlife habitat affected because this was a source of confusion in the draft EIS. In these tables, acres of crucial habitat were tabulated in positive, negative and no impact columns. Four different discrete actions were analyzed for seven different crucial ranges. This presented a complex display of data and a confusing situation to some readers. This narrative addresses both positive and negative effects of this alternative to principal species of concern.

The Big Lost and Mackay land use plans contain draft decisions to maintain and improve wildlife habitat which are not discussed in this (or any other) alternative. This EIS discusses the effects of the range management portion of the draft land use plan on wildlife habitat. Further information on decisions for the wildlife resource is available at the Idaho Falls or Salmon BLM district offices.

Forage Use

Livestock forage use would increase over the 5-year average as presented in Alternative A. However, authorized use would be less than the level of livestock grazing that could have been authorized if the livestock operators had applied for full use of all of their grazing privileges. Although some allotments would have more livestock, sufficient forage would be available for current and projected big game populations by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Crucial ranges would continue to provide the quality of key habitat components presently available. The quantity of forage utilized by livestock would not limit big game population goals.

Reductions in the level of grazing, implementation of grazing systems, fencing and salting would stabilize or improve some riparian areas while other riparian zones would be unaffected. Water development projects include mitigation (fencing) for some riparian areas. However, initial stocking rates would continue to negatively impact some riparian areas.

Positive effects are expected on allotments scheduled for reductions. Grazing adjustments would provide more big game forage on allotments that have been overutilized by livestock (such as Whiskey Springs, Wildhorse and Appendicitis Hills). Livestock utilization would be monitored to ensure that levels of use are consistent with the carrying capacity of each allotment.

Livestock Grazing Management

The effects of grazing management would be the same as described under Alternative A. Rotational grazing systems would provide riparian zones with periodic rest from livestock grazing. Riparian vegetation would be exclusively available to wildlife during these rest cycles. This is an improvement over the current situation.

Seasonal grazing systems (no rotation) would continue to cause some livestock distribution problems. Without constant herding, cattle would continue to concentrate in some riparian areas. Water developments may help redistribute livestock pressure, but no significant improvement is expected in riparian zones without fencing or rotation grazing systems.

The Elbow Allotment is scheduled for a 51 percent increase over the present license. This grazing intensity has been authorized the last 2 years in conjunction with a rest-rotation grazing system. The grazing system with early grazing season has shown desirable results. However, the success of this stocking level depends on rest, early removal of livestock, and regrowth of grazed vegetation. Any further extensions of the grazing season or stocking level could be detrimental to wildlife habitat.

Range Improvements

The number of range improvements would be reduced from those proposed under Alternative A. More uniform livestock distribution is expected on allotments where springs and ponds would be developed. Both positive and negative impacts to wildlife would be associated with these developments. Rangeland that is now heavily utilized due to poor livestock distribution could receive some benefit by distributing livestock into areas that have received little use in the past. Allotments scheduled for water developments and rotation grazing systems would provide high quality habitat on rested pastures. However, on grazed pastures and where water developments are proposed with seasonal (no rotation) grazing systems, heavier livestock use in riparian zones and adjacent dry land habitat is expected. Riparian zones would provide high quality habitat only if livestock are rotated often enough to allow regrowth of riparian vegetation. The increased cattle use could cause some behavioral conflict with wildlife on areas that have received little livestock use in the past. However, utilization levels should maintain sufficient forage on dry land areas for wildlife.

Fencing of riparian zones would improve wildlife habitat if livestock were excluded from these areas. Some fencing would occur in conjunction with spring and pond development. The amount of habitat improvement would depend on the amount of riparian vegetation fenced. Habitat monitoring will identify key areas to be fenced and environmental assessment of water development would include mitigation for riparian vegetation.

Wildlife watering devices, fenced seep areas, and fencing of spring sources would improve wildlife habitat near pipelines and water troughs. Leaving water systems operational from June 15 through October 1 will provide water throughout the dry summer season. Water availability does not appear to be limiting wildlife production except in the Deadman Canyon area. Still, creation of new watering areas should expand distribution of some wildlife species into areas that were previously unused.

Fencing proposals under Alternative E would be significantly reduced from Alternative A. Some minor migrational disruption to big game would be mitigated by design options stated in the project development and design criteria. Improved livestock management resulting from these fences would enhance wildlife habitat.

Road construction in the Deadman allotment would have little impact on wildlife. Improved livestock distribution resulting from water hauling along this road would improve wildlife habitat in the Deadman allotment. These roads would help implement a rest rotation system.

Vegetation Manipulation

Brush control proposals would cover fewer acres than in Alternative A. Brush proposals would not control more than 50 percent of the total acreage identified for allotments in crucial wildlife habitat. Design would provide a vegetative mosaic with irregular edges of brush control. Habitat requirements for sage grouse and antelope would be preserved. Brush control could have positive results for deer, antelope and sage grouse if planning and execution incorporate habitat requirements for forage and cover. This appears to be the case under Alternative E.

The following table summarizes the acres of crucial habitat affected by brush control proposals.

TABLE 5

Acres of Crucial Habitat Affected by
Brush Control, Alternative E

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Winter Range</u>			<u>Summer Range</u>			<u>Sage Grouse</u>
	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	
Elbow	0	0	800	0	0	0	750
Deadman	0	1,500*	2,100	0	0	0	1,000
Marsh Canyon	0	160	80	0	0	0	0
Earl Smith	0	400	0	0	0	0	400
Sheep Mountain	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Beck Canyon	0	0	600	0	0	600	600
Latham Hollow	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
Rocky Canyon	0	300	0	0	0	0	500
Ramshorn Canyon	0	300*	200	0	0	100	600
Boone Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
Wildhorse	0	0	0	0	250	0	480
Dickey	200	0	0	0	0	0	400
Sage Creek	0	0	0	450	450	0	0
TOTALS	200	3,160	3,780	450	700	700	7,330

*Deer density is very low in these allotments.

ECONOMICS

Economic Efficiency

The net present worth of this alternative would be -\$113,155.

Rancher Income

The initial impacts of this alternative would be the same as those described in Alternative A. In the long term, after range improvements and land treatments are installed, the AUM allocation would be 1 percent below active preference and 16 percent above average use. This would

increase the gains in rancher income to \$20,000 by year 15. This alternative would not put any permittees out of business.

Range Improvements and Land Treatments

The improvements necessary to implement this alternative would cost \$358,000. Maintenance costs associated with these developments would be borne primarily by the user.

Grazing Fee Distribution

Initially, the annual gain in grazing fees would be \$2,542. By year 15, the gain would be \$5,048. These collections would be distributed as follows.

	<u>Initial</u>	<u>15-Year</u>
Federal Treasury	\$ 953	\$1,893
State of Idaho	\$ 318	\$ 631
Range Betterment	<u>\$1,271</u>	<u>\$2,524</u>
	<u>\$2,542</u>	<u>\$5,048</u>

These gains would make total annual collections in the EIS area amount to \$33,967 initially and \$36,473 after 15-years.

Secondary Income Impacts

Table 6 shows the secondary income impacts of this alternative.

TABLE 6

Secondary Impacts, Alternative E

<u>Stocking Rate</u>	<u>Directly Affected Industry</u>	<u>Direct Impact</u>	<u>Secondary Impact</u>	<u>Total Impact</u>
Initial	Livestock	\$18,163	\$ 4,445	\$22,608
	Construction	<u>\$71,570</u>	<u>\$50,772</u>	<u>\$122,342</u>
	TOTALS	<u>\$89,733</u>	<u>\$55,217</u>	<u>\$144,950</u>
15-year	Livestock	\$19,696	\$ 4,820	\$ 24,516
	Construction	<u>\$ 3,062</u>	<u>\$ 2,172</u>	<u>\$ 5,234</u>
	TOTALS	<u>\$22,758</u>	<u>\$ 6,992</u>	<u>\$ 29,750</u>

Employment

This alternative would have no significant impact on employment levels in the economic region.

Capital Position

The impact to capital position with this alternative would be the same as that described in Alternative A.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on April 29, 1983, and made available to the public on May 4, 1983. The public review period ended July 9.

