TWIN FALLS PLANNING UNIT

Activity Plans and Schedules

| Allotment Name | Starting Date FY | Starting Date Quarter | Completion Date FY | Completion Date Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Mule Creek | 85 | 1st | 85 | 2nd |
| Whiskey Creek | 86 | 1st | 87 | 1st |
| Barton-Schutte | 86 | 1st | 86 | 4th |
| U-2 - Lost Creek | 87 | 1st | 87 | 4th |
| West Kunkel | 88 | 1st | 88 | 4th |
| Loughmiller | 88 | 1st | 88 | 4th |
| Salmon Falls Natural Area Management Plan | 88 | 1st | 89 | 1st |
| Off Road Vehicle Plan | 88 | 2nd | 89 | 3rd |
| South Big Creek | 89 | 1st | 89 | 4th |
| Snake River Hertiage | 89 | 3rd | 90 | 2nd |

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## Lands

L-1.1 Encourage urban-suburban expansion to private rather than public lands. [OK]

L-2.1 Use 120 acres (MFP 2 Overlay shows 240 acres) of public land for expansion of Twin Falls County Landfill. [Area may not be suitable; R&PP no longer applicable.]

L-2.2 Retain the present dump sites at Filer (40 acres), Murtaugh (40 acres, and Twin Falls (260 acres). [OK]

L-2.3 Authorize an R&PP lease on 40 acres for a landfill at Rogerson. [R&PP no longer applicable; dump site is closed.]

L-2.4 Clean up the defunct dumps at Clover, Lilly Grade and Dry Gulch south of Kimberly (240 acres total) by close coordination with Twin Falls County. [Has been completed.]

L-2.5 Request Bureau of Reclamation to modify their Salmon Tract withdrawal application to include only the 1900 acres of public land that would became private. [Needs action.]

L-3.1 Continue multiple-use management with no reservations on 12,500 acres of specific sites for future agricultural development. [OK]

L-3.2 Continue existing land uses on 4,000 acres, but do not alter the characteristics that make the area potentially suitable for intensive agriculture. [OK]

L-4.1 Allow major power transmission lines (46 to 138 KW) to be constructed within or between the designated corridors, but not to the east or west of the two corridors. Distribution lines are exempt from this restriction. [OK]

L-4.2 Confine oil and gas pipelines to the designated corridor locations. [OK]

L-4.3 Make public land available, if needed, for a highway right-of-way to relocate a portion of U.S. Highway 93. [OK]

L-5.1 Allow construction of a communication site on Sugarloaf Butte. If a second building is needed, locate it a short distance from the first, using the same site. [OK]

L-6.1 Revoke the following withdrawals:

1. Stock driveway in SW1/4NE1/4, Section 35, T. 11 S., R. 18 E.
2. Military withdrawal in E1/2, Section 29, T. 11 S., R. 17 E.
3. Military range in S1/2S1/2, Section 25, T. 9 S., R. 13 E. Authorize military use with MOU, if applicable.

[Stock driveway has been terminated; Military wants to retain their withdrawals.]

L-6.2 Revoke the Twin Falls MUC, except as it segregates against mining on Rabbit Spring, Cauldron Linn, Spring Town, Dry Town, and Dry Cataracts. [OK]

L-7.1 Complete exchange I-6561 with Steve Ellis. [Done]

L-7.2 Prioritize and proceed to process the following exchanges: Larsen, Schnell, Idaho Department of Lands, Chadwick, Williams, McCollum, and Wegener. Lands to be offered and selected as listed, with remaining public lands to be retained in public ownership. Reject exchanges E-7, E-23, E-34, E-55, E-56, E-58, E-62, and E-64. Exchanges to benefit other agencies will be processed last. [Continuing]

L-8.3 Resolve all agricultural trespasses by: 1) Restoring to multiple use, 2) entering into a cooperative farming agreement, 3) granting an agricultural lease, or 4) disposing of the land by public sale. Sites meeting certain criteria will be retained. [Continuing]

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## MINERALS

M-1.1 Revoke CMU segregation from General Mining Laws on Salmon Dam, Grays Landing, Norton Bay, and China Creek Sites. Retain CMU mining segregation on Rabbit Springs, Springtown, Cauldron Linn, Drytown, and portions of Dry Cataracts. [OK]

M-2.1 Maintain all public lands open to oil and gas exploration and development, subject to surface protection requirements, e.g. WL-1.2, 2.12; RM-2.1, 2.2, 2.5; WS-2.1, 3.1. [OK]

M-3.1 Allow geothermal exploration, leasing, and development on lands identified as prospectively valuable for such purposes. An EA will be needed for geothermal leasing in the Twin Falls Planning Unit. [OK; no EA needed to date.]

M-4.1 Establish community pits for sand and gravel at: T. 12 S., R. 16 E., Section 1: SW1/4SE1/4, and T. 11 S., R. 18 E., Section 32, E1/2SE1/4. [The first site is still within a military withdrawal.]

M-4.2 Designate "building stone extraction areas" in portions of sections 8, 17, 18, and 19 in T. 15 S., R. 15 E., as shown on the overlay. [May involve conflicts with mining claims.]

M-4.3 Designate Rabbit Spring area as a "rockhounding area." Retain Public water reserve and CMU classification. [OK]

M-4.4 Develop new material sites based on tech exams and EAs. [OK]

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## CULTURAL RESOURCES

CRM-1.1 Protect and stabilize the historic structures at Dry Town, Spring Town, Salmon Dam Kilns, Ellis Exchange House, and Mr. Jeff's House. Initiate restoration and interpretation of Spring Town and Dry Town so these sites can be included in the "heritage system." [OK]

CRM-1.2 Establish trend study plots at sites ID2 TF 92 and 93, and adjacent areas of the Basin Well Fire Rehab seeding to determine relative effects of drill and broadcast seeding.

CRM-1.3 Eliminate unauthorized excavation and vandalism at Bogg's Hole (ID2 TF 23) and the Hendrix Site (ID2 TF 83).

CRM-1.4 Designate certain sites as test excavation sites. [OK]

CRM-1.5 Implement ORV restrictions on closures when monitoring shows that sites are being seriously threatened or damaged. [OK]

CRM-1.6 Protect cultural resource sites by incorporating them into wildlife and range fencing projects, when possible. [OK]

CRM-1.7 Establish fenced study plots at Three-Mile Spring (ID TF 41) and Rock Cabin Spring (ID TF 12) to determine the effects of livestock trampling.

CRM-1.8 Coordinate cultural resource property acquisitions with other exchanges, as identified in L-7.2. [OK]

CRM-1.9 Conserve all known cultural resources (coordinate, excavate, inventory, and monitor). [OK]

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## FORESTRY

F-1.1 Designate the juniper stand (T. 16 S., R. 16 E.) as a protective forest management zone, disallowing minor forest products sales. [OK]

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## RECREATION

R-1.1 Acquire parcels of land along Salmon Falls Creek, as shown on overlay, to be coordinated with L-7.2 and NH-1.1. Acquire access easements in the following order:

1. McMullen Creek,
2. North Cottonwood Creek,
3. Jackpot-Magic Hot Springs Road,
4. Cherry Spring Road,
5. Big Creek-Hot Creek,
6. Salmon Falls Dam,
7. Deep Creek Reservoir,
8. Mule Creek-McCongle Canyon,
9. China Creek,
10. Fifth Fork of Rock Creek,
11. Buhl Dunes,
12. Shoshone Basin,
13. Hannah's Fork,
14. Squaw Joe Road,
15. Twin Springs,
16. UPRR Bed.

[Pending]

R-1.2 Upgrade existing facilities at Rabbit Spring, Winter Spring, Norton Bay, Gray's Landing, Salmon Falls Dam, and Milner Bicentennial Site. When funds become available, develop facilities at Upper Salmon Falls Creek, Shoshone Creek, Sugarloaf Springs, and China Creek. [OK]

R-1.3 Designate the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area (see NH-1.1 and WM-1.2), the Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark (see NH-1.2), and the Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Lands. Implement specified actions for the Oregon Trail at the Milner Bicentennial Site. Include the Foothills area and the Heritage System (See R-2.2) as special recreation management areas. [Pending]

R-1.4 Retain public lands along waters having fishery potential.Implement grazing systems that help protect riparian and aquatic habitat. Establish study exclosures on McMullen Creek and Shoshone Creek. Plant vegetation to provide shade along streams on reservoirs where grazing isn't a problem. [Continuing]

R-1.5 Provide water and plant vegetation for wildlife where needed. Allow waterfowl hunters to construct their own hunting blinds. Limit ORV use to existing roads and trails between March 15 and June 15 on critical sage grouse nesting and brood-rearing complexes. Close critical sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobiling. [OK]

R-1.6 Provide additional boating access facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir as appropriate, considering location of raptor nesting sites. Maintain existing number of access points for canoeing/kayaking on Upper Salmon Falls Creek. [OK]

R-1.7 Designate Rabbit Spring as a rock-hounding site, retain the mining withdrawal, and take any protective measures necessary to protect the cultural resource site. [OK]

R-1.8 Fence and install interpretive signing at the Blow Hole (T. 11 S., R. 14 E., Section 34). Protect and sign a representative site of the Melon Valley gravel deposit (T. 9 S., R. 14 E., Section 11) and important cultural resource sites (see CRM-1.1, R-1.3, R-2.1, and R-2.2). [OK]

R-1.9 Do not develop a trail along Salmon Falls Creek. Develop a trail system as needed in the South Hills, in conjunction with the Forest Service. Provide facilities and control vehicles in winter recreation areas. [OK]

R-1.10 Finalize the Twin Falls ORV Designation Plan, allowing for public review as needed. Change the ORV limitation in critical mule deer winter range from November 1st to November 15th. [OK]

R-1.11 Develop trails and trailhead facilities only when warranted by user demand, as determined by monitoring studies. Keep Buhl Dunes and Indian Springs available for use as ORV parks. [OK]

R-1.12 Designate either or both of two sites (T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Section 25, and T. 11 S., R. 17 E., Section 29) as public shooting areas (would require revocation of National Guard withdrawals). [Withdrawals are still in effect.]

R-2.1 Protect, preserve, and interpret the Oregon Trail on public lands in the planning unit (see R-1.3). [OK]

R-2.2 Protect and interpret features on public land related to Cauldron Linn, Salmon Dam Spillway, Milner Dam, Berger Tract, Springtown, Dry Town, and Shoshone. Encourage the State to place these sites on the National Register of Historic Places. [OK]

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## Visual Resource Management

VRM-1.1 Manage Salmon Falls Canyon (rim to rim) from Lilly Grade to Salmon Falls Dam as VRM Class I. Manage the canyon from Lilly Grad to Balanced Rock as VRM Class II. [OK]

VRM-1.2 Designate 12,695 acres as VRM Class II, as shown on overlay D.5. Specific guides are given, including to "manage the areas so that activities are not visually apparent to the casual visitor."

VRM-1.3 Designate 32,819 acres as VRM Class III, as shown on overlay D.5. Specific guidelines are applicable. [OK]

VRM-1.4 Designate 184,257 acres, shown on overlay D.5, as VRM Class IV. [OK]

VRM-1.5 Rehabilitate VRM Class V areas to conform with the guidelines for the surrounding land. Some specific sites are listed. [OK]

VRM-1.6 See L-7.2. [OK]

VRM-1.7 Allow site-by-site consideration of developments along highways, consistent with VRM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4. [OK]

VRM-1.8 Fence Rabbit Spring to exclude grazing, and plant shrubs and trees in the area. Enlarge the fenced area at Winter Spring, and plant shrubs and trees in the area. [OK]

VRM-1.9 Implement grazing systems listed under Range decisions. Fence springs or overflows, providing for livestock water, based on individual site situations. Limit ORV use in the South Hills during moist spring conditions. [OK]

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## Wilderness Management

WM-1.1 Recommend the Lower Salmon Falls Creek WSA Unit (17-10) as non-suitable for wilderness. [OK]

WM-1.2 Designate Lower Salmon Falls Creek from Salmon Dam to Balanced Rock, including a 500-foot buffer along the rim, as an outstanding natural area. [OK]

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## Natural History

NH-1.1 See WM-1.2. Acquire listed private and State lands within the outstanding natural area. [Coordinate with L-7.2 and R-1.1]

NH-1.2 Cooperate with the NPS in designating the Dry Cataracts as a national natural landmark. Do not allow surface disturbance on the two western parcels. Allow limited sale of materials from the two eastern parcels, mitigating impacts to geologic and wildlife values. [Gary Stone's access road has impacted one of the western parcels.]

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## Range Management

RM-1.1 Implement deferred-rotation grazing systems on the allotments listed below:

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

Manage the following listed allotments as stated:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4097 | Cameron | Custodial Management |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | Seasonal Use |
| 4053 | Hub Butte | Remain in the existing rest-rotation grazing system. |
| 4074 | Amersterdam-Kunkel | Seasonal Use |

RM-1.2 Implement rest-rotation grazing systems on the allotments listed below: [OK]

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

RM-1.3 Continue the existing rest-rotation grazing systems until range studies show that another form of management would better achieve the multiple use objectives: [OK]

| No. | Name | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger | 4,145 |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews-Berger | 9,768 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger | 1,510 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 1,516 |
| 4010 | M. Lierman-Berger | 640 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 3,233 |
| 4015 | Parrott-Berger | 1,478 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger | 7,389 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 6,666 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 7,014 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 3,322 |
| 4054 | Salmon Tract-Ind. | 80 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Springs | 1,386 |
| 4073 | West Kunkel | 1,517 |
| | | 49,664 |

RM-1.4 Continue the Existing deferred-rotation grazing systems on the following allotments: [OK]

| No. | Name | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 607 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 2,229 |
| 4004 | Chadwick-Berger | 1,360 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 948 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger | 640 |
| 4009 | Lierman-Berger | 720 |
| 4011 | Lierman-Wegener | 2,044 |
| 4013 | Martens Bros.-Berger | 839 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 5,105 |
| 4017 | Berger-Schnitker | 400 |
| 4018 | Smith-Berger-PVGA | 320 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger | 1,675 |
| 4020 | Skeem-Berger | 316 |
| 4023 | J.E. Baker-Deep Creek | 3,339 |
| 4024 | J.E. Baker-Lost Creek | 2,598 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 1,597 |
| 4076 | Loughmiller | 1,675 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | 15,121 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 1,002 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 6,823 |
| | | 49,358 |

RM-1.5 Continue to allow seasonal grazing on the following allotments: [OK]

| No. | Name | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 23,505 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 80 |
| 4050 | Rock Creek-Coiner | 148 |
| 4051 | Courtnay | 280 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 284 |
| 4077 | Salmon Tract | 54 |
| 4095 | Randell Iso. | 103 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 258 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract-Isolated | 280 |
| 4109 | Salmon Tract-U2 | 280 |
| 4121 | Section 22-Salmon Tract | 160 |
| 4122 | Highway Unit | 122 |
| 4123 | East Kunkel | 280 |
| 4124 | Highway Kunkel | 447 |
| 4074 | Kunkel-Amsterdam | 1,100 |
| | | 27,381 |

RM-1.6 Allow livestock grazing on the following allotments under custodial grazing licenses: [OK]

| No. | Name |
|---|---|
| 4037 | North Big Creek |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA |
| 4059 | Green Private |
| 4060 | Salmon Tract-Guerry |
| 4072 | Lost Creek |
| 4085 | Salmon Tract-McCoy |
| 4097 | Cameron |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe Iso. |
| 4119 | Ridge Iso. |
| 4125 | Iso. Tracts-Kunkel |
| 4128 | Hot Creek |
| 4135 | Ellis-Tews-Berger Iso. |
| 4141 | Big Creek Isolated |

RM-1.7 Install the following listed facilities to allow implementation and continuation of intensive grazing management: [OK]

| No. | Name | Facilities |
|---|---|---|
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger | .75 miles of pipeline<br>2 troughs |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 1 cattleguard |
| 4013 | Martins-Berger | 2 cattleguards |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 2 cattleguards |
| 4017 | Schnitker-Berger | 1.25 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 4 reservoirs<br>1 spring<br>7 miles of pipeline<br>1 pumping station<br>6 troughs |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 1 cattleguard<br>1.5 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 5 cattleguards<br>1.5 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough<br>2.5 miles of pipeline |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | .5 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 1 mile of pipeline |
| 4040 | Noh-Sections | 1 reservoir<br>2.5 miles of fence |
| 4041 | PVGA-Mule Creek | .5 miles of pipeline<br>2 troughs<br>1 spring<br>.5 miles of fence |
| 4049 | Peters | 1 mile of pipeline<br>3 troughs<br>1 mile of fence |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | 1 mile of pipeline |
| 4055 | Hub Butte | 1 mile of pipeline |
| 4057 | Fuller | 1 cattleguard<br>.75 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | .5 miles of fence<br>.3 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough |
| 4074 | Kunkel-Amsterdam | 1 reservoir |
| 4079 | Lilly Grade | 2.75 miles of pipeline<br>3 troughs |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 1 cattleguard<br>1 mile of fence |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 2.25 miles of pipeline<br>3 trough<br>2.75 miles of fence |
| 4102 | Sharp-Lost Creek | .2 miles of pipeline<br>1 trough<br>1 cattleguard |
| 4106 | Stewart | 1 cattleguard |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 1.25 miles of pipeline<br>1.25 miles of fence |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | .75 miles of pipeline<br>2 troughs<br>.75 miles of fence |
| 4119 | Ridge | 1 reservoir |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon Tract | 1 mile of fence |

RM2.1 Treat 34,770 acres of existing seedings described below to reduce invading brush species and improve production and grazing condition. [OK]

| No. | Name | Acres | AUMs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 246 | 79 |
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger | 2,192 | 480 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 1,347 | 485 |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews-Berger | 3,563 | 1,303 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 250 | 100 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger | 665 | 205 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 306 | 50 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger | 170 | 40 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 960 | 160 |
| 4013 | Martens-Berger | 160 | 24 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 540 | 170 |
| 4015 | Parrott-Berger | 756 | 190 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger | 2,160 | 525 |
| 4017 | Schnitker-Berger | 320 | 53 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger | 1,511 | 503 |
| 4021 | Whiskey Creek Buffer | 436 | 65 |
| 4023 | Baker-Deep Creek | 1,086 | 362 |
| 4024 | Baker-Lost Creek | 790 | 388 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 1,206 | 205 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 2,252 | 811 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 80 | 22 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 3,751 | 1,463 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 465 | 246 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 1,176 | 370 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 1,817 | 370 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 69 | 6 |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | 2,351 | 807 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte-Davis | 517 | 127 |
| 4057 | Fuller | 1,025 | 341 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Springs | 1,187 | 262 |
| 4079 | Lilly Grade | 594 | 100 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | 702 | 92 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 337 | 146 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 651 | 266 |

The primary treatment method will be burning-spraying, to be conducted only after careful study, coordination, and consultation with all user groups and agencies. All treatments will be guided by the following stipulations:

1. Identify all cultural sites and take necessary steps to protect, test, or salvage as applicable.

2. For projects in areas proposed for use in sanitary landfills, coordinate with Twin Falls County commissioners. When their future landfill needs are ten years or more in the future proceed with the seeding maintenance subject to a benefit-cost determination.

3. Determine when the lands in the WPRS withdrawal would be changed from grazing to farming. If it exceeds ten years from the time the sites can be scheduled for maintenance, go ahead with the project if it has a favorable benefit-cost ratio.

4. The project in Kaster-Berger Allotment is in the area that is suitable for agriculture. Proceed with the seeding maintenance until such time that the use of the allotment changes to agricultural.

5. The existing seeding along Salmon Falls Canyon will be maintained to its original boundary as long as it does not impair the natural values as viewed from within the canyon.

6. The Visual Resource Management Class III recommendation will be resolved by modifications for wildlife habitat. These modifications are:

   a. In project No. 19 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay do not treat the draws as identified on the wildlife MFP 1 overlay for quail. This area is the bottom of the draws where there are large brushy areas.

   b. In project areas numbered 19, 21, 56, 57, and 65 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay treatments will leave strips and islands of brush. These strips and islands will be determined in the project planning (survey and design) stage of implementation by range and wildlife specialists.

7. The Wilderness and Recreation conflicts are resolved by performing maintenance of the existing seeding to its original boundary as long as the naturalness of the canyon is not adversely affected as seen from within the canyon.

8. Avoid treating areas that are scheduled for excavation in a time frame that eliminates effective cost recovery from treatment. Attach adequate revegetation stipulations to authorizations for oil and gas or geothermal leasing and mineral material sources.

9. Modify the recommendations on areas numbered 3 and 10 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay to leave untreated areas and irregular patterns in the vegetation. All islands that were omitted from treatment in the initial treatment projects will remain untreated islands of brush in future maintenance projects. In areas 3 and 10 spraying will not be used within 1/2 mile of the agricultural land to avoid liability for damage to private property on nearby farms. Vegetation treatment projects within 1/2 mile of Salmon Falls Canyon will be designed to leave 15 percent of the project area untreated. The untreated area is to be irregular in pattern to create additional edge effect to improve the raptor prey base and wildlife species diversity. Projects will be specifically evaluated by Range, Wildlife, and Watershed specialists to determine needed leave and problem areas that will be excluded from treatment.

The remainder of area 10 can be burned or sprayed. All projects will be evaluated by an interdisciplinary team consisting of at least Range, Wildlife, Archaeology, and Watershed.

Area 2 is too badly deteriorated to have adequate fuel to burn so will have to be treated chemically or mechanically. If spraying is used it will be by a ground method of application. Chaining or railing can be used but would not be expected to do as good a job of eradication as spraying.

All the areas 2, 3, 10, 16, 18, 21, 34, 35, 42, and 46 will be treated for seeding maintenance. The primary treatment methods will be spraying or burning. Alternative methods to use when fuel is inadequate for burning or the areas are not located properly for spraying will include railing, chaining, and livestock trampling.

10. Modify the recommendation on areas 19, 21, 39, 56, 57, 63, 64, 65, 70, 74, and 75 to provide for sage grouse needs by leaving critical areas for strutting, nesting, and brood rearing. The projects will be planned through coordinated efforts of range and wildlife specialists to assure the values are adequately assessed. Critical sites will be further inventoried and leave areas and strips will be designed into projects.

11. The sharp-tailed grouse recommendation will be mitigated by the same modification that is recommended for sage grouse in number 10 of this part.

12. All ferruginous hawk and golden eagle nests will be located and avoided by not operating machinery or spraying within 1/2 mile during the period of nesting. When possible do project work during the non-nesting period.

13. Leave islands of brush or create islands of desirable brush species in seedings if there is a need for the habitat. Coordinate with wildlife biologist to determine the need and location of the islands of brush habitat.

14. Spray the portions of the Range URA IV-1.2 areas numbered 3, 8, 34, and 39 that are in severe erosion class, rather than burning, to maintain the maximum amount of cover possible. The portions of areas 10, 37, and 42 that are in the severe erosion class are to be leave areas.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BURLEY DISTRICT
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN TITLE PAGE

| STATE | DISTRICT | RESOURCE AREA |
|---|---|---|
| IDAHO | BURLEY | MAGIC |

| PLANNING AREA | PLANNING UNIT | NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| TWIN FALLS | TWIN FALLS | 02-01 |

## APPROVED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ORIGINAL MFP STEP 2 RECOMMENDED | DATE 9-5-73 | AREA MANAGER Sheridan Hansen |
| ORIGINAL MFP STEP 3 RECOMMENDED | DATE 10-31-73 | DISTRICT MANAGER Nick James Cozakos |

## REVISIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REVISION MFP STEP 2 | DATE 5/13/81 | AREA MANAGER Scott M. Anderson |
| REVISION MFP STEP 3 | DATE 9-16-82 | DISTRICT MANAGER Nick James Cozakos |
| REVISION CONCURRED | DATE 9/16/82 | ISO CHIEF, DIVISION OF RESOURCES Guy E Baier |
| | DATE 9/16/82 | ISO CHIEF, PLANNING COOR. STAFF John S Trainis |
| MFP REVISION APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION | DATE 9-16-82 | STATE DIRECTOR David A Whitlock |

Twin Falls Management Framework Plan

Record of Decision

Decision: It is my decision to implement the Preferred Alternative and amend the Twin Falls Management Framework Plan to designate the Playas as ACEC. Two seperate Playas, each 30 acres in size, are included in this amendment. Both areas shall be designated ACEC.

Rationale: The subject lands meet the planning criteria for ACEC designation. These Playas have been found to be important habitat for the Davis playa mustard, Lepidium davisii. ACEC designation of these Playas will protect these endangered plants.

Finding of No Significant Impact: The Environmental Assessment has been analyzed and a finding of no significant impact has resulted. It is concluded that the proposed action will not adversely affect the quality of the human environment. Preparation of an environmental impact statement pursuant to Section 102 (2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required for this action.

Recommended:

9-18-87
Date

John Davis
Burley District Manager

Approved:

1-21-88
Date

Idaho State Director

1601 - PLANNING SYSTEM

Management Framework Plan

Completion and Review Record

USDI-BLM
Form ISO 1600-10
(May 1978)

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
COMPLETION AND REVIEW RECORD

District Office BURLEY ☐ ORIGINAL

Planning Area TWIN FALLS ☑ REVISION

Planning Unit(s) TWIN FALLS

| | DO Completion | | SO Review | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date | Surname | Date | Surname |
| I. Activity Objectives and Recommendations | //// | /////// | //// | /////// |
| Lands | 6/1/80 | K. Surovec | 6/13/80 | R. Salomon |
| Minerals | 6/1/80 | K. Foster | | |
| Forest & Veg. Products | 6/11/80 | S. Ellis | 6/11/80 | Lombard |
| X Range Management | 3/13/81 | D. W. Ilan | 3-26-81 | [illegible] |
| Watershed | 3/13/81 | [illegible] | 3/16/81 | K. Gebhardt |
| Wildlife | 3/3/81 | D. Parsons | 3/3/81 | L.O. Wilson, C.E. Thomas |
| Recreation | 3/3/81 | M. R. Haase | 3/11/81 | [illegible] |
| Cultural Resources | 3/12/81 | [illegible] | 4-7-81 | [illegible] |
| Supporting Activities | //// | /////// | //// | /////// |
| Protection | 12-31-80 | [illegible] | | |
| Access | | | | |
| Cadastral Survey | | | | |
| Realty | | | | |
| Appraisal | | | | |
| Construction & Maintenance | | | | |
| Engineering | | | | |
| Communications | | | | |
| Law Enforcement | | | | |

Chief Resources, DO → Date 5-12-81 Signature T Hartzell

Planning Coord., DO → Date _____ Signature _____

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 _____ Signature _____

III. Decisions
District Manager Date _____ Signature _____

IV. ~~Approval~~
State Director Date _____ Signature _____

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Lands |
| Objective Number |
| L-1 |

Objective:

Encourage city and county government officials to confine Urban or Suburban expansion to vacant lands within the city limits or to lands that are contiguous to existing communities.

Rationale:

The Twin Falls County Population projections and anticipated Urban-Suburban expansion needs indicate that no public lands would be needed within the foreseeable future to accommodate urban or suburban expansion. The Twin Falls Comprehensive Plan has as a goal to "Encourage urban growth to areas contiguous to existing urban centers..." and to "Encourage development and re-use of vacant or underutilized urban land. BLM's support of these goals will help the county achieve their planning goals.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Lands |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 L-1.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-1.1

Encourage City and County government officials to confine urban-suburban expansion to vacant land within the city limits or to lands that are contiguous to existing communities.

Support Needs:

Public Affairs Specialist and Planning Coordinator to work with Twin Falls County on implementing the Comprehensive Plan.

Rationale:

The Twin Falls County population projections and urban-suburban expansion needs indicate that no public lands will be needed to accommodate community expansion. BLM's encouragement to the county to attain the goals set in their Comprehensive Plan will help to achieve orderly and cost-efficient urban development.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not require a land use allocation decision so it will not be analyzed further. The BLM is presently working with the county to include all cooperative requests to meet the needs of the county when possible.

Decision:

Accept recommendation to encourage urban-suburban expansion to private rather than public lands for now.

Rationale:

While no public lands are presently needed for community expansion, future county needs as guided by their comprehensive plan may include both private and public land requests.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 1.1

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-2 |

Objective:

Provide 8,300 acres of public land to accommodate public purpose projects in Twin Falls county.

Rationale:

Although Twin Falls County is in the process of building a thermal solid waste processing and steam generating plant, a need will still exist for landfill sites. Rocks, dirt, debris left from the thermal processing plant, inflammable products, and bulky wastes will still be disposed of in a landfill. The county is also using a transfer station concept at the Filer dump area and hope to use one for the Murtaugh dump. Even with these facilities, some of the debris, rock, dirt, etc., will have to be deposited in a landfill. The dump at Rogerson is unauthorized and a need exists to have a dump site in this area.

Providing landfill sites close to the outlying communities, especially considering the critical energy shortage and high fuel costs, is a must if indiscriminate dumping is to be controlled.

The Water Power Resource Service (formally the Bureau of Reclamation) has proposed the Salmon Tract Irrigation project. This project is to provide 35,840 acres of private land with supplemental water and full irrigation service to 21,370 acres. Approximately 7,900 acres of public land has been requested for the project.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Lands |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 L-2.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-2.1

Designate 120 acres of public land adjacent to the Twin Falls main landfill for public purposes. This land should be reserved for future landfill expansion and managed so as to not impair its suitability for landfill purposes. The installation of underground pipelines or permanent improvements would impair its suitability.

Rationale:

The Twin Falls County Solid Waste Management Department has expressed a need for additional dump area. They indicate that the soils are deep enough for good landfill operation and are in a favorable location for county use. Even though the county will be developing a thermal solid waste processing plant and is utilizing a transfer station concept, a need exists for landfill sites. The landfill would still be used to dispose of rock, dirt, inflammable materials, bulky items, etc.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Twin Falls County Commissioners and the Solid Waste Management Department have repeatedly expressed a need for additional areas for future expansion of the landfill. One of the problems they have encountered is finding sites with soils deep enough to accommodate their needs. The areas they have identified are adjacent to their present sites and have adequate soil depths.

The conflicts with range can be eliminated by determining when the sites will be needed for the landfills. Plan the range development schedule around that time frame. The proposed range seeding maintenance should proceed if the landfill needs are 10 or more years away from the proposed treatment date, and if 10 years allows a positive benefit cost. If 10 years is not enough then use the number of years that is needed to yield a positive ratio.

The conflicts with implementing grazing systems could be eliminated the same way. As the lands are filled and reclaimed by revegetation practices they would be returned to multiple resource management.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 L-2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the L-2.1 and make the suitable portions of the described lands available for future land fill expansion. The site in T. 8 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 29 would be used for garbage transfer station.

Reasons:

There has been a demonstrated concern for future solid waste disposal sites and these sites have been tested and shown as suitable.

Support Needs:

R.A. Staff -
Coordinate with County Officials to determine a schedule and coordinate range management program and maintenance proposals.

Realty -
Process R & PP applications and assist RA in monitoring compliance.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject LM-2.1 and not make the sites available.
2. Modify LM-2.1 by making part of the area available.

Decision:

Accept multiple use recommendation to use 120 acres of public land as identified for land fill expansion. Inform the county of the Asset Management Program, the Property Review Board and their procedures and public land disposal.

Rationale:

A need exists in the county for future solid waste disposal. The selected site appears suitable for this purpose. However, land acquisition procedures have changed so that the county may have to compete wth private interests for the tract. Public lands are no longer easily obtained at a nominal fee.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 2.1

I. Range

R-2.1 Seeding Maintenance Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - As land surface would be torn up for landfill purposes, any large expenditures of money for maintenance would be wasted.

b. Modification - Allow no or only minimal expenditures of money on L-2.1 lands.

R-1.2 Formulate New AMP's Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - New AMP's could include water developments i.e. buried pipelines, fences, etc. These improvements woul have to be torn out when land was developed for landfill purposes. WASTE OF MONEY.

b. Modification - Allow no fences, buried pipelines, etc. on L-2.1 lands. Water could be hauled, pumped from the canals, piped to edge of L-2.1 lands, etc.

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 L-2.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-2.2

Retain the present dump sites at Filer, Murtaugh, and Twin Falls for solid waste disposal. The Filer & Murtaugh dumps should be confined to 40 acres each and the Twin Falls Main landfill should be confined to 160 acres as currently authorized in the R&PP lease.

Rationale:

These dump sites when used in conjunction with the county transfer station concept and with the proposed thermal solid waste processing and stream generating facility will accommodate landfill needs for the foreseeable future.

Additional land at the Twin Falls main landfill will be required (See L-2.1), however, the additional land would not be needed immediately.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The analysis given in L-2.1 is applicable for this recommendation as these sites are the currently used landfill sites and include expansion ability.

These sites are currently being used for solid waste disposal in the Twin Falls County Landfill system. The authority for this use is a R&PP lease. The long range plan on the landfill areas is to rehabilitate them and return them to multiple resource management.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the L-2.2 and continue the present use as planned.

Reasons:

There is an undisputed need for solid waste disposal sites. These sites ar suitable and currently authorized and being used.

Support Needs:

R.A. Staff and Realty Specialist - Continue to work with County and State Officials.

Realty - Assist the RA in compliance monitoring.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reduce the acreage.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept Step 2 multiple use decision to retain existing dump sites at Filer, Murtaugh, and Twin Falls for solid waste disposal.

Rationale:

Under authority of the R&PP lease provisions, these sites are now being used for this purpose satisfactorily and this should continue. The Assett Management Program does not apply to existing R&PP's already filed and issued.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 2.2

I. Range

R-2.1 Seeding Maintenance

Same as L-2.1 conflict and Modification but this L-2.2 recommend is for the Twin Falls Main Landfill.

R-1.1 Formulate New AMP's

Same as L-2.1 conflict and Modification but this L-2.2 recommend is for the Twin Falls Main Landfill.

II. Wildlife

WL-3.1 Wetland Riparian Areas Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of conflict - The Filer Dump is authorized under a R & PP lease. The dump has already impacted the riparian area and could continue.

Modification - The R & PP lease could be reduced in size so there is no authority to occupy the riparian area. Rehab on impacted area could be required within practical limits. The types of feasible rehabilitation methods would have to be decided.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-2.2 lands are currently used for landfill purposes (Filer) or are future expansion sites (Twin Falls). Removing material from under the Filer dump would be impractical. To remove material from the Twin Falls site would reduce the amount of soil and fill to cover the litter and debris of the dump.

Modification - Reduce the size of the M-4.4 sites to exclude the Filer dump area (SE1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 16 E.) and the SE corner of the Twin Falls Landfill area.

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 2.3

I. Range

R-1.2 Seeding Maintenance Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Eighty acres in section 10, W1/2 NW1/4, T.11 S, R. 16 E. is a material site right-of-way. Approximately 40 acres in the NW corner of the tract is proposed for landfll purposes. Any large expenditures of money for maintenance would be wasted.

b. Modification - Allow no or only minimal expenditures of money on the above described land.

II. Wildlife

WL-2.4 Upland Game Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed Rogerson Dump would result in the destruction of sagebrush within 1/4 mile of private land.

b. Modification - Allow brush to be removed where land rehabilatation is a required part of an R & PP lease. As the dump is filled, the area could be reseeded to appropriate species for wildlife habitat.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of conflict - The Rogerson dump area is on a material site right-of-way. It would be impractical to remove the material from under the garbage. Removal of the fill material would reduce the amount of fill needed to cover the garbage.

b. Modification - Exclude the proposed 40-acre dump site (NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 10, T. 14 S., R. 16 E.) from the M-4.4 area. There would appear to be sufficient material to meet future dermands without the above described land.

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step L-2.3 Step 3

Recommendation: L-2.3

Authorize the use of 40 acres near Rogerson for public purposes of a sanitary landfill. The present dump site is unauthorized and is on a material site right-of-way. The material site R/W should be relinquished and a Recreation and Public Purpose Classification initiated.

Rationale:

Except for the present dump site, the Rogerson dump is the only one that serves the southern portion of the planning units. Considering the high cost of fuel, an approved dump site must be close enough to populated areas that people will take their refuse there rather than dump it in public land. A classification for R&PP would allow the county to file for a R&PP lease and thus would allow the present dump site to be legalized.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The 40 acres near Rogerson have been used for a dump site for several years. This is the only dump site in the southern end of the Planning Unit. The dump is being used for a sanitary landfill under the regulation of the State of Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

The dump site is being used without proper authorization from the Bureau. The site is on a material site right-of-way. The way to authorize the use of the site for a county land fill is to classify the land as suitable for public purposes, then have the county apply for a Recreation and Public Purposes Permit.

The conflict with range can be worked out by coordinating the schedule of surface distubance and rehabilitation to determine a beneficial economic return from any maintenance or development work performed on the site.

The dump and landfill needs outweigh the wildlife habitat value. When the use terminates, and the site is ready for rehabilitation, vegetative species that meet the wildlife habitat needs should be incorporated into the seed mix.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step L-2.3 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept L-2.3 -
Authorize the use by a R&PP lease as soon as possible. Try for the right-of-way relinquishment by July 31, 1981.

Reasons:

The use of the site for a landfill appears to be the most urgent and important use at the present time.

Support Needs:

Resources - Realty Specialist and Minerals Specialists -
-Get material site R/W relinquished
-Get county R&PP application
-Process EA, Land report, etc.

Resource Area -
Issue the R&PP Lease

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-2.3 and disallow dumping on the site.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation to authorize use of the Rogerson 40 acres for a sanitory landfill. Apprise the county of the R&PP procedures in light of the Assett Management Program.

Rationale:

The southern end of Twin Falls County needs a land fill site to accommodate demand from local residents. Presently this appears to be the highest and best use of the site. However, acquisition may be inhibited by the Assett Management Program as mentioned under L-2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 L-2.4 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-2.4

Require that Twin Falls County clean up all dump sites that were under R&PP lease (I-013457), but that are now closed, to the satisfaction of the Burley District Manager. Three sites are involved, the Clover site, Lilly Grade site, and the site south of Kimberly near the mouth of Dry Gulch.

The three sites involve 240 acres and should be completely cleaned up and the land rehabilitated by 1982.

Rationale:

A condition of an R&PP lease is that "...upon termination of this lease ....the Lessee shall surrender possession of the premises to the United States in good condition and shall comply with such provisions.... as may be made by the Authorized Officer....". These sites have had some rehabilitation work, but there is still debris scattered about and a need for rehabilitation work.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is not a land use allocation and a Multiple Use Recommendation is not being developed.

The three sites referenced in this recommendation do need to be cleaned up according to the conditions of the R&PP lease. Coordination efforts with the county officials will need to be continued to achieve this end.

This rehabilitation is nearly completed on the Lilly Grade and Kimberly sites. The three sites need be examined with a county official and agreement made on how the rehabilitation will be completed.

A cultural examination is needed to determine the boundaries and significant value of cultural site number ID-2-TF-52.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1-2.4 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the recommendation to clean up the now defunct dumps covering these sites and 240 acres by close coordination with Twin Falls County officials.

Rationale:

Rehabilitation work is part of the R&PP lease provisions and need to be enforced. However, coordination between all involved parties is the best approach for a ssuccessful rehabilitation job.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 2.4

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 Conservation of Site Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Site ID-2-TF-52 is located on a R & PP area proposed for clean-up. Any surface disturbance could destroy the site. A negative clearance would prevent total clean-up of site.

b. Modification - Determine boundary of site and see if clean-up can be completed without disturbance to the site.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 L-2.5 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-2.5

Allow the Water Power Resource Service (formally the Bureau of Reclamation) to acquire 7,900 acres of public land for irrigation canals, irrigated farmland, and irrigated and non-irrigated wildlife habitat.

Rationale:

The Water Power Resource Service has had a pending withdrawal application with the Bureau of Land Management since 1967. They deleted 3,372 acres of public land from their application on February 22, 1980. The present lands selected by the WPRS have been reviewed jointly by the BLM, Fish and Game Department and the WPRS and tentatively, the lands appear to be suitable for development.

The Salmon Tract has a shortage of water and much of the private lands do not have a full water supply. The Salmon Tract project would supply approximately 35,840 acres of private land with supplemental water supplies. The project would also bring into private ownership about 1,900 acres of public land that would be developed for irrigated agriculture.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not actually allocate the described lands. The pending withdrawal application and accompanying environmental assessment and development plan are the authorities used to hold these lands in their presently withdrawn status. The plan describes, by legal subdivision, the exact lands that would be used for canals, developed for agricultural production, irrigated for wildlife habitat, and left non-irrigated for wildlife.

The WPRS has modified their withdrawal in the past. The recent change was in February 1980, when they deleted 3372 acres of public land. The lands presently in the application have been reviewed by the BLM, Fish and Game Department and WPRS and agreed that the land appears suitable for development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step L-2.5 Step 3

The proposed Salmon Tract project is intended to pump water from the Snake River near Milner Dam and run it in a canal system to the Salmon Tract irrigation district. The water is to be used to supplement the irrigation system on about 35,840 acres of private land that is presently under irrigation, but has a water shortage. There would be enough water to bring about 1900 acres into private ownership for irrigated agricultural purposes.

The delay on the project is that the canal company has not been able to get water or water rights. Until they get water, the project is at a stand still. There is still strong opinion from people working on the project that they willeventually get the water and go ahead with the proposed development.

WPRS has withdrawn 7900 acres and would turn 1900 of these acres in private irrigated farm land. The other 6000 acres would be canal, and wildlife habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify L-2.5 -
Allow the canal on a R/W. Issue the withdrawal on the 1900 acres that would become private land. Retain and manage under co-op agreement all the other land according to the plans currently in effect.

Reasons:

It appears that irrigated agriculture is one of the highest and best uses of these lands when water is available.

Support Needs:

R.A. Staff and District Realty Specialist and Mineral Specialist -
Provide an interdisciplinary approach for the land disposals and for the development of the cooperative agreements.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-2.5.
2. Accept L-2.5.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2.5 Step 3

| Decision: | Rationale: |
|---|---|
| Accept multiple use recommendation with the following modifications: | Evidence of water right approved by the State Department of Water Resources must be filed in order to allow a R/W on public lands for irrigation facilities, including canals. |
| 1. Require that a water right be granted by the State to the Canal Company prior to R/W approval from the BLM for the proposed canal. | |
| 2. Request that the Bureau of Reclamation (WPRS) further modify their withdrawal application to the 1,900 acres that would become private land. | The remainder of the 7,900 acres can affectively be managed for wildlife habitat under Cooperative Agreement. With reference to the withdrawal application, it segregated the lands from all entry under land laws and mining, but not mineral leasing. This application must be processed and adjudicated to conclusion within 15 years, and will terminate unless so processed. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 2.5

I. Range

R-1.2 Seeding Maintenance Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The public lands under withdrawal application (other than non-irrigated wildlife habitat) would be developed for farming purposes. Any large expenditures of money for seeding maintenance would be wasted when the lands would be plowed for farming.

b. Modification - Allow no seeding maintenance on L-2.5 lands (could do it on non-irrigated wildlife areas) unless application is relinquished.

R-1.1 Formulate New AMP's Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - New AMP's could involve seedings, fences, water developments, etc. Should these be put in and the lands later developed for farming, public funds would have been wasted.

b. Modification - Allow no AMP improvements to be installed (could put them in a non-irrigated wildlife area) until withdrawal application is relinquished.

II. Wildlife

WL-2.8 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The Water and Power Resources Service (WPRS) has made application to acquire these lands for farming or wildlife purposes. Quail habitat could not be retained on the lands that would go into private ownership.

b. Modification - Allow no habitat developments on those L-2.5 lands that are designated for agricultural development. Should the withdrawal application be relinquished, development could occur.

WL-2.3 Upland Game - Chuckars Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as for WL-2.8.

b. Modification - Same as for WL-2.8.

WL-2.4 Upland Game - Pheasants Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as WL-2.8.

b. Modification - In the L-2.5 areas, allow brush removal only on those lands designated for farm development should the withdrawal be made. The L-2.5 lands identified for wildlife habitat could be protected for pheasants.

WL-4.2 Golden Eagle Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-2.5 lands located in Section 34, T. 11 S.,R. 17. E. are within the proposed Salmon Tract project. Activity on this land could not be regulated if it went into private ownership.

b. Modification - For the lands described above, the recommendation could apply only as long as the lands are in Federal ownership.

WL-3.7 Waterfowl Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-2.5 lands around the Loughmiller Gravel Pits (7) are proposed as part of the WPRS withdrawal. Also, the Twin Falls belt route road proposal would go through this area. Making wildlife developments prior to knowing the definite plans of the Highway Dept. or the WPRS could result in counter productive actions.

b. Modification - Allow no fencing and planting of riparian vegetation until definite plans are known for the withdrawal.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Minerals Saleable Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-2.5 lands could be transferred into private ownership for agricultural use. Materials on these lands would not be reserved on the patent as the removal of them would conflict with farming use.

b. Modification - Allow no mineral development on these lands until it is known for sure if the withdrawal will be finalized. The application for withdrawal affords protection also.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L-2.5 (cont.)

M-3.1a Geothermal Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Some of the L-2.5 lands have a potential for geothermal development without reserving geothermal resources in the lands, leasing revenue would be lost.

b. Modification - Reserve geothermal resources in all land transfers on L-2.5 lands.

V. Recreation

VRM-1.7(3) Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The WPRS has made applicaiton to withdraw public lands north of Hollister for agricultural development. These lands would be transferred into private ownership.

b. Modification - No solution.

Alternatives: (1) Deny the withdrawal request on L-2.5 lands that lie within VRM-1.7 area.

(2) Allow land to be withdrawn and developed. This would add more farm land scenery to the area. It would not be a visual contrast to surrounding land use!

VI. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Several cultural sites are located on lands to be withdrawn and developed for agriculture. Without mitigation, the lands could not be disposed.

b. Modification - None.

Alternatives: (1) Retain land with site on it in Federal ownership.

(2) Salvage site or do other mitigation work.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
|---|---|
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-3 |

Objective:

Reserve 16,500 acres of public land for agricultural development. As adequate water supplies, energy supplies, and economic feasibility are proven, classify the public land as suitable for desert land entry or Carey Act development.

Rationale:

Approximately 23,000 acres of public land within the planning unit have soils and climatic conditions that are suitable for agricultural development. About 16,500 acres of the 23,000 acres can be blocked into logical farm blocks that adjoin private lands and that have a majority of Class II soils. As the economy of Twin Falls is based on agriculture, it is important to reserve suitable land for future agricultural development. It is anticipated that approximately 3,700 acres of farm land would be needed by the year 2000 to replace that lost to urban-suburban development.

Population projections for Twin Falls County indicate that about 3,700 acres of land will be needed for urban expansion. These lands are generally adjacent to urban areas and are mostly agricultural land. With available water and energy supplies and with proven agricultural feasibility, the public lands could maintain the agricultural land base for the planning unit within the foreseeable future.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 L-3.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-3.1

Reserve 12,500 acres of public land for future agricultural development. These lands should be managed as to not impair their suitability for agricultural development. Permanent structures, power lines, severe erosion, or shallow buried pipelines would impair the land for agriculture.

Rationale:

Approximately 23,000 acres of public land within the planning unit have soils and climatic conditions that would favor agricultural development. However, the lack of a reliable water source has prevented their previous development. As the economy of Twin Falls County is based on agriculture with indications that it will remain that way, it is important to reserve public land for future agricultural development.

Management geared towards not impairing the land's agricultural suitability will assure their availability when adequate water supplies, energy supplies and economic feasibility are proven.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This area contains soils that are suitable for irrigated agricultural development. The soils are Class II and III soils. These soils are mixed with soils that are not suitable. This area is not as suitable as area L-3.2 shown on the lands MFP overlay. This area is not located as well for getting water out of the High Line canal in the Twin Falls Irrigation Co.

Interest in lands suitable for farming is intense from a few individuals who are desirous of obtaining these lands for agricultural development. Interest against agricultural development is also intense from the people who depend on the area for grazing. The area is crested wheat grass seedings and is managed according to intensive grazing management plan and produces about 320 AUM's per 640 acre section.

In conversation with the Twin Falls County Commissioners on April 23, 1981, they recommended that the land be retained in public ownership and current uses continue. They further recommended that the lands not be altered in their agricultural ability. Events and priorities are rapidly changing from year to year and no one can know if water and power will be available someday in the future.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name (MFP) |
| --- |
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Lands |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 L-3.1 Step 3 |

Presently there is no water available for developing these sites into agricultural production. There are no indications that water will be available in the next several years.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify L-3.1.
Keep these lands in multiple use resource management. Continue the present level and intensity of use and management with emphasis on range and wildlife according to those recommendations.

Reasons:

The soils cannot be farmed without water. Presently in Twin Falls County Class I land that is in agricultural production is being removed from production at a steady rate indicating that additional land is not needed for production. Also, these lands are currently producing an agricultural product that is important to the economy and well being of the operators and the people.

Support Needs:

None.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Put the lands up for sale.
2. Make the lands available for exchange.
3. Encourage transfer of ownership through DLE or Carey Act.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation to manage 12,500 acres of public land under a multiple use concept without specific reserve for future agricultural development.

Rationale:

Agricultural development of these lands are limited by lack of reliable water and power and opposition from local government and livestock operators using the area for grazing. Present management and land uses are compatibly with the resource and public, and should be continued.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 3.1

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-3.1 lands are to be reserved for agricultural development and are to be managed as to not impair their suitability for agriculture. Removing the materials would impair the suitability.

b. Modification - Allow no removal of material from the Berger M-4.4 area until no other sources of material are available within an economic haul distance of the place of need.

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 Cultural Site Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - A cultural site is located on L-3.1 land in section 15, T. 12 S., R. 15 E. Disposal of this land could not be done with the cultural site on it.

b. Modification - None.

Alternatives: (1) Retain land in Federal ownership.

(2) Salvage site or do other mitigating work.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | L-3.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-3.2

As adequate water supplies, energy supplies, and economic feasibility are proven, make 4,000 acres of public land available for desert land entry or Cary Act development.

Rationale:

Population projections for Twin Falls county indicate that about 3,700 acres of private land will be needed for urban-suburban expansion. Most of these lands are presently being farmed. Use of suitable public land for agricultural use would help offset the loss of agricultural land to urban-suburban uses.

Support Needs:

Suitability determination.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Interested parties have inquired about the availability of public land for farming through the Desert Land Act. These people have asked specifically how to apply for DLE on lands in the north end of the Berger area adjacent to existing farms and the High Line Canal system.

The Twin Falls Canal Company officials have said that water in the canal system can be used to irrigate any land as long as the water is not transferred down stream. They also said that there are several people on the canal that have water available in excess of the needs of their farms.

Most of the area included in L-3.2 is presently included in intensive grazing allotment management plans. These plans include specific grazing systems. The area contains part of an extensive stock watering system known as the Berger Well and Pipeline System. The well is in excess of 1000 feet deep and there are about 89 miles of pipeline.

The soil surveys and climatic records show that there are areas of public land with soils and climatic conditions that would favor agricultural development. Presently the lack of a water source has prevented their development.

Predictions are that the electric power needs in Magic Valley will double by 1993. At the current rate of increased demand, electric power production will have to double every eleven years to meet the increased demand according to a report from Morrison-Knudson Co. aired on KBAR radio on April 22, 1981.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step | 1-3.2 (cont'd) |

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Idaho Department of Lands has expressed interest in acquiring public lands in the Berger area by exchanging them for State owned lands scattered through Twin Falls and Cassia Counties. Several tracts of land in this Twin Falls MFP area have multiple use values and could be advantageous to the Bureau's multiple use management.

It appears that there may be an opportunity for the State to acquire saleable lands and for the Bureau to acquire, for the public, lands with multiple resource values.

In a recent telephone conversation with Howard Kestie, May 6, 1981, it was determined that the State is not interested in exchanging for lands that would be transferred to private ownership. Howard indicated that the State is not interested in the lands that have agricultural potential.

In a conversation with the Twin Falls County Commissioners on April 23, 1981 they recommended that this land be retained in public ownership and the present management and uses continue. They further recommended that the lands not be altered to become non-suitable for irrigated agricultural development. Techniques and priorities concerning water and power are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to assess what the needs will be over the next two years.

In the 1974 Land Use Plan these lands were recommended for retention for multiple use values and for livestock grazing. The lands are highly developed for livestock grazing. They are seeded to highly productive crested wheatgrass, have an extensive water system consisting of a well and pipelines, and are part of an allotment management plan.

Public input to the planning process has revealed at least four options for the use of this land in the immediate future.

1. Trade the lands to the State of Idaho for scattered tracts of state owned lands in Twin Falls County that have multiple use values and would compliment the resource management of the public lands.

2. Classify the lands as suitable for Agricultural development in private ownership and make the land available for disposal by DLE.

3. Classify the lands as suitable for Agricultural development in private ownership and make the land available for disposal by PUBLIC SALE.

4. Decide that the highest and best use is the existing use and keep the lands in multiple use management. Continue to use the lands as they are and not alter the character of the lands so that they maintain their suitability for agriculture.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3.2 Step 3 (Cont.)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject L-3.2 --
Retain the lands for multiple use. Continue the present use of the lands and do not alter the character of the land to change the suitability for intensive agriculture.

Reasons:

These lands have been extensively developed by seeding, an extensive water system, and intensive grazing management systems. The livestock forage produced on these lands has been allocated and the users have developed a dependency on this production.

Changing the use from grazing to irrigated agriculture would increase the yield in pounds of biomass per acre. The change would cause a hardship on the agricultural segment presently using these lands. Not changing the agricultural use eliminates the hardship at the cost of the increased production.

Support Needs:

None.

Alternatives Considered:

Refer to the Multiple Use Analysis. If the land has to be made available for intensive agricultural development and the state is not interested in an exchange the PUBLIC SALE option would be the most expedient transfer at the least cost to the public and with the greatest return to the Federal Treasurey.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(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)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation to continue existing land uses of the 4,000 acre recognizing that future intensive agriculture development may occur.

Rationale:

In the interim, management for other land uses should continue at the same level as they now exist. Highly developed range improvements should continue to serve intensive grazing management systems for livestock production and other multiple use values.

If it is determined that the lands should go to the private sector for intensive agricultural development and use, the PUBLIC SALE process should be used wherever possible to get market value for the public. Also, this disposal method is probably the least costly method commonly used.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 3.2

I. Range

R-2.1 Seeding Maintenance Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Approximately 4,000 acres of L-3.2 lands are to be developed for agriculture. Any large expenditures of money for seeding maintenance would be wasted since the land would be plowed up for agricultural development.

b. Modification - Allow no seeding maintenance on L-3.2 lands.

II. Wildlife

WL-2.4 Pheasant Areas Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-3.2 lands are proposed for agricultural development. Farming would destroy the 1/2 mile perimeter of vegetation and cover.

b. Modification - Require that farm land disposals be on a planned basis (roads, farm parcels, wildlife leave areas, etc. designated prior to disposal). The leave areas would retain valuable habitat.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitve Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The L-3.2 lands could be developed for agricultural purposes. The removal of material would impair the lands suitability for agriculture.

b. Modification - Allow no mineral material removal on the L-3.2 lands near Rogerson. A minerals source (480 acres) on public land, also within M-4.4 area, is adjacent to L-3.2 lands. This source may be sufficient to meet the demand for materials.

V. Recreation

VRM-1.7(3) Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Approximately 420 acres north of Hollister would be disposed of for agricultural development. The VRM 1.7(3) recommendation is to not allow land disposals in the corridor.

b. Modification - No solution.

Alternatives: (1) Retain in public ownership. This would result in potential agricultural land not being available for development.

(2) Lease the land for farming. This would allow agricultural development but retain land in public ownership.

VI. Cultural Resources

No conflict, but would have to get clearance before disposal.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 4.1

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation

VRM-1.1 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - In sections 21, 28 and 32, the transmission line corridor lays into VRM Class I. Any new powerlines that exceed 10 in the visual contrast rating would not be allowed. (Any lines built west of the existing line would be into Class I.)

b. Modification - Require that all future power transmissions be built east of the existing lines in this area.

VRM 1.7 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Right-of-way corridors are not to be allowed in this zone. The Nevada to Hunt transmission line already crosses through this travel influence corridor.

b. Modification - Allow right-of-way in this corridor but consider visual resources and mitigation prior to the granting of the right-of-way.

R-1.3(b) Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - A power transmission line corridor through a natural area would not help the naturalness of the area.

b. Modification - Adjust corridor area to be only east of the present powerline. Adjust natural area east of boundary to be the existing power transmission line.

VI. Cultural Resources

A.4 Cultural Sites "Conflict"

Archaeological clearance would have to be made before any new lines were put in. Could mitigate impacts through stipulations, etc.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 4.1 (cont.)

VII. Watershed "No Conflict"

The Nevada to Hunt powerline area will be rehabilitated before proof of construction is accepted.

Recommend that watershed specialist be part of the compliance team.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-4 |

Objective:

Confine future power transmission lines and oil and gas pipelines to designated corridor locations.

Rationale:

Two major electrical power transmission lines cross the planning unit. These lines are located where the impact to private agricultural lands are a minimum. There are no physical constraints that would prevent other lines from being installed alongside the existing lines. By confining future power transmission lines to designated corridors, the adverse impacts to aesthetics and to land use can be minimized.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 L-4.1 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple-use recommendation. Allow future major power transmission lines (lines of at least 46-138RV which originate and terminate outside of the MFP area) to be constructed within the recommended corridors. Also allow construction of transmission lines between the corridors. Do not permit power lines to the west or the east of the two corridors. Exempt service lines from this restriction.

Rationale:

Utility corridors serve to accommodate major power lines in a designated route which minimized environmental impacts from construction and provides a feasible, economical route for power transmission.

Major transmission lines could cause serious adverse environmental impacts in the Foothills area, the Shoshone Basin, and along Salmon Falls Creek and Reservoir. For this reason, construction of major lines to the east and west of the two corridors is prohibited. Although it would be best to have all future lines confined to the corridors, allowing power lines between the corridors will provide for additional routes which may be more feasible than the two corridors.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 L-4.1 Step 3 | |

Recommendation L-4.1

Confine all future power transmission lines to the designated corridor locations.

Rationale:

Confining transmission lines to corridors allows for a better utilization of land. The impacts to the aesthetics and to agricultural land are minimized.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Power producing companies usually request routes for their lines that are the most direct route and in the most accessible sites to provide the least costly alternative. These route generally conflict with various resource values if the site does not already have a similar intrusion on it.

The corridors shown contain existing facilities so additional lines will not add as much intrusion as they would on sites that do not have exiting faciliies. The present power lines that cross the planning unit are located where the impact to private agricultural lands are minimal. There are no physical constraints that would prevent future lines from being installed beside them.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept L-4.1 -
Confine future power transmission lines to the designated corridor locations. Refer to L-4.1 Impact Analysis for modifications and specific locations for VRM-1.1, VRM-1.7 and R-1.3.

Reasons:

To avoid additional adverse resource impacts by having these intrusions scattered through the planning unit.

Support Needs:

Cultural examination for all construction.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow lines to be put wherever the companies want them.
2. Establish additional corridors.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.2 Step 3

Recommendation: L-4.2

Confine future oil and gas pipelines to the designated corridor location.

Rationale:

Confining pipelines to designated corridors will allow for a better utilization of land. The impacts to the aesthetics and to agricultural land would be minimized.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The corridor proposed in L-4.2 is the present location of natural gas pipelines. By continuing to use this existing location for a corridor the adverse impacts will be kept in one location. This corridor would minimize the adverse impacts to all resource values encountered.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept L-4.2 --
Confine oil and gas pipelines to the designated corridor locations.

Reasons:

The corridor is the preseent location of two natural gas pipelines. Keeping pipelines in this corridor will minimize adverse impacts to the resources and land uses.

Support Needs:

None.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Not to limit pipelines to a corridor.
2. Establish a corridor in a different location.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Impacts to resource values can be minimized by routing future oil and gas pipelines to corridors where this use exists and is established.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 4.2

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Material removal along the pipeline corridor could result in damage to buried pipelines and impair suitability for additional pipelines.

b. Modification - Allow no mineral material removal along pipeline corridor.

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources

A.4 Cultural Sites "Conflict"

Would have to get archaeological clearance before new pipelines were installed - mitigate impacts by stipulations, etc.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1L-4.3 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Public needs for transportation improvement should be accommodated across public lands if that develops into the best route.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.3 Step 3

Recommendation: L-4.3

Should the Department of Highways choose to route the Twin Falls "Belt Route" across public lands northeast of Hollister, make the land available for highway R/W purposes.

Rationale:

The Idaho Transportation Department is proposing to construct a "belt" highway around the city of Twin Falls. This highway would allow traffic to move from Perrine Bridge around the city to highway 93, the main highway from Idaho to Wells, Nevada. One of the proposed routes involves public lands near Hollister. This route as well as any of the other routes may be used. It is not known which route will be selected.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Idaho Department of Highways is proposing to construct a highway around the city of Twin Falls from the Perrine Bridge to Hwy 93 to Nevada. One of the routes being studied involves public lands north east of Hollister.

The BLM should be involved with the Department of Highways in selecting the best route for the highway location.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept L-4.3 -
Make the land available for the highway R/W when the best route has been determined.

Reason:

BLM needs to be instrumentatal in facilitating public needs.

Support Needs:

RA Staff -
Coordination and planning.

Realty Specialist -
R/W processing.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Do not let the highway cross public land and keep it on the current Hwy. 93 R/W.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 4.3

I. Range

R-1.1 Formulate New AMP's Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The Highway Department has proposed a "Belt Route" around Twin Falls. This route would cross public lands (L-4.3) northeast of Hollister. Any new AMP could involve fencing, water developments, etc. Should improvement be put in, a roadway could result in them having to be removed or the allotment dividied so the AMP grazing system would not work as planned.

b. Modification - Allow no new AMP to be formulated until a decision is reached on the proposed "Belt Route."

II. Wildlife

WR-3.7 Waterfowl Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The Highway Department has proposed a belt route road that would cross the Loughmiller gravel pit area. To fence and plant riparian species just before a road was to be built would be counter productive.

b. Modification - Allow no fencing or planting of riparian plant species along proposed road route until definite plans for the road are known.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposal belt route passes through a M-4.4 area. Removal of mineral material along proposed belt route would impair the lands suitability for highway puposes.

b. Modification - Allow no mineral removal along the proposed belt route until a determination is made that the road would not be built in the porposed location.

V. Recreation - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 4.3 (cont.)

VI. Cultural Resources

A.4 Cultural Sites "Conflict"

Would have to get archaeological clearance before road was constructed. Could mitigate impacts by stipulations, etc.

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-5 |

Objective:

Grant Communication site rights-of-way only when the facility has the capability for multiple occupancy (modular design concept) and the color and design is such that it blends with a mountain-top setting.

Rationale:

Mountain-top communication sites can become easily congested with many small buildings and numerous antenna structures. This impairs the aesthetics of the area and results in poor land utilization. Multiple occupancy of a building allows for better land utilization, improved aesthetics, and more cost-effective construction and maintenance programs.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | L-5.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-5.1

Require Autophone Inc. to construct a communication site on sugarloaf butte large enough to house multiple users, in a location approved by the Burley District, and painted a color approved by the Burley District.

Should the first building become overcrowded allow another building to be built on to the Autophone building following a modular design concept.

Rationale:

A building of a modular design and painted a color that would blend into the natural landscape will help mitigate adverse environmental impacts. A building large enough to accommodate Autophone's equipment plus several other users will allow the use of one building for several years. Other than Autophone, there has been no demand for communication sites on public land wihtin the foreseeable future.

Support:

Landscape Architect to recommend the design and setting for a communication building.
District Engineer to evaluate building design.

## Multiple Use Analysis

A location on Sugarloaf Butte has been examined and determined to be a desirable site for radio communication facilities and equipment. The location would provide good communiction access over a lot of the Magic Valley area and is close enough to the Twin Falls area to facilitate access for maintenance.

A facility could be constructed that would accommodate several users, and could be added to if needed in the future.

A right-of-way for a Communication Site R/W has been granted for the site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-5.1 (cont.)

## Multiple Use Analysis

Since the application is analyzed and a decision has been made to allow the use, a land use decision is not needed for this recommendation.

All communication site needs for this general area will be directed to this site until it can be clearly shown that another site is better.

Decision:

Accept recommendation to allow construction of a communication site on Sugarloaf Butte. Should a second building be needed, it should be located a short distance away from the first, utilizing the same site.

Rationale:

Experience with communications sites in other locations show a rapid demand by other users develops after a site is established. The most common conflict develops between two way communication and FM Stations that are not compatible even with shielding. For this reason, a second building apart from the first, is often the most practical solution to the problem.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 5.1

I. Range - No Conlfict

II. Wildlife

WL-1.2 Big Game Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Autophone, Inc. will have a communicaiton site on Sugarloaf. If their radio equipment needs repair they have to fix it. That equipment may need repair when the area is closed to vehicle travel: access to their site could not be made.

b. Modification - Allow vehicle travel, with permission from District Manager, to reach autophone communication site for necesssary repairs and maintenance.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-6 |

Objective:

Revoke or partially revoke all withdrawals on lands where the withdrawal is not serving the purpose for which they were withdrawn.

Rationale:

The Federal Land Management Policy Act requires the review of all withdrawals. The withdrawal review program is to be directed toward minimizing restrictions on the use of withdrawn lands, reduction in total acreage withdrawn, or the elimination of withdrawals. All withdrawals which, upon review and analysis, lack a demonstratable justification for continuation or extension must be recommended for either total or partial revocation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 L-6.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-6.1

Revoke the following withdrawals in their entirety:

1. Livestock Driveway Withdrawal

   T.11S., R.18E., B.M.
   Sec. 35: SW¼NE¼

2. Twin Falls Military Reservation

   T.11S., R.17E., B.M.
   Sec. 29: E½

3. Buhl Military Range

   T.9S., R.13E., B.M.
   Sec. 25: S½S½

Rationale:

1. The livestock driveway withdrawal near Rock Creek is an isolated 40 acre tract of land cut diagonally by a county road. Part of the tract is a gravel pit and is unuseable by livestock. Part of the tract is under agricultural trespass and is very close to a milking barn. No use of the tract by trailing livestock has been made in the recent past. Use of the tract in the future seems unlikely.

2. & 3. Both the Twin Falls and Buhl military reservations are used one or two weekends each year by the national guard for small arms target practice. The shooting facilities are in poor repair and have been that way for at least 5 years. Some other method of authorization could accomplish the intended use. A Temporary Use Permit for the intended weekend use could accomplish the same purpose of the withdrawal.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Preliminary analysis of the withdrawals in Twin Falls MFP area shows that the three areas described in L-6.1 are either not being used for the purpose of the withdrawals or the use could be authorized by permit. The stock driveway withdrawal on T. 11 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 35: SW1/4NE1/4 is not used for livestock trailing. The two Military Reservation withdrawals are not needed to authorize the use that the military is making. A Temporary Use Permit for the specific needs could accomplish the needs on the military ranges.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Overlay Reference | Step L-6.1 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept L-6.1 -
Revoke the withdrawals as listed in L-6.1.

Reasons:

The withdrawals are not needed for the uses that the tracts are withdrawn for. The stock driveway is not used, and the military needs could be authorized by a TUP.

Support Needs:

Realty -
Withdrawal review and accompanying reports.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-6.1.
2. Modify L-6.1 by revoking the withdrawal on the stock driveway tract and continuing it on the military reservations.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation to revoke the existing withdrawals. Authorize military use of the tracts with a Memoradum of Understanding, if applicable.

Rationale:

The livestock driveway tract is not being used for the need that the withdrawal was originally made. The Idaho National Guard and BLM now use a Memorandum of Understanding to authorize military needs for several years on public lands which is more convenient and applicable than a TUP.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 6.1

I. Range - No Conflict

The SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 35, T. 11 S., R. 18 E. has not been used as a stock driveway for many years - the need to maintain it is unnecessary.

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.1 Saleable Minerals Postive Impact

a. Nature of Impact - The need for a community gravel pit in the Buhl area would add justification for the withdrawal revocation.

M-4.4 Saleable Minerals Postive Impact

a. Nature of Impact - The need to reserve material sources and make them available for community needs would add justification for the withdrawal revocation.

V. Recreation

R-1.12 Positive Impact

a. Nature of Impact - The R-1.12 recommendation is to have the military withdrawal for rifle ranges revoked and made into a country rifle range. This would support withdrawal review action that the military is not using or maintaining the facilities as intended.

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6.2 Step 3

Recommendation: L-6.2

Revoke that portion of theTwin falls Multiple Use Classification that segregated the public lands from appropriation under the Homestead Laws, Public Sale Laws, and the General Mining Laws (see attached list of lands that were segregated from operation of the mining laws).

Rationale:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act replaced the Homestead Law and the Public Sale Law (KS2455). The Public Sale Act of 1964 expired on its own provisions on June 30, 1969. Since these Acts were repeated by FLPMA, there is no need to carry the segregation on the records. As the Desert Land Act and Indian Allotments Act is still in force, the segregation against the filing of these applications is still appropriate. The lack of adequate water supplies within the planning unit prevent any developments under these laws. The acreage limitations in the Indian allotments would prevent the development of economic units within the planning unit. Also, the segregation against DLE and Indian allotments assist greatly, administratively, in handling any application.

Several tracts of land were segregated from operation of the mining laws. These lands were recreation sites, potential recreation sites on propsed natural areas. The present 43 CFR 3809 regulations provide adequate protection to the surface resources. There is little need to maintain this segregation.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Recreation, Natural History, Cultural Resources, and Minerals have identified specific sites that need protective withdrawals to ensure that they are protected from damage and destruction from mining activities under authority of the mining laws. These sites have various resource and economic investment values that would be lost or destroyed through mining activity according to existing mining laws.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

(1) Drytown, Springtown, and Culdron Linn need protection from surface mining activity that could destroy the cultural resoruce and natural history values.
(2) Rabbit Springs needs a protective withdrawal to avoid having a mining claim placed on the geodes that the minerals activity has recommended be kept available for rockhounding.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify L-6.2

1. Revoke that portion of the Twin Falls Multiple Use Classification that segregated the public lands from appropriation under the Homestead Laws, Public Sale Laws and Mining Laws other than the exceptions listed below in part 2.

2. Retain a segregative classification against mineral entry or initiate a protective withdrawal on the five sites identified in the M. U. analysis and described as:

T16S,R15E,Sec.2:SW1/4 Rabbit Sprg. Rec. Site
T9S,R18E, Sec.32: Lot 7,8
Sec.33: Lot 2
T10S,R18E,Sec.4: Lot 4
Dry Cataracts
T10S,R18E,Sec.11: Lots 3,4,7,8
NW12/4SW1/4 Springtown
T11S,R20E,Sec.4:Lot 3 Cauldron Linn
Sec.6:Lot 1 Drytown

### Reasons:

The Homestead Law and Public Sale Law were replaced by FLPMA. The Public Sale Act of 1964 expired on June 30, 1969. The segregation against DLE and Carey Act is no longer needed. Lands are identified for retention or disposal through the land use plan decisions.

These sites identified for protective withdrawal are subject total destruction through mining activity according to the mining laws. These sites have potential to contain minerals or mineral material that could be claimed and removed resulting in the loss of cultural, natural history, and recreational values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

Realty -
Prepare detailed farm unit management plans according to the land use plan decisions.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject L-6.2.
2. Accept L-6.2.
3. Recommend other sites for protective withdrawal.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation that revokes multiple use classification on public lands except for Rabbit Spring, Cauldron Linn, Spring Town, Drytown, and Dry Cataracts as described by legal subdivision.

Rationale:

Lands are identified in a land use plan for retention or disposal and FLPMA repealed several disposal laws; therefore, the C&MU classification is no longer needed on most public lands. However, there are significant geological, historical, cultural and recreation values on the excepted tracts that require additional protection to prevent damamge and destruction from mining activity. C&MU can continue to segregate and protect these areas from uneue degradation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 6.2

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals

M-4.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - By establishing Norton Bay and Gray's Landing as a common use building stone area, there would be a conflict with revoking the C&MU classification. The mineral segregation would protect the building stone area from mining claims that would tie up the material.

b. Modification - Retain the C&MU segregation on mineral entry for Norton Bay and Gray's Landing.

M-4.3 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Establishing a rockhounding area at Rabbit Springs and protecting the area from mining claims would conflict with the lands recommendation to revoke the C&MU segregation. The C&MU segregation would provide protection against the filing of mining claims.

b. Modification - Retain the C&MU segregation on mineral entry for the Rabbit Spring site.

V. Recreation

R-1.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Withdrawing the China Creek recreation site would conflict with the recommendation to revoke the C&MU mineral segregation.

b. Modification - Retain the C&MU mineral segregation on the China Creek recreation site.

R-1.3 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Withdrawing the Salmon Dam area would conflict with revoking the C&MU mineral segregation.

b. Modification - Retain the C&MU mineral segregation on the Salmon dam area.

R-1.7 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Retaining the C&MU segregation on Rabbit Spring conflicts with the Lands recommendation to revoke the segregation.

b. Modification - Retain the C&MU segretation against mining for the Rabbit Springs site.

VI. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.1 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The CRM-1.1 recommendation is to protect Drytown, Springtown and Caludron Linn. Mining activity would damage these sites.

b. Modification - Retain C&MU mineral segregation on the Drytown, Springtown and Cauldron Linn sites.

CRM-1.9 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation is to conserve all cultural resources which would segregate the sites from other use allocations. This would conflict with revoking a protective mineral entry segregation.

b. Modification - The 3809 mining regulations would afford adequate protection for known archaeological sites and would afford a period of review for potential sites. No modification would be needed in the Lands recommendation to revoke the segregation.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-7 |

Objective:

Complete the written exchange proposals currently in the District files. Proceed with the exchanges that are in the public interest and reject those that are not.

Rationale:

As the various resource plans are developed they will show the areas that have resource values. When these values are determined the exchange proposals can be evaluated. The proposals that have no public values will be dismissed and the applicants so notified by letter.

The cases in the District files represent a backlog upwards of 15 years or more in some cases. Action should be taken to process or dismiss every proposal that exists. Guidance based on resource, social, and economic values should be developed that more readily allows the manager to evaluate when an exchange proposal has public value.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 L-7.1 Step 3

Recommendation: L-7.1

Complete Exchange I-6561 (Steve Ellis) as proposed in the application.

Rationale:

The Selected public lands are classified for exchange and a formal application had been filed with the BLM prior to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Althrough the exchange was held up pending evaluation of the selected land for inclusion in the Cassia-Twin Falls isolated tract wildlife management program, it has been determined that no wildlife or public values are present on the tract. Exchanges of the public land is consistent with the Twin Falls MFP that was completed in 1974.

Acquisition of the offered land will block the public land, provide improved livestock management opportunities and would bring into public ownership the ruins of a historic rock homesteaders home.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Exchange I-6561 is nearly complete and is proposed to be completed according to the values identified in the exchange process.

No Multiple Use recommendation is needed.

Decision:

Accept recommendation to consummate exchange I-6561.

Rationale:

Public benefit would be derived from the exchange which has been identified as favorable in previous land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 7.1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Range | - No Conflict |
| II. | Wildlife | - No Conflict |
| III. | Forestry | - No Conflict |
| IV. | Minerals | - No Conflict |
| V. | Recreation | - No Conflict |
| VI. | Cultural Resources | - No Conflict |
| VII. | Watershed | - No Conflict |

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 L-7.2 Step 3

Recommendation: L-7.2

Within one year after the MFP is approved, process all exchange proposals in light of the other resource activities to determine the initial feasibility of the exchange.

Rationale:

All exchanges made must be in the public interest and the values and objectives which the Federal land to be conveyed may serve if retained in Federal ownership must not be more than the values of the non-Federal lands and the public objectives they could serve if acquired (Sec. 206(a) Federal Land Management Policy Act).

## Multiple Use Analysis

All exchange proposals on record in the District files have been evaluated by each resource activity. In the cases where no values have generated showing the offered private lands would benefit the Bureau programs they are being dropped. The individual applications will be notified in writing that their exchange proposal is being dropped. The reason for dropping it is that evaluation of the proposal through our land use planning process shows that the exchange would have little or no public value. Specifically it is not clearly in the public interest for the government to acquire the offered private lands.

The cases where the offered private lands are shown to have resource values that benefit the Bureau programs and values will be further evaluated and the exchange application processed according to procedures.

As a consequence of the MFP-Step II public meetings, the Idaho Department of Lands has responded to the Bureau with a showing of their lands classification for the State lands in the planning unit. This classification shows their proposed land tenure adjustments. They have identified State owned parcels that they would like to exchange to BLM for addition to existing State owned blocks. It appears that all the lands they have idenfified for exchange to BLM would add to the public values already existing thereon. The values are quite variable from tract-to-tract such as public access, perennial streams, springs, riparian habitat, wildlife ranges, livestock forage, and a combination of all resource values. These State owned lands should be acquired by the government through an exchange of public lands having less values.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify L-7.2
A. Proceed with processing the

Reasons:

The patented lands in these proposals have, or appear to have, greater

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 7.2 (cont.) Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

following list of exchanges to acquire the patented lands identified.

1. Neil Larsen (E-22)
   T.12 S,R.18 E., Sec. 15
   E 1/2E1/2
   Recommended by wildlife and range.

2. Ralph Schnell (E-33 and E-71)
   T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec. 5,6,8,18,
   19,20

3. Idaho Department of Lands
   T.11 S.,R.13 E., Sec.16 (Rec)
   T.12 S.,R.14 E., Sec.36 (Rec)
   T.12 S.,R.15 E., Sec.16 (M.U.)
   T.12 S.,R.17 E., Sec.36 (S.D.wdl)
   T.12 S.,R.18 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.)
   T.13 S.,R.14 E., Sec.36 (Rec)
   T.14 S.,R.15 E., Sec.36 (M.U.$H_2O$)
   T.15 S.,R.15 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.)
   T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.)
   T.15 S.,R.17 E., Sec.16 (wlife)
   T.16 S.,R.15 E., Sec.16 & 36(wlife)
   T.16 S.,R.16 E., Sec.16 & 36
   (M.U. $H_2O$)
   T.16 S.,R.17 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.)

4. David Chadwick (E-81)
   T.16 S., R. 18 E.,
   Sec. 3: 40 acres
   Sec. 10: Lot 2 (SE1/4 NW1/4)
   Sec. 11: S1/2 SW1/4
   Sec. 14: NE1/4 SE 1/4
   Sec. 15: Lot 1 (NE1/4 NW1/4)
   S1/2 NW 1/4
   SE1/4 NE1/4
   SE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec. 22: NE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec. 23: SW1/4 SW 1/4,
   NW1/4 NE1/4
   Sec. 26: N1/2 NW1/4

Reasons (cont.):

resource values for public land management than public lands being desired for exchange. The values are specific for each case or tract and will have to be evaluated through the exchange process to determine the specific values and extent thereof.

1. These lands have mule deer winter range habitat. They also contain a water source that would be valuable for better management of all resource values in the area.
2. These lands have sagegrouse and mule deer habitat values and contain a valuable water source that would add to the total resource management success of the area.
3. These lands have been proposed for exchange to the BLM by the Idaho Department of Lands. These tracts have all been identified as containing resoruce values that would add to the values of adjacent public lands. The identified values are recreation, wildlife habitat, stock driveway, grazing management, water, and total multiple resource management.
4. These lands lie within the USFS boundary and are identified as having grazing, wildlife, and visual values as well as sources of water that would allow better management of all resources present in the area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 1 7.2 (cont.) Step 2

| Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.): | Reasons (cont.): |
|---|---|
| following list of exchanges to acquire the patented lands identified. | resource values for public land management than public lands being desired for exchange. The values are specific for each case or tract and will have to be evaluated through the exchange process to determine the specific values and extent thereof. |
| 1. Neil Larsen (E-22)<br>T.12 S,R.18 E., Sec. 15<br>E 1/2E1/2<br>Recommended by wildlife and range. | 1. These lands have mule deer winter range habitat. They also contain a water source that would be valuable for better management of all resource values in the area. |
| 2. Ralph Schnell (E-33 and E-71)<br>T.15S., R.16E.,<br>Schnell.<br>Sec. 5: Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW, SE¼SW¼ | 2. These lands have sagegrouse and mule deer habitat values and contain a valuable water source that would add to the total resource management success of the area. |
| 3. 6: Lot 1, SE¼NE¼<br>8: N½W¼, E½SW¼, W½E½, part of E½E½ W. of fence<br>18: SE¼SE¼<br>19: N½E¼, E½E¼<br>20: SW¼NW¼<br>T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.)<br>T.15 S.,R.17 E., Sec.16 (wlife)<br>T.16 S.,R.15 E., Sec.16 & 36(wlife)<br>T.16 S.,R.16 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U. $H_2O$)<br>T.16 S.,R.17 E., Sec.16 & 36 (M.U.) | 3. These lands have been proposed for exchange to the BLM by the Idaho Department of Lands. These tracts have all been identified as containing resoruce values that would add to the values of adjacent public lands. The identified values are recreation, wildlife habitat, stock driveway, grazing management, water, and total multiple resource management. |
| 4. David Chadwick (E-81)<br>T.16 S., R. 18 E.,<br>Sec. 3: 40 acres<br>Sec. 10: Lot 2 (SE1/4 NW1/4)<br>Sec. 11: S1/2 SW1/4<br>Sec. 14: NE1/4 SE 1/4<br>Sec. 15: Lot 1 (NE1/4 NW1/4)<br>S1/2 NW 1/4<br>SE1/4 NE1/4<br>SE1/4 SE1/4<br>Sec. 22: NE1/4 SE1/4<br>Sec. 23: SW1/4 SW 1/4,<br>NW1/4 NE1/4<br>Sec. 26: N1/2 NW1/4 | 4. These lands lie within the USFS boundary and are identified as having grazing, wildlife, and visual values as well as sources of water that would allow better management of all resources present in the area. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.2 (cont.)

| Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.): | Reasons (cont.): |
|---|---|
| 5. W. T. Williams (E-39)<br>Proceed according to the application and acquire the offered lands for their wildlife and recreation values.<br>T.12 S.,R.17 E., Sec.28 S1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4<br>Sec.33 NW1/4 NE1/4 N1/2 NW1/4 S1/2 N1/2 N1/2 S1/2<br>Sec.34 SW1/4 NW1/4 N1/2 SW SE1/4 SW1/4 W1/2 SE1/4 | 5. These lands contain sage grouse, quail and mule deer habitat. Cottonwood Creek flows across a portion of the allotment. Acquisition of this land would also block up a portion of the public land and add to the public acces to the area and to the National Forest. |
| 6. J. D. McCollum (E-41)<br>Proceed with the proposed exchange and acquire the private land west of the public land tract under the Perrine Bridge.<br>T.9 S.,R.17 E., Sec. 33:Lot 8 and access from the Canyon Rim Road | 6. This property is to be added to the existing parcel of public land and provide legal access to the tract from the Canyon Rim Road. The tract to be developed for a recreation site when funds are available as a cooperative BLM and County venture. |
| 7. Erich Wegener (E-46)<br>Proceed with the proposed exchange and acquire the patented land offered.<br>T.11 S.,R.15 E., Sec.3: SW1/4 SE1/4 | 7. The resource values appear equal. The advantage is better range and livestock management and an even property boundary which would improve the total resource management on the area. |
| B. Public lands to exchange and public lands to retain and manage for resource values identified in the land use plan (MFP-1 and 2) as shown in the MFP-2 multiple use recommendations. After the proposal has been evaluated and processed the lands not ecxchanged will be retained for multiple resource management according to the Land Use Plan.<br><br>All other lands in the Planning Unit will be retained in public ownership for multiple resource management. | |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference: Step 4-7.2 (cont.) Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.): Reasons (cont.):

1. Neil Larson (E-22)
   Proceed as applied.
   Exchange to private:
   T.11 S.,R.18 E., Sec.33:NE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec.35:SW1/4 NE1/4
   T.12 S.,R.18 E., Sec. 5: E1/2 NE1/4
   NE1/4 SE1/4
   Supported by Wildlife, Range, Recreation. Retail access up McMullen Creek.

