E/c Las Vegas Info 7/23/82

CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY UPDATE

U.S. Department of Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Las Vegas District

July 23, 1982

CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY UPDATE

Introduction

After the completion of the Caliente Final Environmental Statement in 1979, the BLM developed rangeland management guidelines for the Caliente Resource Area. These guidelines were promulgated in February 1980 in a publication called the Rangeland Management Program Document (RMPD). Subsequent modifications in the Bureau's grazing regulations have retitled the publication as the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS). Updates to the RPS are issued periodically to inform interested parties of the progress of the grazing management program.

This update is being issued to explain a major shift in management emphasis within the Caliente Resource Area from adjustments in use through forage allocation based on range surveys to use adjustments through rangeland monitoring and Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP).

Changes from RMPD

Since the issuance of the RMPD in 1980, several actions have been taken resulting in changes in our original program. These changes are summarized as follows:

1. In July 1980 the Las Vegas District Manager issued the Caliente Management Framework Plan - Step III (MFP-III) decisions. This action was to begin the implementation phase of the Caliente Land Use Plan, including the rangeland management elements described in the RMPD. However, protests of several MFP-III decisions, including those related to range, were made to the Nevada State Director. In November 1981 the Nevada State Director responded to those protests and made adjustments in several decisions. Those adjustments were, in turn, protested to the Director of BLM. In early 1982 the Director concluded that the adjusted decisions being protested were consistent with Bureau and Departmental policy, thereby concurring with the decisions of the Nevada State Director. As a result of the modifications to the MFP-III decisions relating to livestock, adjustments in grazing use in the Caliente Resource Area will be based on data provided through monitoring of the rangeland resource. This will be accomplished according to the standards established by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Task Force. This approach was selected following the determination that the Caliente Range Survey was not of sufficient intensity to support allotment-specific forage allocation decisions.

2. Of the 27 allotments reviewed through CRMP during 1981, negotiated agreements were reached on 6 allotments, and of those, proposed decisions are being issued on all 6. Notices of Intent to Monitor have been issued to permittees/leasees on the remaining 21 allotments where 2 years of monitoring data were not available and agreements were not reached.

The notice details the purpose of the monitoring program and describes the type of studies being employed. In addition, the notice discusses the procedures for making future adjustments on the 1981 CRMP allotments. Should the monitoring data indicate a need for adjustments in livestock grazing use, the adjustment may be implemented in one of three ways;

A. If the adjustment is 15 percent or less of active preference then it will be taken in full and implemented during the next licensing period.

B. If the adjustment is greater than 15 percent of active preference then it may be taken in three installments over a five year period (first year, third year, and fifth year).

C. If, in either of the above cases, an agreement can be reached with the affected permittee/leasee, an alternative schedule may be formulated. In all cases however, the total adjustment must be complete by the end of the fifth year.

In any case, monitoring will continue throughout the process. Monitoring data will be continually evaluated to assess the need for further adjustment or for an alteration in the adjustment schedule.

3. The Caliente CRMP Committee was established on May 16, 1981. The committee is organized around a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary with elected representatives from the following interest groups: Nevada Department of Wildlife and Divisions of Forestry and State Parks, local agri-businessmen, Caliente City Council, Cooperative Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Wild Horse Organized Assistance, National Mustang Association, Sierra Club, and the livestock industry (cattle and sheep representatives). The CRMP effort in Caliente strives to set planning objectives, solve management problems, and identify possible resource conflicts on individual or groups of allotments. An action plan is prepared, detailing the actions needed to meet allotment objectives as well as to solve management problems. The CRMP process is also used as a forum for public comment on activity plans, range improvements, rangeland

monitoring, decisions, and other resource management actions.

The review of allotments by the CRMP Committe in the Caliente Resource Area is being accomplished according to the following schedule:

FY 81

Crossroads
Sand Hollow
Boulder Spring
Grapevine
Delamar
Enterprise
Morrison-Wingert
Ash Flat
Schlarman
Snow Springs
Terry
White Rock
Garden Spring
Summit Spring
Gourd Spring
Sandhill
McCutcheon Springs
Pennsylvania
Sheep Flat
Oak Wells
Barclay
Lime Mountain
Applewhite
Lower Riggs/Rainbow
Mustang
Meadow Valley
Sand Springs

FY 82

Bald Mountain
Six Mile
West Pahranagat
Lower Lake
Crystal Spring
Cresent
Cottonwood
Henry
Cliff Spring
Little Mountain
Rattlesnake
Klondike
Black Canyon
Ely Sp. Cattle
Ely Sp. Sheep
Naquinta Sp.
Pine Cone
Pahroc
East Pahranagat
Buckhorn
Shadow Well
Breedlove
Mormon Peak
Oak Spring
Pioche
Bennett Spring
Highland Peak
Rocky Hill

In addition, the Rox, Flat Top Mesa, Jackrabbit and Pulsipher Wash allotments will be reviewed. However, since the major portion of each of these allotments is located in Clark County, the CRMP effort will be coordinated with the ongoing planning process for the Clark County EIS Area.