Two open houses were held in lieu of formal hearings. One open house was held at the Arco Memorial Building, Arco, Idaho, on June 1, 1983, and a second open house was held at the American Legion Hall, Mackay, Idaho, on June 2. Both open houses were held from 2 to 8 p.m. The open houses were attended by a total of seven people; two persons presented written comments at the open houses. BLM responses to the substantial portions of these comments are presented in this final EIS.

About 390 draft EISs were distributed for review to individuals; federal, state, and local governments; and to non-government organizations. All written comments are reproduced in this final EIS. Substantial comments are identified; the BLM response follows the comment.

All comments will be considered in making final decisions on rangeland management in the Big Lost and Mackay units.

REVIEWERS AND RESPONDENTS

The following list identifies agencies, organizations and individuals to whom copies of the draft were sent. Those individuals, agencies and organizations who returned written comments are denoted by a letter and page number.

	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Elected Federal Officials</u>		
Senator James McClure		
Senator Steve Symms		
Representative George Hansen		
<u>Elected State Officials</u>		
Governor John V. Evans		
State Senators and Representatives		
<u>Advisory Councils</u>		
Idaho Falls District Advisory Council		
Idaho Falls District Grazing Advisory Board		
Salmon District Advisory Council		
Salmon District Grazing Advisory Board		
<u>Organizations</u>		
AEC Sportsmen's Club		
American Horse Protection Association	9	36
American Humane Society		
American Mining Congress		
American Wilderness Alliance		
Amoco Mineral Company		
Anaconda Minerals		
Arco Advertiser		
Atlantic Richfield Company		
Butte County Soil Conservation District		
Challis Messenger		
Challis Snowmobile Club		
Committee for Idaho's High Desert		

Cyprus Mining Company
Earth First!
Earth Search
Environmental Management Services
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
Gold Diggers Club
Homestake Mining Co.
Hunt Oil Co.
Idaho Archaeological Society, Inc.
Idaho Association of Counties
Idaho Cattlemen's Association
Idaho Cattle Feeders Association, Inc.
Idaho Conservation League
Idaho Environmental Council
Idaho Falls Gem and Mineral Society
Idaho Farm Bureau Federation
Idaho Mining Association
Idaho Motorcycle Association
Idaho Motorcycle Club
Idaho Outfitters and Guides Assoc.
Idaho Petroleum Council
Idaho Power Co.
Idaho State Journal
Idaho Statesman
Idaho Trail Machine Association
Idaho Wildlife Federation
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Institute for High Desert Studies
Intermountain Gas Co.
Isaak Walton League
KSRA Radio
League of Women Voters of Idaho
Lemhi Cattle & Horse Association
Lost River Electric
Mackay Chamber of Commerce
Magic Valley Gem Club
Motorized Recreation Vehicle Coalition
Natural Gas Corp. of California
Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern Rockies Chapter Sierra Club
Northwest Steelheaders Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Pacific Power & Light
Pacific Transmission Supply
Paintbrush Petroleum
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline
Phelps Dodge Corp.
Phillips Petroleum Co.
Post-Register
Recorder-Herald
Republic Geothermal, Inc.
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Salmon River Trail Ride Association
Sierra Club

Small Business Association
 Snake River Audubon Society
 Southeast Idaho Rod and Gun Club
 Standard Oil Co.
 Tri-County Cattleman's Association
 Texas Oil and Gas Corp.
 Texaco, Inc.
 Teton Exploration Drilling Co.
 Trout Unlimited
 United 4-Wheel Drive Association
 Union Oil Company of California
 Western Environmental Trade
 Wildlife Federation
 Wilderness Studies Institute
 Woolgrowers Association

Federal Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service		
Bureau of Indian Affairs		
Department of Energy		
Environmental Protection Agency	1	24
Fish and Wildlife Service	4	26
Forest Service	11	38
Geological Survey		
National Park Service		
Soil Conservation Service		

State of Idaho Agencies

Bureau of Community Affairs		
Bureau of Mines and Geology		
Department of Fish and Game	5	27
Department of Health and Welfare		
Department of Lands		
Department of Parks and Recreation		
Department of Water Resources		
Idaho State University		
Office of Energy		
State Clearinghouse		
Tourism and Industrial Development		
Transportation Department, Division of Highways		
University of Idaho Extension Service		

County Commissioners

Butte County
 Custer County

City Mayors.

Arco
Mackay
Salmon

Individuals

All permittees in the Big Lost and Mackay Units

Brent Morgan	8	33
Sheldon Bluestein	7	30
Kenneth R. Freitas	6	30
Ruth B. Doe	3	26
Ned R. Walker	12	39
Clifford C. Mitchell	2	25



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 REGION X
 1200 SIXTH AVENUE
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

1

REPLY TO
 ATTN OF:

M/S 443

MAY 25 1983

Don Watson, EIS Team Leader
 Bureau of Land Management
 940 Lincoln Road
 Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Re: Draft EIS--Big Lost - Mackay Grazing Plan

Dear Mr. Watson:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Big Lost - Mackay Grazing Plan Draft EIS. While the Draft EIS was generally of good quality, we have the following comment which should be addressed in the Final EIS.

Vegetation Management

In discussing environmental consequences of the four alternatives, the draft indicates (on page 62) that "vegetative manipulation ... may impact water quality and will be addressed in individual action plans and environmental assessments." Later (on page 67) there appear statements that "effects of chemical spraying can vary with range condition" and that "selection of the chemical to be used will depend upon environmental conditions at the proposed application time."

To effectively evaluate the environmental impacts of herbicide use, the EIS should discuss all options BLM is considering for treatment under different range and environmental conditions. This analysis should list and discuss the herbicides to be used and the conditions under which they could be used; any adverse consequences which may occur for water, soil and other living resources, and measures to be taken to mitigate any anticipated adverse environmental effects.

EPA has rated this Draft EIS LO-2 [LO--Lack of Objection; 2--Inadequate information]. We appreciate the opportunity to review the report. Should you wish to discuss EPA's comments and recommendations, please contact Richard Thiel, Environmental Evaluation Branch Chief, at 442-1728 or (FTS) 399-1728.

Sincerely,

L. Edwin Coate
 L. Edwin Coate
 Acting Regional Administrator

1-1. The type or types of chemicals to be used for vegetation manipulation projects would be determined when site-specific resource data have been collected. Analyzing environmental impacts of all potentially suitable herbicides would be a lengthy process and we believe would serve no useful purpose if detailed on-site analysis determined that herbicides could not be used for vegetation manipulation. All vegetation manipulation projects will have a complete analysis of environmental impacts. If herbicides are selected for vegetation manipulation, they will be EPA-approved.

24

1-1

6/11/83

2

Dear Mr. Watson,

I'd like to comment on the EIS for rangeland between Arco + Willow Creek Summit.

2-1

Alternative C is much cheaper + ecologically better. You say ^{you} will improve range. That means get rid of sagebrush + replace it with grass. Antelope, deer, ~~sage~~ sagegrass and other nongame species need sagebrush.

Maintaining more livestock does not always mean better range. It's better politics.

2-2

I hope you'll involve Fish + Game in your planning to set wildlife population targets for winter range. You should use their target populations established for game species in the state plans. Why don't you coordinate

population targets with the Forest Service since they manage the summer range for many game species.

Alternative A is no good. It's the easy way out. No flak from the ranchers. Leave enough sage habitat so that antelope + sage-grouse population can increase.

Clifford C. Mitchell

2-1. Brush control is proposed on areas that have been dominated by sagebrush to the point of limiting grass and forb production. Only 5 percent of the total EIS area (15,533 acres) is proposed for control in Alternative A. These projects would be designed to maintain sagebrush in lower densities than at present but in sufficient quantity to provide forage and some cover for wildlife. Fewer acres of brush control are proposed in Alternative E. These proposals are not intended to get rid of the sagebrush, but to provide a more desirable mix of grasses, forbs and sagebrush.