2. Ralph Schnell (E-33 and E-71)
   Modify selected lands that can be tranferred to private ownership. Retain lands that are part of a public land block or part of a block of critical mule deer or sage grouse habitat.

   Exchange to private:
   T.14 S.,R.15 E., Sec.13:NW1/4
   Sec.14:SE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec.15:NW1/4,
   N1/2 NE1/4
   Sec.26:S1/2 NW1/4
   Sec.27:W1/2 SE1/4
   Sec.35:E1/2 E1/2
   T.14 S.,R.16 E., Sec.20:SW1/4
   T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec.3:E1/2 NE1/4,
   SE1/4 NW1/4,
   NE1/4 SW1/4,
   N1/2 SE1/4
   SE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec.4:NE1/4
   T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec.10:E1/2 NE1/4
   Sec.21:W1/2 SE1/4
   Sec.22:S1/2 SW1/4,
   NE1/4 SE1/4
   Sec.23:W1/2 NW1/4,
   NW1/4 SW1/4
   Sec.27:N1/2 NW1/4,
   SW1/4 NW1/4
   Sec.28:NE1/4 SE1/4

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.): Reasons (cont.):

– Retain in public ownership:
T.14 S.,R.16 E., Sec.29:NW1/4
Sec.32:E1/2 NE1/4,
NE1/4 SE1/4
T.14 S.,R.16 E., Sec.5:E1/2 W1/2
North of fence
Sec.17:SW1/4 NE1/4
NW1/4 SE1/4
S1/2 NE1/4
T.15 S.,R.16 E., Sec.32:NE1/4
East of fence
Critical deer habitat and part of public block.

3. David Chadwick (3-81)
This exchange involves private lands in the Sawtooth National Forest. A lot of the selected land is critical mule deer winter range and will be retained in public ownership.

– Exchange to private:
T.14 S.,R.16 E., Sec.9:S1/2 SE1/4
Sec.10:N1/2 SW1/4,
SW1/4 SW1/4
T.14 S.,R.17 E., Sec. 20:E1/2 NW1/4
T.15 S.,R.18 E., Sec.32:S1/2 SW1/4,
SE1/4
Sec.33:W1/2 SW1/4
T.16 S.,R.17 E., Sec.23:E1/2 SW1/4

– Retain in public ownership:
T.14 S.,R.16 E., Sec.13:W1/2 SW1/4,
SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4
W1/2SE1/4SW1/4,
Sec.23:E1/2 SW1/4
Sec.24:W1/2 W1/2
Sec.25:SW1/4 NE1/4
SW1/4 SW1/4
Sec.26:S1/2 SE1/4
NW1/4 NE1/4

Critical mule Deer Winter Range – No problem Easement would to develop part of area

| Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.): | Reasons (cont.): |
|---|---|
| Sec.27:S1/2 E1/2, NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4<br>Sec.28:N1/2 develop pond if it<br>Critical mule deer winter range. | |
| 4. W. T. Williams (E-39)<br>Proceed with the aplication as filed and transfer the lands to private ownership.<br><br>T.12 S.,R.17 E., Sec.3: Lot 3 SE1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4<br>Sec.9:NW1/4 NW1/4<br>Sec.10:S1/2 N1/2, N1/2 S1/2, S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4<br>Sec.15:NW1/4 NE1/4 N1/2 NW1/4<br>Sec.21:NE1/4 NE1/4 | |
| 5. J. D. McCollum (E-41)<br>Exchange the selected lands for the offered private lands and access from the Canyon Rim Road.<br>T.9 S.,R.17 E., Sec. 33: Lot 3 | |
| 6. Erich Wegener (E-46)<br>Exchange the selected lands for the offered potential lands.<br>T.11 S.,R.15 E., Sec. 3:NE1/4 SE1/4 | The resource values appear about equal. The advantage is better range and livestock management and a uniform property boundary. |
| C. Land exchange applications on record (E-7, E-23, E-34, E-55, E-56, E-58, E-62, and E-64) in the District files that are not advantageous for resource management. These cases will be closed and the applicants notified, in writing, that their proposals are being | Through the land use planning process it has been shown that these exchange proposals are not in the public interest. The public lands have more public resource value than the private lands offered for exchange. The values considered are range management, widlife habitat, visual |

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Twin Falls
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.2 (cont.) Step 2

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

rejected and the public lands they applied for are not available for disposal by exchange and are identiifed for retention in public ownership for multiple use resource management.

Reasons (cont.):

resources, cultural resources, watershed values, recreation values, acess, existing land ownership of adjacent lands, and the proposed ownership of adjacent lands.

The selected lands contain more of the identified values than the offered lands or the offered lands lie in an area where public lands have been identified for disposal.

Specific reasons by case are:

E-7 The offered lands are mixed with PL identified for disposal. The selected lands are no management problem and are adjacent to PL block.

E-23 There is no advantage and the resource values appear to be about equal.

E-34 The selected lands appear to have greater resource values because of the canal. Even if all things were equal there would be no benefits. Also, Schutte has sold out so the application should be discarded.

E-55 The resouce values appear about equal and would fragment the PL boundary.

E-56 Dismissed - letter 4/26/76. No advantage to the public are identified.

E-58 The selected lands have wildlife values and the offered lands are isolated and in an area where the public land is identified for exchange out of public ownerhsip.

E-62 No resource values have been identified that require public acquistion of this private land and no public lands were selected in the application.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Twin Falls
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.2 (cont.) Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

Reasons (cont.):

E-64 The tract of land is identified as needed for future community expansion for solid waste sanitary landfill after the present is used. The trail also has range forage and wildlife habitat values.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist
Appraiser

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject all exchange proposals.
2. Continue as the last 10 years and address each case as funding, manpower, and priorities allow.
3. Process all exchange proposals as applied.

Decision:

Modify as follows the multiple-use recommendation (A) to process the proposed exchanges to acquire the lands identified:

1. Prioritize in Step 2 each tract based upon the public benefit to be derived on those lands that will be acquired and managed by BLM.

2. Proposed acquisitions that result in lands being conveyed to another Agency will be processed last.

Rationale:

Land exchanges are a lengthy process at best, and to consummate all the proposals would take several years. A priority rating would assure that those with the most public beneift would be considered first.

Patented lands acquired within USFS boundaries by the U.S. government are administered and managed by USFS. That agency should process their own exchanges since manpower and funds in the lands acitivity in BLM is insufficient for their own needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.2 Step 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Accept multiple-use recommendation (B) that identifies public lands to exchange and those to retain and manage unless specifically needed for disposal under the Asset Management Program. | The lands to be exchanged appear to have less public value than those to be acquired by BLM. Retention of man-designated tracts is for a specific resource need or for pbulci beneift. |
| Accept multiple use recommendation (C) that rejects in writing the applicants change proposal as identified. | These lands exchange have been analyzed in the land use planning ex-process and have been determined not to be in the public interest. |

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 7.2

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Lands |
| Objective Number | L-8 |

Objective:

Terminate all unauthorized uses (indiscriminate dumps, agricultural trespass, occupancy trespass, and utility line trespass) occurring on the public lands, and collect fair market value for the unauthorized uses that have taken place.

Rationale:

The use of public lands without proper authority is unauthorized and will subject the person or persons occupying or using the land to prosecution and liability for trespass. Settlement of the trespass would comply with Bureau policy and the termination and clean-up of the dump areas will improve the lands quality of the affected area.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step L-8.1 (D) Step 3

Recommendation: L-8.1 (D)

Reclaim and restore all indiscriminate dump sites on public land within the planning unit by 1990.

Support Needs:

Force Account Crews and equipment
Summer temporary and YACC help.

Rationale:

Indiscriminate dump sites on public land greatly detract from the visual qualities of the area. They also reduce the productivity of the land on the area occupied by the dump. With adequate funding, manpower, and equipment, all dumps could be cleaned up within 10 years.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation L-8.1 to clean up all indiscriminate dump sites on public land in the planning unit by 1990 is an action that needs to be done, but a land use allocation is not needed to accomplish the job. A Multiple Use Recommendation is not being developed for the recommendation.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Lands |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 L-8.2(S) Step 3 |

Recommendation: L-8.2(0)

Two known occupancy trespass situations exist within the planning unit. Survey the Crystal Springs public land tracts to verify the trespass, collect fair market value for the past use of the land, and, since the improvements are permanent or semi-permanent, work out some form of authorization or relocation of the structures.

By 1982, have the Reed occupancy trespass near Murtaugh settled. This would involve having Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed relocated in Senior Citizen Housing in Kimberly, removal of all improvements on the public land, and rehabilitation of the land.

Rationale:

The use of public lands without proper authority is unauthorized and will subject the person or persons occupying or using the land to prosecution and liability for trespass. The trespass is located on one of the wildlife land parcels included in this Twin Falls Isolated Tract Habitat Management Plan. Occupancy on the tract is not compatible with the management plan for the tract. The old "home" and stockpiled material on the site is unsightly and detracts from the visual qualities of the area.

Support:

1. Assistance from the Ageless Senior Citizen Center in Kimberly.

2. Force Account Crew needed to do clean-up work and rehabilitation work.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Trespass regulations and policy are adequate for eliminating these trespass situations and provide for restitution. BLM Manual 9232 provides policy and administrative procedure to apply to unlawful enclosures and occupancy, trespass on public lands. One stated objective is to terminate existing trespass.

The rehabilitation needs of the sites will be determined after the trespasses are resolved and will be according to applicable activity and land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8.3(A) Step 3

Recommendation: L-8.3(A)

Determine the public land boundary wherever agricultural trespass is present and determine the party that is using the public land without authority. Collect fair market value for the past use of the land, and make appropriate rehabilitation of the land.

Sign the boundary of the public land to prevent future trespass.

Support:

Cadastral Survey

Rationale:

The use of public land without proper authorization is unauthorized and will subject the person or persons occupying or using the land to prosecution and liability for trespass. Settlement of the trespass will return fair market rental to the public for the past use of the land. It would also allow perennial vegetation to be re-established on the tract which would protect watershed values and improve wildlife habitat.

Some settlements would also re-establish small areas of vegetation that would be in grazing allotments, thus making more livestock forage available.

## Multiple Use Analysis

A land use allocation is not needed for this recommendation as the current trespass regulations provide the authority and direction for resolving trespass. BLM Manual 9234 provides policy and procedures applicable to agricultural trespass. Objectives are to facilitate achievement of Bureau missions and objectives identified in BLM manuals 1602 and 1603 and 43 CFR 1725.

Each case has to be evaluated on its specific conditions to determine the best solutions and management of the lands after restitution has been made. Example are: cooperative farm agreements for wildlife, agricultural leases, rehabilitation, and disposal by public sale.

As the trespass cases are examined and resolved, decisions will be needed concerning the future use of the land. Options available include:

1. Cooperative wildlife farming agreements;
2. Agricultural leases;
3. Rehabilitation;
4. Public Sale.

Other options can be added to this list when they become apparent.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8.3(A) Step 3

| Decision: | Rationale: |
|---|---|
| Determine the boundary of each agricultural trespass, determine the party in violation, settle the damages due the government based on fair market value. | All agricultural trespass sites will ultimately be discovered and identified. Each site will be evaluated to determine the existance or absence of the resource values stated in this decision. Sites containing identifed resource values will be retained in public ownership for multiple use management. |
| Terminate the unauthorized use by one of the following actions.<br>1. Restore the land to its prior state for multiple resource management.<br>2. Enter into a cooperative wildlife farming agreement. Use the Sikes Act authority where applicable.<br>3. Enter into an agricultural lease with multiple resource values identified and collect fair market value rental for the government.<br>4. Dispose of the farmed land to the private sector through public sale. | If a tract clearly and obviously does not contain any resource values other than intensive farming its should be offered for public sale. |
| Sites containing any of the following criteria will be retained in public ownership for multiple use resource management.<br>1. cultural or archeological<br>2. natural history values<br>3. threatened or endangered plant species<br>4. threatened or endangered animal species and their habitats.<br>5. critical wildlife habitat such as mule deer winter, sage grouse winter, pheasant winter, pheasant nesting, etc.<br>6. located on a floodplain<br>7. contains riparian habitat | This criteria will be applied during the activity process to ensure that the benefits received or gained equal or exceed the benefits foregone. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8.4 Step 3

Recommendation: L-8.4(U)

Terminate unauthorized utility line trespasses by collecting fair market value for the past use of the land and by issuing a right-of-way by 1982.

Rationale:

The use of public land without proper authority is unauthorized and will subject the person or persons occupying or using the land to prosecution and liability for trespass (43 CFR 2801.1-4).

## Multiple Use Analysis

Current regulations and guidance provide direction for terminating the unauthorized utility line trespasses. Refer to BLM Manual 9200 for policy and Administrative procedures.

A land use allocation is not necessary for this recommendation. A Multiple Use Recommendation is not being developed for this recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

L - 8.1 to L - 8.4

I. Range - No Conflict

II. Wildlife - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Minerals - No Conflict

V. Recreation - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

VII. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Minerals - Locatable |
| Objective Number | M-1 |

Objective: M-1

Promote production of locatable minerals by encouraging exploration within the planning unit, particularly along the Snake River and in those areas near or adjacent to the Sawtooth National Forest.

Rationale:

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876) states that it is the "policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries, (2) the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, (and) reserves,..."

Industry and government mineral authorities predict that requirements and demands for mineral commodities in the future will far exceed all of the minerals consumed by mankind to date. This will necessitate the continued exploration and development of much lower grade deposits as well as those deposits which lie at greater depths and have to date been inaccessible.

The PAA indicates that the U. S. will have a moderate to major Reserve inadequacy to the year 2000 in 45% of the 99 nonfuel minerals listed with a vulnerability to foreign disruptions of 31% of these commodities.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation: M-1.1

Continue to keep those public lands indicated on the overlay by M-1.1 open to mineral location. Work with mining claimants to reduce envirionmental impacts.

Rationale:

Congress has set policy (84 Stat.1876) that the federal government is to encourage private enterprise in the development of the nation's mineral resources under the Mining Law of 1872. Closing public lands to location and restricting access is incompatible with this policy.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Minerals exploration and extraction are important to the country, but we need to work with the mining interest on access needs to provide adequate planning for minimal disturbance and rehabilitation. The new surface management regulations, 43 CRF 3809, give the direction and authority for administering locatable mineral activity on public land. All mining operations will have to comply with the requirements of the Idaho Surface Mining Act, Title 47, chapter 15, Idaho Code or the Idaho Dredge and Placer Mining Protection Act. Activities in conflict with this recommendation are Natural History, Visual Resources, Cultural Resources, Wildlife and Watershed, all of which should have input on mitigating mining activites when and if they materialize.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify M-1.1 -
Keep the public land, indicated on the overlay, open to mineral exploration, while minimizing the disturbance of mining activities. Develop criteria for mineral development in the Snake River Canyon that will not adversely damage the Spring Town site. The site has natural history, cultural, and general recreation values and is proposed for restoration in R-2.2.

Reasons:

Mining is a valid existing activity on public land. The best administration of mining activites is provided through implementation of the surface management regulations, 43 CFR 3809.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference: M-1-1 (cont.) Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

Retain the classification and multiple Use classification that segregates the followintg sites from appropriation under the general mining laws.

T14S,R15E, Sec.17:Lots 1, 2, 3
E1/2W1/2, $NW^4NW^4$
Salmon Dam

T15S,R15E, Sec.8:SW1/4SW1/4
E1/2SW1/4 Gray's Landing
Sec. 19: NE1/4 Norton Bay

T16S,R15E, Sec.2:SW1/4 Rabbit Spg.
Sec.6:Lot 7, SE1/4SW1/4
China Creek

T10S,R18E, Sec.11:Lots 3, 4, 7, 8
NW1/4SW1/4 Springtown

T11S,R20E, Sec.4:Lot 3 Cauldron Linn
Sec.6:Lot 1 Drytown

Reasons (cont.):

These sites have resource values that are subject to being destroyed by normal mining activity under the mining laws since they contain mineral values that are subject to appropriation. These resource values are mostly natural history, cultural, and general recreation developments. If they are destroyed or lost they are not replaceable or repairable.

Support Needs:

Minerals -
To coordinate with miners and the affected activities in order to mitigate permanent damage to the resources and ensure rehabilitation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-1-1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step M-1.1 Step 3

| Decision: | Rationale: |
|---|---|
| Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: | |
| a) Revoke the C&MU classifications on the Salmon Dam, Grays Landing, Norton Bay and China Creek Sites. | The Salmon Dam, Grays Landing, Norton Bay and China Creek sites have only nominal mineral values. There is little likelihood of significant mining activity in these areas. Should mining occur management of this activity through 43 CFR 3809 provides adequate procedures to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of non-mineral values on the public lands and provides for reclamation of disturbed areas. Cancellation of these segregations is consistenet with the cancellation criteria outlined in Organic Act Directive 81-112, 2.d. |
| b) Maintain the C&MU classifications for Rabbit Spring, Springtown, Cauldron Linn and Drytown. | Retention of the C&MU classification for Rabbit Springs, Springtown, Cauldron Linn and Drytown is necessary to protect the significant recreation, cultural and historical values associated with these areas. There are strong indications that removal of the segregative effect could cause significant management problems. |
| c) Retain the C&MU classification that segregates a portion of Dry Cataracts from appropriation under the general mining laws. Those lands to be included are:<br>T.9 S., R.18 E., Sec. 32: Lots 7, 8<br>Sec. 33: Lot 2<br>T.10 S., R.18 E.,Sec. 4: Lot 4 | Dry Cataracts has been deemed to be of national geological significance. The area was officially proposed as a National Natural Landmark in the Federal Register on December 18, 1979. Mineral development would impact the areas geologic character. Once destroyed the area's value and national significance is lost forever. The Classification and Multiple Use Act segregated portions of the area from appropriation under the general mining laws. This segregation protects the character and potential of Dry Cataractrs till it receives final designation as a National Landmark. |

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
|---|---|
| Activity | Minerals - Oil & Gas |
| Objective Number | M-2 |

Objective: M-2

Promote the production of oil and gas by allowing continued leasing and exploration activities within the planning unit.

Rationale:

Demand for crude oil is expected to rise at an annual rate of 4.5% through the 1980's, while domestic production is expected to continue to decline unless exploration for new reserves is highly encouraged. The current policy of the United States is to decrease its dependency on foreign oil by promoting domestic production.

Rock units underlying the planning unit may provide favorable environments for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. The U. S. Geological Survey has classified the entire planning unit as prospectively valuable for oil and gas.

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference
M-2.1 Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation: M-2.1

Continue to keep all public lands as open for oil and gas exploration and development.

Rationale:

The conflicts with other resource values within the planning unit have been analyzed. There are no reasons not to make recommendations within a reasonable period of time. This is beneficial to the companies so they can begin planning exploration, to the government in that revenues are obtained sooner, and to the economy as a whole by promoting reduction in foreign oil dependence.

Make recommendations on Oil and Gas lease offers within 20 days of receipt of request, based on the combined Idhao Falls - Burley District EA and supplements. Review EA periodically for necessary updates and changes.

## Multiple Use Analysis

All lands should be open for oil and gas exploration, but all activity is subject to surface protection stipulations developed cooperatively by the Burley District BLM, the United State's Geological Survey (USGS) ~~and Minerals Managemetn Service (MMS)~~. All operations that disturb the surface or affect the environment, "surface disturbing operation," shall be subject to prior approval by the Oil and Gas Supervisor in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency and to such reasonable conditions, not inconsistent with the purposes for which the lease is issued, as the Supervisor may require to protect the surface of the leased lands and the environment. The Burley District stipulations are specific for existing situations to protect the resource values. The values include cultural and paleontological or antiquities, critical upland game habitat, critical deer winter range, historic trails, timber areas, raptor nesting sites, archaeological sites, wilderness protection, and stipulations required by Idaho National Guard. This current land use plan will add stipulations for critical erosion-susceptible soil, critical deer fawning range, wetland/riparian areas, and water courses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Twin Falls

Activity Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference M-2.1
Step 1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept M-2.1 -
All public lands are open for oil and gas exploration and development, subject to the surface protection requirements shown in the multiple use analysis.

Reasons:

Oil and gas exploration can and should be allowed in a way that does not damage other resource values. Seasonal closures will take care of all the wildlife conflict.

Support Needs:

Geologist and R. A. Staff -
Issue stipulations on surface disturbing operations.

WL-1.2, WL-2.12

Alternatives Considered:

1. Allow oil and gas exploration and development without stipulations without regard for other resource values.
2. Do not allow oil and gas exploration and development.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

With appropriate surface protection measures the oil and gas resource can be developed while other resource values are protected. The following surface protection requirements have been drawn from non-minerals portions of the MFP. These protective measures should become standard surface protection stipulations:

RM-2.1
RM-2.2
RM-2.5
WS-2.1
WS-3.1

Require reclamation of disturded sites to minimize soil loss.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Rationale (cont.):

WL-1.2 Restrict vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas exploration activites to existing roads and trails during the period 11/15 to 4/30 in big game winter range and 4/16 to 6/14 in big game fawning areas.

WL-2.12 Restrict vehicle traffic associated with oil and gas exploration activities to existing roads and trails during the period 4/15 to 6/15 in areas identified as critical sage grouse nesting-brood rearing areas.

WL-3.1 Prohibit surface occupancy or road development within 100 feet of all wetland-riparian areas.

WL-4.2 Permit oil and gas exploration, surface mining and other activities except during the following periods.

(1) within one-half mile from Salmon Falls Creek rim for the period March 1 through July 15;
(2) within one-half mile of known, active golden eagle eyries for the period March 2 through June 30;

Rationale (cont.):

(3) within one-half mile of active ferruginous hawk nests for the period March 1 through July 15.

CRM-1.9 Conserve all knwon cultural resorucees. Complete Class III inventories prior to authorizing surface disturbing activities.

The environmental consequences of oil and gas leasing in Southeast Idaho have been analyzed in an environmental assessment completed January 13, 1977.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Minerals - Geothermal |
| Objective Number | M-3 |

Objective: M-3

Allow and encourage the exploration for and development of geothermal resources within the planning unit.

Rationale:

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

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals - Geothermal

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-3.1 Step 3

Recommendation: M-3.1

Allow geothermal exploration, leasing, and development on those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay as being prospectively valuable for geothermal resources for exploration, leasing, and development. Those areas labeled M-3.1a have the highest potential for development.

Support Needs:

Archaeological clearance for areas to be disturbed. Surface Protection Specialist to provide compliance checks.

Rationale:

Alternate energy sources are becoming more economically attractive. In order to carry out U. S. policy to develop these resoruces, public lands must be left open to leasing, exploration and development.

All geothermal leasing and exploration activities are governed by regulations in 43 CFR and 30 CFR and the standing G.R.O. Orders. These rules state the operational standards, procedures, and environmental protection requirements that are required on all geothermal operations.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with identified sage grouse nesting-brood rearing areas, pheasant habitat areas and deer winter range. The Watershed Recommendation for protection of high erosion susceptible soils conflicts with this recommendation. Range conflicts all relate to disturbance of vegetation and improvements.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept M-3.1 -
Geothermal leasing and exploration activities are regulated by 43 CFR 3000 and 3200, 30 CFR 270 and Geothermal Resources Operational Orders of the USGS stating operational standards, procedures, and evironmental protection requirements. An environmental assessment will be needed for Geothermal Leasing in the Twin Falls Planning Unit.

Reasons:

Geothermal resources should be developed if possible. The country is definitely in an energy shortage situation and all sources are going to need to be utilized when they are economically and physically feasible.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Minerals |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 M-3.1 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Minerals -
Prepare necessary environmental assessments to determine mitigation prior to any exploration, leasing or development.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-3.1.
2. Modify M-3.1 by reducing the open area.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommmendation.

Rationale:

Energy independence is a national goal. Alternative energy sources such as geothermal steam or hydrothermal waters should be explored and developed to help the U. S. lower its dependence on foreign energy sources. Interest in the geothermal productivity of Twin Falls county stems from the many existing thermal wells that are located throughout the planning area.

Geothermal leasing was discussed in the Burley District Phased Geothermal EA #ID-020-82-36, completed March 24, 1982. The decision based upon that EA was of total geothermal leasing in the planning area.

This decision to allocate all public lands open to geothermal leasing will have no effect upon non-mineral values if the mitigating measures listed in component D.(1) and the conditions on plans of operations D.(2) of EA-ID 020-82-36 are incorporated in any leasing and exploration activities. 43 CFR 3204 provides surface management requirements to protect non-mineral values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Minerals - Saleable |
| Objective Number | M-4 |

Objective: M-4

Provide for local needs of sand and gravel, borrow, and other varieties of saleable mineral materials to meet the requirements of the building construction industry, for road construction and maintenance, and for other private non-commercial use.

Rationale:

The population of the planning unit is expected to increase by at least 50% over the next two decades. Demands for sand and gravel and other construction materials will deplete the currently producing deposits. This will necessitate the development of new deposits and alternate sources of material. The expanding population, a potential influx of industrial development, and continued construction and maintenance of county and state roads will require a constant supply of sand and gravel, crushed stone, and other construction materials to meet these needs.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals - Saleable

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation: M-4.1

Establish 20 to 30 acres along Desert Creek near Hollister as a community pit for sand and gravel. Location is T.12S., R.16E., B.M. Section 1: SW¼SE¼.

Establish 80 acres along Foothills Road as a community pit for sand and gravel. Location is T.11S., R.18E., B.M. Section 32: E½SE¼.

Establish 40 to 80 acres west of Buhl near Salmon Falls Canyon as a community pit for sand and gravel. Location is in T.9S., R.13E., B.M. Section 25.

Support Needs:

The last site is within a temporary withdrawal to the Idaho National Guard and a Withdrawal Revocation will need to be initiated prior to establishment of the pit.

Rationale:

No community pits within the Twin Falls Planning Unit. Sand and gravel have been taken without authorization from federal lands. Establishing a controlled area for the removal of sand and gravel for construction and maintenance purposes will provide an acceptable and convenient method of selling material and producing income from a location that is environmentally acceptable.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Sand and gravel are in short supply in Twin Falls Planning Unit. Sources are available for development but have not been established in useable pits. The establishment of the community pits could neutralize two problems of today. First, it would provide three locations in the county where the public could acquire sand and gravel for a minimial charge. Second, ready access to inexpensive sources of material should reduce the occurrence of unauthorized removal of material from public land. There are no substantial conflicts with other acitivities, as long as the excavated areas are rehabilitated after use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept M-4.1 -
Establish community sand and gravel pits at the areas listed in the recommendation.

Reasons:

Sand and gravel is needed by the public at increasing rates. We get frequent requests for the materials. The materials are available so they should be made accessible.

Support Needs:

Lands -
Initiate a withdrawal revocation of the withdrawn 160 acres in T. 9 S., R. 13 E. Sec. 25.

Minerals -
Technical exams and environmental assessments.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-4.1.
2. Establish only one or two of the pits.

Decision:

Accept those portions of the multiple use recommendation calling for establishment of community sand and gravel pits near Hollister along Desert Creek and west of Buhl near Salmon Falls Canyon.

Reject that portion of the multiple use recommendation calling for a community sand and gravel pit along Foothills Road, locaton R.11 S., R.18 E., B.M. Section 32: E1/2SE1/4

Rationale:

Allocation of the recommended lands near Hollister and Buhl for a community sand and gravel source will reduce the occurence of unauthorized removal of these materials from public lands. In addition, this allocation would satisfy an expressed public demand for the need of sand and gravel in these local areas.

The Foothills road site is unsuitable for consideration as a community pit. Gravel size material is overlain by up to two feet of overburden and four feet of cobble which requires crushing prior to its use as gravel. The gravel source itself is unclean, containing a high percentage of clay fines, rendering it unsuitable for community use. Specifics about this are contained in Mineral Report P-33 dated August 14, 1981.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Minerals - Saleable
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.2 Step 3

Recommendation: M-4.2

Designate those areas indicated as having potential for building stone as building stone extraction areas.

Rationale:

With continued growth in the planning unit, demand for building stone should increase also. Having areas from which stone may be removed may help abate trespass and will provide an acceptable and convenient method of selling material.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Recreation 1.2, Visual Resources 1.2 and Watershed 6.3.

Recreation 1.2 recommends providing camping facilities at Greys Landing and Norton Bay. The conflict arises if extraction efforts from the existing community pits cause damage to camping facilities. Stone gathering activities are often incorporated with family outings to the Salmon Falls Reservoir.

Visual Resources recommends a Class II visual area for a portion of the areas. The major conflict centers around disturbances visible from the reservoir by boaters. The existing stone extraction areas provide the most potential for impacting the view from the reservoir. No impacts from the existing use have been identified.

Watershed Recommendation 6.3 calls for protection of habitat of Allium anceps. This plant is included on the Idaho sensitive species list. The area included in the south 1/2 of section 8, T. 15 S., R. 15 E. for stone extraction is included in the Allium anceps habitat area.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify 4.2 as follows -
Exclude the SE 1/4 section 8, T. 15 S., R. 15 E. from the recommendation. Designate the remaining areas as future building stone extraction areas.

Reasons:

The habitat for Allium anceps should be protected from undue disturbance. Proper coordination with the recreation specialist to find a different location for the recreation facility will alleviate conflicts between campgrounds and visual intrusions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

Geologist -
Prepare plan for orderly expansion of stone extraction area as demand increases.

Recreation -
Coordinate store extraction expansion with recreation programs.

R. A. Staff and Geologist -
Prepare technical exam and environmental assessment.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-4.2.
2. Accept M-4.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendations.

Rationale:

The method of removal of building stone has been surface collection of the stone. Given present demand for this product the surface supply of stone should be sufficient to meet public needs for the next 15 years. Surface collection has not proven to be in conflict with recreation facilities or potential at either Grays Landing or Norton Bay nor has it proven to detract from visual qualities of the area.

Excluding the SE1/4, Section 8, T.15 S., R.15 E. at Grays Landing from building stone extraction is practical because the stone in this area is buried by a thick cover of overburden. Removal of the stone would require the use of heavy equipment to scrape off the overburden. This type of mining operation

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.2 (cont.)
Step 3

Rationale (cont.):

would conflict with Visual Resources 1.2 and could conflict with Watershed 6.3 if the sensitive plant Alluim anceps did in fact inhabit the area. There is an adequate supply of surface stone in the SW1/4 of Section 8 at Grays Landing to meet current public demand for this mineral product for the next 10 to 15 years. Present surface stone collection practices do not appear to have had any adverse affect on Allium anceps. However, any off-road vehicle use associated with stone removal should be closely monitored to see if any major disturbance to the sensitive plant habitat is occurring.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls

Activity: Minerals - Saleable

Overlay Reference: Step 1 M-4.3 Step 3

Recommendation: M-4.3

Establish a rockhounding area at Rabbit Springs for collecting of geodes. Location is T.16 S.,R.15 E., B.M., Section 2: SW 1/4

Support:

During withdrawal review, retain the existing Public Water Reserves and C & MU Classification.

Rationale:

Collecton of geodes and general rockhounding have been occurring on this site for many years. Establishment of an official site will help eliminate abuses by commercial rock collectors and sellers in taking large amounts of these minerals. In addition, the formal recognition of this site will basically be good public relations for the BLM.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Rabbit Springs area is the only identified site in the Planning Unit where significant amounts of rockhounding occur. Upgrading the Rabbit Springs campground has been recommended under Recreation R-1.2. Recreation recommendation R-1.7 supports an official rockhounding area. The Rabbit Sprigns area also includes a cultural resources site.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Retain the existing water reserves and C & MU Classification. Designate the area as a rockhounding area. Take the necessary management actions to insure the integrity of the cultural resoures site.

Reasons:

The Rabbit Springs area is the only known location where specific provision for the rockhounding activity can be made. This rockhounding use will be coordinated with proposed camping, picnicing and RV facilities. All these uses will be coordinated to avoid adverse impacts to the known cultural sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.3 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Archaeologist -
Assist in protection of cultural resource site.

Coordinate with Area Outdoor Recreation Planner so that a disignated rockhounding area and recommended upgrading of campgrounds are compatible.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-4.3.
2. Reject R-1.7.
3. Disregard R-1.2.
4. Disregrad CRM-1.9.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Mining claims would be in direct conflict with the recreational rockhounding use of the area. Retention of the C & MU classification will continue to provide mineral segregation to protect the geode resource from mining claim location. The segregation would maintain the integrity and value of this area for public rockhounding.

The public water reserve withdrawal (I-15379) preserves the water for general public watering purposes. The withdrawal will insure the availability of water when existing recreation facilities at the site are upgraded (see R-1.2).

The multiple-use recommendation calls for insuring the integrity of the cultural resource site associated with the spring. Management of the area for rockhounding should in no way impair the suitability of cultural site ID2 TF 1 for test excavation (see CRM-1.4). If public use of the arae conflicts with protection of cultural values, then management should be adjusted to accommodate preservation of this presumably deep and/or stratified site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Minerals - Saleable

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.4 Step 3

Recommendation: M-4.4

Reserve material source areas identified on the overlay for anticipated future needs in the Planning Unit.

Rationale:

Providing adequate supplies of mineral materials from designated sites will reduce mineral trespass, save time and minimize the adverse impacts of mineral development, and ease the continuing pressure for mineral development on public lands.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Many of the identified materal source areas are important areas for other uses also. Six sites are along highways that have recommended visual corridors that preclude gravel pits. Four source areas are in locations that are recommended for campsite development. The material site immediately north of Salmon Falls Dam could impact the proposed natural area. Seven sites are in areas proposed for VRM Class II designation. Two material sites are currently being used as dump sites. Two sites occur within the recommended oil and gas corridor. Four locations have been recommended for disposal for agricultural or exchange purposes. A number of sites occur on isolated tracts that provide important habitat for wildlife. Many source locations are in areas that have been recommended for rangeland treatments to improve grazing. Many cultural resource sites coincide with the proposed material source locations. Extraction of material would seriously damage these cultural sites. Development of sites along the Snake River could impact the Oregon Trail, Cauldron Linn, Dry Town and a portion of the Porpose Dry Cataract National Natural Landmark.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Utilize existing material sites. Maintain the other identified locations in their current condition until demand warrants their development. Development of each new site will require an environmental assessment and technical examination. The relative values of a material pit and other alternative uses can be better evaluated at that time.

Reasons:

Material sources are limited in Twin Falls County. The development of gravel pits and other material sites is important for road maintenance and other local needs. Material extraction has the potential of seriously impacting many other resources. In order to mitigate these potential problems, adequate stipulations will be needed for each development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.4 Step 3

Complete rehabilitation actions on material sites when appropriate. Consider alternative uses (ponds, ORV use area, etc.) before initiating rehabilitation actions and when developing rehabilitation plans. Establish a priority ranking of the identified source locations according to their importance and development feasibility. Begin actions to reduce the impacts of future development of the high priority sites (i.e. excavate endangered cultural resource sites, etc.). Develope adequate stipulations for the development of each new site.

An interdisciplinary approach is needed to insure optimal development and rehabilitation plans.

An activity plan will be developed showing the relative value of each source, the need, and the feasibility for development.

Support Needs:

District and R. A. Staff -
Help with interdisciplinary plans for development of material sources. Plans would include environmental assessment, stipulations, mitigation measures and rehabilitation plans.

Develop an activity plan for salable minerals.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject M-4.4.
2. Disregard L-2.2, 2.3.
3. Disregard L-2.5, 3.1, 3.2.
4. Disregard L-4.2.
5. Disregard WS-2.1, 3.1.
6. Disregard RM-2.5.
7. Disregard CRM-1.1, 1.9.
8. Disregard VRM-1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8.
9. Disregard R-1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The PAA indicates that there is a demonstrated public interest in, and need for, sand and gravel resources in Twin Falls County. The geology of the county is such that sand and gravel is in short supply. The county population is expected to increase 48

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Rationale (cont.):

percent by the year 2000. This population increase of 25,830 will demand an increase in roads and buildings that will require additional sand and gravel. This increase in people will also result in greater traffic on existing roads, resulting in increased highway maintenance which requires an adequate supply of gravel.

As demand depletes currently producing sand and gravel deposits, new material sites should be developed. At this time a technical examination and environmental assessment will be utilized to assess the environmental consequences of sand and gravel development. These documents will permit the identification of mitigating measures to protect non-mineral values. If the environmental impacts to other resources outweight the benefits to be accured through removal of sand and gravel, material site development can be denied and the decision documented via the EA decision record rationale.

## URA 4 MINERALS OPPORTUNITIES NOT CARRIED FORTH TO MFP 1

The following opportunity does not show up as an MFP 1 recommendation because it does not require the allocation of land or resources. Nevertheless, decision makers should consider the following information since it is critical for the effective realization of Recommendation M-2.1 (Oil and Gas Development).

Opportunity and Rationale

Issue reasonable stipulations for access to seismic exploration lines and to drilling sites permitted under Notices of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration.

Modern exploration techniques require extensive geophysical prospecting in order to gather sufficient data for making decisions concerning leasing, utilization, and test or production drilling.

All oil and gas leasing and exploration activities are governed by regulations published in 43 CFR and 30 CFR. These regulations state the operational standards, procedures, and environmental protection requirements that are required on all oil and gas operations. In addition, standard stipulations have been jointly developed by the BLM and USGS that provide protection of all surface resources during the leasing action.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Forestry |
| Objective Number | F -1 |

Objective:

Protect and maintain the stand in its current and existing state for purposes other than the production of minor forest products i.e., wildlife habitat, livestock cover, and/or watershed protection. Defer any consumptive management for forest products.

Objective Rationales:

The primary reason for deferring consumptive management of the existing stand for minor forest products is its small size (approximately 48 acres), low stocking and limited regeneration capabilities which would restrict its capacity for sustained yield. Such consumptive management would, in all probability, risk depleting the stand beyond its natural capability to reproduce. Since this small juniper stand provides the only forest cover for several miles around, it could reasonably serve as useful cover for livestock or wildlife.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation: F-1

Designate the juniper stand as a protective forest management zone, disallowing use of the area for minor forest product sales.

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

The juniper stand's small size, low stocking and limited regeneration capabilities, would restrict its capacity to yield minor forest products on a sustained yield basis.

Maintaining the stand in its existing state would provide important alternative management potential for wildlife habitat, livestock cover and/or watershed protection.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The small forestry resource within the Planning Unit does not provide many opportunities for resource development. The juniper stand provides more benefits in its current state than it would if it were developed for forest products or converted to vegetation for grazing. Benefits provided by the stand include wildlife habitat, visual diversity, and watershed protection.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept FP-1 -
Maintain the juniper stand in its existing state.

Reasons:

The stand is small and unique. No other forest cover is found within several miles of the stand. Any development would result in depletion of the stand as the regeneration capability of the stand is low.

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject FP-1.
2. Disregard WL-2.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

1/18/80

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Forestry

Overlay Reference
Step $F_1$-1.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Same as multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.5 Step 3

Recommendation:

Designate the Whiskey Creek area as a limited suppression area. The boundaries of this area will be the Salmon Dam road on the south, the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon on the west, the Salmon Butte stock driveway road on the east and Whiskey Creek on the North.

Rationale:

This area is considered as having a relatively low resource value and suppresion efforts and costs should be commensurate with established values. Suppression action will be taken to prevent the fire from escaping the designated boundaries or if it is considered a hazartd to people, livestock, improvement, etc.

Support:

Public Information Specialist -

Media releases and orientation.

Resource Area Manager -

Shifting of livestock use to compensate for forage losses.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Wildlife Recommendations regarding maintenance of habitat for antelope and raptor prey base. The major wildlife concern is for possible destruction of sagebrush areas. Antelope require large amounts of sagebrush throughout the year, but particularly in the winter. Raptor prey, particularly jackrabbits, use brush area for cover extensively.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Objective Number | RM-1 |

Objective:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

Stoddard etal[1] states that "Continuous grazing wherein livestock are placed on the range and allowed to remain yearlong or throughout the grazing season has been shown to result in undesirable successional changes in range forage. To prevent this, specialized systems of grazing management have been used widely".

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation:

RM-1.1 Implement deferred-rotation grazing systems on the following allotments:

| # | Name | Pasture | Acres | Increase In AUMs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4031 and 4053 | Western Stockgrowers Hub Butte-WSGA | 3 | 23,505<br>4,268 | 257 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 3 | 33,453 | 335 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 6 | 18,719 | 429 |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | 6 | 1,455 | 28 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 3 | 3,018 | 15 |
| 4046 | Griff | 3 | 2,244 | 81 |
| 4049 | Peters | 4 | 1,213 | 18 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte-Davis | 4 | 800 | 16 |
| 4057 | Fuller | 4 | 1,070 | 21 |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | 2 | 611 | 29 |
| 4074 | Amsterdam-Kunkel | 3 | 1,100 | 10 |
| 4097 | Cameron | 2 | 1,378 | 9 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 2 | 9,168 | 48 |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon Tr. | 2 | 700 | 15 |
| | | | 102,702 | 1,311 |

Support:

Atrow: (Easements)
Resource Area Staff (prepare system & monitor)
Operations (Improvements)

Rationale:

The proposal for the 16 allotments listed is to postpone grazing on a portion of the range on an alternating basis until after seed ripe of most key forage species. This deferment will allow the plants to complete growth and reproduction. Use by livestock after seed ripe will allow for seed scatter and trampling.

Of the 104,242 acres included in these allotments, 33,458 acres have been seeded to crested wheatgrass. Of these acres 20,392 are in excellent condition, 10,449 in good condition and 2,617 are in fair condition.

The proposed systems will help to maintain the seeding in good and excellent condition longer than continuous grazing.

Of the 70,784 acres on native range, 11,426 acres are in good condition, 38,514 acres are in poor condition, 10,566 acres of poor and 16,000 acres of fair range are in the 8-18" precipitation zone and dominated by big sagebrush, Sandberg's bluegrass and cheatgrass. Implementation of a grazing system will not improve the ecological condition of these acres.1 Hironaka and Fosberg state that the only way to improve these acres is through land treatment. The land treatments proposed in RM-2.6 would be enhanced by the proposed grazing systems. 17,178 acres of remaining native range in fair or poor condition would improve by one condition class. This prediction is based on an expected 6% increase in forage production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Gibbens and Fisser[2] found that production could be expected to increase by 6% after adopting a system which provides relief from continuous grazing. An increase of forage by 6% will in most cases improve condition by one class in those areas which have an existing rating in the upper one-third of a condition class. The other areas would improve, but not enough to move up one full condition class. The above mentioned 6% increase was used to determine the increase in AUM's of forage resulting from implementation of grazing systems.

[1]Hironaka, M. and Fosberg, M.A., 1979. Non Forest Habitat Types of Southern Idaho Interum Report V of I Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station.

[2]Gibbens, R.P., and Fisser, H.G. 1975. Influence of Grazing Management Systems on Vegetation in the Red Desert Region of Wyoming Laramie Wyoming: University of Wyoming Press. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Science Monograph No. 29.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any activity recommendation and is supported by Visual Resources, Watershed and Wildlife.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
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| Overlay Reference | |
| Step RM-1.1 | Step 3 |

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

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

These deferred rotation systems are recommended as a measure to maintain present range and ecological condition classes. These systems are predicted to yield an increase of about 6 percent in forage production. Of the 59,358 acres in fair or poor ecological condition, 17,178 acres would be expected to improve by one condition class. All acres would be expected to improve in condition, but not through the whole range of a condition class.

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

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

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Modify RM-1.1 - Implement deferred-rotation grazing systems on the allotments listed. | The physiological needs of the plants and the management needs of the operators will be satisfied so that |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

1.1 DEF. ROT.

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## Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

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

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

Modification -
Drop the following listed allotments and manage as stated:

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

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

Reasons (cont.):

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

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

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

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

Support Needs:

Complete EIS

Prepare AMPs
Develop water sources.
Construct control projects.

Alternatives Considered:

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

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Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

It is a generally accepted conclusion that intensive grazing management systems are desirable multiple resource management tools. These systems will be implemented through the development of activity plans that consider all resource values in these allotments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VRM-1.9(ca)

Supports grazing systems on WSGA, Magic Common and Point Ranch.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife

WL-1.1 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing systems proposed for 4034 and 4035.

WL-2.8 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing system proposed for 4031.

WL-3.1 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing systems for enhancement of riparian areas.

WL-3.5 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing systems for waterfowl nesting habitat improvement.

WL-4.10 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing system implementation.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

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RM - 1.1

XI Watershed

WS-2.2 Non-Competitive

This recommendation suports the implementation of grazing systems that "allow at least one spring rest." All deferred grazing systems proposed would allow at least one springs rest.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.2 Step 3

1.2 REST ROT.

Recommendation:

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

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

See next page for Step III

Rationale:

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

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

Support:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

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

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

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

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

Modification:

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

Reasons:

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

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Multiple Use Recommendations (cont.):

and water sources and the proposed developments prohibits the successful use of rest-rotation grazing. The system will be two separate deferred rotation grazing systems, one with two pastures and one with three pastures.

Support Needs:

Complet EIS

ATROW -
Easements.

R. A. Staff -
Coordinate design and development of grazing systems and AMP.

Operations -
Develop needed water facilities and livestock control facilities.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-1.2.
2. Implement deferred rotation systems.
3. Continue present grazing practices.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Lilly Grade (rest rotation)

Rationale:

These systems are needed to improve identified resource problems and have been determined to be the best suitable of the available alternatives. These systems will be implemented through the development of activity plans that consider all resource values in these allotments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife

WL-3.1 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing systems for improvement of riparian areas.

WL-3.5 Non-Competitive

Supports grazing systems for improvement of waterfowl nesting areas.

WL-4.10 Non-Competitive

Supports implementation of grazing systems.

XI. Watershed

WS-2.2 Non-Competitive

This recommendation supports the implementation of grazing systems that "allow at least one spring rest." All rest rotating grazing systems proposed would allow at least one springs rest.

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Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-1.3 Continue to use the existing rest-rotation systems on the following allotments:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger | 4145 |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews-Berger | 9768 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger | 1510 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 1516 |
| 4010 | M. Lierman-Berger | 640 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 3233 |
| 4015 | Parrott-Berger | 1478 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger | 7389 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 6666 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 7014 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 3322 |
| 1043 | Frahm-PVGA | 696 |
| 4054 | Salmon Tract-Ind. | 80 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Springs | 1386 |
| 4073 | West Kunkel | 1517 |
| | | 50,360 |

Rationale:

The recommendation for the 14 allotments listed is to continue to rest a portion of the range for at least one full year. This period of rest allows the forage species to recover vigor, produce seed and establish new seedlings.

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

Allotments 4001 thru 4016 and 4071 are almost entirely seeded to crested wheatgrass. Natural reinvasion of sagebrush into these seedings has resulted in downward trend and fair or poor condition ratings. No system will stop this natural process.

The four remaining allotments have been heavily used in the past. The over use has resulted in deterioration of much of the range in spite of rather than in addition to the systems in use. Voluntary reductions in use in combination with the existing systems and land treatments described under objective RM-2 will rehabilitate the deteriorating range.

The carry over forage provided by rest pastures has been a major factor in stabilizing turn-out dates.

Support:

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

Multiple Use Analysis

Most of these systems have been in operation for several years and are in existing AMPs. Some of them have encountered problems such as over-utilization during drought years. Several of the allotments are almost entirely seeded to crested wheatgrass as part of the Berger Resource Conservation Area

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Step 1 RM-1.3 Step 3

1.3
REST.
ROT

## Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

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

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-1.3 -
Continue the existing rest rotation systems until range studies show that another form of management will better achieve the multiple use objectives:

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

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

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

### Reasons:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Step 1 RM-1.3 Step 3

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitor and evaluate.

ATROW -
Easements

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

Alternatives Considered:

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

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.3

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife

WL-3.1 Non-Competitive

Supports continuance of grazing systems to improve riparian areas.

WL-3.5 Non-Competitive

Supports continuance of grazing systems to improve riparian areas.

XI. Watershed - No Conflict

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Step 1 RM-1.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 607 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 2229 |
| 4004 | Chadwick-Berger | 1360 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 948 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger | 640 |
| 4009 | Lierman-Berger | 720 |
| 4011 | Lierman-Wegener | 2044 |
| 4013 | Martens Bros.-Berger | 839 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 5105 |
| 4017 | Berger-Schnitker | 400 |
| 4018 | Smith-Berger | 320 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger | ~~1955~~ 1675 |
| 4023 | J. E. Baker Deep Cr. | 3339 |
| 4024 | J. E. Baker Lost Cr. | 2598 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 1597 |
| 4076 | Loughmiller | 1675 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tr. | 15,121 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 1002 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 6823 |
| | | 49,~~322~~ 042 |
| 4020 | Skeem Berger | 316 |
| | | 49358 |

Rationale:

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

1.4

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

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

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

Support:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.4 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

49,~~322~~ 042 acres

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluating.

ATROW -
Easements.

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Range Management

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Step 1 RM-1.4 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

Studies show that these systems are meeting the desired objectives that have been identified. Existing AMPs will be evaluated and revised as needed. Activity plans will be developed on allotments where they do not currently exist.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife

WL-3.1 Non-Competitive

Supports continuance of grazing systems to improve riparian areas.

WL-3.5 Non-Competitive

Supports continuance of grazing systems to improve waterfowl nesting habitat.

XI. Watershed - No Conflict

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Activity: Range Management

Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-1.5 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

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

1.5 Seas of use

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

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

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

### Reasons:

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation.
There are no reasons to change the existing management of these tracts. Monitoring will be necessary to ensure proper stocking levels, seasons and utilization.

### Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluating.

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Name (MFP)
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Step 1 RM-1.5 Step 3

Recommendation:

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

| | | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 80 |
| 4050 | Rock Creek-Coiner | 148 |
| 4051 | Courtnay | 280 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 284 |
| 4077 | Salmon Tract | 54 |
| 4095 | Randell Iso. | 103 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 258 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract Isolated | 280 |
| 4109 | Salmon Tract-U2 | 280 |
| 4121 | Section 22-Salmon Tr. | 160 |
| 4122 | Highway Unit | 122 |
| 4123 | East Kunkel | 280 |
| 4124 | Highway Kunkel | 447 |
| | | 2,776 |

Rationale:

This recommendation includes those allotments which are so small that implementation of intensive grazing systems are not feasible. Improvement of these allotments will be made by keeping grazing levels at or below the biological use limits and by selected land treatments, as shown in recommendations RM-2.1 thru 2.5.

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Monitoring)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.5 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

The recommendation was not shown to conflict with other resource values and does provide enough mangement to accomplish objectives that protect existing resource values.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.5

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Forestry | - | No Conflict |
| II. | Cultural | - | No Conflict |
| III. | Lands | - | No Conflict |
| IV. | Natural History | - | No Conflict |
| V. | VRM | - | No Conflict |
| VI. | Fire | - | No Conflict |
| VII. | Wilderness | - | No Conflict |
| VIII. | Recreation | - | No Conflict |
| IX. | Minerals | - | No Conflict |
| X. | Wildlife | - | No Conflict |
| XI. | Watershed | - | No Conflict |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation:

RM-1.6 - Continue to allow livestock grazing on the following areas currently authorized as custodial allotments:

| | | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| 4037 | North Big Creek | 1,011 |
| 4059 | Greene Private | 321 |
| 4060 | Salmon Tract | 46 |
| 4072 | Lost Creek | 317 |
| 4085 | Salmon Tract | 35 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe Isolated | 2,277 |
| 4119 | Ridge Isolated | 810 |
| 4125 | Isolated Tracts Kunkel | 315 |
| 4128 | Hot Creek | 158 |
| 4135 | Ellis-Tews-Berger Iso. | 752 ✓ |
| | Big Creek Isolated | 320 |
| | | 6,362 |

Rationale:

This recommendation includes those allotments or portions of allotments in which the public land involved makes up a small percentage of the total forage produces. It is impractical for the Bureau to attempt to designate the management of those areas.

This recommendation is made in accordance with BLM Manual 4130.28. The Bureau will actively engage in coordination planning on these areas in connection with the SCS-Permittee and the permittee having the lead responsibilities for management.

1.6 CUST. USE

Support:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

These public lands are mixed with private lands and comprise a small percentage of the total land unit. Management of these lands would be burdensome on the private land owners involved if they were forced to comply. These lands can be most effectively managed by the private land owner on a custodial license for the grazing capacity of the land as determined by BLM inventories. The BLM will actively engage in coordinated planning and management on these areas with the permittee and SCS and other parties that may be involved, such as the State of Idaho or Forest Service.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

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

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

Reasons:

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

Suport Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Monitoring and evaluation.

ATROW -
Easements

SCS coordinated management plans.

Alternatives Considered:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1RM-1.6 Step 3

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.6

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife - No Conflict

XI. Watershed - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation:

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

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

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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

Support:

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

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Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.7 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The proposed 13.75 miles of fences are needed to divide allotments into pastures to facilitate the grazing systems recommended in RM-1.1 and RM-1.2.

The two proposed spring developments are needed to provide water sources for livestock if they are to be confined to smaller pastures as authorized by the implementation of the grazing systems and to relieve pressure on the waters like McMullen Creek. These springs are in Western Stockgrowers open range and South Mule Creek allotments.

The two proposed wells are being dropped since the proposed grazing systems have been analyzed and changed to seasonal or custodial use. The wells are too costly for the returns that would be gained.

The proposed pipelines and troughs would facilitate both the proposed and exisitng grazing systems. Pipelines are needed in the proposed grazing systems amounting to 21.05 miles of pipe and 23 troughs to provide water sources for the proposed deferred-rotation and rest-rotation systems. Pipelines and troughs are needed in existing allotment management plans amounting to 3.2 miles of pipeline and 6 troughs. These facilities are needed to improve the distribution of livestock and the effectiveness of the systems to meet multiple use objectives.

Cattleguards are recommended in fences that cross major roads and trails. These 14 cattleguards are needed to help ensure that gates are not left open allowing cattle to be in the wrong pastures, thus not meeting the multiple use objectives of the allotment management plans.

Fences will be designed to meet the needs of wildlife identified in the area and will be constructed to BLM manual specifications. The input for these determinations will be achieved from existing inventories and coordination with the Resource Area Wildlife Specialist.

Spring developments will be done in a manner that protects the environment to the maximum, and meets the objectives of the project. Wetland/riparian areas will be fenced to eliminate livestock grazing and protect the sites.

The enclosures will be designed to protect archaeological sites when possible. Spring developments will also meet the cultural requirements as dictated by the presence of cultural values when the cultural examinations are performed.

All water developments that result in an overflow at the trough locations will be constructed to make beneficial use of the overflow by directing it to the most favorable adjacent site for identified wildlife values. Enclosures may be needed around overflow areas to meet wetland/riparian habitat and wildlife habitat needs. Wildlife and watershed funds should be available to the extent that the projects are improving these habitats.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.7 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Install the following listed facilities to allow implementation and continuaiton of intensive grazing management.

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

Reasons:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Total miles fence | 13.75 |
| Total miles pipeline | 25.75 |
| Total troughs | 29 |
| Total springs | 2 |
| Total reservoirs | 7 |
| Total pumping stations | 1 |
| Total cattleguards | 15 |

Support Needs

Complete the EIS and benefit cost analysis for each project.

Operations -
Survey and design, installation, and contracting.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 1.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands

L-3.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The areas depicted on the lands overlay includes the land on which the Berger Well is located. This well is a vital part of the intensive management of 21 allotments on the Berger RCA.

b. Modification - Do not allow the Berger Well to be included in any transfer of land to private ownership.

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM

VRM-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed fence south of Whiskey Creek would enter a small section of the proposed Class I VRM.

b. Modification - Use natural materials (i.e. rocks) for small section of fence within the VRM area.

VRM-1.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Fencing Rabbit Springs recreation site would eliminate livestock use of existing water trough.

b. Modification - Modify fence to allow livestock use of water facility.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - Resolved under VRM 1.1 above.

VIII. Recreation

R-1.2 Competitive

Discussed under VRM 1.8 above.

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Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.7 Step 3

Support Needs (cont.):

Administration -
Contracting and procurement.

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations on all projects.

R. A. Staff -
Project planning for multiple use values.
Develop AMPs.
Monitor and evaluate AMPs.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

The listed facilities are needed to adequately implement and continue intensive grazing management and activity plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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R-1.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Twelve fences would be crossed on the Salmon Falls ORV trail. This presents a problem of the gate being left open. Additional 8 fences would have to be crossed on the Mule Creek road with the same problem.

b. Modification - Place cattleguards at all fence crossings along trails.

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed range improvement projects as well as exisitng projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to repair or relocate any projects which may be damaged by their activities.

M-3.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as M-2.1 conflict.

b. Modification - Same as M-2.1 modification.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as M-2.1 conflict.

b. Modification - Same as M-2.1 modification.

X. Wildlife

WL-1.6 Non-Competitive

Range fully supports WL-1.6 as two springs located on the parcel could be used for livestcok water.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



XI. Watershed

WS-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Allowing no new spring developments until after a wetland management plan is written could, and likely would, stop all development for the next 20 years.

b. Modification - Write EAs for developments included under RM-1.7 and any future spring developments. This adequately accesses the impact of these developments and provides a means of mitigation.

WS-1.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - McMullen and Shoshone Creek are both important water sources for livestock. Fencing these streams would drastically reduce management potential for the affected allotments.

b. Modification - Fence west side of McMullen Creek and use it under the deferred system as outlined under RM-1.1. Fence Shoshone Creek, but lease winter springs on both north and south side to provide livestock water.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Objective:

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

Rationale:

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

2 TREATMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 SEEDING

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

1,850 ?
2,038
3,178
4,910

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The seedings described in this recommendation are in various stages or degrees of deterioration as measured by decreasing amounts of desirable forage producing species and increasing amounts of sagebrush and rabbitbrush. All these seedings are producing at levels far below their capability when compared to comparable sites in good condition or to the same site production in the first several years following treatment. These seedings are all in allotment management plans with approved grazing systems. Range studies and general management observations indicate that more intensive grazing management or elimination of grazing will not halt this ecological phenomenon. If the investments are to be protected and the level of production of forage is to be maintained, artificial land treatment practices are needed to supplement the grazing systems. The recommended treatments to protect existing seedings are burning and spraying with herbicide.

Analysis of the soil-vegetation inventory, actual use, utilization, and trend data reveals that several allotments are not producing adequate forage to the grazing preference demand. Most of the range trend studies show that the condition of the seedings is decreasing in their ability to produce forage because of the increasing composition of sagebrush.

Response received from the BLM Ad Hoc public meetings on March 31 and April 1, 1981, demonstrated much concern over the wildlife recommendation that no vegetation manipulation take place within a 1/2 mile strip of public land adjacent to agricultural developed lands. The concern is especially strong against the wildlife recommendation on the areas that have been converted from sagebrush to crested wheatgrass and are now in intensive grazing management plans. Most of the people indicated that they think BLM should maintain the seedings as needed when sagebrush comes back into the vegetation complex. This wildlife recommendation generated strong concern from local and adjoining farmers that the jackrabbit population will explode periodically, causing severe economic losses. Studies show that jackrabbits do thrive best in habitat situations where there is sagebrush cover adjacent to a green forage source such as provided on irrigated farms. Reports and studies are available showing significant acreages of crops that have been totally consumed by rabbits grazing at night and seeking cover in adjacent sagebrush sites during day.

This recommendation conflicts with several of the other specific activity recommendations as shown in the Impact Analysis. Activities with conflicts are Cultural Resources, Lands, Natural History, Visual Resources, Wilderness, Recreation, Minerals, Wildlife and Watershed.

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

1. Do cultural examination to identify all cultural sites and take necessary steps to avoid damage or do testing or salvage as applicable.

2. Coordinate with Twin Falls County commissioners to establish a time frame for their sanitary landfill needs. When their future needs are ten years or more in the future proceed with the seeding maintenance subject to a benefit-cost determination. Range projects numbered 16 and 46 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay.

3. Determine when the lands in the WPRS withdrawal would be changed from grazing to farming. If it exceeds ten years from the time the sites can be scheduled for maintenance go ahead with the project if it has a favorable benefit-cost ratio. Range projects number 16, 18, 19 and 21 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay.

4. The project in Kaster-Berger Allotment is in the area that is suitable for agriculture. Proceed with the seeding maintenance until such time that the use of the allotment changes to agricultural.

Reasons:

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

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

5. The Visual Resource Class I area for Salmon Falls Wilderness Study Area is proposed to include the area within the canyon from rim-to-rim. The existing seeding will be maintained to its original boundary along Salmon Falls Canyon as long as it does not impair the natural values as viewed from within the canyon.

6. The Visual Resource Management Class III recommendation will be resolved by modifications for wildlife habitat. These modifications are:

   a. In project No. 19 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay do not treat the draws as identified on the wildlife MFP 1 overlay for quail. This area is the bottom of the draws where there are large brushy areas.

   b. In project areas numbered 19, 21, 56, 57 and 65 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay treatments will leave strips and islands of brush. These strips and islands will be determined in the project planning (survey and design) stage of implementation by range and wildlife specialists.

7. The Wilderness and Recreation conflicts are resolved by preforming maintenance of the existing seeding to its orignal boundary as long as the naturalness of the canyon is not adversely affected as seen from within the canyon.

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

8. The minerals conflicts will be created by surface disturbance activities (a) oil and gas, (b) geothermal, (c) community pits for sand and gravel, and (d) reserving material source areas that will remove the soil and vegetation. Coordinate range development activities with these activities to avoid treating areas that are scheduled for excavation in a time frame that eliminates effective cost recovery from treatment. Attach adequate revegetation stipulations to the leases.

9. Modify the recommendation on areas numbered 3 and 10 on Range URA IV-1.2 overlay to leave untreated areas and irregular patterns in the vegetation. All islands that were omitted from treatment in the initial treatment projects will remain untreated islands of brush in future maintenance projects. In areas 3 and 10 spraying will not be used within 1/2 mile of the agricultural land to avoid liability for damage to private property on nearby farms. Vegetation treatment projects within 1/2 mile of Salmon Falls Canyon will be designed to leave 15 percent of the project area untreated. The untreated area is to be irregular in pattern to create additional edge effect to improve the raptor prey base and wildlife species diversity. Projects will be specifically evaluated by Range, Wildlife and Watershed specialists to determine needed leave and problem areas that will be excluded from treatment.

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

The remainder of area 10 can be burned or spayed. All projects will be evaluated by an interdisciplinary term consisting of at least Range, Wildlife, Archaeology and Watershed.

Area 2 is too badly deteriorated to have adequate fuel to burn so will have to be treated chemically or mechanically. If spraying is used it will be by a ground method of application. Chaining or railing can be used but would not be expected to do as good a job of eradication as spraying.

All the areas 2,3, 10, 16, 18, 21, 34, 35, 42 and 46 will be treated for seeding maintenance. The primary treatment methods will be spraying or burning. Alternative methods to use when fuel is inadequate for burning or the areas are not located properly for spraying will include railing, chaining, and livestock trampling.

10. Modify the recommendation on areas 19, 21, 39, 56, 57, 63, 64, 65, 70, 74, and 75 to provide for sage grouse needs by leaving areas identified as critical. These critical areas are strutting, nesting and brood rearing. The projects will be planned through coordinated efforts of range and wildlife specialists to assure the values are adequately assessed. Critical sites will be further inventoried and leave areas and strips will be designed into projects.

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Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

11. The sharp-tailed grouse recommendation will be mitigated by the same modification that is recommended for sage grouse in number 10 of this part.

12. Modify the recommendation to include the stipulation that all ferruginous hawk and golden eagle nests will be located and avoided by not operating machinery or spraying within 1/2 mile during the period of nesting. When possible do project work during the non-nesting period.

13. Modify the recommendation and allow for leaving islands of brush or creating islands of desirable brush species in seedings if there is a need for the habitat. Coordinate with wildlife biologist to determine the need and location of the islands of brush habitat.

14. Modify the recommendation to spray the portions of the Range URA IV-1.2 areas numbered 3, 8, 34, an 39 that are in severe erosion class by spraying rather than burning to maintain the maximum amount of cover possible. The portions of areas 10, 37 and 42 that are in the severe erosion class are to be leave areas.

Support Needs:

Benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Project planning, layout and design.

Advance coordination with IDFG.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Do not maintain existing seedings.
2. Accept all Wildlife Recommendations in their entirety.
3. Reject all Wildlife Recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.1

Treatment Project numbers
URA IV 1.2 overlay

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural

CRM-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Installation of fire guards on proposed burn projects could disturb 11 sites located within boundaries of proposals No. 3 and No. 42.

b. Modification - Obtain cultural clearance prior to initiation of project work.

III. Lands

L-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Eighty acres of proposed maintenance on No. 16 is within the proposed expanded R & PP for the Twin Falls land fill. This is a conflict only if the county begins excavating the site within 10-15 years after maintenance. After this time, the maintenance will have paid for itself.

b. Modification - If expected need for the site is not for at least 10 years, go ahead with maintenance. If expected need is in less than 10 years, modify project No. 16 to exclude the affected area.

L-2.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Expansion of the current Twin Falls County land fill to the 80 acres directly south of the existing site conflicts with proposed maintenance project No. 16. This is a conlfict only if the site will be excavated within 10-15 years after maintenance of the seeding.

b. Modification - If expected need for the site is not for at least 10 years, proceed with seeding maintenance. If the expected need is in less than 10 years, modify project No. 16 to exclude the affected area.

L-2.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Classifying the 40 acres tract near Rogerson as an R & PP for a dump site conflicts with proposed seeding maintenance on No. 46. If the entire site will be needed within the next

10 years, the maintenance action will probably not be fully beneficial.

b. Modification - Modify project No. 46 to exclude the 40 acres.

L-2.5 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Allow the WPRS to acquire these areas for farming conflicts with projects No. 16, 18, 19 and 21. Should the Salmon Falls Irrigation project ever get off the ground, these areas would be converted to farming. The extent of conflict depends entirely on the time frame involved.

b. Modification - If it can be shown that the Salmon Falls project will be implemented in less than 10 years, modify the proposed projects No. 16, 18, 19 and 21 so as to exclude affected areas from treatment. If it can not be shown that the project is viable and will take place in 10 years or less, proceed with proposals.

L-3.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with seeding maintenance proposal No. 4. Should the land involved be turned over for farming within 10 years after maintenance, the maintenance project would not be fully utilized.

b. Modification - If it can be shown that this recommendation will be carried out in 10 years or less, omit project No. 4.

IV. Natural History

NH-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed boundary would extend approximately 500 ft. into the proposed seeding maintenance project No. 3. (Salmon Falls Canyon.)

b. Modification - Modify project No. 3 so as to stay outside of boundary.

V. VRM

VRM-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed VRM Class I extends into proposed treamtment project No. 3.

b. Modification - Modify project No. 3 as stated under IV. above.

VRM-1.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed VRM Class III areas extend into proposed maintenance treatments No. 19, 21, 56, 57 and 65. As stated "sagebrush clearings should simulate natural openings." Projects proposed would be sprayed in blocks.

b. Modification - None.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness

WM-1.2 Conflict resolved under NH-1.1 above.

VIII. Recreation

R-1.3A Conflict resolved under NH-1.1 above.

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed seeding maintenace projects as well as existng seedings.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbance as soon as they have completed their activities.

M-3.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as M-2.1 conflict above.

b. Modification - Same as M-2.1 modification above.

M-4.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed 80 acre community gravel pit conflicts with the proposed seeding maintenenace project No. 21 which includes the 80 acre parcel.

b. Modification - Open only a small portion of the pit at any time and rehabilitate the areas upon extraction of useable materials.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation could result in disturbance to seeding identified for maintenance under projects No. 21, 39, 46, 65, 70 and 72 by removing forage through excavations. Additional seedings not currently proposed for maintenance could also be damaged.

X. Wildlife

WL-2.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with maintenance proposals No. 3 and 10 from the 1/2 mile buffer around the Berger RCA.

The 1/4 mile buffer portion of the recommendation conflicts with projects No. 2, 16, 18, 21, 34, 35, 42 and 46 which include treating seedings in this area.

b. Modification - Leave existing brushy areas within 1/4 mile of private land untreated. Coordinate all treatment design with wildlife biologist.

WL-2.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommdation conflicts with proposed seedings maintenance project No. 19 in that draws are included in the proposed project.

b. Modification - Do not treat draws.

WL-2.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed maintenance projects No. 19, 21, 39, 56, 57, 63, 64, 65, 70, 74, and 75 which are proposed as single land treatments.

b. Modification - Modify maintenance so as to leave strips of untreated range for sage grouse. Coordinate project design with district wildife biologist.

WL-2.13 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed seeding maintenace project No. 19, 63, 64 and 65 in that sagebrush would be removed to increase grass production.

b. Modification - Maintain seedings, but coordinate with wildlife biologist to design leave acres for sharptail grouse.

WL-4.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed spray maintenance project No. 2 and 75 conflict with periods of time when 1/2 mile no disturbance buffer would be in affect around Ferruginous Hawk and Golden Eagle nests. Sagebrush needs to be sprayed during this period in order to get an affecting treatment.

b. Modification - Do not spray areas within 1/2 mile of nest identified.

WL-4.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Allowing irregular patches of sagebrush (15 percent of this) to grow back into existing seedings conflicts with projects No. 2 and 3 in that these are proposed as complete treatment units.

b. Modification - Leave 15 percent of treatment areas untreated to provide the desired edge affect.

a. Nature of Conflict - The propsed 1/2 mile buffer strip along Salmon Falls Creek conflicts with proposed seeding maintenance No. 2 and 3.

b. Modification - Allow treatment of existing seedings, but leave 15 percent untreated and do not include any native areas in the projects. The proposed seedings maintenance in the Lilly Grade Allotment is needed badly as the permittee faces a 31 percent reduction.

WL-4.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The recommendation to leave brush islands in all treatments conflicts with all seeding maintenance projects.

b. Modification - Leave islands of brush in all seedings. Coordinate individual project design with wildlife biologist.

XI. Watershed

WS-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation calls for prohibiting mechanical range treatments on severe erosion susceptible soils. The proposed burn maintenance projects No. 3, 8, 10, 34, 37, 39 and 42 include areas of severe erosion susceptibility. The district hydrologist (personal communication) has stated that burning would also fit in the prohibited actions.

b. Modification - Spray portions of No. 3, 8, 34 and 39 which fall in the severe erosion classification.

Only small amounts of No. 10, 37 and 42 fit this category. Proceed with burning on these and include susceptible soils in leave areas for wildlife.

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Support Needs (cont.):

Operations -
Contracting or field work, cost estimates.

Administration -
Contracting

Fire Control -
Burning

Archaeologist -
Cultural clearances.

Alternatives Considered (cont.):

4. Reject all Watershed Recommendations.
5. Accept RM-2.1 without modification.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to the extent that the primary method for seeding maintenance will be burning-spraying, and it will be used only after careful study, coordination and consultation with all user groups and agencies.

Rationale:

The investment warrants protection and the grazing preference or historical use level should be maintatned. The maintenance of seedings is needed to support the allocation shown in RM-3.1 and in the Twin Falls Grazing EIS, Alternative A. The stipulations listed in the multiple use recommendation are to be followed in implementing this decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Recommendation:

RM-2.2 Chemically treat 20581 acres of native rangelands to improve production and grazing condition on the areas described below:

| # | Name | Acres | AUM's |
|---|---|---|---|
| *4031 | Western Stock | 6289 | 786 |
| *4037 | North Big Cr. | 720 | 54 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Cr. | 1004 | 153 |
| *4040 | Noh-Sections | 783 | 112 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 154 | 25 |
| 4092 | South Big Cr. | 1515 | 210 |
| *4097 | Cameron | 1102 | 114 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 295 | 30 |
| 4102 | Lost Creek | 159 | 19 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 1792 | 133 |
| *4114 | Squaw Joe | 170 | 22 |
| *4119 | Ridge | 2486 | 222 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek | 1813 | 197 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek | 360 | 55 |
| *4043 | Frahm | 257 | 32 |
| 4044 | South Mule Cr. | 481 | 45 |

Support:

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

Rationale:

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

Chemical treatment of sagebrush will reduce the brush composition of the vegetation and release moisture, space and light to be used by the grass species, thus increasing the grass composition and production.

Predictions on increases in production for the proposed treatments were based on comparisions of proposed treatment areas with similar areas in the planning unit which have undergone similar treatments. A review of the literature showed changes in productions through treatment ranging from 70 percent (Pechanec) et al 1954, revised) to 280 percent (Nielsen and Hinckley, 1975). From these wide variations it becomes apparent that no single percent figure will provide expected increase figures for all treatment areas.

Chemical control was selected over burning based on predictions about fuel availability and the presence of fire enhanced shrub species (rabbit brush). In some cases, sufficeint fuel may be available to carry fire through a proposed spray area. This recommendation is therefor flexibility to accommodate changes.

2.2 CHEM. TREAT

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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15,611 acres included in this recommendation are included as deer winter range. Chemical treatment of big sagebrush - bitterbrush has been shown to not seriously affect bitterbrush if it is in bloom at the time of spraying (Wildlife Management Techniques, 1969). Reduction of big sagebrush on these sites will release the bitterbrush and improve production.

Pechanec, J., G. Stewart and J.P. Blaisdell, 1954, Revised. "Sagebrush Burning Good and Bad" U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #1948 pp. 33-35.

Nielson, and Hinchley, 1975. Economic and Environmental Impacts of Sagebrush Control on Utah's Rangelands: A Review and Analysis. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Logan Utah State University.

Wildlife Management Techniques. ed. Robert H. Giles 1969. p. 177, Washington D.C.: The Wildlife Society.

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## Multiple Use Analysis

A high priority objective that supports recommendation RM-2.2 of chemical treatment to improve forage production and condition is to satisfy each operator's grazing preference. This need should be actively pursued as long as it does not adversely affect other resource uses.

Another factor that warrants high consideration in deciding to treat ranges is the ecologic condition. Priority should be given to ranges in poor and fair condition with potential for improvement. Another evaluation factor that helps determine the need for treatment is the range condition trend.

Recommendation RM-2.2 conflicts with Forestry, Visual Resource Class proposals, Wildlife recommendations and Minerals extraction proposals. The minerals conflicts will be resolved by action in the minerals activity. Stipulations for rehabilitation will be required in all activities that cause surface distubance. The impacts between Forestry, Visual Resources, and Wildlife can be resolved by planning and designing the projects to satisfy the habitat needs identified by Wildlife WL-2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.13, 4.2 and Forestry F-1.1.

Chaining and railing should be evaluated for physical and cost effectiveness as an alternative to spraying. Railing may be less costly if the physical features will allow its use and if it meets the resource objectives.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation to provide for the needs of Visual Resources (VRM-1.3), Forestry (F-1.1) and Wildlife (WL-2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.13, 4.2 and 4.9).

Further modify the recommendation to treat only the portions of the listed allotments that are in POOR and FAIR ecologic condition.

Allotments 4108 Lost Creek-U2 is to receive priority in scheduling because it is not producing at grazing preference.

Second priority will go to those allotments with high percentage of

Reasons:

This recommendation most nearly satisfies all the identified resource needs in these allotments. All conflicts are eliminated and there is significant benefit to the range and wildlife resources by the proposals. The acreages are estimates and are modifications of the proposed treatments to meet other resource values and needs, especially wildlife and visual.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

range in POOR condition, 4038 Kerr-Lost Creek, 4098 Schnell-Salmon, 4043 Frahm. (See RM-1.3, provided the Frahm Allotment remains an AMP.)

Third priority will go to the allotments and parts of the allotments that are in fair condition with downward or static trend.

Drop the Cameron Alltoment as the projects needed for facilitating the proposed system are too costly to be feasible for the small gain in forage production.

Drop the 170 acres in 4114 Squaw Joe Isolated. It is proposed for custodial managment and is in good condition.

Drop 4031 Western Stockgrowers. See rationale in RM-1.1.

Drop 4043 PVGA-Frahm Allotment. It has been determined to be custodial management as only about 15 percent of the ownership is public.

Allotments producing at a level exceeding preference and in GOOD condition are to be dropped from this recommendation; 4037 North Big Creek, 4040 Sections, 4119 Ridge.

Summary

| No. Name | Acres | Increase AUM |
|---|---|---|
| Priority #1 | | |
| 4108 Lost Creek-U2 | 896 | 67 |

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Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

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

Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and Benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Planning layout and design.

Advance coordination with IDFG.

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

Administration -
Contracting

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.2

I. Forestry

F-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Portion of juniper stand west of Mule Creek is included in proposed spray No. 70. Forestry recommendation is for protection of entire stand.

b. Modification - Do not spray any areas containing juniper trees.

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM

VRM-1.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed VRM Class IV areas extend into proposed spray projects No. 23, 53, 55, 57, 68 and 69. As stated "sagebrush should simulate natural openings." Projects as proposed would be sprayed in blocks.

b. Modification - Modify spray proposal No. 23, 55, 67, 68 and 69 to fit the VRM-1.3 and WL-2.9 recommendations by reducing areas treated in proposals.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed spray projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbances as soon as they have completed their activities.

M-3.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Same as M-2.1 conflict above.

b. Modification - Same as M-2.1 modification above.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation could result in disturbance to proposed spray projects No. 66, 67, 68, 69 and 72 by destroying plants through excavation.

b. Modification - Require rehabilitation of all sites after materials have been removed.

X. Wildlife

WL-2.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with spray proposal No. 53 in regards to the 1/4 mile buffer strip around private land.

b. Modification - Modify the proposed project to leave areas for pheasant cover.

WL-2.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with spray proposals No. 23 and 25 in that draws would be sprayed under these proposals.

b. Modification - Do not spray draws included in project areas. Coordinate with wildlife biologist.

WL-2.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed treatments No. 23, 44, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 76 and 79. These treatments are all proposed as block spraying and the recommendation calls for treated and untreated areas to be at least equal.

b. Modification - Strip treat these projects in coordination with wildlife biologist.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.2 (cont.)

WL-~~4.2~~ 2.13 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed spray treatments No. 23, 53, 54 and 59 in that sagebrush would be removed to increase grass production.

b. Modification - Treat areas in strips to allow for maximum edge leaving about 50 percent of treatment areas untreated. Coordinate with wildlife biologist.

WL-4.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed spray project No. 23 comes within the 1/2 mile boundary around a hawk nest. Sagebrush needs to be sprayed during this period to get an affective treatment.

b. Modification - Do not spray area within 1/2 mile of nest identified.

WL-4.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The recommendation to leave brush islands in all treatments conlfict with all spray projects.

b. Modification - Leave islands of brush in all projects. Coordinate individual project design with wildlife biologist.

XI. Watershed - No Conflict

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Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-2.3 Step 3

Recommendation:

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

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

Support:

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

*Allotments with forage deficiencies

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

2.3 CHEM. & SEED

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

These sites have potential to produce forage if the proposal RM-2.3 is implemented. Since the projects are not needed to satisfy the grazing preference demand these projects should be designated to eliminate impacts with other resources. These projects should be implemented to realize the productive potential of the soil and water resources, but modified so they do not restrict wildlife habitat and visual resource values. Although the increase in food produced from these resources is insignificant on an economic basis when considered over the county, they can have significance to individual operators. Since these projects can be modified and implemented so that they do not adversely impact other resources and the sites have potential to produce, it is reasonable to implement the modified proposals if they are cost effective.

The treatment to reduce the amount of sagebrush should not be limited to spraying. Benefit-cost analysis and additional site specifics may show that chaining or railing could be viable alternative treatment methods. Priorities for implementation by allotment need and capability are:

1. 4038 Kerr-Lost Creek - The continued success of the existing AMP partially depends on continued land treatment. The livestock forage production was about double its current rate after fire rehabilitation in 1966 until the 1977 drought. Since 1978 the operator voluntarily reduced the stocking rate by 1630 AUMs, which is about one-half what it was from 1968 to 1977. Grazing preference is well below present production and present production is about one-half the capability based on past actual use records. This treatment will compliment the action the operator started on his land in the allotment when he entered into a spray program in 1979. Another important factor is that all new land treatments and maintenance of exisitng projects are going to have wildlife and visual resource enhancement planned into them, so the acres in these treatments will be reduced by 30 to 50 percent.

   4106 Salmon Tract - This allotment is producing at a level of about one-half of grazing preference but has potential to exceed the preference demand with implementation of this treatment. The treatment would be coordinated with wildlife needs in the area and a grazing system designed that would protect the desired vegetation. The system could be designed to rotate the grazing by year, such as start on April 1 for two years and on July 1 the next two years. Treatment should be aerial seeding and railing.

   4101 Magic Common - The treatment will be needed to facilitate implementation of a grazing system and to significantly reduce the

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-2.3 -
Treat the areas in the following priority, eliminating those in the Drop category. Refer to the Multiple Use Analysis for rationale. All accepted treatments will be modified as shown in the Impact Analysis for RM-2.3, except WS-2.1. The treatments that are on severe erosion-susceptible soils will be examined during project design and layout for steepness of slope and present conditions. Areas that can be improved for watershed stability will be included in treatment.

| No. | Name | Acres | Increase AUM's |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priority #1 | | | |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 432 | 199 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract | 150 | 38 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 1,000 | 620 |
| Priority #2 | | | |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 620 | 293 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek | 73 | 29 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 285 | 138 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 230 | 102 |
| Priority #3 | | | |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 277 | 131 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 987 | 835 |
| | | 4054 | |
| Drop | | | |
| 4003 | Ellis-Tews Berger | | |
| 4019 | Wrigley Berger | | |
| 4053 | Hub Butte-WSGA | | |
| 4055 | Hub Butte-Davis | | |
| 4131 | Western Stockgrowers | | |

Reasons:

These treatments can all be implemented without causing resource conflicts and there is site potential for increased forage production. There is an anticipated increase in future demand for all the resource values. The sites that are improved and maintained best meet current demands and are in a position to better meet future demands. The acres shown are modified from the proposals to meet other resources needs, especially wildlife habitat and visual.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Planning layout, survey, design, develop AMPs.

Advance coordination with IDFG.

Operations -
Treatment, cost data, survey, design contracting.

Administration -
Contracting, procurement.

Archaeologist -
Cultural examination.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-2.3.
2. Accept RM-2.3.
3. Make additional or different modifications.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to use any best method or combination of treatment methods that will meet the stated management objectives. When chemical treatment is selected it will be carefully studied and coordinated with user groups and in consultation with all interested groups.

Rationale:

These proposals will be closely coordinated with other resource values in each area. Emphasis will be to coordinate with identified wildlife habitat values in the areas. Watershed values are also high in some of these areas. Wherever watershed values (soil erosion) can be enhanced they will be given highest priority for improvement or protection. The acreage values are results of the conflict analysis and provide for all the resource values in each of the proposal areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.3

I. Forestry

F-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Portion of juniper stand west of Mule Creek is included in proposed spray and seed project No. 78. Forestry recommendation is to protect entire stand.

b. Modification - Do not spray and seed any of the area containing juniper trees.

II. Cultural

CRM-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Seeding could disturb six known sites located within the boundaries of projects No. 22, 29, 51, and 73. Unknown sites within the boundaries could also be disturbed.

b. Modification - Obtain cultural clearance prior to initiation of work.

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM

VRM-1.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - A portion of proposed project No. 73 along Shoshone Creek extends into VRM 1.2 Class II area. The proposed treatment is a solid treatment area.

b. Modification - Dop not treat areaa within the VRM II area along Shoshone Creek.

VRM-1.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Projects No. 22 and 27 fall within the proposed VRM Class III area as well as a small protion of project No. 60. These projects as proposed are continous without breaks.

b. Modification - Leave islands of understory brush. This modification also fits with WL-2.4 and WL-2.9.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2
RM - 2.3 (cont.)