FY 83

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Deer Lodge
Caliente
McGuffy Spring
Mahogany Peak
Mustang Flat
Sawmill Canyon
Uvada
Panaca Cattle
Panaca SCS
Buckboard
Highway
Peck
Rabbit Spring
Red Bluff
Roadside
Crestline
Sheep Spring
Warm Spring
Black Hills

Monitoring studies were established on the 27 allotments that were the subject of CRMP review during FY 81 as well as on three additional allotments which are under Allotment Management Plans but were not scheduled for CRMP review until FY 82. The monitoring procedures followed were those established by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Task Force. In addition, existing trend study data from seven allotments will be used to support current data being gathered for possible future adjustments. Key areas/key species are being identified by a team composed of BLM, the permittee(s), and other interested parties. Trend data will be collected on these areas on a three year minimum cycle. Actual use, utilization, and climatic data will be collected as needed. Future authorized grazing use will be established through analysis of these data in coordination with the permittee(s), the CRMP Committee, and other interests.

4. During FY 81 the Bureau began a review of its grazing management program with the objecive of making its efforts more efficient and cost effective. To this end, a system was developed to assign management priorities among allotments. This system is called selective management and is based on the reasoning that:

    Allotments can be grouped into management categories based on shared similarities in economic potential, actual or potential resource conflicts, management needs, and estimated potential for increased forage production.

    Allotments can be grouped in terms of the management intensity required to meet multiple-use objectives established through Land Use Planning and CRMP.

    Allotments can be grouped to establish priorities for the investment of public funds and management efforts.

    Through selective management allotments sharing similar characteristics are placed in one of three categories: "M", where the objective is to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions; "I", where objectives are directed towards improving current resource conditions; "C", a custodial category where the objective is to prevent further deterioration of resource condition.

    Criteria have been developed to assist in placing allotments in the Caliente Resource Area into these specific categories. These criteria, developed through close coordination with the Caliente CRMP Committee, are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY CRITERIA

	M	I	C
Management	1. Present management intensity satisfactory.	1. Present intensity not sufficient to meet long range objectives. High potential for improvement through management.	1. Present intensity satisfactory to meet short-term objectives.
Estimated Potential	2. Estimated vegetative production potential high & productivity at or near maximum.	2. Estimated potential moderate to high but productivity much lower.	2. Productivity low and estimated potential for improvement limited.
Resource Conflicts	3. Resource conflicts limited or non-existent.	3. Resource conflicts may be evident.	3. Resource conflicts limited.
Condition & Trend	4. This criteria to be applied as data becomes available.	4.	4.
Investment	5. Return to public investment may be positive. Potential low to high	5. Potential for return on public investment moderate to high.	5. Potential for return on public investment is low.
Range Improvements	6. Existing range improvements adequate. Additional facilities would not enhance management.	6. Existing improvements not sufficient to meet management objectives. New facilities would enhance management.	6. Existing improvements may be adequate. New facilities limited by potential for return on investment.
Perennial Forage Base	7. Perennial forage base	7. Perennial forage base.	7. Presently classified as perennial, ephemeral, or no grazing.

Category assignments are being accomplished through CRMP. When an allotment is being reviewed by the committee, the resource data is summarized, the criteria are applied, and the allotment is assigned to a specific category. Future actions, such as changes in management intensity or resolution of resource conflicts, may result in the allotment moving from one category to another.

As previously stated, the Selective Management Categories were developed to assist BLM in prioritizing its management efforts. Significant management actions typical of each category are shown in Table 2.

5. The proposed Rangeland Improvement Policy was issued in March 1981, and subsequently amended in September of 1981. The final policy was issued in March, 1982. This policy deals with such activities as rangeland investment criteria, funding, contributions, selective management, environmental analysis, and coordination with interest groups. Key elements of this policy statement apply to the use of range betterment funds and to the assignment of maintenance responsibility for range improvements.