2-2. The BLM has in the past and will continue to consult with both the Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The BLM is responsible for managing wildlife habitat on public lands, but the Fish and Game sets wildlife population targets, harvest levels and so on. In this EIS, the discussion of impacts on wildlife is aimed at changes in habitat quality.

June 6, 1983

3

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Attention: Personnel working with BLM public land Management,
Recommendations, EIS, etc.

I think natural land with it's native vegetation intact or nearly so has much value. I attended the recent Public Hearing held at the Idaho Falls Littletree Inn concerning the Draft Wilderness EIS for Eastern Idaho, and wish to express my opinions and make the following comments.

I would like to recommend that Black Canyon and Hawley Mt. be included along with Hell's Half Acre to be recommended for Wilderness designation, and Cedar Butte and Petticoat Peak be managed to protect their natural features without being so restrictive about motor-ized vehicles. It seems like a few trails and trail roads should be permissable in most roadless and natural areas.

In my opinion the things which do the most damage to the natural vegetation of a natural area are over grazing and manipulating the rangeland vegetation with sagebrush spraying, chaining, planting crested wheat grass etc. It appears this destroys all the native vegetation and wildlife habitat and turns the natural rangeland into a domestic pasture. I do believe in balance, and I hope that much of the privately owned land which is already cultivated and lying idle or raising surplus grain crops can be used to provide pasture and forage for livestock in the future. There are fast becoming so many other needs and uses for the public lands especially the natural areas.

On the draft Big Lost-Mackay Environmental Impact Statement dealing with grazing management on public rangeland from Arco to the Willow Creek Summit, of the four alternatives offered by the BLM, I favor C. -- Less funding of range improvement facilities and a decrease in livestock use that would ultimately improve the range conditions. -- I have traveled the Arco to Challis highway many times, and think it is very scenic and interesting. Most range improvements would surely detract from the wildness of the country, and I do not favor them (with the exception of an occasional water storage device) for the same reasons listed in the above paragraph.

I do not know if the many little islands in the South Fork of the Snake River were ever in a (WSA), but I hope they too will be managed to preserve their wild and natural character.

I appreciate this opportunity to make comments and express my ideas and opinions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ruth B. Nae



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM
4620 Overland Road, Room 209
Boise, Idaho 83705

DATE: June 15, 1983
TO: District Manager, BLM, Idaho Falls, ID
FROM: Acting Field Supervisor FWS, Ecological Services, Boise, ID
SUBJECT: Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft, EIS

As requested in your recent letter, we have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) on the proposed range management program in the Big Lost-Mackay units of Central Idaho as it relates to threatened and endangered species. The EIS fulfills the requirements under the Endangered Species Act, as amended, to address federally listed species that may be present in the project area.

It is the Service's conclusion, based on our own current information and that which was provided in the EIS, that there will be no effect on threatened or endangered species as a result of implementing any of the alternatives. However, should future studies reveal that listed species occurring in the area may be affected, we request that you informally consult with us.

Thank you for your cooperation and for the biological assessment of threatened and endangered species provided in the EIS.

James F. Gore

James F. Gore

cc: RO, Portland, OR (AFA-SE)

4

26



June 27, 1983

Mr. O'dell Frandsen
 District Manager
 Idaho Falls District
 Bureau of Land Management
 940 Lincoln Road
 Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Dear O'dell:

Region 6 personnel have reviewed the draft Big Lost Mackay Grazing EIS. We appreciate the opportunity to review this document and offer the following comments.

General Comments:

This EIS is totally livestock oriented. It is deficient because the alternatives do not reflect the complete range of possibilities for managing this area. Although four alternatives are presented, two are not given serious consideration (B and D). The EIS forces the BLM and the public to choose between two one sided livestock alternatives (A and C). This amounts to no wildlife choice at all.

Alternative A is the all out livestock alternative. Crucial wildlife habitat quality is significantly reduced from current condition. Alternative B is the required "no action" alternative. Crucial wildlife habitat quality remains unchanged from current status. Alternative C is a livestock compromise alternative. Crucial wildlife habitat quality is decreased about half as much as alternative A. Alternative D is the "eliminate livestock" alternative. Crucial wildlife habitat quality is significantly increased from current condition. None of the alternatives improve wildlife habitat except the "no livestock grazing" alternative which is never given serious consideration, and probably shouldn't in most cases. We feel the EIS is deficient on two major points:

1. It does not present an alternative which improves wildlife habitat and allows livestock grazing. We feel this is a major flaw. The final EIS should include an additional alternative which improves crucial wildlife habitat quality.
2. The cost benefit analysis does not include wildlife recreational values. Therefore, the EIS does not accurately reflect the cost/benefit ratio for all alternatives.

5-1. In response to this comment and other comments concerning wildlife habitat, a new alternative was developed, Alternative E. This alternative is analyzed as having more beneficial and fewer adverse impacts on wildlife habitat. Several draft decisions to improve or maintain wildlife habitat are included in the Big Lost and Mackay draft land use plans. These are available for inspection at the Idaho Falls and Salmon district offices.

5-2. The cost/benefit analysis in the draft EIS was general in nature and was intended to reflect economic efficiency in a general sense. The analysis did not include reduced soil movement, water quality, hunting, fishing, and other recreation values. Before a range improvement project is constructed, a site-specific environmental assessment is completed and a more detailed cost/benefit analysis performed. Examples of the cost/benefit analysis on an allotment basis for units other than Big Lost and Mackay are located in the Idaho Falls District office. (See also response 7-12.)

Analysis of the Alternatives:

TABLE 1
USABLE AUMs OF FORAGE PRODUCTION

	<u>Alt A</u>	<u>Alt B</u>	<u>Alt C</u>	<u>Alt D</u>
Present = 22,446				
5 years	24,225	22,446	21,931	
% Change from Present	+7.9%	0%	-2.3%	
15 years	25,133	22,169	24,166	26,994
% Change from Present	+12%	-1.2%	+7.6%	+20.2%

Alternative A, the BLM's preferred alternative, "...attempts to balance all resource uses so that no single interest group benefits to the detriment of another." (p. 29) This statement is in direct contradiction to the fact, stated in several places, that under alternative A the quality of crucial wildlife habitat would decrease for all species and all seasons except antelope fawning habitat. These decreases are in the quality of crucial wildlife habitat from their current condition. The EIS makes no statement concerning the current quality of wildlife habitat. In many allotments wildlife habitat quality is currently below the potential for the site.

Alternative B (no action) assumes no changes in the current status of wildlife habitat, AUMs or range condition. For this reason it is given little consideration.

Alternative D (remove all livestock) is a proposal that received little serious consideration.

Both alternatives A and C increase AUMs of forage production and improve range condition. Over 5 years, alternative A will produce 10% more usable AUMs than alternative C. However, over a 15 year period alternative A produces only 4% more AUMs of forage than alternative C. As far as improvement in range condition is concerned, there are no significant differences between alternative A or C.

Alternative A requires between \$394,000 and \$900,000 of capital improvements to increase AUMs as described. Alternative C requires \$174,000 to \$235,000 to accomplish nearly the same increase in AUMs, and with half the decrease in crucial wildlife habitat quality.

Alternative A depends on numerous and expensive capital improvements to get the projected short term increase in AUMs over alternative C. It has been our experience that many of these "range improvement" projects, especially vegetation manipulation, are failures and do not necessarily contribute to any increase in AUMs or pounds of red meat production.

Most of the difference in decrease of wildlife habitat quality between alternatives A and C is the result of heavy forage utilization under alternative A. This is caused by increasing cattle numbers and is indicated by the short term (5 year) increase in AUMs under alternative A (Table 1).