VRM
~~WL~~-1.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed project No. 1 which calls for treating the entire tract in question. VRM-1.6 calls for leaving this isolated parcel in its natural condition.

b. Modification - Treat only a portion of this tract and do so in coordination with recommendation WL-2.4 thus leaving a natural pattern.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed spray and seed projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbance as soon as they have completed their activities.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Approximately 600 acres of proposed projects No. 1, 29 and 40 are within the boundary of M-4.4 These seedings could be destroyed by excavation.

b. Modification - Require rehabilitation of all sites after materials have been removed.

X. Wildlife

WL-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Brush removal on antelope range. Projects No. 40, 52 and 73 fall withint the antelope introduction range.

b. Modification - Modify proposed treatments to provide maximum edge effect by treating 50 percent of assigned area in irregular patterns. Include legumes in seed mixture.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.3 (cont.)

WL-2.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Removal of brush in blocks by spraying under projects No. 11, 12, 13, 22, 29 and 36. This contradicts recommendation to leave brush islands. Additionally projects No. 22, 27 and 36 are included in the 1/4 mile buffer area around private land. Projects No. 11 and 12 conflict with the 1/2 mile buffer around the Berger seedings.

b. Modification - Leave islands of brush in all treatments (15 percent of treatment area). Include seed mixture beneficial to upland game birds. Drop projects No. 11 and 12.

WL-2.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with projects No. 22, 27 and 28 in that draws would be sprayed and seeded under these proposals.

b. Modification - Do not spray and seed draws included in project areas. Coordinate with wildlife biologist.

WL-2.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed treatment No. 51 and 78 which are within the sage grouse winter range.

b. Modification - Eliminate portions of projects No., 51 and 78 which are within sage grouse winter areas.

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed spray and seed treatments No. 22, 27, 28, 40, 51, 52, 60, 72, 73 and 78. These projects fall within the sage grouse nesting, brood rearing areas.

b. Modification - Strip treat these projects in coordination with wildlife biologist.

WL-2.13 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed spray and seed projects No. 22 and 28 in that the sage brush component of the recommendation would be removed. The grass componenet would be increased.

WL-4.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed spray and seed projects No. 1 and 22 conflict with this recommendation. Would need to be carried out during the time period of no action.

b. Modification - Drop that portion of project No. 27 which is within 1/2 mile of active hawk nest. Burn and seed portion of project No. 1 leaving brush island.

WL-4.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The recommendation to leave brush islands in all treatments conflicts with all spray and seed recommendations.

b. Modification - Leave islands of brush in all projects.

XI. Watershed

WS-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This reocmmendation calls for prohibiting mechanical range treatments on severe erosion susceptible soils. The proposed seeding of this recommendation No. 22, 27, 28, 29, 36, 40, 51, 60,73 and 78 include areas of severe erosion susceptibility.

b. Modification - Drop projects No. 22, 27, 28, and 29 as the bulk of these projects are located on susceptible soils.
Spray and seed around the susceptible soils in projects No. 40, 51, 60, 73 and 78. This follows wildlife leave area modifications.

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Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-2.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-2.4 Burn and seed 14,922 acres of native rangeland to increase production of livestock forage and improve grazing condition on the areas described below:

| # | Name | Acres | AUM's |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4001 | Buhl Group-Berger* modify | 402 | 141 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger* | 110 | 50 |
| 4013 | Martens-Berger* | 124 | 54 |
| 4015 | Parrot-Berger } drop | 76 | 30 |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger* | 345 | 158 |
| 4018 | Smith-Berger | 38 | 21 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 155 | 63 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 2163 | 876 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 3599 | 1544 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 295 | 153 |
| 4049 | Peters | 413 | 155 |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | 47 | 22 |
| 4074 | Amsterdam-Kunkel | 567 | 206 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 3237 | 1508 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2* | 79 | 20 |
| 4109 | Salmon Tract-U2 | 280 | 84 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 1140 | 313 |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon | 700 | 97 |
| 4121 | Section 22 | 160 | 43 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 269 | 139 |
| 4122 | Highway Unit | 113 | 43 |
| 4125 | ISO Tract Kunkel | 70 | 27 |

Rationale:

The treatments included in this recommendation will help to offset existing forage deficiencies and will help to meet the increases in demand for AUM's predicted for the next 20 years.

Removal of sagebrush will reduce the brush competition of the vegetation and release moisture, space and light. Seeding will provide the desirable forage species not present in the existing composition.

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

Burning was selected because of expected fuel availability to carry fire and cost involved. Should the expected fuel not materialize, spraying would work on the areas listed.

Burning is less controversial than spraying.

2.4 BURN & SEED

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Layout)
Fire Crew: (Burning)
Administration: (Contracting)
Operations: (Seeding)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)

*Allotments with forage deficiencies

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.4 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The analysis is the same as for RM-2.3. Treatment for reducing sagebrush should not be limited to burning as chaining and railing may be effective and acceptable alternatives if burning is unsucessful.

Priorities for implementation by allotment need and capabilty are:

1. 4108 Lost Creek-U2 -
   4016 PVGA Berger -
   The level of forage production in these allotments is below that needed to satisfy the grazing preference demand. Allotment 4120 is proposed for implementation of a rest-rotation grazing sytem (RM-1.2). Allotment 4016 is presently a rest-rotation grazing management system and recommended for continuation (RM-1.3). There are many small islands of untreated habitat in the area of the two sites in this proposal. Treatment of these two sites (340 acres) would help increase production of the allotment to the preference.

   4049 Peters -
   4066 Barton-Schutte -
   4114 Squaw Joe -
   4120 Gravel Pit-Salmon -
   These proposed treatments are in allotments proposed for implementation of grazing management systems. The projects would be coordinated with management RM-1.1 and 1.2 and with installation of facilties RM-1.7.

2. 4098 Schnell Salmon -
   4119 Ridge -
   These are existing AMPs and the pojects would further the accomplishment of the objectives of the plans to further meet multiple use management of the resources in these allotments.

3. 4034 Point Ranch -
   4035 Whiskey Creek -
   These allotments are recommended for implementa- tion of grazing management systems RM-1.1. They are currently in good condition and additional forage production is recommended because the sites have the potential and can be implemented without conflict with the other resource values in the area by following the modifications outlined in the Impact Analysis. The modifications are to provide for important wildlife needs

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Step 1 RM-2.4 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

Drop 4109 Salmon Tract-U2 -
4121 Section 22 -
4122 Highway Unit -
4125 Isolated Tracts-Kunkel -
These allotments are not in grazing management systems or proposed for grazing management systems. If a grazing management system were developed that provided for the physio- logical needs of the desirable vegetative species they would be moved up to priority 3.

4074 Amsterdam-Kumkel -
Analysis of the cost of the projects required to implement the system proposed in RM-1.1 showed that it was excessive since the allotment is currently producing at a level exceeding the grazing preference. The proposed system was dropped and recommended for continued seasonal use management.

4001 Buhl Group-Berger -
4012 Lanting-Berger -
4013 Martens Berger -
4014 Noh-Berger -
4015 Parrot-Berger -
4018 Smith-Berger -
These allotments are crested wheatgrass seedings and the recommended treatments are on islands of brush that were too shallow and rocky for plowing treatment in the intial projects. These areas should be left in sagebrush cover to help keep a desirable vegetation complex and avoid developing a biological desert. Leaving these island will help meet Wildlife and Visual Resource needs in the Berger treatment area.

4031 Western Stockgrowers -
4034 Point Ranch -
4044 South Mule Creek -
Projects numbered 20, 80 and 82 on Range URA 4 overlay 1.2 treatments are dropped as shown in the RM-2.4 Impact Analysis. Project 20 is a severe erosion-susceptable soil, project 80 is severe erosion-susceptible soil and sagegrouse winter range, project 82 is sagegrouse winter range and Visual Resoure Management Class III.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Modify RM-2.4 - Treat the areas in the following priority and drop the ones in the Drop | These proposals add to the total management of these allotments. The acres shown are estimates and are |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

category. Refer to the Multiple Use Analysis for rationale. All accepted treatments will be modified as shown in the Impact Analysis for RM-2.4.

| No. | Name | Acres | Increase AUM's |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priority #1 | | | |
| 4016 | PVGA-Berger Complete | 340 | 113 |
| 4049 | Peters | 207 | 78 |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | 47 | 22 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 80 | 20 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 570 | 157 |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon | 500 | 84 |
| Priority #2 | | | |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 1,618 | 754 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 202 | 104 |
| Priority #3 | | | |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 1,800 | 772 |

Drop
4001 Buhl Group-Berger
4012 Lanting-Berger
4013 Martens-Berger
4014 Noh-Berger
4015 Parrot-Berger
4018 Smith-Berger
4031 Western Stockgrowers
4034 Point Ranch
4044 South Mule Creek
4074 Ansterdam Kunkel
4109 Salmon Tract-U2
4121 Section 22
4122 Highway Unit
4125 Isolated Tract-Kunkel

Reasons (cont.):

reduced from the proposal to improve other resoruce values in the allotments, especially wildlife habitat and visual resource needs.

Supports Needs:

Complete the EIS and benefit cost analysis.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-2.4.
2. Accept RM-2.4.
3. Different amounts of the recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Supports Needs (cont.):

R. A. Staff -
AMP development, project planning, layout, design.

Operations -
Treatment, cost-data, survey, design, contracting.

Administration -
Contracting and procurement.

Archaeology -
Cultural examinations.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to use any best method or combination of treatment methods that will meet the stated management objectives.

Rationale:

These proposed projects will be coordinated with identified wildlife and watershed values to assure that all the identified values are provided for or improved. The acreages are estimates derived through the conflict analysis to mitigate adverse impacts on all identified resource values in each of the treatment sites.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural

CRM-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Seeding could disturb 14 known cultural sites within the boundaries of projects No. 15, 17, 33, 38, 80 and 82. Undiscovered sites within any project boundaries described in this recommendation could also be disturbed.

b. Modification - Obtain cultural clearance prior to starting project work.

III. Lands

L-2.5 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Allowing the WPRS to acquire these areas for farming conflicts with projects No. 14, 15, 17 and 32. Should the Salmon Falls Irrigation project be implemented, these areas would be converted to farming. The extent of the conflict depends entirely on the time frame involved.

b. Modification - If it can be shown that the Salmon Falls project will be implemented in less than 10 years, eliminate projects 14, 15, 17 and 32. If it cannot be shown that the project will take place in 10 years or less, proceed with the proposals.

IV. Natural History

NH-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Project No. 38 extends into the 500 ft. boundary of the proposed natural area.

b. Modification - Modify project No. 38 so as not to infringe on proposed natural area boundary.

V. VRM

VRM-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposal No. 38 includes burning and seeding with the VRM Class I acre along Salmon Falls Creek.

b. Modification - Do not extend treatment area into the VRM Class I designated area.

VRM-1.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Project No. 20 is entirely within proposed VRM Class III area. A small portion of No. 80 and most of No. 82 are in the small designation.

b. Modification - No. 20 is a small area (approximately 200 acres), no modification is necessary. Drop No. 82 and as it is almost entirely in the Class III area and is in a sage grouse winter area as outlined in WL-2.9. Drop No. 80 on the basis of WL-2.9.

VRM-1.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Project No. 14 is located on a parcel which has been recommended to remain in its natural state. This conflicts with No. 14.

b. Modification - Treat only those portions of this tract currently dominated by cheatgrass. Leave brush islands as they now exist. This also follows WL-2.4.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - Conflict resolved under NH-1.1 above.

VIII. Recreation

R-1.3(a) Conflict resolved in NH-1.1 above.

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and developme;nt of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed burn and seed projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbances as soon as they have completed their activities.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Approximately 200 acres of projects No. 33 and 47 are within the boundary of M-4.4. These seedings could be destroyed by excavation.

b. Modification - Require rehabilitation of all sites after materials have been removed.

X. Wildlife

WL-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Brush removal on antelope range. Projects No. 38, 50 and 82 are included in this range.

b. Modification - Modify proposed treatments to provide maximum edge effect by treating 50 percent of original areas in irregular patterns. Include legumes in seed mixture.

WL-2.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed burn and seed projects No. 14, 15, 17, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43, 47 and 48 have portions within its 1/4 mile buffer along private land.

b. Modification - Leave brush islands and include seed mixture beneficial to upland game birds.

WL-2.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with project No. 20 in that draws would be burned and seeded under these projects.

b. Modification - Do not burn and seed draws included in project areas.

X. Wildlife

WL-2.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed treatments No. 80 and 82. Both fall within sage grouse winter range.

b. Modification - Eliminate project No. ~~87~~ 82 and modify project No. 80 to provide maximum edge by treating only 50 percent of project area.

a. Nature of Conflict - The recommendation conflicts with proposed burn and seed treatments No. 20, 30, 33 and 80. These projects fall within the sage grouse nesting and brood rearing areas.

b. Modification - Strip treat these projects in coordination with wildlife biologist.

WL-2.13 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed burn and seed project No. 20 in that the sagebrush component would be removed. The grass component would be increased.

b. Modification - Treat area in strips to allow for maximum edge.

WL-4.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Recommendation No. 38 conflicts with 1/2 mile buffer strip along canyon.

b. Modification - Drop area within 1/2 mile of canyon rim from project.

WL-4.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The recommendation to leave brush islands in all treatments conflicts with all burn and seed proposals.

b. Modification - Leave islands of brush in all burn and seed projects.

XI. Watershed

WS-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation calls for prohibiting mechanical range treatments on severe erosion susceptible soils. The proposed seedings of this recommendation No. 20, 31, 33, 38, 43, 48, 50 and 80 include areas of severe erosion susceptibility.

b. Modification - Drop projects No. 20 and 80. Burn and seed around the susceptible soil in projects No. ~~32~~ 31, ~~34~~ 33, 38, 43, 48 and 50.

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Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.5 Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-2.5 Plow and seed 638 acres of native rangeland to increase production and grazing condition on the areas described below:

| # | Name | Acres | AUM's |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 362 | 185 |
| 4124 | Highway-Kunkel | 276 | 107 |

Rationale:

The treatments included in this recommendation will improve the grazing condition of the areas included. These areas currently dominated by big sagebrush, cheatgrass, and Sandberg's bluegrass. Implementation of grazing systems will not improve the condition of these areas.[1] Land treatments will provide for productive perennial forage species. The permittees involved have expressed a desire to treat the areas with plowing and seeding.

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

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Layout)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)

2.5 Plow & SEED

1. Hironaka, M. and Fosberg, M.A., 1979. Non Forest Habitat Types of Southern Idaho Interior Report. V of I Forest, Wildlife Range Experiment Station.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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## Multiple Use Analysis

The analysis for this recommendation is the same as shown in RM-2.3 which says that the sites have potential to produce and can be planned and developed in a manner that does not conflict with other resource uses. If these proposals have a positive benefit-cost ratio and funding is made available they would benefit the human environment. The benefit is not significant by itself, but if enough insignificant benefits are added together they do contribute to the whole.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-2.5 -
Implement the recommendations with the modifications shown in the Impact Analysis for RM-2.5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 181 acres |
| 4124 | Highway-Kunkel | 235 acres |

### Reasons:

The sites have the potential to produce and can be developed to benefit wildlife at the same time. About 75 percent of the area can be treated in a broken irregular pattern to create "edge."

### Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Planning, design, layout.

Operations -
Cost-data, design, layout, treatment, contracting.

Administration -
Contracting, procurement.

Archaeologist -
Cultural examination.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-2.5.
2. Accept RM-2.5
3. Additional acres.
4. Other treatment methods.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step RM-2.5 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

The proposal will meet identified resource objectives. The acreage stated in an estimate derived through the resource conflict analysis. Resource coordination will be part of the project design to meet all identified objectives.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands

L-3.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation conflicts with proposed No. 45. Should the land involved be turned over for farming within 10 years, the full benefits of the proposed treatment will not be obtained.

b. Modification - If it can be shown that this recommendation will be carried out in 10 years or less, then drop project No. 45. If it cannot be shown that the proposal will be carried out in this time frame, proceed with project No. 45.

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM

VRM-1.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Project No. 81 is located within a VRM Class III area. The proposal project is proposed as a single unit treatment.

b. Modification - Break up the treatment area leaving islands of brush. Leave portion of section 22, T. 16 S., R. 15 E. identified as highly susceptible to erosion untreated. This follows WS-2.1. Wildlife WL-2.9 would also be mitigated in that sagebrush would be left for wintering sage grouse.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to proposed plow and seed projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbances as soon as they have completed their activities.

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Approximately 120 acres of proposed project No. 45 is within the boundary of M-4.4. These seedings could be destroyed by excavation.

b. Modification - Require rehabilitation of site after materials have been removed.

X. Wildlife

WL-2.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed plow and seed project No. 45 lies within the 1/4 mile buffer with farm land.

b. Modification - Seed a mixture beneficial to upland game birds.

WL-2.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -Proposed project No. 81 is located within the sage grouse winter area.

b. Modification - Treat no more than 50 percent of area and seed with a mixture beneficial to wildlife.

XI. Watershed

WS-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Both projects No. 45 and 81 include highly susceptible soils.

b. Modification - Plow and seed around the highly erosion susceptible soils. Incorporate these areas as wildlife leave areas.

Recommendation:

RM-2.6 Seed 600 acres of cheatgrass range located in 4031 Western Stockgrowers.

Rationale:

The proposed treatment will improve the grazing condition of 600 acres burned in the Cottonwood fire of 1973. The area was scheduled for rehabilitation after the fire, but was never reseeded. In addition to improving grazing condition, the fire hazard inherent in pure stands of cheatgrass will be reduced by replacement with less volatile perennial species.

The expected increase in capacity was determined by comparing the existing production of the proposed treatment area with production of similar seeded sites in excellent condition.

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Layout)
Operations: (Seeding)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)

2.6
SEED

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instruction on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-2.6 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The area burned in 1973 was scheduled for rehabilitation, but the Bureau ran out of seed. The site has potential to produce additional livestock and wildlife forage. Perennial vegetation would add to the stability of the soils from year to year. The increased forage would support facilitation of the proposed grazing system in the Western Stockgrowers Allotment and help reduce the grazing on McMullen Creek wetland/riparian habitat.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject RM-2.6 -
Drop the proposal and leave the area as is unless future analysis shows that more forage is needed to help keep stock out of McMullen Creek or the watershed and wildlife resource values are needed.

### Reasons:

Analysis of the costs of projects needed to implement the proposed system are too costly for the benefits that would be gained. Resource objectives should be achieved by continuing good management practices as described in RM-1.1 modification.

### Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Project planning, layout, design.

Operations -
Survey, design, treatment.

Administration -
Procurement.

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept RM-2.6.
2. Reduced acreage.
3. Add tillage.
4. Add acreage.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step RM-2.6 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation. Evaluate the site to determine if the watershed problem would be improved by seeding perennial species on the unstable soils. Seed perennial species that will stabilize or increase the stability of these soils.

Rationale:

Soils are the most important resource we manage and should be protected whenever there is an opportunity.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.6

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to the proposed seeding projects.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbances as soon as they have completed their activities.

X. Wildlife - No Conflict

XI. Watershed

WS-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Most of project No. 25 is located on severely susceptible soils.

b. Modification - Seeding perennial species into the existing cheatgrass will not remove appreciable amount of cover. Proceed with project as outlined.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.7 Step 3

Recommendation:

RM-2.7 Initiate limited fire suppression on 49,769 acres included in recommendations RM-2.1 and RM-2.4, with limited suppression defined as "taking whatever precautions the ~~fire technician as~~ fire boss deems necessary to contain the fire within the boundaries of the proposed project."

Rationale:

The areas included in this recommendation have been recommended for treatment by controlled burning. By allowing wildfire to accomplish the treatment, money will be saved.

Support:

Fire Organization

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is made to include the existing seedings. It will be on the areas maintained as seedings and the areas that are proposed for conversion to seedings, RM-2.3, RM-2.4 and RM-2.5. These recommendations

2-7 FIRE SUP.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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have been modified to contain areas that are not to be converted from sagebrush cover. In the existing seedings (RM-2.1) it is planned to keep the areas of sagebrush that were omitted from treatment in the original project. In the proposed burn and seed projects (RM-2.4 as modified) it is proposed to leave areas untreated by omitting strategic areas and by strip spraying. The Multiple Use Recommendations for RM-2.3, RM-2.4 and RM-2.5 have dropped some projects and been modified to eliminate wildlife and visual conflicts.

The limited suppression areas should include the existing seedings and the areas proposed for vegetation conversion. In the various wildlife areas, fire control measures will be taken to protect the important wildlife values that have been identified such as deer winter range, sagegrouse winter habitat, pheasant escape and winter habitat, sagegrouse nesting habitat, stream bank woody habitat, antelope winter range, and mule deer fawn rearing habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-2.7 -
Practice limited fire suppression on the existing seedings and proposed seedings with modificatiins as shown in RM-2.3, RM-2.4 and RM-2.5 Multiple Use Recommendations that provide for normal fire suppression on sage grouse ranges, antelope and mule deer winter ranges, mule deer critical summer range and isolated tracts.

Reasons:

Some of the existing seedings need maintenance and others will on a recurring sequence. New projects will need periodic maintenance to maintain the resource management objectives. If wildfires start on these areas and can be managed to achieve these objectives the cost of the projects should be reduced significantly. Analyisis of existing seedings that have had wildfires shows that fire is an effective seeding maintenance tool.

Support Needs:

Complete the EIS and benefit-cost analysis.

R. A. Staff -
Fire Management Activity Plan.

Operations -
Fire Management Activity Plan.

Administration -
Procurement of seed for rehabilitation projects.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Total suppression.
2. Total area in limited suppression.
3. Do not consider wildlife habitat.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step RM-2.7 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

This decision is also included in Fire F-1.4.

Rationale:

Limited fire suppresssion (Modified Suppression Plan) provides an opportunity to save dollars and to maintain and improve resource conditions at minimal expense. Fire management will be practiced on the areas identified in this decision on a fire-by-fire basis. Emphasis will be given to adequately protect identifed wildlife habitat values on sage grouse ranges, antelope and mule deer winter ranges, mule deer crtitical summer range, and isolated tracts.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.7

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Forestry | - | No Conflict |
| II. | Cultural | - | No Conflict |
| III. | Lands | - | No Conflict |
| IV. | Natural History | - | No Conflict |
| V. | VRM | - | No Conflict |
| VI. | Fire | - | RM-2.7 supported by F-1.2. |
| VII. | Wilderness | - | No Conflict |
| VIII. | Recreation | - | No Conflict |
| IX. | Minerals | - | No Conflict |
| X. | Wildlife | - | No Conflict |
| XI. | Watershed | - | No Conflict |

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Twin Falls
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2.8 Step 3

2.8 SEED > 20%

Recommendation:

RM-2.8 Treat existing seedings not included in recommendation RM-2.1 and any future seedings as the percent composition of sagebrush exceeds 20%.

Rationale:

This recommendation provides for future successional changes which will decrease the forage production as sagebrush increases.

Implementation of this recommendation will protect the existing and future public and private investments in land treatment involved.

Using the 20% sagebrush composition as the treatment criteria will ensure that sufficient perennial forage species are present to provide for natural reseedings.

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Monitoring, Layout)
Fire Crew: (Burning)
Archeologist: (Cultural Clearance)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Range Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 RM-2.8 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

Experience in seeding management in the Twin Falls Planning Unit is showing that periodic maintenance will be needed to keep the sagebrush from reestablishing in most treatment areas. Studies in the Berger area show that sagebrush comes back into the areas no matter what the grazing treatment is. Sagebrush often comes back in areas totally excluded from grazing more rapidly than in many of the grazed areas. The method of treatment appears to influence how long it takes for sagebrush to come back. The plowed areas take longest to convert back to brush and the sprayed areas seem to convert back the quickest. The areas that were treated and a few years later were burned maintain the grass type the longest. Range studies and observations are showing that the climatic conditions during the 1970's have been condusive to sagebrush establishment at the cost of the grass species. There have been two years of extreme drought, 1977 and 1979. Grazing use was reduced in these years but percent utilization was high, and in 1977 areas of crested wheatgrass actually died and had to be reseeded. In 1980 areas were observed with thick stands of sagebrush that is about 7 to 10 inches in height and thick stands about 1 to 4 inches in height. These invasions often occur in areas that have sparse scatterings of mature sagebrush plants.

It has been determined that if forage production is to continue at a level that will satisfy the dependency shown by the grazing preference, periodic maintenance will be needed to keep the sagebrush from reestablishing and replacing the crested wheatgrass. There are studies (ARS) in the area that show the relationship of diminishing pounds of grass production as sagebrush cover increases. Decisions were made in the past to convert suitable sites to a vegetative complex consisting predominantly of crested wheatgrass. In the Berger area most of the treatment cost was funded under an agricultural program to reduce the beet-leaf hopper insect that was a menace to some agricultural crops. The subsequent forage production has been formally adjudicated as grazing preference and allocated to livestock grazing on a sustained yield basis managed according to the principles of range management and directed through the initiation and adminsitration of allotment management plans. Through this process the affected ranching operations have developed a dependendcy on this forage production as demonstrated by the currently recognized grazing preference. As intensive seeding management areas need maintenance to meet resource management objectives, an interdisciplinary team approach should be used to ensure that all resource needs continue to be satisfied in the best way.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Modify RM-2.8 – Treat existing seedings as needed to keep sagebrush reduced so that the | The multiple resource objectives need to be maintained and experience has shown that sagebrush conversion to |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

## Multiple Use Analysis

seedings will retain their productivity. The value stated that the sagebrush composition be reduced when it exceeds 20 percent is a key evaluation factor.

crested wheatgrass is temporary. Some areas grow back in a few years and some take many years, depending on initial treatment, soil, and climate.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Evaluations, monitoring, planning, layout, design.

Operations -
Project design, layout, cost analysis, treatment.

Fire Management -
Burning

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-2.8 and let brush come back.
2. Design treatment time frame in advance, such as every 15 years.
3. Develop other criteria to determine when to treat.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

The 20 percent composition by sagebrush is a rule-of-thumb value and may be different on a site-by-site basis. Maintenance will be done when the management objectives are in jeopardy and conditions are proper to facilitate treatment, such as adequate fuel source for maintenance burning.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 2.8

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM - No Conflict at this time.
Each project to be looked at individually.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - No Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-2.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Exploration for and development of oil and gas could result in damage to existing seedings through excavation.

b. Modification - Require oil and gas explorers and/or developers to rehabilitate any disturbance as soon as they have completed their activities.

X. Wildlife

Possibly conflicts from treatment of vast acreages. Coordinate each project individually with biologist.

XI. Watershed

Possible conflicts with seeding maintenance on susceptible soils. Make all seeding maintenance on susceptible soils spray projects.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name (MFP) |
| --- |
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Range Management |
| Objective Number |
| RM-3 |

Objective:

Allocate, over the next 5 years, livestock forage to livestock operators currently using 75 allotments in the Twin Falls Planning Unit within the limits necessary to maintain the vegetative and soil resources.

Rationale:

Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 4110.2-2(a) states that "Grazing preference shall be allocated to qualified applicants following the allocation of the vegetation resources among livestock grazing, wild free-roaming horses and burros, wildlife and other uses in the land use plans".

Section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides in part that the Secretary of the Interior shall regulate occupancy and use within grazing districts to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for orderly use, improvement and development of the range.

This objective is designed to correct present range management problems, brought out in URA Step 3, caused by use of the vegetative resource at a level which does not provide for meeting phenological needs.

This objective reflects the livestock use identified in URA Step 4.

Heady[1] described the consequences of over utilization as, "the individual plant responds with fewer and smaller leaves, stems, seed stalks, and roots. Energy capture and flow are interrupted, as also is the accumulation of carbohydrates. Destruction of vegetation, where plants die and their replacement falters, continues".

Once the forage resource is lost, it may well prove uneconomical to ever restore the production to normal levels. By maintaining the resource at present levels, no further degradation will occur.

The desirable livestock forage species include bunchgrass and other herbaceous species. The undesirable species include shrubs and forbs. The objective is to at least retain the present production of these herbaceous species.

[1]Heady, H.F. 1975. Range Management, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-3.1 Step 3

3.1 ALLOCATE

Recommendation:

RM-3.1

Allocate forage on 75 allotments in the Twin Falls Planning Unit as follows:

(See attached "Forage Allocation" table).

Support:

District Manager: (Decisions)
Resource Area Staff: (Consultations and Monitoring)

Rationale:

The allocations listed are made in accordance with 43 CFR 4110.2-2(a). These allocations will allow for use of available forage by livestock within the limits necessary to maintain the vegetative resource.

The livestock forage allocations were derived from the SVIM inventory, actual use, utilization and trend data. The 22 allotments included in the Berger Resource Conservation Area were not included in the SVIM inventory. Allocation is based on actual use and utlization corrected for proper use from 1975-1980. The same is true for the Baker-Deep Creek allotment.

Forage allocations for 4049 Peters, 4055 Hub Butte, 4057 Fuller and 4079 Lilly Grade were based on two years of actual use utilization due to large discrepancies between SVIM inventory figures and actual use-utilization studies.

The forage allocation for 4054 Salmon Tract Isolated was increased from 4 AUM's as determined from the SVIM inventory to 10 AUM's. This increase was based on inclusion of approximately 3 acres of riparian area not included in the SVIM inventory mapping.

Allotment 4021 Whiskey Creek Buffer is a buffer pasture which is used in emergencies. No privileges will be allocated in this allotment.

The forage allocation for 4031 Western Stockgrowers is based on suitable AUMs. An additional 893 AUMs are potentially suitable due to lack of water.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale (con't.)

levels, livestock will be moved to the next pasture if the allotment is cross fenced or off the allotment. If the maximum allowable utilization levels are not reached by the end of the regular licensed period, permittees would be authorized additional use at their request.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The currently recognized production levels of the grazing allotments and isolated tracts were deteremined from several inventory and study methods. The Soil Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) was used on most native range allotments. Actual use, utilization, and condition and trend studies were used on seedings and AMP allotments. SVIM and range studies were used together on some of the native range allotments that have AMPs. A few allotments were rated according to the 2 to 6 years' actual use and utilization.

Past history and experience shows that there is a lot of difference in forage production from year to year depending on rainfall and temperature. In the Berger seedings production has varied by about 200 percent in consecutive years and up to 1,400 percent in a ten-year period.

In the 22 allotments in the Berger RCA the grazing preference is slightly higher than the last 6 years' average actual use adjusted to proper use. All the allotments have produced at or near the preference in at least one of the last 6 years. All the allotments are administered under AMPs and have enough flexibility built into them to adjust stocking to annual production. Management is based on percent utilization in each pasture every year. Based on these factors the forage allocation would not be changed from the currently recognized grazing preference. Thus, there are no reductions or increases.

On allotments that actual use and utilization data is available, it is the most accurate determination of grazing capacity that is available. On allotments that do not have good records the SVIM inventory is the most accurate grazing capacity data available.

There are 15 allotments that have special situations that need consideration.

4031 Western Stockgrowers - There is more forage available than the average actual use shows. There are 893 AUMs that are not available until additional water facilities are developed. McMullen Creek has been shown to have water quality potential that is being adversely impacted by livestock. The average actual use value is less than the allotment production but will be used for the forage allocation until it is detertmined that additonal forage use will not adversely affect McMullen Creek.

4039 Noh-WhiteRock - The SVIM inventory shows 379 AUMs of production and there is 333 AUMs perference. The stock driveway withdrawal within the allotment has 66 of the 379 AUMs. Therefore, there is enough forage available to adequately satisfy the current preference of 333 AUMs.

4042 Horse Creek - Six year actual use and utilization show that the SVIM inventory data is the most accurate data and the licensees have taken voluntary reductions to the SVIM inventory capactiy of 746 AUMS.

4049 Peters - The average actual use of 405 AUMs can be adjusted by utilization to a capacity of 515 AUMs. The allocation should be held to the actual use of 405 AUMs and any excess forage licensed annually on a temporary non-renewable basis.

4050 Coiner - This allotment has more than 50 AUMs available because of irrigation water. The existing preference of 50 AUMs should not be increased because of the temporary nature of the forage production. Production in excess of the 50 AUMs should be licensed as temporary non-renewable.

4054 Salmon Tract-Isolated - The SVIM inventory excluded about 1 1/2 acres of subirrigated habitat along an irrigation ditch that easily produces enough to maintain the current preference of 10 AUMs.

4055 Hub Butte - Allocate 156 AUMs.
4057 Fuller - Allocate 300 AUMs.
4079 Lilly Grade - Allocate 227 AUMs.
The grazing capacity of the prior three allotments is based on two years' actual use adjusted to proper utilization because of large discrepancies between SVIM and actual use-utilization data.

4096 Lemmon Ring - The values for actual use, SVIM and preference are all comparable so the current preference will remain unchanged.

## Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

4098 Schnell-Salmon - The actual use and SVIM are about the same. There are 429 AUMs of stock driveway and 106 AUMs Rogerson holding pasture that are not to be allocated but are used by Schnell according to valid agreements made in the past. The agreements make the forage available to him that is not needed for stock driveway use by trailing stock.

4119 Ridge - Allocate present preference 999 AUMS.
Ridge Isolated - Allocate present preference 126 AUMs.
The preference, actual use, and utilization are nearly equal so there is no reason to change the allocation from the currently recognized preference.

4120 Salmon Tract Gravel Pit - The current preference is more than the average licensed use and less than the SVIM inventory. Based on these differences the current preference will remain unchanged. If additional forage is avaiable it can be licensed on a temporary non-renewable basis.

4121 Salmon Tract-Section 22 - The preference (40 AUMs) nearly equals the average licensed use and SVIM inventory (44 AUMs). The current preference will remain unchanged and the 4 AUMs will be a buffer to climatic and management extremes.

4123 East Kunkel - This allotment produces 80 AUMs according to SVIM and 92 AUMs according to actual use. There are 13 AUMs of preference attached to this allotment and the remainder is withdrawn for stock driveway. The license can continue to use all the forage that is not needed for trailing livestock. His use in excess of 13 AUMs should be on a temporary non-renewable license.

4135 Tews Isolated - The tracts have been licensed on a temporary non-renewable license for several years and should be changed to preference.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Modify RM-3.1 -<br>Allocate forage to grazing livestock as shown in the table on the following page. | This allocation satisfies as much grazing preference as possible and still maintains a small margin that allows for climatic extremes and management needs. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference: Step 1 RM-3.1 Step 3

| Number | Name | Active Preference | 6 year Average Use | Allotment Production | % change from Priv. | % change Actual Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Babcock-Berger | 420 | 336 | 448 | +6 | +33 |
| 4001 | Buhl Grp-Berger | 1904 | 1290 | 1753 | -8 | +36 |
| 4002 | Kerr-Berger | 1500 | 1285 | 1365 | -9 | +6 |
| 4003 | Tews-Berger | 5000 | 4357 | 4933 | -1 | +13 |
| 4004 | Chadwick-Berger | 900 | 889 | 1104 | +23 | +24 |
| 4005 | Koch-Berger | 660 | 506 | 687 | +4 | +36 |
| 4006 | Kaster-Berger | 910 | 670 | 768 | -16 | +15 |
| 4007 | Kunkel-Berger | 825 | 733 | 947 | +15 | +29 |
| 4008 | Lassen-Berger | 420 | 324 | 363 | -14 | +12 |
| 4009 | Lierman-Berger | 420 | 340 | 545 | +30 | +61 |
| 4010 | M.Lierman-Berger | 425 | 283 | 425 | 0 | +50 |
| 4011 | Lierman-Wegener | 1050 | 908 | 1035 | -1 | +14 |
| 4012 | Lanting-Berger | 2000 | 1434 | 1486 | -26 | +4 |
| 4013 | Martens-Berger | 400 | 357 | 318 | -21 | -11 |
| 4014 | Noh-Berger | 3223 | 2734 | 2590 | -20 | -5 |
| 5 | Parrott-Berger | 798 | 789 | 790 | -1 | 0 |
| | PVGA-Berger | 3520 | 2750 | 2847 | -19 | +4 |
| 4017 | Schnitker-Berger | 217 | 153 | 194 | -11 | +27 |
| 4018 | Smith-Berger | 210 | 144 | 208 | -1 | +44 |
| 4019 | Wrigley-Berger | 915 | 573 | 763 | -17 | +33 |
| 4020 | Skeem-Berger | 215 | 164 | 160 | -26 | -2 |
| 4021 | Whiskey Cr. Buffer | 0 | | 289 | 0 | |
| 4023 | J.E. Baker Dp. Cr. | 619 | 741 | 801 | +29 | +8 |
| 4024 | J.E. Baker Lost Cr. | 296 | 353 | 480 | +63 | +36 |
| 4031 | Western Stock Gr. | 2181 | 2600 | 4537 | +67 | +40 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 3580 | 4221 | 5427 | +52 | +29 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | 1976 | 4209 | 4481 | +127 | +6 |
| 4036 | Moore Lost Cr. | 20 | 20 | 30 | +50 | +50 |
| 4037 | North Big Cr. | 40 | 160 | 282 | +605 | +76 |
| 4038 | Kerr Lost Cr. | 627 | 2379 | 1683 | +168 | -29 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 333 | 253 | 313 | -6 | +24 |
| | | | | 66 SD | | |
| 4040 | Noh-Sections | 220 | 291 | 462 | +110 | +59 |
| 4041 | Mule Cr.-PVGA | 430 | 1177 | 1422 | +231 | +21 |
| 4042 | Horse Cr.-PVGA | 637 | 1015 | 746 | +17 | -26 |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA | 36 | 157 | 143 | +297 | -9 |
| 4044 | S. Mule Cr. | 226 | 257 | 323 | +43 | +26 |
| 4046 | Griff | 592 | 1280 | 1404 | +137 | +10 |
| 4049 | Peters | 298 | 405 | 515* | +73 | +27 |
| 4050 | Coiner | 50 | 50 | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| 4051 | Courtnay | 68 | 102 | 145 | +113 | +42 |
| | Hub Butte-WSGA | 576 | 1142 | 1284 | +123 | +12 |
| | | | | 120 SD | | |
| 4054 | Salmon Tract Iso. | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | +25 |
| 4055 | Hub Butte | 180 | 196 | 156* | -13 | -20 |

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-3.1 Step 3

| Number | Name | Active Preference | 6 year Average Use | Allotment Production | % change from Priv. | % change Actual Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4057 | Fuller | 354 | 353 | 300 | -15 | -15 |
| 4059 | Green Private | 48 | 48 | 118 | +146 | +146 |
| 4060 | Salmon Tract | 4 | 6 | 5 | +25 | -17 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 22 | 49 | 34 | +55 | -31 |
| 4066 | Barton-Schutte | 121 | 312 | 483 | +299 | +55 |
| 4071 | Jones-Goat Spring | 66 | 478 | 441 | +568 | -8 |
| 4072 | Kinsey-Lost Creek | 50 | 40 | 40 | -20 | 0 |
| 4073 | West Kunkel | 151 | 690 | 723 | +379 | +5 |
| 4074 | Amsterdam-Kunkel | 46 | 142 | 175 | +280 | +23 |
| 4076 | Loughmiller | 255 | 610 | 726 | +185 | +19 |
| 4077 | Salmon Tract Ind. | 10 | 10 | 14 | +40 | +40 |
| 4079 | Lilly Grade | 330 | 266 | 227 | -31 | -15 |
| 4085 | Salmon Tract-McCoy | 5 | 5 | 16 | +220 | +220 |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 65 | 65 | 246 | +278 | +278 |
| 4095 | Randall Isol. | 30 | 31 | 10 | -67 | -68 |
| | Lemmon-Ring | 30 | 24 | 29 | -3 | +21 |
| | Cameron | 235 | 188 | 160 | -32 | -15 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon | 1535 | 4633 | 4061 | +165 | -12 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 480 | 723 | 890 | +85 | +23 |
| 4102 | Sharp Lost Creek | 120 | 378 | 319 | +166 | -16 |
| 4106 | Salmon Tract Isol. | 50 | 50 | 24 | -52 | -52 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 380 | 381 | 335 | -12 | -12 |
| 4109 | Salmon Tract-U2 | 30 | 49 | 72 | +140 | +47 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 476 | 898 | 577 | +21 | -36 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe Isol. | 204 | 240 | 240 | +18 | 0 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 999 | 882 | 1140 | +14 | +29 |
| 4119 | Ridge Isol. | 126 | 126 | 126 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 | Gravel Pit-Salmon | 170 | 153 | 249 | +46 | +63 |
| 4121 | Sect. 22-Salmon | 40 | 44 | 44 | +10 | 0 |
| 4122 | Highway Unit | 11 | 18 | 16 | +45 | -11 |
| 4123 | East Kunkel | 13 | 92 | 80 | +515 | -13 |
| 4124 | Highway-Kunkel | 16 | 86 | 65 | +306 | -24 |
| 4125 | Kunkel Isol. | 30 | 108 | 77 | +157 | -29 |
| 4128 | Hot Creek | 0 | 47 | 94 | --- | +100 |
| | Tews Isol. | 0 | 0 | 194 | --- | ---- |
| | Big Creek Isol. | 0 | 0 | 89 | --- | ---- |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# MFP Step 2

## Range Management

## RM-3.1

| Allotment | Authorized Livestock AUMs | 6 Year Average Licensed Use | Proposed Livestock Grazing Use: Short-Term Initial Forage Allocation | Additional AUMs Available From: New Projects | Additional AUMs Available From: Maintenance | Long-Term Total AUMs Available | Proposed Livestock Adjustments(%): From Authorized Use: Short Term | From Authorized Use: Long Term | From 6-Year Average: Short Term | From 6-Year Average: Long Term | Proposed Wildlife Use (AUMs): Initial | Proposed Wildlife Use (AUMs): Long Term |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babcock-Berger | 420 | 336 | 417 | | 79 | 496 | -1 | +18 | +24 | +48 | | |
| Buhl Group-Berger | 1,904 | 1,290 | 1,775 | 80 | 449 | 2,304 | -7 | +21 | +38 | +79 | | |
| Kerr-Berger | 1,500 | 1,285 | 1,365 | | 485 | 1,850 | -9 | +23 | +6 | +44 | | |
| Ellis/Tews-Berger | 5,000 | 4,357 | 4,933 | | 1,196 | 6,129 | -1 | +23 | +13 | +41 | | |
| Chadwick-Berger | 900 | 889 | 1 104 | | 50 | 1,154 | +23 | +28 | +24 | +30 | | |
| Koch-Berger | 660 | 506 | 687 | | 34 | 721 | +4 | +9 | +36 | +42 | | |
| Kaster-Berger | 910 | 670 | 768 | | 124 | 892 | -16 | -2 | +15 | +33 | | |
| Kunkel-Berger | 825 | 733 | 964 | | 80 | 1,044 | +17 | +27 | +32 | +42 | | |
| Lassen-Berger | 420 | 324 | 363 | | 25 | 388 | -14 | -8 | +12 | +20 | | |
| Lierman-Berger | 420 | 340 | 545 | | | 545 | +30 | +30 | +60 | +60 | | |
| M. Lierman-Berger | 425 | 283 | 425 | | | 425 | 0 | 0 | +50 | +50 | | |
| Lierman/Wegener-Berger | 1,050 | 908 | 1,035 | | 46 | 1,081 | -1 | +3 | +14 | +19 | | |
| Lanting-Berger | 2,000 | 1,434 | 1,486 | | 253 | 1,739 | -26 | -13 | +4 | +21 | | |
| Martens-Berger | 400 | 357 | 318 | | 50 | 368 | -21 | -8 | -11 | +3 | | |
| Noh-Berger | 3,223 | 2,734 | 2,590 | | 210 | 2,800 | -20 | -13 | -5 | +2 | | |
| Parrott-Berger | 798 | 789 | 790 | | 252 | 1,042 | -1 | +31 | 0 | +32 | | |
| PVGA-Berger | 3,520 | 2,750 | 2,847 | 113 | 594 | 3,554 | -19 | +1 | +4 | +29 | | |
| Schnitker-Berger | 217 | 153 | 194 | | 120 | 314 | -11 | +45 | +27 | +105 | | |
| Smith-Berger | 210 | 144 | 208 | | | 208 | -1 | -1 | +44 | +44 | | |
| Wrigley-Berger | 945 | 573 | 648 | | 341 | 989 | -31 | +5 | +13 | +73 | | |
| Skeem-Berger | 215 | 164 | 160 | | | 160 | -26 | -26 | -2 | -2 | | |
| J. E. Baker-Deep Creek | 619 | 953 | 741 | | 362 | 1,103 | +15 | +78 | -23 | +16 | | |
| J. E. Baker-Lost Creek | 296 | 353 | 353 | | 356 | 709 | +19 | +140 | 0 | +201 | 43 | 46 |
| Western Stockgrowers | 2,114 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 850 | 301 | 3,751 | +23 | +77 | 0 | +44 | 1,544 | 2,977 |
| Point Ranch | 3,580 | 4,221 | 4,221 | 374 | | 4,595 | +18 | +28 | 0 | + 9 | 127 | 217 |
| Whiskey Creek | 1,976 | 4,209 | 4,209 | 1,157 | 811 | 6,177 | +113 | +213 | 0 | +47 | | 9 |
| Moore-Lost Creek | 20 | 20 | 30 | | 12 | 42 | +50 | +110 | +50 | +110 | 5 | 5 |
| North Big Creek | 40 | 160 | 282 | | | 282 | +605 | +605 | +76 | +76 | 20 | 23 |
| Kerr-Lost Creek | 627 | 2,379 | 1,683 | 316 | 1,063 | 3,062 | +168 | +388 | -29 | +29 | 12 | 18 |
| Noh-White Rock | 333 | 253 | 333 | 15 | 104 | 452 | 0 | +36 | +32 | +79 | 19 | 27 |
| Noh-Sections | 220 | 291 | 291 | 28 | | 319 | +32 | +45 | 0 | +10 | 48 | 55 |
| Mule Creek-PVGA | 430 | 1,177 | 1,326 | 139 | 281 | 1,746 | +208 | +306 | +13 | +48 | 72 | 96 |
| Horse Creek-PVGA | 637 | 1,015 | 746 | 20 | 277 | 1,043 | +17 | +64 | -27 | + 3 | 40 | 51 |
| Frahm-PVGA | 36 | 157 | 143 | | | 143 | +297 | +297 | - 9 | - 9 | 39 | 39 |
| South Mule Creek | 226 | 257 | 257 | 176 | 26 | 459 | +14 | +103 | 0 | +79 | 59 | 76 |
| Griff | 592 | 1,280 | 1,280 | | | 1,280 | +116 | +116 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Peters | 298 | 405 | 405 | 96 | | 501 | +36 | +68 | 0 | +24 | | |
| Rock Creek-Coiner | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Courtnay | 68 | 102 | 102 | | | 102 | +50 | +50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Hub Butte-WSGA | 576 | 1,142 | 1,142 | 50 | 561 | 1,753 | +98 | +204 | 0 | +54 | | |
| Salmon Tract Iso. (Danos) | 10 | 8 | 10 | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | +25 | +25 | | |
| Hub Butte Davis | 180 | 196 | 156 | 16 | 129 | 301 | -13 | +67 | -20 | +54 | | |
| Fuller | 354 | 353 | 300 | 21 | 265 | 586 | -15 | +66 | -15 | +65 | | |
| Greene Private | 48 | 48 | 118 | | | 118 | +146 | +146 | +146 | +146 | 19 | 30 |
| Salmon Tract-Stewart | 4 | 6 | 5 | | | 5 | +25 | +25 | -17 | -17 | | |
| Soldier Creek | 22 | 49 | 34 | 12 | | 46 | +55 | +109 | -31 | - 6 | 10 | 14 |
| Barton-Schutte | 121 | 312 | 312 | 51 | | 363 | +158 | +200 | 0 | +16 | | |
| Jones-Goat Spring | 66 | 478 | 441 | | 263 | 704 | +568 | +1,067 | - 8 | +47 | | |
| Kinsey-Lost Creek | 50 | 40 | 40 | | | 40 | -20 | -20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| West Kunkel | 151 | 690 | 690 | | 150 | 840 | +357 | +456 | 0 | +22 | | |
| Amsterdam-Kunkel | 46 | 142 | 142 | | | 142 | +209 | +209 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Loughmiller | 255 | 610 | 610 | | | 610 | +139 | +139 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Salmon Tract Ind. | 10 | 10 | 14 | | | 14 | +40 | +40 | +40 | +40 | | |
| Lilly Grade | 330 | 266 | 227 | 13 | 218 | 458 | -31 | +39 | -15 | +72 | | |
| Salmon Tract-McCoy | 5 | 5 | 16 | | | 16 | +220 | +220 | +220 | +220 | | |
| South Big Creek | 65 | 65 | 246 | 130 | | 376 | +278 | +478 | +278 | +478 | 7 | 7 |
| Randall Iso. | 30 | 31 | 10 | | | 10 | -67 | -67 | -68 | -68 | | |
| Lemmon-Ring | 30 | 24 | 30 | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | +25 | +25 | 15 | 19 |
| Cameron | 235 | 188 | 160 | | | 160 | -32 | -32 | -15 | -15 | 50 | 50 |
| Schnell-Salmon Tract | 1,535 | 4,633 | 3,526 | 1,062 | 92 | 4,680 | +130 | +205 | -24 | + 1 | 28 | 39 |
| Magic Common | 480 | 723 | 723 | 668 | | 1,391 | +51 | +190 | 0 | +92 | 54 | 83 |
| Sharp-Lost Creek | 120 | 378 | 319 | 15 | 110 | 444 | +166 | +270 | -16 | +17 | 35 | 53 |
| Salmon Tract Iso. (Stewart) | 50 | 50 | 24 | 38 | | 62 | -52 | +24 | -52 | +24 | | |
| Lost Creek-U2 | 380 | 381 | 335 | 100 | | 435 | -12 | +14 | -12 | +14 | 110 | 148 |
| Salmon Tract-U2 | 30 | 49 | 72 | | | 72 | +140 | +140 | +47 | +47 | | |
| Squaw Joe | 476 | 898 | 577 | 208 | 188 | 973 | +21 | +104 | -36 | + 8 | 68 | 86 |
| Squaw Joe Iso. | 204 | 240 | 240 | | | 240 | +18 | +18 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ridge | 999 | 882 | 999 | 206 | | 1,205 | 0 | +21 | +13 | +37 | 222 | 222 |
| Ridge Iso. | 126 | 126 | 126 | | | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Gravel Pit-Salmon Tract | 170 | 153 | 170 | 84 | | 254 | 0 | +49 | +11 | +66 | | |
| Section 22-Salmon Tract | 40 | 44 | 40 | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | - 9 | - 9 | | |
| Highway Unit | 11 | 18 | 16 | | | 16 | +45 | +45 | -11 | -11 | | |
| East Kunkel | 13 | 92 | 13 | | 48 | 61 | 0 | +369 | -86 | -34 | | |
| Highway-Kunkel | 16 | 86 | 65 | 91 | | 56 | +306 | +875 | -24 | +81 | | |
| Kunkel Iso. | 30 | 108 | 77 | | | 77 | +157 | +157 | -29 | -29 | | |
| Hot Creek | 0 | 47 | 94 | | | 94 | -- | -- | +100 | +100 | 10 | 10 |
| Tews Iso. | 0 | 0 | 194 | | | 194 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Big Creek Iso. | 0 | 0 | 89 | | | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | |
| TOTALS | 45,392 | 54,472 | 55,076 | 6,129 | 10,005[1] | 71,210 | +21 | +57 | + 1 | +31 | 2,661 | 4,405 |

[1] An increase of 161 AUMs would result from maintenance of an existing land treatment on the Whiskey Creek Buffer Pasture. (10,166 AUMs total increase from maintenance.)

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Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.):

The 1,280 acres of Buffer Pastures will not be allocated to grazing preference. These four pastures will be managed for emergency use as needed within the District. Examples of emergencies are an allotment or pasture with the annual forage destroyed by fire, an allotment with a forage shortage caused by drought, or an allotment or pasture in non-use status for rehabilitation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whiskey Creek Buffer Pasture | 640 ac. |
| Berger Buffer North | 160 ac. |
| Berger Buffer West | 320 ac. |
| Berger Buffer South | 160 ac. |

Support Needs:

Complete EIS.
Implement decisions.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept RM-3.1.
2. Reject RM-3.1 and make no changes.
3. Maximize the forage allocation to livestock.
4. Minimize the allocation to livestock.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

Through the inventory, planning, and EIS efforts it has been determined that the following table portrays the best forage allocation according to present production and long-term potential as evaluated through the public participation process.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Rationale (con't.)

The majority of the forage available on 4050 Rock Creek-Coiner is the result of irrigation waste water from adjacent farmland. Should this water not be available the production would be reduced substantially. It is therefore recommended that the existing 50 AUM's preference remain and that any additional use be in the form of temporary non-renewable use.

East Kunkel #4123 is made up of a portion of a withdrawn stock-driveway. The permittee currently has 13 AUM's preference attached to this allotment. The allotment production is 80 AUM's. It's recommended that the permittee's preference remain at 13 AUM's due to the fact that the allotment is a withdrawn stockdriveway. It is further recommended that the permitte be allowed to use additional forage on a temporary non-renewable license so long as this forage is not needed to accommodate trailing livestock herds.

Adjustments in livestock use will be implemented within a five-year period after completion of the Twin Falls EIS and would include consultation with affected grazing permittees as outlined in 43 CFR 4110.3.

Modifications of initial allocations may be deemed necessary, based on the results of monitoring (actual use, utilization, trend). Modifications of allocations (either upward or downward) are provided for in 43 CFR 4110.3-1 (d) and 4110.3-2 (e).

Utilization studies will be conducted during the grazing season. When utilization reaches the maximum allowable

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 3.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands

L-2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - All of the listed lands recommendations call for the disposal of public land for purposes other than grazing. Forage produced on these areas are being allocated under RM-3.1.

b. Modification - In the cases of L-2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, as dump sites are moved, rehabilitate the old sites to make up for forage lost by excavation of new sites.

In the cases of L-2.5, 3.1 and 3.2, as portions of allotments are transferred into private ownership and no longer available for grazing, reduce affected permittee's privileges to reflect the forage lost.

IV. Natural History

NH-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Placing the boundary of the proposed natural area past the canyon rim includes it within 5 allotments. This will subject these 5 allotments to the same severe limitations in use as the canyon itself.

b. Modification -Use the guidlines set up in WM-1.2 and make the area above the rim a buffer area which will limit only those activities which would affect the canyon itself.

V. VRM

VRM-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -Fencing streams conflicts with livestocks use of forage from these highly productive areas and with watering of livestock.

b. Modification - Fence only those streams in poor or fair condition that have been shown to be damaged by livestock use. Provide water lanes for livestock watering.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 3.1 (cont.)

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation - NO Conflict

IX. Minerals

M-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -Forage produced on the public land involved in these recommendations is allocated for livestock use under RM-3.1. Disturbances of these acres would reduce the available forage.

b. Modification - Require anyone who disturbs any ~~acres~~ areas of public land to rehabilitate these areas upon completion of activities.

X. Wildlife

WL-1.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The allocation of forage for the present deer herd results in competitive AUM's between deer and wildlife as follows:

| No. | Name | AUMs 1980 | AUMs 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4024 | Baker Lost Creek | 2 | 2 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | - | 13 |
| 4039 | Noh Sections | 2 | 4 |
| 4040 | Section | - | 1 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek | - | 4 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 2 | 3 |
| 4043 | Frahm | 1 | 1 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | - | 1 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 2 | 2 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | 2 | 4 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | - | 1 |
| 4102 | Sharp-Lost Creek | 2 | 4 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 11 | 19 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 9 | 11 |
| 4128 | Hot Creek | 1 | 1 |

b. Modification - Allocate these competitive AUMs to deer. No conflict exist between antelope and livestock.

b. Modification - Should these areas become farm agreement areas, reduce privileges to correct for lost forage.

WL-1.20 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -The wet areas described provide large quantities of livestock forage. This forage was not inventoried and is not included under the forage allocation section.

b. Modification - Accept WL-2.10.

WL-2.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -The 6/10 use date for meadows conflicts with existing turn-out dates on most allotments.

b. Modification -

Option A - Leave everything as is.
Option B - Fence off meadows, springs, and wet areas to stop livestock use before 6/10.

WL-2.13 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Not allowing any meadow use before 8/1 in sharptail grouse introduction areas conficts with existing use. Use in Baker Lost Creek, Sharp-Lost Creek, Ridge, Schnell Salmon is currently under a deferred rotation system which defers use on most wet areas until after 8/1. Use in Noh Sections, Cameron, Lost Creek-U2 and Western Stockgrowers is currently before 8/1. Implementing proposed deferred systems on these allotments would defer use on most meadows each year.

b. Modification -Continue to defer use on existing grazing system allotments and implement deferred systems on other allotments to defer most meadows.

WL-3.10 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -Fencing McMullen Creek and Shoshone Creek reduces forage available for livestock as well as water.

b. Modification - Fence west side of McMullen Creek and use under deferred system described under RM-1.1. Fence Shoshone Creek but leave water gaps for livestock watering.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 3.1 (cont.)

WL-1.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed 9/30 grazing cutoff date for critical Mule Deer winter range conflicts with use by livestock in the following allotments:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4034 | Western Stockgrowers | - 4/16 - 5/26 Fall trailing and proposed DR system. |
| 4038 | Point Ranch | - Includes seedings used in winter. |
| 4037 | North Big Creek | - Northwest 400 acres applies. |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | - 11/21 |
| 4043 | Frahm | - 10/31 |
| 4098 | Schell Salmon | - 12/1 - East portion |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | - 1/7 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | - 10/31 |
| 4119 | Ridge | - 11/30 |

Present use patterns on critical spring range allotments do not conflict with 5/15 date specified.

b. Modification -

Option A - Allow no use on critical winter range after 9/30.
Option B - Allow no use on critical winter range after deer move into areas.
Option C - Leave everything as is.

WL-1.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict -Allotments included as current or future antelope use areas are currently used between the period 4/15-6/15. These allotments are Point Ranch, Whiskey Creek, Magic Common and Kerr-Lost Creek.

b. Modification -

Option A - Allow no turn-out in antelope range prior to 6/15.
Option B - Allow use ~~if~~ as it exists now. Future antelope use (1990) is expected to be 30 AUM,s for all areas. The present use must surely provide sufficient amounts of forbs to sustain this amount of antelope use.

WL-2.5 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Forage is being allocated for livestock use in these areas.

Clarence Hedrick - in full agreement w/ proposed treatments and agreements felt users should contribute to projects to receive benefits comments w/ contributions

Art Rathbun - Felt [illegible] a Hoby sage brush mixture in seeding, it would eventually crowd itself out to a Hoo section, [illegible] to come back in late. "Bare areas on Bear? Pond, Rabbitbrush?

David Crockett ... Develop net acres of [illegible] Sites
Indian Johnny

Dave Tidwell - Discussed rotation on USFS. Tidwell suggested cross fencing east side of [illegible]

Laird Nobs - We are [illegible] and [illegible] allotment [illegible]
Laird had no problem w/ fencing
his portion of Shoshone Creek, if
his portion of [illegible] will be glad to
the logic will PL is glad to
White Rock

Kings - Discussed the pond on [illegible] Oak area
Kings said that he had a water right
on area. I discussed range program
for [illegible]

Pond - [illegible]
is use over the

Zunk - I [illegible] proposed land treatments.

Tom Davis - Tom felt [illegible] for dog [illegible]
with [illegible] bought [illegible] Tom felt
many [illegible]

WL-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation calls for no use before 6/15 in long-billed curlew nesting areas which conflicts with use on 37 allotments in the LBC range.

b. Modification -

Option A - Set turnouts back to 6/15 as curlew nest are found.
Option B - Set all turnouts back to 6/15 to protect unfound nests.
Option C - Leave all turnouts as they are now.

XI Watershed

WS-2.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Use on Berger seedings was maximized to 60 percent rather than the 50 percent figure shown in WS-2.2 The SVIM seedings were figured at 50 percent, but past management has allowed 60 percent and little moderate erosion has resulted.

b. Modification - Allow 60 percent utilization on seedings.

WS-1.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Fencing Fifth Fork of Rock Creek, McMullen Creek, and Shoshone Creek will reduce available forage for livestock.

b. Modification - Fifth Fork of Rock Creek and McMullen Creek currently have good shrub composition. The proposed deferred rotation system should improve these acres. Fence west side of McMullen Creek to defer use.

Shoshone Creek has limited shrub cover. Fence Shoshone Creek but leave water lanes.

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3.2 DRIVE WAYS

Recommendation:

RM-3.2 Continue to use the existing withdrawn stock-driveways for trailing livestock herds. Maintain all existing withdrawals on these driveways.

Rationale:

During FY-1980 a total of 5925 sheep and 7868 cattle were trailed along the withdrawn stock-driveways in the Twin Falls planning unit. These trails provide access not only to allotments within the planning unit, but also to adjacent allotments in the Jarbridge resource area and the Elko District in Nevada.

It is expected that as fuel costs continue to raise, more use will be made of the stock-driveways in lieu of trucking livestock.

Support:

Resource Area Staff: (Issuance of Trail Permits)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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## Multiple Use Analysis

Livestock trailing on existing withdrawals has occurred each year. During the last two seasons the trailing use has increased and may continue to do so as long as fuel prices continue to increase.

One isolated tract of 40 acres (T. 11 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 35: SW1/4 NE1/4) is removed from normal trail routes and is not needed for a stock driveway any longer.

The area described T. 14 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 10: N1/2 SW1/4 and SW1/4 SW1/4 is allocated as part of the Lost Creek-U2 (4108) allotment and has not been used for stock driveway purposes. The allotment is recommended to have a rest-rotation grazing system implemented (RM-1.2).

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify RM-3.2 -
Continue to use the existing established stock driveways. Maintain all existing stock driveways except T. 11 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 35: SW1/4 NE1/4 and T. 14 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 10: N1/2 SW1/4, and SW1/4 SW1/4. If the withdrawals are revoked these driveways need to be segregated by classification or designation through this MFP.

### Reasons:

Stock driveways are needed for moving livestock across the county. The forage and water are used by trailing livestock. The tracts described to drop from the withdrawal are no longer used for stock driveway.

### Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Manage the driveways to protect the resource and issue trail permits.

Realty -
Withdrawal review.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject RM-3.2.
2. Add to RM-3.2.
3. Reduce RM-3.2

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1RM-3.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

The stock driveways receive trailing use each year especially in the spring and fall. This use is expected to become even more important as the cost of gasoline continues to increase the cost of hauling.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

RM - 3.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Cultural - No Conflict

III. Lands - No Conflict

IV. Natural History - No Conflict

V. VRM

VRM-1.8 Competitve

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed fencing could include the livestock troughs below winter spring. These troughs are used by all trailing heads using the Magic stock driveway. This area is included in a Federal withdrawal for drving livestock.

b. Modification - Do not fence off the existing water troughs from livestock.

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Wilderness - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation

R-1.2 (W 1) Competitive

Already covered under VRM-1.8 above.

IX. Minerals - No Conflict

X. Wildlife - No Conflict

XI. Watershed - No Conflict

Watershed Project Costs

| Recommendation | Description | Estimated Total Cost |
|---|---|---|
| WS-1.2 | Fenced spring Heads. Estimate 100'x200' fenced enclosure. $425/ea. x 20 enclosures. | $ 8,500 |
| WS-1.3 | Fenced wetlands. 200' x 300' enclosures $635 ea. x 25 enclosures | $15,875 |
| WS-1.4 | 2 - 200' x 300' enclosures for Shoshone & McMullen Creek Trend Study at $635 ea. = $1270 | $ 1,270 |
| WS-2.3 | Gabions are strong possibilities for treatment at about $2162/unit. Will need at least two. | $ 4,324 |
| WS-2.5 & 2.6 | Rehabilitate roads & disturbed sites that are no longer used. | variable |
| WS-4.1 | Construction of snow fence in headwaters of area streams to increase water yield and lessen flood potential. | $ 25/1in ft. max. |
| WS-4.2 | Install rain gages & crest stage gages to monitor precipitation & peak runoffs. | $ 250/ea rain gage<br>$ 50/ea flood stage gage. |
| WS-6.2 | Will require fenced playa if Le da is designated as a threatened or endangered species. | .70¢ per lin. ft. |

Wes - Wyoming Snow Fence Prices

Ron 4/28/81

RECEIVED 7:45 AM
APR 30 1981
BUREAU OF LAND MGMT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE
BOISE, IDAHO

Carl

The portable Snow Fence drawing was for Dindly Mtn Sig B. 3 bids $6,10 $15 1971

12' Snow Fence was in Rawlins Dest. Don't have prices. 1/4 m = $26,000

Wyo Highway Dept weighted Average Bid prices 1980 are:

440 Ft 12' — $29/Lin. ft. Federal Aid
46,776 Ft 8' — $10.50/Lin ft State / Not Federal Aid
2,883 Ft 12' — $12.00 " State - Not Federal Aid

You may want to re-estimate on wood prices, labor and installation.

Mat Ogg

5/4/81

Use $25.00 per Lin ft for snow fence. Knot knowing type design ect. this - Wyo - should cover any style of snow fence.

(P.S. Above Prices are FY 1980)

| Gabions – Size | Cost |
|---|---|
| A = 6' x 3' | $309.4 |
| B = 9' x 3' x | 445 |
| C = 12' x 3' x | 57.13 |
| D = 6' x 3' x 1' | 21.47 |
| E = 9' x 3' x 1 | 30.87 |
| F = 12' x 3' x 1 | 40.03 |
| G = 6' x 3' x 1' | 20.14 |
| H = 9' x 3' x 1' | 25.85 |
| I = 12' x 3' x 1' | 33.52 |

Order less than [illegible] of extra

Delivered to [illegible] includes [illegible] ive

Prices from [illegible] Gab [illegible]

4/

- winter Spring -

4-28-81
ULC
WOD

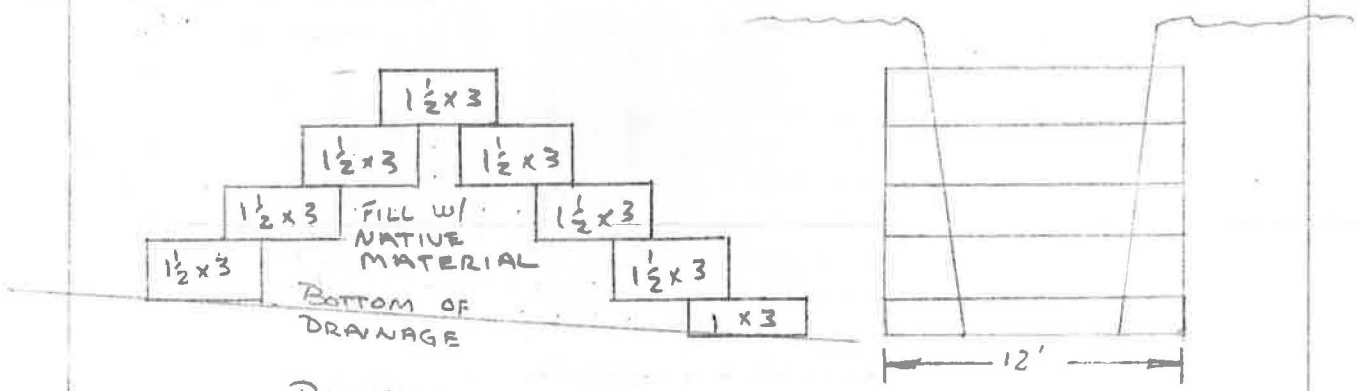
STREAM Channel restoration

1. ALTERNATIVES
   a. ARMCO PORT-A-PLANK
   b. INLET DROP STRUCTURE
   c. GABIONS

2. SELECTION -

   GABIONS:
   a. EASE OF INSTALLATION
   b. USES MATERIAL AVAILABLE WITHIN THE AREA
   c. ESTHETICS
   d. USEFULL LIFE

3. TYPICAL DESIGN -




PROFILE

NOTE: ALL SIZES ARE ESTIMATES

4. COST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gabions | 14 ea 1½ x 3 x 6 @ 21.47 = | 300.58 |
| | 2 ea 1 x 3 x 6 @ 20.14 = | 40.28 |
| material | 16 cy @ $10/cy (Includes Hauling) | 160.00 |
| PLACEMENT - 2 men for 1 hr/cy @ $15/man hour | = 30 x 16 = | 480.00 |
| Backhoe to dig side trench 1 hr @ $50 | | 50.00 |
| Additional Equipment Time (backhoe, trucks etc) | | 500.00 |
| MOVE-IN | | 200.00 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 1730.00 |
| PROFIT, RISK, O'HEAD 25% | | 430.00 |
| | TOTAL | 2162.00 |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Objective Number
WS-1

Objective: WS-1

Designate 480.5 acres, identified as wetland and riparian areas, as protective management areas for watershed values. Maintain 143.2 acres in good and excellent condition. Enhance 337.3 acres in fair or poor condition so that they are raised at least one condition class in 5 years.

Rationale:

BLM Manual 6740 establishes policy and procedures for the identification, protection, maintenance, enhancement and management of fresh, brackish and saline water wetland areas. It applies to all Bureau of Land Management (BLM) programs and actions. These areas include, but are not limited to, areas adjacent to waterways (whether waters are surface, subsurface or ephemeral), potholes, wet meadows, sloughs, marshes, swamps, bogs and muskegs, flood plains, lakes, reservoirs, springs and estuarine areas administered by BLM. Riparian areas which presently or potentially support broad-leaf vegetation in arid and semi-arid ecosystems are of special management concern.

This manual section implements Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). Wetland-riparian areas are fragile and comprise an extremely small percentage of the public lands administered by the BLM. Many have been destroyed or degraded. This degradation is influencing water quality and quantity; flood frequency and severity, pollution, commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries, area aesthetics and a wide range of fish and wildlife, including many endangered, threatened and sensitive species.

There were two main types of wetlands identified during the inventory of Twin Falls planning unit; those associated with streams (riparian) and those associated with springs and seeps. The beneficial hydrological functions of these areas are different.

Riparian areas in good or excellent condition reduce flood velocities, stabalize banks, share sediment loads with base flows, serve as ground water recharge areas and reduce evaporation losses from surface waters. As discussed in URA 4 (.45B3), these functions improve water quality. Improving water quality follows Bureau of Land Management Watershed Objective 1603.12E3b.

Most riparian areas are also floodplains. BLM Manual 7221 describes the policies, responsibilities and procedures to be used to incorporate floodplain management into all Bureau activities. This manual section implements Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management). One of the major objectives of floodplain management is to restore, maintain and preserve the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains. This is best accomplished by maintaining floodplains in good ecological condition.

Rationale (con't.):

Wetlands associated with springs and seeps can be in direct contact with the ground water system. As discussed in URA 4 (.45B3), these areas are subject to overuse by grazing animals which in turn reduces cover and subjects these areas to gully formation. Gullies and/or spring development can impact water yield at springs and streams that are in contact with the same aquifer. Maintaining water yield follows BLM Watershed Objective 1603.12E3b.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | WS-1.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation: WS-1.1

Allow no development of undeveloped springs or further development of other springs pending final management designation for wetland preservation.

Rationale:

Development can cause irreversible damage to the existing wetland and to the wetland potential. Damage is caused by excavation of the soil and by the removal of the water from the area.

It is an accepted range management practice to develop springs and distribute the water through pipelines to water troughs in order to obtain more even utilization of range forage. However, as discussed above, in URA 4 (.45B3a) and in Objective WS-1, when these springs have associated wetlands they have important hydrological and biological functions which can be impaired by the removal of water. BLM is required to manage (protect, maintain and enhance) wetlands by Executive Order 11990 and BLM Manual 6740.

The majority of springs and associated wetlands in Twin Falls Planning Unit have been adversely impacted by cattle overuse and by the removal of water by development. (Twenty-nine of thirty-six springs and seeps examined during the water-rights inventory were developed.)

Support:

Range to make conditon ratings based on successional stage, plant cover and composition. Wildlife, range, hydrologist to develop multidisciplinary wetlands management plan.

Priorities for protection and enhancement of wetlands and for development and mitigation can be established by formulating a comprehensive multidisciplinary water management plan which designates each wetlands management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-1.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The issue is one of proper wetland development and management. A plan is needed to show which springs can be developed and which ones cannot. The plan should show the water needs for the wetland habitat so a determination can be made showing how much water can be removed. Where possible the plan should show the method of development that is least damaging to existing resource values. Enhancing measures should be shown in the plan to show how the wetland habitat can be improved during dvelopment to benefit the various resoure values and uses. The plan should show priority groups to establish an order of which wetlands should be developed first through last.

The plan should be a brief documentation prepared as a summary document using the information in the existing riparian/wetland inventory done in 1980. The plan should be a multidisciplinary effort to evaluate the wetland values of each resource present.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Accept WS-1.1 -<br>Develop a multidisciplinary wetlands management plan. | Proper management of wetlands is important to all resource values. Data is needed to show what the gains and losses are from development so judgement can be made as to whether a development should be done and to what degree it can be done. The information is needed to determine some modifications that may improve the habitat for some resource uses while the developemnt is being done. |
| **Support Needs:** | **Alternatives Considered:** |
| Multidisciplinary team to prepare documentation from currently existing inventories. | 1. Reject WS-1.1.<br>2. Use the EA process by itself. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step WS-1.1 Step 3

Decision:

Reject the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection of wetlands can best be provided on a site-by-site basis through an adequate EA process. A multi-disciplinary EA team will prepare a high intensity EA for those actions significantly effecting wetland areas. This is the best way to show the gains and losses on a site specific basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 1.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Spring developments proposed without a planning area evaluation of conflicts and needs of other values especially wetland.

b. Modification - Adopt WS-1.1 and develop multidisiplinary wetland management plan. Then develop springs for range improvement in accordance with the plan.

V. Wildlife

WL-2.6, 2.8, 2.10, 2.11, 2.13, 3.1, 3.7, 3.8 Complimentary

VI. Recreation

A. CRM-1.6 and 1.7 is complimented by WS-1.1
B. No Conflict
C. R-1.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Spring development and further development of existing developments proposed without an evaluation of wetland values and of other conflicts and water needs.

b. Modification - Adopt WS-1.1 and develop multidisiplinary wetland management plan. Then develop springs for recreation in accordance with the plan.

D. Compliments VRM-1.9
E. No Conflict

VII Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-1.2

Fence developed spring sites to protect wetlands and water supply.

Rationale:

The Wetland-Riparian section of the Manual 6740.33 recommends that spring sites be protected from overuse by grazing animals or other conflicting uses by fencing. Fencing will allow the establishment of better cover and recovery of brushy species, if present. This will help prevent erosion, provide more diverse wildlife habitat and provide visual contrast.

As discussed in the Objective rationale and in URA 4 (.45B3), erosion in wetlands can detrimentally impact water yields. Preventing erosion and preserving water yields are supported by Watershed Objective 1603.12E3a and b.

Support:

Division of Operations:
Engineers for layout and design, fencing crew to construct fence.
Watershed and Wildlife:
To identify extent of wetland requiring fencing.

Multiple Use Analysis

Studies show that fencing is the only accepted, reliable means of protecting wetlands from livestock abuse. It allows the sustained beneficial use of the spring waters without affecting the productivity of the site. Although aesthetics are adversely affected by fences, their protective qualities out weigh the inconvenience to the human eye, exemplified by support from Wildlife (WL-2.6, 2.10, 3.1, 3.8) and Cultural Resources (CRM-1.6, 1.7).

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-1.2 -
Fence wetland around developed springs.

Reasons:

Concentrations of animals in and near springs can deteriorate the quality of this resource.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-1.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

Division of Operations -
Layout.

Watershed and Wildlife -
Fencing requirements.

R.A. Staff -
Determine which sites to fence and the specifications needed. Project survey and design.

Administration -
Contracting and procurement.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-1.2.
2. Select only springs requiring protection now.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Fencing of developed springs is necessary to protect the resources as well as the development. Excess use and trampling of the spring area by livestock can seriously degrade the water quality and impair water yield.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 1.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Spring developments are proposed without protection for spring sites.

b. Modification - Incorporate protection of spring sites into all spring development plans.

V. Wildlife

WL-2.6, 2.10, 3.1, 3.8a Complimentary

VI. Recreation

A. CRM-1.6 and 1.7 is complimented by WS-1.2
B. No Conflict
C. R-1.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Spring development at Sugarloaf Spring proposed without protecting spring site.

b. Modification - Incoroporate protection of spring sites into all spring development plans.

D. VRM-1.8 is complimentary.
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name (MFP) |
| --- |
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Watershed |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 WS-1.3 Step 3 |

Recommendation: WS-1.3

Pipe overflow water from water troughs to fenced areas where wetland values can be enhanced. Appropriate areas for piping water to are existing channels or small reserviors.

Rationale:

When a spring is developed, water is removed from the spring site with a concomitant reduction in the size of the wetland. The loss of this wetland can be partially mitigated by developing a wetland from the trough overflow. Existing channels are less likely to erode when water is applied than are other areas. Frequently, wetland vegetation may already be present in the channel. If channels are not used, then small reservoirs will retain the water and allow establishment of hydrophytes. Fencing of the area where the water is piped will protect wet soil from compaction and prevent overutilization of vegetation by cattle.

When trough overflow is not piped away from the trough compaction of the wet soil and the continued application of water can result in gully formation.

Support:

Division of Operations:

Engineers for layout and design, fencing crew to construct fence.

Mitigation and restoring measures are expected for adversely impacting wetlands by executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and BLM Manual 6740.13C.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Spring developments normally supply livestock water to troughs. Some of these developments are without proper overflow equipment resulting in a trampled and deteriorated wetland. This undesireable situation can easily be changed for the better by piping this overflow water away from the trough and into its natural drainage or a nearby pond. This wetland should then be fenced, protec-ting it from destructive forces and preserving its vegetation for wildlife and natural beauty.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(See instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-1.3 Step 3

The fencing of overflow wetlands is supported by Wildlife and conflicts with none of the other activities.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-1.3 -
Fence and protect overflow wetland.

Reasons:

Livestock can trample a wetland, causing soil compaction, deteriorated vegetation and potential gully cutting.

Support Needs:

Division of Operations -
For layout and design and construction.

R. A. Staff -
Identify the sites and implement the projects.

Administration -
Contracting and procurement.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-1.3.
2. Fence some of the overflows.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Fencing of developed springs is necessary to protect the resources as well as the development. Excess use and trampling of the spring area by livestock can seriously degrade the water quality and impair water yield.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 1.3

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - New improvements including pipeline extensions and new troughs as well as new spring developments proposed without including protection of overflow areas.

b. Modification - Mitigate wetland impacts of spring developments and enhance wetlands by protecting overflow areas and/or by installing necessary devices to retain water at spring site except when being used.

V. Wildlife

WL-2.10 Complimentary

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-1.4 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-1.4

Give maximum protection to the riparian habitat bordering perennial streams with fisheries value. Fence as necessary along the rims of canyons on Fifth Fork of Rock Creek, McMullen Creek, Shoshone Creek and Salmon Falls Creek to prevent cattle access to the riparian area. Rest riparian areas from cattle use until in good ecological condition.

Support:

Engineers for layout and design.

Fencing crew to construct fence.

Range to make condition ratings based on successional stage, plant cover and composition and to develop and implement management plan.

Rationale:

Riparian areas in good ecological condition have beneficial water quality and flood values. These are discussed in URA 4 and Objective 1 rationale. Protecting riparian habitats on the above named streams will conform with Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetland) and Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management). It will implement manual sections 6740 and 7221 and accomplish Watershed objectives 1603.12E3b and c.

The State of the Art document on best management practices for livestock grazing and water quality protection arrived at the following principal conclusions:

1) Severe damage to riparian wildlife and fisheries habitat often results from riparian zone activities such as livestock grazing.

2) The riparian zone is a critical habitat during some life stage for a very high percentage of the species inhabiting a given geographic area.

3) In most cases good livestock management alone is not adequate to protect riparian, fisheries and wildlife habitat from severe damage.

4) Of the livestock grazing management techniques available for riparian habitat protection, only riparian zone fencing appears capable of certain protection.

5) It is not economically feasible to fence all riparian habitat on livestock grazing lands.

The above named creeks should be fenced because fencing is the only method that assures riparian zone protection and these creeks have important fisheries

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Rationale (con't.):

which need protection and water quality which should be improved.

Fencing along access points to canyons will reduce the amount of fence required and provide a larger more manageable unit that can be incorporated into a grazing system.

Also, by locating the fence out of the floodplain and away from the riparian zone, avoids impacts from cattle trailing along the fence.

Management of riparian areas should be based on ecological and stream conditions which will require special management and an extended period of rest:

> Armour (1977) summarized the concerns of fisheries biologists regarding fishery habitat loss resulting from "improper" livestock management. Some example, Platts and Rountree (1972), Behnke (1976) and Johnson (1976) view one year rest-rotation grazing system as insufficient to protect or restore woody and herbaceous riparian vegetation. Studies by Duff (1977), need for a rest period approaching five years--and even this appears somewhat optimistic in many cases.

Results of the Twin Falls Issues Survey showed 43% of the respondants favored BLM giving priority to water quality problems even if it meant a reduction in other uses. The same survey showed that approximately one-third of the respondants felt that riparian areas should be fenced to protect wildlife habitat and that 80% felt that rangeland projects to increase wildlife habitat and improve overall rangeland condition are worthwhile even when their costs may not be recouped.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | WS-1.4 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

Fencing streams is a controversial and expensive proposition throughout the West. The intended purpose is to protect or restore riparian habitat to a good to excellent ecological condition. Fences, along with time, accomplish this objective, allowing riparian vegetation to grow and multiply unchecked.

Several conflicts arise with this proposition. First, and most important, is that livestock are locked away from their traditional watering streams by the fence. Recreation and aesthetics are also affected by the dense vegetation and fence, which restricts access for fishing and hunting. Another problem is cost and the benefits derived from it. Besides the obvious cost of fence installation, there would also be yearly maintenance plus the cost of new water sources for the cattle. It would be expensive to fence the streams mentioned so the recommendation must be modified. The cost of implementing a deferred grazing system in Western Stockgrowers Allotment, including needed water sources and forage development to facilitate the rest, is estimated at about $230,000.

By implementing grazing management in the Western Stockgrowers, Magic Common and Baker Lost Creek Allotments the targeted streams will get periodic rests. Shoshone and McMullen Creeks could then be monitored for trend by establishing ungrazed exclosures that could be compared with selected, long term trend study plots. Little can be done at Salmon Falls Creek immediately because we need the cooperation of the Boise District. It is reasonable to work with the cooperator and attempt to find an alternate place for this grazing through development of the land use plan in the Jarbridge R.A. The Fifth Fork of Rock Creek just passes through a small portion of public land offering the BLM little to no chance of improving that stream. With a monitoring system on the two highest potential streams we can watch the effects of the new management systems and act accordingly if future change occurs.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WS-1.4 -
Fence exclosures on Shoshone Creek in Magic Common Allotment and on McMullen Creek in Western Stockgrowers. Implement grazing management in the allotments bordering these streams and monitor for riparian trend.

This modification is consistent with WS-3.1.

Reasons:

The cost of fencing the streams plus the cost of developing alternate water sites and forage is reason to try livestock grazing management and monitor the changes if they occur. Examination of 1950 and 1978 aerial photos and site examination shows that Shoshone Creek probably has not changed significantly in 30 years, so it probably will not change soon.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step | WS-1.4 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Division of Operations -
For exclosure construction.

R. A. Staff -
Develop a monitoring plan and establish studies such as stream channel cross-sections to measure the channel characteristics and comparison transects in and out to monitor vegetation changes.