Range betterment funds (8100 funds) are distributed to the districts in proportion to the grazing fees collected by that district. This proportion is 50 percent of the total fees received in a fiscal year. The BLM State Director has some latitude to alter a district's yearly allocation as long as the average funding over a five year period remains equal to that district's entitlement. Grazing Advisory Boards are consulted for recommendations on range improvement priorities as well as the distribution of range betterment funds to individual projects. District Managers will then budget these funds after taking the recommendations of the Board into account.

Since the ultimate objective of the range betterment program is to improve forage conditions, these funds are to be used for on-the-ground range improvement projects. Funds may be used for materials, contracts, equipment, limited BLM personnel costs, survey and design, and construction and installation costs. Range betterment funds may not be used for clerical support, resource clearances, environmental assessment, water rights, easements, or management facilities.

During FY 1981, range betterment funds were used on the Las Vegas District to construct approximately 24 miles of pipeline and 16 miles of fence and develop 2 spring sources. In addition, maintenance was performed on 30 water projects, 8 cattleguards, and approximately 63 miles of fence.

TABLE 2

MANAGEMENT ACTION TYPICAL OF SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

	M	I	C
Authorized Use	1. Authorize use to maintain or improve resource condition & productivity.	1. Authorize use to increase condition and productivity.	1. Authorize use to prevent further deterioration of condition & Productivity.
AMP's	2. AMP's maintained or implemented as needed.	2. AMP's implemented as needed.	2. Low priority for AMP development.
Monitoring	3. Low intensity monitoring of effects of management.	3. Variable (up to high) intensity monitoring of effects of management.	3. Low intensity monitoring of effects of management.
Use Supervision	4. Low intensity use supervision.	4. High intensity use supervision.	4. Low intensity use supervision.
Range Improvements	5. Range improvement authorized to meet management objectives.	5. Range improvements authorized as needed.	5. Range improvements authorized to meet management objectives.

The Rangeland Improvement Policy also gives new direction on the maintenance of range improvements. The principle objective of the change is to make those interests receiving the major benefit from the public investment in range improvements responsible for the maintenance of those improvements. Under this policy, range improvements will be classified as either structural, such as fences, pipelines, wells, etc., or nonstructural, such as seedings, chainings, brush control, etc. Permittees/leasees will be assigned the maintenance responsibility on all structural range improvements installed primarily to benefit livestock grazing. Maintenance of structural improvements designed primarily for the benefit of non-livestock activities will be assumed by BLM or assigned to the benefiting interests. BLM will maintain nonstructural improvements unless the responsibility is otherwise assigned by cooperative agreement.

Implementation

During the CRMP process in Caliente several actions such as allotment management plan development and implementation, range improvement installation, and change in season(s) of use have been proposed to aid in meeting Land Use Plan objectives. In addition, a monitoring plan has been developed to provide a vehicle by which progress towards achieving Land Use Plan objectives can be measured. This plan describes, in part, the Resource Area's approach to implementing the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Task Force Guidelines. The plan also incorporates selective management, the CRMP process, and other public participation into rangeland monitoring. The monitoring plan also summarizes the studies installed on the 27 allotments which underwent CRMP review during 1981. Allotments scheduled for 1982 and 1983 are also listed.

Decisions

During FY 82, proposed decisions will be issued on six allotments in the Caliente Resource Area. These decisions concern adjustments in management on the Sand Springs, Barclay, Mustang, Delamar, Crossroads, and Enterprise Allotments.

Pertinent data from each decision is summarized as follows:

Allotment	No. of Livestock (Cattle)	Period of Use	Active Preference (AUMs)	Suspended Preference (AUMs)	% Change from Present
Sand Springs	584	YL	7005	2995	+15
Barclay	329	5/16-11/15	1971	3976	+10
Mustang	95	YL	1134	1380	-10
Delamar	467	YL	5558	2183	1/ 0
Enterprise	210	5/1-10/31	1261	868	2/ 0
Crossroads	115	5/1-10/31	689	1701	3/ 0

The proposed decisions will also detail the adjustment schedule and future monitoring activities for the allotments. The monitoring data for each decision was summarized by BLM and presented to the Caliente CRMP Committee for review and recommendation. These recommendations were then presented to each affected permittee/leasee and agreements were obtained. The proposed decisions were then prepared based on the recommendations of the CRMP Committee and agreements reached with individual operators.