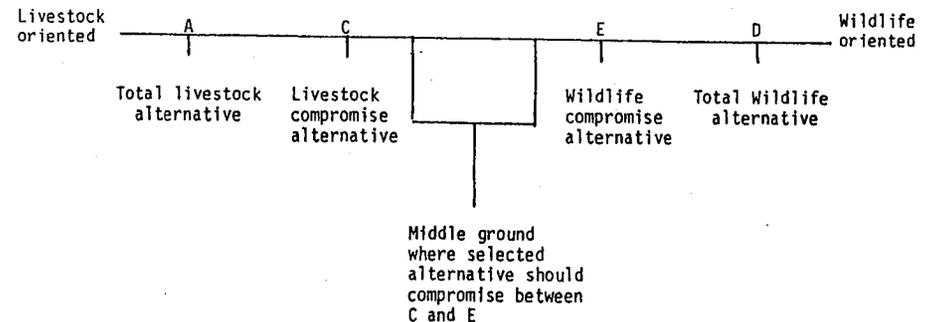
It is clear to us that alternative A is a capital intensive program to provide the negative short term gains at the expense of wildlife. We are particularly concerned about the negative effect of increased forage use on elk summer and winter range, deer winter range and sage grouse habitat.

Alternative C is simply a scaled down version of alternative A. Increases in AUMs are still made at the expense of wildlife habitat. However, the cattle numbers will be decreased in the short term in order to improve range condition. This alternative requires less capital and depends more on improved management. Alternative C is much closer to the kind of alternative we would like to see than alternative A.

It is difficult for us to select an alternative in an EIS which gives only two choices, both of which have a negative effect on wildlife habitat quality. We feel very strongly that another alternative is necessary. This alternative should address improving crucial wildlife habitat quality while improving range condition and maintaining AUMs at their current level. This alternative should be management intensive. This would give the public and managers an opportunity to look at a complete spectrum of alternatives:

5-3

SPECTRUM OF ALTERNATIVES



5-4

Alternative A is the livestock extreme; alternative C is the livestock compromise. Alternative D is the wildlife extreme (the opposite of A) and alternative E (the omitted alternative) is the wildlife compromise. In our opinion the middle ground is not alternative C but some alternative between C and E.

In the absence of another alternative to balance alternatives A and C we are compelled to select alternative B (no action) because this alternative

5-3. Alternative E was developed in response to comments concerning wildlife habitat. The alternative represents the range management portion of the land use plan and does not reflect all wildlife habitat management measures. Following this EIS and completion of the land use plan, wildlife activity plans (habitat management plans) are proposed. The draft land use plan calls for three habitat management plans in the Big Lost Unit. A plan for the Willow Creek elk herd has already been written by the Salmon District.

5-4. Alternative E provides both wildlife habitat improvement and improvement of livestock forage. A "compromise" between livestock and wildlife implies conflict with them on opposite sides of a balance. Competition for forage in the units is not a factor with the species involved except the dietary overlap with elk and livestock. Proper management of the vegetation resource should ensure that use by livestock and wildlife is harmonious and represents an optimal use of the resource. We feel this is the case with Alternative E.

5-5. This has been accomplished in the final.

5-6. This error has been corrected in the final EIS. Detailed data concerning the various components of cover are on file in the Idaho Falls and Salmon district BLM offices.

5-7. Rotational grazing systems should provide more uniform cattle distribution and relieve some pressure on riparian zones. Ungrazed (rested) pastures would allow riparian vegetation to grow while livestock are grazing other pastures. Monitoring these areas should show whether or not the grazing systems are maintaining riparian areas. If needed, grazing systems will be modified to meet the objectives, and additional fencing may be constructed.

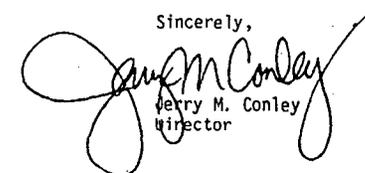
Mr. O'dell Frandsen
Page 4

does not decrease crucial wildlife habitat quality. Its major shortcoming is no improvement in range condition, although this could be achieved with a reduction in cattle numbers.

Other Comments:

- 5-5 | 1. There are numerous inconsistencies and inaccuracies between the tables that need to be corrected in the final form.
2. Page 29, #5. We disagree with the statement that, "The preferred alternative attempts to balance all resource uses so that no single interest group benefits to the detriment of another." Alternative A benefits livestock producers to the detriment of wildlife interests.
- 5-6 | 3. Page 42, second paragraph. The statement that, "...about 80 percent of the bare ground being protected by litter, vegetation, stone or bedrock" is contradictory and useless in terms of cover. If it is bare ground, it is bare ground, there is no cover. In addition, cover should be broken down into the various components (e.g., vegetation, litter, pebbles or gravel, stone or bedrock) to have meaning and value.
- 5-7 | 4. Page 62, Water Resources. In desert situations, developing new water sources does not usually reduce livestock impacts to riparian areas. Cattle prefer the shade and succulent vegetation found in riparian areas to sunlight (i.e., heat) and dry vegetation around stock tanks and ponds. In other words, cattle are attracted to riparian areas for shade and succulent forage in addition to water. To successfully protect riparian areas they must be fenced. Also, page 68, General, second paragraph.
5. The draft EIS did not include any appendices and they should be included in the final.
6. The EIS is confusing and difficult to understand and use. It is poorly organized, tables are hard to use and compare. The impacts of the alternatives are not summarized in one table. The summary of the EIS is inadequate.
7. Cost estimates for capital improvements for alternatives A and C are presented as a range (394,000 to 900,000 for A and 174,000 to 235,000 for C). This represents a significant variability of cost, especially for alternative A, and casts doubts on the value and meaning of the cost/benefit analysis.

Sincerely,



Jerry M. Conley
Director

July 1, 1983

6

July 6, 1983
Caldwell ID

7

Mr. O'dell A. Frandsen
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Dear Mr. Frandsen:

Thank you for your reply of June 28, 1983.

However, you failed to enclose a copy of the Department of Interior's draft news release and did not address yourself to the issue regarding the environmental impact statements' relationship to the state's open range codes.

May I ask that you do so?

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,


Kenneth R. Freitas

Star Route, Box 148
Salmon, Idaho 83467

6-1. None of the alternatives considered in this EIS would have any direct bearing on Idaho's open range code. Under any of the alternatives except Alternative D (no livestock grazing), livestock operators would be subject to State law.

O'dell Frandsen
District Manager
Idaho Falls BLM

Dear Sir:

I write to comment on your Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft EIS. I find it very poorly done, with both assumptions and conclusions more worthy of the Division of Grazing than of the Bureau of Land Management. As you recall, the former had a single use mission to regulate grazing; the latter, a multiple use mission that gives grazing equal standing with wildlife, water quality, soil conservation, recreation, and wilderness.

I find no alternative under this Draft EIS to be acceptable. I dismiss Alternatives B and D outright. I then look at A and C. 'A' I find unacceptable because of its impacts on riparian zones, wildlife, soils, and recreation. I find 'C' unacceptable for the very same reasons, although it does come closer to what I can accept.

I request that you develop ^{and adapt} a fifth alternative that: brings at least 10% of the rangeland to an "excellent" condition class; reduces soil erosion over 2 tons per acre by at least 7%, to a 20% level; recognizes the important recreation resource around the Borah Peak trailhead area near Mackay, and reduces or eliminates all grazing in that area; has fewer overall impacts on wildlife than either A or C; and improves riparian quality to at least a "good" level on 50% of your streams.

I will now address specific comments to your document.

Page 6: Please elaborate on your statement that 61% of the range in your area is in "good" condition class. This conflicts strongly with my on-the-ground observations of widespread pedestalling, widespread invasion by non-native vegetation, and decline in extent and health of native forage species.

Page 7: Where are the 4182 acres of land which you are donating to wildlife, and how much forage is on them?

Page 11: I find your proposed 10% increase in grazing on the Dickey allotment to be absolutely unacceptable. The area of the Borah Peak trailhead is too important to all Idahoans to allow any more grazing. It should be allowed to go to "excellent" condition class.

Also, where are the "Craters" and "Lava Creek" allotments on Map 2? Are these the ones shown on Map 2 as North Lava Craters? If so, I believe you should not allow grazing to resume in this area. It could provide an excellent chance for summer tourists to see real Idaho deer from highway 93, while

6-1 |

7-1

7-2

7-3

7-4

30

7-1. An additional alternative, Alternative E, has been developed. With existing grazing management techniques and available funding, areas in good condition can be maintained and areas in fair or poor condition improved. However, in our assessment, significant improvement in the rate of soil erosion and the percentage of rangeland in excellent condition could only be realized under the "no livestock grazing alternative, Alternative D.