Develop and implement grazing systems through the AMP process. Refer to WS-3.1 for specific monitoring objectives.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-1.4.
2. Fence as proposed and provide new water improvements.
3. Fence as proposed and pump water from stream.
4. Fence water lanes to streams.
5. Accept WS-1.4.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Before the expense of fencing off entire streams occurs an intensive grazing system should be initiated and livestock exclosures constructed on selected streams. Monitoring studies should be conducted both inside and outside the exclosure to determine the difference in total livestock exclusion as opposed to the management system. If it is determined that the objectives for improved stream conditions cannot be met through the intensive grazing managment, the fencing of the stream can be completed at that time. This decision is compatible with those decision under the wildlife part dealing with riparian areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 1.4

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.1 through 1.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Grazing systems proposed will not allow recovery or maintenance of riparian vegetation along streams with fishery value. Major conflict appears to be in water supply as the riparian zone was not included in calculation of forage to be allocated.

b. Modification -

Alternative 1 - Fence as proposed and provide water from wells or spring developments. Wells would be the most reliable source of water. If properly located with a storage system, better range management would result because a more uniform distribution of water would be achieved.

Alternative 2 - Fence as proposed and pump water from the Creeks with a storage system. This could have problems because water in the stream is needed to maintain the fishery.

Alternative 3 - Fence water lanes to the stream. The more water lanes allowed and the closer they are placed the more detrimental impacts on vegetation, stream bank stability, floodplains, water quality and fisheries will occur.

V. Wildlife

WL-3.1, 3.10, 3.11, 3.14 Complimentary

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. Compliments VRM 1.9
E. Compliments WM 1.2

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-1.5 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-1.5

Along perennial streams without fisheries value improve stream channel stability and water quality through the implementation of grazing practices which reduce adverse impacts on riparian vegetation.

On Upper Deep Creek, drive cattle through the livestock driveway.

On North Cottonwood, Cottonwood and Mule Creeks, the remaining segments of Upper Deep Creek and the segment of Shoshone Creek below the Basin cut-off road bridge:

1) Encourage livestock utilization away from riparian areas through the development of non-riparian watering sites, salt licks and shade structures;

2) Reduce stocking rates;

3) Change season of livestock use to times of year when riparian zone utilization is minimized;

4) Avoid cattle use of riparian areas in early spring when soils are saturated.

Support:

Range to implement management techniques and to make condition ratings based on successional stage, plant cover and composition.

Rationale:

The management techniques above have been used with varying degrees of success and inconsistent results to improve riparian conditions.

The identified streams have such low flows that they will not support a game fish population and the primary beneficial use is irrigation. Water quality criteria for irrigation are less stringent than those for fisheries. Therefore, if these methods are not successful, BLM will be impacting fewer beneficial uses and violating fewer water quality standards.

Special management of riparian areas is required by Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) which are implemented in BLM Manual sections 6740 and 7221. Watershed Objectives 1603.12E3b and c to improve water quality and to reduce flood damage would be accomplished by improving the riparian habitat.

Results of the Twin Falls Issues Survey showed 43% of the respondants favored BLM giving priority to water quality problems even if it meant a reduction in other uses. The same survey showed approximately one-third of the respondants did not favor fencing riparian areas. This is an opportunity to see if management techniques in lieu of fencing can improve riparian conditions.

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## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation seeks to reduce riparian zone abuse from cattle by using range management methods and no fences. It applies to streams with no fisheries value, but potentially good riparian health. It is supported by Wildlife and Visual Resources Recommendations and has no serious conflicts with other resources.

By keeping cattle out of these streams, water quality can be improved by increasing riparian vegetation and stabilizing channels. The burden of this recommendation is in getting the range users to practice these management methods instead of their normal operations that have contributed to the present problem.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Drop WS-1.5. This action is not a land use decision or allocation. | This need is addressed and resolved through RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 1.5

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.1 through 1.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Cattle grazing in riparian zones that results in a perpetual decline of riparian quality.

b. Modification - Alternatives are stated in the recommednation. This recommendation is an attempt to lessen abuse to riparian areas by cattle through forms of management other than fence.

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

WL-3.10 through 3.15 Supportive

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. VRM-1.9 is in support
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-2 |

Objective: WS-2

Improve or maintain soil productivity by stabilizing non-geologic erosion through management and treatments.

Rationale:

The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 requires that:

> "the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource....values."
>
> Section 102a(8); "and that management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield unless otherwise specified by law."
>
> Section 102a(7); (underlining supplied).

Basic Manual Guidance (1602.42C2a) supplements this with the objective:

> "To conduct land use and resource management programs to utilize, and at the same time maintain the productive capacity of natural ecosystems to meet resource production and other human needs, now and in the future."

Erosion reduces the productive capability of watersheds, creates the potential for greater downstream damages from floods and sedimentation and increases surface water pollution through contamination from transported sediments and dissolved solids. The loss of soil productivity results in a concurrent loss in the ability to sustain yield and maintain the productive capacity of ecosystems.

Further support for the prevention of erosion and maintenance of soil productivity are contained in:

> Supplemental guidance (1603.12E3a) which conveys the long-term objective to "restore, maintain and improve soil productivity to enhance on-site resource uses";

Watershed Manual 7000 which imparts the policy to: "conserve, improve, and manage the soil and water resource base in a manner that will provide for a sustained yield of multiple use benefits and accomplish objectives which may enhance the present and future quality of the environment." (7000.06) and to specific objective to "control and prevent erosion to the extent practicable." (7000.02B1).

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ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
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| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-2 |

Rationale (con't.):

And the Idaho five year goal for watershed is to stabilize all non-geologic erosion.

Although vegetative manipulation has been used as an erosion treatment, it is not recommended in the Twin Falls Planning Unit because present sheet erosion rates are low (URA 3.45A3). Therefore, the major emphasis of this objective is on management, with treatments reserved for present or potential gully/channel erosion sites.

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Name *(MFP)*
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

Soils of this Severe Erosion Susceptibility Class (SESC) are scattered throughout the Planning Unit and are arranged in variable relief. Some are relatively flat areas while others are on steep slopes.

This recommendation calls for restricted mechanical use of the SESC areas regardless of slope, or need for resource treatments. The recommendation conflicts with lands and minerals. These conflicts are resolved by managing future exploration and developments on these soils for minimal disturbance and prompt rehabilitation. Conflicts are stronger with range improvements, proposing no mechanical treatments on these soils. This recommendation must be modified to consider slope and need for treatment, allowing more flexibility to treatment planning while advising caution when dealing with these soils.

When a mechanical range treatment is the best feasible method to accomplish resource management objectives, these measures should be followed:

1. Leave untreated buffer strips along the contours and limit the width of treatments.
2. Do not treat drainage ways.
3. Use a seed mixture that is well adapted to the specific site.
4. Use equipment designed to reduce compaction and surface disturbance.

If these suggestions are followed, mechanical range improvement on susceptible soils can be done with minimal erosion impact.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reasons: |
|---|---|
| Modify WS-2.1 -<br>Allow mechanical treatments in special situations where benefits can be greater than losses, taking all precautions to minimize soil disturbance. | All treatment situations are different and some demand mechanical treatments for success. There are sites where watershed conditions can be improved by converting from sagebrush to perennial grass and forbs. |
| Refer to overlay MFP-1 WS-2. | This multiple use recommendation is consistent with WS-3.1. |
| **Support Needs:** | **Alternatives Considered:** |
| Soil Scientist -<br>To assist in preparing treatment plans.<br>R. A. Staff -<br>Project identification, planning, layout, and design. | 1. Accept WS-2.1.<br>2. Reject WS-2.1. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.1 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-2.1

Control surface disturbing activities on soils in the severe erosion susceptibility class by prohibiting mechanical range treatments and by restricting road building, ORV and grazing use.

Rationale:

Soil mapping units with severe erosion susceptability are identified and discussed in URA 2 (.38B). Because of the nature of these soils removal of cover even for short periods of time can result in erosion losses high enough to reduce the productive capacity of these soils. These soils are only suitable for aerial treatment and this should be guided by the maintenance of adequate cover.

The disturbance from road building and ORV use is usually localized. However, without design to prevent gully formation, productivity is lost off-site as well as on-site.

The use of soils when they are saturated disturbs and destroys plant roots and compacts the soil resulting in reduced vegetative cover and higher erosion rates. All surface disturbing activities including grazing should be restricted until the soil will support the activity without disturbing the root zone.

For further discussion see URA 3 and URA 4 (.45A2, 45A3 and .45B3). Preventing loss of soil productivity is consistent with FLPMA, Basic BLM Manual Guidance (1602.42C2a), supplemental Manual Guidance (1603.12E3a) the Watershed Manual and the State Five Year Goals as discussed in the Objective rationale.

The Twin Falls Public Opinion Survey indicates that 43% of the respondants favored restrictions, including reductions in ORV and cattle use, to improve watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name *(MFP)*
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Mechanical treatment may be the only feasible method of reducing erosion on some severe erosion sites. However, before the work is begun a complete soils and climate analysis should be made for the site to be absolutely certain that the site will support the proposed treatment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.1

I. Lands

L-4.1 and L.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation would require mechanical assistance in erodible soils.

b. Modification - In the right-of-way or contract, include stipulations that would mitigate soils disturbance and require rehabilitation.

II. Minerals

M-2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - This recommendation advocates mineral and building material excavation and exploration in areas with susceptible soils.

b. Modification - Write stipulations into leases, permits and contracts that require a minimal soil disturbance and rehabilitation of disturbed sites.

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Mechanical range treatments in areas of susceptible soils.

b. Modification -

Alternative 1 - Limit mechanical treatments to areas of low susceptibility and use methods of seed application that do not require use of heavy equipment.

Alternative 2 - Design the treatment for areas with susceptible soils to minimize soil loss. Measures should include; leaving untreated strips on the contour, limiting the width of treatments, not treating drainageways, seeding with a mixture selected to succeed on that particular soil and using equipment designed to reduce compaction.

Alternative 2 (cont.) - These measures will not prevent erosion caused by removal of cover and disturbance by heavy equip- ment. They will reduce the rate of removal, localize impacts and reduce sediment yield.

V. Wildlife

WL-2.9 Compliments Alternative 2

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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| Step 1 WS-2.2 Step 3 |

Recommendation: WS-2.2

Adjust livestock grazing to maintain vegetative cover in areas with severe erosion susceptibility. In areas with moderate SSF's (41-60) or with significantly higher sheet erosion rates institute management practices that allow development of healthy vegetative cover and thus reduce surface soil loss.

The following management practices are recommended:

--for severe erosion susceptible areas ajust stocking rates so that utilization is 50 percent or less;
--for areas with identified erosion problems adjust stocking rates so that utilization is 40 percent or less, or manage within a 3 to 6 pasture rest-rotation system;
--for areas with identified erosion problems restrict ORV use to roads and trails that are properly designed and restrict use on saturated soil.

Restrict ORV Use.

Support:

Range to establish grazing practices to maintain the desired utilization and monitor it or to manage the rest-rotation grazing system.

Rationale:

Fifty percent utilization is considered good range management to maintain healthy plants (SCS Range Management Handbook, 1003.1(c)) with large, deep root systems which act to stabilize the soil, provide ample litter to encourage germination and seedling establishment and minimize surface runoff. Thus, reducing erosion and maintaining soil productivity as required by FLPMA, Basic BLM Manual Guidance (1602.42C2a), Supplemental Manual Guidance (1603.12E3a), the Watershed Manual and the State Five Year Goals (See Objective Rationale).

Because maintaining vegetative cover is very important on soils in the severe erosion susceptibility class (URA2.38B) to prevent erosion, utilization should be maintained below 50 percent.

When accelerated erosion has been identified either by a moderate SSF or by modeling high sheet erosion (URA3 .45A2 and .45A3) utilization has previously exceeded 50 percent. Reducing utilization to 40 percent in these areas would allow recovery of the existing vegetation, litter accumulation and seedling establishment. This opportunity was recognized in URA 4 (.45B3) and will reduce the erosion rates and maintain soil productivity. Rest-rotation grazing systems with 3 to 6 pastures allow at least one spring rest which restores plant vigor and allows seed formation.

The Twin Falls Public Opinion Survey indicates that 43 percent of the respondants favored restrictions, including reductions in ORV and cattle use, to improve watershed conditions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with RM-3.1 for those areas with identified erosion problems. Allocation of forage in RM-3.1 is based on biological limits, through the SVIM process. Thirteen allotments currently have some identified erosion problems. All of these allotments are managed or are proposed to be managed, under rest or deferred rotation systems.

Concentrated ORV use is presently occurring on sites in the Western Stockgrowers Allotment. None of those erosion problem areas in this or any other area can be attributed to ORV use. The areas are currently all open to ORV use. Stipulations will be developed to restrict ORV use on areas being damaged and during seasons when damage occurs. For example, an ORV recommendation to close the foothills area during wet seasons and coordinate with USFS closures in the South Hills. An ORV designation plan is proposed for development for the Twin Falls Planning Unit in FY 1981.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation to use the following management practice:

- -Allow no more than 50 percent utilization on native ranges.
- -Manage those allotments with identified erosion problems with grazing systems that allow periodic spring deferment.
- -Restrict ORV use on areas which can be shown to be damaged by excessive use. Needed restrictions will be developed as needed in the Twin Falls Planning Unit ORV plan based on current soil-vegetation inventory data.

Reasons:

As stated in MFP I Recommendation, 50 percent is considered good range management to obtain healthy plants with large deep root systems which act to stabilize the soil, provide ample litter to encourage germination and seedling establishment and minimize surface runoff.

As stated in the recommendation, a deferred system or a rest rotation system will provide rest from spring grazing.

No areas have been identified in URA3.45A2 or .45A3 which show resource damage due to ORV use. The entire Planning Unit is currently open to ORV use. Site specific restrictions will be instituted as problem areas are identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

Range -
Establish grazing systems to protect susceptible soils.

Recreation -
Coordinate ORV planning to identify problem areas caused by excessive ORV use.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WS-2.2.
2. Reject WS-2.2.
3. Further modify WS-2.2 restrictions.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Limiting grazing use to 50 percent of current years growth of key forage species and managing under deferred and rest rotation grazing systems will maintain sufficient vegetative cover to prevent serious erosion problems. ORV use will be restricted under an ORV designation plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Allotments in susceptible soils that are managed as less than 3 pastures, sometimes without rest.

b. Modification - Allotments No. 4036, 4041, 4044, 4059, 4074, 4097, 4101, 4108, 4114, and 4124 should be incorporated into a rest rotation system to improave range condition and decrease erosion. Utilization should be reduced to 40 percent or less.

V. Wildlife

WL-4.10 Complimentary

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.3 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-2.3

Treat actively eroding gullies as they are identified by correcting contributing factors such as poor road placement and by using site appropriate methods such as gully head stablilization, water spreading, dams, dikes on gabions, and/or planting of deep rooted species.

Rationale:

Gully erosion, severe enough to destroy site potential and existing roads, has been identified at Winter Spring and on North Cottonwood Creek.

These gullies and any others should be treated to stop further reduction in soil productivity and loss of on-site resource uses (Supplemental Guidance 1603.12E3a). Treatments should be carefully studied by the hydrologist, engineer, and resources with on site uses to assure that the problems are not aggravated by the treatment.

Support:

Engineer and hydrologist to plan site specific treatments.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any resource. It is an attempt to stop gully type erosion wherever it is identified. Only two problem areas have been located and each should be treated to minimize damage. As new gullies are found they should be evaluated and proper action taken.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-2.3 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-2.3 -
Treat active gullies at Winter Spring and North Cottonwood Creek to stop their excessive erosion.

Reasons:

Gullies detract from the beauty of the landscape and contribute to sediment accumulations in our streams. Accelerated erosion should be stopped and corrected whenever possible and economically feasible.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Identify additional sites needing developments.

Engineers and Hydrologist -
Plan site specific treatments.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-2.3.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Accelerated erosion should be stopped and corrected whenever possible.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.3

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.4 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-2.4

Control surface disturbing activities such as roads, trails, and construction in riparian areas so that use of saturated soils is prevented, adequate buffer zones are provided and stream crossings if necessary are selected to minimize impacts.

Support:

Engineering for layout and design.

Rationale:

Riparian areas as special management areas are discussed in the rationale of Watershed Objective 1 and in URA 4 (.45B3a). The relationship of these areas to water quality is discussed in URA 4 (.45B3c). By not using saturated soils vegetative disturbances, compactions of the soil and shearing stress on banks is reduced. A buffer zone of vegetation reduces sediment delivery to the stream from the disturbing activity and protects the stream banks. Stream crossings can have varying impacts on stream banks and bottom composition depending on location.

Limiting surface disturbing activities in riparian areas will comply with FLPMA, Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), The Clean Water Act of 1977, Manual sections 6740, 7221 and 7240. Watershed Objectives 1603.12E3b and c to improve and maintain water quality and to reduce flood damage would be accomplished.

Some Surface disturbing activities in riparian areas may require a 404 permit. For further discussion of permit requirements see rationale, Non Land Use Recommendations, 2.1. BLM supplemental guidance (1603.12J3b) requires that roads will be located and designed to fit harmoniously with the topography, to do the least damage to the environment, and to avoid immediate proximity to streams and lakeshores and other rare or valuable environmental values.

Eighty percent of the respondants to the Twin Falls opinion survey felt that ORV use should be restricted. Two respondents commented that ORV should be restricted from using muddy ground. One commented that ORV's should be restricted from sensitive areas such as riparian.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-2.4 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

A Multiple Use Recommendation is not needed since activities in riparian areas are regulated by FLPMA, EO 11990, EO 11988, Clean Water Act of 1977, and BLM Manual sections 6740, 7221, and 7240.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Identify projects, planning.

Division of Operations -
For engineers design.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.4

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - To construct in channel water catchments.

b. Modification - Planned projects should have an engineers design for the dam and a rehabilitation plan for the area disturbed before the on-ground work begins.

V. Wildlife

WL-3.8 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - To construct ponds in natural drainages.

b. Modification - Same as above for range.

VI. Recreation

A. 1.4 in Support
B. No Conflict
C. R-1.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The development of roads in and near stream drainage basins.

b. Modification - If the roads are necessary they should be as far from the stream as possible. A buffer strip will vary in width but should be a minimum of 100 feet. All roads should be specially designed for their site, water bars should be employed and spring use should be restricted.

D. VRM-1.9 in Support
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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Step WS-2.5 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-2.5

Rehabilitate surface disturbance areas by seeding with appropriate seed mixture in late fall or early spring following the disturbance and by instituting other erosion control measures as necessary.

Rationale:

By seeding in late fall or early spring the success of revegetation will be enhanced by seed germination during the period of high soil moisture. Appropriate seed mixtures should be selected by precipitation, site factors including soils, resource values in the area and aesthetics.

Seeding for site rehabilitation should be accompanied by appropriate site preparation, erosion prevention measures such as water barring and terrace formation, mulching and/or fertilization to assure revegetation and minimize erosion.

If a site is disturbed and completion of the project is delayed, interim rehabilitation and erosion control measures should be required.

Two areas were identified in URA 4 (.45B3b2 and 3) that need immediate attention, the powerline access in the South Hills and the reservoir site on Mule Creek. By preventing erosion on these sites and on all new disturbed areas the guidance of FLPMA, BLM Manual (1602.42C2a), (1603.12E3a), (7000.06) and (7000.02B1) will be implemented as discussed in Objective 2 rationale.

Support:

Realty specialist and watershed to put appropriate rehabilitation stipulations in right-of-ways.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is not a land use allocation, therefore, a multiple use recommendation is not developed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.5

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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| | |
|---|---|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WS-2.6 Step 3 |

Recommendation: WS-2.6

Prevent gully formation and excessive erosion by blocking from use and by rehabilitating roads and trails with excessive slopes.

Rationale:

There are several ORV tracks and roads identified in URA 4 (.45B3b3) which require these attention, include both sides of the Lost Creek summit road, ORV tracks in the North Cottonwood Creek drainage, and Cherry Springs Road. These and any other roads and tracks which have excessive slopes and have the potential for gully formation should be blocked by fencing, construction of berms, placement of rocks or other acceptable means that will prevent further use. Rehabilitation of the scars should follow the recommendations discussed in the Rationale of WS Recommendation 2.6.

The prevention of erosion to preserve site values is consistent with FLPMA, Basic Manual Guidance (1602.42C2a), Supplemental guidance (1603.12E3a), and Watershed Manual section 7000.

Public opinion as indicated in the Twin Falls Survey supports restricting ORV use to improve watershed conditions. With 43% of the respondents favoring restrictions.

Support:

Division of Operations to install blocks and to seed appropriate mixtures.

Multiple Use Analysis

There are no conflicts from this recommendation, which proposes the blocking and rehabilitation of roads and trails on steep slopes in order to stop erosion. This type of action could interfere with other interests if the

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 WS-2.6 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

purpose of the road is unknown. Short cuts and hill climbing trails should be blocked and rehabilitated, but other roads with regular traffice should either be rerouted or treated so the slope and erosion can be reduced. Proper location and construction will resolve most problems of erosion on roads.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WS-2.6 -
Block and rehabilitate unnecessary roads and trails on steep slopes, but modify well traveled roads (Cherry Spring Road) to reduce the erosion problem.

Refer to URA 4 (.45B3b3) for specific sites already identified.

### Reasons:

To stop soil loss and loss of site productivity on unused trails that climb steep slopes. Another need is to stop the irresponsible ORV use that is causing the problem, otherwise, they will likely make trails around the blocks.

### Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Identify the problem roads.

Division of Operations -
Block and rehabilitate trails, survey and design roads in need of construction or reconstruction.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-2.6.
2. Accept WS-2.6.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

### Rationale:

Roads causing unusual or severe erosion problems should be blocked or modified to reduce erosion hazards.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 2.6

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

URA 4 Watershed Opportunities
Not Carried Forth to MFP 1

Non-Land Use Recommendations for Objective 2

Recommendation: 1

Require engineering design and supervision of installation on all structures placed in ephemeral or perennial streams to prevent adverse channel modicications.

Rationale:

As pointed out in URA 4 (.45B3b2) both McMullen and North Cottonwood Creek have active channel erosion and headcutting apparently caused by irrigation dam failures.

Anytime a channel is modified there will be impacts up and downstream. When structures are placed in channels without proper consideration for their impacts, there can be many unanticipated and undesirable consequences. If the structures are placed without proper design and/or construction their liklihood of failure is much higher. The main impacts of channel structures and their failure is channel cutting either horizontally or vertically. This type of erosion reduces riparian and aquatic habitat, creates the potential for greater flood and sediment damages and increases surface water pollution.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217) requires a permit from the Corps of Engineers for activities that will discharge into the Waters of the United States of dredged material and of those pollutants that comprise fill material. Activities subject to COE permit include new construction or improvement of roads, trails, buildings, and yards, recreation sites, water conservation structures (including stock water reservoirs and dams). fisheries habitat projects, fire control facilities, and similar

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Support:

Engineering - To either design or approve the design of instream structures and to supervise their installation.
Hydrology - To examine for instream impacts.

Rationale (con't.):

work or activities. Maintenance involving significant disposal of fill or removal and fill or removal and replacement of fill materials also require a permit.

FLPMA (Sec 501(a)(1) allows the issuance of rights-of-ways for reservoirs and other facilities and systems for the impoundment, storage, transportation, or distribution of water. Section 505 requires each right-of-way to contain terms and conditions to minimize damage to fish and wildlife values and otherwise protect the environment and to comply with water quality standards established by Federal or State law. Therefore, engineering design should be required for all structures built under rights-of-way. This design should be reviewed by BLM engineers to assure minimum damage.

The undesirable impacts of improperly designed and installed instream structures is inconsistent with FLPMA which requires protecting the quality of ecological, environmental and water resource and with Basic Guidance (1602.42C2a) to maintain the productive capacity of nature ecosystems.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
|---|---|
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-3 |

Objective: WS-3

Meet applicable Federal and State of Idaho water quality standards on perennial streams with fishery value by 1985 and on other perennial streams in the Twin Falls Planning Unit by 1990.

Rationale:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) in Section 202C(8) provides that in the development and revision of land use plans, the secretary shall..."provide for compliance with applicable pollution control laws, including State and Federal air, water, noise or other pollution standards or implementation plans".

Basic Manual Guidance (1602.42C3) states that:

> "All land use and resource management program decisions must be consistent with Federal or State air and water quality standards, and with public health and safety standards affecting solid waste disposal and noise abatement."

A long-term objective for the Water Resource Program (Manual 1603.12E3b) is to restore, maintain and improve surface and ground water quality for both on-and-off site use.

BLM Manual Section 7240 provides guidance for managing water quality on BLM administered lands so that the quality can meet or exceed both Federal and State standards.

Water Quality objectives are to:

> "A. Provide water in quality and quantity suitable for all intended uses.
>
> B. Control activities which might adversely affect the quality of water on or leaving the public lands.
>
> C. Establish and maintain land-use management practices which assure the protection of water supplies and aquatic habitat resources from chemical, physical or biological deterioration."

It is Bureau policy to protect, maintain, restore and/or enhance the quality of water on public lands so that it's utility for other dependent ecosystems, including present and/or desired human environments, will be maintained equal to or above legal water quality criteria. The water quality limits are those defined by the most stringent applicable laws and regulations. (Manual 7240.06)

Rationale (con't.):

Current water quality laws are:

1. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (FWPCA) of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) which is a complete revision of previous legislation, although many provisions remain unchanged.

2. The Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217) which amended several sections of Public Law 92-500. Thus both the FWPCA and the Clean Water Act must be consulted.

   The objective of the Clean Water Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.

   Pertinent goals and policies of the Act are:

   a. That, wherever attainable, an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shell fish and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water be achieved by July 1, 1983.

   b. Water quality standards established under earlier legislation are retained and provisions are made to extend them to intra-state waters.

The new law puts more emphasis on "nonpoint sources" of pollution. This law will have considerable effect on Federal agencies with nonpoint pollution sources such as construction, agriculture, rural, urban and industrial developments and most resource and land uses and related activities.

Nonpoint Source is a term never clearly defined, however, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in Federal Register 41 (119), Friday, June 18, 1976, gave three general criteria which can be used to discriminate between a point and nonpoint source in questionable cases:

1. The pollutants discharged are induced by natural processes, including precipitation, seepage, percolation and runoff;

2. The pollutants discharged are not traceable to any discrete or identifiable facility; and

3. The pollutants discharged are better controlled through the application of best management practices, including process and planning techniques.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-3 |

Rationale (con't.):

Non point Source, water pollutants, either of natural origin or man-causes, tend to gravitate to the streams and waterways with each occurrence of runoff. By far, the most widespread pollutant is sediment. Nearly all activities conducted on the public land contribute to the disturbance of the soil and to the concentration of over-land flow onto unprotected soils. Sediment inhibits or destroys biological productivity of aquatic exosystems by filling the interstitial spaces of stream gravels, smothering fish food organisms and fish eggs, and reducing light penetration. Sediment may also trap and carry pesticides, nutrients, organic wastes, radioactive minerals, salts and minerals. Excessive use and improperly designed structures and facilities have greatly accelerated natural runoff and erosion, resulting in degrading water quality and loss of site productivity.

A Best Management Practice (BMP) is a practice or combination of practices that are determined after problem assessment and examination of alternatives to be the most effective and practicable (technologically, economically and institutionally) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution from nonpoint sources to a level compatible with predetermined goals.

These predetermined goals are the designated beneficial uses for each stream or segment of stream. Designated uses are: protection and propagation of fish and wildlife; water for public recreational, agricultural and industrial uses; and domestic water supplies. Designated uses for streams in the Twin Falls Planning Unit are shown in Table .45A7(1). These designated uses are not arbitrary, they are determined by actual use and attainability.

The water quality criteria which must be met in a segment of stream are numerical or narrative biological, chemical, or physical values, usually in mathematical terms, which describe the quality of the water to attain and maintain the designated use.

Applicable State water quality standards and EPA water quality criteria are listed in Table .45A7a(1).

Pursuant to the BLM-EPA Cooperative Agreement of January 5, 1976, it is imperative that the Bureau work closely with State and area-wide agencies in development of BMP's. This includes the use of proposed BMP's and the monitoring of their effectiveness.

Implementation of the BMP's can directly and indirectly constrain multiple-use land management objectives and operations. The actual land practice implementation of applicable water pollution control guidelines (Best Management Practices) is the responsibility of each resource function via its own activity planning; e.g., allotment management plan implementation.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-3.1 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-3.1

Meet water quality standards on stream segments that have been designated for a salmonoid fishery by implementing Watershed recommendation 1.4, 2.4 and non-land use recommendation 2.1. In the drainage basins of these streams, implement Watershed recommendations 2.1 and 2.2.

Rationale:

Streams with salmonoid fishery designation (Fifth Fork of Rock Creek, McMullen, Shoshone and Salmon Falls Creeks) exceed the Idaho Water Quality Standard for temperature during the summer. Temperature reduction can best be achieved by shading the stream. As discussed in URA 4 (.45A7) riparian habitat in excellent condition should provide the needed shade. The Rationale for Recommendation 1.4, points out that fencing to exclude grazing is the only management technique that assures protection of riparian habitat from severe damage.

The other water quality standard not met is that for fecal coliforms. As discussed in URA 4 (.45A7) exclusion of cattle from the stream area year round would be necessary to eliminate fecal coliform contamination.

Support:

Division of Operations: Engineers for layout and design, fencing crew to construct fences.
Range: To make condition ratings based on successional stage, plant cover and composition and to develop and implement management plan.
Hydrology: To assist in developing management plan and to monitor water quality parameters.
Wildlife: To assist in developing management plan and to monitor fisheries.

Suspended or non-filterable solids are the sediment in the stream. There is not a numerical standard for this parameter. Suspended solids concentration of 80 mg/l has been shown to reduce macroinvertebrate populations by 60%. The aquatic habitat inventory and concurrent macroinvertebrate analysis showed sediment problems in each of the above named streams. Sediment can be lowered by healthy riparian vegetation which stabalizes the banks thus preventing mass wasting and bank cutting. The brushy riparian vegetation also lowers overbank velocities which reduces flood damage and allows the overbank area to share sediment loads. An additional function of the riparian zone is to trap sediments from the adjacent slopes and prevent them from entering the stream.

Implementing WS recommendation 1.4 and 2.4 will establish and maintain a

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale (con't):

healthy riparian zone as discussed in their rationale. Recommendation 2.1 prevents unnecessary channel disruptions thus lowering sediment yield by reducing head cutting, bank cutting and channel relocation.

Reducing soil erosion in drainage basins with perennial streams and throughout the watershed reduces soil particle displacement which eventually becomes sediment in the stream. The further from the stream the soil erosion the longer the sediment takes to arrive at the stream, and the better the condition of the range and riparian vegetation the less sediment will be delivered to the stream.

The Twin Falls Public Opinion Survey indicates 43% of the respondants favored BLM giving priority to water quality problems even if it meant reductions or restrictions on other uses. The same survey that approximately one-third of the respondants felt that riparian areas should be fenced to protect wildlife habitat and the 80% felt that rangeland projects to increase wildlife habitat and improve overall range condition are worthwhile even when their costs may not be recouped.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Watershed recommendation 3.1 attempts to improve water quality in salmonoid fishery streams by implementing a combination of watershed recommendations that together would improve fishery habitats and water quality. Through this decision process the watershed recommendations have been modified to eliminate conflicts.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-3.1 Step 3

Therefore, the objectives of this recommendation must be modified to a monitoring program for water quality and riparian trend at the targeted streams. This monitoring will provide seasonal data that can be interpreted to indicate the success of present management techniques on improving fisheries habitat.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WS-3.1 -
Implement the monitoring studies and grazing management in WS-1.4.

Modify WS-2.1 -
Allow treatment if it is needed and beneficial.

Accept WS-2.4 and non-land use recommendation 2.1.

Reason:

To determine need, if any, for more protection of fisheries streams to improve quality, if management is not adequate to meet the resource objectives.

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Establish and monitor riparian vegetation trend studies.

Watershed -
Monitor seasonal water quality in fishery streams. Show whether the proposed grazing management is successful within a reaasonable time such as 6 years in a two-treatment grazing system.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WS-3.1.
2. Modify WS-3.1.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

After a reasonable length of time (5 years) if monitoring studies do not show an improvement in water quality both for temperature, fecal coliform and suspended sediments, the streams should be fenced and livestock excluded.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 3.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-2.1, 3.1, 4.2, 4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Mineral and materials exploration and exploitation that could disturb soils of the area and contribute to increased sediment in the streams, particularly Shoshone Creek.

b. Modification - Include stipulations in the contracts, leases, and right-of-ways that involve minimized soil loss.

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.1 - 1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Grazing practices that contribute to decreased water quality.

b. Modification - Resolution methods and alternatives are discussed under the individual recommendations (1.4, 2.4, 2.1 and 2.2). Require engineering evaluation and design for all instream structures to prevent channel disruption as discussed in non-land use recommendation 2.1 rationale.

VI. Wildlife

WL-3.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Instream structures without careful placement can severely damage streams rather than enhance them.

b. Modification - Require engineering evaluation and design as discussed above in Range.

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



C. R-1.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - An ORV trail along McMullen Creek that may add sediment and contribute to a decreased water quality.

b. Modification - Same as WS-2.4. R-1.4 is in support of this recommendation.

D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-3.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-3.2

Meet water quality standards on stream segments with agriculture and cold water biota uses by implementing Watershed recommendations 1.5 and 2.4, and non-land use recommendation 2.1. In drainage basins of these streams implement Watershed recommendations 2.1 and 2.2.

Rationale:

The rationale for the above recommendation has been discussed in the individual recommendation rationale and in recommendation 3.1.

Support:

Range: To implement management techniques and to make condition ratings bases on successional stage, plant cover and composition.
Hydrology: To monitor water quality.

Multiple Use Analysis

This is similar to WS-3.1, without the fisheries value, and the recommendation should be modified. Perennial streams should be monitored on a seasonal basis to determine riparian condition, trend and water quality at high and low flow periods.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WS-3.2 -
Implement monitoring studies in WS-1.5, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4.
Part of 1.5 is accepted.
Part of 2.1 is accepted.
Most of 2.2 is accepted.
Most of 2.4 is accepted.
The measures in non-land use recommendation 2.1 is accepted.

Reasons:

To determine if there is a need for more intensive management to improve water quality if management is not adequate to meet the resources objectives.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-3.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

R. A. Staff -
Establish trend and condition studies.

Watershed -
To monitor water quality in non-fisheries, perennial streams.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WS-3.2.
2. Modify WS-3.2.

Decision:

Modify the multiple-use recommendation.

Meet water quality standards on stream segments by initiating decisions made for WS-1.5, WS-2.1, WS-2.2, and WS-2.4. The use of engineers for design of stream channel modification will be a standard practice as recommended in Non-Land Use Recommendation 2.1.

Rationale:

The law requires management to meet water quality standards on all streams on public lands.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 3.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. R.1.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Roads in North Cottonwood Creek and Mule Creek that add sediment to the streams and decrease water quality.

b. Modification - These roads exist now. Before improvement begins problem spots should be identified and treated, especially where buffer strips are less than 50 feet wide and where the road climbs steeply. Spring use should be restricted on these roads to coincide with forest service road closures.

D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
|---|---|
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-4 |

Objective: WS-4

Reduce flood damage both on and off public land.

Rationale:

This objective is consistent with water resource objective (1603.12Ec):

> Reduce and control flood and sediment damage, both on and off the public lands.

The floodplain Executive Order 11988 was issued to reduce flood damage by managing floodplains.

BLM Watershed program objectives (7000.02B) include:

> Enhance on-site resource use values, including fish and wildlife development and utilization, livestock grazing, timber production, outdoor recreation, industrial development, mineral production, and wilderness preservation under the principles of multiple-use management and sustained resource yield; and
>
> Enhance off-site values, including improvement of water quality, improved timing and yield of streamflow, renewal of ground water supplies, control of floods and sedimentation, maintenance of estuaries, protection of public health, and stabilization of local economies.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-4.1

Enhance water yield and reduce flood peaks by constructing snow fences in the heads of drainages at higher elevations.

Support:

Forest Service: cooperative agreement because many of the best sites are located on the Forest Service.
Hydrologist: To locate fences on public land.
Fencing crew: To install fences.

Rationale:

Snow fences accumulate larger drifts which melt more slowly. They contribute water to streamflows later into the dry season and they melt at a more uniform rate reducing the chances of high spring runoff causing flood damage.

By trapping snow that would normally blow away or sublimate snow fences can increase water yields from snow melt. In addition, properly placed snow fences can increase ground water yields if placed in recharge areas.

The building of snow fences accomplishes both the water resource objective 1603.12E3c discussed in W.S. Objective 4 Rationale and 3b to restore and maintain water yield for both on-and off-site use.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a dual purpose recommendation to reduce flood hazards, but increase water yield. It has no conflicts with other activities, but will require a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service, since that is where most of the streams proposed for treatment originate. It is a plan that would help fisheries, wildlife and water users while reducing flood potenial.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-4.1 -
Construct snow fences in the headwaters of area drainages at higher elevations.

Reasons:

This measure could reduce flood peaks by spreading those flood waters over the season, thus increasing useable water yield.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-4.1 Step 3

Support Needs:

Forest Service -
Cooperative agreement to put up fences at headwaters.

Hydrologist -
Locate and mark potential sites.
Consult Idaho Department of Water Resources
Operations -
Assemble fence.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-4.1.
2. Add sites to the proposed.
3. Deduct sites from the proposal.

Decision:

Reject the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

This should not be undertaken on a large scale until further studies indicate the feasibility both technical and economical.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 4.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-4.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-4.2

Restrict actions in the base floodplains that impact the natural and beneficial floodplain functions.

Support:

Hydrology: To establish base floodplains, especially on ephermeral chanels. Installation of crest stage gages and rain gages to assist in delinating floodplains.

Rationale:

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) is implemented by Manual Section 7221. The main objectives of floodplain management are to:

1. Reduce the risk of flood loss or damage to property.
2. Minimize the impact of flood loss on human safety, health, and welfare.
3. Restore, maintain, and preserve the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

It is Bureau policy that:

1. Direct or indirect support of floodplain development must be avoided wherever there is a practicable alternative.
2. The long-and short-term adverse impacts on natural and beneficial floodplain functions associated with the use and modification of floodplains must be avoided, to the extent possible.
3. Actions causing definable adverse impacts (long-or short-term) to the natural and beneficial floodplain functions must include protection, minimization of damage, restoration, and preservation measures.
4. Public lands, minerals, and subsurface estates within the base floodplains must be retained under BLM administeration except:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale: con't

a. If Federal, State, public and private institutions and parties have demonstrated the ability to maintain, restore, and protect the floodplain on a continuous basis.

b. If transfer of public lands, minerals, and subsurface estates is mandated by legislation or Presidentail order.

5. Actions or proposed actions must be monitored to ensure the incorporation of the floodplain objectives.

An action for floodplain purposes is defined as any Federal activity for:

1. Acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and facilities.

2. Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements.

3. Conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including, but not limited to, water resources and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The purpose of this recommendation is to preserve the natural functions of flood plains and to reduce losses due to floods. Rain gages and crest stage gages are needed so that maximum stream flow data can be analyzed. This data will help in planning for future projects and in predicting flood prone areas that are not suitable for development.

Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

The only conflicts with this recommendation are check dams and recreational roads and trails that will cross floodplains. As long as the dams are adequately engineered, rehabilitated, and their necessity is clear for proper management, there is no problem. Roads should stay clear of stream crossings, but if it is absolutely necessary there should be minimal channel disturbance, and rehabilitation if needed.

Considering that flood plain protection is Bureau policy, this recommendation must be rejected on the grounds that it is a non-land use allocation.

This recommendation does not require a land use allocation decision so no Multiple Use Recommendation will be made.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 4.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-1.7 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Catchment dams constructed in the flood channels may alter the drainage and cause long term cutting problems if the dam washes out.

b. Modification - All catchments should be sight specific and designed by a qualified engineer in conjunction with a soil scientist and hydrologist.

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. R-1.11 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - These roads will require stream crossings that could cause permanent flood plain damage.

b. Modification - Avoid stream crossings, but if they are essential get advice from a qualified hydrologist and have all structures designed by engineeers.

D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-5 |

Objective: WS-5

Insure the protection and preservation of water supply requirements for all BLM resource uses.

Rationale:

This objective supports Supplemental Guidance Objective 1603.12E3d.

To fulfill FLPMA directives for multiple use and sustained yield it is necessary to protect present water uses and preserve water for future needs.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step WS-5.1 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-5.1

Whenever springs which qualify as public water are identified, notify the State Dierector of their location so that the records can be noted of the land wihtdrawal (Public Water Reserve 107) where the spring is located.

Rationale:

All springs with a flow of .145 gal/minute or greater existing in 1926 or coming in existence before 1977 are interpreted as being reserved by Executive Order of April 17, 1926. There are many public water reserves that have not been noted.

Noting these springs withdraws the 40 acres where they are located to prevent disruption of the spring for public use. Idaho Instruction Memo ID-80-50 instructs the District to inform the State Director (943) of these springs locations.

Support:

Watershed: To systematically measure spring flow to see if the springs qualify as Public Waters.

Lands: To notify State Director (943) of spring locations.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Reference to Idaho IM ID-80-50 and Executive Order of April, 1926, give the direction for completing the action recommended in WS-5.1. An inventory of all public waters has been completed showing the current use of each spring examined. A water rights - water use inventory has been done and water claims and water rights aplications have been filed on all waters with developments.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Allocate all waters that qualify as Public Water Reserves for public use. Use water rights filings with the State for all developed sources and Public Water Reserves on all other qualified sources.

Reasons:

Most waters on public lands are valuable for public uses such as fish and wildlife, stockwater, people water, wetland, riparian, or a combination of use. These waters should be allocated to the public needs and uses.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1WS-5.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection of public waters is paramount to management of resources on public lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 5.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-5.2 Step 3

Recommendation: WS-5.2

Reserve water for instream uses, especially fisheries, by using the State of Idaho filing system.

Support:

Wildlife and Watershed: To make Instream flow need determinations and to file with Idaho Water Resources Board.

Rationale:

By filing for instream flows on streams with fisheries value the minimum flow needed for fisheries can be assured. New diversions on private land above BLM land and change in diversions that would impact the minimum flow will not be allowed by the State of Idaho Water Resources Board and the fisheries will be protected.

McMullen Creek, Shoshone Creek, and Salmon Falls Creek are listed on the State Office's contract with Idaho Department of Fish and Game for instream flow determinations. As the minimum flow needed is determined, we must file with the Water Resources Board.

Fifth Fork of Rock Creek will have to have instream flow needs determined by our staff. Idaho law allows filing for instream flows for wildlife and other beneficial uses beyond the needs of fisheries. Filings should be made for these uses as needed.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The filing of a minimum instream flow water right is the only method of protecting a stream and its wild dependents from stream depletion. As water and power demands increase it is possible that stream diversions could move up the channels to gain the advantage of gravity to avert the need for power thus the existing stream flow would be eliminated. There are no peresent draw down problems at area streams but as the demand for water increases over the years, the need for stream protection will also grow. By establishing minimum flows with the State Department of Water Resources we can protect the important waterways from future diversions, thereby preserving these natural resources.

This recommendation is supported by Wildlife and Recreation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-5.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-5.2 -
Upon determining the needed minimum flows of McMullen Creek, Shoshone Creek, Salmon Falls Creek and Fifth Fork of Rock Creek, file for that amount as a minimum instream flow requirement with the State Department Water Resources using the State of Idaho filing system..

Reasons:

Further assure protection of the streams and their dependent organisms, such as fisheries and various wildlife needs.

Support Needs:

Watershed -
Determine minimimum flow requirements and process the applications for the filings with State Department Water Resources.

Wildlife, Range, Recreation -
Coordinate with Watershed to determine Wildlife, Range and Recreation needs on the studied streams.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-5.2.
2. Modify WS-5.2 to include less than the four streams listed.
3. Modify WS-5.2 to add streams to the recommendation.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Minimum plans are needed to protect fisheries and other resource values associated with the streams.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 5.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-3.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Geothermal activity in the Shoshone Creek drainage may effect the flow of the stream.

b. Modification - Shoshone Creek should be studied in order to identfy any interactions with the groundwater system of the area.

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife

WL-3.3(3) Complimented by this recommendation

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. R-1.4 Supportive

R-1.4 supports this by advocating enhanced fisheries.

D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Objective Number | WS-6 |

OBJECTIVE:

Conserve plants officially listed by Federal Government as being in potential danger of extinction and prevent sensitive species needing special consideration in land-use planning and decisionmaking processes from becoming threatened or endangered.

RATIONALE:

On December 28, 1973, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (see Appendix 1) became law and superseded similar acts passed in 1966 and 1969. It was declared in Section 2 of the ESA that all Federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authorities to conserve species (plants and animals) officially listed pursuant to Section 4 of the ESA. This national policy is repeated and expanded in Section 7 (16 U.S.C. 1536) of the ESA, which sets forth procedures to be used and requirement to be met by Federal departments and agencies in order to comply with the Act. Section 7 mandates have three objectives: conserving listed species; ensuring that the continued existence of listed species is not jeopardized; and ensuring that Critical Habitats of listed species are not destroyed or adversely modified. These mandates are non-discretionary and are supported by civil and criminal penalties. Citizen lawsuits are authorized and could result in penalties being assessed against responsible officials of Federal agencies. It is also implied by Section 7 of the ESA that adequate cooperation, consultation, and assistance will occur in the endangered species conservation effort. The current legal procedures for this cooperation and consultation can be found in 50 CFR 402 or in the Federal Register, Volume 43, pages 869-876, January 4, 1978 (see Appendix 2, Interagency Cooperation Regulations). However, amendments to the ESA in 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979 have substantially changed Section 7 requirements.

Draft Manual 6840 establishes BLM policy and guidance for complying with the Endangered Species Act. It is Bureau policy to conserve federally and State-listed endangered or threatened plants and animals and to utilze its authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the ESA and similar State laws. The objectives of all Bureau activities and programs will include the means to improve the habitat and prove justification for delisting such species. State laws protecting plants and animals faced with local extirpation or premature extinction apply to BLM activities and programs to the extent that they are consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (P.L. 94-579) and other Federal laws. It is also Bureau policy to ensure that the crucial habitats of sensitive plants and animals will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for listing such plants and animals by either Federal or State Governments in the future.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Watershed |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step | WS-6.1 Step 3 |

Recommendation:

Protect playas that support Lepidium davisii by allowing no developments or improvements and no ORV use in the playas or surrounding area (Section 29, 30, 31, and 32, T.14 S., R. 15 E.).

Rationale:

As discussed in URA 3 (.45A9) Lepidium davisii can withstand a moderate amount of disturbance. Since the populations on both playas are currently stable, present uses do not appear to jeopardize the population.

ORV use and trampling by large grazing animals has adversely impacted Davis' playa mustard in other areas. Severe disturbance such as plowing or spraying with herbicide destroys playa mustard and may be the reason the mustard was not located on other playas in the planning unit.

As identified in URA 4 (.45B3) the present road and fence do not appear to have affected the population. However, improving the road would increase traffic and the risk of ORV use of the playas. Other improvements such as water troughs could result in increase grazing animal use.

Maintenance of status quo in the above named sections appear to be the best protection.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is to protect the potentially threatened plant Lepidium davisii. It has no conflicts and is supported by Cultural Resources CRM-1.5 and 1.9, by recommending no road improvements in the area. There is an existing road which runs very close to the playas, but as long as it remains unimproved there should be no added pressure on the habitat of these plants.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WS-6.1 -
Allow no future improvements near the playas in T. 14 S., R. 15 E., sections 29, 30, 31, 32 that would endanger Davis' Playa Mustard.

Reasons:

Davis Playa Mustard is a threatened species and requires protection.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-6.1 Step 3

Support Needs:

None

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WS-6.1.
2. Fence and sign the playas.
3. Rehabilitate the roads in the area.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The protection of threatened and endangered species is required by law.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 6.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. CRM-1.5 Supportive

CRM-1.5 is in support of this recommendation by recommending restricted ORV use in Salmon Falls Creek area.

B. No Conflict

C. R-1.11 and R-1.9 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV trail that goes between the 2 playas containing Lepidium davisii. Without protection, the playas are vulnerable to ORV use.

b. Modification - Reroute the propsed trail away from the playa area. Then block and rehabilitate the existing way.
ORV designations such as "open to existing roads and trails" could endanger this species and fences could be an enticement for abuse of the area.

D. No Conflict

E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - NO Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WS-6.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

If Lepidium davisii becomes listed as either endangered or threatened, the playas and surrounding area should be designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and the area be withdrawn from mining.

Rationale:

If Lepidium davisii is presently under consideration as endangerd or threatened. Final designation as threatened or endangered implies that the playa mustard is in sufficient danger to require more intensive management.

The process of ACEC designation requires the writing of a plan element. During the development of the plan element, the critical habitat and potential disturbing factors can be more fully evaluated.

Withdrawal from mining will protect the playas from this ultimate destruction.

Present management does not appear to jeopardize the population and Recommendation WS-6.1 should adequately protect the Davis' playa mustard until final designation.

Support:

Wildlife - To write the activity plan, EA and other supporting documents for ACEC designation.

## Multiple Use Analysis

If Lepidium davisii is designated as threatened or endangered, its playas and surrounding area should become an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This would not conflict with any other activity plans, but is not necessary until the plant is designated as threatened or endangered.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WS-6.2 Step 3 (cont.)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject WS-6.2 -
Do not designate an ACEC or withdraw the area from mining. The surface will be managed according to the 3809 regulations.

Reasons:

An ACEC designation is not needed to provide protection for this potentially endangered species. It has been found on most of the playas along Salmon Falls Creek under existing management.

The current political leaders have issued directions that guide land managing agencies to use management rather than withdrawals so a withdrawal from mining is out.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WS-2.6.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 6.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management - No Conflict

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Recreation

A. No Conflict
B. No Conflict
C. No Conflict
D. No Conflict
E. No Conflict

VII. Fire Management - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 2 WS-6.3 Step 3

Recommendation:

Protect Idaho Sensitive Species by prohibiting range improvements and other activities which could adversely affect the natural plant community in the area.

Restrictions should be observed in the following locations:

For Alluim anceps - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 and T. 15 S., R. 15 E., Sections 8 and 5; and

For Astragalas tetrapterus - T. 16 S., R. 15 E., Sections 8 and 9.

Rationale:

Bureau policy is discussed in Objective 6 Rationale. Instruction Memo ID-81-144, March 3, 1981, reiterates Bureau policy, "That sensitive species will be conserved and managed to minimize the need for State or Federal listing."

The "Inventory of Threatened and Endangered Plants Located in the Twin Falls Planning Unit" recommends that "Protection of threatened and endangered plant sites from heavy use and impact should be encouraged until such time as data becomes available which indicates that the plants can sustain other kinds of treatment."

The 1979 inventory supplied the first report of Alluim anceps and the only known location of Astragalus tetrapterus. Both of which are listed as Sensitive on the current Idaho list.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is mandated by existing law and policy IM-ID-81-144 and does not require a land use allocation decision for all identified areas. It is required in every development action implemented.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the recommendation.

Reasons:

Bureau policy mandates protection of sensitive species.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Restrict activities that threaten sensitive species wherever they exist within the planning area. Consideration wil be given through the EA process.

Rationale:

Bureau policy is to conserve sensitive species to minimize the need to list them on the Federal and State T & E list.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 6.3 (cont.)

VII. Natural History - No Conflict

VIII. Recreation

A. R-1.11 Competitive

a Nature of Conflict - ORV trails along Salmon Falls Creek rim and in the South hills would be entering sensitive species areas and could adversely effect those habitats.

b. Modification - Route the trails through areas where there are no sensitive plants.

IX. Visual Resources

VRM-1.1 Supportive

VRM-1.1 is highly supportive to the area of Astragalas in the upper Salmon Falls Creek area by advocating only ecological change in that region.

X. Wilderness - No Conflict

XI. Fire Management - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WS - 6.3

I. Lands

L-4.1 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Corridor passes through identified habitat of sensitive Astragalas species.

b. Modification - Future corridor developments should be preceded by a study of the proposed impact area, with easement decisions based on the abundance of Astragalas.

II. Minerals

M-4.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Proposed building stone excavation site overlaps into Allium habitat.

b. Modification - Do not allow excavation to spread past the withdrawn portion of section 8 at Greys Landing. This will provide the sensitive plants with plenty of habitat while also allowing stone excavation.

III. Forest Products - No Conflict

IV. Range Management

RM-2.2 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - To chemically treat 6,289 acres of native rangeland on the Western Stockgrowers allotment where the sensitive species Allium anceps exists.

b. Modification - Study the proposed treatment area and base the final decision on the abundance of Allium anceps.

V. Wildlife - No Conflict

VI. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.5 Enhancement

CRM-1.5 enhances this recommendation by advocating no ORV use on the rim of Salmon Falls Creek where three different sensitive species exist.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* | |
|---|---|
| Activity | |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | Step 3 |

URA 4 WATERSHED OPPORTUNITIES NOT CARRIED FORTH TO MFP 1

Non-land use recommendations for Objective 6:

Recommendation: (1)

Before initiating actions which would affect Salmon Falls Creek Canyon cliffs, search for Ivesia baileyi.

Rationale:

Ivesia baileyi grows on sheer lava cliffs and its distribution is highly discontinuous. The 1979 contract report says "Since it tends to occur in small pockets, and to be absent from similar appearing rock surrounding the pockets, its presence can not be ruled out until every last square foot of rock in Salmon Falls Creek has been checked."

This species is protected by habitat and is only listed as sensitive. Search would only be required if an action were to directly alter the canyon habitat of the plant.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)

Activity

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

URA 4 WATERSHED OPPORTUNITIES NOT CARRIED FORTH TO MFP 1

Non-land use recommendations for Objective 6:

Recommendation: (2)

Maintain surveillance for Erigiron latus in the Twin Falls Planning Unit by having field personnel search during routine field work.

Support:
Wildlife - to prepare sight descriptions, keys, photos and other information needed by field personnel to search for Erigeron latus.

Range - field personnel to look for Erigiron latus while doing other work.

Rationale:

In order to comply with the Endangered Species Act, BLM must document the presence or absence of federally listed or proposed listed species or their habitat in each planning unit.

Although Erigiron latus was not located during the 1979 survey, the right habitats were. The contract report recommends searching for this species for several seasons.

Erigiron latus was located on Middle Mountain in West Cassia Plannig Unit during a 1980 survey. This extends the eastern extent of the species and increases the likelihood of its presence in Twin Falls Planning Unit.

Astragalus purshii var ophiogenes is not included in the above recommendation because the Endangered and Threatened Plants of Idaho indicates that the species is probably neither threatened or endangered and that it is reasonably abundant and widespread.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Fire Management |
| Objective Number |
| I |

Objective F-1

To protect and enhance the resources of public lands in order to preserve their capability to contribute toward meeting the resource needs of the nation.

Rationale:

This objective is supported by policy statements within Bureau manual 9210 and other authority sources as outlined below.

A. Protection Act of September 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 857; 16 U.S.C. 594).

B. Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315).

C. O. and C. Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181e).

D. Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856, 1856a).

E. Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 686).

F. Public Land Administration Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 506; 43 U.S.C. 1361).

G. Disaster Relief Act, Section 417 (Public Law 93-288).

H. Annual Appropriations Acts for the Department of the Interior.

I. United States Department of the Interior Manual (590 DM 1.3).

J. Planning area analysis.

K. Normal year fire plan.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Fire Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 1.1 Step 3

F-1.1

Recommendation:

Designate a permanent Fire Guard Station site in the vicinity of Salmon Dam in T. 14 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 8: SE¼. Construction of the facility could be accomplished by the fire crew resulting in a considerable savings.

Rationale:

At the present time we are maintaining a temporary Guard Station facilities at the old Rogerson School house. This situation is less than desireable as our crew is constantly in the public view, the rental fees are exceedingly high, poor utility services and limited storage and parking areas. With the construction of a new site these problems would be eliminated and, in addition, the facility could also be utilized by the resource area for office space, storage of equipment, materials and supplies.

---

Support:

Engineering: Survey and design complex and compile materials lists.
Public information specialist: Media releases and orientation.
Administration: Procurement of required materials and/or services.
Realty: Prepare required withdrawals.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. Construction of a permanent guard station would reduce or eliminate problems of high rent, poor utility service and limited storage and parking areas. Additionally, the station could be used as a base for other district personnel working in the area.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept F-1.1.

Reasons:

Construction of a permanent Fire Guard Station in the Rogerson area will be beneficial to fire control operations and other personnel working in the Rogerson-Shoshone Basin area.

Support Needs:

As described in MFP 1 Recommendation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject F-1.1.
2. Choose a different location.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to the extent that construction will be accomplished in the most feasible and economical manner.

Rationale:

Same as for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Fire Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.2 Step 3

F-1.2

Recommendation:

Designate the area lying within the Salmon Creek Canyon below Salmon Dam as a limited suppression area. All fires occurring in this area will be left in their natural state and only suppression effort expended would be in a case of threatening life or escaping the confines of the canyon.

Rationale:

Presently this area is being considered for wilderness designation of which fire is considered a natural part of the overall wilderness scheme. Fires occuring within this area for the most part will remain relatively small due to the natural terrain and existing barriers such as canyon walls, rock slides, creeks, etc. Suppression costs, limited access and personnel safety is also a contributing factor in designating this area as a limited suppression area.

---

Support:

Public Information Officer: News media releases
Area Personnel: Development of EA

## Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation is supported by Wilderness 1.2 which recommends establishing the canyon as a natural area. Fire is considered a natural part of the overall wilderness scheme. No conflicts were identified between this and any other recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept F-1.2.

Reasons:

Designation of Salmon Falls Canyon below Salmon Falls Dam as a limited suppression area will compliment the natural area recommendation. Limited access and rugged terrain make fire suppression very difficult and hazardous.

Support Needs:

As stated in MFP 1 Recommendation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject F-1.2 and continue to use normal suppression.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to the extent that the limited suppression area will be that area downstream from the dam to the area at Balanced Rock. Suppression in these areas will be by ground forces or mechanical means.

Rationale:

Minimum suppression is compatible with the management of the Salmon Falls Canyon.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Fire Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.3 Step 3

F-1.3

Recommendation:

Restrict the use of aerial retardant on resource value class II lands within the Twin Falls Planning Unit. Retardant should be used on Class II Lands only to protect and/or ensure the safety of private property, structures, livestock, general public and fire suppression personnel.

Rationale:

Suppression costs should be commensurate with established resource values. Since aerial retardant is an extremely expensive tool costing approximately a dollar per gallon or two thousand dollard per load delivered on the fire, it is felt use should be limited in areas of low values with the exception of the areas identified in the recommendation.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Wildlife Recommendations to maintain and enhance sage grouse and mule deer winter range and critical mule deer summer range. The importance of these areas is based on the listed wildlife species needs for large amounts of browse in the diet during the winter. Retention of brushy areas on the isolated parcels identified in WL-2.2 and WL-2.4 is important for providing cover areas for pheasants.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation to remove the identified sage grouse, antelope and mule deer winter areas, mule deer critical summer range, and isolated tracts from the restricted retardant recommendation.

Reasons:

The values described for the areas identified should be protected from fire with all standard fire suppression methods.

Support Needs:

Fire Management Operations -
Determine fire supression techniques necessary to protect identified values on a fire by fire basis.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept F-1.3.
2. Reject F-1.3.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Fire Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 F-1.3 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation.

Do not use aerial retardant on resource value Class II lands except when needed to protect or ensure the safety of private property, structures, livestock, general public and fire suppression personnel.

Do not use aerial retardant on any open waters such as reservoirs, ponds, streams, and springs.

Aerial retardant can be used to aid in protecting identified sage grouse, antelope, and mule deer winter areas, mule deer critical summer range, and isolated tracts.

Rationale:

The decision to use or not use retardant within these areas will be determined on a fire-by-fire basis by management after considering input by the Fire Management Team. Retardant use will be avoided unless high value resources need protection, or life and private property is at risk.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Fire Management |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 F-1.4 Step 3 |

Recommendation:

Use fire as a management tool in those areas identified for vegetation manipulation or land treatment. Limit suppression efforts in the areas within the Berger that are scheduled for land treatment maintenance. Suppression efforts will be conducted in accordance with an approved plan.

Areas identified for land treatment maintenance:

1. Parrott Allotment

   - Burn pasture 3
   - Burn pasture 2
   - Burn pasture 1

2. Wrigley Allotment

   - Burn pasture 2
   - Burn pasture 3
   - Burn pasture 1

3. Ellis Allotment

   - Burn pasture 4
   - Burn pasture 2
   - Burn pasture 9
   - Burn pasture 3

4. Buhl Group

   - Burn pasture 1
   - Burn pasture 2
   - Burn pasture 3
   - Burn pasture 4

5. Kerr Allotment

   - Burn 300-400 acres every year.

Rationale:

In support of this recommendation it would be advantageous if a fire occured within one of the identified areas. If a fire occurs in a pasture within one year of the scheduled maintenance, no suppression action will be taken until the fire has accomplished the prescribed requirements or until the fire is determined to be a hazard to livestock, improvements, etc.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Recommendation (cont.):

6. Kaster Allotment

   - Burn pasture 3
   - Burn pasture 2

7. Lanting Allotment

   - Burn pasture 4
   - Burn brush areas in other pastures as fits schedule.

8. PVGA Allotment

   - Burn brush areas in pastures as fits schedule.

9. Schnitker Allotment

   - Burn pasture

10. Noh Allotment

    - Burn brushy islands as fits schedule.

11. L & W Allotment

    - Burn brushy islands in pasture 3.

12. Chadwick Allotment

    - Burn brush on west edge of west pasture.

13. Koch Allotment

    - Burn brush in pasture 3

14. Kunkel Allotment

    - Burn pasture 4
    - Burn brush islands in pasture 3.

Recommendation (cont.):

15. Whiskey Creek Buffer

    - Burn brush area along west side.

Support:

Public Information Specialist:
Media news releases

Range and Wildlife Specialist:
Project and/or activity plans

Area personnel:
Development of EAR's and assistance with burns

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendaton does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. The recommendation as stated requires an approved maintenance burn plan for the area being burned. It further states that limited suppression activities will be in effect only until the fire has accomplished the prescription requirements.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept F-1.4 and add the following - All reasonable efforts will be made to protect islands of brush which are present within any limited suppression areas.

Reasons:

The recommendation requires an approved maintenance burn plan in order for limited suppression action to be used. The addition of the brush island paragraph will further ensure that attempts are made to protect identified wildlife values on the Berger Resource Conservation Area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Fire Management
Overlay Reference: Step 1 F-1.4 (cont.) Step 3

Support Needs:

Range -
Completion of burn EA.

Wildlife -
Identification of protection areas in burn plans.

Fire Management -
Completion of burn plan.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject F-1.4.
2. Accept F-1.4 as written.

Decision:

Modify the multiple use recommendation to include all the identified area and to agree with the range multiple use recommendation RM-2.7. RM-2.7 says practice limited fire suppression on existing seedings and proposed seedings with the modifications shown in RM-2.3, RM-2.4, and RM-2.5. Aggressive fire suppression will be initiated to protect wildlife values on sage grouse strutting grounds, antelope and mule deer winter range, mule deer critical summer range and on the Twin Falls-Cassia Isolated Sikes Act Tracts. Fire management will consult closely with the area manager on actions in these areas.

Rationale:

A fire management plan is to be prepared for the entire resource area including the Twin Falls Planning Unit that will show the detail required to accomplish this action. Include F-1.4, F-1.5, and RM-2.7 in the plan.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Fire Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.5 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modity F-1.5 as follows -
Designate the treated areas of the Whiskey Creek area as limited suppression areas. Take normal suppression efforts on any fires burning or threatening native sagebrush areas. The boundaries of this area will be the Salmon Dam road on the south, the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon on the west, the Salmon Butte stock driveway road on the east and Whiskey Creek on the north.

Reasons:

Modification of this recommendation will protect high resource value areas identified by wildlfie. The seedings will be enhanced by allowing fire to burn through them.

Support Needs:

Fire Management -
Provide for suppression fires within or threatening native sagebrush within the Whiskey Creek limited suppression area.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject F-1.5.
2. Accept F-1.5.

Decision:

Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

This decision is also to be implemented through a modified suppression plan and/or a fire management plan for the resource area as identified in F-1.4 and RM-2.7.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name (MFP) |
| --- |
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Wildlife - Big Game |
| Objective Number |
| WL-1 |

OBJECTIVE:

Improve and maintain terrestrial habitat for big game throughout the Planning Unit.

RATIONALE:

Basic Guidance (1602.13A) states that the Bureau, in deciding among alternative uses of available resources and among management alternatives, will utilize both physical and social data in evaluating the immediate and long-range impact of proposed actions on environmental quality and ecological balance and will strive to maintain and enhance environmental quality.

The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) indicates that by 1995 the demand for big game hunter days on public land in the Planning Unit will increase 81 percent from the current level. In 1995, it is estimated that the gross value of hunter days attributable to public land wildlife habitat in the Planning Unit for big game hunting will be $91,731.80.

BLM's Wildlife Program Activity Policy Statement (1603.12D) describes in the following narratives, rationale for managing wildlife and their habitats.

1. Description of Program Activity. The Wildlife Program is primarily concerned with the protection and use of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates through the enhancement and maintenance of their habitat components. The program activity is closely coordinated with State wildlife agencies.

2. Long-Term Objectives.

a. Maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. This will be accomplished by means of habitat management.

b. Sponsor or conduct the research, studies, and inventories necessary to insure adequate data for decision making relating to the maintenance of habitat expressed in a. above.

3. Major Principles and Standards.

a. Maintain cooperative relations with States, other Federal Agencies, public interest groups, and individuals interested in or responsible for wildlife use, protection, and habitat management.

b. The essential requirements of wildlife -- food, cover, and water -- will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Big Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Allocate the following AUM's to mule deer and pronghorn antelope during their seasons of use in 26 livestock grazing allotments for the present populations and as the populations increase to a 1990 level. See the attached AUM allocation tables.

SUPPORT:

Range - Allocation of AUM's to deer and antelope and a reduction in livestock numbers and/or use if a conflict arises.

Wildlife-Management of habitat to sustain optimum populations.

RATIONALE:

BLM and IDFG fully concur with the figures on the following table. See the letter from Region IV-IDFG, 1/9/81, in the Twin Falls Public Participation Plan. The Forest Service, Region IV-IDFG and Burley District BLM jointly concur that the deer herd associated with the forest in Game Management Unit #54 can be doubled by 1990 with proper management (Gary Will, Region IV-IDFG, 1/14/80, Personal Communication). This deer herd winters on public land.

Game Management Unit #54 in the Twin Falls MFP area is extremely popular for mule deer hunting. Approximately 28 percent of the mule deer habitat and 6 percent of the hunting days are attributable to public land in the Planning Unit. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows an 81 percent increase in the number of hunter days from 1975 to 1995. BLM habitat includes 72 percent of the critical summer and winter range for Unit #54. Therefore, the population increase or decrease is directly proportional to management of these critical habitats. Improved fawn survival in conjuction with present harvest programs and other management efforts, should, under current management levels and habitat trends, provide for a steady rebuilding of mule deer numbers and harvest through 1990. Success rates, while initially lower, will, by 1985, improve over those currently existing.[1] The PAA shows that $11,605.60 was spent in 1980 in the Planning Unit hunting mule deer on BLM land. This will increase to an estimated $91,731.80 by 1995. Forage competition between antelope and other wildlife and/or domestic livestock does not appear to be a major pro-

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. IDFG. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.1 -
Allocate the following forage to mule deer and pronghorn antelope for present numbers and allow increases to the projected AUM's.

Reason:

A SVIM conducted in 1979 shows adequate forage overall by allotment for both present and projected mule deer and antelope numbers.

Mule Deer

| No. | Allotment | Present 1980 AUMs | Projected 1990 AUMs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4024 | J.E. Baker-Lost Creek | 43 | 46 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 1,544 | 2,977 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 120 | 204 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 5 | 5 |
| 4037 | North Big Creek | 20 | 23 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 12 | 12 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 19 | 27 |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | 48 | 55 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 72 | 96 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 40 | 51 |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA | 39 | 39 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 59 | 76 |
| 4059 | Greene Private | 19 | 30 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 10 | 14 |
| 4072 | Kinsey-Lost Creek | 5 | 5 |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 7 | 7 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 15 | 19 |
| 4097 | Cameron | 50 | 50 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | 28 | 35 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 54 | 76 |
| 4102 | Sharp-Lost Creek | 35 | 53 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 110 | 148 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 68 | 86 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 222 | 222 |
| 4128 | Hot Creek | 10 | 10 |
| | | | 4166 |

Pronghorn Antelope

| No. | Allotment | Present 1980 AUMs | Projected 1990 AUMs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 7 | 13 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | --- | 9 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | --- | 6 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | --- | 4 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | --- | 7 |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-1.1 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Finalize EIS by 1982.

Inventory by BLM and IDFG.

EA.

Transplants.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.1.
2. Disregard WL-1.4, WL-1.5, WL-1.7, WL-1.8 and WL-1.9

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation to allocate forage to mule deer and antelope at the levels stated for both present and projected AUMs.

Rationale:

Sufficient forage exists to satisfy the present and future numbers of deer and antelope. Demand projection for wildlife resources on public lands indicates that an increase in wildife numbers is in order.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

## MULE DEER AUM ALLOCATION

| Allotment No. | Name | Spring-Early Summer (4/15 - 6/30) | | | | Summer-Early Fall (7/1 - 10/31) | | | | Late Fall-Winter (11/1 - 4/15) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's |
| 4024 | J. E. Baker-Lost Creek | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 |
| 4031 | Western Stockgrowers | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 65 | 52 | 90 | 72 | 1,265 | 1,392 | 2,550 | 2,805 |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 20 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 24 | 85 | 94 | 150 | 165 |
| 4036 | Moore-Lost Creek | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4037 | North Big Creek | 15 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4039 | Noh-White Rock | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 17 |
| 4040 | Noh Sections | 20 | 10 | 25 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| 4041 | Mule Creek-PVGA | 30 | 15 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 24 | 40 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 44 |
| 4042 | Horse Creek-PVGA | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 44 |
| 4043 | Frahm-PVGA | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 |
| 4044 | South Mule Creek | 15 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 16 | 35 | 39 | 45 | 50 |
| 4059 | Greene Private | 6 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 17 |
| 4063 | Soldier Creek | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| 4072 | Kinsey-Lost Creek | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4092 | South Big Creek | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4096 | Lemmon-Ring | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4097 | Cameron | 25 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 33 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 28 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | 10 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 33 | 40 | 44 |
| 4102 | Sharp-Lost Creek | 10 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 30 | 33 |
| 4108 | Lost Creek-U2 | 60 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 65 | 72 | 100 | 110 |
| 4114 | Squaw Joe | 10 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 66 |
| 4119 | Ridge | 120 | 60 | 120 | 60 | 120 | 96 | 120 | 96 | 60 | 66 | 60 | 66 |
| 4128 | Hot Creek | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 |

## PRONGHORN ANTELOPE AUM ALLOCATION

| Allotment No. | Name | Spring-Early Summer (4/15 - 6/30) | | | | Summer-Early Fall (7/1 - 10/31) | | | | Late Fall-Winter (11/1 - 4/15) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's | 1980 Number | 1980 AUM's | 1990 Number | 1990 AUM's |
| 4034 | Point Ranch | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 4035 | Whiskey Creek | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 10 | 4 | - | - | 5 | 3 |
| 4038 | Kerr-Lost Creek | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 8 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 4098 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 4101 | Magic Common | - | - | 10 | 3 | - | - | 10 | 4 | - | - | 0 | 0 |

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-3.1 Forage Allocation Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Allocation of forage to livestock without enough left for wildlife.

b. Modification - Allocate forage to wildlife first and then to livestock.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Big Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.2 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Permit oil and gas leasing, and vehicular traffic to existing roads and trails that have been established and/or used via actual management intent. Allow off-road vehicle use on present and future big game winter range areas from 5/1 to 10/31 and in fawning areas from 6/15 to 4/15 as they become identified.

SUPPORT:

Minerals - Restriction of oil and gas leasing at critical times of the year.

Recreation - Minimization and/or restriction of ORV use at critical times of the year.

Wildlife - Designation of restricted areas and specific time frame.

IDFG - Coordination with BLM in designation of restricted areas.

RATIONALE:

Mineral development and recreational uses have an adverse effect on big game during the winter months and the fawning season. Access roads have been developed over a period of years by ranchers, hunters, other recreational users and through BLM developments. Oil and gas leasing will bring about even more access roads. The existing roads already open up a wide area that has previously been fairly inaccessible. They create a situation where big game are quite vulnerable to human intrusion and harassment, especially during the winter months when they are already stressed because of adverse weather conditions. Stress during the fawning period could cause a population to decrease through die-offs from stress and loss of fawns.

There should be close coordination with IDFG. IDFG actively supports the preservation and protection of critical mule deer habitat through restricting and/or minimizing use on critical ranges at various times of the year.[1]

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES 1975-1990. IDFG. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-1.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with minerals recommendations for minerals exploration and development throughout the Planning Unit in that exploration often requires off road travel. Conflicts with recreation center around ORV use at any time anywhere on the public lands. The recommendation calls for limiting all use to existing roads and trails and closing ORV use on deer from winter range 11/1 to 4/30 and fawning areas from 4/15 to 6/15. The current existing non restricted use has not been closely studied enough to actually determine affect of ORV use on the survival of mule deer.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows:
Allow oil and gas exploration and development activities and vehicle use on existing roads and trails on critical big game winter ranges from November 1 to April 30 and on deer fawning areas from April 15 to June 15. If future studies produce evidence that the herd populations are adversely affected an activity plan will be developed and implemented to manage the resource uses as determined to meet the wildlife needs.

### Reason:

In order to prevent undue harassment and stress to mule deer, vehicular traffic should be retricted to existing roads and trails during critical times of the year. There is reason to suspect that harrassment is occurring to a limited extent. There is no real evidence to show that it is a real problem to the deer herds at this time. This recommendation will be coordinated through M-2.1.

### Support Needs:

Wildlife --
Monitor mule deer activities to determine location and times of deer concentrations on winter range.

Recreation --
Monitor ORV use to identify any problems resulting from open designations in the planning unit.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-1.2.
2. Reject WL-1.2.
3. Leave entire area open.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.2 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple-use recommendation, allow vehicular use, and oil and gas exploration without restriction except during:

1. November 15 to April 30 on big game critical winter range.

2. April 15 to June 15 on deer fawning areas.

During these periods, and in the applicable areas, vehicular travel will be restricted to existing roads and trails.

Rationale:

This action will allow unrestricted vehicular use all the time except the periods November 15 to April 30 on big game critical winter range and April 15 to June 15 on deer fawning range. These restrictions will protect the deer needs during these critical periods of their annual life cycles.

The restrictive date was modified to allow vehicle use to continue through the hunting season.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.2, 4.4 Minerals Exploration Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The conflict is vehicular traffic and exploration, etc. on big game winter range areas from 11/1 to 4/30 and in fawning areas from 4/15 to 6/15.

b. Modification - Allow vehicluar traffic and exploration, etc. at times other than listed above.

III. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.4, 2.6 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.2 Campground Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds in critical area and hence ORV use during recommended closed seasons.

b. Modification - Allow campground to be developed but closed according to WL-1.2.

- R-1.10 ORV Use Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Open during critical periods.

b. Modification - Close winter range and fawning areas as recommended in WL-1.2.

c. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-5.1 Vehicular Traffic to Autophone Site Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Vehicular traffic to autophone site during the winter.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.2 (cont.)

b. Modification - Allow limited vehicular traffic to autophone site for emergencies during the restricted use periods.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Big Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.3 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve mule deer and antelope habitat by making all existing and future livestock water available to these species. Lower existing livestock troughs in antelope range to allow antelope fawn use. Provide water even when livestock are not using the water systems. Provide water for exclusive use by big game. Install 12 big game guzzlers in the critical mule deer summer range and present and expansion antelope range. Construct a 30-inch high barbed wire antelope fence around the big game guzzlers.

SUPPORT:

Range - Assistance in livestock trough modification and use of troughs by big game when livestock are not present.

Operations - Modification of existing livestock troughs for use by big game. Construction and installation of big game guzzlers.

Recreation - Assistance in layout to complement the landscape.

RATIONALE:

Before deer can be expected to permanently establish in an area, dependable water must be available. Guidelines outlined in BLM Technical Note T/N 305 should be followed.[1]

Pronghorn antelope densities are highest on well watered ranges. The availability of water every mile will improve habitat for an increasing herd. Antelope water at least once each day and often twice. Antelope cannot be re-established without permanent water sources. Free water can be very important to antelope during the summer and fall.[2]

The development of big game guzzlers would provide a permanent water supply for big game during the spring, summer and fall periods. These water developments will improve mule deer and antelope habitat and allow them to make better use of their range in the dry season. Protective fencing would prevent trampling damage or competition for use of water by livestock.


1 Wilson, L.O. 1977. GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGN AND MODIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK WATERING DEVELOPMENTS TO FACILITATE SAFE USE BY WILDLIFE. Technical Note Number T/N 305. U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. Denver Service Center. Denver, Colorado.

2 Sundstrom, C. 1968. WATER CONSUMPTION BY PRONGHORN ANTELOPE AND DISTRIBUTION RELATED TO WATER IN WYOMING'S RED DESERT. Antelope States Workshop Proceedings. 4:39-46.


Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Big Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.3 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Wildlife - Layout and design of big game guzzler locations and livestock trough modification areas in coordination with range and operations. Preparation of EA's.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. Increasing available water for big game will improve habitat conditions and provide water for other wildlife at the same time. Pipelines in existing and future antelope areas are operated and maintained by livestock operators. Leaving water in the pipeline after livestock have left would need to be coordinated with the users.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.3 with the following modifications -
As wells are shut down, troughs should be left full of water. Add wildlife facilities to systems if it is less expensive than altering existing facilities or will avoid creating a competitive conflict for water. Install big game guzzlers as described.

### Reasons:

Providing water for big game animals will improve habitat conditions and provide benefits to other wildlife species.

### Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Inventory existing water facilities and determine needed modifications. Coordinate with users in regards to leaving water in pipelines after livestock have left.

Operations -
Modify existing troughs as needed. Install big game guzzlers.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.3.
2. Modify WL-1.3 to add guzzlers, and not leave water in existing systems.

*Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed*

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.3 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation as written.

Rationale:

Providing water for big game animals is critical for improved wildlife habitat. It may be necessary for the wildlife program to fund a share of the operation and maintenance of some of the water systems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.3

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5a fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Mule Deer

Overlay Reference
WL-1.4

Step 1 Step 3

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Implement livestock grazing systems to insure adequate production of useable forage for mule deer.

The grazing dates for the following allotments which lie in critical mule deer winter range should not be extended past 9/30:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4031 | - | Western Stockgrowers | 4/16 - 5/26 |
| 4036 | - | Moore - Lost Creek | 5/1 - 5/31 |
| 4063 | - | Soldier Creek | 6/15 - 8/14 |
| 4097 | - | Cameron | 7/1 - 9/15 |

Restrict livestock use after 9/30 in that portion of the following allotments which lie in critical mule deer winter range:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4034 | - | Point Ranch | 3/1 - 2/28 |
| 4037 | - | North Big Creek | 4/1 - 11/30 |
| 4040 | - | Noh Sections | 5/5 - 11/21 |
| 4043 | - | PVGA - Frahm | 5/1 - 10/31 |
| 4098 | - | Schnell-Salmon Tr. | 3/1 - 2/28 |
| 4108 | - | Lost Creek - U2 | 4/20 - 1/7 |
| 4114 | - | Squaw Joe | 3/1 - 2/28 |
| 4119 | - | Ridge | 5/1 - 11/30 |

Limit livestock utilization of important winter forage shrubs to less than 20 percent of the annual growth on mule deer winter ranges.

No domestic livestock grazing should be allowed on native ranges prior to 5/15 each spring on the critical mule deer summer range located in the following allotments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4034 | - | Point Ranch | 3/1 - 2/28 |
| 4041 | - | PVGA - Mule Creek | 5/1 - 11/30 |
| 4119 | - | Ridge | 5/1 - 11/30 |

The turn-out date for 4102---Sharp-Lost Creek 5/20-11/19 should not be made any earlier.

**RATIONALE:**

The management of livestock grazing has the greatest potential for affecting mule deer habitat. Intensive grazing systems combined with moderate stocking rates are needed to insure adequate production of useable forage for mule deer.

Domestic livestock often compete with mule deer for forage. Cattle use of browse during later summer and fall can result in a shortage of deer winter forage. Management should be aimed at providing maximum vigor and production of browse species on deer winter range areas. Excessive grazing can also eliminate grass and forbs that provide important spring and early summer deer forage. Restriction of livestock use on native summer ranges until after 5/15 will allow the vegetation to be more developed and will serve to reduce grazing pressure on important forage shrubs later in the grazing season. Management should be aimed at providing the maximum succulent forage possible during the spring/summer period.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Support (cont.):

Range - Livestock management on the above allotments to agree with the corresponding dates.

Wildlife - Coordination with range on designation of critical ranges which need livestock management.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the existing fall use made on eight other allotments which include Point Ranch, North Big Creek, Noh Sections, PVGA-Frahm, Schnell-Salmon Tract, Lost Creek U2, Squaw Joe and Ridge. The portion of the recommendation which calls for no use on mule deer summer range before 5/15 does not conflict with any existing or proposed use. An analysis of available forage based on biological use levels of forage and dietary requirements of cattle and deer showed 34 competitive AUMs between 1980 deer numbers and livestock. An additional 37 competitive AUMs result from the projected mule deer population increase by 1990. Mule deer will receive the AUMs through the forage allocation recommendation RM-3.1 and WL-1.1.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows: Implement livestock grazing systems to insure adequate production of useable forage for mule deer on their critical winter ranges. These systems will be designed to eliminate or minimize grazing after September 30. Limit livestock utilization of important winter forage shrubs to less than 20 percent of the annual growth on mule deer winter range. No domestic livestock grazing will be allowed on native range prior to 5/15 each spring on the critical mule deer summer range.

Reason:

Intensive management systems will help to ensure adequate production of useable forage for mule deer. Eliminating or minimizing grazing on crtitical winter ranges along with the AUM computations used to determine competitive AUM's between cattle and deer were based on 20 percent biological use levels for shrubs. The competitive AUM's will be allocated to deer, so 25 percent use by cattle will not conflict with existing or projected deer numbers. This allocation process also insures that livestock using critical deer winter range after 9/30 do not use more than is necessary to sustain wintering mule deer.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-1.4 Step 3

Reason (cont.):

The area included as critical deer summer range is not ready for livestock use prior to 5/15 based on the phenogoly of the major forage species in these areas. This portion of the recommendation compliments proper livestock management.

Support Needs:

Range --
Develop grazing systems to intensively manage these areas.

Wildlife --
Monitor deer ranges to identify any specific conflicts tht might arise in the future.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.4.
2. Accept WL-1.4.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation as written.

Rationale:

The forage allocations made insure adequate wildlife forage is available on an allotment basis to meet present and future wildife demands.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-1.1 | Deferred Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.2 | Rest Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.3 | Rest Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.4 | Deferred Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.6 | Custodial Allotments | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Livestock use on critical mule deer ranges before or beyond recommended dates.

b. Modification - For critical mule deer winter range have livestock off by 9/30. For critical mule deer summer range, put livestock out after 5/15 on native ranges.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Mule Deer

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.5 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide high quality mule deer forage on public land by:

(1) maximizing the "edge" effect;
(2) planting wheatgrasses, alfalfa, four-wing saltbush and bitterbrush as the primary plants used in all reseeding efforts on mule deer range.

SUPPORT:

Range - Provide the "edge" effect in all land treatments and the above seed mixture on all reseeding efforts on mule deer range.

Lands - Inclusion of seeding mixture and "edge" effect in all land reports and EA's dealing with vegetative manipulation on mule deer range.

Operations - Layout and design, contract work, and on-the-ground work involving vegetative projects on mule deer range should include the "edge" effect and above seed mixture.

Recreation - Assistance in design to complement the natural landscape characteristics.

Wildlife - Designation of "edge" effect areas within a land treatment area. Identification of specific types and pounds of seed for the seed mixture. Close coordination with lands, range and operations in applying the above recommendation.