Individuals or groups who feel that their interests might be adversely affected by the proposed decisions may request copies by writing the Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 237, Caliente, NV 89008 or by calling (702) 726-3141. These proposed decisions will be issued on July 23, 1982, by the District Manager. The regulations in 43 CFR 4160.2 provide that any affected individual or group may protest the proposed decision within 15 days or by August 9, 1982. This protest may be made either in writing or in person to the Las Vegas District Manager and must clearly state why the protestor thinks the decision is in error. If no protest is received within 15 days or by August 9, 1982 then the proposed decision will become the final decision of the District Manager. After issuance of the final decision, an affected party may appeal the decision for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge, in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470 and 4160.4. A person is allowed 30 days from receipt of the final decision to file an appeal in writing with the Las Vegas District Manager. An appeal must state clearly and concisely why the appellant thinks the decision is in error.

Subsequent RPS Updates

Subsequent RPS Updates will be issued to detail management actions taken since the previous update. The RPS Update will summarize, by allotment, the progress being made towards achieving management objectives and implementing decisions. In addition the RPS will review actions of significant interest that have been implemented through the CRMP process. Changes in monitoring or adjustment schedules will also be summarized.

1/Decision to implement new AMP

2/Decision to change grazing system.

3/Decision to implement monitoring program.

IN REPLY REFER TO

4100
(N-053)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Las Vegas District Office
P.O. Box 26569
Las Vegas, Nevada 89126

July 22, 1982

Dear Reader:

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Sincerely yours,

William C. Calkins

for Kemp Conn
District Manager

Enclosure
As stated

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Crossroads	115	5/1-10/31	689	1701	3/ 0

The proposed decisions will also detail the adjustment schedule and future monitoring activities for the allotments. The monitoring data for each decision was summarized by BLM and presented to the Caliente CRMP Committee for review and recommendation. These recommendations were then presented to each affected permittee/leasee and agreements were obtained. The proposed decisions were then prepared based on the recommendations of the CRMP Committee and agreements reached with individual operators.

Individuals or groups who feel that their interests might be adversely affected by the proposed decisions may request copies by writing the Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 237, Caliente, NV 89008 or by calling (702) 726-3141. These proposed decisions will be issued on July 23, 1982, by the District Manager. The regulations in 43 CFR 4160.2 provide that any affected individual or group may protest the proposed decision within 15 days or by August 9, 1982. This protest may be made either in writing or in person to the Las Vegas District Manager and must clearly state why the protestor thinks the decision is in error. If no protest is received within 15 days or by August 9, 1982 then the proposed decision will become the final decision of the District Manager. After issuance of the final decision, an affected party may appeal the decision for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge, in accordance with 43 CFR 4.470 and 4160.4. A person is allowed 30 days from receipt of the final decision to file an appeal in writing with the Las Vegas District Manager. An appeal must state clearly and concisely why the appellant thinks the decision is in error.

Subsequent RPS Updates

Subsequent RPS Updates will be issued to detail management actions taken since the previous update. The RPS Update will summarize, by allotment, the progress being made towards achieving management objectives and implementing decisions. In addition the RPS will review actions of significant interest that have been implemented through the CRMP process. Changes in monitoring or adjustment schedules will also be summarized.

1/Decision to implement new AMP

2/Decision to change grazing system.

3/Decision to implement monitoring program.

Ely info 6-2-82

LINCOLN COUNTY CRMP COMMITTEE
Agricultural Services Complex
Box 8, Caliente, Nevada 89008
(702) 726-3101

Dear CRMP Member:

The Coordinated Resource Planning effort within the Caliente Resource Area is progressing satisfactorily. It is imperative that we sustain this planning effort. The next scheduled meeting is to take place June 2, 1982, in the Caliente Agricultural Service Center at 9:00 a.m. The allotments we will be discussing are Mormon Peak, Shadow Well, Crescent, Ely Springs Sheep, Ely Springs Cattle, Rox and Rox Tule Allotments. In addition, the Miller Flat Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan will be presented.

As a CRMP member, your active participation in this planning phase will aid in the success of the Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) process.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Darwin G. Anderson

Darwin G. Anderson
Area Manager

Enclosures

PIOCHE AND RATTLESNAKE
ALLOTMENTS

Minutes and Action Plan Summary

This document contains the minutes from the CRMP meeting held on May 12, 1982, and the action plans for the allotments listed above.