Riparian habitat quality will continue to be in poor or fair condition except where it is fenced and livestock are excluded. We do not anticipate funding to fence about half of the streams in the unit. Some fencing has been recommended in the land use plan under the watershed and wildlife programs. Future monitoring and habitat management planning will consider key riparian areas for fencing and funding will be requested at that time.

7-2. A vegetation inventory was conducted during the summers of 1981 and 1982 following approved and accepted techniques. These data show most of the area (61.5 percent) to be in good range condition. These data are available for inspection at the Idaho Falls and Salmon district offices.

7-3. Because 16 tracts totalling 4,182 acres of public land in the EIS area have no authorized grazing by livestock and no livestock grazing is proposed in any of the alternatives, they are unaffected. These tracts are shown on Map 2 in the draft EIS.

7-4. North Lava Craters was divided into 2 allotments, Lava Creek and Craters. This is the area shown on Map 2 as North Lava Craters.

7-5. Tagging can be required by the BLM as a condition for issuing a grazing license. Tagging can be required at any time at the discretion of the District Manager or Area Manager.

traveling to Craters of the Moon National Monument.

7-5 | Page 19: Under Administrative Procedures, I find no mention of livestock tagging. This has proved an effective method of reducing trespass on BLM range. It should be used in this area.

7-6 | Page 23: Again, all alternatives should reduce grazing near the Borah Peak trailhead. Even a "no change" level is not adequate, given its recreational importance.

7-7 | What is interesting to me is that even this "reduced grazing" alternative only reduces grazing by 2.3%. Why can't BLM plan for the long term trend in reduced beef consumption, which will reduce demand for beef by 10 to 20%?

7-8 | Page 26: I am sorely troubled by your failure to include the National Park Service on this list. How early and often were they consulted? What impacts does this plan have on Craters of the Moon National Monument and its visitors?

7-9 | Page 30: I see nothing in this entire document that justifies Alternative A's reduction in elk habitat quality. Your utter failure to include wildlife values in your cost-benefit analysis bewilders me. Why are you reducing elk habitat quality? Note that Alternative C does not reduce elk habitat quality! The same applies to deer habitat quality. Also note that with further reductions in grazing than Alternative C calls for (see Alternative D), you could substantially improve habitat quality across the board. Any attempt to introduce balance into this planning process must reject Alternative A outright.

One more point: I am very impressed that your rangeland is in such good condition that as much as 31.4% could be restored to excellent condition--this is much better than most districts in Idaho. This should be viewed as a management challenge, and an alternative developed that improves more range to excellent quality, as I outlined earlier.

7-10 | Page 47: I note that McGee-Berry is heavily used by elk and deer in winter. It also is slated for a pipeline, a road, and a reseeding. Why? What will the impacts be on the 75 elk that winter there? Similarly, what will the impacts be of the 10% increase in grazing on Arentson Gulch, where 300 elk winter? Why an increase in grazing in that area?

7-11 | Page 48: Why build a 15 mile fence on the Deadman allotment when it will have predictable bad impacts on antelope there?

Page 53: Your recreation section must be enlarged. You must consider fishing when you consider riparian quality and stream sedimentation. You must consider camping, at the very least around the Borah Peak trailhead. Also, whose problem is it if hunter success ratios go down. You seem to imply it is certainly not the BLM's--this despite a projected 36% increase in hunting, and a 25% decrease in beef consumption.

7-6. The Borah Creek trailhead is located on the National Forest across lands administered by the BLM. The BLM is coordinating with the Forest Service in several areas so that one agency manages the area instead of two. Recreation management for this area will be addressed in the land use plan now in draft form.

7-7. The BLM manages rangeland under the regulations in 43 CFR part 4100. not to regulate beef production or consumption.

7-8. The BLM consults with Craters of the Moon National Monument on a continuing basis. The National Park Service received a copy of the Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft EIS and made no comments.

7-9. A new alternative has been developed, Alternative E and is included in this final EIS as the BLM's preferred alternative.

7-10. No projects are now proposed for the McGee-Berry allotment in Alternative E. The inventory conducted in 1981 and 1982 shows that ample forage exists for both livestock and wintering elk in Arentson Gulch. Monitoring will ensure that vegetation is maintained or improved.

7-11. This fence project has been dropped and is not part of the Alternative E. The net effects to wildlife of the preferred alternative are considered to be beneficial for the Deadman allotment.

7-12. Hunting, fishing, and other types of outdoor recreation employment is included in the retail trade and services sector of the economy and cuts across some other sectors. The trade and services sector is usually large, and recreation can not be specifically identified. Existing data do not allow the BLM to specifically identify recreation related employment. (See also response 5-2.)

7-12

Page 55: In line with the previous sentence, your employment section is inadequate. You seem to be only considering employment in the livestock industry, when you consider economic impacts. What employment increases would result from less grazing but more hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation in the region? Would these balance out the livestock industry losses?

7-13

Page 63: I believe that 50% poor quality riparian land is far too much. Your failure to consider fisheries has prevented you from identifying possible fishing streams which could be fenced off with range improvement funds. This should be considered in your EIS. Again, look to Alternative D for what is possible.

Page 69: I cannot accept Alternative A's adverse impacts on elk and deer habitat. I see no reason to make hunting suffer at the expense of stock grazing.

7-14

Page 72: Please note that grazing fees go down every year. In 15 years, they will be near zero and no more money will go into local treasuries.

Page 80: The Soil Resources section makes it clear why Alternative C is inadequate. There must be a greater effort to reduce erosion.

Page 81: One good thing about Alt C is its dropping of the Deadman fences...

Page 84: Here is the strongest argument for Alternative C-- the much more favorable wildlife impact figures. I think even these are not good enough, given the impending 36% increase in hunting.

That concludes my comments.

Sincerely,



Sheldon Bluestein
Box 1852
Boise ID 83701

7-13. See Alternative E, Environmental Consequences, in this final EIS.

7-14. Grazing fees on public rangelands are adjusted annually upward or downward based on a formula that considers beef prices and production costs. A national grazing fee study is now underway.

July 9, 1983

Dr. Watson, EIS Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Id 83401

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am submitting the following comments in regard to the EIS on proposed range management in the Lost River - Mackay units of Idaho.

I am specifically commenting on the proposals for the Beaverland Pass Allotment. As a matter of information, I have purchased the sheep range rights recently from Bill King, Steve King, and Paul King. I also control the range rights that formerly belonged to Charles Johnson who is now deceased. I am notifying Mr. Furdson of these changes by separate letter.

I am making the following comments on the draft EIS.

(1) I noticed in several places the EIS indicates the proposed changes in AUM rights were based on the usage over the past 5 years. In the case of the sheep rights on Beaverland Pass, this would be a very poor assumption to use. All of the Kings have been off the allotment for several years, mainly due to pressure from predators, but mainly because they have decided to get out of the sheep business. The active sheep rights used over the past 5 years has

no bearing on what amount of sheep the Allotment will carry

(2)

In my opinion the EIS should have been discussed more thoroughly with Bill King, Steve King, Paul King, Jack Johnson, and those of us that are surviving relatives of Charles Johnson. These individuals all represent numerous years of running sheep on the Beaverland Pass and they are very familiar with the range conditions. In discussing the carrying capacity of the Beaverland Pass allotment for sheep, these individuals have all definitely stated the present AUM sheep rights are indicative of the carrying capacity of sheep on the allotment. They have all indicated there was plenty of carrying capacity when they were all using their rights at the same time. They have all particularly indicated excellent range for the sheep on the higher portions of the allotment. The only indication that any are made in less range conditions

regarding poorer range conditions, was in very dry years. In this instance it would appear more fair to adjust turn in and out dates due to moisture conditions. All of the older range operators mentioned above have expressed concern that the cattle are over-grazing the lower portions of the allotment. The cattle basically are not ranging the higher country like sheep are more inclined to, particularly under heading conditions.