RATIONALE:

Land treatments are needed to set back plant succession to a more "desirable" community with respect to mule deer. Great plant species diversity is created when extensive big sagebrush stands and/or monotypic stands of crested wheatgrass seedings are altered. When done properly there is an increased "edge" effect. The size and shape of the treated area has a significant effect on the subsequent use of the area by mule deer. Specific guidelines are outlined in the URA Step IV opportunities wildlife narrative entitled "B.1. Mule Deer".

The recommended seed mixture should be used for the purpose of supplying succulent forage over a longer period. Sagebrush may have to be reseeded for range rehabilitation on some winter ranges. Additional important forage species have been identified in the URA Step III present situation wildlife narrative entitled "A.1. Mule Deer".

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.5 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with proposed range management recommendations for land treatments within mule deer range. These treatments were proposed as bulk treatments. "Edge" is the key to good wildlife habitat. A balance of shrub, forbs and grass vegetative types interspersed over an area is preferable to vast expanses of single land treatments.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.5.

### Reason:

Allowing vegetative treatments on mule deer range as proposed in this recommendation will increase livestock forage and maintain and improve mule deer habitat. Habitat for other wildlife species will also be improved through increases in "edge."

### Support Needs:

Range --
Coordinate all treatment projects in mule deer range with wildlife to increase edge.

Wildlife --
Help identify leave areas in land treatment projects to maximize edge.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.5.
2. Accept edge but leave out seeding mixture.
3. Accept seeding mixture, but reject leave areas.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation as written.

### Rationale:

Although this recommendation is accepted it must be realized that there may be some sites treated that are not conducive to the establishlment of bitterbrush and fourwing saltbrush and it would serve NO purpose to waste seed on those sites. In those cases there may be other important big game forage species that should be considered in place of fourwing and bitterbrush that may be more adapted to the specific site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.5, 2.6 support this wildlife recommendation if appropriate mule deer forage is used in the reseeding effort.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 is in full support of this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7 support this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-4.1, 4.2 does not conflict, but all reseeding mixtures should be coordinated with the area biologist.

L-7.2 Exchange Proposal Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of critical mule deer winter habitat and fawning habitat.

b. Modification - Retain in public ownership all land exchange proposals until they have been carefully examined by the area biologist and their wildlife values identified.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-2.1 | Treat Existing Seedings for Brush Invasion | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.2 | Chemically Treat | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.3 | Chemically Treat and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.4 | Burn and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.5 | Plow and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.6 | Seed Cheatgrass | Competitive Conflict |

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.5 (cont.)

a. Nature of Conflict - The proposed treatments do not maximize the "edge" effect. The range seeding of only crested wheatgrass will not highly benefit mule deer.

b. Modification - Look carefully at areas to be treated and identify areas to provide a good "edge" effect. Include the recommended variety of plants in all reseeding efforts on mule deer range.

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife - Mule Deer
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION: (Decision)

Acquire the following parcel of land to provide additional critical mule deer winter range habitat:

T. 12 S., R. 18 E. - South Hills Strip
Sec. 15: E1/2 E1/2

SUPPORT:

Lands - Preparation of land report and EA for land acquisition.

Range - Assistance in acquisition for range benefits.

Watershed - Assistance in acquisition for watershed benefits.

Recreation - Assistance in acquisition for hunter day benefits.

Wildlife - Assistance in acquisition.

RATIONALE:

Acquisition of this 160 acre parcel of land will preclude any future private development on this critical mule deer winter range.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title II, Section 205(a) states that "Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary, with respect to the public lands, is authorized to acquire pursuant to this Act by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, lands or interests therein..."

## Multiple Use Analysis

This parcel of land identified for acquisition is located on critical mule deer winter range. It is important that this parcel of land remain in its natural condition, free from developments which would deter mule deer use on and around the area. The spring which exists is an important habitat component of mule deer. The lands recommendation L-7.2 identified this parcel as a proposed exchange. Acquisition of this parcel through an exchange supports this wildlife recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.6 --
Acquire through purchase or exchange this 160 acre parcel of private land for critical mule deer habitat needs.

Reason:

BLM ownership and administration will insure that the land use and wildlife benefits provided will remain available.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-1.6 Step 3

Support Needs:

Lands --
Preparation of land report and EA for exchange proposal.
ISO Apprasial.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.6.
2. Reject L-7.2 for this parcel.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Acquisition of this 160 acres of private land by BLM will serve to insure that conflicting developments do not occur within the critical deer winter range cover.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.6

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-7.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.7

Reason:

Maintenance and enhancement of antelope habitat will help to ensure that any future transplants of antelope into the Planning Unit are successful.

Support Needs:

Range -
Develop intensive management system to improve and maintain range condition.

Wildlife -
Monitor proposed introduction areas to determine if any habitat components necessary for successful antelope introduction are absent.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.7.
2. Reject F-1.5.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Maintenance of existing habitat does not conflict with other resource users in the area. This action will help to insure proper habitat for increased population of antelope should they occur through transplant or through natural increases.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Antelope

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.7 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Maintain and enhance the existing habitat for the introduction of antelope in the following allotments:

#4034 Point Ranch
#4035 Whiskey Creek
#4038 Kerr-Lost Creek
#4098 Schnell-Salmon Tract
#4101 Magic Common

SUPPORT:

Range - Management of allotments to benefit antelope transplants.

Recreation - Assistance with HMP and EA since an increase in hunter days will come about.

IDFG - Transplanting of antelope into designated areas.

Wildlife - Inventory of transplant areas, preparation of HMP and EA, and coordination with range and IDFG.

RATIONALE:

Pronghorn antelope numbers are below optimum in the Twin Falls Planning Unit. The available habitat is not being utilized due to the low antelope population. Region IV-IDFG fully supports an antelope transplant (Gary Will, 4-4-80, Personal Communication). By transplanting antelope, the available habitat would be more fully utilized since the antelope is a desirable species for which to manage. Currently, the demand for antelope exceeds the supply. Every effort should be made to build up the antelope population in Game Management Unit #47 so an allowable harvest will be available to the hunter. Unit #47 will be closed to antelope hunting starting in 1981 due to low antelope numbers. Hunter demand in the Planning Unit will increase in the future.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Fire Management F.I.5, however, WL-1.8 is based on a need for high concentrations of forbs for spring and early summer antelope use. One of the primary results of fire is an increase of forb production for several years. The chances of the entire area burning off are relatively small in any given year. Additionally, burning enhances growth of rabbitbrush which is listed as a primary browse species for antelope. Proposed and existing grazing management systems will be expected to maintain and enhance habitat for antelope.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.5 supports this wildlife recommendation if appropriate antelope forage is used in the reseeding effort.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-4.1, 4.2 reseeding efforts should be coordinated with the area biologist.

L-3.1 Agricultural Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The development of BLM land into agricultural land overlaps into the proposed antelope range.

b. Modification - Make the 15 percent retention of public land for this block of land fall within the proposed antelope range.

VII. Fire

F-1.5 Whiskey Creek Let Burn Area Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - By allowing this area to "let burn" would cause the habitat to become less desirable for antelope. Antelope are primarily browsers. Browse species such as sagebrush (Artemesia spp.), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.) etc. comprise 95 percent of their winter diet, 70 percent of their spring diet and 37 percent of their summer diet. See the wildlife portion A.2.b)(3) in URA Step III for more detail on antelope diet.

b. Modification - The Whiskey Creek area should not be designated as a limited suppression area. Regular fire suppression efforts should be continued to maintain a desireable stand of browse species.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Antelope

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.8 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Implement grazing systems on current and future antelope ranges which emphasize increasing the composition of forbs. No livestock grazing should occur from 4/15 to 6/15 in specific areas where forbs are present.

SUPPORT:

Range - Design grazing systems to deter livestock use in areas of forbs from 4/15 to 6/15.

Wildlife - Inventory and designate forb concentration areas. Coordinate livestock non-use areas from 4/15 to 6/15 with range.

RATIONALE:

Antelope depend on areas where a high concentration of forbs can be found in the spring and early summer. Forbs and browse species should be considered when establishing grazing systems for livestock since they are key species for antelope. Livestock grazing systems which restrict, alter, limit or deleteriously affect the habitat requirement of antelope should be minimized and alternate procedures developed to enhance antelope habitat. Prescription grazing by livestock should be practiced in seedings and certain native ranges where high antelope habitat values exist.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation could conflict with existing livestock use on four allotments based on 4/15 to 6/15 deferrment in "forb areas." Wildlife URA III states that "The antelope-cattle conflict is very slight with respect to forage competition. The existing pasture of native vegetation should not be subject to any mechanical treatments to ensure adequate forage for antelope." Based on the current use made by antelope andthe dietarypreference stated in Wildlife URA III a total of 2064 pounds of browse, 2256 pounds of forbs, and 280 pounds of grass are needed to meet the existing needs of antelope in the planning unit. Projected 1990 population levels would require 17,696 pounds of browse, 11,952 pounds of forbs and 1552 pounds of grass for one year. This needed forage is not competitive with proposed livestock allocations. All of the allotments containing existing or potential antelope range have been proposed for intensive management to improve and maintain range condition.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.7 (cont.)

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, possibly in future if livestock grazing and land treatments interfer with antelope habitat requirements.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.8 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows:
Implement grazing systems on current and future antelope range which will emphasize increasing the composition of forbs. Maintain and improve range condition with emphasis on increasing the composition of forbs. Range improvement projects on the antelope ranges will be done in irregular patterns to increase edge and forbs will be included in seed mixtures in areas to be seeded.

Reason:

A good management system will provide for a balance of vegetative species including browse, grass and forbs. The deferred use on "forb areas" was modified . Wildlife URA III stated that any conflicts between antelope and cattle were "very slight."

Support Needs:

Range -
Design grazing systems to maintain and improve range condition.

Wildlife -
Develop management plan for the introduciton of antelope. Inventory potential introduction areas to determine if possible habitat components are lacking.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-1.8.
2. Reject WL-1.8.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Information in the URA indicates that sufficient forage currently exists to satisfy both the current and projected number of antelope. A good management system will insure that this situation is maintained or improved.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.8

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-1.1 | Deferred Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.3 | Rest Rotation | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-1.4 | Deferred Rotation | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Livestock grazing from 4/15 to 6/15 in specific areas where forbs are present.

b. Modification - Through deferred rotation, rest the forb areas each spring from 4/15 to 6/15. Implement a grazing system on other antelope areas which emphasizes increasing the composition of forbs.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Antelope

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.9 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve existing and future antelope habitat by interseeding monocultures of crested wheatgrass seed- ings with forbs and shrubs. Improve dense stands of sagebrush in selected areas (draws out of wind, etc.) in areas of crested wheatgrass seedings. Include a minimum of six species each of grasses, forbs, and shrubs in all rehabilitation efforts. Do not consider sagebrush re- duction projects in proposed antelope in- troduction sites, at this time, so as to maintain adequate winter forage, fawning sites and fawn cover areas.

SUPPORT:

Range - Coordinate all land treatments with wildlife.

Watershed - Assistance in all land treatment projects to help protect the watershed.

Wildlife - Inventory and designation of areas to be seeded with forbs and shrubs, areas of sagebrush protection and improvement and seed mixtures.

RATIONALE:

An increase in the forb component of the vegetative composition in the existing antelope habitat and expansion areas would improve the spring and summer use areas for antelope. The forb component is very important for antelope in the spring and early summer. In the large stands of crested wheatgrass seedings this important component is quite limited. Antelope ranges having insufficient native plants for natural reproduction need to be seeded. High antelope densities are found in those areas associated with big sagebrush and/or silver sagebrush communities. A lack of cover in draws and similiar areas is a limiting factor to antelope in the winter in large crested wheatgrass seedings. Seeding mixtures of a variety of plant species have often proven beneficial to antelope, especially when legumes have been planted. All habitat components must exist in an area if wildlife species are going to do well. The fact that antelope exist in the Planning Unit indicates that the habitat is somewhat suitable. We still need more detailed information on important use areas, migration routes between Idaho and Nevada and between the Burley District and Boise District, etc.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Fire Management 1.5, however, WL-1.8 and part of 1.9 are based on increasing the forb component of the areas involved. One of the primary results of fire is an increse in forb production for several years. Given the existing livestock use and fuel availability, the chances of the entire area burning off in one year are very small. The conflicts with range management center around that portion of the recommendation dealing with no sagebrush reduction projects in proposed antelope introduction areas and interseeding existing seedings with forbs and shrubs. These seedings were made to reduce brush competition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-1.9 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows:

1. Improve existing and future antelope habitat by interseeding crested wheatgrass seedings with forbs and shrubs or allow some areas to revert to brush if inventories and studies show a definite lack of browse available for antelope.

2. Include a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs in rehabilitation efforts.

3. Include a sizeable leave area in new land treatment projects to increase edge effect.

4. Improve dense stands of sagebursh in selected areas (draws out of wind, etc.) in areas of crested wheatgrass seedings.

Reason:

Interseed crested wheatgrass seedings when a definite lack of forbs and shrubs is noted. A mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs in rehabilitation projects will improve conditions for both cattle and wildlife. Mixtures for each site should be determined based on physical conditions of the site.

Inclusion of leave areas and improvement of sagebrusdh areas will increase the edge effect and improve habitat conditions for not only antelope, but other wildlife species as well.

Support Needs:

Range -
Coordinate all treatment project with wildlife to determine leave areas.

Wildlife -
Inventory proposed introduction areas to determine the amount of forage deficiencies for antelope that do exist. Coordinate all interseeding projects with range.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-1.9.
2. Reject WL-1.9.
3. Reject F-1.5.
4. Reject all proposed range treatments in areas included in WL-1.9.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.9 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Current ivnentories show that sufficient forage now exists to provide for the needs of all current and future antelope numbers. An increase of forbs and shrubs through interseedings of crested wheatgrass will improve the quality of antelope habitat. The use of forb and shrub mixtures, and including sizeable irregular leave areas in furture land treatmenmts, will insure that adequate habitat is maintained.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.9

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

WS-2.1, 2.3, 2.5 support this wildlife recommendation with no mechanical range treatments in proposed antelope introduction areas and if the appropriate antelope forage is planted in reseeding efforts and by planting deep-rooted species in gullies.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

F-1.5 Whiskey Creek Let Burn Area Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - By allowing the Whiskey Creek area to be a "let burn" area improvement of existing and future antelope habitatwould be difficult.

b. Modification - Continue regular suppression efforts on Whiskey Creek so as to maintain a desirable stand of forbs and shrubs in crested wheatgrass seedings and to maintain dense stands of sagebrush in selected areas. See the wildlife section A.2.b)(3) for more details on the antelope diet.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.1 Treatment of Existing Seedings Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 Chemically Treat Competitive Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.9 (cont.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-2.3 | Chemically Treat and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.4 | Burn and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.7 | Limited Fire Suppression | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Brush removal on antelope ranges.

b. Modification - Allow land treatments only after the area has been carefully looked at and provisions for improved forb and shrub composition and the protection of sagebrush areas, etc. has been identified.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Antelope

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.10 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve current and future antelope habitat by modifying existing fences and constructing new fences to conform to the current antelope fence specifications.

SUPPORT:

Range - Assistance in identification of existing and future fence modifications.

Operations - On the ground modification of fences which should conform to Bureau standards.

Recreation - Assistance in fence project work in order to accommodate the visual resource.

Wildlife - Inventory, identification and preparation of EA for antelope fence projects. Coordination with range and operations on locations.

RATIONALE:

All existing fences in the present antelope range and antelope expansion areas that impede antelope movement should be modified. Antelope mortality due to too many fences and/or improperly constructed fences is well documented in other states. Construction of fences to present Bureau standards will allow for passage and movement of, not only antelope, but other wildlife species as well.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The existing livestock fences in current and future antelope range areas were constructed prior to the time when standardized antelope design fences became mandatory. It is important to identify areas where antelope movement does and will occur. These selected sections of fence should then be modified to allow antelope unrestricted movement.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-1.10 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.10 -
Identify areas where existing fences would cause a problem. Modify fences at these locations. Construct new fences in antelope range to antelope specifications.

Reason:

Fences which impede antelope movement need to be modified to allow for passage and movement of antelope without causing them harm.

Support Needs:

Fence inventory.

Operations -
Fence modification

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.10.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The free movement of antelope must be insured if future planned herd expansion is to occur. This can be done without conflicts to other rangeland users.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.10

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, possibly in future.

RM-1.7 Installation of Facilities Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Range fences not conforming to current antelope fence specifications.

b. Modification - Build all new range fences according to the current antelope fence specifications.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Big Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-1.11 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide habitat for the introduction of bighorn sheep in Salmon Falls Canyon from Salmon Falls Dam downstream to Lilly Grade.

SUPPORT:

Range - Elimination of livestock grazing in the designated bighorn sheep introduction area in Salmon Falls Canyon.

Archaeology - Protection of cultural resources.

IDFG - Introduction of the bighorn sheep into the canyon.

Wildlife - Inventory of introduction area, preparation of HMP and EA and coordination with range and IDFG.

RATIONALE:

Historically, bighorn sheep inhabited Salmon Falls Canyon. "Bighorn sheep were common in southwestern Idaho prior to settlement by the whiteman. Archaeological excavations and occassional sightings of sheep skulls indicate bighorns were found in Salmon Falls Creek, . . . In 1972, a rancher living in Oneal Basin unearthed a cache of bighorn skulls on the South Fork of Salmon Falls Creek. This site is approximately 20 miles south of the Idaho border in Nevada."[1]

Currently, IDFG notes that the demand for bighorn sheep exceeds the supply.[2] IDFG considers the area to be a prime candidate for a transplant (Gary Will, Regional Wildlife Manager, Region IV-IDFG, 4-3-80, Personal Communication). The URA Step IV opportunities narrative provides for improvement and maintenance of the habitat in order to support a bighorn sheep population. An intensive inventory is needed to determine the range condition, trend, species composition, etc.

To be in line with IDFG goals, only California Bighorn sheep should be released. The sheep would be released in groups of 10-20/site.

1 Hanna, P. and Rath, M. 1976. A SUCCESSFUL BIGHORN SHEEP REESTABLISHMENT PROGRAM IN SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO. IDFG and BLM. Boise, Idaho.

2 Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. IDFG. Boise, Idaho.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1WL-1.11 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

An intensive inventory needs to be conducted by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and BLM to determine the feasibility of a bighorn sheep introduction. Historically, bighorn sheep inhabited Salmon Falls Canyon. IDFG has shown an interest in the possibility of an introduction. It may be several years before the project would be approved and funded. If recreation developments mentioned under R-1.2f, R-1.11 and NH-1.1 occur, there would be a conflict. If recreation designates the area as a "Natural Area" with no developments, there would be no conflict. The presence of bighorn sheep would enhance the natural area and compliment the recreational experiences.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-1.11 -
Study the feasibility of bighorn sheep introduction into Salmon Falls Canyon. Complete a management plan before introduction.

Proceed with the introduction if the habitat is suitable and the benefits of bighorn sheep exceed the benefits of the resource values foregone.

### Reason:

A study will allow a thorough analysis for determination of feasibility of an introduction.

### Support Needs:

Feasibility study.
Coordination with IDFG.
Introduction.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-1.11.
2. Disregard R-1.2 and R-1.11.
3. Modify NH-1.1.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

### Rationale:

Bighorn sheep introductions into Salmon Falls Canyon should be proceeded by adequate feasibility studies and a habitat management plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.11

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.5 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation if the area is to be maintained as it is or in a primative state. If the area is to be developed there wil be a competitive conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Bighorn sheep and development do not go together.

b. Modification - Designate the area as a "Natural Area" but leave it in a "primitive" state.

B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.3a supports or conflicts with this wildlife recommendation for the same reasons as listed above.

- R-1.10 supports this recommendation.

- R-1.2f Campgrounds Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds in the area of the bighorn sheep introduction is detrimental to the sheep population.

b. Modification - Designate Salmon Falls Canyon as a natural area and only allow "primitive-type" camp sites (i.e. fire pit only).

- R-1.11 Road/trail development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of a road or trail for motorized vehicles along Salmon Falls Creek or rim would be detrimental to a sheep population.

b. Modification - Designate Salmon Falls Canyon as a Natural Area but use existing roads for motorized vehicles. Only develop hiking trails.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 1.11 (cont.)

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN -- STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game

Objective Number
WL-2

OBJECTIVE:

Improve and maintain terrestrial, aquatic and wetland-riparian habitats for upland game species throughout the Planning Unit.

RATIONALE:

Basic Guidance (1602.13A) states that the Bureau, in deciding among alternative uses of available resources and among management alternatives, will utilize both physical and social data in evaluating the immediate and long-range impact of proposed actions on environmental quality and ecological balance and will strive to maintain and enhance environmental quality.

The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) indicates that by 1995 the demand for big game hunter days on public land in the Planning Unit will be 10,454 days. In otherwords, overall hunter days will increase 44 percent from the current level. In 1995, it is estimated that the gross value of hunter days attributable to public land wildlife habitat in the Planning Unit for upland game hunting will be $2,543,980.90.

BLM's Wildlife Program Activity Policy Statement (1603.12D) describes in the following narratives, rationale for managing wildlife and their habitats.

1. Description of Program Activity. The Wildlife Program is primarily concerned with the protection and use of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates through the enhancement and maintenance of their habitat components. The program activity is closely coordinated with State wildlife agencies.

The Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452) authorizes the BLM, to jointly develop and carry out wildlife programs with State wildlife departments on Federal lands. Currently, in the Twin Falls Planning Unit, the Sikes Act program covers the Cassia-Twin Falls Sikes Act Isolated Tracts and the Milner Habitat Management Plans.

2. Long-Term Objectives.

a. Maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. This will be accomplished by means of habitat management.

b. Sponsor or conduct the research, studies, and inventories necessary to insure adequate data for decision making relating to the maintenance of habitat expressed in a. above.

3. Major Principles and Standards.

a. Maintain cooperative relations with States, other Federal Agencies, public interest groups, and individuals interested in or responsible for wildlife use, protection, and habitat management.

b. The essential requirements of wildlife -- food, cover, and water -- will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls

Activity: Wildlife - Upland Game

Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-2.1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION: (Decision)

Acquire the following parcel of land to provide additional upland game habitat:

T. 10S., R. 18 E. - Springtown
Sec 11: N 1/2 N 1/2 SE 1/4 Lane

SUPPORT:

Lands - Preparation of land report and EA for land acquisition.

Recreation - Assistance in acquisition to provide sportsman access.

Archaeology - Assistance in acquisition to provide access to Springtown.

Wildlife - Assistance in acquisition.

RATIONALE:

Acquisition of this 40 acre tract of land will allow for continuous "rim-front" public land for over two miles. It will also allow public access to a now "inaccessible-to-the-public" portion. Currently, the adjacent public lands are Sikes Act tracts. The Sikes Act (PL 93-452) authorizes the BLM to jointly develop and carry out wildlife programs with state wildlife departments on federal lands. This parcel would also be included in the Cassia-Twin Falls Sikes Act Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title II, Section 205(a) states that "not withstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary, with respect to the public lands, is authorized to acquire pursuant to this Act by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, lands or interests therein . . ."

## Multiple Use Analysis

This 40 acre parcel of land was identified for acquisition because it would serve the public need for access. Acquisition of this parcel would provide the following benefits: (1) continuous "rim-front" public land for over two miles; (2) public access to a now "inaccessible-to-the-public" portion of public land; (3) inclusion into the Sikes Act program; (4) CRM-1.1 and CRM-1.8 --access and further preservation of Spring Town; and (5) R-1.8 and R-2.2 -- protection, preservation and interpretation of Spring Town.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.1 -
acquire this 40acre parcel of private land.

Reason:

BLM ownership and administration will insure that the land use and wildlife benefits provided will remain available.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-2.1 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Lands -
Preparation of land report and EA.

ISO Apprasial.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.1.
2. Reject CRM-1.1 and CRM-1.8.
3. Reject R-1.8 and R-2.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Public access is paramont to the use and enjoyment of existing public lands along the Snake River.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.1, 1.8 fully support this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.8, 2.2 support this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.2 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide upland game habitat, primarily pheasants and public hunting areas, by: maintaining small isolated parcels of public land which are surrounded by private land in public ownership (these tracts must be in legal subdivision); in all future desert land entries, Carey Act, public sales, land exchanges, etc.; retain a minimum of 15 percent of the land in public ownership; retain the following isolated parcels in public ownership and maintain them in their present condition until such time when the surrounding private land goes into agriculture.

T. 12 S., R. 15 E.
Sec. 24: SE1/4SE 1/4 - Hollister West

T. 12 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 19: Lot 4, SE1/4SW 1/4

T. 12 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 19: SE1/4SE1/4 - Hollister East

RATIONALE:

wildl in gen'l

Isolated parcels of public land adjacent to private land are extremely important as upland game habitat. These areas provide the required food and cover which cannot always be found on private land. According to the Twin Falls Survey, 51.8 percent of the people surveyed feel that the BLM should continue to hold isolated tracts of undeveloped public land and to manage these tracts to help offset shrinking pheasant habitat.[1] This survey shows the importance of maintaining and managing these isolated parcels for upland game. As they become identified these parcels should be included in the Cassia-Twin Falls Sikes Act Isolated Tracts Habitat Management Plan.

Criteria for land retention is consistent with the principals developed in the Agricultural Development EA and Boise District Agricultural Development EIS for Southwest Idaho.

SUPPORT:

Range - Development of graing systems on those parcels with grazing to maintain them in good condtion.

Lands - Retention of 15 percent of public land in all land disposal actions.

Recreation - Assistance in implementation of recommendation for the benefit of sportsmen.

Archaeology - Assistance in retention of parcels for protection of cultural resources.

[1] Burley District Memo. 1607. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-2.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a recommendation to insure adequate wildlife habitat in areas of private agricultural lands. It is supported by cultural resources, natural history, recreation, visual resources, and some of the lands recommendations. Lands recommendations also cause some major impacts.

The proposed agricultural developments and DLE's must provide for retaining 15 percent of the total land involved in public ownership and be managed for wildlife habitat. Surface disturbing activities like road construction, dump and material extraction sites (proposed by land and minerals) should be rehabilitated to good habitat following use.

ORV use should be excluded from isolated tracts that have no access in order to minimize disturbance. Fire suppression on these isolated tracts should be made a priority. Fire should be extinguished by any means as soon as possible to minimize habitat damage.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.2 --
Retain and maintain isolated parcels of public land in public ownership to provide upland game habitat.

### Reason:

To provide habitat for upland game in areas of intensive agriculture development.

### Support Needs:

Range -
Develop grazing systems for parcels.

Lands -
Retain 15 percent of all public land in all land disposal actions in public ownership.

Recreation -
Assistance in planning for sportsmen.

Wildlife -
Identify the sites to remain in public ownership to meet wildlife objectives.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.2.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Intensive agriculture nearly eliminates wildilfie habitat, particularly nesting and winter cover. Insolated parcels of public land can provide some of the needed cover to insure at least moderate population of upland game.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.4 Material Source Areas Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - These isolated parcels need to be maintained for pheasants, not as a material source.

b. Modification - Allow as a material source with strict stipulations for rehabilitation.

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5, 1.8 support this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.10 - ORV use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict -ORV use on isolated parcels.

b. Modification - Isolated parcels which do not have public access or existing roads or thorough-fares need to have a "closed" ORV designation.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.6 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-2.4, 8.1(o), 8.3(A) support this wildlife recommendation if proper upland game rehabilitation efforts occurr.

L-2.1 Landfill Expansion Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Landfill expansion onto pheasant habitat.

b. Modification - Rehabilitate area with wildlife vegetation as landfill use expires.

L-2.2 Dump Sites Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Retention of dump sites.

b. Modification - Confine dump sites to noted acreages and rehabilitate for upland game as use expires.

L-3.1 Agricultural Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Agricultural development on important wildlife habitat.

b. Modification - Maintain existing isolated parcels surrounded by private land in public ownership; retain a minimum of 15 percent of the land in public ownership in all land dealings. This 15 percent should be prime habitat. Retain all wetland-riparian areas in public ownership.

L-3.2 DLE'S and Carey Act Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Disposal of land through DLE's and Carey Act.

b. Modification - Same as WL-2.2 above.

L-4.3 Belt Route Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Belt route across Hub Butte.

b. Modification - Route road so as to cause as little disturbance as possible to existing wildlife habitat. Rehabilitate any damage.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 Aerial Retardant Use Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Several isolated parcels are denoted as restricted retardant use areas.

b. Modification - Do not designate any isolated parcels as restricted retardant use areas. Maintain them with normal fire suppression efforts.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.3 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve upland game habitat by making all existing and future water developments available to all upland game birds. Improve the chukar habitat by installing permanent water sources in chukar range. Construct and install bird guzzlers along Salmon Falls Creek rim for chukar and near the juniper trees by Mule Creek for quail. Install additional guzzlers as locations become identified.

SUPPORT:

Range - Identification of existing and future livestock water to modify for upland game birds.

Operations - Construction, installation, and modification of water developmenmts for upland game birds.

Recreation - Assistance in implementing recommendation to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Wildlife - Location of future water developments for upland game birds. Coordination with range and operations on design.

RATIONALE:

Water is an essential requirement of all upland game. Improved water distribution is important for sage grouse. They normally select areas near water for rearing broods and spending the summer. Water is important to the pheasant for survival. Quail require water daily. It is an essential part of their habitat. Watering places should be widely distributed, preferably within one-half mile of each other. Doves require water daily. Water availability is the only limiting factor for this highly adaptable species. For the chukar, water is a limiting factor and has a great effect on distribution, particularly during the summer. The chukar would benefit from any water development in its range since it is not regularly seen more than one mile from water during hot, dry summers. IDFG fully supports the develop- ment of additional water sources to increase chukar distribution and numbers over their current range.[1] The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that 68 percent of the chukar habitat in the Planning Unit is on public land with 7 percent of the hunting days taking place on public land. From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make a 97 percent increase on public land. In 1980, $5,719.77 was spent hunting chukar on public land in the Planning Unit. This will increase to an estimated $72,274.95 by 1995. It is projected that under current management levels and habitat trends chukar populations will continue to decline in Idaho. Increased demand will result in harvest levels remaining essentially constant while success rates drop. At current success rates, demand will exceed supply by 1985. By improving and maintaining chukar habitat in optimum condition, an increase over the current levels of the chukar population, harvest and success rate will occur.[1] Water developments should be designed for exclusive use by upland game.

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

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

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.3 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

There is a high demand for upland game hunting that will continue to increase in the future. This increase in demand creates the need to increase game habitat in order to retain a balance and perpetual abundance of game animals.

Water is clearly the limiting factor in this arid region. By making all future water developments available to upland game, their range and populations can be increased, helping to balance the hunting pressure.

This recommendation does not conflict with other activities and is supported by forestry, watershed and recreation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.3 -
Install future water improvements so that the water is available to all wildlife.

Reason:

To improve and increase habitat, range and populations of upland game.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
To coordinate with Range to identify potential development sites.

Operations -
Construction, installation and modification of water developments.

Recreation -
Beautification assistance.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Water developments should be designed for multiple use purposes to satisfy all possible needs including upland game.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.3

I. Forestry

F-1A Juniper trees - Supports this wildlife recommendation.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3 support this wildlife recommendation by providing water for use by upland game.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1WL-2.4 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Maintain existing islands of brush in all crested wheatgrass seedings to provide cover and food for upland game. Retain brush islands in all land treatment areas. Protect brushy cover on public land adjacent to private land. No sagebrush eradication of any type such as burning, spraying, chaining, etc. should take place on areas of public land within 1/4 mile of private land within the pheasant habitat range. A one-half mile perimeter of vegetative cover should be maintained around the Berger Resource Conservation Area. Provide "travel lanes" for pheasants to move between cover, food and water sources if these components are as far as one-fourth to one-half mile apart by protecting fence-rows, waterways, ditchbanks, field borders, odd areas, week patches, etc.

SUPPORT:

Range - Provide required "vegetative" areas for upland game in the preparation of EA's involving land treatments. Coordination with wildlife.

Operations - Coordination with wildlife in design and location of leave areas in all land treatment projects.

Archaeology - Assistance in layout of projects to protect cultural resources.

RATIONALE:

Islands of brush in monotypic stands of crested wheatgrass seedings and the retention of brush islands in all land treatments is important in the maintenance of optimum upland game habitat. Nuttall's cottontail and pygmy rabbits inhabit brushy areas. They are highly dependent on cover for protection from predators.[1] The existing Nuttall's cottontail and pygmy rabbit habitat (i.e. "brushy" cover) must be improved and maintained so as to support a population of 19,855 animals on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit 30 percent of the cottontail/rabbit habitat is found on public land and 31 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make a 92 percent increase on public land. The PAA reflects the importance of these species as upland game in the Planning Unit. It is reflected in the expenditure of $33,657.15 spent in 1980 in the Planning Unit hunting cottontails/rabbits on public land. This will increase to an estimated $549,971.00 by 1995. Cottontail and pygmy rabbit populations fluctuate on an approximate 10-year cycle. Allowing for these cyclic fluctuations, populations have remained essentially stable from 1960 through 1975 and, under present management levels and habitat trends, are projected to maintain past and present levels through 1990. With increasing numbers of hunters, some additional interest in cottontail and pygmy rabbit hunting is foreseen and harvests and success rates should increase over past and present levels.[2]

1 U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1976. HABITAT MANAGEMENT FOR RABBITS. Soil Conservation Service. Boise, Idaho.

2 Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.4 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (con't):

Recreation - Assistance in design of areas to provide aesthetically pleasing landscape values and for consumptive and non-consumptive recreation values.

Watershed - Assistance in design of projects to protect watershed.

Wildlife - Location and design of leave areas for upland game.

RATIONALE (con't):

Ring-necked pheasant use of public land is largely limited to the cropland/wildland interface. Brushy cover on public land adjacent to cultivated land is critical to pheasant populations in many locals and they are increasing in importance. Sagebrush eradication in these areas eliminates critical winter habitat, escape and nesting cover. "Travel lanes" are important in assisting the birds in fulfilling their daily requirements. Existing pheasant habitat must be improved and maintained so as to support a population of 2,166 birds on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit only 11 percent of the pheasant habitat is on public land, and, smaller yet, 5 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. All of the pheasant habitat (11 percent of the total pheasant habitat in the Planning Unit) is critical habitat. More than 11 percent of the pheasant population in the Planning Unit depend on this habitat. Therefore, failure to manage these critical areas will result in reduced overall populations on all lands regardless of land status.

From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make an 86 percent increase on public land. The PAA reflects the importance of the pheasant as a game bird in the Planning Unit. It is reflected in the expenditure of $65,057.52 spent on hunting pheasants on public land in 1980. This will increase to an estimated $618,595.70 by 1995. Populations and harvest of ring-necked pheasants were at a high level from 1960 through 1970. There was a significant decline in population, harvest and success rates by 1975 and under current management levels and habitat trends this decline is projected to continue through 1990. Because of the very high non-hunting related, natural, annual mortality rate, it is not possible

RATIONALE (cont.):

to maintain or increase pheasant populations by reduced hunter harvest when habitat is declining. If the decline in pheasant populations is to be halted, habitat will have to be provided to compensate for that being lost. With improved habitat, pheasant populations, harvest and success rates could be restored to 1970 levels by 1990.[2]

## Multiple Use Analysis

Recommendation 2.4 shows the need to retain brushy cover for wildlife in areas where brushy vegetation is not plentiful. It is supported by watershed, recreation and visual resources but conflicts with lands, minerals, fire and range. All of these conflicts arise from proposed land treatments that vary from material extraction to vegetative manipulation. The friction comes from the possibility that land treatments may eradicate the brush and thus wildlife cover.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reason: |
|---|---|
| Modify WL-2.4 - All land treatment proposals affecting brushy islands or buffer strips, should receive multiple resource input to assure consideration of the wildlife habitat needs and keep the needed patches and islands of brush habitat. The existing islands and leave areas from the initial projects will remain leave areas in future maintenance unless wildlife input indicates that the areas are not critical habitat, in which case treatment can be done in a manner that benefits the wild ife values. | To allow for flexible planning and adequate consideration of brush cover for wildlife species. |

2 Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDHAO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.4 Step 3

Support Needs:

Same as recommendation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-2.4.
2. Reject WL-2.4.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Adequate consideration of the needs of all wildlife species must and will be considered before any land treatments are initiated. The land treatmens proposed for a particular area should be designed to benefit the wildlife species existing on that area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.4 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of vegetative cover within one-half mile of the perimeter of the Berger.

b. Modification - Allow the material source if strict stipulations for rehabilitation are included.

III. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.3, 2.5 support this wildlife recommendation by maintaining brush islands, restricting sagebrush eradication and reseeding areas to wildlife species.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.6 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-3.1 Agricultural Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Agricultural development on BLM land currently adjacent to private land would be detrimental to pheasant habitat.

b. Modification - Retain 15 percent of land in public ownership as "travel lanes." Move the pheasant range further onto the Berger if the perimeter goes into agricultural development. Retain isolated parcels in public ownership.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 Aerial Retardant Use Competitive Conflict

F-1.4 Berger Let Burn Areas Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of upland game habitat (i.e. brushy cover, etc.) by allowing restricted retardant use and let burn areas on the Berger and other areas.

b. Modification - Move the restricted retardant use and limited suppression area lines onto the Berger one-half mile to allow for a perimeter of vegetative cover. For all other restricted retardant use areas in the pheasant range, place the restricted retardant lines one-fourth mile onto public land to allow a vegetative buffer with private land.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-2.1 | Treatment of Existing Seedings | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.3 | Chemically Treat and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.4 | Burn and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.5 | Plow and Seed | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.6 | Cheatgrass Seeding | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.7 | Limited Fire Suppression | Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.8 | Treatment of Existing Seedings | Competitive conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - The removal of brush islands, brushy cover, sagebrush eradication, etc. on public land within recommended limits.

b. Modification - Allow land treatment only after an on-the-ground observation and identification of leave areas by the wildlife biologist. Travel lanes must be provided. Most of the Berger enclosures are one-half mile from private land. This is why a one-half mile buffer is needed around the Berger.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game
Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.5 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Implement the following cooperative farm agreements to enhance upland game bird habitat:

T. 11 S., R. 14 E.
Sec. 11: NE1/4 SW1/4 - McCoy
North of Canal

T. 12 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 24: SE1/4 NW1/4 - Courtnay
SW1/4 NW1/4
South of Canal

RATIONALE:

Currently, these parcels are isolated from their respective grazing allotments and are burdened with one form of trespass or another. The trespasses should be cleared and cooperative farm agreements should be implemented. The quality is such that when properly developed these parcels could provide very high quality nesting and brood rearing areas for upland game, especially the ring-necked pheasant. The pheasant is an important and highly sought after game bird in this area. Good pheasant habitat on public land is in short supply.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance in implementation of agreements to enhance recreational values.

Wildlife - Location and design of wildlife vegetative plantings and identification of plant species to be used. Coordination with operations and adjacent landowners.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is an attempt to eliminate unauthorized activities by working with allotment users to implement cooperative farm agreements. This action would allow the entire parcel to be farmed, but only half harvested leaving the other half for wildlife feed and cover. This compromise would tend to satisfy both interests (wildlife and the cooperative farmer).

The proposal is supported by recreation and lands, but conflicts with lands and range recommendations. The lands conflict comes from a proposed land exchange that would stop a cooperative farm agreement. The range conflict is from proposed vegetation treatments and forage allocation. The problem could be solved by planning with the permittees to determine the best alternative management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-2.5 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.5 -
The permittees have voiced a willingness for the agreements. BLM will work with the permittees in the future to accomplish cooperative farm agreements.

Reason:

It serves both interests equally and eliminates the unauthorized uses.

Support Needs:

Lands -
To help carry out cooperative agreements.

Recreation -
To enhance recreational values.

Wildlife -
To coordinate agreements and plan wildlife landscape.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.5.
2. Accept L-7.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The primary objective for use and management of the tracts will be for wildlife habitat enhancement.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-8.1(D), 8.3(A) support this wildlife recommendation for present and future cooperative farm agreements.

L-7.2 Land Exchange Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - If the land is exchanged no cooperative farm agreement could take place on the proposed location.

b. Modification - Allow land exchange with the stipulation of a cooperative farm agreement to take place on the exchanged lands or do not allow land exchange.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.4 Burn and Seed Competitive Conflict
RM-3.1 Forage Allocation Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict -
(1) Burning and seeding of Courtnay's potential cooperative farm area.
(2) Allocation of forage to potential cooperative farm areas.

b. Modification - Talk to permittees and find out what they would prefer.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game
Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Enhance upland game habitat by developing the following wildlife enclosures:

(1) enlarge the Shellrock Spring wildlife enclosure
T.12 S., R. 18 E.
Sec. 34: NW1/4 NE1/4
to include the existing pond and spring development; done
(2) fence off the canal in
T.14 S., R. 15 E.
Sec. 13: N1/2 NW1/4
to abate livestock grazing; done
(3) construct one two-acre wildlife enclosure on the north end of the Callen Reservoir
T. 15 S., R. 15 E.
Sec. 32: SE1/4 NE1/4
and four two-acre wildlife enclosures around the overflow areas of four water troughs on the north end of the Salmon Butte pipeline.

T. 13 S., R. 15 E.
Sec. 23: SW1/4 SE1/4
Sec. 25: SE1/4 SW1/4
Sec. 26: NW1/4 SE1/4
Sec. 35: NE1/4 NE1/4
to benefit upland game; in the process of doing
(4) build an enclosure and improve the habitat in
T. 12 S., R. 18 E.
Sec. 6: S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4
for sole use by upland game.

SUPPORT:

Range - Assistance in location of wildlife enclosures.

Operations - Construction of fences for wildlife enclosures.

RATIONALE:

Areas need to be developed for exclusive use by upland game. Periodic livestock grazing will be necessary for habitat maintenance. Some of the varied uses which would occur include nesting and brood rearing, escape cover from predators, protective cover from inclement weather, etc. The limited use by livestock grazing and other non-wildlife uses will insure that high quality habitat will be available for upland game.

IDFG states that mourning dove riparian nesting habitat is being reduced.[1] Habitat for the mourning dove needs to be improved and maintained so as to support a population of 22,740 birds on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit 30 percent of the dove habitat is found on public land and 45 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. Currently, the supply exceeds the demand for the dove and this is expected to persist through 1990.[1] From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make a 56 percent increase on public land. The PAA reflects the importance of the dove as a game bird in the Planning Unit. It is reflected in the expenditure of $42,995.55 spent on hunting dove on public land in 1980. This will increase to an estimated $549,727.65 by 1995.

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

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

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

SUPPORT (con't):

Recreation - Assistance in design to provide pleasing aesthetics and to benefit sportsmen.

Archaeology - Assistance in design of projects to protect cultural resources.

Watershed - Assistance in development of projects to benefit watershed.

Wildlife - Location and design of wildlife enclosures. Coordination with range and operations.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a recommendation to develop wildlife enclosures around water sources in the area. It is supported by watershed, cultural resources, recreation and lands. The conflicts come from fire which advocates restricted retardent use at some of the sites which would cause a loss of habitat and fence damage. Attempts should be made to quickly extinguish these fires in order to save rehab costs on fences and habitat.

Another conflict is with range improvements planned around these enclosures. The solution is to allow for a flexible buffer strip around the fence since each situation will differ.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.6 -
Develop enclosures around wetlands listed in the recommendation.

Reason:

To protect wetland riparian habitat and to provide habitat for wildlife.

Support Needs:

Same as in recommendation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.6.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.6 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3 fully support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5, 1.8 support this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-8.3(A) supports this wildlife recommendation.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 Aerial Retardant Use Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Restricted retardant use in the area of these enclosures would require fire rehabilitation maintenance on fences.

b. Modification - Designate enclosure areas as areas of normal fire suppression efforts.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflcit

X. Range

RM-2.1 - Treatment of Existing Seedings-burn - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 - Chemically treat - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Several of the enclosures would be affected through burning or spraying.

b. Modification - During treatments, leave a 200 yard buffer around ~~each enclosure~~.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Upland Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.7 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide improved upland game bird habitat by planting vegetation which will out compete noxious weeds, are non-spreading in nature but will provide the same benefits as many of the noxious weeds. Until this can be accomplished, herbicide and pesticide use will have to be selective.

SUPPORT:

Range - Coordination in the weed control program with wildlife along areas of important upland game habitat.

Watershed - Assistance with this recommendation for watershed benefits.

Wildlife - Identification of areas to incorporate this recommendation.

RATIONALE:

Weed-seeds are an important component in the diet of the Hungarian partridge year around. "Huns" select nest sites in weed patches and value them as important escape areas. Weed control programs adversely affect the "Hun" by reducing its habitat. It is important to improve and maintain the existing Hungarian partridge habitat so as to support a population of 13,265 birds on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. A gradual decline in populations, harvests and success rates from the present plateau is predicted through 1990 under current management levels and habitat trends. By improving and maintaining Hungarian partridge habitat in optimum condition, the demand should result in greater harvests and a slight increase in success rates.[1] The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit 30 percent of the Hungarian partridge habitat is found on public land and 44 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make a 47 percent increase on public land. This demand can be met with improvement and maintenance of existing Hungarian partridge habitat in top condition. The PAA reflects the importance of the "Hun" as a game bird in the Planning Unit. It is reflected in the expenditure of $44,629.77 spent on hunting "Huns" on public land in 1980. This will increase to an estimated $556,541.45 by 1995.

The general widespread use of herbicides and pesticides adversely affects pheasants, either through reduced cover and/or food supply.

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.7 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a good recommendation but one that is nearly impossible to accomplish at the prsent time. The plant suggested is unknown here. Plant experiment stations will need to be contacted to determine if any species meeting our requirements become developed. The noxious weed control program will continue in the area, but the herbicides being used are relatively non selective. Where it is applied, broad leaf plants will die.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.7 --
Continue noxious weed program with emphasis on finding a plant that can satisfy wildlife needs without causing the associated problems.

Reason:

This is a feasible plan that should be pursued for its merits.

Support Needs:

Wildlife --
To investigate plants that can fill the proposed roll.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.7.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

BLM has responsibility to control noxious weeds on public lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Quail

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.8 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve quail habitat by establishing artificial quail roosting sites (brush piles on platforms) every one-half mile in quail range. Protect the 160 acres of juniper trees near Mule Creek. Maintain dense brushy areas in wetland-riparian situations. Maintain the natural shrub-tree mixtures and native vegetation. Maintain 25-50 percent shade provided by woody cover which is needed for successful quail nesting.

SUPPORT:

Forestry - Maintenance of existing juniper area.

Range - Development and implementation of grazing systems to protect "dense" brushy areas.

Operations - Construction and installation of artificial roosting sites.

Recreation - Assistance in design to enhance aesthetic values and recreational benefits.

Watershed - Assistance in implementation of recommendation to enhance watershed.

Wildlife - Location and design of artificial roosting sites. Coordination with other resources in protection of quail habitat.

RATIONALE:

If roosting sites are not present quail will be few and scattered. For night roosting, quail require stiff-twigged, densely foliaged evergreen trees or tall shrubs. In good quail habitat, there is at least one roosting site every one-half mile.

The mountain quail is a "sensitive" species. In desert habitats mountain quail nests are often found associated with junipers and other such woody plants.[1] It is important to maintain the natural shrub-tree mixtures and native vegetation that is an integral part of mountain quail habitat.

Since quail nesting occurs in dense vegetation near a water source it is important to keep livestock from removing the vegetation around watering areas in quail habitat.

The existing vally/mountain quail habitat should be improved and maintained so as to support a population of 2,100 birds on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. The Sikes Act (PL 93-452) authorizes the BLM to jointly develop and carry out wildlife programs with state wildlife departments on federal lands. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit 55 percent of the quail habitat is found on public land but only 2 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make a 64 percent increase on public land. Under current management levels and habitat trends, it appears that peak populations were reached in 1975 and a gradual decline in population, harvest and hunter success are projected through 1990.

[1] Johnsgard, P. A. 1973. GROUSE AND QUAIL OF NORTH AMERICA. University of Nebraska Press. Lincoln, Nebraska.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Rationale (cont.):

At current success ratres, the demand has exceeded the supply.[2] In 1980, $700.38 was spent hunting quail on public land in the Planning Unit. This will increase to an estimated $9,003.95 by 1995.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a recommendation to improve quail habitat by preserving existing sites and establishing artificial roosting sites to expand and improve quail range and their populations. This recommendation artificial specifies roosts every 1/2 mile through quail range where roosting sites are sparse.

This quail proposal is supported by forestry, watershed, recreation and visual resources. The only conflict comes from proposed range treatments that could affect the shrub cover in existing quail range. All range treatments should include wildlife input to determine leave areas before treatment.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.8 --
Increase and improve quail range by creating artifical roost sites in drainages where they are needed and by maintaining existing habitat.

Reason:

To expanded and improve quail habitat tp help increase the population.

Support Needs:

Covered in Step I WL-2.8.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.8.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

[2] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.8

I. Forestry

F-1A Juniper trees - Supports this wildlife recommendation.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 all lend support to this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.1 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 - Chemical Treatment - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.3 - Chemically treat and seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.4 - Burn and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.6 - Cheatgrass Rehab - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.8 - Seeding treatment - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of Juniper trees, brushy cover, woody vegetation, native vegetation and roosting sites through land treatment projects.

b. Modification - Do not allow any disturbance to the Juniper trees. Maintain dense, brushy cover in all draws. Protect roosting sites during land treatments. Incorporate a wildlife seed mxiture into all seedings.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.9 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Maintain at least 20 percent live sagebrush cover within nesting, brood rearing and winter sage grouse habitat areas. Limit control of vegetation to a site by site basis within two miles of leks. Apply all treatment measures in irregular patterns. Treated areas will not be wider than 100 feet and untreated areas will be at least as wide as treated areas in sage grouse range. No control of sagebrush will be considered in any suitable area known to have supported wintering concentrations of sage grouse within the past ten years.

RATIONALE:

Sage grouse are intimately, probably inseparably, associated with sagebrush. Almost all cover types used are composed of various combinations of growth forms and densities of sagebrush. Sage grouse dependence on sagebrush cannot be overemphasized. They are solely dependent upon sagebrush from October through April of each year.[1] Sagebrush is essential for food and cover requirements of sage grouse.

SUPPORT:

Range - Design land treatments in accordance with the above recommendation.

Operations - Layout of land treatment areas. Coordination with wildlife.


[1] Bean, R. 1941. LIFE HISTORY STUDIES OF THE SAGE GROUSE (Centrocercus urophasianus) IN CLARK COUNTY, IDAHO. B. S. Thesis. Utah State Agricultural College. Logan, Utah.

Griner, L. A. 1939. A STUDY OF THE SAGE GROUSE, (Centrocercus urophasianus), WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LIFE HISTORY, HABITAT REQUIREMENTS, AND NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION. M. S. Thesis. Utah State Agricultural College.

Oakleaf, R. J. 1971. THE RELATIONSHIP OF SAGE GROUSE TO UPLAND MEADOWS IN NEVADA. Job Final Report W-48-2. Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Patterson, R. L. 1952. THE SAGE GROUSE IN WYOMING. Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Sage Books, Incorporated. Denver, Colorado.

Savage, D. E. 1969. RELATION OF SAGE GROUSE TO UPLAND MEADOWS IN NEVADA. Job Progress Report W-39-R-9. Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Wallestad, R. O. and Pyrah, D. 1974. MOVEMENT AND NESTING OF SAGE GROUSE HENS IN CENTRAL MONTANA. Journal of Wildlife Management. 38:630-633.


Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Recreation - Assistance in design to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Watershed - Assistance in design to protect watershed values.

Archaeology - Assistance in design to protect cultural resources.

Wildlife - Designation of important and critical sage grouse use areas. Coordination with range and operations before any on-the-ground work begins.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a recommendation to protect stands of sagebrush that play intimate roles in the life cycle of sage grouse. These birds are dependent on sagebrush for food and shelter throughout much of their lives. By following this proposal their dependence can be accommodated without sacrifice by other activities.

WL-2.9 is supported by watershed, recreation and visual resource management. The conflicts are with lands, fire and range. The lands conflict is caused by a proposed exchange of critical sage grouse range. The conflict would be compromised by allowing no exchanges until an HMP is developed for this critical sage grouse range.

The problem with fire is solved by changing sage grouse winter range from the protection proposed restricted retardent use to normal fire suppression methods. This would insure that the winter range is not totally decimated by fire.

Range recommendations RM-2.1 through RM-2.8 address land treatments that do notconsider sage grouse habitat. To resolve this problem wildlife should be consulted on all land treatments that affect sage grouse habitat. Wildlife should recommend patterns of treatments and leave areas that will benefit wildlife.

All in all the modifications to other activity plans are inconsequential compared to the benefits of preserving sage grouse and their habitat.

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-2.9 Step 3

## Multiply Use Analysis (cont.)

Priority consideration will be assigned to maintaining the productivity of existing seedings. Seedings in sage grouse strutting/nesting habitat will be evaluated to determine sites critical to sage grouse nesting needs. These specific sites will be eliminated or strip treated in 100 foot wide strips. A general objective will be to maintain up to 75 percent of the existing seeding acreage. However, if interdisciplinary evaluation shows that more modification is needed for the best resource management it will be done accordingly. The wildlife objective of maintaining 20 percent live sagebrush cover in the nesting-brood rearing sites will be the wildlife objective for the leave sites.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-2.9 --
Give sage grouse nesting, brood-rearing, and winter habitat needs priority consideration in these habitat areas. The guidelines develped by IDFG will guide the habitat management of these areas. Maintain existing range improvement practices that exist within these habitat areas. The key in detemining the nesting-brood rearing habitat sites will be the location of leks relative to the 2-mile radius rule. Multiple use management of these areas will aim at maintaining adequate nesting cover. Brood-rearing needs in these areas will strive to maximize succulent forbs and insects. Management of wintering areas will be to maintain adequate sagebrush cover in identified winter areas.

Reason:

Sage grouse are an important resource and are dependent on sagebrush for many of their life functions.

Support Needs:

Lands --
Coordinate with wildlife on land exchanges. (same as MFP-1)

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.9.
2. Modify WL-2.9.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.9 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Sagebrush is critical for nesting, brood-rearing and winter forage for sage grouse. The recommendation will insure that sufficient consideration is given to their needs when planning land treatments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.9

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 support this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-7.2 - Exchange Proposals - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Land within critical sage grouse range is up for exchange.

b. Modification - Retain all exchange proposals in public ownership until a Habitat Management Plan for the area in question has been completed.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 - Aerial Retardant Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Fifteen square miles of public land within sage grouse winter range has been designated as a restricted retardant use area.

b. Modification - Normal fire suppression methods should be used in the sage grouse wintering area because of the fact that sage grouse are solely dependent upon sagebrush from October through April each year. See the wildlife URA Step III B.6 b)(3) for more detail on sage grouse diet.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.1 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 - Chemical treatment - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.3 - Chemically treat and seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.4 - Burn and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.5 - Plow and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.6 - Cheatgrass seeding - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.8 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of sagebrush cover and no treatment patterns on wildlife values included in range projects.

b. Modification - On a site-by-site basis follow WL-2.9 recommendation for sage grouse. Do not allow sagebrush control on wintering areas. Include shrubs and forbs in seedings.

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step WL-2.10 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Limited work will be permitted along streams, meadows or secondary drainages (dry and intermittent). A 100-yard strip (minimum) of living sagebrush will be retained on each edge of meadows and drainages for protection of sage grouse habitat. Install protective fencing on selected springs, seeps, meadows and well overflow areas, as they become identified, to protect succulent forage and improve sage grouse habitat.

SUPPORT:

Range - Designate leave areas for all range land treatment projects in sage grouse range.

Recreation - Assistance in design to provide a pleasing aesthetic value.

Archaeology - Assistance in design to protect cultural resources.

Watershed - Assistance in design to enhance watershed values.

Operations - Layout of no control work areas for land treatments. Construction of protective fencing.

Wildlife - Location and design of leave areas for sage grouse and for protective fences. Coordination with range and operations on projects.

RATIONALE:

High quality water is an important habitat component for sage grouse. This is particularly true in the late summer and early fall. Wet meadows and riparian habitats are critical brood rearing habitats for most upland game birds. Sagebrush is essential for food and cover requirements of the sage grouse. Sagebrush areas are critical along the edge of meadows and drainages because sage grouse normally select areas along water for rearing broods and loafing. Protective fencing should be constructed on selected sites, especially meadow areas which are heavily grazed in the spring. Periodic livestock grazing will be necessary for wet meadow mainteance in some locals. Studies of the relationship of sage grouse to upland meadows in Nevada showed that meadows are critical in provid- ing succulent forbs and insects as a food source for sage grouse chicks between one and eleven weeks of age.[1]

The existing sage grouse habitat needs to be improved and maintained so as to support a population of 1,329 birds on public land in the Planning Unit by 1995. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows that in the Planning Unit 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat is found on public land but only 26 percent of the hunting days take place on public land. From 1975 to 1995 hunter days are expected to make an 86 percent increase on public land. In 1980, $18,598.98 was spent hunting sage grouse on public land in the Planning Unit. This will increase to an estimated $187,866.20 by 1990. There have been annual fluctuations but sage grouse populations have generally shown an increasing trend since 1960 with a peak

[1] Oakleaf, R. J. 1971. THE RELATIONSHIP OF SAGE GROUSE TO UPLAND MEADOWS IN NEVADA. Job Final Report W-48-2. Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Savage, D. E. 1969. RELATION OF SAGE GROUSE TO UPLAND MEADOWS IN NEVADA. Job Progress Report W-39-R-9. Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RATIONALE (cont.):

around 1970. A decline below peak levels was evident in 1975. It is projected that populations will gradually rebuild through 1990 under current management levels and habitat trends. These increasing populations and greater demand will result in larger harvests while maintaining essentially current success rates. If adequate consideration is given to preserving and enhancing existing sage grouse habitat and more refined management implemented, rebuilding of sage grouse populations can be accelerated. This would result in greater harvest and success rates than would be possible under current management levels and habitat trends.[2]

## Multiple Use Analysis

This is a recommendation to protect and conserve critical sage grouse habitat. It is supported by recommendations from watershed, cultural resources and visual resources. The conflicts come from recreation, lands and range.

The problem with recreation is roads and trails along streams which in turn would disturb an important sage grouse habitat. This conflict is eliminated by leaving a 100 yard buffer strip between new roads and streams when the physical nature of the land will allow it.

The lands conflict involves exchanges in critical sage grouse range. Once out of public ownership the sage grouse habitat value would be lost. The potential land exchange should be posponed until an HMP is prepared for the area. The HMP would allow biologists to select important sage grouse areas and recommend they be retained for public purposes.

Cnflicting range recommendations are proposed range treatments affecting meadows and drainages. WL-2.4 recommends input on land treatments from wildlife interests so they can propose leave areas, rehabilitation methods and seed mixtures.

2 Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-2.10 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-2.10 -
To protect and conserve wetland and riparian areas and vegetation in sage grouse habitats.

Reason:

These areas are critical for sage grouse survival.

Support Needs:

Fire --
Coordinate with wildlife on leave areas in prescribed burns, (see MFP-1 support needs).

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.10.
2. Accept L-7.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.10

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

No conflict presently, possibly in future.

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1 all fully support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6, 1.7 fully support this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.4, 1.5, 1.8 support this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.11 - Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along streams would be detrimental to sage grouse habitat.

b. Modification - Continue to use existing roads or trails. Allow no development of new roads or trails more than 10 yards from drainages, streams, etc. to maintain habitat.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-7.2 - Exchange Proposals - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Land within critical sage grouse range is up for exchange.

b. Modification - Retain all exchange proposals in public ownership until a Habitat Management Plan for the area in question has been completed.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.1 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 - Chemically Treat - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.3 - Chemically treat and seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.4 - Burn and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.5 - Plow and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.6 - Cheatgrass seeding - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.8 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Treatment in meadows and drainages. No wildlife mixture included in seedings.

b. Modification - Allow treatment only if the WL-2.10 recommendation is followed. Include a wildlife seed mixture in all seedings.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.11 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Allow livestock use in meadow areas as necessary to enhance sage grouse habitat. Cattle grazing should be curtailed in the nesting-brood rearing complex until after June 10. Delay sheep bands from utilizing known sage grouse nesting areas until the first week in June. Livestock grazing should be administered in such a manner to maintain and/or improve important sage grouse wintering areas.

SUPPORT:

Range - Development of livestock grazing systems to adhere to the above recommendation.

Recreation - Coordination with other resources to attain good aesthetic value.

Watershed - Coordination with other resources to reduce erosion and enhance the watershed.

Wildlife - Coordination with range in location of important and critical sage grouse use areas.

RATIONALE:

Livestock tend to concentrate in meadow areas and essentially remove all of the vegetation which is detrimental to sage grouse populations. Loss of sagebrush, grass and forbs reduces the quality of sage grouse habitat. By delaying the grazing until after June 10, the sage grouse will have largely completed their nesting. Sheep bands should be delayed until young sage grouse have hatched in the particular locality. Domestic sheep are known to have caused considerable nest abandonment around bedgrounds, in trailing areas, and during normal feeding.[1] Heavy utilization of important wintering areas may leave inadequate forage for sage grouse. This will depend on the size of the wintering area and the amount of sagebrush, depth of snow, and severity of the winter.

[1] Patterson, R. L. 1952. THE SAGE GROUSE IN WYOMING. Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Sage Books, Incorporated. Denver, Colorado.

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

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Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.11 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The visual resource recommendation to protect riparian areas supports this recommendation as do watershed recommendations WS-1.4, WS-1.5 and WS-2.2. The major conflict with range management centers around curtailing livestock use in the nesting-brood rearing complex until after June 10. A total of 16 allotments are included in this complex. As stated in the recommendation, turnout dates would have to be setback at least 1 month. Proposed and existing grazing systems ensure that most of the area is not grazed prior to 6/10.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation as follows:
Through the use of intensive grazing management systems maintain and enhance nesting-brood rearing complexes and wintering areas for sage grouse.

Reason:

Intensive grazing management systems will ensure that meadow and riparian areas receive perodic rest from spring grazing and that the bulk of riparian areas will be free from livestock while sage grouse are nesting. Wintering areas should be managed for improvement and/or maintenance.

Support Needs:

Range -
Develop intensive grazing systems and maintain existing systems to insure maintenance and enhance riparian areas nesting-brood rearing complexes and wintering areas for sage grouse.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-2.11.
2. Reject WL-2.11.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Grazing management systems can be designed to benefit specific life cycle needs of sage grouse without underly restricting grazing use in the area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.11

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-1.1 - Deferred-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.2 - Rest-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.3 - Rest rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.4 - Deferred-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.5 - Seasonal Use - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.6 - Custodial Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Livestock use in nesting-brood rearing complexes before June 10.

b. Modification - Through the grazing systems set up, these critical sage grouse areas should be rest areas during the spring.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Sage Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.12 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Allow energy exploitation for oil and gas leasing, ORV races and other ORV use in critical sage grouse nesting-brood rearing complexes after June 15. Close critical sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobling.

SUPPORT:

Minerals - Assistance in complying with above recommendation for energy exploitation for oil and gas leasing.

Recreation - Designation of ORV use dates. Contact with ORV user groups. Development of ORV plan implementing the above recommendation.

Wildlife - Designation of critical areas. Coordination with minerals and recreation.

RATIONALE:

Most effects of increased energy exploitation and oil and gas leasing to bird life of the sagebrush type can be detrimental. The impacts to sage grouse when they are concentrated in the winter and under additional stress can result in reduced numbers and productivity.

Occassional nest abandonment or destruction will be caused by vandals, unthinking persons, or by accident incidental to human recreational activities on the public lands. Of primary concern on public lands is the authorization of ORV races across habitats that are critical sage grouse areas. These events should be conducted after the reproductive period or in an area where no loss to habitats will occur. The potential of fire caused by hot mufflers and tail pipes or by sparks or hot exhaust in brushy or grassy areas must also be considered. Prevention of such fires is necessary to preserve important habitat. Restrictions on snowmobile use in critical wintering areas is important so as not to add additional stress to the species.

According to the Twin Falls County Survey, 28.6 percent of the people surveyed feel that since the public lands provide some of the best and most diverse wildlife habitat, the potential for improving this habitat--and thus increasing game and non-game populations---is present. They felt public land habitat should be improved solely for wildlife.[1]

[1] Burley District Memo. 1607. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step WL-2.12 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with minerals recommendations to explore for and develop minerals resources in sage grouse range. Recreations lack of recommendations to close sage grouse nesting areas during nesting periods conflicts with this recommendation. Lack of snowmobile closures on sage grouse winter range conflicts. No existing problems with ORV use in relation to sage grouse have been identified. Wildlife URA III states in regard to wintering areas "The sagebrush must be above the accumulated snow." Those areas are not condusive to snowmobiling and are thereby protected without additional regulations.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-2.12 -
Allow vehicle use on existing roads and trails and allow ORV events after June 15 in critical sage grouse nesting-brood rearing complexes.
Close crtitical sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobiling.
Coordinate this recommendaiton with M-2.1.

### Support Needs:

Wildlife --
Monitor recreation and minerals activities to identify problems that may arise.

Recreation --
Monitor ORV use to ensure that sage grouse are not being unduly affected by human activities.

Minerals --
Monitor mineral activities to ensure that sage grouse are not being unduly offended by human activities.

### Reason:

No existing problems have been identified in the sage grouse areas. Wildlife URA III says "Presently, the specific magnitude conflicts between visitor and ORV management and sage grouse disturbance is not known." Wildlife URA IV says occasional nest abandonment or destruction will be caused by vandals, unthinking persons and accidents incidental to recreational activities. The amount of production lost through such activities will probably not be significant to most sage grouse populations." Depending on the size of the population, there could definitely be a problem.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.12.
2. Accept WL-2.12.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1WL-2.12 Step 3

Decision:

Modify the multiple-use recommendation.

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

b. Close critical sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobiling.

Rationale:

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.12

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.2, 4.4 Minerals Exploration, etc. Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The conflict is vehicular traffic and exploration, etc. on critical sage grouse nesting-brood rearing complexes between April 15 and June 15 and on critical sage grouse range in the winter.

b. Modification - Allow use in these areas at times other than listed above.

III. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.4 support this recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.11 - Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails in critical sage grouse range.

b. Modification - Use existing roads or trails without further development with ORV date-of-use stipulations or if new roads are developed, develop them away from critical sage grouse areas.

- R-1.10 - ORV Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use in critical sage grouse areas.

b. Modification - Allow ORV use at times other than those recommended in WL-2.12. Change ORV designation.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 2.12 (cont.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VI. | Lands | - No Conflict |
| VII. | Fire | - No Conflict |
| VIII. | Wildlife | - No Conflict |
| IX. | Wilderness | - No Conflict |
| X. | Range | - No Conflict |

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Sharp-tailed Grouse

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.13 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Maintain and enhance habitat for a sharp-tailed grouse introduction. Maintain a grass understory at least 12 inches in height. Maintain present cover on public land adjacent to dryland grain fields. Protect areas of Idaho fescue and Sandberg bluegrass inter-mixed with bitterbrush and sagebrush and draws and small canyons with dense stands of berry producing vegetation. Allow grazing in meadows and spring and seep complexes after August 1.

SUPPORT:

Range - Development and implementation of livestock grazing systems to provide optimum sharp-tailed grouse habitat.

Watershed - Assistance in implementation of recommendation to enhance watershed values.

Wildlife - Coordination with range in location of sharp-tailed grouse areas.

RATIONALE:

Historically, there are sharp-tailed grouse reported for only the extreme southern portion of the Twin Falls Planning Unit and recent range maps and reports show no sharp-tailed grouse anywhere in the Planning Unit.[1] IDFG fully supports a sharp-tailed grouse introduction into the Twin Falls Planning Unit (Gary Will, Regional Wildlife Manager, Region IV-IDFG, 4-1-80, Personal Communication).

The sharp-tailed grouse is a "sensitive" species. These birds occur in semidesert shrub in grass cover types as well as near cultivated fields which provide important food and cover requirements during most of the year.[2] A healthy native grass understory is important to the grouse in the breeding and nesting seasons. Successful nests are usually in ungrazed or lightly grazed pastures where grass understory is at least 12 inches in height.[3]

Sharp-tailed grouse are found in brushy draws and densely covered hillsides in the winter time.[4] These areas are important winter habitat. They provide essential protection from the weather and an important source of food. Native habitat is essential to sharp-tailed grouse populations.


[1] Parker, T.L. 1970. ON THE ECOLOGY OF THE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE IN SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO. Unpublished M.S. Thesis. Idaho State University. Pocatello, Idaho.

[2] Bent, A.C. 1963. LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GALLINACEOUS BIRDS. Dover Publications, Inc. New York, New York.

[3] Hillman, C.N. and Jackson, W.W. 1973. THE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Technical Bulletin Number 3.

[4] McArdle, B.A. 1977. THE EFFECT OF SAGEBRUSH REDUCTION PRACTICES ON SHARP-TAILED GROUSE USE IN SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO. Unpublished M.S. Thesis. Utah State University. Logan, Utah.


Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RATIONALE (con't):

Livestock grazing is a major factor limiting sharp-tailed grouse.[1] Overgrazing can affect escape cover, cover and food in wintering areas and nesting habitat. The young feed on insects and herbacious plants in wet areas during the summer.

Populations of this bird are at a low level but have been slowly increasing and under current management levels and habitat trends this gradual increase in both population and harvest is expected to continue through 1990. A proportionate increase in demand will maintain success rates at approximately the current level. Larger populations would result in increased harvest and success rates over current levels.[5]

## Multiple Use Analysis

A conflict with a proposed land exchange was identified. All land exchanges require an EA and land report. This process provides multidisciplinary input to identify values of both offered and selected lands in regard to sharp-tailed grouse habitat.

Range management recommendation for use in allotment through Objective 1 prior to 8/1 conflicts with a portion of this recommendation. Additionally, over 75 75percent of meadow and spring complexes are located on private land. The best chance of preserving use on any meadow area lies with managing the areas under grazing systems along with the public land.

Sharp-tailed grouse are not known to inhabit this habitat at the present time. The identified land exchange has other resource benefits identified and will receive priority consideration in this land use plan. Refer to lands recommendation L-7.2 for specific exchange recommendation.

[5] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. VOLUME I: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.13 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify 2-13 as follows -
Maintain and enhance habitat for sharp-tailed grouse through the use of intensive grazing management systems. Maintenance of a 12 inch high grass understory is important. Maintain present cover on public lands adjacent to dryland grain fields. Protect grass areas intermixed with bitterbrush and sagebrush in draws and small canyons with dense stands of berry producing vegetation.

The exchange proposal will have priority because of the multiple resource values as explained in the multiple use analysis.

Reasons:

Good quality grasslands and brushy cover are essential for sharp-tailed grouse populations. Implementation of grazing systems is the best method for attaining good quality grasslands. Limiting land treatments in draws and other selected locations will ensure brushy cover is available when needed.

The proposed exchange is for some scattered parcels within the habitat units. It appears that the total multiple use values would benefit from the exchange if it can be accomplished.

Support Needs:

Range -
Develop and implement grazing systems to provide optimum sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Coordinate all land treatments with wildlife.

Wildlife -
Prepare a management plan which includes specific habitat components necessary for sharp-tailed grouse. Provide input in land treatment design and location.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-2.13.
2. Accept WL-2.13.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Grazing management systems can be designed to enhance sharptail habitat without underly restricting grazing use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-7.2 - Exchange Proposals - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Land within the sharp-tailed grouse proposed introduction area is up for exchange.

b. Modification - Retain all land exchange proposals in public ownership until a Habitat Management Plan for the area in question has been written.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-1.1 - Deferred-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.2 - Rest-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.3 - Rest-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.4 - Deferred-rotation - Competitive Conflict
RM-1.6 - Custodial Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The use of meadow, spring and seep complexes before August 1.

b. Modification - Implement use in these areas after August 1 into the grazing system.

RM-2.1 - Treatment of existing seedings - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.2 - Chemically Treat - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.3 - Chemically Treat and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.4 - Burn and Seed - Competitive Conflict
RM-2.6 - Cheatgrass Seeding - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of present cover as described in WL-2.13.

b. Modification - Allow land treatments only after an on-the-ground lay-out by the area biologist has taken place so that critical areas can be preserved and enhanced.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Aquatics

Objective Number
WL-3

OBJECTIVES:

Improve and maintain terrestrial, aquatic and wetland-riparian habitats for furbearers, waterfowl, shorebirds, and game fish.

RATIONALE:

Basic Guidance (1602.13A) states that the Bureau, in deciding among alternative uses of available resources and among management alternatives, will utilize both physical and social data in evaluating the immediate and long-range impact of proposed actions on environmental quality and ecological balance and will strive to maintain and enhance environmental quality.

Wetland and/or riparian habitats are extremely important to this group of wildlife and fishery species. IDFG in their Goals, Objectives and Policies 1975-1990 book fully support the protection of wetland-riparian habitats. Executive Order 11900, Protection of Wetlands are intended to improve the protection and management of wetlandand riparian areas of BLM-administered lands. These procedures are part of the BLM manual section 6740 and were effective as of October 1, 1979.

The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) indicates that by 1995 the demand for fisherman days on public land in the Planning Unit will be 4,720 days for streams and 32,800 days for reservoir fishing. In otherwords, overall fisherman days per mile on public land habitat will increase by 49 percent for stream fishing and 60 percent for reservoir fishing over the current level.

In 1995, it is estimated that the gross value of fisherman days attributable to public land habitats in the Planning Unit will be $767,944.00 for stream fishing and $5,336,560.00 for reservoir fishing.

The total economic value for furbearing species has increased from $3,620.31 in 1970-1971 to $86,256.97 in 1978-1979. This value will continue to increase.

BLM's Wildlife Program Activity Policy Statement (1603.12D) describes in the following narratives, rationale for managing wildlife and their habitats.

1. Description of Program Activity. The Wildlife Program is primarily concerned with the protection and use of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates through the enhancement and maintenance of their habitat components. The program activity is closely coordinated with State wildlife agencies.

2. Assumptions.

a. Increasing recognition and use of ecosystem concepts in the planning, use, and development of the public lands will result in the production of greater varieties and populations of wildlife.

b. Air, water, and noise pollution abatement programs and improved technology will result in improved wildlife habitat.

c. Increasing public interest in non-game wildlife species and concern for species threatened with extinction will shift management efforts.

3. Long-Term Objectives.

a. Maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. This will be accomplished by means of habitat management.

b. Sponsor or conduct the research, studies, and inventories necessary to insure adequate data for decision making relating to the maintenance of habitat expressed in a. above.

4. Major Principles and Standards.

a. Maintain cooperative relations with States, other Federal Agencies, public interest groups, and individuals interested in or responsible for wildlife use, protection, and habitat management.

b. Consider the welfare and habitat requirements of all wildlife, including predacious animals, in programs affecting the public land.

c. The essential requirements of wildlife -- food, cover, and water -- will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Twin Falls
Activity Wildlife - Wetland-Ripar
Overlay Reference Areas
Step WL-3.1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Retain in public ownership all public land adjacent to and including all water bodies and wetland-riparian areas. Improve 28 acres of wetland-riparian habitat currently in poor condition and 309 acres currently in fair condition to good and excellent condition. Maintain current good and excellent condition wetland-riparian areas in these classes. Prohibit surface occupancy or road development within 100 feet of all wetland-riparian areas. Expand wetland-riparian areas by diverting runoff water from troughs and piping water from springs into protected areas.

SUPPORT:

Range - Development and implementation of intensive livestock grazing systems or abatement of grazing in wetland-riparian areas to to improve the condition class.

Lands - Retention of all lands adjacent to and including water bodies and wetland-riparian areas.

Operations - Construction of wetland-riparian expansion areas.

RATIONALE:

Executive Order, (EO) 11990, Protection of Wetlands, are intended to improve the protection and management of wetland and riparian areas on BLM-administered lands. BLM manual section 6740.06E states to retain under BLM administration and ownership all wetland and riparian habitats.

Wetland-riparian habitats are critical wildlife areas as well as conflict areas with livestock. Where these areas are currently in poor and fair condition, they need to be improved to good and excellent. In order to improve some of these areas, livestock grazing needs to be abated. "Vegetation in certain areas, such as meadows and drainage ways are invariably closely utilized under any stocking rate or system of grazing. Such use may be detrimental to wildlife, aesthetic, recreational or other values. Where this is the case about the only way to preserve values is to fence the area off from grazing. Reducing livestock or adjusting the grazing season usually will not solve such a problem."[1] Other than the fencing of streams to exclude livestock, there are few known practical practices which can be implemented to improve or maintain quality habitat for trout.[2] According to a Twin Falls County Survey, 32.1 percent of the people surveyed indicated that they thought riparian areas should be fenced of to protect wildlife habitat.[3] BLM manual

1 Telephone conversation between Bruce Smith, Fisheries Biologist--Rock Springs BLM District and August L. Hormay, Grazing Management Specialist--DSC, on August 11, 1976, concerning rest-rotation grazing management.

2 Armour, C. L. 1977. EFFECTS OF DETERIORATED RANGE STREAMS ON TROUT. Bureau of Land Management. Idaho State Office. Boise, Idaho.

3 Burley District Memo. 1607. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Archaeology - Assistance in protection of wetland-riparian areas for cultural resource protection.

Recreation - Assistance in protection of wetland-riparian areas for recreational use.

Watershed - Assistance in protection of wetland-riparian areas for watershed benefits.

Wildlife - Location of improvement and expansion areas. Coordination with other resources on issues concerning wetland-riparian areas.

RATIONALE (cont.):

section 6740.22 states to establish buffer strips to protect wetland-riparian areas from disturbance.

Wetland-riparian areas support many forms of wildlife, several of which are "sensitive" species. BLM manual section 6740--Wetland-Riparian Area Protection and Management should be consulted before any type of action is taken involving any wetland or riparian area.[3]

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation could conflict with lands recommendations relating to land disposal if these lands include riparian areas or bodies of water. Conflicts with minerals center around possible mineral activity within 100 feet of wetland-riparian areas. Proposed recreation roads and campgrounds within 100 feet of wetland-riparian areas also conflicts with this recommendation. Season-long grazing use of riparian areas in fair or poor condition would also conflict with this recommendation. The recommendation gives the option of intensive management or fencing to improve wetland-riparian areas.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify 3.1 as follows -
1. Retain in public ownership on all public lands adjacent to and including all water bodies and wetland-riparian areas.
2. Improve 28 acres of wetland-riparian habitat in poor condition and 309 acres in fair condition by

Reasons:

Wetland-Riparian habitat areas are critical wildlife areas and should be managed and protected as such. BLM Manual section 6740.0GE states that all wetland and riparian habitats should be retained under BLM administration and ownership. Improvement of riparian areas along Shoshone and

implementing grazing systems which provide periodic deferrment from grazing. Establish exclosures along riparian areas on Shoshone and McMullen Creek to monitor the effects of grazing systems on riparian vegetation. If riparian areas do not begin to respond to grazing treatments within 5 years, consider reducing livestock use in riparian areas by fencing or other means.

3. Maintain current good and excellent condition wetland-riparian areas in these classes.
4. Design new roads and facilities in a manner which will not damage riparian areas.
5. Expand wetland-riparian areas by diverting runoff water from troughs and piping water from springs into protected areas.

Salmon Falls Creek will improve values for wildlife, fisheries, recreation and visual resources. The option of using intensive management initially is related to costs involved in fencing and the aesthetics of fences along streams. A monitoring plan will determine the effectiveness of intensive grazing management toward improving riparian habitat.
The original 100 foot buffer strip was modified because each riparian area is unique and requires individual attention.
Expansion of wetland-riparian areas will improve wildlife habitat in the Planning Unit and reduce livestock trampling of soils around watering areas.

Support Needs:

Range -
Help to set up monitoring plan to determine affects of intense livestock management systems on riparian habitat.

Wildlife -
Help set up monitoring plan to determine affects of intensive livestock management systems on riparian habitat.

Operations -
Construction of wetland-riparian expansion areas.

Archaeologist -
Cultural examinations of exclosure sites.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Fence all riparian areas.
2. Reject WL-3.1.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The only alternative to this recommendation for protection of riparian areas is to fence each of them to exclude grazing animals. This is not a practical solution to the problem and should be done only as a last resort.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1,4.2,4.3,4.4 Mineral Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Mineral development within 100 feet of all wetland-riparian areas.

b. Modification - Do not allow any mineral development within 100 feet of any wetland-riparian area.

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.4 fully support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1, 1.2 support this wildlife recommendation.
B. Recreation Mgmt.- R-1.2g, 1.2h, 1.3a, 1.4, 1.5, 1.8, 1.10, 2.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

- R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along streams, creeks, etc. would be detrimental to wetland-riparian areas.

b. Modification - Allow road/trail development beyond 100 feet of wetland-riparian areas or continue to use existing roads or trails without any new development.

- NH-1.1,R-1.2 Campground Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds along wetland-riparian areas.

b. Modification - Develop campgrounds 100 feet from all wetland-riparian areas.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-2.5 - Water Power Resource Land Acquisition - Competitive Conflict
L-3.1 - Agricultural Development - Competitive Conflict
L-7.2 - Exchange Proposals - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of public land with wetland-riparian values.

b. Modification - All land should remain in public ownership until it is determined that it has no wetland-riparian values.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.

X. Range

a. Nature of Conflict - There could be a conflict with range if livestock are allowed to continue to graze in wetland-riparian areas which are currently in poor and fair condition. Any land treatment which would adversely affect a wetland-riparian area is also in conflict.

b. Modification - Protect all wetland-riparian areas through improved grazing systems and/or fencing. Manage wetland-riparian areas according to EO 11990.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Furbearers

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.2 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Predator control will be allowed only on those areas where there is documented evidence of extreme depredation on domestic livestock and/or wildlife. See the URA Step III wildlife habitat overlay entitled "A.8. Predator Damage Control."

SUPPORT:

Range - Identification of problem areas between predators and livestock.

Recreation - Coordinate sport hunting areas with range and wildlife.

Wildlife - Coordination with range and USFWS on predator control problem areas.

RATIONALE:

Wanton killing of predators usually does very little to solve depredation problems. Predator control, if directed to problem areas, can reduce specific problems. Presently, we do not have any information that indicates that predators, primarily coyotes, pose any serious threat to other wildlife populations.

The sport hunting of predators has added substantial amounts of money into the local and/or regional economy. Any form of predator control reduces the opportunity for sport hunting success.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Existing predator control programs are carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Service and sport hunters. The BLM is consulted prior to actual field operations and determines: (1) if predator control is justified; (2) the method of control (trapping, aerial gunning, etc.); and (3) the time of control. This information, together with actual predation kills of livestock documented by the operator, forms the basis for a decision to allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to proceed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.2 -
Continue present policies for predator control programs.

Reason:

At this time predator populations are not being seriously threatened and the control efforts are satisfying the livestock operators and agreements between Federal and State Agencies.

Support Needs:

Keep Federal and State Agency predator control agreements up-to-date.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.2.
2. Disregard present policies and signed agreements with other agencies.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Furbearers

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.3 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve furbearer habitat by implementing the following recommendations:

(1) modify existing and install future water developments so that water is readily available at ground level to all furbearers;
(2) designate leave areas (i.e. islands of brush) in all areas where land treatments are conducted to provide and maximize the "edge" effect. Protect present native vegetative communities;
(3) prevent a loss of habitat from excessive reduction of stream flow or draw downs of any water source from their present levels. Avert the future channelization of water courses. Maintain riparian habitat in optimum condition.

SUPPORT:

Range - Preparation of EA's for range land treatment projects.

Watershed - Assistance in preservation of current stream flow levels and protection of existing water courses.

Operations - Layout of leave areas in land treatment projects. Improvements on water developments.

Recreation - Assistance in layout of projects to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Wildlife - Designation of leave areas. Coordination with range watershed and operations.

RATIONALE:

The Wildlife Program Activity Policy Statement 1603.12D4b states that one of the major principles and standards of the wildlife program activity is to consider the welfare and habitat requirements of all wildlife, including predacious animals, in programs affecting the public lands.