8-1. The present situation is best represented by the level of grazing use that has occurred over the past 5 years. The total grazing use that could take place under the existing active preference amounts to 26,326 AUMs for the EIS area. However, the actual licensed use has averaged 22,446 AUMs--a significant difference. The present situation is used as a point of comparison for the other levels of grazing use considered in the EIS. In any case, active grazing use must consider the carrying capacity. Initial stocking rates are apportioned on an equitable basis.

8-2. The intent of Standard Operating Procedure #2 was to avoid constructing new roads to proposed project sites where trails or roads already exist. The BLM transportation network will be a part of the land use plan for the area following completion of this final EIS.

In my opinion, particularly in ~~some~~ years of good moisture, there should be good enough conditions to adjust the sheep range rights upward.

(3) The ~~economic~~ economic impact on my proposed sheep operation will be substantial if BLM implements the cuts in AUM rights indicated in the EIS. Based on the extensive experience the prior operators had with sheep on this allotment, I definitely do not believe the cut in rights is justified or necessary for the sheep portion of the allotment.

8-2 (4) Page 17 of the EIS, under "Standard Operating Procedures", #2, says "Use of existing roads and trails would be encouraged". Tom Gorch of your office has indicated BLM does not want to maintain the road over Brauerland Pass. This road was originally built by Steve King and is very necessary for us to move sheep camp, supplies, etc., to the upper levels of the allotment where the best range conditions exist. I would definitely like to see this existing road maintained. Because I have access to the necessary equipment, I would offer to help maintain the road because ~~of the obvious~~ it is obviously very necessary to the sheep operation on the upper levels.

8-3

(5) The EIS does not address the Carey Act filing that I made on 640 acres on the crested wheat and just north of the crested wheat. A few years ago when the filing was made BLM told me the EIS would have to be completed before any chance of withdrawing the land under the Carey Act could be made. This portion of the allotment that was filed on lies on the western boundary of the allotment and has very good soil. This can visually be observed now because I have private ground across the county road that presently has an excellent crop of barley on it, plus Bob Bowman who borders the same filing north of me has excellent alfalfa just across the county road. ~~I would~~ I would invite you to observe this for your own information at your convenience. It also should be noted that I presently have the water and power available if this filing was withdrawn from public lands under the Carey Act. Additionally it should be noted that the Kings provided the bulk of the work in plowing, planting, and fencing the crested wheat. Because I have purchased their rights, I can not see any adverse affect if a portion of the crested wheat was withdrawn. If the total 640 acres of filing was withdrawn, some adjustment would need to be made in the total Amd rights.

35

As you can see I have some definite concerns on the proposals in the EIS. Although your staff has obviously put a lot of time into the study, I would appreciate your close attention to some of the comments I have made. We are just in the stages of building our sheep operation, but I definitely feel there is excellent carrying capacity for sheep under the existing Amd sheep rights. In addition, I have waited for several years to see the results of the EIS and its affect on our Carey Act filing. This ground definitely has very good potential as you can verify by private ground next to it.

Your help in these matters will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Brent Morgan

8-3. The draft grazing EIS has no direct bearing on Carey Act applications. The land use plan for the Big Lost unit is now in draft form. The plan has identified all of the public land in the Beaverland Pass allotment for retention in federal ownership and long-term management for multiple uses. The State of Idaho considers Carey Act applications and develops a priority ranking for feasibility studies. The BLM is unaware of any Carey Act applications in the Beaverland Pass allotment.

LAW OFFICES
BARRETT, HANNA, DALY & GASPAR
SUITE 100
2555 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

RAY L. HANNA
FRED H. DALY
DAVID M. BARRETT
RUSSELL J. GASPAR
ROBERT L. OSWALD
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY
ROGER V. BARTH
JOSEPH E. SCHULER
NANCY A. MURRAY

OF COUNSEL
MARIO T. NOTO
EDWARD J. BELLEN
FRANKFURT, WEST GERMANY

(202) 293-3204
TELEX 90-4058 HCLAW WASH
FRANKFURT, GERMANY OFFICE
6-FRANKFURT AM MAIN
AM SALZHAUS 4
WEST GERMANY
(0611) 281647/48

July 8, 1983

Don Watson
EIS Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

re: Big Lost-Mackay Grazing
Environmental Impact Statement

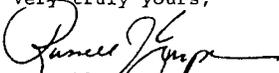
Dear Mr. Watson:

I am writing on behalf of the American Horse Protection Association, Inc., to comment on the Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft EIS.

Since wild horse use of the area is at best incidental (DEIS at 57), AHPA has no comments of substance to offer. I assume that no permanent forage allocation was made for the horses because their use is seasonal and at a very low level (about 27 AUMS). Conceivably, however, that use could increase because of changes in grazing patterns on the Challis National Forest or natural population growth. In that case, an allocation would become necessary.

9-1 | AHPA believes that the final EIS should include some clarification of this issue to insure that the failure to make a forage allocation for wild horses does not become an excuse for their removal in the future.

Very truly yours,


Russell J. Gaspar
Attorney for AHPA, Inc.

cc: Joan R. Blue
RJG:af

9-1. After the winter of 1982-1983, only four horses remained in the Waddoups Canyon-Cherry Creek allotments. The BLM will work with the Forest Service to (1) determine if there is a viable horse herd that should be maintained, and (2) providing a wild horse herd is to be maintained, develop a management plan jointly between the two agencies. No plans have been made to gather the horses, and we believe a specific allocation of forage for the horses is best addressed in a management plan, not this final EIS. Although accessibility of forage may be a problem in the winter, forage availability is adequate.



SIERRA CLUB
MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP
Box 552 Boise, Idaho 83701

7 Jul 83

Don Watson
EIS Team leader
Idaho Falls District, BLM
940 Lincoln Road, Idaho Falls, ID 83401

SUBJECT: Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft EIS

Dear Mr. Watson:

This EIS is fatally flawed in that it lacks a reasonable alternative designed to examine the possibility of management with the objective of meeting BLM's obligation to combine multiple use (as contrasted to grazing enhancement) with protection and enhancement of the natural resources in the area in question. While Alternative "D" (No grazing) has some of the attributes of such an option it is not felt to be a alternative with a reasonable chance of adoption.

Alternative "C" appears to be your attempt at such an option. We feel it fails for several reasons:

1) It appears to be based on a premise that the public has no interest in "excellent" condition range. Range in excellent condition continues the current and unacceptable level of one half of one percent. BLM should develop an alternative based on a goal of continual increase in the amount of excellent range if your goal is multiple use management as opposed to developing range quality to the point where it is good for grazing with no further improvement.

2) Range "improvements" appear to be discussed only in the context of increasing the utility of the range for grazing. This is not multiple use. A range improvement option should be developed which would use the range improvement budget for improvement of other multiple use values. For example: fencing of riparian zones, wildlife habitat improvement, etc.

3) This EIS addresses grazing in one area with overwhelming implications for recreation. The Mt. Borah Trailhead. Since recreational use is concentrated here the effect of grazing on this use should be examined. An alternative should be developed which provides the same level of intensive management for this resource that you are so willing to provide grazing.

4) Wildlife. In all alternatives wildlife is discussed in the context of what will be left for this important resource after the designated level of grazing has been met. An alternative should be developed which examines the amount of grazing possible when forage and habitat are provided for an optimum level of wildlife.

... To explore, enjoy and preserve the nation's forests, waters, wildlife, and wilderness ...



SIERRA CLUB
MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP
Box 552 Boise, Idaho 83701

My comments to this point have addressed the question of the adequacy of the alternatives. I also have a more general criticism. The document does not contain enough data to allow a reader to determine if the conclusions reached are supported by the data.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this EIS. It is my hope that an alternative based on the concept of tailoring (no pun intended) grazing use to the enhancement of the natural values of the land can be developed.

Charles C Yoder
Charles C Yoder
Vice Chair, NORTHERN ROCKIES CHAPTER
box 552, BOISE, IDAHO 83701

P.S. Would you please send a copy of the DEIS (+Final) to

Sierra Club
Public Lands Committee
Box 8049
Reno NV 89507

*Thank you
cy*

... To explore, enjoy and preserve the nation's forests, waters, wildlife, and wilderness ...

Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft
Environmental Impact Statement

NAME

Ray Mitchell

ADDRESS

Lost River Ranger District
Mackay, Idaho

Please use the space below to give us your comments on the Draft EIS. To be most useful, your comments should address the adequacy of the document. Any information you have that would help us improve management of the area would be welcome.

10-1. Due to the severe climatic conditions and slow responses of vegetation to changes in grazing levels, we believe that a significant percentage of excellent condition rangeland could only be realized through discontinuing livestock grazing for several years. We believe that significant improvement in range condition can be made through adjustment of stocking levels and improved management to reduce the percentage of range now in fair or poor condition. Because about 61 percent of the unit is considered to be in good range condition and forage and cover is adequate for wildlife populations, discontinuing livestock grazing would be both an extreme and unwarranted measure.

10-2. This EIS considers only the impacts of the range management portion of the land use plan (management framework plan or MFP). The MFP will be finalized after completion of this EIS and will represent a multiple use plan. The MFP, now in draft form, will contain decisions to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat, cultural resources, recreation, and other resources. The range improvements that are part of the alternative grazing programs for the EIS area are being analyzed to assess impacts to other resources.

10-3. See response to comment 7-6.

10-4. Adequate forage exists for both future and projected population of wildlife. Of the total forage produced in the unit, only about 36 percent has been designated for livestock grazing. Up to 50 percent of the existing vegetation could be used by livestock and still maintain plant vigor and production. Some areas are grazed by livestock for short periods of the year where all of the unit is available for wildlife. The vegetation resource can be optimized through utilization by several different kinds of animals under careful management.

11-1

The wildhorses need to be addressed more thoroughly. If we are going to manage them as mandated by the law then it should be identified what we intend to do. The objectives we are going to manage towards should be spelled out in the EIS. The way the Forest Service interprets the Wild Horse and Burro law, even if all the horses died or were rounded up and moved or adapted out we would still have an established wildhorse territory as of 1973. What information the draft statement contains concerning wildhorses is misleading. The horses spend 8-9 months on the BLM and summer on the Forest; this has been documented for the past years. For this reason the two agencies need to

11-2

get together, identify some long term objectives and develop a management plan we can live with.

11-1, 11-2. See response 9-1.

Date June 1, 1983

12

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Big Lost-Mackay Grazing Draft
Environmental Impact Statement

NAME Ned R. Walker

ADDRESS Box 32, Arco, Idaho

Please use the space below to give us your comments on the Draft EIS. To be most useful, your comments should address the adequacy of the document. Any information you have that would help us improve management of the area would be welcome.

It is proposed that the AUM's for Ned R. Walker be increased by about 120 for the Arco Peak Allotment from May 16 thru Oct. 15.

The allotment has long history of being under grazed. Some 12 of the larger permittees have taken non-use over the years.

Furthermore, the Spring that has been dry or nearly dry for the past 40 years would be promised to live water. Due to development work done by Ned R. Walker the Spring has a potential of providing water for 30

(Continued next page)

12-1

-2-
More additional cows -
Permission is requested to further improve the Spring facilities to the point that it will water all the cattle and wild life that come that way to water.

12-1. Development of this particular spring was not included in any of the alternatives in the draft EIS, nor in Alternative E. The BLM will consider this proposal in developing a detailed management plan for the Arco Peak allotment.

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TEXT REVISIONS

Page vi

Environmental Consequences, Alternative A

Change "watershed conditions would improve slightly" to "watershed conditions would not change appreciably."

Delete the sentence "The increased level of grazing in some pastures could damage cultural sites."

Page 11

On Table 2-3, the preference in the Stoddard Creek allotment should be 86 AUMs.

Page 21

On Table 2-5, the acres of federal land in the Alder Creek allotment should be 6,222, and the State lands for the EIS area should total 14,909.

Change the footnote to read "The Deadman allotment is located in the Big Lost unit, but is used in conjunction with allotments in the Big Desert unit."

Page 23

On Table 2-7, the preference in the Stoddard Creek allotment should be 86 AUMs.

Page 31

Table 2-9, delete all reference to benefit/cost ratio.

Page 42

In the second paragraph, change "80 percent of the bare ground" to "80 percent of the EIS area."

Page 44

Livestock Grazing

Change "(26,326 AUMs)" to "(24,239 AUMs)."

Page 49

Table 3-8

Change the spring-summer-fall dates and numbers for the North Lava Craters allotment to "04/01-11/30, 110" and add "04/01-11/30, 15" for the Martin allotment.

Page 51

Table 3-9

Add the winter dates and numbers "07/15-03/15, 15" for Upper Elbow allotment. Add spring-summer-fall dates and numbers "04/01-10/30, 10" for the Arco Peak allotment. Change "25" to "15" antelope in the Serviceberry allotment and "35" to "20" antelope in the Lower Elbow allotment.

Page 72

Economic Efficiency

Delete the sentence "The benefit/cost ratio (present worth of benefit divided by present worth of costs) is 0.637."

Page 73

Table 4-6

Under "unassigned" change "1,716" to "1,627" and "+114%" to "+103%."

Page 83

Economic Efficiency

Delete the sentence "The benefit/cost ratio would be 0.023."

REVISED TABLE 3-6

BIG GAME AND SAGE GROUSE CRUCIAL HABITAT
ACREAGES BY ALLOTMENT

ALLOTMENT	WINTER RANGE			SUMMER RANGE		ANTELOPE FANNING	SAGE GROUSE
	ELK	DEER	ANTELOPE	ELK	DEER		
ALDER CREEK	1420	0	0	0	1100	0	6222
UPPER ELBOW	600	600	5900	0	0	530	6500
BEAVERLAND PASS	0	1965	1100	0	0	0	700
ARCO PEAK	0	2775	0	0	0	650	0
KING SPRING	0	1920	0	0	0	100	400
SERVICEBERRY	0	4000	0	0	0	250	3100
DEADMAN	0	9000	20000	0	0	2400	13613
BLIZZARD	0	0	0	2052	2052	150	0
DRY FORK	0	0	0	4116	4116	200	0
JUDD BROWN	0	4048	2650	0	0	0	0
N LAVA CRATERS	0	0	0	1800	6550	6000	3500
CRAWFORD CANYON	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
MARSH CANYON	0	1250	500	50	0	0	0
WADDUPS CANYON	2300	7700	0	6000	13000	5700	10500
EARL SMITH	0	2409	600	0	300	0	2409
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	0	6064	0	4000	2000	0	3400
LESLIE BUTTES	0	1141	0	0	0	0	1141
BECK CANYON	0	0	750	0	0	1150	1852
NEWMAN CANYON	400	3000	0	0	0	920	3000
SORENSEN	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1148
HARGER POINT	350	2300	0	0	0	0	1400
MAHOGANY	1200	3600	2000	0	0	0	2250
MCGEE-BERRY	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	1200
HAMMOND CANYON	400	0	0	0	0	0	2675
TECHICK CANYON	1300	0	0	0	0	500	1100
TIKKERED DOHE	800	0	0	0	0	0	4777
CHAMPAGNE CREEK SW	0	0	0	752	752	752	752
CHICKEN CREEK	0	600	600	200	200	1000	5528
TRAIL CREEK	0	925	585	0	0	1000	4598
GOODMAN CANYON	0	1410	0	0	0	0	0
APPENDICITIS HILL	4700	5000	0	0	0	0	0
AIKELE	0	0	1871	0	0	0	1871
GEORGE	0	0	972	0	0	0	972
NICKLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	603
BLISS	0	0	0	0	0	940	940
STODDARD GULCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERA FLAT	0	0	907	0	0	0	907
ROCKY CANYON	0	325	0	0	0	0	597
MARTIN PASTURE	0	0	0	0	1700	1658	1658
LOWER ELBOW	0	1300	3000	0	0	1800	3400
CHAMPAGNE CREEK NE	0	0	0	0	0	325	1065
HUGGINS	0	0	380	0	0	686	686
ARENTSON GULCH	2115	800	0	320	0	0	4563
DICKEY	700	640	1300	0	0	4636	5333
WHISKEY SPRINGS	0	1370	3950	0	0	0	1950
MACKAY	0	1030	300	0	0	950	9920
ASAY	0	140	0	0	0	0	0
WOODBURY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COPPER BASIN	0	2510	10660	0	1840	894	13455
BOONE CREEK	0	1410	5750	0	1730	1000	9826
WILDHORSE	0	500	4300	0	690	7440	18589
SAGE CREEK	0	0	0	3250	3250	0	4174
THOUSAND SPRINGS	0	3700	0	0	0	2000	6424
WILLOW CREEK	0	680	0	0	0	0	1261
TOTALS	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959