All furbearers are or can be associated with riparian habitats. Water is a necessity for all furbearers. For several, it is an absolute requirement. IDFG fully supports the protection of riparian habitat. They state that riparian habitat is extremely important to the maintenance of quite a few furbearing species.[1] The river otter, a "sensitive" species, are well adapted to an aquatic existence and are seldom found far from water.

Table 8 in the wildlife portion of the Twin Falls URA Step III shows the number of animals taken, the average pelt worth and total economic value of furbearers/predators in Twin Falls County. The total economic value for all species listed increased from $3,620.31 in 1970-1971 to $86,256.97 in 1978-1979. This shows that the demand for furbearers is ever-increasing In order to meet the continuing demand the furbearer habitat must be maintained in optimum condition in order to support the increase in furbearer populations. Habitat for several furbearer species, which have been designated as "sensitive," must be enhanced.

[1] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.3 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with minerals recommendations for exploration and development of mineral resources, if riparian areas would be damaged. Lands conflicts are based on areas being developed for agricultural production. Fire F-1.3, F-1.4 and F-1.5 may conflict with this recommendation in that the "edge" would be destroyed. In most cases, fire can be expected to increase "edge" by burning in irregular patterns. Range treatment proposals that include treating blocks of land conflict with the recommendation to leave islands of brush and maximize edge effects. The minimum stream flow recommendation is unnecessary as water from streams crossing public land is diverted below public land. The water in Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir is controlled by the Salmon River Canal Company and therefore, we do not have control over draw down. Economics of pumping prevent drawing water from Salmon Falls Creek below the dam on public land.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-3.3 as follows -
Improve furbearer habitat by implementing the following recommendations.

(1) Modify selected existing and future water developments so that water is available at ground level to furbearers and other wildlife species. Areas with available water deficiencies will be identified prior to modification.

(2) Designate leave areas (i.e. islands of brush) in all areas where land treatments are conducted to provide "edge effect." Protect present native vegetative communities.

(3) Avert the future channelization of water courses on public land. Maintain riparian habitat in optimum condition.

### Reason:

Before major expenditures are made for modification of existing facilities, the need for such modifications needs to be shown. Some areas are more likely to have an abundance of available water without the need for modification. Designation of leave areas in land treatment projects will increase the "edge" and the protection of native vegetative communities will optimize wildlife habitat. Channelization of streams has been proven to increase erosion and reduce productivity of streambanks.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-3.3 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Range -
Coordinate with wildlife on land treatments to provide leave areas on land treatments.

Wildlife -
Determine which existing and future water developments require modification for wildlife use. Coordinate with range in determining leave areas for land treatments.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.3.
2. Reject F-1.2, F-1.4, F-1.5.
3. Accept WL-3.3.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.3

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1,4.2,4.3,4.4 Mineral Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss or reduction of riparian habitat.

b. Modification - Allow development away from riparian areas. Do not allow water or water courses to be disturbed.

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 4.1, 5.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-3.1 - Agricultural Development - Competitive Conflict
L-7.2 - Exchange Proposals - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of public land would be a loss of native vegetative communities for furbearers.

b. Modification - Retain 15 percent of land in public ownership in all land losses. Retain all exchanges in public ownership until they have been evaluated for wildlife values.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 - Aerial Retardant Use - Competitive Conflict
F-1.4 - Berger Let Burn Area - Competitive Conflict
F-1.5 - Whiskey Creek Let Burn Area - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - By allowing the above fire recommendations, the "edge" effect and present native vegetative communities would be destroyed.

b. Modification - Set aside areas within the above recommendations to protect and control with normal fire suppression efforts. Do not allow or specifically burn, for any reason, brushy islands or areas of brush on the Berger.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

Objective 2 - Land Treatments - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of present native vegetative communities, brush islands and no maximization of the "edge" effect in land treatment projects.

b. Modification - Allow land treatments only if the "edge" effect and leave areas and native vegetation are preserved.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.4 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

These parcels of land totaling 760 acres have been identified for acquisition because of their wetland-riparian values for waterfowl, shorebirds, fisheries and other wildlife found in the area. Acquisition would also enlarge sportsmans use areas and enhance access availability. The recreation recommendation R-1.1 identifies access needs for several of the parcels listed in WL-3.4. The areas identified in WL-3.4 are critical to the survival and maintenance of water-oriented wildlife species. It is important that these areas be acquired to insure that they remain in prime condition to meet the needs of wildlife which use the area.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reason: |
|---|---|
| Accept WL-3.4 -<br>Acquire all six parcels of land, totaling 760 acres, to benefit waterfowl, shorebirds and fisheries values. | BLM ownership and administration will insure that the land use and wildlife benefits provided will remain available. |
| **Support Needs:** | **Alternatives Considered:** |
| Lands -<br>Preparation of land report and EA.<br><br>ISO Appraisal. | 1. Reject WL-3.4.<br>2. Reject R-1.1. |
| **Decision:** | **Rationale:** |
| Modify the multiple-use recommendation.<br><br>A. Acquire the recommended lands on Shoshone Creek, South Hill, McMullen Creek, Horse Creek Reservoir, and Fifth Fork of Rock Creek. | Federal ownership of the parcels of land included in A would provide opportunity to enhance wildlife values and protect the riparian vegetation. |

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* | |
|---|---|
| Activity | |
| Overlay Reference | |
| Step 1 | Step 3 |

Decision (cont.):

B. Do not acquire the lands containing Cottonwood Reservoir or Deep Creek Reservoir

Rationale (cont.):

Federal ownership of the Deep Creek and Cottonwood Reservoir tracts would not insure the objective desired for these tracts. The reservoirs were constructed to provide storage for irrigation water. If we were to acquire these lands we would still not control the water rights and thus water level fluctuations in the reservoir would be controlled by the irrigation interests. Under this situation we could not guarantee protection of riparian and wildlife values. These are man-made reservoirs for irrigation purposes and they continue to serve that need. Federal ownership in this situation would be inconsistent with the purpose and use of the reservoir.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife - Waterfowl
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.4 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Acquire the following parcels of land for the benefit of waterfowl, shorebirds, fisheries and other water oriented and wildlife species.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. 12 S.,R. 17 E.<br>Sec. 2: NE1/4, W1/2 SE1/4 | Cottonwood Creek Reservoir |
| T. 13 S., R. 16 E.<br>Sec. 29: W1/2 NE1/4 | Deep Creek Reservoir |
| T. 16 S., R. 16 E.<br>Sec. 24: N1/2 NE1/4 | Shoshone Creek |
| T. 12 S., R. 18 E.<br>Sec. 8: W1/2 E1/2<br>Sec 17: NE1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4 | South Hills-McMullen Creek |
| T. 16 S., R. 17 E.<br>Sec. 24: SE1/4 NW1/4 | Horse Creek Reservoir |
| T. 12 S., R. 18 E.<br>Sec. 25: SW1/4 SW1/4<br>Sec. 36: W1/2 NW1/4 | Fifth Fork of Rock Creek |

Protect these wetland-riparian areas after acquisition.

SUPPORT:

Lands - Preparation of land report and EA for land acquisition.

Archaeology - Assistance in acquisition for protection of cultural resources.

Recreation - Assistance in acquisition for the benefit for hunter and fisherman days.

Watershed - Assistance in acquisition for watershed benefits.

Wildlife - Assistance in acquistion.

RATIONALE:

Acquisition of these parcels, (760 acres), will increase the amount of wetland-riparian areas in the Planning Unit. These areas are extremely important to many wildlife species.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title II, Section 205(a) states that "not withstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary with respect to the public lands, is authorized to acquire pursuant to this Act by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, lands or interests therein. . ."

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.1 supports this recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| Name *(MFP)* |
|---|
| Twin Falls |
| Activity |
| Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference |
| Step 1 WL-3.5 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

Restricting livestock use along all shorelines conflicts with range managements facilities which were installed to provide stock water. Fencing half of the ponds does not conflict with any activity. Lack of livestock use on the earthen dam has resulted in some rodent related dam failures in the Planning Unit. Ponds in the Planning Unit depend on runoff for water. For this reason, it is impossible to insure that adequate water will be available in the spring. No conflicts exist with planting vegetation so long as shrubs and trees are not planted on retention structures.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-3.5 as follows -

(1) Fence off upstream portion of existing and future stockpond developments. The whole reservoir can be fenced in some cases if a draw-down pipe and trough are installed to provide stock water.

(2) Plant vegetation to enhance cover as needed.

### Reasons:

Fencing half of ponds will provide an area for nesting cover for waterfowl and shorebirds without restricting livestock use in spring and early summer. We have no way of insuring water will be present in ponds during spring or at any other time. Planting vegetation along edges of ponds will enhance cover.

### Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Design necessary fences and plantings.

Operation -
Install fences and plantings.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL 3.5.
2. Accept WL 3.5.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

### Rationale:

This recommendation will provide for multiple-use management of rangeland resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step 1WL-3.5 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve shorebird and waterfowl nesting habitat in the following manner:

(1) restrict livestock use along all shorelines during the spring and early summer;
(2) fence off half of each side of existing and future stockpond development;
(3) insure adequate water in stockpond developments in the spring;
(4) plant vegetation to enhance cover.

SUPPORT:

Range - Development of grazing systems to restrict livestock use along shorelines in the spring and early summer. Coordination with wildlife in the development of future stockponds. Assurance of water availability.

Operations - Construction of fences around stockponds and planting of vegetation.

Archaeology - Assistance in design to protect archaeological values.

Watershed - Assistance in design of projects to provide watershed benefits.

Recreation - Assistance in project design to benefit hunter days and to provide pleasing aesthetics.

Wildlife - Coordination with range and operations in location and desing of fences around stockpond and the plant species to be planted.

RATIONALE:

Population numbers can be increased by improving existing habitat. The livestock interaction of primary concern is the impact of grazing on waterfowl nesting cover. Waterfowl nest density and nesting success are both a function of the quantity and quality of nesting cover, and heavy livestock grazing on wetlands impacts the composition and density of native marsh vegetation. Hence, waterfowl production values are severely reduced.[1] Limited grazing removes some of the dense plant cover which ducks avoid, and generally makes the area more attractive. A fence should be constructed to cover half of the dam and half of the upper area of all stockponds. This is a necessity since livestock tend to concentrate in these areas. In these areas, livestock grazing would have an adverse effect on nesting habitat. Fencing, in this case, is the only feasible method to enhance the shoreline for waterfowl and shorebird production. Stockponds need to have an assured water source in the spring to supply the water requirements for waterfowl and shorebirds. Plantings can be made around the edges to enhance the cover. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title I, Section 102(a)(7) calls for a "broad management and authority under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield." Refer the Technical Note Number T/N 327 on "Construction and Management of Stockponds for Waterfowl" for specific details. The primary shorebird of concern is the long-billed curlew, a "sensitive" species.

[1] Molini, W. A. 1977. LIVESTOCK INTERACTIONS WITH UPLAND GAME, NONGAME AND WATERFOWL IN THE GREAT BASIN. A WORKSHOP SYNOPSIS. Department of Fish and Game. Reno, Nevada.

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

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-Objective 1 - Grazing - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Livestock use along shorelines in spring and early summer.

b. Modification - Fence or implement grazing systems which would protect these areas.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Construct brush piles along all wetland-riparian areas used by waterfowl. Construct and install floating islands on the following bodies of water:

Berger Reservoir
Horse Creek Reservoir
Deep Creek Reservoir
Cottonwood Creek Reservoir
Bluegill Lake

and at additional sites as they become identified.

Construct and install artificial goose nesting platforms along the following water bodies:

Snake River - done
Salmon Falls Creek - partially done
Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir
Deep Creek Reservoir
Murtaugh Lake
Cottonwood Creek Reservoir
Shoshone Creek
Bluegill Lake

RATIONALE:

Nesting materials in the form ofbrush piles, when correctly constructed and located, provide nesting cover and protection as would a good stand of natural vegetation.

The value of islands to waterfowl is well documented in the literature.[1] Islands possess certain characteristics which make them beneficial to nesting waterfowl. Small islands are frequently free of resident mammals and usually, most mammalian nest predators are discouraged from investigating, consequently, a high nesting security and nesting success results.[2] Islands increase the shoreline surface-acre ratio which in turn increases the capacity for territorial occupancy by breeding pairs of waterfowl. Following the breeding season, this same additional shoreline provides secure loafing areas for broods plus added shallow areas for brood rearing. Islands properly placed in stockponds are usually

[1] Hammond, M. C. and Mann, G. E. 1956. WATERFOWL NESTING ISLANDS. Journal of Wildlife Management. 20(4):345-352.

Atwater, M. G. 1959. A STUDY OF RENESTING IN CANADA GEESE IN MONTANA. Journal of Wildlife Management. 23(1):91-97.

Keith, L. B. 1961. A STUDY OF WATERFOWL ECOLOGY ON SMALL IMPOUNDMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALBERTA. Wildlife Monograph 6.

Deubbert, H. F. 1966. ISLAND NESTING OF GADWALL IN NORTH DAKOTA. Wilson Bulletin. 78:12-25

Drewien, R. C. and Fredrickson, L. F. 1970. HIGH DENSITY MALLARD NESTING ON A SOUTH DAKOTA ISLAND. Wilson Bulletin. 82:95-96.

Hook, D. L. 1973. PRODUCTION AND HABITAT USE BY CANADA GEESE AT FREEZEOUT LAKE, MONTANA. M. S. Thesis. Montana State University. Bozeman, Montana.

McCarthy, J. J. 1973. RESPONSE OF NESTING CANADA GEESE (Branta canadensis) TO ISLANDS IN STOCKDAMS IN NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA. M. S. Thesis. Montana State University. Bozeman, Montana.

[2] Keith, L. B. 1961. A STUDY OF WATERFOWL ECOLOGY ON SMALL IMPOUNDMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALBERTA. Wildlife Mongraph 6.

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

and at additional sites as they become identified.

Construct several islands in Deep Creek Reservoir.

SUPPORT:

Operations - Construction and installation of brush piles, floating islands and goose nesting platforms.

Wildlife - Coordination with operations on design and location of waterfowl developments.

RATIONALE (cont.):

isolated from cattle grazing at least during the growing season. As a result, they often provide good to excellent nesting cover regardless of the grazing treatment being imposed on the surrounding shoreline. Lack of suitable nesting and rearing habitat is the major limiting factor for local production of Canada geese. These birds respond very favorably to improvements in existing habitat or creation of new habitat of this type and there is still an excellent potential for further increases in goose numbers. Expansion programs and more refined management can result in much greater production than current conditions. Harvests have fluctuated but have shown an increasing trend. Significantly increased demand after 1970 has resulted in a reduction in success rates. Substantial increases in population and harvests over the current level will continue through 1990 under current management levels and habitat trends. A relatively modest increase in demand is expected and success rates will improve sightly.[3] Artificial goose nesting platforms will enhance the production opportunity for this species.

[3] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-3.6 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

Nesting cover provided along and on bodies of water would greatly enhance waterfowl nesting areas and hence, increase nesting success rates. The installation of artificial goose nesting platforms would only be beneficial to this population since a lack of suitable nesting and rearing habitat is the major limiting factor for local production of Canada Geese. These birds respond very favorably to improvements in existing habitat or creation of new habitat. Several goose nesting structures have been erected along the Snake River. These platforms have been readily used by nesting geese. Several recreation recommendations which are in conflict with this wildlife recommendation are: (1) R-1.2 - Campground Development; and (2) R-1.11 - Road/Trail Development. For both of these recommendations, these recreation developments should be located away from critical waterfowl areas and a seasonal spring closure should be enforced to protect these birds during the nesting season.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.6 -
Construct and install brush piles, floating islands and artificial goose nesting platforms along areas identified in WL-3.6.

Reason:

These developments will enhance existing waterfowl areas and help to expand habitat.

Support Needs:

Determination of specific locations.

Operations -
Manpower for construction and installation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.6.
2. Disregard R-1.2 and R-1.11.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation. Confine all improvement work and fund expenditures to public lands.

Rationale:

These developments are beneficial to wildlife where they have been installed on other sites and will improve habitat quality on these sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.6

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.2 Campground Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds along waterfowl development areas are in conflict.

b. Modification - Develop campgrounds away from waterfowl areas and developments.

- R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along streams, etc. conflicts with waterfowl.

b. Modification - Develop roads or trails with closure dates for the nesting season or do not develop any new "ways" and just continue to use the old ones.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.7 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide enhanced habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds by fencing and planting riparian vegetation in the following areas:

(1) Cottonwood Creek Reservoir, one-half mile of fence along the east side
T. 12 S., R. 17 E.
Sec. 2: NE1/4 SE1/4;

(2) Horse Creek Reservoir, the western edge which lies on public land
T. 16 S., R. 17E.
Sec. 24: SW1/4 NW1/4;

(3) two Mule Creek Reservoirs partially done
T. 16 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 32: NW1/4NW1/4;

(4) two ponds along the draw in #4040 Noh Sections allotment
T. 15 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 2 ;

(5) L & N and Schnitker gravel pits
T. 11 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 35: S1/2 SW1/4;

(6) isolated pond near Auger Falls
T. 9 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 24: SE1/4 SE1/4;

RATIONALE:

The livestock interaction of primary concern is the impact of grazing on waterfowl nesting cover. Waterfowl nest density and nesting success are both a function of the quantity and quality of nesting cover, and heavy livestock grazing on wetlands impacts the composition and density of native marsh vegetation. Hence, waterfowl production values are severely reduced.[1] Vegetation in certain areas, such as meadows and drainage ways are invariably closely utilized under any stocking rate or system of grazing. Such use may be detrimental to wildlife, aesthetic, recreational or other values. Where this is the case, about the only way to preserve values is to fence the area off from grazing. Reducing livestock or adjusting the grazing season usually will not solve such a problem.[2] Other than the fencing of streams to exclude livestock, there are few known practical practices which can be implemented to improve or maintain quality habitat for trout.[3] Duck harvests have varied depending upon population levels and the number of hunters. Success rates have generally decreased as demand increased. It is projected that under current management levels and habitat trends, essentially this same situation will persist through 1990. Populations and success rates will decrease slightly while

1 Molini, W. A. 1977. LIVESTOCK INTERACTIONS WITH UPLAND GAME, NONGAME, AND WATERFOWL IN THE GREAT BASIN. A WORKSHOP SYNOPSIS. Department of Fish and Game. Reno, Nevada.

2 Telephone conversation between Bruce Smith, Fisheries Biologist--Rock Springs BLM District and August L. Hormay, Grazing Management Specialist--DSC, on August 11, 1976, concerning rest-rotation grazing management.

3 Armour, C. L. 1977. EFFECTS ON DETERIORATED RANGE STREAMS ON TROUT. Bureau of Land Management. Idaho State Office. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION--ANALYSIS--DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.7 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

(7) Loughmiller gravel pits
T. 12 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 1: SW1/4
Sec. 2: E1/2 SE1/4;

(8) Deep Creek Reservoir
T. 13 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 19: E1/2 SE1/4
Sec. 20: SW1/4
Sec. 29: NE1/4 NW1/4;

(9) Two Springs Reservoir
T. 16 S., R. 18 E.
Sec. 21: NE1/4 SW 1/4;

(10) Baker Pit Reservoir
T. 13 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 31: SW1/4 SE1/4;

(11) #4042 PVGA - Horse Creek--
five ponds on public land in Idaho and two ponds in Elko District on public land managed by Burley District BLM.

SUPPORT:

Range - Coordination with wildlife in determining where livestock will water.

Operations - Construction of fences and planting of riparian vegetation.

Archaeology - Assistance in design of projects to protect archaeological values.

RATIONALE (cont.)

demand and harvest will show a slight increase. If existing wetland production habitat can be preserved and nesting and rearing condition enhanced, it should be possible to improve on the current situation and provide increased populations, harvest and success rates through 1990.[4]

[4] Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Recreation - Assistance in design of projects to enhance the aesthetic value and to benefit recreationalists.

Watershed - Assistance in design of project to further enhance the watershed.

Wildlife - Location and design of fences and species list of riparian vegetation to plant. Coordination with range and operations.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with range needs to provide water for livestock. The proposed WPRS acquisition may or may not prevent a conflict with improving waterfowl habitat. The plan calls for developing 40 small wetland ponds and providing 1,050 acres of irrigated cooperative farming areas, 510 acres of permanent irrigated cover and 1,100 acres of dryland areas seeded to wildlife benefiting vegetation.

Proposed mineral developments conflict with the proposed fencing of Loughmiller gravel pits. Waterfowl recurrently nest on reservoirs #(1), (2), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11). No increases in the waterfowl are discussed in relation to these or the other proposals in this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.7 -
Provide enhanced habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds by fencing and planting riparian vegetation. Inventory areas and develop a management plan to identify waterfowl needs.

Reasons:

A more complete picture of the existing situation and potential increase in waterfowl and shoregbirds production should be identified before developments occur.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Inventory areas to determine present nesting use and determine possible future nesting with protection from grazing.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.7.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.7 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation. Confine all improvement work and fund expenditure to public lands.

Rationale:

Many of these water bodies encompass both public and private lands. We have no authority to expend public funds on private lands.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.1 - Community Pit Development - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Minerals wants to develop a community pit for sand and gravel where a waterfowl pond is to be developed - T. 12. S., R. 16 E., Section 1.

b. Modification - Develop the gravel pit adjacent to the pond or develop the pond more by extracting gravel for a short period of time during times when water is absent from the area.

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.4 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-2.5 - Water Power Resource Acquisition - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of this land would be a loss of waterfowl habitat.

b. Modification - Allow this land to be acquired by Water Power Resources only with the stipulation that it be maintained for waterfowl or retain in public ownership.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, possibly in future with land treatments. A 200 yard buffer should be maintained around all enclosures if and when any type of land treatment occurrs.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.8 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Enhance waterfowl habitat by making the following improvements:

(1) enlarge the Rock Cabin Spring enclosure
T.16 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 21: SE1/4 NE1/4 done
to at least two acres, down the draw. Construct small potholes within the enlarged enclosure;
(2) construct small potholes in the Sagehen Meadow wildlife enclosure done
T. 16 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 28: NE1/4 NE1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4;
(3) retain the isolated parcels of public land around Murtaugh Lake in public ownership; identify boundaries, settle trespasses, construct fences and manage for waterfowl.

SUPPORT:

Operations - Construction of fences and of pothole blasting.

Lands - Trespass settlement on public land around Murtaugh Lake.

Recreation - Assistance in design of projects to enhance the aesthetic value and to benefit recreationalists.

Watershed - Assistance in design of projects to further enhance the watershed.

Archaeology - Assistance in design of projects to protect archaeological values.

Wildlife - Coordination with lands and with range on location and design of projects.

RATIONALE:

Water is an essential element to all kinds of waterfowl. Dabbling ducks prefer shallow ponds for feeding. Courting, pairing and mating activities are generally performed on small open-water areas. Mating habitat is usually one or several small, shallow, open water ponds in fields, pastures, or marshy lands. Water depths of such ponds are generally less than six inches deep and may disappear within several weeks. A shallow pond with extensive vegetation is preferred habitat for rearing broods.

Murtaugh Lake is an important area for waterfowl, especially geese. Existing public land adjacent to the lake needs to be retained in public ownership and enhanced for geese since a lack of suitable nesting and rearing habitat is the major limiting factor for local production of Canada geese.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.8 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation draws support from cultural resource which also proposed enlarging the Rock Cabin enclosure to include more of the existing cultural site and set up studies to monitor the effects of cattle use on cultural resources. The proposed potholes could conflict with known archaeological sites.

The recommendation to retain Murtaugh Lake parcels conflicts with an existing R & PP Lease issued to Twin Falls County for construction of a park. The park has been completed and the county now has the option of purchasing this parcel. The level of development and use of this parcel severely limits its importance for waterfowl.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-3.8 as follows -
Enhance waterfowl habitat by making the following improvements.

(1) enlarge the Rock Cabin Spring enclosure
T.16 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 21: SE1/4 NE1/4
to at least two acres, down the draw. Construct small potholes within the enclosure.

(2) Construct small potholes in the Sagehen Meadow wildlife enclosure
T. 16 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 28: NE1/4 NE1/4,
NW1/4 NE1/4

(3) Retain parcels of land located at the following location on Murtaugh Lake:
R. 11 S., R. 20 E.
Sec. 18: W 1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4
Sec. 17: S 1/2 S 1/2 SE1/4
Identify boundaries, settle trespasses, construct fences and manage for waterfowl.

### Reasons:

Increasing the size of the Rock Cabin enclosure and adding several potholes will increase waterfowl production while helping other wildlife species. Constructing potholes in the Sagehen Meadow enclosure will provide habitat for more waterfowl nesting.
The parcel of public land not carried forward from the MFP I Recommendation has already been developed for recreation use and is of limited value for waterfowl production. The isolated areas are more well suited to waterfowl.

### Support Needs:

Same as MFP 1 Recommendation.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.8.
2. Accept WL-3.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls

Activity: Wildlife

Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.8 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

This action will enhance wildlife values and improve the multiple use values of each area.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.8

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No conflict presently, possibly in future.

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 2.1 support this wildlfie recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6, 1.7 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 support this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No conflict presently, possibly in future.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-2.1 - Treat existing seedings - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Land treatment overlaps onto project area.

b. Modification - Leave a 200 yard buffer around enclosures if and when any land treatment project takes place.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Waterfowl

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.9 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Designate several upland feeding fields through cooperative farm agreements, where cultivated grains will be available for waterfowl. Establish these areas adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir, Deep Creek Reservoir and other areas as they become identified.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance in formulation of agreements to provide non-consumptive and consumptive recreational values.

Watershed - Assistance in formulation of agreements to prevent erosion.

Wildlife - Coordination and agreements with adjacent landowners in implementation of this recommendation.

RATIONALE:

The provision of upland feeding areas near waterfowl areas through cooperative farm agreements would not only improve, but expand waterfowl habitat. Upland feeding on domestic grains, seasonally, is very important. Ducks will fly several miles to upland fields where cultivated grains are available. Goose pastures (green forage containing clovers and/or alfalfa), located near nesting cover, are essential for successful production areas. Various cultivated grains such as wheat, corn, rice, barley, oats, etc. are becoming ever more important as food for waterfowl along migration paths and on wintering grounds.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with existing grazing use in the areas identified. The majority of this area is seeded to crested wheatgrass. None of the public land in the area is currently being farmed. Approximately 80 acres of public land located in the recommendation area would be Class III agricultural land if water were applied. Approximately 60 acres would be Class II agricultural land if water were applied. The remainder of the public land shown in the recommendation is not suitable for agricultural development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.9 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.9.

Reasons:

Establishment of upland feeding areas would benefit wintering waterfowl by providing good sources of high energy grains during periods of extremely cold weather.
Other wildlife species in the area including ring-necked pheasants and Hungarian partridge would also benefit from these cultivated areas.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Coordination with IDFG and adjacent landowners in establishing cooperative agreements.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.9.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Development of waterfowl feeding areas on adjacent public lands to waters would expand the existing waterfowl habitat in these araes.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.9

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.10 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Develop and implement intensive livestock grazing management systems along all streams, reservoirs and wetland-riparian areas to improve water quality and fisheries and habitat condition classes. Fence approximately 8 miles along portions of the following streams and reservoirs to improve fishery habitat through the abatement of livestock grazing:

McMullen Creek
Salmon Falls Creek X
Shoshone Creek
Horse Creek Reservoir X

Fence additional areas as the need becomes identified.

SUPPORT:

Range - Implementation of grazing systems. Coordination with wildlife in fencing.

Archaeology - Assistance in design of fences to protect cultural values.

Watershed - Assistance in fence locations.

Recreation - Assistance in fence layout to provide pleasing aesthetic values and for recreational access.

RATIONALE:

IDFG surveys have determined that approximately 44 percent of both resident and nonresident anglers in Idaho prefer fishing for trout species in streams. An estimated 1,800,000 fisherman days or 48 percent of the state total are expended in this pursuit.[1]

The restriction of livestock use from a riparian zone will improve aquatic-riparian habitat. This improvement can be measured via reduced sedimentation, increase in streambank cover, etc. These systems must include periods of rest to improve vegetative cover. If grazing systems are not practical, fencing appears to be the only available alternative to protect the streams. Where grazing use is detrimental to wildlife, aesthetic, recreational or other values, about the only way to preserve values is to fence the area off from grazing.[2] These areas proposed for fencing have high fishery value and/or potential. Fencing will enable streamside cover to improve and the sediment load in the streams will be reduced to some extent. The stream will narrow up and deepen. The end result will be cooler, cleaner water with better cover for the fish. Other than the fencing of streams to exclude livestock, there are few known practical practices which can be implemented to improve or maintain quality habitat for trout.[3] Areas recog- nized as high quality fishery and/or spawning sites should continue to be managed under existing practices.

1 Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1978. A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES. Volume I: GOAL'S, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES 1975-1990. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

2 Telephone conversation between Bruce Smith, Fisheries Biologist--Rock Springs BLM District and August L. Hormay, Grazing Management Specialist--DSC, on August 11, 1976, concerning rest-rotation grazing management.

3 Armour, C. L. 1977. EFFECTS OF DETERIORATED RANGE STREAMS ON TROUT. Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office. Boise, Idaho.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(See instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.10 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Operations - Construction of fences.

Wildlife - Location and design of fences. Coordination with range and operations.

RATIONALE (cont.):

The BLM policy on "Wetland-Riparian Area Protection and Mangement, " Federal Register, Volume 45, Number 25, February 5, 1980, states that "riparian areas will get protection necessary to maintain and restore habitat cover and diversity, etc."

## Multiple Use Analysis

The portion of this recommendation dealing with fencing McMullen and Shoshone Creek conflicts with existing livestock use which depends upon water from these streams. Watershed recommendations support fencing of these streams as do visual resource recommendations. Range management recommendations support development and implementation of grazing systems.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-3.10 as follows -
Develope and implement intensive livestock grazing management systems to improve water quality and fisheries and habitat conditon classes in allotments along McMullen Creek, Salmon Falls Creek, Shoshone Creek and Horse Creek Reservoir. Install enclosures on selected areas and compare the ungrazed to grazed areas. If there is no response to grazing systems, fence as necessary to improve condition class. Fence additional areas as the need becomes identified.

Reasons:

The choice of using intensive management initially is related to the costs involved in fencing and the aethetics of fences along streams. A monitoring plan will determine the effectiveness of intensive grazing management toward improving riparian habitat. If the intensive management systems do not improve habitat conditon, fencing should be initiated.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-3.10 Step 3 |

Support Needs:

Range -
Initiate intensive management to improve fisheries habitat conditions. Help set up monitoring plan to determine affects of intensive management systems on riparian habitat.

Wildlife -
Determine areas along waterways to be fenced.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.10.
2. Accept WL-3.10.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Intensive management systems may provide the riparian and aquatic habitat improvement needed without the expense of fencing. A monitoring plan can tell us where fences are needed to meet management objectives.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.10

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.4 supports this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along streams to be fenced.

b Modification - Develop roads or trails outside of fences. If the proposed road or trail runs inside of fence, install cattleguards to prevent livestock from entering the fenced area.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-Objective 1 - Grazing - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Non-implementation of grazing systems to improve wetland-riparian areas.

b. Modification - If grazing systems to improve wetland-riparian areas can not be implemented or do not work, areas should be fenced and livestock use abated.

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.11 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve bank stabilization and fisheries habitat along the following streams by planting willows, cottonwoods, grasses, roses, etc. where vegetation is scarce or lacking or by installing rip-rap, brush, log barriers or drop logs, etc. along the banks and by installing instream structures such as k-dams, logdams, trash catchers, digger logs, etc. in:

McMullen Creek
Shoshone Creek
Salmon Falls Creek
Fifth Fork of Rock Creek
Horse Creek Reservoir
Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir

Improve bank stabilization and fisheries habitat along additional water bodies as they become identified.

RATIONALE:

Improvements would enhance water quality, pool quality (depth/size), spawning gravels (silt/sediments), streambank cover stability (soil/vegetation) and fisheries survival and productivity. The vegetation will provide very important shade to the stream. This shade will lower the water temperature and thus result in improved fishery habitat. The overhanging willows will also serve as important cover for the fish. The structures along the bank will help to control livestock use along the shoreline and reduce sediment load into the stream. The instream structures will improve instream cover for the fish by forming deeper pools on the downstream side of the structure.

SUPPORT:

Operations - Construction, installation and planting of various bank stabilization projects.

Watershed - Assistance with bank stabilization projects for watershed protection.

Recreation - Assistance in projects to provide pleasing aesthetic values and for the benefit of fishermen.

Wildlife - Design and location of bank stabilization projects. Coordination with operations in implementation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.11 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is supported by watershed recommendations to improve water quality and recreation recommendations to increase available fisheries.

This recommendation relates to improvement of stream habitat and lists measures to improve streams for fisheries. It also lists Horse Creek Reservoir and Salmon Fall Creek Reservoir. In the case of Horse Creek Reservoir, the measures listed would do little to improve fisheries. This reservoir is spring fed and as such, water quality measures as applied to the stream are of little consequence. Improving shading along the edge of reservoirs does little to reduce water temperatures over the bulk of the reservoir. Fisheries in reservoirs depends on sufficient depth to retain low enough water temperatures to support cold water fisheries. See WL-3.12. Salmon Falls Reservoir could be improved through the improvememt of water quality in its tributary streams. This reservoir currently is an excellent fishery.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.11

Reasons:

Installation of the proposed structures on selected waterways will significantly improve existing fisheries.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Determine the most effective locations for structures and plantings.

Watershed -
Assist in determining planting locations to increase bank stabilization.

Operations -
Construction and installation of structures and plantings.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.11.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.11 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Significant improvement is needed in order to provide maximum public benefit from the fisheries involved. Work should be confined to public land.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.11

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2 support this wildlife recommedation.

V. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
- R-1.4 supports this wildlife recommendation.

B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails will not improve bank stabilization.

b. Modification - Develop roads or trails away from streams, etc. or only develop foot trails or no development; use existing roads or trails.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.12 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve fisheries habitat in the following streams in the following ways:

(1) dredge Horse Creek Reservoir to make it deeper;
(2) maintain the fish barrier in Upper Salmon Falls Creek;
(3) poison the squawfish in Shoshone Creek and Salmon Falls Creek with "Squawtoxin;"
(4) reduce and abate the sediment from agricultural and rangeland runoffs entering lower Salmon Falls Creek from public land from Lilly Grade to the Snake River.

SUPPORT:

Watershed - Assistance in recommended projects to benefit watershed.

Recreation - Assistance in recommended projects to enhance aesthetic values and improve recreational values.

Operations - Construction and installation of projects.

IDFG - Poisoning of squawfish with "Squawtoxin."

Wildlife - Design and location of projects. Coordination with operations and IDFG.

RATIONALE:

Horse Creek Reservoir should be made deeper by dredging via a drag line. This would help to prevent winter kills and kills due to a low draw down if a drought should ever occur again.

The fish barrier should be maintained so as to prohibit the movement of trash fish from Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir upstream into Shoshone Creek. Maintenance of the fish barrier would help to maintain the integrity of the fisheries in Shoshone Creek.

The squawfish is an aggressive predator of trout. They not only eat small trout, but prey heavily upon the eggs and fry (or young). Squawtoxin is 90 percent restricted to squawfish. It may kill some of the other trash fish, but will not bother the game fish. This project should be done in full cooperation with IDFG.

The sediment from agricultural and rangeland runoffs entering Salmon Falls Creek needs to be abated so as to reduce the sediment load entering Salmon Falls Creek. By reducing this additional sediment load, the water quality, and hence fisheries habitat, would improve.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.12 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The improvement of fisheries habitat would be beneficial, not only to the fisheries, but to the sportsman as well. The improvement of Horse Creek reservoir would provide a better fisheries. Maintenance of the fish barrier in Upper Salmon Falls Creek would help to maintain the integrity of the fisheries in Shoshone Creek. The use of squawtoxin in Shoshone Creek and Salmon Falls Creek would reduce the squawfish, an aggressive predator of trout,and hence, improve the trout fishery. The reduction and abatement of sediment runoff into Salmon Falls Creek would improve the water quality and eventually the fisheries. It is important that the Soil Conservation Service work with private landowners in order to abate sediment runoff. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game support these habitat improvements.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.12 -
Work with the appropriate agency and private landowners to implement WL-3.12.

Reason:

Implementation of WL-3.12 would improve the fisheries in various areas. Sport fishing would improve.

Support Needs:

Coordination and cooperation with SCS, IDFG, irrigation districts, private landowners, etc.

Complete signed agreement.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.12.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

These actions will improve fisheries values of the waters involved. However, before the dredging work is accomplished on Horse Creek Reservoir, the private land should be acquired and appropriate water rights should be obtained to guarantee the maintenance of a minimum pool.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.12

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.13 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide habitat for the sculpin found in Dry Creek by controlling or abating the introduction of wastewater into Dry Creek.

SUPPORT:

Watershed - Assistance in controlling or abating the wastewater outfall to improve water quality.

Recreation - Assistance in improving Dry Creek to make it a trout fishery for sportsmen.

IDFG - Identification of the sculpin found in Dry Creek.

Wildlife - Determination of exact location (public or private land) of wastewater outfall and then abatement of wastewater into Dry Creek.

RATIONALE:

There are two endemic species of scuplins in Idaho, one of which is currently found in Riley and Billingsly creeks in the Hagerman Valley and at several springs along the Snake River (Box Canyon, Blue Heart Springs, etc.). This is the Shoshone sculpin, a "sensitive" species. The sculpin which was found in Dry Creek should be identified by IDFG to determine if it may-in-fact also be a "sensitive" species. If it is found to be "sensitive," the habitat must be improved to a good or excellent condition class. The wastewater outfall should be abated to improve the current fisheries habitat not only for the possibility of the Shoshsone sculpin residing in the creek, but also for the trout fishery potential which exists for Dry Creek.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Shoshone sculpin is considered a "sensitive" species in Idaho. The IDFG conducted a stream survey for the BLM during the summer of 1979. No game fish were collected, but seven sculpins were found. At that time, the sculpins were not identified to species. Since the Shoshone sculpin has been found in creeks coming into the Snake River, it is important to determine the specific species of the sculpin in Dry Creek. It is important to control or abate the introduction of wastewater into Dry Creek not only for the Shoshone sculpin, if in fact it does exist, but also for the trout fishery potential which exists. It is important that the Soil Conservation Service become involved in the abatement of waste water into Dry Creek. The IDFG supports this habitat improvement. The minerals recommendation M-4.4 could be implemented only if it does not adversely affect the fisheries.

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-3.13 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.13 -
Work with the appropriate agency and landowner to implement WL-3.13.

Reason:

Implementation of WL-3.13 would provide habitat for a sensitive species and improve the trout fishery.

Support Needs:

Coordination and cooperation with SCS, IDFG, irrigation districts, private landowners, etc.

IDFG identification of sculpin.

Complete signed agreement.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.13.
2. Modify M-4.4.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The recommended action is necessary to improve aquatic habitat of the creek.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.4 - Material Source Area - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of a material source could affect the fisheries habitat.

b. Modification - Allow the material source only if it does not affect the water quality in any way.

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.14 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Enhance and maintain the habitat in and along the following streams and reservoirs for the stocking of the following game fish species:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fifth Fork of Rock Creek | - Brook Trout<br>Cutthroat Trout |
| McMullen Creek | - Brook Trout<br>Cutthroat Trout |
| Shoshone Creek | - Rainbow Trout<br>Brook Trout<br>Cutthroat Trout |
| Bluegill Lake | - Largemouth Bass |
| Horse Creek Reservoir | - Rainbow Trout<br>Cutthroat Trout<br>Brown Trout |
| Berger Reservoir | - Black and White Crappie |

Stock additional areas as they become identified.

SUPPORT:

Watershed - Assistance in habitat enhancement to improve water quality.

Recreation - Assistance in habitat enhancement to provide an improved fisheries for sportsmen.

IDFG - Stocking of fish in designated areas.

Wildlife - Work with IDFG in the stocking of fish in the Planning Unit.

RATIONALE:

Fisherman days per year on public land for streams and reservoirs in the Planning Unit has and will continue to increase in the future. The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) shows an average increase of 42 percent in fisherman days from 1975 to 1995. The PAA reflects the importance of fisheries in the Planning Unit. It is reflected in the expenditure of $104,392.24 and $737,667.00 for stream fishing and reservoir fishing, respectively, on public land in 1980. This will increase to an estimated $767,944.00 for stream fishing and $5,336,560.00 for reservoir fishing by 1995.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-3.14 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

The only conflict identified with this recommendation relates to the proposed road and trail development along streams in the Planning Unit. This conflict only exists if road and trail building is not coordinated with wildlife. Recreation R-1.4 and several watershed recommendations support this recommenda-tion as stated in the Impact Analysis.

**Multiple Use Recommendation:**

Accept WL-3.14.

**Reasons:**

Demand for fishing opportunities will increase by 42 percent through 1995. Fishing generates the largest recreational oriented expenditure in the Planning Unit. Additionally, E. O. 11990 regulates protection and enhancement of wetland-riparian areas.

**Support Needs:**

As listed in MFP I WL-3.14.

**Alternatives Considered:**

1. Reject WL-3.14.

**Decision:**

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

**Rationale:**

The recommended action will improve fishing opportunities to help meet exisitng demands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.14

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No conflict presently, possibly in the future.

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.4 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along streams, etc. does not enhance fisheries habitat.

b. Modification - Develop only foot trails or develop roads or trials away from streams or no development; use existing roads or trails.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, but possibly in the future if grazing systems or land treatments affect stream and reservoir habitat.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Fisheries

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.15 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Protect, maintain and encourage the beaver activity in the Fifth Fork of Rock Creek and Shoshone Creek. Provide habitat in McMullen Creek to support a beaver introduction.

RATIONALE:

Beaver activity should be encouraged so as to act as a buffer against reduced water flow in late season and seasons of drought. The beaver will create instream structure that in turn will provide excellent pools for use as fish holding and overwintering areas.

SUPPORT:

Wildlife - Coordination with IDFG in introducing and maintaining beaver populations.

## Multiple Use Analysis

The encouragement of beaver activity is important in that it will act as a buffer against reduced water flow in late seasons and seasons of drought. Watershed supports this recommendation. The instream structures constructed by the beaver will provide excellent pools for use as fish holding and overwintering areas. Sport fishing would be enhanced.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-3.15 -
Protect, maintain and encourage beaver activity.

Reason:

Beaver activity in streams will be beneficial not only to wildlife, but watershed and recreation as well.

Support Needs:

Transplant by IDFG.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-3.15.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL-3.15 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection of the beaver is the responsibility of IDFG. Through this decision we will support and encourage population of beaver through habitat management in their areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 3.15

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name (MFP) | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife - In General |
| Objective Number | WL-4 |

OBJECTIVE:

Improve and maintain terrestrial, aquatic and wetland-riparian habitats for threatened and endangered, sensitive and high interest mammalian and avian species, amphibians and reptiles, and all other non-game mammalian and avian species.

RATIONALE:

Basic Guidance (1602.13A) states that the Bureau, in deciding among alternative uses of available resources and among management alternatives, will utilize both physical and social data in evaluating the immediate and long-range impact of proposed actions on environmental quality and ecological balance and will strive to maintain and enhance environmental quality.

Non-game wildlife species are scattered throughout the Planning Unit. They are found in all habitat types. BLM has the responsibility to maintain the habitat to support viable populations of all vertebrate species as a wildlife resource to accommodate consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Public interest in non-game species has increased in recent years. Nearly each and every wildlife species currently has a public advocate. Interest will continue to increase in response to growing environmental awareness.

Non-game wildlife also provide an economic benefit. Expenditures related to sport hunting are a factor. Value of non-game pelts taken is significant. Non-consumptive uses such as observational, educational, photography and scientific study also involve considerable expenditures at the present time. There is the potential for a very large increase in monetary values related to non-consumptive uses.

Many of these non-game mammalian and avian species are listed on the Idaho Sensitive Species list (Instruction Memo Number ID-77-96). The bald eagle is on the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species list. It merits special consideration. BLM manual 6840 provides direction with respect to both sensitive and threatened and endangered wildlife species. FLPMA, NEPA, and ESA, are among other laws, all provide a strong basis to support this objective.

BLM's Wildlife Program Activity Policy Statement (1603.12D) describes, in the following narratives, rationale for managing wildlife and their habitats.

1. Description of Program Activity. The Wildlife Program is primarily concerned with the protection and use of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates through the enhancement and maintenance of their habitat components. The program activity is closely coordinated with State wildlife agencies.

The Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452) authorizes the BLM to jointly develop and carry out wildlife programs with State wildlife departments on Federal lands. Currently, in the Twin Falls Planning Unit, the Sikes Act program covers the Cassia-Twin Falls Sikes Act Isolated Tracts and the Milner Habitat Management Plans.

2. Assumptions.

a. Increasing public interest in non-game wildlife species and concern for species threatened with extinction will shift management efforts.

3. Long-Term Objectives.

a. Maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. This will be accomplished by means of habitat management.

b. Sponsor or conduct the research, studies, and inventories necessary to insure adequate data for decision making relating to the maintenance of habitat expressed in a. above.

4. Major Principles and Standards.

a. Maintain cooperative relations with States, other Federal Agencies, public interest groups, and individuals interested in or responsible for wildlife use, protection, and habitat management.

b. The essential requirements of wildlife -- food, cover, and water -- will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Acquire the following parcel of land to improve the raptor habitat prey base:

T. 11 S., R. 14 E. - Berger Section
Sec. 36

RATIONALE:

Acquisition of Section 36 (Kerr private) will allow expansion of raptor habitat on public land by providing an expansion area for the raptor prey base.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title II, Section 205(a) states that "Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary, with respect to the public lands, is authorized to acquire pursuant to this Act by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, lands or interests therein . . ."

SUPPORT:

Lands - Preparation of land report and EA for land acquisition.

Recreation - Assistance in acquisition to provide aesthetic value to the Berger.

Watershed - Assistance in acquisition to protect watershed values.

Wildlife - Assistance in acquisition.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any activity recommendation. Acquisition of this section of untreated rangeland would not only ensure cover for raptor prey species but could also serve as an area to illustrate the condition of the entire Berger Tract prior to treatment.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reason: |
|---|---|
| Accept WL-4.1 - Acquire section 36, T.11 S., R.14 E. | Acquisition of this section will ensure cover for raptor prey species and thereby ensure a food supply for raptors in the area. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.1 Step 3

Support Needs:

Lands -
Preparation of land report and EA.

Recreation -
Assistance in acquisition to provide aesthetic value to the Berger.

Watershed -
Assistance in acquisition to protect watershed values.

Range -
Assistance in acquisition for use as comparison area.

Wildlife -
Assistance in acquisition for protection of wildlife values.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.1.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.10 - ORV Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use in Section 36 after acquisition.

b. Modification - Designate this area as limited to existing roads and trails.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire

No conflict presently, possibly in the future with F-1.3 - Restricted Retardant Use - Competitive Conflict and F-1.4 - Berger Let Burn Areas - Competitive Conflict.

a. Nature of Conflict - The reduction of sagebrush cover on this section through no fire control.

b. Modification - Use normal fire suppression methods on this section.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, only after acquisition when range wants to come in and plant the whole section to crested wheatgrass.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.2 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Permit oil and gas exploration, surface mining and other activities except during the following periods:

(1) within one-half mile from Salmon Falls Creek rim for the period March 1 through July 15;
(2) within one-half mile of known, active golden eagle eyries for the period March 1 through June 30;
(3) within one-half mile of active ferruginous hawk nests for the period March 1 through July 15.

SUPPORT:

Minerals - Assistance in implementing the above recommendation.

Wildlife - Coordination with all resources in restricting activities along Salmon Falls Canyon rim and around nest sites of golden eagles and ferruginous hawks.

RATIONALE:

The high density of nesting raptors in Salmon Falls Canyon should be protected by restricting all activity and surface occupancy within one-half mile of Salmon Falls Canyon rim for the period recommended. The influence of human activity is responsible for reduced nesting success of raptors.[1] Several sensitive and many high interest raptors inhabit Salmon Falls Canyon. In the Birds of Prey Natural Area adult eagles tolerate activity in the Snake River Canyon below their nests but are very intolerant of human activity on the canyon rim above, particularly during the early nesting season.[2] Golden eagles nest frequently and readily desert their nest during the period of incubation. Human activiity should be restricted from the time the eagles start incubating their eggs until the eaglets are two weeks old. It is unlikely that the adults would desert the nests and young after that. Desertion by the adults and/or premature leaping from the nest by the young can result from human disturbance. Human activity in an area where golden eagles nest or hunt will be sufficient to cause them to desert even if harassment is not deliberate. Although eyries may not be disturbed, hunting territory may be disrupted and prey population reduced, which may have adverse effects on eagles. During the incubation period, ferruginous hawks are sensitive to human activity and even slight disturbances may cause nest abandoment.[3] They will readily abandon their nests even after a single visit if the young are still unhatched.

1 Craighead, J. J. and Craighead, Jr., F. C. 1956. HAWKS, OWLS AND WILDLIFE. The Stackpole Company. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Wildlife Management Institute. Washington D. C.

2 Kochert, M. N. 1973. GOLDEN EAGLE CRITIQUE. Available at Conservation Library. Denver Public Library.

3 Olendorff, R. R. 1973. THE ECOLOGY OF THE NESTING BIRDS OF PREY OF NORTHEASTERN COLORADO. International Biological Program. Technical Report Number 211. Natural Resources Ecology Labratory. Colorado State University. Fort Collins, Colorado.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
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| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1WL-4.2 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

The areas described in this recommendation have high densities of nesting raptors. Studies have shown that golden eagles and ferruginous hawks are sensitive to human activities during incubation and early post-hatch period. Desertion of nests during this period is common.

The ferruginous hawk is listed as a sensitive species in Idaho. The golden eagle is a high interest species.

This recommendation conflicts with recommendation in minerals, recreation, lands and range management as shown in the Impact Analysis.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.2 -
Evaluate each site to determine nesting activity and the disturbance that can occur within the dates listed in MFP 1.

Reason:

Numerous studies have previously documented the affects of human activity upon nesting raptors. Non-restriction of activities during critical nesting periods has been determined to be detrimental to nesting raptor populations. The impacts of any new activities can best be assessed on a site specific basis.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Coordinate with all resources in analyzing activities along Salmon Falls Canyon rim and around nest sites of golden eagles and ferruginous hawks.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.2.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection from disturbance during the nesting season is necessary to maintain populations of sensitive and endangered raptor species.

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*:tructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1,4.2,4.3,4.4 Mineral Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Mineral development during the periods stated in WL-4.2 is an impact upon nesting raptors.

b. Modification - Allow mineral development at times other than those stated.

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.3a supports this wildlife recommendation.
- R-1.10 - ORV Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use along Salmon Falls Canyon rim during the recommended closed dates.

b. Modification - Designate one-half mile from Salmon Falls Canyon rim as a closed area for the recommended time period.

- R-1.11(1)(b) ORV Roads and Trails Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development and use of these trails during the time period listed in recommendation WL-4.2 would be detrimental to nesting raptors.

b. Modification - Allow trails to be developed, but restrict use during the recommended time frames listed in WL-4.2 or develop only foot trails or no development.

- NH-1.1, R-1.2 Campground Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds and their use would interfer with nesting raptors.

b. Modification - Develop campgrounds but restrict use during the dates as listed in WL-4.2.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-4.1 - Power Transmission Lines - Competitive Conflict
L-4.2 - Oil and Gas Pipelines - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Construction times could conflict with nesting activities.

b. Modification - Allow construction at times other than those listed in WL-4.2.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conlfict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation pending the recommended closed dates are adhered too.

X. Range - No conflict presently, possibly in future.

RM-1.7 - Installation of Facilities - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Construction of facilities during the recommended closed periods on WL-4.2.

b. Modification - Construct projects at times other than those listed in WL-4.2.

RM-Objective 2 - Land treatments - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Treatment projects occurring during recommended closed periods.

b. Modification - Allow treatments at times other than those recommended as closed.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.3 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide habitat for the raptor prey base by maintaining native sagebrush communities and allowing irregular patches of native brush to grow back into vast grass areas to increase the "edge" effect, thus wildlife species diversity. Prohibit any type of land treatment, (except fire rehabilitation efforts), within one-half mile of Salmon Falls Canyon rim. Provide for a minimum of 15 percent for the total land treatment area, (spraying, discing, burning, crested wheatgrass planting, etc.), to be left in its present stage of succession in the form of islands scattered throughout the treated area to improve ferruginous hawk habitat.

SUPPORT:

Range - Coordinatin with wildlife for all range land treatments

Operations - Layout of land treatment areas.

Recreation - Assistance in design of projects to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Watershed - Assistance in design of projects to enhance watershed value.

Archaeology - Assistance in implementing recommendation to protect cultural values.

Wildlife - Design and location of "leave" areas and areas to be protected. Coordination with range and operations before on-the-ground work commences.

RATIONALE:

The majority of raptors in the Planning Unit depend upon ground dwelling mammals for a substantial portion of their diet. Any land treatment that will break up large, monotypic stands of vegetation will enhance raptor habitat. This will result in diverse, thus improved prey base; the prey will be more available to the hunting raptor. It is important to protect the native vegetation within one-half mile of the Salmon Falls Canyon rim in order to maintain the integrity of the raptor prey base. Development of large monotypic areas reduces the number of prey available to the raptors living in the canyon, who do much of their hunting on the rim and adjacent areas. Treating small tracts of land, creating many interspersion areas, will be most beneficial to raptors. This allows for some habitat suitable for possible reproduction and re-establishment of the prey base in the treated areas.

*Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed*

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| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-4.3 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

The area described in this recommendation is used extensively by raptors. Raptors hunt extensively along the edge of sagebrush areas and over crested wheatgrass seedings. These crested wheatgrass seedings are also an important forage source for livestock using the area. Four allotments included in this recommendation are currently not producing adequate forage to meet the grazing preference demand.

This recommendation conflicts with several of the specific activity recommendations as shown in the Impact Analysis. Activities with conflicts are recreation, lands, fire and range.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the recommendation to allow for vegetative treatment within the half mile buffer strip. Evaluate each project proposed to determine leave areas and problems. Do not treat islands of brush originally omitted from treatments. All treatments within the buffer strip will be evaluated to include recommendations from the wildlife biologist to determine specific areas to leave and layout of the treatment to ensure irregular treatment patterns. A minimum of 15 percent of the treatment area will be omitted from treatment.

### Reason:

The recommendation allocates the resources as a compromise that will provide raptor habitat and livestock forage. The reocmmendation does not provide maximum benefits for raptors or livestock forage but does provide benefits for both. The recommendation as modified appears to be favorable to all resource values that have been identified.

### Support Needs:

Range -
Coordinate with wildlife for all range treatments.

Recreation -
Assistance in design of projects to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Wildlife -
Design and locate the leave areas to be protected Coordination with range and operations before on-the-ground work commences.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-4.3.
2. Reject WL-4.3.
3. Modify WL-4.3 to do no land treatment within one-half mile of Salmon Falls Canyon rim.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.3 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Each specific treatment should be individually designed to insure protection and enhancement of raptor habitat while meeting other multiple use needs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.3

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails would disturb the habitat and hence the raptor prey base.

b. Modification - Develop roads or trails one-half mile from Salmon Falls Canyon rim or develop only foot trails or no development.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt.- VRM-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-4.1 - Power Transmission Lines - Competitive Conflict
L-4.2 - Oil and Gas Pipelines - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Destruction of habitat for the raptor prey base along corridors.

b. Modification - Rehabilitate areas to enhance habitat for the raptor prey base.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 Aerial Retardant Use Competitive Conflict
F-1.4 Berger Let Burn Area Comeptitive Conflict
F-1.5 Whiskey Creek Let Burn Area Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Use of the above recommendations would not provide the habitat for the raptor prey base as listed in WL-4.3.

b. Modification - Move the restricted retardant use and limited suppression area lines to the east, one-half mile from Salmon Falls Canyon rim to maintain a one-half mile strip of native vegetation along the canyon rim. Retain islands of brush throughout limited suppression areas by employing normal fire suppression techniques in these critical areas.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation as long as no developments occur.

X. Range

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RM-2.1 - | Treatment of existing seedings | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.2 - | Chemical Treatment | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.3 - | Chemically Treat and Seed | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.4 - | Burn and Seed | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.5 - | Plow and Seed | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.6 - | Cheatgrass Seeding | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.7 - | Limited Fire Suppression | - Competitive Conflict |
| RM-2.8 - | Treatment of Existing Seedings | - Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of native vegetative communities, "edge" effect, etc. through land treatment projects. Land treatment projects within one-half from Salmon Falls Canyon rim.

b. Modification - Allow land treatment projects only if WL-4.3 recommendation is followed.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.4 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Initiate livestock grazing in known curlew nesting areas after June 15 to maintain habitat and to prevent nest losses from trampling and abandoment.

SUPPORT:

Range - Develop grazing systems to adhere to the above recommendation.

Watershed - Assistance in implementing recommendation to enhance watershed values.

Wildlife - Identification of areas in which to implement grazing systems.

RATIONALE:

Generally, grazing is compatible and often beneficial to long-billed curlew and burrowing owl populations. Trampling of ground nests is a problem with livestock grazing in curlew nesting areas in the spring. The long-billed curlew and western burrowing owl are considered "sensitive" species in Idaho. It is important that their habitat be maintained in optimum condition.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation has the potential for conflict with the normal use on over 30 allotments in the Planning Unit. The proposed restrictions on restricting grazing until after 6/15 could affect any permittee upon who's allotment a nest is found. No quantification of nest trampling or abandonment is given. No such cases have been reported in the Planning Unit to date.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-4.4 -
If a crtical nesting area is identified, modify the grazing system to protect the long-billed curlew.

Reason:

The chances of a nest being trampled or abandoned as a result of livestock grazing is not sufficient to disrupt existing livestock use periods. The spring period is a critical time for the nesting long-billed curlew which is a "sensitive" species." Any measures which can be implemented to prevent this species from becoming endangered should be incorporated into management plans.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.4 Step 3

Support Needs:

Range -
Develop grazing systems to protect critical nesting areas as they become identified.

Wildlife -
Identification of critical long-billed curlew nesting areas.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-4.4.
2. Reject WL-4.4.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection must be given to nesting habitat of long-billed curlew. This can be accomplished through modification of grazing systems during the nesting season.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

a. Nature of Conflict - Livestock grazing in curlew nesting areas.

b. Modification - As curlew nesting areas become more clearly identified, livestock grazing should be curtailed.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife - Raptors
Overlay Reference
Step WL-4.5 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Maintain the habitat in Salmon Falls Creek Canyon for the nesting and brood rearing of endangered, sensitive and high interest raptors.

SUPPORT:

Range - Assistance in reducing and/or abating livestock grazing in the canyon.

Recreation - Assistance in implementing the recommendation to provide pleasing aesthetic values to sportsmen.

Archaeology - Assistance in implementing recommendations to protect cultural resources.

Watershed - Assistance in implementing recommendation to enhance watershed.

Wildlife - Maintain optimum raptor habitat in Salmon Falls Canyon. Work with other resources in protecting this area.

RATIONALE:

Salmon Falls Creek canyon exhibits a unique concentration of nesting raptors, including golden eagles, prairie falcons, red-tailed hawks, Swainson's hawks, American kestrels, Great-horned owls, barn owls, etc. To date, ten different raptorial species have been observed nesting on public land in the canyon. In 1980, 19 pairs of golden eagles, 19 pairs of prairie falcons and 22 pairs of red-tailed hawks were ob- served nesting in the area.[1] For the 45 linear miles of public land along Salmon Falls Creek, the following data was derived.

| Year | Number of Nesting Pairs | Number of Species | Density |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 29 | 5 | .6/linear mile |
| 1980 | 67 | 6 | 1.5/linear mile |

This data is not all inclusive.

Several "sensitive" and numerous high interest raptorial species inhabit Salmon Falls canyon. The Bald Eagle, an endangered species, has been observed in the canyon during the winter (Linda Parsons, Personal Observation 1-9-81), and near the canyon at other times of the year.

According to the Twin Falls County survey, 26.8 percent of the individuals surveyed were against grazing and ORV use in Salmon Falls Canyon. They felt that the canyon from Salmon Dam downstream to Balanced Rock should be managed as a special management area with no livestock grazing or ORV recreation allowed.

[1] Western Environmental Research Associates (WERA). 1980. INVENTORY OF THE THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND SENSITIVE BIRD SPECIES IN THE BURLEY BLM DISTRICT. Pocatello, Idaho.

[2] Burley District Memo. 1607. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.5 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The area described in this recommendation is used extensively by raptors for nesting and brood rearing. A nest density of 1.5 nesting raptor pairs per linear mile of canyon was found in a 1980 survey.

Recreational use of Salmon Falls Reservoir and Salmon Falls Canyon constitute a major use of the public land in the Twin Falls Planning Unit. The Twin Falls PAA projects an increase in demand for camping of 72 percent in the Planning Unit by the year 2000. Approximately 15 percent of the camping occurs on public land. Boating demand is expected to increase by 91 percent by 2000. Over 40 percent of boating in the Planning Unit occurs on public land.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.5 -
Maintian the habitat in Salmon Falls Creek Canyon for the nesting and brood rearing of raptors. Assess any new proposed activities on a case by case basis to determine impacts to raptor habitat.

### Reason:

This recommendation will provide for protection of existing raptor habitat and ensure that proposed activities are harmonious with current levels of raptor nesting in the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon.

### Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Assess proposed projects through the EA process to determine compatibility of any proposed projects or activities with existing raptor nesting activities.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.5.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

### Rationale:

Protection of raptor habitat in the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon is consistent with the multiple use objectives for the canyon area.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation if Salmon Falls Canyon Natural Area is maintained in a "primative" state. If the area is developed, there will be a competitive conflict.

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of the natural area would conflict with nesting raptors.

b. Modification - Maintain the natural area in a "primitive" state or if it is developed, restrict use until the nesting season is over - June 30.

- R-1.10 fully supports this recommendation.

B. Recreation Mgmt.- R-1.3a Natural Area Development Competitive Conflict same as NH-1.1 above.
- R-1.2 Campground Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of campgrounds and their use would interfer with nesting raptors.

b. Modification - Develop campgrounds but restrict use until after June 30 or develop only "primitive-type' campsites (i.e. fire pits only).

- R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails in the canyon or along the rim would interfer with nesting raptors.

b. Modification - If roads or trails are developed, restrict use until after June 30 or develop only foot trails or use existing roads.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.5 (cont.)

C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.1 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation as long as no developments take place in the canyon.

X. Range - No Conflict

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Protect existing trees which serve as hunting, perch or nest sites for raptors. Plant and fence trees, singly, in clumps or small groves, along canals, reservoirs, waterholes and near other semi-permanent water sources. Construct and install artificial raptor hunting, perching and nesting platforms. Construct and install artificial burrowing owl nest boxes and perches.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance in protection of existing and planting of future trees to enhance recreational value.

Operations - Construction and installation of projects and the planting of trees.

Wildlife - Coordination with operations in the location and design of all recommended projects.

RATIONALE:

Trees serve as an important habitat component for the various raptors. In the Twin Falls Planning Unit, the few trees which do exist on public land need to be protected from damage. Some of the raptors found in the Planning Unit which readily utilize trees are the bald eagle, an endangered species, uses large trees as perching sites; the ferruginous hawk, a sensitive species, uses isolated trees for nesting; and several other high interest raptors which utilize trees are the golden eagle, Swainson's hawk, red-tailed hawk, etc. The planting of trees near water sources will allow for expanded and improved raptor nesting and perching habitat. The installation of artificial developments for use as nesting, hunting and perching sites are important due to the lack of natural sites in the Planning Unit. These developments will expand a species habitat by allowing it to use an area not previously used due to a missing "link" in its habitat.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation calls for improving and/or expanding raptor habitat in the Planning Unit. Specific locations are not given for any of the improvements.

Conflicts exist with lands, fire and range management. These conflicts are described in the conflict analysis for this recommendation.

Planting trees on canal banks and dams can cause structural failures through root growth. Trees should be planted along waterways. There is an opportunity to benefit from seeps that are being lost from these water systems.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.6 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION: (Decision)

Protect existing trees which serve as hunting, perch or nest sites for raptors. Plant and fence trees, singly, in clumps or small groves, along canals, reservoirs, waterholes and near other semi-permanent water sources. Construct and install artificial raptor hunting, perching and nesting platforms. Construct and install artificial burrowing owl nest boxes and perches.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance in protection of existing and planting of future trees to enhance recreational value.

Operations - Construction and installation of projects and the planting of trees.

Wildlife - Coordination with operations in the location and design of all recommended projects.

RATIONALE:

Trees serve as an important habitat component for the various raptors. In the Twin Falls Planning Unit, the few trees which do exist on public land need to be protected from damage. Some of the raptors found in the Planning Unit which readily utilize trees are the bald eagle, an endangered species, uses large trees as perching sites; the ferruginous hawk, a sensitive species, uses isolated trees for nesting; and several other high interest raptors which utilize trees are the golden eagle, Swainson's hawk, red-tailed hawk, etc. The planting of trees near water sources will allow for expanded and improved raptor nesting and perching habitat. The installation of artificial developments for use as nesting, hunting and perching sites are important due to the lack of natural sites in the Planning Unit. These developments will expand a species habitat by allowing it to use an area not previously used due to a missing "link" in its habitat.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation calls for improving and/or expanding raptor habitat in the Planning Unit. Specific locations are not given for any of the improvements.

Conflicts exist with lands, fire and range management. These conflicts are described in the conflict analysis for this recommendation.

Planting trees on canal banks and dams can cause structural failures through root growth. Trees should be planted along waterways. There is an opportunity to benefit from seeps that are being lost from these water systems.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Wildlife |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 WL-4.6 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.6 -
Identify needed installation in HMP to ensure that all improvements are placed in areas with existing shortages.

Reasons:

Improving habitat for raptors will help to increase and maintain raptor populations. These raptors are an important part of the ecological balance in the Planning Unit. Completion of a management plan prior to any construction will ensure that money and time are spent in areas with genuine needs for improvement.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Complete HMP to identify existing raptor habitat deficiencies.

Operations -
Survey and design. Installation of facilities identified in HMP.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.6.
2. Modify WL-4.6 by dropping new structures and plantings.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.6

I. Forestry

F-1A supports this wildlife recommendation.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L-3.1 | Agricultural Development | Competitive Conflict |
| L-7.2 | Exchange Proposals | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of trees through loss of public land.

b. Modification - Allow land development and exchanges after tree retention areas have been identified. Retain 15 percent of land in public ownership.

VII. Fire

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F-1.4 | Berger Let Burn Area | Competitive Conflict |
| F-1.5 | Whiskey Creek Let Burn Area | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Let burn areas could destroy existing trees which are a critical habitat component of raptors.

b. Modification - Protect existing trees by using normal fire suppression methods.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, but possibly in the future if land treatments interfer with WL-4.6 recommendation. A buffer should be maintained around all WL-4.6 projects.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.7 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Improve raptor habitat by modifying selected sections of power lines and/or poles to prevent electrocution hazard. Place future power lines underground if possible.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance with lands and wildlife in location and/or design of power lines, power poles, etc. to enhance aesthetic values.

Lands - Insure that all future powerline right-of-ways and right-of-way renewals conform to raptor proof specifications.

Wildife - Work with lands to insure that powerlines conform to raptor proof specifications.

RATIONALE:

Eagles and raptors tend to use power poles in areas where natural perches are lacking. In the Planning Unit, very few perch sites, other than power poles, are available to the high population of raptors in the area. The design of power lines should be altered to prevent electrocutions. Since an electrocuted eagle frequently causes an interruption in transmission, such alterations should also be benficial to the power companies by reducing the time they need to repair such power outages. In many cases the entire line will not have to be modified but only sections of a line and/or related poles. Raptors tend to select preferred poles and these must be raptor proofed. New power lines should be placed underground, if possible, or constructed according to specifications which eliminate electrocutions. Raptor proof power line construction specifications are outlined in the following publication:

Miller, D., Boeker, E. L., Thorsell, R. S. and Olendorff, R. R. 1975. SUGGESTED PRACTICES FOR RAPTOR PROTECTION ON POWERLINES. Raptor Research Foundation, Inc., for Edison Electric Institute.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. Modification of powerlines to prevent raptor electrocutions will help to protect existing raptor populations in the Planning Unit.

Installation of underground powerlines across public land in the Planning Unit would be expensive to the power companies involved. Power companies have indicated that underground lines are cost prohibitive for major transmission lines.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.7 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.7 -
Improve raptor habitat by modifying selected sections of powerlines and/or poles to prevent electrocution hazards. Place future powerlines underground if possible.

Reasons:

Modification of existing unsafe lines will help to protect existing populations from existing hazards. Construction of raptor safe powerlines in the future will protect future raptor populations. Proper installation of these new lines will protect raptors as well as underground lines and provide hunting perches.

Support Needs:

Lands -
Insure that all new powerlines are constructed to "raptor safe" standards.

Wildlife -
Identifiy existing powerlines which require modification.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Require all lines be placed underground.
2. Reject WL-4.7.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Modification of existing unsafe lines will be required to insure raptor safety.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands

L-4.1, 8.4(U) support this wildlife recommendation if power lines and power poles conform to raptor proof specifications.

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Raptors

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.8 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Protect abandoned mine shafts, tunnels, caves, cliff areas and ponds and their associated riparian vegetation to enhance spotted bat habitat.

SUPPORT:

Minerals - Assistance in protection of recommended areas to protect minerals.

Recreation - Assistance in protection of recommended areas for non-consumptive recreational uses.

Archaeology - Assistance in implementation of recommendation to protect cultural resources.

Wildlife - Coordinate the protection of these areas with the other resources.

RATIONALE:

The spotted bat is a "sensitive" species. It has been collected most often in desert terrain that is rough and dry.[1] This species might be found in caves.[2] This is why it is important to protect abandoned mine shafts, tunnels and cave areas. The spotted bat normally roosts in rocky crevices of canyon and cliff walls.[3] Any type of water impoundment would only be beneficial to spotted bats, especially if located in close association to roosting sites. Spotted bats prefer to feed on insects found on and adjacent to ponds in arid areas. Pond developments and the encouragement of aquatic vegetation would support numerous insect populations and hence enhance spotted bat habitat. Since the spotted bat is a "sensitive" species, we are obligated to give it some special management consideration.


1 Watkins, L. C. 1977. Euderma maculatum. Mammalogy Special Note 77.

2 Vorhies, C. J. 1935. THE ARIZONA SPECIMEN OF Euderma maculatum. Journal of Mammalogy. 16:224-226.

Hardy, R. 1941. SOME NOTES OF UTAH BATS. Journal of Mammalogy. 22:289-295.

3 Easterla, D. A. 1973. ECOLOGY OF THE 18 SPECIES OF CHIROPTERA AT BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS. Northwest Missouri State University Study. 34(2 & 3).

Easterla, D. A. 1976. NOTES ON THE SECOND AND THIRD NEWBORN OF THE SPOTTED BAT, Euderma maculatum, AND COMMENTS ON THE SPECIES IN TEXAS. American Midland Naturalist. 96:499-501.

Poche, R. M. and Ruffner, G. A. 1975. ROOSTING BEHAVIOR OF MALE Euderma maculatum FROM UTAH. Great Basin Naturalist. 35:121-122.


Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.8 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. The 1980 WERA report on threatened, endangered and sensitive mammals of the Burley District found no spotted bats in the Planning Unit. No records of spotted bats in the Planning Unit have ever been found.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.8 -
Protect abandoned mine shafts, tunnels, caves, cliff areas, and their associated riparian vegetation to enhance spotted bat habitat.

Reasons:

No studies have been conducted specifically for spotted bats, hence, none have been found in the Planning Unit. Protection of all of these areas will ensure suitable habitat for the spotted bat, a "sensitive" species.

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Determine where spotted bats are located in the Planning Unit.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.8.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The spotted bat is a "sensitive" species in Idaho. This recommendation does not conflict with any other resource uses or values identified. Normal safety measures and practices will still be followed on all areas that are hazardous.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.8

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.4 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6, 1.9 support this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.9 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Plant windbreak, cluster plantings of various fruits and berry-producing plants and other vegetative species, as they become identified on a site-by-site basis, in the wildlife enclosures in the Planning Unit to increase the food base and to enhance wildife habitat for all nongame wildlife species. Protect fence rows, shorelines, streambanks and odd areas for wildlife. Retain islands of brush and promptly initiate reseeding projects on burned, chained, drilled, plowed, sprayed, etc. areas to provide food and cover for all wildlife species. Include a minimum of the following species in reseedings:

- - fourwing saltbush
- - ladak alfalfa
- - small burnett
- - wheatgrasses

SUPPORT:

Range - Protection of certain areas and retention of brush islands in all land treatment projects.

Operations - Vegetative plantings and lay-out of brush retention areas for wildlife.

Recreation - Assistance in implementation of recommendation to provide pleasing aesthetic value and for non-consumptive recreational uses.

Watershed - Assistance in implementation of recommendation to reduce wind erosion.

Wildlife - Coordination with range and operations in location and design of plantings and brush retention areas.

RATIONALE:

Food for non-game wildlife species consists of a variety of items. The type and amount of cover required by non-game mammalian species is variable. For non-game birds, cover is an important factor in their life. It provides nesting, brood-rearing, escape and protection from the elements. It is important to enhance non-game avian habitat because a loss of suitable habitat is in direct conflict with bird populations. Many non-game wildlife species fulfill an important function as major prey species for avian and mammalian predators. Many of these non-game species are endemic to certain vegetative types. Trees and shrubs are necessary for some song bird migrations. Any disruption of their narrow ecological niche results in the disappearance or reduction of this particular species. By planting various vegetative species and protecting existing vegetative areas, non-game wildlife species will be insured of having suitable habitat required for their survival. In the Twin Falls County survey, 17.9 percent of the people surveyed were in favor of emphasiz- ing the wildlife program on public land.[1] This shows that there is a true interest in the Planning Unit for wildlife preservation and enhancement. It is in the non-game area that BLM can show a true multiple use philosophy of land use management.

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

[1] Burley District Memo. 1980. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. 1607. November 19, 1980.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.9 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with range management land treatment recommendations which identify large areas for treatment without leaving islands. Fire management let burn recommendation F-1.4 and F-1.5 were identified as conflicting with this recommendation, however, in most cases fire increases "edge effect" by burning in irregular patterns and at varying intensities. This pattern results in a combination of shrub, shrub-grass, forb and grass areas. Recreation R-1.11 conflicts with this recommendation in those areas where new trails are proposed along riparian areas.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.9 -
Plant windbreaks and fruit and berry producing plants in wildlife enclosures. Portect fence rows, shorelines, streambanks and odd areas for wildlife. Retain islands of brush and include seed beneficial to wildlife in reseeding projects.

### Reason:

Providing a diversity of habitat will enhance wildlife in the Planning Unit. Planning treatments to leave brush areas and inclusion of shrubs and forbs in seeding mixtures will improve livestock grazing without detrimentally affecting wildlife. The proposed let burn areas will not negatively impact wildlife. Wildlife species evolved and thrived under let burn conditions for thousands of years before white mans appearance.

### Support Needs:

Range -
Coordinate all land treatment designs with wildlife to ensure that areas are left for wildlife.

Wildlife -
Coordinate with range to identify the most beneficial mixture of seeded and untreated areas and to include shrub and forb seed in mixtures.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.9.
2. Modify WL-4.9 to not leave brush islands.
3. Modify WL-4.9 to use only wheatgrasses in seedings.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 4 WL-4.9 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.9

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.11 Road/trail Development Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of roads or trails along shorelines and streambanks would degrade habitat.

b. Modification - Develop roads or trails away from wetland-riparian areas by 100 yards or develop only foot trails or no development.

C. Visual Res. Mgmt.- VRM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9 support this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire

F-1.4 Berger Let Burn Area Competitive Conflict
F-1.5 Whiskey Let Burn Area Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Let burn areas could destroy plantings, odd areas, brush islands, etc. which are important to wildlife.

b. Modification - Designate areas to protect with normal suppression efforts within limited suppression areas. Brushy islands and brush areas should not be burned.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

RM-Objective 2 - Land Treatments - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of habitat in enclosures, along fence rows, shorelines, etc. and islands of brush, etc. in land treatment projects.

b. Modification - Allow land treatments but leave a 200 yard buffer around wildlife enclosures; protect fence rows, shorelines, etc.; retain brush islands; include a wildlife seed mixture in all range seedings.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.1 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Enhance wildlife habitat for non-game species by implementing the following for livestock management:

--for seeded areas, avoid more than the following utilization percentages:
  40 percent utilization for spring use,
  60 percent utilization for summer use,
  60 percent utilization for fall and winter use;
--for native ranges of key species, avoid more than the following utilization percentages:
  30 percent utilization of spring use,
  40 percent utilization of summer use,
  50 percent utilization of fall and winter use;
--increase plant vigor and seed and forage production of desirable plants via seed trampling and management systems.

RATIONALE:

By not allowing more than the recommended utilization, this will insure that sufficient vegetation will be available to provide adequate nesting, forage, cover, etc. for non-game animals. It is imperative that the habitat be maintained, especially, to provide for small mammal needs because many of these animals have very small home ranges and cannot move to the "rest" areas. Non-game habitat will be greatly improved by increasing plant vigor and seed and forage production of desirable plants.

SUPPORT:

Range - Management of livestock to adhere to recommended utilization percentages.

Recreation - Coordination with range in implementing this recommendation to provide pleasing aesthetic value of the landscape.

Watershed - Coordination with range in implementing this recommendation to enhance watershed values.

Wildlife - Work with range in following recommended utilization for enhancement of non-game wildlife habitat.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.10 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendation. This recommendation is supported by range management RM-3.1 under which livestock forage allocations were made based on the utilization described in this recommendation. Range management recommendations for grazing systems also support this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.10

Reason:

This recommendation follows the use criteria established by range and will result in proper management of the rangeland in the Planning Unit for the benefit of wildlife, range and watershed objectives.

Support Needs:

Range -
Management of livestock to adhere to grazing systems and utilization percentages.

Wildlife -
Work with range in following recommended utilization and grazing systems.

Watershed -
Work with range in following recommended utilizations and grazing systems.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.10.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Proper use of range will benefit all users of the public land.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.10

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-2.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, but possibly in the future if utilization is not closely monitored.

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-4.11 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Enhance cover and provide water for wildlife by:

(1) maintaining running water into the seven wildlife enclosures on the Berger:

L & W
Parrott
Lierman
Kaster
Koch
~~Point S~~
Martens

done 1977

from 4/1 through 9/30 each year.;

(2) installing three-fourths mile of pipeline to provide water to the playa area in

T. 11 S., R. 14 E.
Sec. 33: NE1/4 SW1/4

deleted because of legislation

and then construction of a fence to protect the area from grazing.

SUPPORT:

Operations - Installation of pipeline to the playa area and fence construction.

Recreation - Assistance in implementing this recommendation to provide pleasing aesthetic values and recreational opportunities.

Archaeology - Assistance in implementing this recommendation to protect cultural resources.

Watershed - Assistance in implementing this recommendation to enhance watershed.

Wildlife - Coordination with range in leaving water turned on for the wildlife enclosures and in the development of the playa area.

RATIONALE:

By providing water to the wildlife enclosures on the Berger and to the playa area, there will be increased food, cover and water supply to all wildlife species. This habitat enhancement project will also expand the range of several non-game species which require water daily. Since livestock tend to concentrate in wet areas construction of a fence around the playa will protect it from livestock grazing and trampling. Since the playa is a unique area it should be protected.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.11 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with lands L-3.1 which identifies areas including exclosures to be developed for agriculture. Fire F-1.4 includes theseareas in the Berger limited suppression area. Range RM-2.1 includes theseareas in seeding maintenance proposals. The water for these exclosures and the proposed playa pipeline come from the Berger pipeline system. Pumping and operation of this system is paid for by the livestock permittees using the system. Use of water for wildlife at periods when livestock are not in the area could be a problem from a monetary standpoint.

The cost of power for running water to the enclosures based on 1980 power costs would be $50 per enclosure. A wet area in the playa could be maintained for about $200 per year for pumping cost.

**Multiple Use Recommendation:**

Accept WL-4.11.

**Reasons:**

Supplying water to the enclosures and playa will ensure a water source for wildlife species in the area at times when water is in limited supply.

**Support Needs:**

Wildlife -
Develope agreement with Berger Water Association.

**Alternatives Considered:**

1. Reject WL-4.11.

**Decision:**

Modify the multiple-use recommendation.

Do not provide water to the playa area.

**Rationale:**

Provide water to the seven listed wildlife enclosures.

The playa supports a sensitive plant species (Lepidium davisii). Running water onto the playa would increase livestock and wildlife use resulting in possible injury to the plants.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.11

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.3 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-3.1 - Agricultural Development - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of critical wildlife areas to agricultural development.

b. Modification - Allow agricultural development and at the same time include the enclosure areas as the 15 percent land to be retained in public ownership.

VII. Fire

R-1.4 - Berger Let Burn Area - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The areas in WL-4.11 could be destroyed by allowing these areas to remain in a let burn area.

b. Modification - Designate the areas in WL-4.11 as areas to protect within the Berger let burn area.

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, but possibly in the future when land treatments occur. Leave a buffer around WL-4.11 recommended areas to prevent disturbance from land treatment projects.

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-4.12 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Install bird guzzlers in the following locations and at future locations as they become identified.

T. 14 S., R. 15 E.
Sec. 26: E1/2 NE1/4 - Yraugi Sections done

T. 11 S., R. 17 E.
Sec. 28: SE1/4 SE1/4 - Hub Butte done
or
Sec. 33: NE1/4 NE1/4

T. 12 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 13: SE1/4 SW1/4 - Landing Strip

T. 11 S., R. 16 E.
Sec. 35: NW1/4 - Gravel Pits done

T. 11 S., R. 14 E.
Sec. 36 - Berger (pending acquisition)

Install bird guzzlers on existing and future pipelines as they become identified. Modify existing and design future water developments to make water readily available at ground level to all wildlife species. Install wildlife escape ramps on all existing and future livestock watering developments. Fence wildlife waters to prevent use by livestock.

RATIONALE:

Water collection and storage facilities, "bird guzzlers," should be constructed at strategic locations in order to provide year-long water for wildlife. The guzzler would provide water during the summer and fall periods when free water is not as readily available. The installation of bird guzzlers on pipelines would provide available water for sole use by wildlife. Modification of water developments and installation of wildlife escape ramps is important to all wildlife species. These developments would enhance water availability.

SUPPORT:

Range - Identification of the location of existing and future pipelines and livestock watering developments.

Operations - Construction and installation of bird guzzlers, wildlife escape ramps and fences.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step WL-4.12 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

Recreation - Assistance in design of projects to provide pleasing aesthetic values.

Watershed - Assistance in design of fences to protect watershed values.

Wildlife - Coordination with range and operations in design and location of bird guzzlers, escape ramps and other related developments.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any activity recommendation. Installation of bird guzzlers will provide an available water source for any wildlife species in the areas identified. Modification of existing water development should not conflict as long as existing livestock water is not decreased. Fencing of wildlife water areas will not conflict as long as livestock water is accessible.

| Multiple Use Recommendation: | Reason: |
|---|---|
| Accept WL-4.12 - Install guzzlers, modify water developments, install wildlife escape ramps, and fence wildlife watering areas. | Installation of bird guzzlers and modification of existing facilities will improve availability of water for wildlife. Installation of wildlife ramps will reduce drowning losses. Fencing wildlife water areas will increase escape and nesting cover near water. |

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-4.12 Step 3

Support Needs:

M.R.A. Staff -
Identification of existing water facilities which could be modified without disrupting livestock use.

Operations -
Construction and installation of bird guzzlers, wildlife escape ramps and fences.

Wildlife -
Coordination with range and permittees in design and location of bird guzzlers and modification of existing water developments.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.12.
2. Reject modifying existing developments.
3. Reject bird guzzlers.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The development of water will enhance wildlife values for the planning unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.12

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3 support this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.6 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.5 supports this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range

No conflict presently, but possibly in the future from the use of fire as a management tool. Leave buffer zones around these recommended areas.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife - Non-Game

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.13 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Develop nesting structures having the proper size and shape of entrance holes for a particular species to provide nesting habitat.

SUPPORT:

Operations - Construction and installation of bird houses.

Recreation - Assistance in developing projects to provide increased non-consumptive recreational values.

Wildlife - Design and location of bird houses.

RATIONALE:

In the Planning Unit relatively few trees exist on public land. In order to expand non-game avian habitat on public land, bird houses need to be installed. Installation of these houses will provide nesting habitat where it currently does not exist. To date, a dozen kestrel nest boxes have been put up in the Planning Unit. Nest success in these artificial nest boxes the first year out proved to be 100 percent, less human disturbance to boxes, (Linda Parsons, 1979, 1980, Personal Observation). This goes to show that nest boxes will be readily accepted and used.

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations. If sufficient natural nesting sites are available, there is little need for artificial structures other than having birds nesting on public land rather than private land.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.13

Reason:

Where it can be shown that a deficiency in nesting sites exists for a particular species, artificial nesting structures can improve habitat and increase populations of these species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-4.13 Step 3

Support Needs:

Wildlife -
Determination of nesting site deficiencies for avian species.

Operations -
Construction and installation of nesting structures.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.13.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.13

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - No Conflict
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife in General
Overlay Reference
Step WL-4.14 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Acquire the following easement and/or access routes to allow public access to BLM land for fishing, hunting and wildlife management:

| Priority No. | Name and Number of Easement or Access Road | Legal Description | Estimated Length |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,000 Springs North Tract | T.9S., R.14E. Sec. 9: NW¼NW¼ | .5 mile |
| 2 | 1,000 Springs South Tract | T.9S., R.14E. Sec. 9: SW¼NW¼ | .25 mile |
| 3 | Cottonwood Tract | T.11S., R.17E. Sec. 24: S½SW¼ Sec. 25: N½NW¼ T.11S., R.18E. Sec. 30: SW¼SW¼ | .75 mile done |
| 4 | Springtown Tract | T.10S., R.18E. Sec. 11: SW¼SW¼, S½SE¼ | .3 mile |
| 5 | 1,000 Spring West | T.9S., R.14E. Sec. 17: SW¼ | .6 mile |
| 6 | Echo Lake Tract | T.10S., R.18E. Sec. 4: SE¼SW¼ | .25 mile |
| 7 | River West Tract | T.11S., R.20E. Sec. 5 | .3 mile |
| 8 | River East Tract | T.11S., R.20E. Sec. 4 | .2 mile |
| 9 | Eden Tract | T.10S., R.19E. Sec. 26: E½ | .8 mile |
| 10 | Miracle Springs Tract | T.9S., R.14E. Sec. 6: E½W½, W½E½ | .75 mile |
| 11 | Deep Creek Reservoir | T.13S., R.16E. Sec. 19: SW¼SE¼ Sec. 20: NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼ Sec. 29: NE¼NE¼ | .85 mile |
| 12 | South Hills via Kunkel | T.12S., R.18E. Sec. 2: E½SE¼ | .5 mile |
| 13 | Fifth Fork | T.12S., R.18E. Sec. 25: S½SW¼ Sec. 36: W½NW¼ | .75 mile |
| 14 | McMullen Creek | T.12S., R.18E. Sec. 8: W½E½ | 1 mile |
| 15 | Shoshone Creek | T.16S., R.16E. Sec. 24: NW¼NE¼ | .25 mile |

RATIONALE:

An ATROW Specialist should begin an aggressive easement acquisition program on wildlife habitat related access needs. With each passing year these easements are becoming more difficult to acquire. The public is being "locked" out of more and more public land. This lack of legal access also creates problems for BLM with respect to its management of isolated parcels. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title V, Section 502(a) states that "The Secretary, with respect to the public lands, is authorized to provide for the acquisition, construction and maintenance of roads within and near the public lands . . . and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, de- velopment and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources there-of." According to the Twin Falls County survey, 58.9 percent of the people surveyed felt that BLM should do something in acquiring legal access to public land. Other comments included, "access should be provided" and "provide better access for young and old."[1] It appears to be obvious that access to the public lands is a strong concern of user groups. Easements and/or access should be acquired expeditiously.

[1] Burley District Memo. 1980. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. 1607. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife in General
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-4.14 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION (cont.):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Green Private | T.14S., R.17E.<br>Sec. 4: NW¼<br>Sec. 5: NE¼, NE¼NW¼ | 1.5 mile |
| 17 | North Cottonwood Creek | T 12S., R.17E.<br>Sec. 35: SE¼ | .8 mile |
| 18 | Squaw Joe | T.12S., R.17E.<br>Sec. 31: SW¼ NE¼ | .3 mile |
| 19 | Goat Springs | T.13S., R.17E.<br>Sec. 18: NE¼SE¼ | .25 mile |
| 20 | Ridge Isolated | T.15S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 5: SW¼SW¼<br>Sec. 8: W½<br>Sec. 13: S½<br>Ridge<br>Sec. 14: SE¼, NW¼<br>Sec. 15: NE¼, SW¼<br>Sec. 19: E½<br>Sec. 22: W½W½ | 6.8 mile |
| 21 | Sharp-Lost Creek | T.15S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 25: N½<br>Sec. 26: NE¼, W½ | 3 miles |
| 22 | Point Ranch | T.14S., R.15E.<br>Sec. 35: S½S½<br>T.15S., R.15E.<br>Sec. 2: N½N½ | .75 mile |
| 23 | Noh Sections | T.15S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 11: SE¼SE¼<br>Sec. 12: W½W½<br>Sec. 14: NE¼SE¼ | 1.4 mile |
| 24 | Schnell-Salmon Tract | T.14S., R.15E.<br>Sec. 26: SE¼SE¼<br>Sec. 35: NW¼NE¼ | .15 mile |
| 25 | South Mule Creek | T.16S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 29: SE¼ | .35 mile |
| 26 | PVGA-Mule Creek | T.16S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 5: W½W½<br>Sec. 8: W½W½ | 2.2 mile |
| 27 | Lost Creek-U2 | T.14S., R.16E.<br>Sec. 11: W½W½<br>Sec. 14: W½<br>Sec. 23: E½<br>Lost Creek-U2<br>Sec. 24: SE¼SW¼<br>Sec. 25: N½N½ | 3 mile |

| Priority No. | Name and Number of Easement or Access Road | Legal Description | Estimated Length |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | PVGA-Frahm | T.14S. R.17E.<br>Sec. 18: SE¼NE¼, SE¼ | .8 mile |
| 29 | South Big Creek | T.16S. R.17E.<br>Sec. 11: SE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼ | .5 mile |
| 30 | Magic Common | T.16S., R.17E.<br>Sec. 22: SE¼SE¼<br>Sec. 23: NW¼SW¼<br>Sec. 27: NE¼NE¼ | .8 mile |

Note:

*(Instructions on reverse)*

RECOMMENDATION (cont.)

SUPPORT:

Operations - Take responsibility for easement and/or access of designated priorities.

Recreation - Assistance in easement and/or access for improved recreational management and public use access.

Watershed - Assistance in easement and/or access for improved watershed management.

Range - Assistance in easement and/or access for improved range management.

Minerals - Assistance in easement and/or access for better minerals management.

Archaeology - Assistance in easement and/or access for better cultural resource management.

Lands - Assistance in easement and/or access for improved land related management.

Wildlife - Write-up of the "Justification for Easement and/or Access" report. Coordination with operations' ATROW Specialist.

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.14 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

There are no conflicts with this recommendation. All other activities support some or all of the easements described. There is strong public support for providing access to the public lands. Additionally, access is needed to all public land if Bureau personnel are going to manage these lands.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WL-4.14 -
Acquire as many of the easements listed as can be acquired cost effectively to meet the resource management needs.

Reason:

As described above there is strong public support for acquiring legal access to the public lands for a variety of uses. Lack of legal access may, in the future, severely limit the mangement and use of the public lands.

Support Needs:

Operations -
Take responsibility for easement and/or access acquisition.

Other Resources -
Assistance in acquisition for improvement of program management.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WL-4.14.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Access is a must for management of all public lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.14

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.1 supports this recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - No Conflict

VI. Lands - No Conflict

VII. Fire - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness - No Conflict

X. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Wildlife in General

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.15 Step 3

RECOMMENDATION:

Retain and maintain all isolated parcels in public ownership to provide wildlife habitat prior to an inventory and incorporation into a habitat management plan.

SUPPORT:

Recreation - Assistance in implementing recommendation to provide an increase in recreational use areas.

Wildlife - Identification and inventory of isolated parcels. Development and implementation of a habitat management plan.

RATIONALE:

Isolated parcels of public land which are identified as having high wildlife values need to be managed as such. All isolated parcels in public ownership need to be inventoried for their wildlife values. Next, it is essential that they become incorporated into a respective habitat management plan. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, Title I, Section 102(a)(1)(8) and Title II, Section 201(a) state that "...the public lands will be retained in Federal ownership...," "... the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife...," and "...The Secretary shall prepare and maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resource and other values..." According to the Twin Falls County survey, 51.8 percent of the people surveyed felt that the BLM should continue to hold isolated tracts of undeveloped public land and manage them for wildlife.[1]

## Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is in some conflict with lands L-2.5 which calls for allowing WPRS to acquire 7,900 of public land for agricultural development. Lands L-7.2 calls for evaluating all exchange proposals within one year after completion of the MFP. An EA and land report would be required prior to any exchange taking place. An EA has been completed on the WPRS proposal.

[1] Burley District Memo. 1980. RESULTS OF THE TWIN FALLS SURVEY. 1607. November 19, 1980.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-4.15 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify WL-4.15 -
Retain and maintain ALL isolated parcels in public ownership. If an opportunity arises that would benefit the resource values, the best use of the tract should be implemented.

Reasons:

This recommendation does not allow for the resource manager to balance all resource values.

Support Needs:

Same as MFP Step 1 WL-4.15.

Lands -
Evaluate all exchange proposals.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept WL-4.15.
2. Reject WL-4.15.

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Retention of isolated tracts is imperative for continued protection of natural resource values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No conflict presently, possibly in future.

III. Watershed

WS-2.1 supports this wildlife recommendation.

IV. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 supports this wildlife recommendation.

V. Recreation

A. Natural History - NH-1.1, 1.2 support this wildlife recommendation.
B. Recreation Mgmt. - R-1.4, 1.8 fully support this wildlife recommendation.
C. Visual Res. Mgmt. - VRM-1.6 fully supports this wildlife recommendation.

VI. Lands

L-8.3(a),L-8.4(u) support this wildlife recommendation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L-2.5 | Water Power Resource Acquisition | Competitive Conflict |
| L-3.1 | Agricultural Development | Competitive Conflict |
| L-7.2 | Exchange Proposals | Competitive Conflict |

a. Nature of Conflict - Loss of isolated parcels of public land through the above processes.

b. Modification - Retain isolated parcels in public ownership until such time that they are identified as insignficant for wildlife. Retain 15 percent in public ownership for all development cases.

VII. Fire

F-1.3 - Restricted Retardant Use - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Restricted retardant use on these isolated parcels could be detrimental to the surrounding private lands.

b. Modification - Delete the restricted retardant use designation from all isolated parcels. Use normal fire suppression methods.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WL - 4.15 (cont.)

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this wildlife recommendation.

X. Range - No Conflict

wildlife habitat is located on the lands to be acquired. Upon completion of the exchange, the meadow lands will be managed for the maintenance, improvement, and enhancement of riparian, fisheries, and upland wildlife habitat.

Specifically, objective number WL-4 of the Twin Falls MFP will be amended to include the following multiple use recommendation, to be identified as WL-4.16:

WL-4.16 - Acquire the following described private property through exchange:

T. 16 S., R. 17 E., B.M.
sec. 3: S½SE¼
sec. 10: E½
sec. 11: S½NW¼,N½SW¼
sec. 15: E½
sec. 22: NE¼,N½SE¼

Upon acquisition of the above described property, the 605 acre riparian area located on the parcel will be managed for the maintenance, improvement, and enhancement of riparian, fisheries, and upland wildlife habitat. No grazing privileges will be attached to the riparian area and there will be no permanent allocation of livestock forage. For the first 4 years following acquisition of the land, the riparian area may be used as a buffer pasture in order to implement the vegetation treatment proposals outlined in the Shoshone Creek Riparian Project Plan. Grazing after the four year period will occur as a secondary use and will be used only as a tool to meet the objectives of fisheries, wildlife, and riparian needs. The decision to allow such subsequent grazing of the meadow will be made by the Area Manager upon recommendation by an interdisciplinary team, and will involve coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the public.

This amendment would also modify the list of lands identified to be retained in public ownership in exchange proposal # 2, by making available for disposal, the public land located in the NW¼ of section 29, T. 14 S., R. 16 E., B.M. and the public land located in the SW¼NE¼,NW¼SE¼,S½NE¼ of section 17, T. 15 S., R. 16 E., B.M. This amendment would allow for the transfer of the subject lands by exchange if it is shown through the environmental assessment/land report process that the disposal would not adversely impact any threatened or endangered species or cultural resources, and that the disposal would meet the exchange criteria outlined in Section 206 of FLPMA. Rights-of-way would be reserved across important access roads prior to any disposal action.

Specifically, recommendation L-7.2, section A (private lands to be acquired) #2 of of the Twin Falls MFP would be amended as follows:

2. Ralph Schnell (I-26430)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wilderness Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WM-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation WM-1.2:

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

Rationale:

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

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

Support Needs:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Cultural Resources |
| Objective Number | CRM-1 |

Objective:

Maintain and enhance cultural resource values associated with socio-cultural, current scientific, management, conservation, potential scientific, and protection uses.

Rationale:

Bureau policy states that the Bureau "...protects and manages the cultural resources under its jurisdiction or control, and avoids inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural resources" (BLM Manual 8100.06A). It is Bureau policy to develop and maintain the capability needed to manage cultural resources located on Bureau lands (BLM Manual 8100.06B).

Bureau responsibilities involve cultural resources located on both Bureau administered land and cultural resources located on non-Federal land whenever a Bureau action may involve or impact a cultural resource located on non-Federal land. This responsibility is dictated by Federal law and Bureau policy summarized in the following paragraphs.

Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432, 433) is the basic legislation for the preservation and protection of antiquities on all Federal land. It provides penalties for those who excavate or appropriate the values without Secretarial permits; provides for the establishment by Presidential proclamation of national monuments from the public lands; and provides for permits for investigation of cultural and scientific resources to be issued to public, scientific, and educational institutions.

Uniform Rules and Regulations (43 CFR Part 3 and DM Part 310.7.6) have been issued by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War (now Defense) to carry out the provisions of the Antiquities Act.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926 (P.L. 69-386; 44 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869), as amended, authorizes the lease or sale of lands for recreational and public purposes, including historic sites under certain conditions. (See 43 CFR 2740).

Historic Sites Act of 1935 (.P.L. 94-292; 49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq) declares it a national policy to identify and preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
|---|---|
| Activity | Cultural Resources |
| Objective Number | CRM-1 |

Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (P.L. 86-523; 74 Stat. 220, 221; 16 U.S.C. 469), as amended by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291; 88 Stat. 174; 16 U.S.C. 469), provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data which might otherwise be lost as the result of Federally funded construction projects. Any reservoir of over 5,000 acre-feet or 40 surface acres must be reported to the Secretary of the Interior so that arrangements can be made to survey the reservoir for archaeological and historical values and to salvage those present. The amendment extends the Act to include any Federal construction project or Federally licensed or assisted activity or program affecting cultural resources. The Act further provides that up to one percent of funds from the program or construction project affecting cultural resources may be spent to recover, preserve, and protect the cultural resource data.

National Historic Preservation Act of October 15, 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470), as amended (P.L. 94-422; 90 Stat. 1313; and P.L. 94-458; 90 Stat. 1939), expands the national policy toward cultural resources to include those of State and local as well as national significance. These resources should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people. It also establishes the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, and a matching grants-in-aid program for the National Trust. Section 106 directs all Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register and affords opportunities for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on the proposed actions and their effects. The Act has also been amended to provide for the withholding from disclosure to the public of information relating to the location of sites or objects listed on the National Register if the disclosure of specific information would create a risk of destruction or harm to such sites or objects.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321) establishes national policy for protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the Federal Government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage."

Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (40 CFR Part 1500) provides directions for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and directs Federal agencies to comply with consultation and compliance requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Combining these requirements with those of the National Environmental Policy Act presents a single document "which meets all applicable requirements."

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Cultural Resources |
| Objective Number | CRM-1 |

Executive Order 11593 ("Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment", 36 F.R. 8921, May 13, 1971) directs all Federal agencies to inventory their cultural resources, to submit to the National Register of Historic Places all qualified sites meeting the criteria, and to protect all nominated sites, It also directs the Federal agencies to use due caution with all cultural resources until the inventory, evaluation, and nomination processes are completed. A leadership posture for the Federal Government in cultural resource protection is made policy in this order.

Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) establishes procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and Section 1 (3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

The Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-670; 80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1653) declares it to be national policy that a "special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the country side and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites." It requires planning to minimize harm to historic sites where there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to transportation plans.

Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (P.L. 66-146; 41 Stat. 437), as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq), provides for the disposition, through permitting and leasing, of minerals on public lands (including coal, oil, oil shale, gas, phosphate, sodium, and potassium) for purposes of mineral exploration and extraction. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to condition mineral permits and leases to ensure the protection of environmental and other land use values, including cultural resources. In addition, the permittee or lessee may be required to bear the expense of compliance with stipulations.

Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-581; 84 Stat. 1566; 30 U.S.C. 1001-1025) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases for development and utilization of geothermal resources and byproducts in lands administered by him, the national forests, or other lands administered by the Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service, and in conveyed lands to which the United States has reserved the right of geothermal steam and associated resources. Regulations implementing the Act include the protection of environmental qualities and surface use and resources. Lessees are required to comply with lease terms and stipulations related to discovered, known, or suspected archaeological, paleontological, or historic sites (43 CFR 3204.1).

National Park System Mining Activity Regulations Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-429; 90 Stat. 1342; 16 U.S.C. 1902 et seq) provides that whenever the Secretary of the Interior finds or is notified by an appropriate scientific, historical, or archaeological authority that a property found to be nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States and designated as a natural or

historical landmark may be irreparably lost or destroyed by surface mining activities, he shall notify the person conducting the activity and submit a report to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, with a request for alternative measures to mitigate or abate the activity. The Act also authorizes the Council to report to Congress on actual or potential effects of surface mining activities on those properties and include recommendations for legislation to protect the properties.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701) directs the Bureau of Land Management to manage public lands on the basis of multiple use, and in a manner that will "...protect the quality of scientific, ...historical, ...environmental ...resources, and archaeological values," and that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition. The Act authorizes the disposition, exchange, and acquisition of land; requires the inventory of public land; provides for long-range, comprehensive resource planning; authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations pertaining to the public lands; and provides for the enforcement of public land laws and regulations.

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95) strengthens the policy of the United States to protect archeological resources and sites on public lands by providing stiff penalties to those found guilty of excavating, removing, transporting, or selling those resources without a permit. It provides Bureau land managers with a strong legal position from which to curtail the illegal removal and excavation of cultural resources from the public land.

Rangeland Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (January 14, 1980) ensures that historic and cultural properties will be given adequate consideration in grazing management program decisions and implementation.

The Bureau is not only responsible for actions on Bureau administered lands but also Bureau actions on non-Federal lands. Responsibility for non-Federal cultural resources is defined in BLM Manual 8100.07 as follows:

A. The Bureau assures that its actions or authorizations take into consideration their effects on cultural resources located on non-Federal land.

B. The Bureau undertakes, or has undertaken, the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources on all non-Federal lands within the area of potential environmental impact by a Bureau project or Bureau-authorized action. The level of inventory required depends upon the type of action being considered and the nature of the cultural resource involved.

C. The Bureau mitigates, or has mitigated, direct effects upon non-Federal cultural resources caused by Bureau projects or Bureau-authorized actions. The degree of mitigation implemented depends upon the impact and the scientific and socio-cultural values of the resource involved.

D. Cultural resource materials (e.g., artifacts) recovered from non-Federal land remain the property of the landowner. Data acquired in the form of studies, notes, or analyses are always the property of the United States when the cultural resource work is funded by the Federal Government.

E. Inventory and/or mitigation can be undertaken as a stipulation of a lease, permit, or license whenever the specific approval authority allows.

In addition to the various legal and policy mandates, public interest groups are expected to play an increasing role in cultural resource use allocations. Several groups in the Twin Falls area are active in maintaining and enhancing values associated with cultural resources. The Twin Falls Historical Society has been in existence for some time and maintains a museum. The recently organized Historical Heritage Council of Magic Valley is representitive of the growing interest in hisoric preservation. In addition, recent developments in Native American cultural expression, especially religeous expression are expected to add a new dimension to the demands on prehistoric site use.

Several planning documents developed for Twin Falls County in the last decade have addressed the issue of protecting and preserving cultural resources. The Canyon Rim Area Land Use Study Plan recommended the preservation of historical locations. The Twin Falls County Comprehensive Plan states that it will be a goal in Twin Falls County to retain local cultural character by inventorying and protecting significant archeological and historical sites.

Accomplishment of the objective will fulfill URA-4 opportunities, insure compliance with numerous laws and policy statements, and meet the demands of various Native American and Euroamerican user groups.

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Name (MFP): Twin Falls
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.1 Protect the historic structures at Dry Town, Spring Town (ID2 TF 2), Salmon Dam Kilns (ID2 TF 89), Ellis Exchange House (ID2 TF 82), and Mr. Jeff's House (ID2 TF 80) by cleaning and stabilizing to prevent further deterioration.

Rationale:

The sites have general heritage values associated with early developments in mining, irrigation, and homesteading. Dry Town, Spring Town, and the Salmon Dam Area are specifically mentioned in the Twin Falls County Comprehensive Plan. Spring Town is mentioned in the Canyon Rim Area Land Use Study Plan. They are vulnerable to adverse impacts from weathering and vandalism. Sociocultural values associated with them could best be developed through reconstruction and interpretation. However, these are functions of the Recreation Program. See Recreation recommendation R-2.2.

Support Needs:

State Office: State Archaeologist to provide physical protection expertise.
Other: Local historical societies to provide photographs and other forms of documentation pertaining to structural details.
YACC and YCC Crews: To assist with the labor.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Cultural Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step 2 CRM-1.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The identified sites contain structures that have been subject to deterioration from various causes. The recommended protection does not conflict with other resource activities except minerals development. Mining of locatable minerals in the Snake River Canyon could affect Spring Town and Dry Town. Extraction of salable materials could impact Dry Town and the Salmon Dam Kilns.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept CRM-1.1 -
Provide protection for the identified sites. Stabilize the structures to prevent further deterioration. Initiate restoration and interpretation of Spring Town and Dry Town so that these sites can be included in a heritage system with Cauldron Linn and the Milner Bicentennial Site. Work with miners to provide for cultural resource protection in mining plans. Provide intense monitoring of any salable or locatable mineral operations near Spring Town and Dry Town to insure protection of these sites.

### Reasons:

Historic structures are a nonrenewable resource. To obtain the benefits that these sites can provide, the sites require protection and interpretation.

### Support Needs:

District Archaeologist -
Direct protection and monitoring activities.

District Geologist -
Help incorporate site protection into mining plans.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.1.
2. Reject R-2.2.
3. Accept M-1.1, 4.4 without limitations.
4. Disregard L-7.1.
5. Disregard WL-2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Step 1 CRM-1.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Lands decision L-6.2 retains C&MU on two of the tracts in recognition of heritage values. The tracts also have values that merit protection from other land uses, especially mining. Interpretation facilitates public understanding of the heritage values.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.1

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1 Minerals - Locatable - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Vehicular traffic and exploration activities within the Snake River Placer Mining District could cause further deterioration at Spring Town (ID 2 TF 2) and Dry Town.

b. Modification - Withdraw the site areas from mineral location activities.

M-2.1 Minerals - Oil & Gas - Competitive
See CRM - 1.9

M-4.4 Minerals - Saleable
See CRM - 1.9

III. Watershed

WS-1.1 supports this cultural resource recommendation.

IV. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation
R-2.2 fully supports this cultural resource recommendation. A protection and interpretation program that includes the Bicentennial Site, Cauldron Linn, Dry Town and Spring Town as a system.
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands
L-7.1 fully supports this recommendation.

VIII. Wildlife
WL-2.1 supports this recommendation by acquiring access to Spring Town (ID 2 TF 2), and enabling protection and stabilization measures to be more easily implemented.

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.2 Establish trend study plots at sites ID2 TF 92 and 93, and adjacent areas of the Basin Well Fire Rehab seeding in order to determine the relative effects of drill and broadcast seeding.

Rationale:

Objective data on which to base decisions concerning conflicts between fire rehabilitation projects and cultural resources is currently lacking. The trend studies will help to determine if the surface stability provided for a cultural resource site by broadcast seeding is sufficient to eliminate drill seeding of sites in the future.

Support Needs:

Distirct Resources Staff: Range Conservationist to do the trend readings.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommended study plots would not conflict with any other resource activity. Data obtained from these plots would help determine appropriate seeding methods to be used in future range, wildlife and fire rehabilitation plantings.

This recommendation does not require a land use allocation decision so no Multiple Use Recommendation will be made. ?

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Cultural Resources

Overlay Reference
Step 1CRM-1.2 Step 3

Decision:

Accept recommendation to establish trend studies to determine the effectiveness of seeding methods on a cultural resource site.

Rationale:

There is a lack of data that evaluates drill and broadcast seeding as a means to stabilize a cultural resource site.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.2

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Name (MFP): Twin Falls
Activity: Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1: A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.3 Install unobtrusive signs at Boggs' Hole (ID2 TF23) and the Hendrix site (ID2 TF83) warning of the penalties for unauthorized excavation.

Rationale:

These sites are being vandalized by pothunters. They are located in areas such that signs can be installed without attracting much attention from the general public. It is felt that the majority of sign observers will be vandals, and that the signs will not directly lead to additional pothunting. It is assumed that the signs will discourage further vandalism. This assumption will have to be validated through periodic monitoring.

Support Needs:

None.

Multiple Use Analysis

The installation of signs would not impact any other resource or resource activity.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity
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Overlay Reference
Step CRM-1.3 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The installation of signs would not impact any other resource or resource activity.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify CRM-1.3 -
Protect the sites by eliminating unauthorized excavation of pot hunting and general vandalism at the two sites known as Boggs Hole (ID2 TF23) and Hendrix (ID2 TF83).

Support Needs:

District Archaeologist -
Monitor sites to determine if more protective measures are needed.

Administration -
Acquire signs.

Operations -
Install signs.

Reasons:

The sites are deteriorating due to illegal vandalism and pot hunting. Protection is warranted.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.3.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Unauthorized excavation of archaeological sites and vandalism from the public can be reduced through protection measures such as sign installation.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.3

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.4 Designate the following presumably deep and/or stratified sites as test excavation sites in order to determine the nature of their cultural remains:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 TF 154 | ID2 TF 19 | ID2 TF 28 |
| 10 TF 253 | ID2 TF 23 | ID2 TF 29 |
| ID2 TF 1 | ID2 TF 24 | ID2 TF 78 |
| ID2 TF 5 | ID2 TF 25 | ID2 TF 79 |
| ID2 TF 9 | | |

Rationale:

Information contained in these sites would add considerably to the achievement of the general research goals mentioned in URA 4. The information would also encourage the preparation of adequate evaluations, which would, in turn, encourage the more effective management of cultural resources.

Support Needs:

State Office: State Archaeologist to assist with excavations.
Other: YACC and other district archaeologists to assist with excavations.

Multiple Use Analysis

Excavation and utilization of the recommended sites would prevent damage to the resource from other activities. Collection of the information contained

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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in these sites could then allow utilization of the areas for additional purposes. Minerals activites (exploration for and/or development of locatable minerals, salable minerals, and oil and gas) have the potential of destroying all or parts of the sites listed.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept CRM-1.4 -
Designate the sites as test excavation sites.

Reasons:

Excavation of these sites would allow better determination of their value. Better understanding of these sites would lead to better management. Activity by other resource uses would no longer jeopardize the cultural values of the sites.

Support Needs:

Excavation crews.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.4.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Management of cultural resources and achievement of researh goals can be facilitated by test excavation on the identified sites.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.4

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1 Minerals Locatable - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Vehicular traffic and exploration activities could destroy all or portions of sites 10 TF 154 and ID 2 TF 5 and reduce their suitability for test excavation purposes.

b. Modification - Remove the site areas from mineral location activities.

M-2.1 Minerals - Oil & Gas - Competitive
See CRM - 1.9

M-4.3 Minerals - Saleable - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The establishment of an official rock-hounding site at Rabbit Springs might be translated by the public to mean that the collection of the cultural resources at the spring is officially approved.

b. Modification - If the collecting area is established, make it explicit that only geodes are to be collected. Perhaps fence the cultural site, use maps, signs or whatever to clearly delineate the geode collecting area.

M-4.4 Minerals - Saleable
See CRM - 1.9

III. Watershed

WS-1.1, 1.2 supports this cultural resource recommendation.

WS-1.4 generally supports this recommendation for sites ID 2 TF 28 & 29. Fencing would require a Class III inventory. But, once the fence is in, the sites would be subjected to less trampling.

IV. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife - No Conflict

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.5 Restrict ORV use in Salmon Falls Creek and Snake River canyons, their adjacent rims, and Shoshone Basin.

Rationale:

Uncontrolled and unrestricted use of ORV's is detrimental to the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Numerous sites have already been irreparably damaged by them. The recommended restrictions apply to areas of high site density.

Support Needs:

District Resources and Area Staffs - Outdoor Recreation Planner and ORV Specialist to coordinate cultural resource input for designation plan.

Multiple Use Analysis

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use is an important concern of many resources. Wildlife and Watershed recommendations support ORV restrictions. Range, Minerals, and Recreation activities require the allowance of ORV use. Impacts can occur

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twi

## Multiple Use Analysis (cont.)

to cultural resource sites from the responsible use of ORVs. Without knowing how to identify sites or knowing site locations, ORV users can damage sites and not realize any problem has occurred. Most vehicle use, however, occurs on existing roads and trails due to terrain. Use of areas that have not already been impacted appears to be minimal.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Reject CRM-1.5 -
ORV restrictions will not be implemented at this time for cultural resources protection. When monitoring shows that sites are being seriously threatened or damaged, restrictions or closures will be implemented.

### Reasons:

The benefits of implementing ORV designations for cultural resource protection do not exceed the cost of such regulations at this time. Cost, in this context, is defined to be the loss of freedom to the public land users and the burden of additional regulation on these users. When anticipated cultural resource damage approaches this cost, ORV designations will need to be planned and implemented.

### Support Needs:

Area Recreation Planner -
Develop designation plan for ORVs and write environmental assessment on plan.

District Archaeologist -
Provide input for environmental assessment and provide monitoring of sites to determine ORV impacts.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept CRM-1.5.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

On a site protection program rather than a blanket ORV, restriction can more effectively prevent damage to cultural resource sites. In addition, restrictions are difficult to enforce under the present level recreation funding, and intensive management is not now feasible.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.5

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1 - Minerals - Locateable - Competitive
a. Nature of Conflict - ORV trafffic associated with mineral location activities in the Snake River Canyon and the adjacent rim could prove detrimental to known sites, ID 2 TF 2, 4, 5, 44, and 94, Dry Town and Cauldron Linn.
b. Modification - Limit ORV traffic associated with mineral location to existing roads and trails.

M-2.1 - Minerals - Oil & Gas - Competitive
See CRM - 1.9

III. Watershed

WS-2.1 supports this cultural resource recommendation by limiting ORV use to some extent adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek Canyon and Shoshone Basin.

IV. Recreation
A. Natural History
NH-1.1 supports this recommendation by possibly curbing ORV activities in a portion of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon.
B. Recreation
R-1.3 supports this recommendation. See above.

R-1.10 - Competitive Conflict
a. Nature of Conflict - The uncontrolled use of ORV's adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek in the Berger area could lead to destruction of cultural resources.
b. Modification - Change the designation in the Berger area from "Open" to "Limited to Existing Roads and Trails" within 1 mile of the canyon rim.

R-1.11 - Competitive Conflict
a. Nature of Conflict - The development of motorcycle and/or ORV trails along Salmon Falls and Mule Creeks could lead to numerous primary impacts from construction, and secondary impacts from increased visitor use (i.e., collecting and pot hunting).

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.5 (cont.)

C. VRM - No Conflict.

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife

WL-1.2 supports this recommendation for part of the year.

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Cultural Resource Mgmt.
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Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.6 Protect cultural resource sites by incorporating them into wildlife an drange fencing projects, when possible.

Rationale:

Wildlife and range fencing projects often involve riparian zones, seeps and springs - water resources that atttract man, as well as wildlife. By including cultural resource sites, when present, within a fences area, trampling impacts can be largely eliminated.

Support Needs:

District Resources and Area Staffs - Wildlife Biologists and Ranch Conservationists to coordinate fencing projects.

Multiple Use Analysis

Multiple use recommendation is not needed as the fencing of cultural sites in conjunction with other projects is standard operating procedure and is not an additional resoruce allocation.

Decision:

Accept recommendation and multiple use analysis that utilizes multiple use fencing to protect cultural resources.

Rationale:

Disturbance to cultural resource sites can effectively be reduced and possibly eliminated by locating protective fence projects for wildlife and other purposes while considering cultural aspects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.6

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2 supports this cultural resource recommendation.

IV. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife

WL-2.6 supports the protection of the Shellrock Spring Site (ID 2 TF 8) by incorporating it into a wildlife enclosure.

W.-3.7 supports the protection of 3 sites (ID 2 TF 49, 50, and 53) by including them within a waterfowl and shorebird enclosure at Deep Creek Reservoir.

WL-3.8 supports the protection of the site at Rock Cabin Spring (ID 2 TF 12) by enclosing more of it in an enclosure.

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Recommendation:

CRM-1.7 Establish fenced study plots at Three-Mile Spring (ID2 TF 41) and Rock Cabin Spring (ID2 TF 12) to determine the effects of livestock trampling.

Rationale:

The information derived from these study plots will provide for more effective resolution of rangeland use projects. Much discussion has surfaced concerning the effects of livestock trampling on archaeological sites. However, very little objective data is available upon which to base these discussions. By fencing portions of the sites, mapping their surface features (both physical and cultural), and making periodic evaluations of both fenced and unfenced portions, some objective data necessary for the intelligent discussion of the effects of trampling will be provided.

Support Needs:

District Operations - Fencing crews to erect the fences.

Multiple Use Analysis

Objective data from effective studies will enhance management capabilities. Without supportive facts, objective evaluation of livestock damage to cultural sites is difficult to attain. Fencing the two study plots would also benefit wildlife and watershed resources by protecting riparian vegetation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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| Overlay Reference | Step 1 CRM-1.7 Step 3 |

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept CRM-1.7 -
Establish fenced study plots at Three-Mile Spring and Rock Cabin Spring as recommended.

Reasons:

The study plots will provide a better data base on which to make management decisions.

Support Needs:

District Operations -
Fencing crews.

Area Wildlife Biologist -
Coordination concerning Rock Cabin Spring study plot.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.7.
2. Disregard WS-1.2.
3. Reject WL-3.8.
4. Disregard CRM-1.6.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Study plots established to determine effects of livestock trampling on archaeological sites should provide beneficial data as well as providing spin off benefitd for wildlife and watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.7

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed

WS-1.2 supports this cultural resource recommendation.

IV. Recreation

A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands - No Conflict

VIII. Wildlife

WL-3.8 supports this recommendation. Enlargement of the enclosure at Rock Cabing Spring would provide a fenced study plot.

IX. Range - No Conflict

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Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.8 Acquire through exchange or donation, significant cultural resoruce properties, when available, for conservation purposes. These properties might include the Stricker Store, Oregon Trail segments, parcels adjacent to Spring Town and Dry Town, rock-shelters, village sites, and fishing stations.

Rationale:

Currently recorded cultural resources in the planning unit are of limited diversity. Bureau objectives include the protection and preservation of a representative sample of the full array of cultural resources. Aquisition of significant, diversified resourses will help to meet this objective.

Support Needs:

District Resource Staff -
Realty Specialist to assist with acquisition procedures.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Acquisition of lands that have cultural resource sites will provide site protection for public benefit. Such acquisitions can be in conjunction with acquisition for other purposes such as the proposed acquisition near Spring Town for wildlife habitat protection (see WL-2.1). A variety of cultural sites exist on private land. Many of these sites could enhance the sites already contained on public land.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept CRM-1.8 -
Acquire cultural resource properties, when available, and coordinate resource management of all values present on the sites.

Reasons:

By acquiring additional sites, the Bureau can conserve a greater diversity of cultural resources. Cultural resource acquisition may provide a basis for future land exchanges. Such land exchanges would probably include isolated parcels which could be managed to protect visual resources and wildlife habitat as well as cultural resource sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference: Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Realty Specialist -
Assist with acquisition procedures.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.8.
2. Disregard L-7.1.
3. Disregard WL-2.1.

Decision:

Modify multiple-use recommendation to coordinate cultural resource property acquisitions with land L-7.2.

Rationale:

This will assure that significant cultural resource properties are considered by priority with all other identified acquisitions.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.8

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Watershed - No Conflict

IV. Recreation
A. Natural History - No Conflict
B. Recreation - No Conflict
C. VRM - No Conflict

V. Wilderness - No Conflict

VI. Fire - No Conflict

VII. Lands

L-7.1 fully supports this recommendation by acquiring an historic property uncommon to the public land in the Twin Falls Planning Unit.

VIII. Wildlife

WL-2.1 fully supports this recommendation by acquiring land adjacent to Spring Town.

IX. Range - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference: Step 1 A.4 Step 3

Recommendation:

CRM-1.9 Conserve all known cultural resouces for future use.

Rationale:

Allocating cultural resource sites for conservation segregates the sites from other use allocations until specific conditions are met in the futre. These conditions might include the development of new research methods and techniques, the exhaustion of all other similar sites, or the institution of more adequate evaluation procedures.

Support Needs:

None.

## Multiple Use Analysis

Cultural resource sites are generally located in areas that are valuable to other resource activities. This situation is due mainly to the importance of water. A variety of activities have the potential of seriously damaging known cultural sites. These activities include locatable minerals development, oil and gas development, salable materials extraction, campground and picnic area establishment, recreation trail development, off-road vehicle use, fencing projects, planting projects, agriculture developments, spring improvements and land treatments. The importance of these conflicts cannot be denied.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Cultural Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step CRM 1-9 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept CRM-1.9 -
Conserve all known cultural resources. Coordinate all development activities with staff Archaeologist so that project impacts can be mitigated. Excavate sites that are seriously threatened by development projects. Complete Class III inventories before authorizing surface-disturbing activities. Provide adequate monitoring of such activities to ensure minimization of cultural resource damage.

Reasons:

Cultural resource sites are nonrenewable resources that need to be protected. Site protection will help optimize the benefits that can be recovered from these sites.

Conserving sites for use over time will allow excavation of threatened resources. By limiting excavation to sites endangered by development, the majority of cultural resources can be allocated to long-term future use. Thus, known cultural resources will be used gradually over time.

Support Needs:

Coordination between resource activity specialists and Archeologist during planning and implementation of projects.

Archaeologist to provide adequate monitoring of development activities to ensure minimization of cultural resource damage.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject CRM-1.9.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Protection of cultural sites through provisions such as EAs, cultural clearances, site excavations, inventories, and monitoring can minimize damage that might otherwise be done by surface disturbance.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

CRM - 1.9

I. Forestry - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1 Minerals - Locateable - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Vehicular traffic and exploration activities near Goat Springs Creek and in the Snake River Placer Mining District could be detrimental to sites 10 TF 150, 151, 154, ID 2 TF 2, 4, 5, 17, 44, 94, Dry Town, and Cauldrol Linn.

b. Modification - Exclude mineral location activities in the area of known sites.

M-2.1 Minerals - Oil & Gas - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Activities associated with oil and gas exploration and development, including vehicular traffic, drill pads, and seismic exploration lines, could destroy cultural resource values.

b. Modification - Conduct Class III inventories prior to exploration and development activities.

M-4.3 Minerals Saleable
See CRM 1.4

M-4.4 Minerals Saleable - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Sites 10 TF 60, 61, 116, 150, 151, 154, 196, 197, 198, 299, 205, 208, ID 2 TF 1, 21 29, 30, 52, 59, 68, 94, Dry Town, and Cauldron Linn are all located in areas recommended as material source areas, and would presumably be destroyed by quarrying.

b. Modification - Exclude site areas from material source areas. Conduct Class III inventories prior to sales.

III. Watershed

WS-1.1, 1.2 support this cultural resource recommendation.

WS-1.4 generally supports this recommendation. Sites located along the major streams, primarily Salmon Falls Creek, would be subjected to less trampling, and hence conserved, if WS-1.4 is accepted. Class III inventories would be required.

WS-2.1 generally supports this cultural resource recommendation. Approximately 70 percent of the known sites are located in areas of severe erosion susceptibility.

WS-2.3 supports this cultural resource recommendation by helping to conserve the site at Winter Spring (ID 2 TF 13), which is being subjected to considerable erosion.

WS-2.4 generally supports this cultural resource recommendation by minimizing impacts to sites located along Deep Creek, Mule Creek, and upper Salmon Falls Creek.

IV. Recreation

A. Natural History

NH-1.1 supports this recommendation by providing additional protection to numerous known and potential sites in Salmon Falls Creek Canyon.

B. Recreation

R-1.2 - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The development of camping and picnic facilities could have primary impacts on the sites at China Creek (10 TF 116), Rabbit Spring (ID 2 TF 1), and Winter Spring (ID 2 TF 13). Secondary impacts from increased visitor use could occur at Shoshone Creek (ID 2 TF 92), and Upper Salmon Falls Creek (ID 2 TF 62, 66, 67, 68).

b. Modification - Relocate the proposed developments at China Creek, Shoshone Creek and Upper Salmon Falls Creek to avoid the primary and secondary impacts. Develop mitigation plans for the upgrading of existing facilities at Winter and Rabbit Springs.

R-1.3 supports this recommendation by providing additional protection for the Oregon Trail (ID 2 TF 94).

R-1.8 supports this recommendation.

R-1.9(1) - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - The development of hiking and horseback riding trails could lead to primary impacts to numerous sites adjacent to Salmon Falls and Shoshone Creeks. Secondary impacts from increased visitor use would also result.

b. Modification - Design the project to avoid known sites, especially at access points and trailheads. Conduct Class III inventory prior to design and layout.

R-1.10 generally supports the conservation of cultural resources by limiting ORV use to existing roads and trails in most areas.

R-1.11 - Competitive Conflict
See CRM - 1.5.

R-2.1 supports this recommendation by protecting the Oregon Trail (ID 2 TF 94).

R-2.2 fully supports this recommendation for five sites: Cauldron Linn, Salmon Dam Kilns (ID 2 TF 89), Oregon Trail (ID 2 TF 94), Ellis Exchange House (ID 2 TF 82), and Spring Town (ID 2 TF 2).

C. Visual Resource Management

VRM-1.1 supports this recommendation by providing a measure of protection and preservation to two areas of high cultural resource site density along Salmon Falls Creek.

VRM-1.8 - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Fencing and planting shrubs at Rabbit Spring and Winter Spring may destroy cultural resource values.

b. Modification - Develop mitigation plan to insure that cultural resource values are not impacted.

VRM-1.9 supports this conservation recommendation by limiting trampling impacts in areas of high site densities.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



V. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this conservation recommendation by limiting impacts in an area of high site density.

VI. Fire

F-1.1 may conflict with the conservation of site 10 TF 19. Class III inventory and possible mitigation should take care of any problems.

VII. Lands

L-2.5 - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Four sites (ID 2 TF 47, 10 TF 208, 210, and 216) are located on lands designated L-2.5, for acquisition by Water and Power Resources Service. Three of the sites have been evaluated by Idaho State University (10 TF 208, 210 and 216). None were recommended for nomination to the National Register (See TF-URA 3-CRM-15), although 10 TF 216 was recommended for further testing prior to any major impacts.

b. Modification - Exclude the parcels of land containing 10 TF 216 and ID 2 TF 47 from transfer to WPRS. These sites are located near the edges of proposed transfer parcels and should not radically effect the intent of the transfer. The two remaining sites (10 TF 208 and 210) do not appear to warrant further investigation.

L-3.1 - Agricultural Development - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Site ID 2 TF 48 is located in an area proposed for future agricultural development.

b. Modification - Exclude a parcel of approximately 20 acres from potential agricultural development.

L-4.1 and L-4.2 generally supports this conservation recommendation by confining future impacts to previously impacted areas.

L-7.1 supports the conservation of ID 2 TF 82 by acquiring it, and hence, bringing it under protective management.

VIII. Wildlife

WL-1.11 may support the conservation of numerous sites on Salmon Falls Creek Canyon if the number of bighorn sheep is such that trampling impacts from them are less severe than those from current livestock grazing.

WL-2.3 may conflict with the conservation of sites along S. F. Creek. The installation of guzzlers should be preceeded by a Class III inventory.

WL-2.4 complements this conservation recommendation, by retaining brush islands on land treatment areas. That is, CRM leaves and wildlife leaves can be incorporated.

WL-2.6 supports - See CRM-1.6.

WL-2.9 complements this recommendation in the same manner as WL-2.4.

WL-2.10 generally supports the conservation of cultural resources by limiting livestock grazing, and, hence trampling impacts, along streams and at springs, seeps and meadows - areas likely to have CR sites.

WL-3.1 supports the conservation of cultural resources by protecting wetland-riparian areas, which generally have high site potential.

WL-3.7 supports - See CRM - 1.6

WL-3.8 may conflict - The placement of potholes will require coordination with Archaeologist.

WL-3.10 generally supports the conservation of cultural resources by limiting trampling impacts along streams. Class III inventory would be required for fencing.

WL-4.3 Complements the conservation of cultural resources by creating raptor leave areas in land treatment areas. These leave areas can be incorporated with cultural resource leave areas.

WL-4.3 supports the conservation of cultural resources by prohibiting land treatments (except fire rehab) within ½ mile of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon, an area of extremely high site density.

WL-4.8 supports the protection of caves and rockshelters, often the sites of significant cultural resources.

WL-4.9 may conflict with the conservation of cultural resources. The planting of vegetative species may destroy portions of sites. Coordinate with Archaeologist.

IX. Range

RM-1.7 - Possible Conflict - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - The range recommendation calls for the development of a spring in T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Section 26. The probability of a cultural resource site being present is high, and would create a conflict.

b. Modification - If a site is present, a mitigation plan would have to be developed. This might involve test excavations, salvage, or changes on the development design.

RM-2.1 - Maintenance Burns - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Fire lines constructed in conjunction with the burns could destroy cultural resource sites. Eleven sites are presently known within the burn areas. Two of these are in the canyon, and would not be affected. Additional unknown sites may exist in the burn areas.

b. Modification - Design fire lines so that they do not impact sites. Conduct Class III inventories to identify and avoid additional sites.

RM-2.3 - Spray and Seed - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Drill seeding can be destructive to cultural resource sites. Six sites are presently known on the spray and seed areas. Two of them, however, are within the Basin Well Fire Reahb area, and will not be impacted. Additional unknown sites may occur in the spray and seed areas.

b. Modification - Avoid the known sites when drilling. Conduct Class III inventories to identify and avoid additional sites.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



RM-2.4 - Burn and Seed - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Fire lines and drill seeding can destroy cultural resource sites. Fifteen sites are known to exist within the burn and seed areas, 3 or 4 of which would probably not be impacted. Additional unknown sites may be present on the burn and seed areas.

b. Modification - Avoid the known sites when drilling and constructing fire lines. Conduct Class III inventories to identify additional sites for avoidance.

RM-2.5 and 2.6 - Plowing and Seeding - Possible Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Plowing and seeding are detrimental to cultural resource sites.

b. Modification - Conduct Class III inventories prior to plowing and seeding.

# URA Reconciliation

Numerous opportunities identified in URA Step 4 have not been brought forward to MFP Step 1. These opportunities often involve the acquisition of additional data, or the preparation of adequate evaluations, and, as such, do not lend themselves to the land use decisions called for in the MFP process. Other opportunities are more appropriately addressed by other programs, especially the Recreation program.

## Socio-Cultural Use Opportunities

Opportunities for additional inventory, reconstruction, and/or interpretation at Spring Town, Dry Town, the Oregon Trail, Cauldron Linn, Salmon Dam Kilns, Ellis Exchange House, and Mr. Jeff's House have not been brought forward. Reconstruction and interpretation are functions of the Recreation program. Inventory does not involve a land use decision. The development of an interpretive office display would also be a Recreation function. Interviewing individuals to assess their attitudes towards cultural resources is not a land use problem and can be better addressed through activity planning.

## Current Scientific Use Opportunities

Since the Oregon Trail studies do not involve any land use or disturbance, the opportunity was not brought forward.

## Management Use Opportunities

Opportunities for management use will generally involve studies associated with impacts to cultural resources form Bureau implemented or authorized projects. Since these studies will require "before", as well as "after", components, it is difficult at this time to make specific recommendations. In the future, when projects are proposed that could include a management use study, recommendations will be made.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# *Memorandum*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho State Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:
1600 (920)

TO : District Manager, I-2

Date: December 15, 1981

FROM : Chief, Division of Planning & Environmental Coordination

SUBJECT : Twin Falls MFP Wilderness Recommendations

We have reviewed the Wilderness recommendations for the Twin Falls MFP and agree that they satisfy the intent of IM ID-82-36. Incidentally you should be more precise in WM-1.2 Recommendation as to a "research" or an "outstanding" natural area designation.

DEC 17 1981
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

NH - 1.1

Refer to WM-1.2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

OBJECTIVE:

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

RATIONALE:

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

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

1) The National Natural Landmark System - Established in 1963 under the administration of the National Park Service, the program is now administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The program encourages the preservation of areas containing "unique" and/or "representative type" ecological and geological characters of the United States.

2) Research Natural Area System - Initially started in 1927, the program is sponsored and promoted by the Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves (inter-departmental committee consisting of representatives from eight cooperating agencies). Natural areas serve: as control or baseline areas for comparison with those influenced by man; as educational and research areas for ecological and environmental studies; and to protect gene pools for typical as well as rare and endangered organisms.

3) The National Parks and Monuments System.

4) The Wilderness System.

BLM Manual 1603.12C.3 Long-Term Objectives.

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

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

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

Jerry
Bill WLB
File —

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Boise District Office
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705

BURLEY
DISTRICT OFFICE
BURLEY, IDAHO
Oct 18 11 10 AM '90

In Reply Refer To:
1600

October 15, 1990

Memorandum

To: Burley District Manager

From: Boise District Manager

Subject: Land Use Plan Amendment Decision Record/Rationale

Enclosed is an original of the subject document, approved by the State Director. The two substantive protests to the amendment have been resolved. This decision record/rationale concludes the plan amendment process that designates a portion of the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as an ACEC. The ACEC designation involves both the Boise District and the Burley District; therefore, we expect to work closely with your district on any future management actions involving the ACEC.

We have retained one original of the subject document for our records. If you have any questions on the enclosure, please contact Terry Costello at FTS 327-3395. Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in preparing and reviewing the amendment and the decision record/rationale.

J. David Brunner

Enclosures: AS

LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT

DECISION RECORD/RATIONALE

## BACKGROUND

The Proposed Land Use Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Twin Falls Management Framework Plan (MFP) was distributed to the public on February 24, 1989. This amendment/EA addressed the need to construct additional range improvement projects (fences, pipelines, and water developments) to meet management objectives in the Jarbidge RMP. It also addressed the need to designate 30 miles of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental (ACEC). Because the ACEC would include lands in both the Boise and Burley BLM districts, amendment of both the applicable land use plans was proposed.

Following extensive public review of the proposed amendment/EA, three protests were filed with the BLM Director. The protests were denied with the exception of the following three provisions in the BLM Director's responses:

1. "We have directed the BLM State Director to ensure that a system is implemented so that public participation occurs for these projects."

2. "After review of the language concerning Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) on page 14 of the EA, we . . . have directed the BLM State Director to amend the language in order to clarify the intent."

3. ". . . we are directing the BLM State Director to modify the phraseology to more clearly indicate the management intent of the two areas immediately adjacent to, but outside the ACEC."

In response to the requirement of item 1 above, the Boise and Burley district managers will: (1) publish news releases for the Grazing Advisory Board meetings in which BLM's annual proposals for range improvements are discussed and recommendations are received from the Board; (2) make available to the public upon request lists of annually approved range improvements; (3) continue to allow for public review of the chronological register of EA's for each district; (4) mail notice of individual range improvements to those requesting such notice; and (5) work closely with interest groups to consider and accommodate their ideas on designing range improvements to best meet the land use plan objectives.

Item 2 above is addressed in paragraph 6 of the Jarbidge RMP Amendment Decision, on page 2 of this document. As indicated, no range improvement is proposed within a WSA. If one were proposed in the future, no construction would be allowed unless it would enhance wilderness values and meet all other Interim Management Policy (IMP), planning, and management requirements.

Item 3 above is addressed in paragraph 3 of the Jarbidge RMP Amendment Decision (page 2) and paragraph 4 of the Twin Falls MFP Amendment Decision (page 3). The intent of the amendment is to continue existing multiple use management on the areas outside Salmon Falls Creek Canyon, while protecting the ACEC from visual intrusions or obviously incompatible uses on the areas adjacent to the Canyon.

# JARBIDGE RMP AMENDMENT DECISION

The Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision is hereby amended as follows:

1. The Management Prescription for MUA-14 (page II-54, items D and I) is changed to recognize and designate the entire MUA as a part of the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), the remainder of which is in the Burley District.

2. The section entitled "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern," beginning on page II-62, is changed to identify Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as one of the ACEC's. The MUA-14 Management Prescription provides the ACEC objectives, description, and special management requirements. Also, Appendix Table B-1 and Map 5 are changed to recognize Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as an ACEC.

3. Coordinate with the Burley District on all management actions within MUA 14, to provide for consistency in protecting the unique natural and scenic values in the entire ACEC. Also, coordinate management actions in other MUA's of the Jarbidge Resource Area, Boise District, to avoid any adverse impacts to the ACEC, e.g. visual intrusions or obviously incompatible uses on the adjacent uplands.

4. Section H in each of the MUA Management Prescriptions is changed to reflect the number of range improvements listed below in item 5. No range improvements are proposed in MUA's 1, 4, and 14, which are not listed below.

5. The sixth, seventh, and eighth columns of Appendix Table D-3 (page D-13) are changed to reflect the number of range improvements listed in the table below. "Water developments" include reservoirs, wells, and springs.

| Type of Range Improvement | Multiple Use Area (MUA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | |
| Fences (miles) | 10 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 100 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 46 | 42 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 306 |
| Pipelines (miles) | 0 | 17 | 7 | 34 | 149 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 76 | 85 | 35 | 26 | 12 | 444 |
| Water developments | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 |

6. An environmental assessment will be prepared for each range improvement project prior to construction, and public participation will be encouraged in effectively locating and designing the projects to meet RMP objectives. No range improvement will be constructed in a Wilderness Study Area unless it would enhance wilderness values as required by the Interim Management Policy (IMP) and would meet all other IMP, planning, and management requirements, including the Resource Management Guidelines on pages II-71 through II-95 of the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision.

## TWIN FALLS MFP AMENDMENT DECISION

The Twin Falls MFP is hereby amended as follows:

1. Decision NH-1.1 is changed to designate the area between Salmon Falls Creek and the eastern canyon rim, from Salmon Falls Creek Dam to Balanced Rock road, as a part of the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon ACEC. The rest of the ACEC, west of the Creek, is in the Boise District.

2. The ACEC is subject to the following resource management restrictions: (1) exclude livestock grazing, (2) avoid all utility rights-of-way, (3) close to agriculture entry, (4) close to all motorized vehicle use, and (5) prohibit mechanized fire suppression equipment.

3. Coordinate with the Boise District on all management actions within the designated area, to provide for consistency in protecting the unique natural and scenic values in the entire ACEC.

4. Management direction for the uplands adjacent to the east side of the ACEC remains the same as it has been since approval of the Twin Falls MFP in September 1982: livestock grazing may continue, and a 500-foot-wide buffer strip will continue to be managed to avoid any visually intrusive construction and to restrict other uses that would be obviously incompatible with the ACEC.

## AMENDMENT DECISION RATIONALE

Salmon Falls Creek Canyon meets the criteria of relevance and importance for being designated as an ACEC. It requires special management on both sides of the Creek to ensure continued protection of its unique natural ecosystem, and it has special importance because of the unusual natural and scenic values within the Canyon. Public comments have indicated a broad support for designating and protecting the area.

Based on information obtained after the Jarbidge RMP was prepared, the amounts of range improvement projects listed above are necessary to meet the land use plan objectives. The additional improvements are needed for maintaining or improving soil, vegetation, and watershed conditions, and for providing adequate forage for identified numbers of livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. Also, the improvements are needed to improve lands in poor ecological condition, to maintain existing vegetative improvements, and to manage big game habitat to support the populations specified in the RMP.

Recommended by: _____ 9/20/90
Boise District Manager — Date

_____ September 18, 1990
Burley District Manager — Date

Approved by: _____ 10/4/90
Idaho State Director — Date

R 13 E

R 14 E

SALMON FALLS CREEK CANYON ACEC

BOUNDARY IS RIM TO RIM

T 10 S

T 11 S

T 11 S

T 12 S

T 13 S

T 14 S

(SHEEP CREEK)

Salmon Falls Creek

Blue Gulch

Blue Gulch

Devil Creek Butte

Tuanna Butte

Big Bend Crossing

Roseworth

Castleford

Fairview

Lookout Tower

Deep Creek

Deep Creek

Low Line

High Line Canal

Salmon Falls

POWERLINE

JEEP TRAIL

Cedar Mesa Res.

Secret Cabin Butte

Cedar Creek

Cedar Creek Reservoir

Mesa Canal

Emery Butte

Pigtail Butte

Cedar Butte

Threemile Crossing

Antelope Spring

Salmon Falls Dam

Salmon Butte

Trout Bay

Reynolds Springs

Well

Cistern

Springs

ANTELOPE POCKET

Canyon

John Boyd Draw

Worley Draw

John Boyd Flat

Creek

Creek

Creek

# DRAFT
# LAND USE PLAN
# AMENDMENT

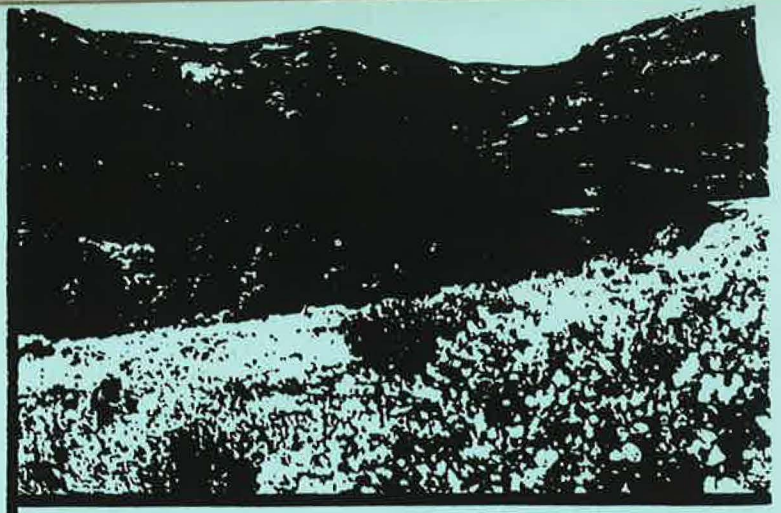
## Jarbidge RMP

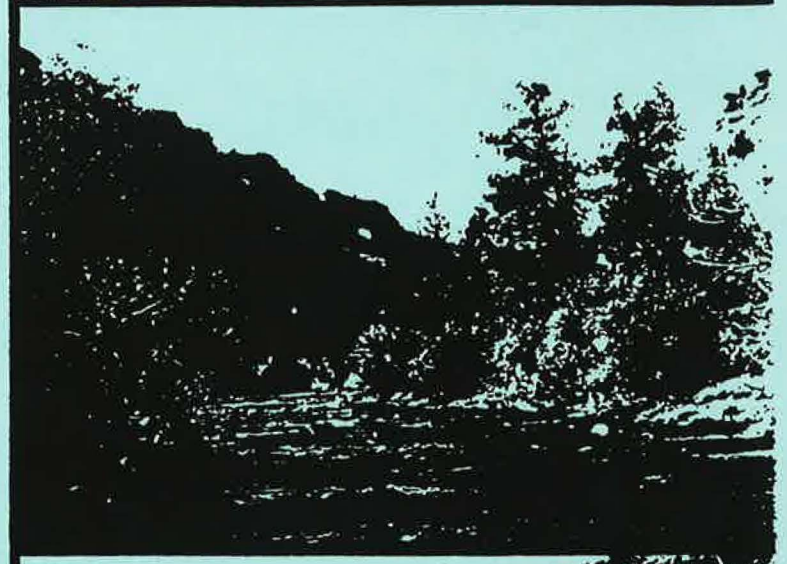
-PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

-Salmon Falls Creek ACEC

## Twin Falls MFP

-Salmon Falls Creek ACEC





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Boise and Burley Districts

1988

Bureau of Land Management

USE ☆ SHARE ☆ APPRECIATE

***BLM MISSION STATEMENT***

***"The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the Public Lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American People. Management is based upon the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values."***

# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BOISE DISTRICT OFFICE
3948 DEVELOPMENT ROAD
BOISE, IDAHO 83705

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1600

Dear Reviewer,

A copy of a draft Land Use Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment is enclosed for your review. As we informed you in March 1988, the amendment addresses the need to construct additional range improvement projects (fences, pipelines, and water developments) to fully meet the land use objectives identified in the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan. The amendment would not change any of the established objectives or guidelines for managing any of the resources or land uses within the Jarbidge Resource Area.

The other issue addressed in the enclosed amendment is the need to designate a 30-mile stretch of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Salmon Falls Creek forms a boundary between the Boise and Burley BLM districts; therefore, the ACEC would lie partially within each of the districts. The area involved is presently identified as an Outstanding Natural Area, which is subject to protection for its unique natural features. Designation as an ACEC would not be expected to result in any significant changes in management of the area.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this draft document, please call either Terry Costello, Planning Coordinator, at 334-9311 or Gary Carson, Area Manager, at 334-9249 or send written comments to: Bureau of Land Management, Boise District Office, 3948 Development Road, Boise, Idaho 83705. Please submit any comments by October 11, 1988.

Sincerely yours,

J. David Brunner
District Manager

Enclosure: AS

# DRAFT LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT

## JARBIDGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

-Proposed Range Improvements
-Salmon Falls Creek ACEC

## TWIN FALLS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

-Salmon Falls Creek ACEC

**Prepared by**
**Department of the Interior**
**Bureau of Land Management**
**Boise District**

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# INTRODUCTION

## PURPOSE AND NEED FOR AMENDMENT

The purpose of this amendment is to (1) modify the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (RMP) to provide for sufficient range improvement projects to meet the RMP management objectives and (2) modify both the Jarbidge RMP and the Twin Falls Management Framework Plan (MFP) to designate a new Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Salmon Falls Creek Canyon. The general guidelines and the management objectives in both the Jarbidge RMP and the Twin Falls MFP will remain the same as they are now.

### Additional Range Improvements

The Jarbidge RMP was approved by the Idaho State Director on March 23, 1987. In implementing the plan it quickly became apparent that the proposed level of structural range improvements (water developments, pipelines, and fences) was not adequate to implement the 39 proposed Allotment Management Plans (AMP's). AMP's are the primary means used to achieve the overall objectives of the range management program; therefore, without sufficient range improvements, the objectives cannot be met. Generally, these objectives are to maintain or improve the soil, vegetation, and watershed conditions within the resource area and to provide forage for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. Specific objectives common to most Multiple Use Areas (MUA's) also would not be met. These include: (1) to improve lands in poor ecological condition, (2) to achieve projected forage use levels, (3) to maintain existing vegetative improvements, and (4) to manage big game habitat to support a specified number of animals.

Insufficient range improvement projects were included in the Jarbidge RMP because of inadequate information on what projects would be needed. Subsequent to development of the information for the RMP, the Boise District has completed a Sagebrush Management Plan, a Greenstripping Plan, and a Normal Fire Year Rehabilitation Plan. Information in these documents, plus observations and experience over the past few years relating to forage production and availability, have all indicated a need to amend the RMP.

The Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision, on page II-96, specifically allows for additional range improvements (ones not addressed in the RMP) to be developed without going through the land use plan amendment process. However, because range improvements were a controversial issue in preparation of the RMP, and the proposed increases in improvements would be relatively substantial in some MUA's, it was decided to use the amendment process to evaluate the additional improvements. Also, this process will provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the total level of proposed range improvements in the Jarbidge Resource Area.

### Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

In the Jarbidge RMP, Salmon Falls Creek Canyon (MUA 14) is identified as an Outstanding Natural Area. The area is comprised of a steep-walled canyon

containing many pristine, scenic, natural features. Recent BLM Manual guidance (1623.31A1) requires that any Outstanding Natural Area be evaluated as an ACEC, following the RMP procedures. This plan amendment document will meet that requirement.

Salmon Falls Creek forms a BLM district boundary, i.e., the west side of the Creek is in the Boise District, and the east side is in the Burley district. However, both sides have been identified as special management areas, have similar resource values, and are subject to similar management decisions. Therefore, both sides of the Creek will be addressed in this document as a single proposed ACEC, which would extend across the district boundary.

## LOCATION

The Jarbidge Resource Area (Boise District) includes approximately 1,690,000 acres of public land in Elmore, Owyhee, and Twin Falls counties in southern Idaho, and in Elko County in northern Nevada. Map 1 indicates the general location of the Jarbidge Resource Area. The additional area involved in the proposed ACEC is in the Twin Falls Planning Unit of the Snake River Resource Area (Burley District), which lies adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Jarbidge Resource Area. The proposed ACEC includes approximately 3,000 acres of public lands identified in the Twin Falls MFP for protection as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area, and 2,947 acres of public lands (MUA 14) identified in the Jarbidge RMP for protection as an Outstanding Natural Area. The proposed ACEC includes the stretch of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon (from rim to rim) between Salmon Falls Dam on the south and the Balanced Rock road on the north, which is a meandering distance of approximately 30 miles.

## PLANNING PROCESS

The BLM planning process consists of nine steps: (1) Issue identification, (2) Planning criteria, (3) Inventory, (4) Management situation analysis, (5) Alternative formulation, (6) Estimation of effects, (7) Selection of the preferred alternative, (8) Selection of the RMP, and (9) Monitoring and evaluation. These steps are followed to prepare an RMP and also, in a modified form, to prepare a plan amendment. Public participation is an integral part of the process for either an RMP or a plan amendment.

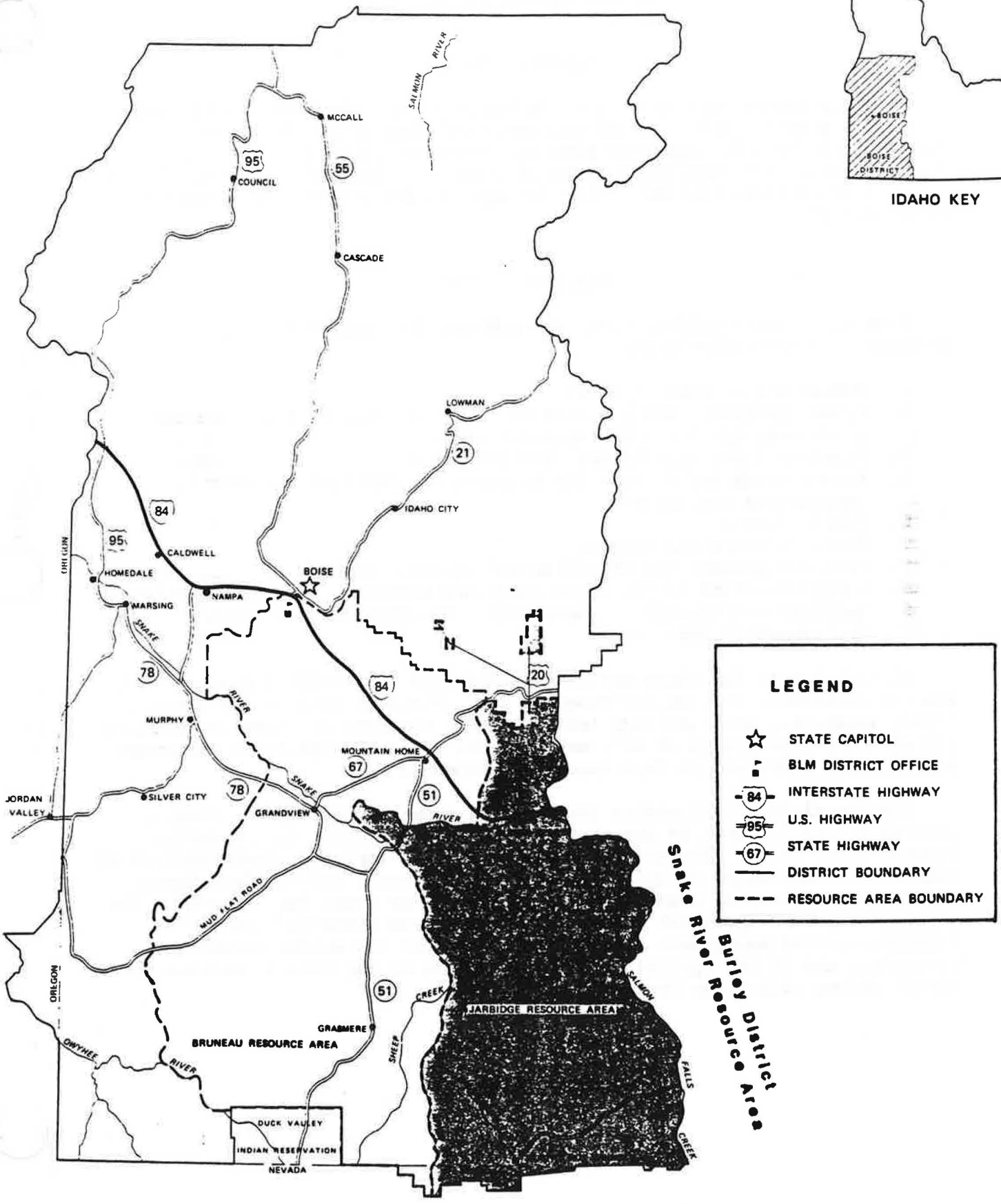
## CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.5-3) require that all resource management authorizations and actions shall conform to the approved land use plan. The number of range improvements that is now considered necessary substantially exceeds what is listed in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision, and Salmon Falls Creek Canyon was not designated as an ACEC in either the Jarbidge RMP or the Twin Falls MFP. Therefore, this plan amendment document is being prepared to evaluate the proposed land use plan changes.

# JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
# GENERAL LOCATION MAP

MAP 1

IDAHO KEY



## PLANNING ISSUES AND CRITERIA

### PLANNING ISSUES

Planning issues were identified in the draft and proposed Jarbidge RMP. "Livestock grazing" and "special designations" were among the issues addressed in the RMP. Specific planning questions applicable to this amendment are: (1) What major types of (range) improvements are needed? and (2) What areas should be identified for special designation and management (ACEC, etc.)?

### PLANNING CRITERIA

General planning criteria from the RMP will be applied to this amendment. These criteria are:

1. Social and economic values;
2. Plans, programs, and policies of other Federal, State, and local government agencies, and Indian tribes;
3. Existing laws, regulations, and BLM policy;
4. Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
5. Public input;
6. Public welfare and safety;
7. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
8. Public benefits of providing goods and services in relation to cost;
9. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
10. Environmental impacts.

In addition to the above criteria, BLM Manual 1622.31A3b indicates that grazing management actions addressed in the RMP are to include the general types, locations, and magnitude (miles, acres, numbers) of range improvements for allotments or groups of allotments. This guidance applies to the range improvements addressed in this amendment document.

BLM Manual 1623.31A1 states that natural areas (including Outstanding Natural Areas) "...must be designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)..." Two additional criteria also apply to identification of ACEC's: (1) Relevance (requiring special management), and (2) Importance (having special worth, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern). The proposed Salmon Falls Creek Canyon ACEC meets these criteria because it requires special management to restore and protect its unique natural ecosystem, and it has special importance because of the unusual natural and scenic values within the Canyon.

## ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

### NO ACTION

The No Action Alternative would limit the amount of structural improvements to the numbers identified in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision, or to those constructed between 1984 and 1988, whichever is greater, by MUA. Some projects were ongoing while the RMP was being prepared. Also, the RMP allowed for exceeding the number of projects identified in the plan, without preparing a plan amendment, provided that: (1) National Environmental Policy Act requirements were met, (2) additional projects were in conformance with objectives for the MUA, and (3) they would not conflict with the management guidelines and objectives of other resource activities. However, for this analysis, the No Action Alternative will be limited to the projects already constructed or specifically identified in the RMP, as stated above. This level of range improvements would include a total of 215 miles of fence, 165 miles of pipelines, and 12 water developments. The amounts of range improvements included in the existing Jarbidge RMP and the amounts completed to date in each MUA are presented in Table 1.

Also, under the No Action Alternative, Salmon Falls Creek would remain undesignated as an ACEC, but would continue to receive protective management under its existing designation as an Outstanding Natural Area. This management consists of excluding livestock grazing; avoiding any overhead, surface, or underground utilities; closure to agriculture entry; closure to all motorized vehicles; and restriction of any mechanized fire suppression equipment in the canyon.

### PROPOSED ACTION

#### Range Improvements

The Proposed Action would provide for more range improvements in the Jarbidge Resource Area than were identified in the approved Jarbidge RMP. Based on a more detailed analysis of the amount of improvements required to fully implement the AMP's that are needed to meet the land use plan objectives, it is proposed to: (1) increase miles of fence from 166 to 306, (2) increase miles of water pipelines from 131 to 444, and (3) increase water developments (wells, reservoirs, or springs) from 5 to 19. Table 1 lists how many of these improvements would be in each of the 16 MUA's. The Proposed Action is represented by the difference between "Approved RMP" and "Proposed Total" in the table. Map 2 shows the geographical distribution of the increase in proposed improvements in relation to the Jarbidge Resource Area.

The numbers of proposed range improvements listed are estimates of what would be implemented over the next 20 years, based on the best information available at this time. The numbers could be modified, subject to National Environmental Policy Act requirements, as provided for in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision, page II-96. No changes in the level of land treatments identified in the RMP are being proposed.

TABLE 1

JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
RANGELAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

| MUA | APPROVED RMP | | | COMPLETED | | | ADDITIONAL | | | PROPOSED TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | fence | pipln | watr | fence | pipln | watr | fence | pipln | watr | fence | pipln | watr |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | 35 | 30 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 31 | 0 | 35 | 34 | 0 |
| 7 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 43 | 25 | 1 | 57 | 124 | 1 | 100 | 149 | 2 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 70 | 1 | 46 | 76 | 2 |
| 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 20 | 1 | 25 | 65 | 1 | 42 | 85 | 2 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 32 | 0 | 19 | 35 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 23 | 0 | 18 | 26 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| TOTL | 166 | 131 | 5 | 118 | 62 | 8 | 188 | 382 | 11 | 306 | 444 | 19 |

Fences (fence) and pipelines (pipln) are shown by miles. Water developments (watr) are shown by number of sites and include wells, reservoirs, and springs.

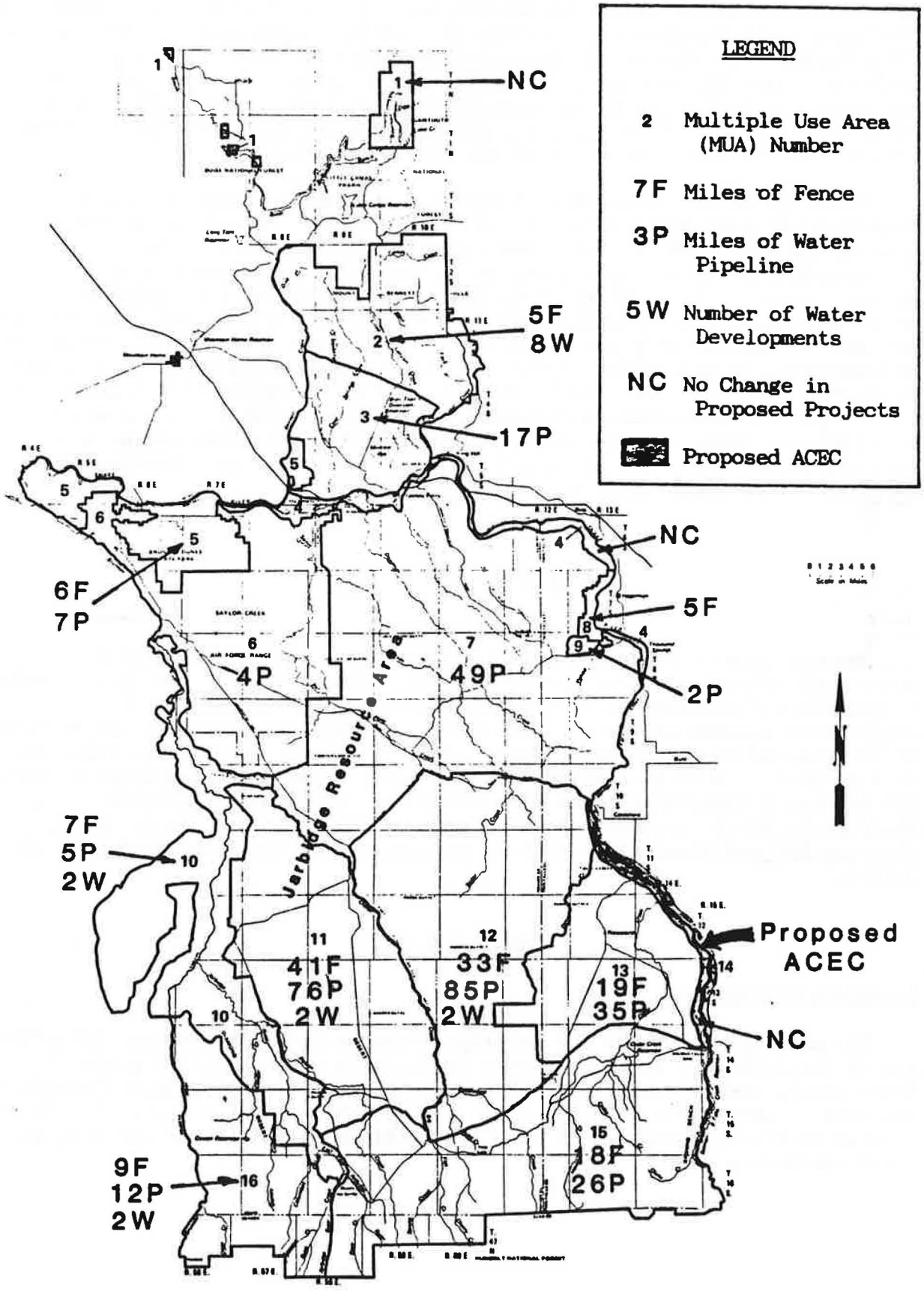
Projects listed as "Completed" are those implemented between 1984 (when the original proposed project levels were developed for the RMP) and the present time (1988). "Additional" projects are the ones still needed to meet RMP objectives, including those in the approved RMP that haven't been implemented.

For MUA 10, which is a Wilderness Study Area (WSA), the levels of development shown are based on the Proposed Action analyzed in the Jarbidge Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement. Any projects that could impair wilderness characteristics would not be implemented unless or until Congress determines that the area is partially or entirely unsuitable for wilderness designation.

# MAP 2

## LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACEC

## AND PROPOSED CHANGE IN RANGE IMPROVEMENTS



Area of Critical Environmental Concern

The Proposed Action would designate the stretch of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon between Salmon Falls Dam and Balanced Rock road as an ACEC. Although the lands to be designated lie within two BLM Districts (separated by Salmon Falls Creek), they are being considered as a unit because of their geographic, scenic, ecologic, and management similarities. The proposed designation coincides with two existing designations: (1) The Outstanding Natural Area in MUA 14 of the Jarbidge RMP, and (2) The Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area in Decision NH-1.1 of the Twin Falls MFP.

The Proposed Action would continue the existing planning decisions regarding the portion of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon in the Jarbidge Resource Area of the Boise BLM District, and would establish identical decisions for the eastern portion of the canyon, in the Snake River Resource Area of the Burley District. Although the Twin Falls MFP identified the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area as extending 500 feet east of the canyon rim, the ACEC is proposed to include only the lands within the canyon (rim to rim), so as to be consistent on both sides of the canyon. Future management of the canyon as an ACEC would be consistent with past actions to recognize and protect the area. Specific management decisions would be to exclude livestock grazing; avoid any overhead, surface, or underground utilities; close the area to agricultural entry; close it to all motorized vehicles; and restrict any mechanized fire suppression equipment from the canyon.

## AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Descriptions of range and wildlife resources, along with related background information, are presented below. These descriptions are intended to provide a convenient reference and comparison for evaluating the anticipated impacts of the proposed action. Other resources are not expected to be affected by the proposed action and, therefore, are not described in this document. Anticipated impacts of grazing systems will be assessed when the allotment management plans are developed. A more comprehensive description of the environment is included in Chapter 3 of the Proposed Jarbidge RMP and Final EIS, which is available from the Boise District BLM Office.

## RANGE RESOURCES

Livestock Grazing

The grazing program in the Jarbidge Resource Area encompasses virtually all of the 1,690,473 acres of public lands, much of the 102,509 acres of State lands, and some of the 302,537 acres of private lands located within the Area. Approximately 36,505 acres of the public land is ungrazed. This acreage is mostly comprised of isolated wildlife tracts, river canyons, or other isolated areas.

There are 79 grazing allotments in the area, used by 86 livestock permittees, that have a current active grazing preference of 166,318 animal unit months (AUM's) of livestock forage. Because of increased forage availability, primarily as a result of wildfire rehabilitation, the average annual use is approximately 190,000 AUM's. Total estimated forage production levels indicate that approximately 110,000 AUM's of forage are available above the current grazing preference. These AUM's are the result of extensive seedings developed in the past 15 years in MUA's 5, 6, and 7. Additional water and fencing would be required to effectively use this forage.

There are currently seven allotment management plans (AMP's) and four coordinated resource management plans (CRMP's) in the area. All allotments have general constraints on the timing and amounts of grazing use. Livestock seasons of use vary considerably throughout the resource area. Year-around grazing use (with rotation between pastures) is made in the Saylor Creek Allotments and under five of the existing AMP's. Most allotments have an eight-month continuous season or a split spring-fall season of use.

## Vegetation

The vegetation on the higher slopes of Bennett Mountain and the Anderson Ranch area consists mostly of big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass. On the lower elevations near the Snake River, the vegetation is predominantly big sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass. The Saylor Creek Unit south of the River (MUA's 5, 6, and 7) has a native stand of depleted sagebrush range invaded with extensive amounts of cheatgrass. Large areas have been seeded to crested wheatgrass as a result of fire rehabilitation projects. Further south, the sagebrush community persists with an understory of Thurber's needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass. In the upland areas near the Nevada border, a mix of big sagebrush/Idaho fescue and low sagebrush/Idaho fescue grade into a mix of various mountain sagebrush and mixed mountain shrub areas. Pockets of aspen are common near the Nevada border.