REVISED TABLE 4-5

Acres of Crucial Wildlife Habitat Affected, Alternative A

	Winter Range			Summer Range			Sage Grouse
	Elk	Deer	Antelope	Elk	Deer	Antelope	
<u>Forage Use</u>							
Positive	1,100	0	3,200	650	725	13,094	47,889
Negative	5,392	0	0	14,004	25,489	27,168	80,761
No Impact	13,793	78,222	64,875	7,886	13,066	4,369	41,309
<u>Grazing Management</u>							
Positive	4,667	0	9,550	5,374	6,384	27,454	125,530
Negative	0	16,974	19,915	0	0	0	0
No Impact	15,618	61,248	38,610	17,166	32,896	17,177	44,429
<u>Brush Control</u>							
Positive	500	0	0	500	2,300	0	2,543
Negative	0	3,485	5,800	0	0	2,600	10,300
No Impact	19,785	74,737	62,275	22,040	36,980	42,031	157,116
<u>Water Development</u>							
Positive	0	0	3,950	0	0	0	44,623
Negative	2,742	0	0	6,224	14,599	10,200	0
No Impact	17,543	78,222	64,125	16,316	24,681	34,431	125,336

REVISED TABLE 4-9

Acres of Crucial Wildlife Habitat Affected, Alternative B

	Winter Range			Summer Range			Sage Grouse
	Elk	Deer	Antelope	Elk	Deer	Antelope	
<u>Forage Use</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959
<u>Grazing Management</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959
<u>Brush Control</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959
<u>Water Development</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959

REVISED TABLE 4-13

Acres of Crucial Wildlife Habitat Affected, Alternative C

	Winter Range			Summer Range			Sage Grouse
	Elk	Deer	Antelope	Elk	Deer	Antelope	
<u>Forage Use</u>							
Positive	1,100	0	3,200	650	725	13,094	47,889
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	19,185	78,222	64,875	21,890	38,555	31,537	122,070
<u>Grazing Management</u>							
Positive	4,667	0	4,250	5,374	6,384	27,454	125,530
Negative	0	16,974	19,015	0	0	0	0
No Impact	15,618	61,248	44,810	17,166	32,896	17,177	44,429
<u>Brush Control</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	100	0	2,143
Negative	0	860	3,100	0	0	600	5,500
No Impact	20,285	77,362	64,975	22,540	39,180	44,031	162,316
<u>Water Development</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,711
Negative	1,610	0	0	2,200	3,400	1,800	0
No Impact	18,675	78,222	68,075	20,340	35,880	42,831	151,248

REVISED TABLE 4-17

Acres of Crucial Wildlife Habitat, Alternative D

	<u>Winter Range</u>			<u>Summer Range</u>			<u>Sage Grouse</u>
	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Antelope</u>	
<u>Forage Use</u>							
Positive	10,307	0	600	17,773	33,273	41,652	164,346
Negative	0	39,204	52,705	0	0	0	0
No Impact	9,978	39,018	14,770	4,767	6,007	2,979	5,613
<u>Grazing Management</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959
<u>Brush Control</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,969
<u>Water Development</u>							
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Impact	20,285	78,222	68,075	22,540	39,280	44,631	169,959

REVISED TABLE 2-9
 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS
 (15-Year Projection)

Resource Categories	Alternative E (Preferred)	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<u>Soil and Water Resources</u>					
Watershed Erosion (greater than 2 ton/acre/ year)	About a 4% decrease	About a 4% decrease	About a 1% increase	About a 4% decrease	About a 10% decrease
Stream Channel Stability					
Lower Bank Cutting	No change	No change	No change	No change	Improve all classes from 5-19%
Mass Wasting	No change	No change	No change	No change	Improve all classes from 5-19%
Bottom Deposition	No change	No change	No change	No change	Improve all classes from 5-19%
Bank Vegetation Protection	Slight improvement (<5%)	No change	No change	Slight improvement (<5%)	Improve all classes from 5-19%
<hr/>					
<u>Vegetation and Livestock</u>					
<u>Grazing</u>					
Estimated AUMs Total Forage Production	1,827 AUM increase (+7.5%)	4,277 AUM increase (+12.7%)	214 AUM decrease (- 0.6%)	2,736 AUM increase (+ 8.1%)	7,098 AUM increase (+21.0%)
AUMs Livestock Forage Use					
Active Preference	2,101 Aum decrease (-8.0%)	2,101 AUM decrease (- 8.0%)	0 AUM change (0.0%)	4,395 AUM decrease (-16.7%)	26,326 AUM decrease (-100%)
5-Year Average	1,779 AUM increase (+7.9%)	1,779 AUM increase (+ 7.9%)	0 AUM change (0.0%)	515 AUM decrease (- 2.3%)	22,446 AUM decrease (-100%)
Proposed Range Developments (acres disturbed)					
Vegetation Manipulation	9,490 acres	15,533 acres	0 acres	8,303 acres	0 acres
Other Developments	116 acres	174 acres	Less than 44 acres	80 acres	0 acres
Range Condition					
Excellent	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	31.4%
Good	68.9%	71.3%	60.1%	69.7%	43.9%
Fair	21.3%	19.4%	27.1%	20.7%	16.5%
Poor	4.3%	3.8%	7.3%	4.1%	3.2%
Unclassified	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
<hr/>					
<u>Wildlife</u>					
Elk	Winter Range	No change	Decrease in habitat quality	No change	Increase in habitat quality
	Summer Range	Slight increase in habitat quality	Substantial decrease in habitat quality	No change	Increase in habitat quality
Deer	Winter Range	No change	Decrease in habitat quality	No change	Decrease in habitat quality
	Summer Range	Slight increase in habitat quality	Decrease in habitat quality	No change	Substantial increase in habitat quality
Antelope	Winter Range	No change	Decrease in habitat quality	No change	Decrease in habitat quality
	Summer Range	Slight increase in habitat quality	Slight increase in habitat quality	No change	Substantial increase in habitat quality
Sagegrouse		slight increase in habitat quality	Substantial decrease in habitat quality	No change	Substantial increase in habitat quality

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Economics

Net Present Worth	-\$113,155	-\$110,967	-\$ 33,448	-\$447,994	-\$ 7.2 million
Rancher Income Change					
Initial	+\$ 18,163	+\$ 18,000	No change	-\$ 61,000	-\$836,000
15-Years	+\$ 19,696	+\$ 22,000	No change	+\$ 18,500	-\$836,000
Range Improvement Costs	\$358,000	\$394,000	\$ 98,000	\$174,000	0
Grazing Fee Changes					
Initial	+\$ 2,542	+\$ 2,542	No change	-\$ 1,099	-\$ 31,424
15-Years	+\$ 5,048	+\$ 6,128	No change	+\$ 2,731	-\$ 31,424
Secondary Income Changes					
Initial	+\$ 55,217	+\$ 56,000	+\$ 12,800	+\$ 7,600	-\$204,600
15-Years	+\$ 6,992	+\$ 7,500	+\$ 610	+\$ 5,600	-\$204,600
Employment Changes	No change	No change	No change	No change	-100
Capital Position (number of ranchers)					
Better	21	21	No change	9	0
No Change	33	33	No change	13	0
Worse	40	40	No change	72	94