The range condition of the areas grazed by livestock is approximately 2 percent excellent, 5 percent good, 9 percent fair, 42 percent poor, 12 percent burned, 1 percent sprayed, and 29 percent seeding. Approximately 80 percent of MUA 2, which includes all or major portions of the allotments on Bennett Mountain, is in poor condition. In the Environmental Consequences section of this document, acres of poor condition range are displayed in Table 3, by MUA, to facilitate comparison with projections for the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative.

## Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plants

Threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species occurring within the Jarbidge Resource Area are listed below:

| Plant | Status |
|---|---|
| Astragalus atratus var. inseptus | Federal Category 2 |
| Erigeron latus | Federal Category 2 |
| Leptodactylon glabrum | Federal Category 2 |
| Astragalus atratus var. owyheensis | State Sensitive |
| Astragalus kentrophyta var. jessiae | State Sensitive |
| Cymopterus acaulis var. greeleyorum | State Sensitive |
| Eriogonum shockleyi var. shockleyi | State Sensitive |
| Glyptopleura marginata | State Priority 1 |
| Gymnosteris nudicaulis | State Sensitive |
| Lepidium montanum var. papilliferum | State Priority 1 |
| Malacothrix glabrata | State Sensitive |
| Mentzelia torreyi var. acerosa | State Priority 2 |
| Penstemon janishiae | State Sensitive |

In addition, Lepidium davisii (Federal Category 2) is expected to occur, since it is present in resource areas on either side. It grows only in playas, of which there are many within the Jarbidge Resource Area.

"Federal Category 2" plants are defined as those for which inadequate data exist to support listing as either Threatened or Endangered. The State of Idaho also maintains a Sensitive Plant List, in which there are several categories. "State Priority 1" species are those in danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Idaho in the forseeable future if identifiable factors contributing to their decline continue to operate. "State Priority 2" species are likely to be classified as Priority 1 within the forseeable future in Idaho if factors contributing to their population decline or habitat degradation continue. "Sensitive" species have small populations or localized distributions within Idaho and their populations and habitats may be jeopardized if current land use practices continue.

It is BLM policy to protect, conserve, and manage federally listed and State-listed or candidate listings of sensitive, threatened, or endangered plants. Because of their habitat, the species in the Jarbidge Resource Area most likely to be affected by range improvements include Astragalus atratus var. inseptus and var. owyheensis, Glyptopleura marginata, Lepidium montanum var. papilliferum, Gymnosteris nudicaulis, and Lepidium davisii, if it is present. However, threatened and endangered plant clearances will be done prior to each project to eliminate any potential species destruction or habitat loss.

## Wild Horses

The Saylor Creek wild horse area is located in MUA 7, includes approximately 106,000 acres, and supports an average of 50 horses year-around.

## TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

### Big Game

A summary of estimated current big game population numbers is presented below in Table 2. Mule deer are the most abundant big game species in the Jarbidge Resource Area. They range over habitat varying in elevation from 2,500 feet along the Snake River to about 7,400 feet on Bennett Mountain. Most of the summer use is on higher elevations of the Boise and Humboldt national forests. Principal summer use on public land occurs on Bennett Mountain, along the Bruneau/Jarbidge River complex, and on the Jarbidge upland along the Idaho/Nevada border. Riparian areas are key summer habitat for mule deer, wherever they occur. Mule deer make the greatest use of public lands during the winter and early spring months. Principal winter ranges include the south slopes of Bennett Mountain, Big Island, Columbet Tables, Dorsey Table, Murphy Air Strip, Black Rock Pocket, and a band of habitat along the Rogerson-to-Murphy highway.

TABLE 2

JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
CURRENT BIG GAME POPULATIONS

| MUA # | Elk | Mule Deer | Antelope | Bighorn |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 70 | 200 | --- | --- |
| 2 | 125 | 350 | --- | --- |
| | | 3,350 W | | |
| 3 | --- | 60 | 10 | --- |
| | | 300 W | | |
| 4 | --- | 50 | --- | --- |
| 5 | --- | 50 | --- | --- |
| 6 | --- | 25 | --- | --- |
| 7 | --- | 50 | 15 | --- |
| 8 | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| 9 | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| 10 | --- | 200 | 105 | 21 |
| | | 1,320 W | | |
| 11 | --- | 300 | 100 | --- |
| | | | 50 | |
| 12 | --- | 150 | 250 | --- |
| 13 | --- | 125 | 25 | --- |
| 14 | --- | 50 | --- | --- |
| 15 | --- | 995 | 900 | 2 |
| | | 1,200 W | | |
| 16 | --- | 520 | 140 | 2 |
| | | 1,475 W | | |

All of the above population numbers represent resident (yearlong) animals, except those followed by a "W," which represent wintering animals.

Elk are found in MUA's 1 and 2, mostly on Bennett Mountain during the winter. Most of the summer use is on higher elevations on the Boise National Forest. In the winter many of the elk share the slopes and hills on public land with wintering mule deer.

Pronghorn antelope are found in the Jarbidge Resource Area north and south of the Snake River. A small population on the north side is found in MUA 3. The largest population is found along the south end of the resource area in the vicinity of the Rogerson-to-Murphy Highway. A portion of the population is comprised of yearlong residents, while the remainder summer in Nevada and winter in Idaho. An additional small, isolated population is found in MUA's 10 and 16 on the Diamond A Ranch. These animals also summer principally in Nevada. Antelope crucial winter range is found on the north point of the Diamond A, Murphy Air Strip, and Browns Bench. Other Significant wintering areas may exist.

In December 1982 and December 1984, two groups of twelve California bighorn sheep were reintroduced in the West Fork of the Bruneau Canyon, and in February 1981 and March 1984 two additional groups of twelve were transplanted to the East Fork of the Jarbidge River in Nevada. Five lambs were counted from the West Fork population in 1983. Some of the sheep released in Nevada were lost to mountain lions, but a few survived and moved down the canyon to Idaho. Future transplants are proposed to increase the gene pool.

Upland Game

Upland game birds in the Jarbidge Resource Area include sage grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, mourning dove, California quail, and mountain quail. Sage grouse were once the most widely distributed and abundant game bird in the area. They are still scattered throughout, although their numbers have declined due to loss of habitat through conversion of sagebrush lands to cropland, reduction of shrubs by wildfire, and the impact of livestock grazing on nesting and brood rearing associated with riparian areas.

Pheasant populations are principally found adjacent to agricultural lands along the Snake River. The public lands generally provide winter cover, which is an essential supplement to the food and nesting cover usually provided by private lands.

Hungarian partridge are also found in greatest numbers in the vicinity of farmlands on the Snake River plain. Available cover determines the quality of habitat, and clean farming practices are detrimental.

Chukar partridge are found in the steep, rugged canyons with talus slopes and rocky outcrops. The Snake River Canyon, Bruneau/Jarbidge River Canyon complexes, steep slopes on Bennett Mountain, Bennett Creek, King Hill Creek, Cedar Creek, Devil Creek, and Salmon Falls Canyon comprise the major portion of their habitat. Population levels are controlled mainly by winter and spring weather.

California quail are usually associated with dense riparian habitat along stream bottoms. Management for this species includes protection of riparian

areas. Mountain quail, a State-listed sensitive species, are found in only a few places within the Jarbidge Resource Area. They are also usually associated with riparian areas.

### Waterfowl

Important waterfowl areas include the Snake River, C. J. Strike Reservoir, and to a lesser extent Salmon Falls Creek, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Bruneau River, and Jarbidge River. Small ponds are important for waterfowl such as teal. Cover along pond shorelines and stream banks is crucial for nesting and brood rearing.

### Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

Of the animals in the Jarbidge Resource Area, only the bald eagle and peregrine falcon are on the federal list of threatened or endangered species. Bald eagles winter along the Snake River, and peregrine falcons rarely migrate through the area. Ferruginous and Swainson's hawks are "candidate species," which may become federally listed as threatened or endangered if warranted by rangewide status review. Both species occur in the area in low numbers.

Sensitive species are ones whose restricted range, habitat requirements, or low population numbers make them vulnerable to elimination if they suffer significant habitat loss. Sensitive species in the Jarbidge Resource Area include the California bighorn sheep, river otter, bobcat, kit fox, spotted bat, western burrowing owl, long-billed curlew, mountain quail, and western ground snake. Of these, the long-billed curlew is the most numerous in the area. Approximately 7,000 acres of habitat within MUA 7 currently supports 20 to 25 pairs of curlews.

### Birds of Prey

Prairie falcons, golden eagles, and red-tailed hawks are relatively common within the Resource Area. They occupy traditional territories and tend to return to the same nest site year after year. They hunt in grassland and shrub/grassland around their nest sites. Their major prey species are black-tailed jackrabbits, mountain cottontails, Townsend ground squirrels, various passerine birds, chukar, quail, and reptiles. Birds of prey require solitude during their reproductive cycle and a large foraging area to feed themselves and their young. A portion of the world-famous Birds of Prey Area lies within MUA 5, and relatively high densities of wintering golden eagles occur in the eastern portion of MUA 7 and the northeast corner of MUA 12.

### Nongame

Approximately 330 species of nongame bird and mammal species inhabit, and comprise the bulk of fauna within, the Jarbidge Resource Area. Most of these species fill an important ecological niche as prey species for bird and mammal predators.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

### BASIS FOR ANALYSIS

The following analysis is based on the fact that all Resource Management Guidelines included in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision (pages II-71 to II-96) will continue to be followed in implementation of the management decisions. For example, all construction of management facilities will be designed to minimize adverse impacts to the soil, water, and air resources; and areas disturbed during construction will be reseeded with vegetation that meets MUA objectives.

All projects will require clearances for threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and visual resource management, as specified in the RMP. Any construction within a wilderness study area will meet all requirements of the Wilderness Interim Management Policy. New water developments will be designed to provide water during seasons of need for wildlife, new fences will be built to allow for wildlife passage, and riparian habitat will have a high priority for protection and enhancement. These and other management guidelines in the Record of Decision are expected to limit the environmental impacts to those discussed below.

### ACEC DESIGNATION

Although designation of the Salmon Falls Creek ACEC would provide a somewhat more formal recognition of the need to protect the area's special natural resource values, it would not significantly change any management decisions that are already in place. As mentioned previously, management decisions under the Proposed Action (ACEC designation) for the west side of Salmon Falls Creek (in the Jarbidge Resource Area of the Boise District) would remain the same as they are presented in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision. Consequently, the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative are identical when considering the related management and environmental consequences for the Jarbidge Resource Area.

Management decisions under the Proposed Action (ACEC designation) for the east side of Salmon Falls Creek (in the Snake River Resource Area of the Burley District) would be the same as for the west side. These decisions would be to exclude livestock grazing; avoid all utility rights-of-way; close the area to agricultural entry; close it to all motorized vehicles; and restrict any mechanized fire suppression equipment from the canyon. Although these decisions are not specifically stated in the Twin Falls MFP, they are consistent with the existing designation of the area as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area and are compatible with the present management of the part of the area within the canyon. Whereas the existing designation extends 500 feet east of the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon rim, the ACEC designation under the Proposed Action would include only the canyon itself, from rim to rim. The 500-feet buffer on the east side of the canyon would not be part of the ACEC and would continue to be managed for multiple use, as it is now.

As indicated above, management of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon is not expected to change as a result of designation as an ACEC. Therefore, the environmental consequences of this part of the proposed land use plan amendment will not be analyzed any further.

## NO ACTION - RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

### Consequences for Range Resources

Under the No Action Alternative the number of range improvement projects would be limited to the ones identified in the RMP Record of Decision or to those constructed between 1984 and 1988, whichever is greater, by MUA. Based on information contained in recent documents such as the Boise District's Sagebrush Management Plan, a Greenstripping Plan, and a Normal Fire Year Rehabilitation Plan, plus observations made over the last four-year period, this level of project development would not be sufficient to achieve the land use plan objectives in the Jarbidge RMP. Specifically, 39 new allotment management plans (AMP's) identified as needed could not be fully implemented, all poor condition range could not be improved, the projected livestock forage production and use levels could not be achieved, and the existing downward trend in MUA's 2, 3, and 15 would be expected to continue.

AMP's, which in turn require additional water developments, pipelines, and fences, provide the primary means of achieving objectives for range management. Without the additional range improvements in the Proposed Action, the No Action Alternative would result in a total 954,000 acres managed under AMP's, compared to a total of 1,427,000 acres managed under AMP's in the Proposed Action. As a result, only about 292,000 acres of range in poor condition would improve, leaving approximately 394,000 acres in poor condition. Approximately 225,560 AUM's of forage would be available for livestock grazing, which is 54,941 AUM's less than the amounts identified in the objectives of the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision. A listing of acreages, by MUA, of public land to be managed under AMP's, along with the expected improvement in poor condition range and the estimated AUM's of forage to be available for livestock, for both the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action, is presented in Table 3.

### Consequences for Terrestrial Wildlife

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be an anticipated impact on future condition of wildlife habitat, specifically for big game. Although the habitat would support increased populations in each of the MUA's (with one exception), many of the population objectives identified in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision would not be met. In MUA 2, a continued decline in spring and winter forage quality would be expected, leading to a decrease of an estimated 100 resident mule deer and 600 wintering deer. Estimated long-term (20-year) big game population numbers for the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action are presented in Table 4. Current population estimates were presented earlier in Table 2.

TABLE 3

PUBLIC LAND MANAGED UNDER AMP's,
IMPROVEMENT IN POOR CONDITION RANGE,
AND AUM's OF AVAILABLE FORAGE, BY MUA
FOR THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE AND THE PROPOSED ACTION

| MUA # | Public Land Acres (000s) | | Managed Under AMPs (000s) | | Improvement in Poor Cond.(000s) | | Available Forage (AUMs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Land | Poor Cond. | No Action | Prop. Action | No Action | Prop. Action | No Action | Prop. Action |
| 1 | 11 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | 406 | 406 |
| 2 | 62 | 49 | 20 | 53 | 15 | 49 | 3,785 | 4,983 |
| 3 | 50 | 25 | 13 | 33 | 8 | 25 | 5,971 | 8,152 |
| 4 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 378 |
| 5 | 49 | 28 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 28 | 5,000 | 5,631 |
| 6 | 177 | 72 | 120 | 120 | 65 | 72 | 40,000 | 47,772 |
| 7 | 347 | 77 | 280 | 317 | 60 | 77 | 50,000 | 70,113 |
| 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 137 | 137 |
| 10 | 96 | 57 | 50 | 71 | 40 | 57 | 6,238 | 7,021 |
| 11 | 212 | 105 | 100 | 197 | 20 | 105 | 25,000 | 33,423 |
| 12 | 256 | 115 | 120 | 249 | 45 | 115 | 35,500 | 44,854 |
| 13 | 108 | 43 | 20 | 93 | 8 | 43 | 18,750 | 20,169 |
| 14 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 205 | 51 | 130 | 168 | 10 | 51 | 25,095 | 26,466 |
| 16 | 98 | 47 | 80 | 93 | 8 | 47 | 9,300 | 10,996 |
| Totl | 1,690 | 686 | 954 | 1,427 | 292 | 678 | 225,560 | 280,501 |

All acreage figures have been rounded and are shown in thousands. The figures for the No Action Alternative are estimates of what could be achieved without implementing the range improvements added in the Proposed Action. The figures under the Proposed Action would precisely meet the objectives of the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision.

No condition inventory has been completed in MUA 1, which is made up of smaller, scattered parcels of public land surrounded by private land.

MUA 4 is comprised of a narrow strip of public land along the Snake River that includes only portions of allotments that are primarily in other MUA's. A separate Habitat Management Plan or Riparian Plan will be developed to address any needed improvements in that area.

No livestock grazing is allowed in MUA 8 (Hagerman Fossil Beds) and MUA 14 (Salmon Falls Creek).

For MUA 10, which is a Wilderness Study Area, the estimates shown are contingent on a finding by Congress that the plateau areas are non-suitable for wilderness, which is analyzed as the Proposed Action in the Jarbidge Wilderness Final EIS.

TABLE 4

JARBIDGE RESOURCE AREA
ESTIMATED BIG GAME POPULATIONS
FOR NO ACTION AND THE PROPOSED ACTION

| MUA # | No Action Alternative | | | | Proposed Action | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elk | Mule Deer | Ante-lope | Big Horn | Elk | Mule Deer | Ante-lope | Big Horn |
| 1 | 100 | 250 | --- | --- | 100 | 250 | --- | --- |
| 2 | 165 | 250<br>2,750w | --- | --- | 200 | 350<br>3,350w | --- | --- |
| 3 | --- | 60<br>300w | 25 | --- | --- | 75<br>350w | 25 | --- |
| 4 | --- | 75 | --- | --- | --- | 75 | --- | --- |
| 5 | --- | 150 | --- | --- | --- | 150 | --- | --- |
| 6 | --- | 40 | --- | --- | --- | 40 | --- | --- |
| 7 | --- | 75 | 30 | --- | --- | 100 | 30 | --- |
| 8 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| 9 | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- |
| 10 | --- | 260<br>2,160w | 191 | 208 | --- | 260<br>2,160w | 191 | 208 |
| 11 | --- | 300 | 200<br>70w | --- | --- | 350 | 200<br>70w | --- |
| 12 | --- | 150 | 270 | --- | --- | 225 | 270 | --- |
| 13 | --- | 125 | 25 | --- | --- | 175 | 50 | --- |
| 14 | --- | 50 | --- | --- | --- | 50 | --- | --- |
| 15 | --- | 995<br>2,100w | 1,170 | 56 | --- | 1,285<br>2,400w | 1,170 | 56 |
| 16 | --- | 620<br>1,580w | 151 | 100 | --- | 820<br>1,780w | 151 | 100 |

Numbers followed by a "w" represent wintering populations; all others represent resident (yearlong) animals. As shown, differences between the two alternatives are projected in MUA 2 for elk and deer; in MUA 13 for deer and antelope; and in MUA's 3, 7, 12, 15, and 16 for deer only.

## PROPOSED ACTION - RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

### General Analysis

The Proposed Action includes three categories of range improvements: (1) fences; (2) pipelines; and (3) wells, reservoirs, and spring developments. The fences would be used to restrict livestock grazing to portions of allotments for pre-scheduled periods of time. By forming separate pastures within an allotment, the fences provide for development of rotational grazing and resting of areas to meet the biological needs of the plants. As a result, desirable vegetation can gain in vigor, reproduce, and compete favorably with invading annuals and noxious weeds. In time, ecological condition will improve, forage production will increase, and wildlife habitat will be enhanced. Although ecological improvement within the 20-year planning projections may not be sufficient to raise the rating to the next condition class (i.e., from poor to fair), progress will be made in terms of plant vigor, vegetative cover, and species composition.

The remaining types of proposed range improvements (pipelines, wells, reservoirs, and spring developments) are all intended to improve distribution and availabiltiy of water for both livestock and wildlife. Water is a critical element for all animals, particularly in a desert environment such as the Jarbidge Resource Area. When allotments are divided into pastures, as described above, at least one water source is necessary in each use area.

Currently there are about 480,000 acres of seedings (primarily crested wheatgrass) in the Jarbidge Resource Area. These seedings produce a large quantity of forage; however, a large portion of them are not grazed because of a lack of water. If a well, reservoir, spring, or pipeline (depending on what may be feasible) can be developed in an unused or underutilized seeding, livestock grazing can be redistributed, reducing the grazing pressure on areas of native vegetation and making more total forage available. This opportunity to improve livestock distribution and develop beneficial grazing systems would benefit the vegetation, the livestock grazing program, and wildlife habitat management. The new water sources would not only improve existing habitat, but make new habitat available in areas that are presently unused because of the absence of water.

### Consequences for Range Resources

The Proposed Action would allow for sufficient range improvements to implement the 39 AMP's identified as needed in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision. Improved management of livestock under the AMP's, made possible by the additional range improvements, would provide for reversing the current trend of declining ecological condition in MUA's 2, 3, and 15; maintaining or improving approximately 480,000 acres of existing seedings; improving 678,000 acres of public land in poor ecological condition; and producing sufficient livestock forage (280,501 AUM's) to meet the use levels projected in the Record of Decision. The acreages of public land to be managed under AMP's, the expected improvement in poor condition rangeland, and the availability of livestock forage are shown by MUA in Table 3. In comparison to the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would result in an additional 473,000 acres

managed under AMP's, an additional 392,000 acres of improvement in poor condition rangeland, and an additional 54,941 AUM's of forage available for livestock. This level of use would be consistent with the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision.

Consequences for Terrestrial Wildlife

Under the Proposed Action, new water developments would bring a scarce resource to some of the areas that are presently dry. Game and nongame species would benefit from these developments. In the past the only observed negative impact of water developments on wildlife has been the occasional drowning of upland game or nongame in troughs or water storage tanks if there was a delay in installing a bird ladder or if it became non-functional. Installation of bird ladders is a BLM requirement and is specifically mentioned on page II-82 of the Resource Management Guidelines in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision. An increased effort toward coordination between the BLM and the livestock permittees will help to eliminate this problem.

New fences, like existing fences, have the potential to trap big game species. However, similar to the above, a decision has been included in the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision to build any new fences to allow for wildlife passage. Although entrapment and death of big game individuals occasionally occurs even with proper fence specifications, big game species tend to become accustomed to new fences and learn to pass through them safely.

The most tangible beneficial result of the Proposed Action is expected to be an increase in big game populations to meet the objectives presented in the Jarbidge RMP. Specifically, the populations of elk and deer in MUA 2; deer and antelope in MUA 13; and mule deer in MUA's 3, 7, 12, 15, and 16, would be affected beneficially by the increased water distribution and improved ecological condition of the range, made possible by the additional range improvements in the Proposed Action. Comparisons of projected big game populations, by MUA, for the No Action Alternative and for the Proposed Action are presented on a previous page in Table 4. Current big game populations were presented in Table 2.

## COORDINATION, CONSISTENCY, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This RMP amendment document was prepared and/or reviewed by an interdisciplinary team of specialists with expertise in range management,wildlife, recreation, wilderness, soils, watershed, botany, and cultural resources. Ideas were solicited from various interest groups, and individual projects were discussed with the involved livestock permittees. All of the RMP objectives and the resource management guidelines, which were developed with comprehensive coordination during preparation of the Jarbidge RMP, will remain unchanged under this amendment.

A Notice of Intent for this amendment was published in the Federal Register on February 25, 1988. In March 1988, over 600 notices containing a brief summary of the Proposed Action were mailed out to government agencies,

organizations, permittees, and individuals who were identified as possibly interested in this amendment. These notices included a franked, pre-addressed return mailer for the recipients to inform BLM if they were interested in the amendment and whether they wished to remain on the mailing list. Of the 185 parties that returned the mailers, 12 requested removal from the general BLM mailing list; 19 indicated no interest in this amendment, but requested to remain on the general mailing list; and 154 requested to remain on the mailing list for this amendment. On April 29, 1988, a special meeting was scheduled to provide information and solicit comments on the Proposed Action from several representatives of key interest groups; however, none of the invited parties were able to attend. Subsequently, some of these parties did provide comments, indicating minimal concern regarding the proposals.

As required by 43 CFR 1610.7-2(b), a notice will be published in the Federal Register notifying the public of the proposed designation of an ACEC and providing 60 days for comment. All parties indicating an interest in this amendment will be provided a draft of the document and be asked for comments during the same time period. After considering all comments and making any necessary adjustments in the draft amendment, the BLM State Director will submit the official proposed RMP amendment to the State Governor for a 60-day "consistency review" to ensure that the document is consistent with all State or local plans, policies, or programs. At the same time, the BLM District Manager will issue a public notice of the action taken on the draft amendment and allow for a 30-day protest period on the proposed amendment. After all comment and review periods have been completed, and any protests have been resolved, a decision on the proposed amendment will be documented and a copy will be filed with the Jarbidge RMP Record of Decision.

## LIST OF PREPARERS

The BLM employees involved in preparing (writing or reviewing) this RMP amendment document are listed below:

| Name | Position |
|---|---|
| Gary Carson | Jarbidge Resource Area Manager |
| Chuck Jones | Range Conservationist |
| Jim Clark | Wildlife Biologist |
| Ann DeBolt | Botanist |
| Dana Danzer | Watershed Specialist |
| Jack Young | Archaeologist |
| Wally Meyer | Recreation/Wilderness |
| Fred Minckler | Environmental Coordinator |
| Terry Costello | Chief, Planning and Environmental Assistance |

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Natural History
Overlay Reference
Step 1 NH-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation: NH-1.1

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

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

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

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

Support Needs:

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

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to Wilderness Recommendation WM-1.2 for discussion of natural area designation. Refer to Recreation Recommendation R-1.1 for discussion of land acquisition.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept NH-1.1 -
Designate the part of Salmon Falls Creek Canyon between Salmon Dam and Balanced Rock as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area.

The eastern boundary would be approximately 500 feet beyond the canyon rim.

Acquire the following listed State and private lands to ensure the integrity of the designation:

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

### Reasons:

Public concerns for the proteciton of Salmon Falls Canyon has been expressed for the past several years. The canyon is a unique area that should be managed for retention of its primitive characterisitics.

### Support Needs:

Cooperative Agreement with Boise District concerning management of canyon.

Area Realty Specialist to work on exchanges.

Development of natural area management plan.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject NH-1.1, WM-1.2, R-1.3a
2. Reject VRM-1.1.
3. Reject R-1.1.
4. Disregard CRM-1.9.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Natural History

Overlay Reference
Step 1 NH-1.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation. Also, coordinate the acquisition of private and state lands with Lands L-7.2.

Rationale:

The natural area proposal expands the WSA top 500' above the canyon rim and extends down the canyon to Balanced Rock on the north. This is a larger area than the WSA, but still covers the Salmon Falls Creek Canyon. Monitoring the canyon in its natural state can be accomplished with a natural area designation subject to the outcome of the WSA.

This will ensure that the acquisition needs for the natural area are considered by priority with all other identified land acquisitions.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Natural History

Overlay Reference
Step 1 NH-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation: NH-1.2

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

Support Needs:

Determine the boundaries.

Rationale:

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

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

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

1. HCRS is expected to obtain the approval of the Director, BLM, prior to submission of a site administered by BLM, to the Secertary of the Interior Advisory Board for consideration as a National Natural Landmark.

2. Only those potential landmarks approved through, or consistent with, a BLM Management Framework Plan will be approved for nomination to the Advisory Board.

3. The BLM is responsible for managing National Landmarks on Bureau lands. Designation does not automatically preclude other resource uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Support Needs:

Cadastral Survey.

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

Develoment of a Dry Cataracts Management Plan.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Rationale (cont.):

However, any use of the land or resources in the area has to be compatible with the intent and integrity of National Landmark status.

4. The HCRS is required to monitor National Landmarks to determine whether the landmarks have retained those qualities making them nationally significant. HCRS prepares an annual report to Congress which identifies those National Landmarks which exhibit damage of threats to their integrity.

5. For those proposals or projects which would damage or affect the integrity of National Landmarks environmental impact statements may be required.

(From State Office Information Memorandum ID-80-53, Feb. 27, 1980)

## Multiple Use Analysis

Designation of a Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark would include approximately 120 acres of public land in the Burley District. No legal access has been obtained to the four parcels of land that are within the proposed landmark boundary. One parcel is approximately 40 acres in size and is adjacent to 40 acres of land under R & PP lease to the city of Kimberly for use as a park. The lease is expected to go to patent. Management of the parcel adjacent to the park has been oriented toward compatibility with the park. This management objective is similar to management for a natural landmark. Two minerals recommendations would impact the geologic character of the Dry Cataracts. Development of locatable minerals and extraction of saleable materials would not be compatible with a natural landmark designation. The Idaho Department of Transportation has a material site right-of-way on the parcel in the southeast corner of the Dry Cataracts area. Oil and gas development would not have much effect on the area's geologic character. One parcel is currently included in the Sikes Act program for wildlife management. Two other parcels are proposed for inclusion in this program. Management for wildlife and for some livestock grazing would be compatible with a natural landmark designation.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

NH - 1.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1 - Minerals - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of minerals would impact area's geologic character. Impacts would be long term on a national landmark.

b. Modification - Restrict mineral development on public land within landmark boundary.

M-2.1 - Oil and Gas - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Oil and gas development would impact area. Impacts would probably be minor, but could be long term.

b. Modification - Limit oil and gas development on public land within landmark boundary.

M-4.4 - Saleable Material - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Future development of material sites (T. 10 S., R. 18 E., Section 3 and 4) would damage area's geologic character. Long term impacts on national landmark.

b. Modification - Restrict development of material sites on public land within landmark boundary.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



C. Recreation - R-1.3d identical recommendation.
D. Visual - VRM-1.2 supports this natural history recommendation.

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

OBJECTIVE:

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

RATIONALE:

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

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

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

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

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

a. Make factual and timely dissemination of information about actions taken or planned by the Bureau in conducting its programs, so that a better informed citizenry may express their wishes on multiple use of public land and resources.

b. Encourage greater care and respect on the part of the public for the public lands and resources, thereby keeping to a minimum costs arising from destructive activities such as man-caused fire, littering,...

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

BLM Manual 1603.12C.3. Implement a visitor management program to protect the resources, inform the public, and improve the safety of visitors. The program will include the development of facilities to help control visitors and to distribute use and will provide for a ranger force with law enforcement authority.

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

c. Establish and maintain a sound data base of qualitative and quantitive recreation inputs into the Bureau planning system using Recreation Information System procedures.

d. Bring under control the commercial and other users of the public lands who derive revenue from recreational use of the public land base.

e. Provide for an adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation uses on the public lands commensurate with public needs and resource potentials, and consistent with a quality environment.

F. Provide a complete maintenance program for every constructed recreation site. The program should include sufficient manpower to regulate or ration visitor use if necessary.

g. Plan, develop, and manage water-based recreation opportunities where: BLM has a dominant land management interest, or has a land pattern that clearly indicates that the assumption of responsibilities would be an integral part of a total land management responsibility; MFP indicates that BLM is the logical management agency; recreation opportunities of the project are not only compatible with but compliment BLM management programs in the areas; and BLM is not competing with other interests when such responsibilities should be borne by those interests.

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

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

b. Develop a system of recreation roads and trails (hiking, horseback, four-wheel drive, trail bike, snowmobile, cross country ski, and waterbased) in each resource area, including an effective maintenance system, adequate to meet current and projected needs. Utilize existing roads and trails regardless of their origin as the nucleus for the recreation system.

c. Where a variety of land-based recreation opportunities are available within a confined area, a more intensive concentration of base facilities may be justified. Normally, facilities to accommodate extensive use should be limited to primitive level camp sites, trail heads with parking and loading ramps (adaptable for winter use where feasible) and, possibly with heavier visitor use, contract stations.

d. Where demand exists, as a minimum, near each major population center, public lands should be made available for concentrated recreation vehicle use. Such use should be allowed in accordance with a management plan designed to accommodate vehicle use while providing for site protection and artificial rehabilitation where necessary.

In Recreation URA Step 3 - Use Problems, the growth in recreational use of public lands over the past fifteen years was discussed. As this growth continues to increase over the coming years (see Table R-1: Vistor Use Projections in the Recreation PAA), the demand for more recreational facilities and opportunities on public lands is going to grow as well. Growth rates in many activities are expected to exceed the rate of growth for the general population. Though public lands can not be expected to meet all the increasing demand, opportunities and facilities should be provided at a level commensurate with the ability of the land to support such use. Opportunities for meeting this need are identified in URA Step 4.

Though the economic impact of recreation on Twin Falls County (less than 1% of total earnings) is small, the presence of such opportunities is important in meeting social needs. Even with the rising costs of transportation, less than half of those interviewed indicated that planning for future recreation may be wasted. Though the economic benefits of recreation are limited, the demand for recreation opportunities will always be present in order to provide the release mechanism for tensions, etc., resulting from the working world.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.1 Step 3 C.7

RECOMMENDATION R-1.1:

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

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

a) Fifth Fork of Rock Creek - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 25, 26 - for fishing, hiking access

b) McMullen Creek - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 8, 17 - for fishing, ORV's and access to proposed campground

c) North Cottonwood Creek - T. 12 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 35, 36 - for ORV use

d) Jackpot - Magic Hot Springs Road - T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 29 - for sightseeing, hunting

e) Buhl Dunes - T. 8 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 29, 32 - for ORV use

f) Cherry Spring Road - T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 2 - for hunting, ORV use, sightseeing

g) Union Pacific Railroad Bed - T. 15 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 2 - for ORV use (motorcycles)

h) Salmon Falls Reservoir (China Creek) - T. 16 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 1 for access to head of reservoir, possible campground location

i) Big Creek - Hot Creek (from Basin Cut-off) - T. 16 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 11, 22, 23, 27 - for fishing, hunting

RATIONALE:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

j) Shoshones Basin - T. 16 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 16 - for fishing, hiking, access to proposed campground

k) Deep Creek Reservoir - T. 13 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 20 - for ORV use

l) Mule Creek - McCongle Canyon - T. 15 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 5, 8, 19 and

T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, - for hunting, sightseeing

m) Salmon Falls Dam - T. 14 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 18 - for sightseeing (in conjunction with Salmon Falls Natural Area)

n) Big Creek Road (Hannah's Fork) - T. 16 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 7 - for hunting, fishing

o) Twin Springs - T. 16 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 12 - for sightseeing, hunting

p) Squaw Joe Road - T. 12 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 31 - for sightseeing, hunting

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

At Salmon Falls Reservoir -

1) T. 16 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 1: W½NE¼ and SE¼ (east of reservoir)

In and adjacent to Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area -

2) T. 10 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 33: SW¼NW¼

3) T. 11 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 4: SW¼NW¼

4) T. 11 S., R. 13 E., Sec. ~~36~~ 16: N½NE¼ and SE¼NE¼

5) T. 12 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 36: N½NE¼ and SE¼ NE¼

6) T. 13 S., , R. 14 E., Sec. 36: NE¼

(All acquisitions include acreage in the Boise District).

Other -

7) T. 12 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 8: SW¼SE¼ and Sec. 17: NE¼NW¼ and NW¼NE¼

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

Support Needs:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

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

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Support Needs:

State Office -
Appraisals and Cadastral Surveys.

District ATROW Specialist -
Help secure access.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.1

I. Lands

L-2.5 - Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - lands recommendation would allow Water and Power Resource Service to acquire land along McMullen Creek.

b. Modification - maintain at least a right-of-way through the SW¼SE¼ of Section 5, T. 12 S., R. 18 E.

L-7.2 - Supportive - acquisition of North Cottonwood parcel and parcel between Mule Creek Canyon and McCongle Canyon would eliminate the need for two easements.

II. Minerals

M-2.1 - access will help oil and gas exploration.

M-3.1 - access will aid geothermal exploration.
M-4.4 - access will help development of material sites.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.4 - Similar recommendation

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

B. Natural History

NH-1.1 - land acquisition would benefit Salmon Falls Natural Area.

C. Recreation

R-1.3a - land acquisition would benefit Salmon Falls Natural Area.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM-1.2 - land acquisition along Salmon Falls Canyon would benefit natural area.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.8

Step 1 R-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.2:

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

a) Shoshone Creek (T.16 S., R.17 E., Sec. 21: S½SE¼)
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 2 tables, 2 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle. No developed water supply.
Use: Camping and picnicking.
Access: Would need to acquire access acorss T.16 S., R.17 E., Sec. 16 (State-owned). May require some improvement.

b) Upper Salmon Falls Creek (Site 2) (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 20; NW¼NE¼) develop two areas. One area will be walk-in and canoe site other will have vehicle access.
Facilities: 2 toilet facilities (1 set), 9 tables, 6 fire pits, 3 trash receptacles, developed water source.
Use: Camping, canoe camping, picnicking.
Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.

c) China Creek (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 6: SW¼SW¼ or T.16 S., R.14 E., Sec. 1: SE¼ - if acquired)
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 3 tables, 3 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle. No developed water supply.
Use: Picnicking, camping, takeout point for canoeing.
Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.

d) McMullen Creek (T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 8: SW¼SE¼ - if acquired (pre-

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

ferred) or T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 17: SE¼SW¼)
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 3 tables, 3 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle, developed water source (preferred site only).
Use: Picnicking, camping (at preferred site only).
Access: Needed in T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 8,17. May require some improvement.

e) Sugarloaf Spring (T.12 S., R.18 E., Sec. 21: NE¼NW¼).
Facilities: 1 toilet facility, 2 tables, 2 fire pits, 1 trash receptacle.
Use: Picnicking.
Access: All BLM. May require some improvement.

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

Upgrade facilities at the following existing sites:

g) Rabbit Springs (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 2: NW¼SW¼)

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

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

3) Barring any agreement, the following actions should be undertaken:

- Fence the site from livestock grazing (barbed wire).

- Provide additional signing.

- Undertake a revegetation and vegetation enhancement program.

- develop a source of potable water.

- Provide increased maintenance and patrol.

h) Winter Springs (T.15 S., R.17 E., Sec. 30: NW¼NW¼

1) Enlarge the exclosure to include spring, natural drainage course, additional acreage. Add additional facilities.

2) Undertake a vegetative rehabilitation program. May require some fill and recontouring.

3) Develop area for parking four to six vehicles.

4) Withdraw site from General Mining Laws, etc.

i) Norton's Bay (T.15 S., R.15 E., Sec. 19: NE¼) and Grey's Landing (T.15 S., R.15 E., Sec. 8: SW¼SW¼ and E½SW¼)

1) Add 2 tables and 2 fire pits to existing facilities at each site.

2) Provide boat launching facilities for larger boats (at one site)

3) Improve access roads.

j) Salmon Falls Dam Recreation Site (T.14 S., R.15 E., Sec. 17: W½)

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

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

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

pport Needs

State Office - Cadastral Survey and Appraisal if acquisition of private property at China Creek and McMullen Creek are needed. Landscape Architect to assist in facility design, particularly in upgrading of Rabbit Spring and Winter Spring sites.
District Operations - ATROW Specialist for acquiring access rights where needed. Engineers for road improvements and site design.
District Resources of Area Staff - Landscape Architect for layout and design. Reality Specialist to initiate required withdrawals. Two Recreation Rangers (summer) to provide maintenance, patrol, etc.

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

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

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

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

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

### Reasons:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference Step | R-1.2 (cont'd) |

Support Needs:

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

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

District Archaeologist -
Assist in facility location.

Two Recreation Rangers -
Patrol and maintenance of facilities.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M - 1.1 Competitive Conflict - Mineral Development

a. Nature of Conflict - mineral development at Milner would conflict with campground.

b. Modification - restrict mineral development in and immediately surrounding the Milner campground.

M - 2.1 Competitive Conflict - Oil and Gas

a. Nature of Conflict - withdrawal of areas from mining laws will restrict oil and gas exploration and leasing.

b. Modification - determine oil and gas importance at each site and relocate campground if oil and gas resources are vital at a given site.

M - 3.1 Competitive Conflict - Geothermal

a. Nature of Conflict - geothermal development could impact camping areas at Shoshone Creek, McMullen Creek, and Sugarloaf Spring.

b. Modification - limit geothermal development within and immediately surrounding these three areas.

M - 4.2 Competitive Conflict - Building Material

a. Nature of Conflict - development of building stone site at Norton's Bay and Grey's Landing could impact camping area.

b. Modification - limit removal of building stone from the campground area.

M - 4.3 Supports this recommendation by designating rockhound site near Rabbit Spring Campground.

M - 4.4 Competitive Conflict - Saleable Materials

a. Nature of Conflict - development of material sites could impact camping areas at China Creek, Rabbit Spring, Milner.

b. Modification - limit development of these material sites.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.9 Competitive Conflict - Site Protection

a. Nature of Conflict - development of camping areas could impact known cultural sites at Upper Salmon Falls Creek, China Creek, Lower Salmon Falls Creek, Rabbit Spring, Winter Spring, and Milner.

b. Modification - insure cultural resource specialist aid in specific site location for these camping areas.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation

R - 1.1 Supportive - access and land acquisition will benefit development and use of camping areas.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM - 1.2 Supportive - development of camping and picnic sites along Lower Salmon Falls Creek would benefit recreation use of natural area.

IX. Fire

F - 1.1 Supportive - office facility would aid in campground management.

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation Management
Overlay Reference C.7
Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.3:

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

a) Designate an area between Salmon Falls Dam and Balanced Rock as the Salmon Falls Creek Natural Area.

b) Designate an area adjacent to Salmon Falls Reservoir as the Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation ~~Area~~ Lands (would include some area in the Boise District and, possibly, in the Elko District).

c) Oregon Trail - Milner Bicentennial Site - Though facilities have already been developed at this site (in Twin Falls and West Cassia Planning Units), management of the site is not doing an adequate job at the present time. The following management actions should be undertaken at the site:

1) Fence the Oregon Trail itself, hopefully keeping vehicular traffic off this significant historic site.

2) Replace the existing fencing along the parking lot (chain) with a material that is less desirable and less expensive to replace), hopefully reducing the theft that is occurring.

3) Maintain the nature/interpretive trail and trail to the picnic ramadas, thus making it easier for foot access to the ramadas.

4) Construct at least one additional ramada nearer the parking area (or move existing ramada).

Rationale:

a) See rationale for Natural History Recommendation NH-1.1.

b) Recreational use at and in the area of Salmon Falls Reservoir is presently a significant portion of the recreational use on public lands. The area, though, is still not receiving use at its maximum capability. In order to insure that the potential of the area for recreational use is recognized and to insure that development is coordinated to best provide for the needs and demands of the recreating public, a special management designation should be established.

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

d) See rationale for Natural History Recommendation NH-1.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

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

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

Support Needs:

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

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

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

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| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

State Office -
Cadastral Survey for boundary of Dry Cataracts Area

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference: Step 1 R-1.3 Step 3

| Decision: | Rationale: |
|---|---|
| Accept multiple-use recommendation concerning Salmon Falls Canyon in accordance with NH-1.1 and WM-1.2. Accept Dry Cataracts recommendation with reference to NH-1.2. Accept Salmon Falls Reservoir Recreation Lands and accept action of the Oregon Trail as recommended. | A decision to designate the Salmon Falls Canyon area as suitable or unsuitable for wilderness should precede a natural area designation. Interim management in accordance with WSA provisions serves to protect most of the natural area until the EIS is completed and a decision reached.<br><br>Recreation use of lands near Salmon Falls Reservoir appears to be its highest and best public use.<br><br>The importance of the Oregon Trail should be recognized by protection and special management. |
| Modify the recommendation by including the Foothills area and the Snake River Heritage System as special recreation management areas. Refer to R-2.2 for description of the heritage system. | The Foothills area is a popular area and receives a large amount of dispersed recreation use. This use has resulted in resource damage. A special recreation management area designation would facilitate more intensive management to improve recreation opportunities and reduce environmental damage.<br><br>The historic sites included in the heritage system provide unique insight into the early development of the Twin Falls area. These sites are optimum locations for providing the public with interpretive recreation opportunities. |

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.3

I. Lands

L - 2.4 Supports natural area designation.

L - 4.1 Supports natural area designation.

L - 7.2 Supports reservoir recreation area.

L - 8.1(D) Supports natural area designation.

L - 8.4(U) Competitive Conflict - Power line right-of-way in natural area. (See WM - 1.2)

II. Minerals

M - 1.1 Competitive Conflict - Mineral Development in Dry Cataracts National Landmark (See NH - 1.2)

M - 4.4 Competitive Conflict - Saleable Materials

a. Nature of Conflict - development of material sites could impact natural area. (See WM - 1.2), Dry Cataracts Landmark (See NH - 1.2) and Oregon Trail at Milner.

b. Modifications - limit development within the boundaries of these areas.

III. Forestry - No Conflicts

IV. Range - No Conflicts

V. Watershed

WS - 1.4 Supports natural area designation.

VI. Wildlife

WL - 1.11 Supports natural area designation.

WL - 4.5 Supports natural area designation.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.3 (cont.)

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.5 Supports natural area designation.

CRM - 1.8 Supports protection of Oregon Trail.

CRM - 1.9 Supports natural area designation and Oregon Trail protection.

B. Natural History

NH - 1.1 Identical recommendation as 1.3.

C. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM - 1.2 Identical natural area recommendation.

IX. Fire

F - 1.1 Guard station facilities would benefit management of natural area and reservoir area.

F - 1.2 Supports natural area designation.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

Recommendation R-1.4:

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

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

Support Needs:

NONE.

Rationale:

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

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(See reverse)

Form 1[illegible]-21 (April 1975)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Support Needs:

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

Alternatives Considered:

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

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.4

I. Lands

L - 2.5 - Competitive Conflict - Water and Power Resources Service

a. Nature of Conflict - disposal of short stretch of land along McMullen Creek to WPRS conflicts with retention recommendation.

b. Modification - retain 40 acres near McMullen Creek (SW¼SE¼, Section 5, T. 12 S., R. 18 E.)

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed

WS - 1.4, 3.1 Supports this recommendation.

VI. Wildlife

WL - 3.1 Supports this recommendation by protecting riparian.

WL - 3.4 Supports this recommendation through land acquisition.

WL - 3.10, 3.11 Supports this recommendation by protecting riparian.

WL - 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15 Supports this recommendation by improving fishing.

WL - 4.14 Supports this recommendation by obtaining access.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.9 Supports this recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation - No Conflict

D. Visual - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.4 (cont.)

VIII. Wilderness

WM - 1.2 Supports this recommendation by providing retention of land along Salmon Falls Creek.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Recreation Management
Overlay Reference Unit Wide
Step 1 R-1.5 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.5:

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

a) Implement an intensive habitat management program to increase and improve game populations in the South Hills and Shoshone Basin in order to increase opportunities for wildlife viewing and hunting in these areas.

b) Continue to implement the Twin Falls Isolated Tracts HMP in order to improve pheasant and other game bird hunting and wildlife viewing apportunities and to acquire public access to these tracts of public land.

c) Close all known sage grouse nesting areas and strutting grounds to off-road vehicle use to improve population numbers and, thus, hunting opportunities.

d) Improve shoreline cover and/or provide hunter blinds in waterfowl hunting areas (Murtaugh Lake, Salmon Falls Reservoir, Snake River).

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-1.5 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.5 -
Implement vegetation plantings for wildlife in areas identified as lacking sufficient wildlife forage. Provide water sources as determined in WL-1.3, 2.3, 3.3 and 4.11. Continue implementation of the Twin Falls Isolated Tracts HMP. Do not close sage grouse nesting or strutting grounds to ORVs until objective data concerning conflicts are collected. Monitor ORV use so that conflicts can be quickly identified and remedied. Allow waterfowl hunters to provide for their own hunting blinds.

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

Area Outdoor Recreation Planner -
Monitor ORV use.

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.5 Step 3

Decision:

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

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

b. Close critcal sage grouse wintering areas to snowmobiling.

Accept the remainder of the multiple use recommendation.

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.5

I. Lands

L - 2.5, 3.2, 7.2 Competitive Conflict - Land Disposal

a. Nature of Conflict - disposal of isolated tracts through any means will not benefit hunting.

b. Modification - retain isolated tracts with important habitat for wildlife.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry

F - 1A Supports this recommendation

IV. Range

RM - 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Action - land treatments will impact wildlife habitat.

b. Modifications - utilize "leave" areas and shrub borders within and around treatment areas.

V. Watershed

WS - 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 2.5, 4.1 Supports this recreation recommendation by benefitting wildlife habitat.

VI. Wildlife

WL - 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11 Supports this recommendation by improving big game habitat.

WL - 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 Supports this recommendation by improving upland game habitat.

WL - 3.4 Supports this recommendation

WL - 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 Supports this recommendation by improving waterfowl habitat.

WL - 4.14 Supports this recommendation by obtaining legal access.

WL - 4.15 Supports this recommendation by retaining isolated parcels.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation

R - 1.10 Competitive Conflict - ORVs

a. Nature of Conflict - Off-Road Vehicle use in sage grouse habitat.

b. Modification - implement seasonal closure in sage grouse habitat for ORVs.

C. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Fire

F - 1.3, 1.4 Competitive Conflict - Fire Suppression

a. Nature of Conflict - limited suppression and no use of retardant on isolated tracts will impact wildlife habitat.

b. Modifications - identify areas of important wildlife values so that normal fire suppression can be implemented.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation R-1.6:

Develop the Following facilities to benefit boating activities:

a) Additional boat access and launching/docking facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir.

b) Access points for put-in and take-out of canoes, kayaks, etc., on Upper Salmon Falls Creek.

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

Though no specific written comments have addressed boating or identified a specific need for additional facilities, the Twin Falls County Commissioners have specifically identified a need for more launching facilities on Salmon Falls Reservoir due to the heavy use the existing launch is receiving. This occurred on a tour Burley District personnel attended with the commissioners in June, 1980. In addition, the 1977 Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identified a need for additional boat launching facilities in the Springs Region. See tables 4-62 and 4-68 in recreation PAA.

Multiple Use Analysis

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

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

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

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.6 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Operations -
Engineering for facility design and construction.

Area Wildlife Biologist -
Help mitigate impacts on raptors.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.6 in full.
2. Accept R-1.6 in full.
3. Disregard WL-4.5.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to R-1.2.

Rationale:

Additional boat facilities at Salmon Falls Reservoir will help satisfy public demand at that location. Access points at Upper Salmon Falls Creek are adequate in their present condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.6

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conlfict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation - No Conflict

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation - No Conflict

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire

F - 1.1 Supportive - the proposed guard station should benefit management of Salmon Falls Reservoir.

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Recreation Management
Overlay Reference C.7
Step 1 R-1.7 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.7:

Retain the General Mining Law withdrawal on the quarry site near Rabbit Springs (T.16 S., R.15 E., Sec. 2: SW¼)

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

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

Multiple Use Analysis

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

(Decision)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.7 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Archeaologist -
Assist in cultural resource site protection.

District Geologist -
Implement the designation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.7.
2. Reject M-4.3.
3. Disregard R-1.2.
4. Disregard CRM-1.9.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to L-6.2, Rabbit Springs area.

Rationale:

An important public rockhounding area can be recognized and protected for that recreational use through continuance of an existing withdrawal.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.7

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M - 4.3 Supports this recommendation by establishing official rockhound area.

M - 4.4 Competitive Conflict - Saleable Materials

a. Nature of Conflict - mining withdrawal would conflict with material site development in the area.

b. Modification - limit development of material site.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.9 Supports this recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation - No Conflict

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.8

Step 1 R-1.8 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.8:

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

1) Fence and place interpretive signing at the Blow Hole (T. 11 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 34).

2) Protect a representative site of the Melon Valley gravel deposits and place interpretive signing at the site (T. 9 S., R. 14 S., Sec. 11).

3) Retain in public ownership all isolated parcels of public land in order to provide greater diversity in the landscape, making sightseeing more pleasurable.

4) Protect (by fencing, if necessary) and place interpretive signing at a variety of archaeological, historic, and cultural sites as identified in MFP 1 for Cultural Resource Management and in MFP 1 Recreation Management Recommendations R-1.3, R-2.1, and R-2.2.

Rationale:

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

Support Needs:

District Resources or Area Staff - Archaeologist and Geologist to determine interpretive needs, Realty Specialist to initiate any needed withdrawals.
District Operations - Engineers for layout and design of fencing, etc.

additional sheets, if needed

*s on reverse)*

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|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-1.8 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.8 -
Implement the recommended actions concerning the Blow Hole and the Melon Valley gravel site. Provide protection and interpretation of important cultural resource sites (see CRM-.11, CRM-1.3, R-1.3, R-2.1 and R-2.2).

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

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

District Operations -
Assist with fencing.

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.8 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation. Refer to L-6.2 with reference to retaining isolated parcels of public land.

Rationale:

Cultural resources should be identified, protected and enhanced for public benefit where sightseeing values are high.

Land disposal or retention is quided by a land use plan, FLPMA and environmental assessment. Recreation values for sightseeing will be recognized during these processes.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.8

I. Lands

L - 2.5, 7.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - disposal of land versus retention of isolated tracts.

b. Modification - identify vital isolated tracts and retain, dispose of others as the need arises.

L - 2.5, 3.1, 7.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - land disposal will not benefit cultural resource protection (See CRM - 1.9).

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry

F - 1A Supports this recommendation.

IV. Range

RM - 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - land treatments could impact cultural resource sites (See CRM - 1.9)

V. Watershed

WS - 2.1, 2.4 Support this recommendation by limiting surface disturbance.

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.1, 1.3, 1.9 Support this recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.8 (cont.)

C. Recreation

R - 2.2 Supports this recommendation.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.8
Step 1 R-1.9 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.9:

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

1) Hiking and horseback riding trails from the Nevada border to Balanced Rock on Salmon Falls Creek and on Shoshone Creek with appropriate access points.

2) Develop a system of trails for cross-country skiing, hiking, and horseback riding in the foothills area which will tie into trails and facilities on the Sawtooth National Forest's Cassia Division (South Hills).

3) Designate areas suitable for winter use, either for snowplay or cross-country skiing.

4) Provide facilities - parking, loading ramps, toilet facilities, trash receptacles, and water sources (where appropriate) - at trailheads as needed. And parking areas at sites identified for snowplay activities.

5) Restrict vehicular use in snowplay areas and on trails where conflicts are occurring and cannot otherwise be resolved.

Support Needs:

District Operations - Engineer, Equipment Operator for trail and trailhead layout and design and construction.
Other - Recreation Aide (summer) for maintenance and use monitoring.

Rationale:

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

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

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-1.9 Step 3 |

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify R-1.9 -
Do not develop the recommended trail along Salmon Falls Creek. Develop a trail system in the South Hills in conjunction with Forest Service as needed. Use existing roads and trails as a base for the system. Provide trailhead facilities where appropriate. Provide for winter recreation as recommended.

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

District Operations -
Assist in trail developments and facility constructions.

RA & Resource Staff Specialists -
Develop plans and environmental assessments for proposed facilities when they become identified.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Accept R-1.9 in full.
2. Reject R-1.9 in full.
3. Disregard WL-4.2 and CRM-1.9.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-1.9 Step 3 |

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

A trail system and trailhead facilities in conjunction with the USFS in the South Hills can help meet the year-round recreational demand from the Twin Falls area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.9

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL - 4.2 Competitive Conflict - Raptor Protection

a. Nature of Conflict - trail along Salmon Falls Canyon Rim would adversely affect raptor population along rim.

b. Modification - limit season of use of trail.

VII. Recreation

a. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.9 Competitive Conflict - Site Protection

a. Nature of Conflict - development and use on the trail along the rim of Salmon Falls Canyon would seriously damage known cultural resource sites.

b. Modification - do not develop a trail along the canyon rim.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation - No Conflict

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM - 1.2 Supports this recommendation.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference Unit Wide

Step 1 R-1.10 Step 3

Recommendation R-1.10:

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

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls

Activity: Recreation

Overlay Reference: Step 1 R-1.10 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference: Step 1 R-1.10 Step 3

Recreation Aide (summer) -
Montioring for ORV use.

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

Decision:

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

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.10

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV designations could restrict exploration and development of mineral resources.

b. Modification - Consider more lenient ORV designations.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.4, 2.6 - Surface Protection - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Additional restrictions on ORVs for surface protection will reduce ORV recreation opportunities.

b. Modification - Be very specific on ORV restrictions so that surface protection is accomplished with minimum loss of recreation opportunities.

VI. Wildlife

WL-1.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use in deer winter range, fawning areas.

b. Modification - Include seasonal closures in ORV designation plan to protect deer.

WL-2.12 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use in critical sage grouse habitat.

b. Modification - Include seasonal closure in ORV designation plan to protect sage grouse.

WL-4.2 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use along the rim of Salmon Falls Canyon will impact raptor populations.

b. Modification - Limit ORV use along the rim to the times of year when such use is not harmful.

VIII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.1, 1.5, 1.9 Supportive - ORV Designations

Should help protect cultural resources
(competitive conflict - additional restriction may be needed.)

B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation

R-1.5 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use in critical sage grouse habitat.

b. Modification - Limit season of use in areas of important habitat.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this recommendation - ORV closure in Salmon Falls Canyon will protect naturalness.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation R-1.11:

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

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

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.8

Step 1 R-1.11 Step 3

Support Needs:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Support Needs:

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

Recreation aide (summer) -
Maintenance and use monitoring.

Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

I. Lands

L-2.5 Competitive Conflict - Water Power Resource Service

a. Nature of Conflict - Disposal of land in South Hills will interfere with development of ORV park area.

b. Modification - Retain land along Indian Springs Road for ORV park area.

L-7.2 supports this recommendation through land acquisition along North Cottonwood Creek and between Mule Creek Canyon and McCongle Canyon.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed

WS-2.1, 2.4, 2.6 Competitive Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Restrictions on surface disturbance will limit ORV recreation opportunities.

b. Modification - Restrict development in fragile area. Utilize good trail design to mitigate as much actual surface disturbance as possible.

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.2 Competitive Conflict - Raptors

a. Nature of Conflict - Trail along rim of Salmon Falls Canyon would impact raptor populations.

b. Modification - Drop this trail from the recommendation.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.11 (cont.)

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.9 Competitive Conflict - Site Protection

a. Nature of Conflict - A trail along the rim of Salmon Falls Canyon would seriously impact known sites both during construction and use.

b. Modification - Drop this trail from the recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation R-1.12:

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

This would require revocation of the existing withdrawals.

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-1.12 -
Revoke the withdrawals for both sites. Designate the site south of the airport as a shooting area. Provide some minimal developments to enhance the use of the area. Designate the Buhl site as a shooting area only when sufficient demand exists for a shooting area in that part of the county. Maintain the trail and trailhead on the west side of the Buhl site.

Reasons:

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

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Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step R-1.12 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Realty Specialist -
Process withdrawal revocation.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject R-1.12.
2. Reject L-6.1.
3. Disregard M-4.1.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to L-6.1 that revokes withdrawal status of the two parcels.

Rationale:

Indiscriminate public shooting is a hazard that can be partially alleviated by designating suitable sites for that purpose. Military needs can be accommodated in accordance with L-6.1.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 1.12

I. Lands

L-6.1 supports this recommendation.

II. Minerals

M-4.1 Competitive Conflict - Community Pit

a. Nature of Conflict - Use of area as an active community pit will not be compatible with rifle range.

b. Modification - Utilize as a community pit and when exhausted, develop as a rifle range.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resource - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

OBJECTIVE:

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

RATIONALE:

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

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

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

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

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

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Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-2 Step 3

Public Law 95-625, Nov. 10, 1978 (92 STAT. 3511), Subtitle B - Trails, Sec. 55) amends the National Trails System Act (82 STAT. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1241) to include as a national historic trail "The Oregon National Historic Trail, a route of approximately two thousand miles extending from near Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of Portland, Oregon...The trail shall be administed by the Secretary of the Interior." This law provides for the development of a management plan to provide protection to the trail as well as providing for recreational uses (I.E. - interpretation, day use facilities along the trail, etc.).

In addition, BLM Manual 1603.12C.3. Long-Term Objectives.

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

Significant support for this activity is shown by the Twin Falls County government. The following goal was identified in the Comprehensive Plan prepared in 1976 and revised in November, 1977.

"It shall be the Goal in Twin Falls County to retain cultural character in our local society to save prime historical buildings and sites."

Additional recommendations (found in county documents) on a more site-specific basis will be included with specific recommendations under this objective.

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

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation Management

Overlay Reference C.7 (as
Step 1 R-2.1 Step 3 R-1.3c)

Recommendation R-2.1:

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

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

Refer to R-1.3 for discussion of Oregon Trail.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Support Needs:

Refer to support requirements listed above.

Alternatives Considered:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-2.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to R-1.3.

Rationale:

The Oregon Trail is of historical significance that merits special management attention to provide protection, interpretation and preservation for public enjoyment.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 2.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.4 Competitive Conflict - Saleable Materials

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of material site at Milner could erase Oregon Trail in that location.

b. Modification - Restrict material site development on or near Oregon Trail.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM-1.8, 1.9 support this recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

C. Recreation

R-1.10 Competitive Conflict - ORVs

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use on the Oregon Trail would seriously damage the trail.

b. Modification - Limit ORV use in the area.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation R-2.2:

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

1) Cauldron Linn

   a) Determine what, if any, public land is included in the site as identified on the National Register of Historic Places.

   b) Provide appropriate level of management to preserve the character of the site, if on public land, or if public is visible from the site (i.e. - maintain or enhance existing visual quality).

2) Salmon Dam and Spillway

   a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of the dam and irrigation project. Most suitable location in on Salmon Canal Company property, so an agreement would probably need to be worked out. Also located near the dam are three "Turkish" ovens, reportedly used for baking bread by the crews building the dam. Interpretive facilities should also by provided for this site.

3) Milner Dam

   a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of the dam and irrigation project. Incorporate with the interpre-

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

tive facility at the Bicentennial Site.

4) Berger Tract

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

5) Springtown

a) Provide interpretive signing relating the history of this mining town on the Snake River.

b) Consider a project to restore the site if any public interest is shown in the site and assistance offered by any of the local historical societies.

Support Needs:

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

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

"1. Primary historical locations should be preserved for all citizen viewing with complete preservation of viewing areas and historical sites. Access should be available.

2. Secondary and tertiary areas should be available to the public by both sight and physical access."

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step R-2.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept R-2.2
Provide protection for the identified sites. Stabilize the structures to prevent deterioration. Develop a heritage system including Spring Town, Dry Town, Cauldron Linn and the Milner Area. Initiate restoration of Spring Town and Dry Town. Provide interpretive signing for the system. Provide for the Salmon Dam and Spillway area as recommended. Provide for the Berger Tract as recommended. Provide for complete rehabilitation of mineral activities on these sites.

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

District Archaeologist -
Provide guidance for projects.

District Landscape Architect -
To assist in project designs.

District Operations -
Sign Coordinator, Fire Crews

Other-Local Historical Societies -
Aid in project development.

### Alternatives Considered:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

| | |
|---|---|
| Name *(MFP)* | Twin Falls |
| Activity | Recreation |
| Overlay Reference | Step 1 R-2.2 Step 3 |

Decision:

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

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

R - 2.2

I. Lands

L - 3.1 Competitive Conflict - DLE, Carey Act

a. Nature of Conflict - development of the Berger for agricultural purposes would deter protection of the area.

b. Modification - limit land disposal in the area.

II. Minerals

M - 1.1 Competitive Conflict - Mineral Development

a. Nature of Conflict - mineral development in Snake River Canyon could impact Spring Town.

b. Modification - limit mineral development within the vicinity of Spring Town.

M - 4.4 Competitive Conflict - Saleable Materials

a. Nature of Conflict - development of material site could impact Cauldron Linn.

b. Modification - limit development of material site near Cauldron Linn.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources

CRM - 1.1, 1.9 Support this recreation recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict

# IMPACT ANALYSIS



C. Recreation

R - 1.10 Competitive Conflict - ORVs

a. Nature of Conflict - ORV use could adversely affect historic/cultural sites.

b. Modification - limit ORV use when such use would damage sites.

D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire

F - 1.1 Supportive - the recommended guard station could aid in the protection of the Salmon Dam historic site.

## Reconciliation - Recreation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Objective:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Management

Overlay Reference Overlay D.5

Step 1 VRM-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.1:

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

a. Any management proposals which would not preserve or maintain present ecological and environmental resource values will be in conflict with this management classification.

b. Any intrusions (dumps, old cars, etc.) exceeding 10 points when the visual contrast rating (BLM Manual 8431) is applied would need to be removed.

c. No mechanical vegetation manipulation would be allowed. Minor range projects such as some fences, spring developments, etc., could be done with hand labor and using natural materials. Projects shall not exceed 10 on the visual contrast rating. DO or SO Landscape Architect should be consulted during the early planning stages of any project.

Support:

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step 1VRM-1.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step 1 VRM-1.1 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The Salmon Falls Canyon between the dam and Lilly Grade is under WSA status which is VRM Class I designation by policy. The Salmon Falls Creek Wilderness Inventory Unit 17-26, has been recommeded as not suitable for designation as a WSA. But this recommendation is under appeal to IBLA, thererfore, this area must be managed as VRM Class I. This VRM designation will protect the areas by allowing natural ecological or landscape changes only.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.4 - Saleable Material - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of material resources in sections 6 and 7 (T. 14 S., R. 15 E.) could seriously affect visual resources.

b. Modification - Keep development of material resources back from canyon rim. Do not allow any dumping of material into the canyon.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - NH-1.1 supports this visual recommendation.
C. Recreation - R-1.3a supports this visual recommendation.
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this visual recommendation.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Visual Resource Management
Overlay Reference Overlay D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.2:

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

The following resource management guides shall apply:

1) Range Management

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

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

2) Structures

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

3) Roads

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Bisual Resource Management
Overlay Reference Overlay D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.2 con't.

Any intrusions (VRM Class V) shall be rehabilitated to meet levels appropriate to Class II area.

Support Needs:

State Office - Landscape Architect to assist in project lay-out and design on major projects proposed for Class II areas.

District Resources or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to complete contract ratings and assist in project lay-out and design.

Multiple Use Analysis

Areas being considered for Class II designations contain important scenic qualities. Within these areas, proposed site disturbances are minimal. The removal of building stone near Salmon Falls Reservoir does not present a major conflict as the stone is exposed and does not require excavation. Land treatment proposals for grazing improvements have considered maintenance of visual qualities.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept recommendation as proposed by designating identified areas as VRM Class II. Manage the areas so that activities are not visually apparent to the casual visitor.

Reasons:

The Class II areas generally occur in canyon areas: Snake River Canyon, Salmon Falls Creek Canyon, Shoshone Creek Canyon, Rock Creek Canyon and Mule Creek Canyon. Management of these areas needs to include careful consideration for the minimization of visual impacts.

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference
Step VRM-1.2 Step 3

Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect -
Assist in lay-out and design of activity projects and to determine VRM ratings for all proposed actions.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.2.
2. Modify VRM boundaries.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Site disturbances within the designated areas are presently minimal. A VRM Class II status assures that management activities allowed will blend into the natural landscape and preserve scenic qualities.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.2

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.2 - Building Stone - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development and removal of building stone would impact visual resources along Salmon Falls Reservoir.

b. Modification - Keep development of building stone from being visible to boaters on the reservoir.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range

RM-2.3 Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Large scale land treatments would impact visual qualities on a long term basis.

b. Modification - Do not treat Class II area along Shoshone Creek.

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.3 supports this recommendation as wildlife "leave" areas in land treatments will benefit visual.

WL-4.9 supports this recommendation since habitat diversity will benefit visual.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wildernes - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Visual Resource Management
Overlay Reference Overlay D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.3:

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

The following resource management guides shall apply:

1) Range Management

Juniper and sagebrush clearings shall simulate typical natural openings.

?) Structures

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

3) Roads

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

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

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Visual Resource Mgmt.
Overlay Reference: Step VRM-1.3 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

Areas being considered for Class III designations are generally areas of high visibility. The areas are background areas such as the front of the South Hills, the ridges in the Shoshone Basin and the land along the southern part of Highway 93. Within these areas, disturbances may occur but must not dominate the natural landscape. Range treatments offer potential impacts to visual resources, but impacts can be mitigated without difficulty. Incorporation of wildlife "leave" areas and simulation of natural openings in sagebrush areas help to reduce the impacts of vegetation manipulation.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the visual resouce recommendation and designate the areas as VRM Class III. Manage the areas so that development activities may be evident but not dominant within the natural landscape.

### Reasons:

The areas are easily visible and should be adequately protected to minimize visual contrast.

### Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect - Assist in project lay-out and design and determine contrast ratings for proposed projects.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.3.
2. Modify VRM boundaries.
3. Disregard WL-4.3.

### Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

### Rationale:

VRM Class III designations allow disturbance that will not dominate the natural landscape which is appropriate for the areas identified.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.3

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

(Any competitive conflict should be mitigated by wildlife and cultural resources "leave" areas.)

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.3 supports this recommendation as wildlife "leave" areas in land treatments will benefit visual.

WL-4.9 supports this recommendation since habitat diversity will benefit visual.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Twin Falls
Activity
Bisual Resource Management
Overlay Reference D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.4 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.4:

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

The following resource management guides shall apply:

1) Range Management

   Junipers and sagebrush clearings shall simulate typical natural openings.

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

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

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

Support:

District Resource or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to insure that

Rationale:

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

Multiple Use Analysis

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step 2 VRM-1.4 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept the VRM-1.4 -
Designate the recommended areas as VRM Class IV.

Reasons:

Disturbance in these areas is easily accepted as aesthetic values and public concerns are not high.

Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect -
Determine visual contrast ratings for proposed projects.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.4.
2. Modify VRM boundaries.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Where disturbance exists and intrusions will occur to areas where aesthetic values and public sensitivity are low, a Class IV VRM designation is appropriate.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.4

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.3 supports this recommendation as wildlife "leave" areas in land treatments will benefit visual.

WL-4.9 supports this recommendation since habitat diversity will benefit visual.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation VRM-1.5:

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

Areas for rehabilitation have been identified at the following sites:

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

Gravel Pits - T. 16 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 2: $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$

Rationale:

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

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

Support Needs:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step 1VRM-1.5 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept VRM-1.5 -
Rehabilitate the identified dump sites and gravel pit. Rehabilitate other dump sites as they are identified.

Reasons:

Public lands are not for use as indiscriminate garbage dumps. Such sites are health hazards as well as visual disturbances. Rehabilitation of these sites and abandoned gravel pits will help improve landscape aesthetics.

Support Needs:

Coordination with Twin Falls County

District fire crews to help with clean-up operations.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.5.

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation with reference to Land Decision L-8.1.

Rationale:

Rehabilitation of public lands to restore them to a more natural appearance can upgrade their Class V status or provide alternative uses for the sites.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.5

I. Lands

L-2.4 supports this recommendation.
L-8.1 supports this recommendation.

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.6 Step 3

Decision:

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

Rationale:

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.6 Step 3

Recommendation: VRM-1.6

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

Support Needs:

None.

Rationale:

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

Reasons:

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

Alternatives Considered:

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.6

I. Lands

L-2.5 - Water Power Resource Service - Competitive

a Nature of Conflict - Development of isolated tracts south of Berger for farmland would deteriorate visual quality.

b. Modification - Retain tracts, or maintain cooperative agreement with WPRS so that disposed isolated tracts would be developed for wildlife habitat and not irrigated farmland.

L-7.2 - Exchanges - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Disposal through exchange of four selected parcels north and east of Hollister is in direct conflict with this recommendation.

b. Modification - Allow selection of other land for the exchanges or establish cooperative agreement limiting development of tracts after exchange.

II. Minerals

M-4.4 - Saleable Material - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Many isolated tracts have been identified as having saleable mineral materials and development would impact visual.

b. Modification - Limit material development on important isolated tracts.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife

WL-2.2 supports this recommendation.

WL-4.15 similar recommendation - retention for wildlife.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - CRM-1.1 this recommendation supports the protection of Spring Town and Dry Town.

- CRM-1.9 supports this recommendation.

B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*: Twin Falls
Activity: Visual Resource Management
Overlay Reference: D.5
Step 1: VRM-1.7 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.7:

Designate a 1 mile corridor (½ mile either side of center line of highway) of land adjacent to U.S. Highways 93 and 30, State Highway 50, and the Rock Creek County Road as a traffic influence zone. Manage this corridor in a manner which will preserve or enhance the existing scenic quality on public lands.

1) Allow no new road construction, gravel extraction, etc., in the corridor.

2) Right-of-way corridors should not be allowed within the zone. If necessary, visual resource considerations need to be carefully considered prior to granting of rights-of-ways and construction of facilities.

3) Desert Land Entries or other means of disposal of public lands should not be allowed in the corridor.

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

1) U.S. 93 at Perrine Bridge - 11,000 vehicles/day

2) U.S. 93 at Hollister - 2,380 vehicles/day

3) U.S. 93 at Nevada State Line - 2,000 vehicles/day

4) U.S. 30 at Buhl - 2,310 vehicles/day

5) U.S. 30 at Twin-Cassia Line - 630 vehicles/day

6) State 50 at Hansen Bridge - 4,150 vehicles/day

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.7 (cont.)

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.7 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

The low scenic value and disposal status of portions of some public lands within the proposed corridor detracts from its designation as a traffic influence zone.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.7

I. Lands

L-2.5 - Water Power Resource Service - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - WPRS development between Berger and Hollister would impact visual.

b. Modification - Limit the type of development on public land disposed to WPRS within highway corridor.

L-3.2 - Land Disposal - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Land Disposal (DLE, Carey Act) for agriculture development (north of Rogerson) would impact visual qualities adjacent to Highway 93.

b. Modification - Limit disposal of lands immediately adjacent to highway.

II. Minerals

M-1.1 - Minerals - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of mineral resources is possible within corridors. This development would impact visual resources within highway corridor.

b. Modification - Limit mineral development on land adjacent to highway.

M-4.4 - Material Resources - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of material sites along highways will impact visual resources.

b. Modification - Limit material development on land adjacent to highway.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflcit

V. Watershed - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls
Activity Visual Resource Management
Overlay Reference D.5
Step 1 VRM-1.8 Step 3

Recommendation VRM-1.8:

Enhance existing recreation sites by taking the following actions:

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

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

Support Needs:

District Operations - Engineer, Fire crew for fencing, planting trees, shrubs, etc.
District Resources or Area Staff - Landscape Architect to work with engineering on lay out and design of fences, plantings, etc.

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Visual Resource Mgmt.

Overlay Reference
Step VRM-1.8 Step 3

Although a potential conflict, such a community pit could be an opportunity to provide a place for ORVs. Problems often occur when small kids are allowed to ride their small motorcycles around campgrounds. The material site could provide a riding area close to the camping area but separated enough to minimize conflicts within the campground.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept VRM-1.8 -
Improve the Rabbit Springs and Winter Spring areas as recommended. Incorporate watershed recommendations for Winter Spring. Consult district archaeologist so that no surface disturbance activities endanger the cultural resources in the two areas. Livestock water will be provided by piping water to a trough located away from the Rabbit Springs site.

Support Needs:

District Landscape Architect -
Project lay-out and design.

District Archaeologist -
Design and/or direct improvement activities to mitigate potential impacts to cultural sites.

Area Watershed Specialist -
Provide input for improvement of Winter Spring area.

Fire Crews -
Help with fencing.

Boy Scouts, 4-H Group -
Help with tree and shrub plantings.

Reasons:

The quality of the two areas can be greatly enhanced by the recommended improvements.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject VRM-1.8.
2. Reject R-1.2.
3. Disregard CRM-1.9.
4. Disregard WS-1.3, 2.3.
5. Reject M-4.4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.8 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation.

Rationale:

Recreation use of the two sites can be enhanced by protective fencing, vegetation improvements, and provision for other resources such as watershed protection and cultural values.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.8

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals

M-4.3 supports this recommendation by establishing an official rockhounding area.

M-4.4 - Material - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Matertial site/community pit at Rabbit Spring would detract from visual quality.

b. Modification - Limit development of this material site.

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 2.3 support this recommendation.

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - CRM-1.9 - Site Protection - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Improval of the springs (planting brush, etc.) could physically impact cultural sites in the two areas. Also, improvements could result in increased use which could impact the sites.

b. Modification - Consultation with cultural resource specialist during improvement is needed. Mitigate surface disturbance activities.

B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - R-1.2 similar recommendation.
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

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

Recommendation VRM-1.9:

Protect riparian/wetland areas throughout the planning unit by:

a) Limiting livestock use of riparian/wetland areas along streams and around reservoirs and springs identified in the Riparian Inventory as Class I, II, or III - limiting spring use, implementing grazing systems which allow seasonal (or periodic) resting of these areas, or by fencing stream sections.

b) Designation of streamside corridors where no vegetation can be removed. Primarily areas identified as Class I or II in the Riparian Inventory, but should also consider major stretches ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile or greater) where condition is less than good.

3) Limiting ORV use during spring (March 1 to May 15) season to prevent damage to wetland/riparian areas.

Support Needs:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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

## Multiple Use Analysis

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

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

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

### Reasons:

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

### Support Needs:

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

### Alternatives Considered:

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R-1.9 Step 3

Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation, also refer to Decision CRM-1.5.

Rationale:

Seasonal ORV closures, specific site fencing, and appropriate grazing systems can feasibly protect riparian/ wetland areas. This action also recognizes Executive Order 11990 "Protection of Wetlands."

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

VRM - 1.9

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range

RM-1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 - Grazing - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Grazing of riparian areas will adversely impact vegetation.

b. Modification - Limit early use in important riparian vegetation. Implement grazing manipulations that reduce impacts on riparian area. Fence critical vegetation.

V. Watershed

WS-1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.4 similar recommendations for wetland/riparian protection.

VI. Wildlife

| | |
|---|---|
| WL-2.10 | supports this recommendation by recommending fences. |
| WL-3.1 | similar recommendation. |
| WL-3.3, 3.4 | supports this recommendation. |
| WL-3.7, 3.8, 3.10 | supports this recommendation by recommending riparian protection, fences. |
| WL-3.11 | supports this recommendation by recommending bank stabilization. |
| WL-4.8 | supports this recommendation by recommending protection of riparian habitat for spotted bat. |

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness

WM-1.2 supports this recommendation as a natural area designation would help protect riparian vegetation along Lower Salmon Falls Creek.

IX. Fire - No Conflict

## Reconciliation - Visual Resources

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

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

OBJECTIVE:

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

RATIONALE:

PUBLIC LAW 94–579—OCT. 21, 1976 90 STAT. 2785

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS STUDY

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

Review; report to President. 43 USC 1782.

Report to President.

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

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

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

Regulation.

*Ante*, p. 2751.

16 USC 1131 note.

16 USC 1133.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1**
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

ISO Inst. Memo ID-78-84
ISO Inst. Memo ID-78-84, Change 1
Organic Act Directive #78-61
Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas
Wilderness Inventory Handbook
Draft Wilderness Study Policy: Policies, Criteria and Guidelines for Conducting Wilderness Studies on Public Lands
Draft Wilderness Management Policy

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation WM-1.1:

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

Rationale:

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

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

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

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Twin Falls

Activity
Wilderness Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WM-1.1 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis

The Lower Salmon Falls Creek WSA Unit contains wilderness characteristics. Although these characteristics are considered outstanding, the unit has limitations which make it nonsuitable for wilderness designation. The unit is small and narrow. Opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation are generally much better in larger units.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WM-1.1 -
Recommend WSA Unit 17-10, Lower Salmon Falls Creek, as nonsuitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

### Reasons:

The canyon confines visitors in a corridor with few access/exit points. This situation limits the wilderness experience opportunities available to visitors.

### Support Needs:

None

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WM-1.1.
2. Disregard WM-1.2, NH-1.1, R-1.3a.

### Decision:

Accept the multiple-use recommendation as stated in NH-1.1. Accept the recommendation when the Lower Salmon Falls Creek WSA is determined to be unsuitable.

### Rationale:

Same as NH-1.1. The Natural Area proposal as described expands the WSA to a more manageable unit which would provide more public benefit. However, a non-suitable wilderness designation should not be adopted prior to its being subjected to the WSA procedures in a non-based manner.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WM - 1.1

I. Lands - No Conflict

II. Minerals - No Conflict

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

V. Watershed - No Conflict

VI. Wildlife - No Conflict

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - No Conflict
B. Natural History - No Conflict
C. Recreation - No Conflict
D. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire - No Conflict

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN**
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Twin Falls

Activity Wilderness Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WM-1.2 Step 3

## Multiple Use Analysis cont.

downstream from the Salmon Falls Dam while developed recreation sites can be implemented upstream from the dam. Limiting development below the dam will benefit the wildlife and cultural resources within the canyon. Developments along the rim would be restricted only if they are visible from within the canyon. Vehicle access to the canyon rim would be allowed on existing roads and trails. Fencing, land treatments, water developments and grazing would all be allowed within the buffer strip. Provisions for improvement of the Lilly Grade and Salmon Dam roads are needed as these are important links between the western and eastern portions of Twin Falls County. Oil and gas development would affect the naturalness of the canyon if the drilling pad could not be set back from the canyon rim.

### Multiple Use Recommendation:

Accept WM-1-2 -
Designate Salmon Falls Canyon between Salmon Dam and Balanced Rock as an outstanding natural area. Include only the area from rim to rim and portions of three side canyons: Cedar Creek, Whiskey Creek and Antelope Canyon. Designate a 500-foot strip along each rim as a buffer strip to limit any developments on the plateau that would be visible from within the natural area. Allow oil and gas drilling when its visual impact can be mitigated. Provide for future road improvements at Lilly Grade and Salmon Dam.

### Reasons:

Public concern for the protection of Salmon Falls Canyon has been voiced for many years. The canyon is a unique area that should be managed to allow retention of its primitive characteristics.

### Support Needs:

Cooperative agreement with Boise District concerning management of canyon.

District Realty Specialist to work on exchanges.

Development of natural area management plan.

### Alternatives Considered:

1. Reject WM-1.2, NH-1.1, R-1.3a.
2. Reject VRM-1.1.
3. Disregard R-1.1.
4. Disregard CRM-1.9.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Decision:

Accept multiple-use recommendation in accordance with NH-1.1 and WM-1.1.

Rationale:

Alternate protection for the Lower Salmon Falls Creek unit as an outstanding natural area should it not be included in the Natural Wilderness Preservation System is supported by the public, and Bureau inventories.

*Note:* Attach additional sheets, if needed

*(Instructions on reverse)*

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WM - 1.2

I. Lands

L-2.4 supports natural area by having county clean up dump sites at Lilly Grade.

L-4.1 supports natural area by helping to keep power lines out of canyon.

L-8.1(D) supports natural area by cleaning up all indiscriminate dump sites.

L-8.4(U) Power Line -Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Issuance of power line right-of-way for utility line in canyon will impact the naturalness of the area. Impacts can be considered small since power line is near Lilly Grade and the immediate naturalness has already been impacted.

b. Modification -

Option 1 - Issue right-of-way thus "legalizing" powerline.
Option 2 - Deny right-of-way and require power line be removed.

II. Minerals

M-2.1 - Oil and Gas - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of oil and gas would impact naturalness and primitive experience within canyon.

b. Modification - Withdraw the canyon from oil and gas exploration and development.

M-4.4 - Saleable Mineral Material - Competitive

a. Nature of Conflict - Development of gravel resources in Sections 6 and 7 (T. 14 S., R. 15 E.) north of Salmon Falls Dam will affect canyon naturalness.

b. Modification - Keep development of resources on the rim. Do not allow development to be visible from inside the canyon. Do not allow any dumping of any material into the canyon.

# IMPACT ANALYSIS

Twin Falls

MFP 2

WM - 1.2 (cont.)

III. Forestry - No Conflict

IV. Range - No Conflict

a. Nature of Conflict - Competitive conflict with range from Boise District. Boise D. O. licenses one user to graze within the canyon.

b. Modification - License this operator for use in another location.

V. Watershed

WS-1.4 supports natural area by recommending protection of riparian habitat along Salmon Falls Creek.

a. Nature of Conflict - Competitive conflict possible if recommended fences along the canyon rim can be seen from within the canyon.

b. Modification - Stop fence a short distance from canyon rim and tie off at the rim's edge with other, more natural material.

VI. Wildlife

WL-4.5 enhances recreation experience in canyon by providing for raptors.

WL-1.11 enhances recreation opportunities by introducing big horn sheep into canyon.

VII. Recreation

A. Cultural Resources - CRM-1.5 supports recommendation with ORV closure.
- CRM-1.9 natural designation supports cultural resource protection by reducing competitive uses (grazing in canyon, mineral exploration). (increased visitor use caused by natural area designation could become competitive conflict.)

B. Natural History - NH-1.1 identical recommendation.

C. Recreation - R-1.1 supports recommendation with access and land acquisitions.
- R-1.3a identical recommendation.

C. Visual - No Conflict

VIII. Wilderness - No Conflict

IX. Fire

F-1.1 the recommended guard station supports the natural area by providing close management facilities.

F-1.2 supports this recommendation with a limited-suppression fire designation.