Topics Discussed include the following:

1. Previous meeting's minutes read.
2. Off road vehicles discussed.
3. Trip into Cottonwood Canyon.
4. Policies regarding monitoring and selective management.
5. Discussion of Pioche Allotment.
6. Discussion of Rattlesnake Allotment.
7. Discussion and deferment of Mormon Peak Allotment.
8. Burro problem on Breedlove.
9, Licensing of domestic horses on Breedlove.

Pioche Allotment Action Plan

I. General Information

- A. Location and Size
- B. Physiographic and Biotic Characteristics
- C. Resource Uses

II. Livestock Management

III. Planning Objectives and Actions

- A. Establish stocking rates
- B. Establish duel use area
- C. Include Pioche Allotment into Highland Peak WHMAP

D. Manage for reasonable numbers of wildlife

E. Develop fire management plan

F. Design management facilities to consider wildlife and wild horse needs

G. Biennial grazing system.

H. Selective management Category

IV. Problems/Issues and Proposed Actions

A. Trespass

B. Protection of unique vegetation

Rattlesnake Allotment Action Plan

I. General Information

A. Location and Size

B. Physiographic and Biotic Characteristics

C. Resource Uses

II. Livestock Management

III. Planning Objectives and Actions

A. Maintain riparian habitat

B. Vegetation manipulation to increase stocking rates

C. Establish stocking rates

D. Selective management category

E. Reasonable numbers for wildlife

F. Develop WHMAP

G. Bighorn sheep release

H. Management facilities constructed to consider wildlife and wild horses

CRMP MINUTES

The CRMP meeting was called to order at 10:10 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time at the Bureau of Land Management District Office, 1579 N. Main, Cedar City, Utah, on May 12, 1982. Those in attendance were:

Stuart Twitchell	ASCS, Caliente, NV
Tom Williams	Rancher, Cedar City, UT
Rick Smith	BLM, Caliente, NV
Dave Henderson	BLM, Caliente, NV
Ed Guerrero	BLM, Caliente, NV
Kraig Beckstrand	NDOW, Panaca, NV
Stan Van Velsor	BLM, Caliente, NV
Dale Robinson	Rancher, Paragonah, UT
Richard Sewing	NMA, New Castle, UT
Donald Bowler	NMA, Las Vegas, NV
Richard Orr	BLM, Caliente, NV
Darwin G. Anderson	A.M., BLM, Caliente, NV
Bill Calkins	Assoc. D.M., BLM, Las Vegas, NV
Ed Glick	NDOF, Las Vegas, NV
Bob McQuivey	NDOW, Las Vegas, NV
Henry Rice	Rancher, Logandale, NV
Tom Combs	BLM, Las Vegas, NV
Douglas Janke	BLM, Las Vegas, NV
Dean Carter	Rancher, Minersville, UT

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Rick Orr. The minutes were approved as corrected.

Darwin Anderson discussed the Off Road Vehicle (ORV) races. A motion was made by Darwin Anderson and seconded by Don Bowler that for the Clover Creek Dusters pending event, BLM will handle the race without imput from the CRMP committee. If other races come up they will be presented to the CRMP committee for comments.

A trip will be made into the Cottonwood Canyon area to assess the impacts of domestic cattle and wild horse use on the riparian areas. The trip is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday May 17 & 18, 1982. Meet at the head of the Cottonwood Canyon at 6:00 a.m.

Bureau policies regarding monitoring and selective management will be discussed at the next CRMP meeting scheduled for June 2, 1982, in Caliente.

The Pioche and Rattlesnake Allotments were introduced as the allotments to be discussed.

Discussion of the Pioche Allotment. Stan Van Velsor discussed the use of the Pioche Allotment.

Dale Robinson commented on the allotment. He would like to combine the Highland Peak and the Pioche Allotments.

Rick Orr presented some history of the Pioche Allotment. A fence was built about 4 years ago on the northern boundary. There is some drift south from the allotment into the Highland and Bennett Springs Allotments.

The CRMP committee recommends that Dale Robinson, Brent Hunter and the BLM discuss the possibility of combining the allotments and making a duel use area for both sheep and cattle and save the cost of fencing.

NDOW discussed wildlife, there are approximately 24 head of deer on this range in the summer.

Planning Objectives

1. Combine the allotments and make them into a duel use area.

2. Incorporate the Pioche allotment with the Highland Peak Wild-Horse Herd Management Planning Area.

3. Manage for reasonable numbers of deer on the Pioche Allotment. The reasonable number is 24 head, mostly during the summer.

4. Establish stocking rates through monitoring starting at the present authorized preference.

5. Develop a fire management plan for the allotment.

6. Increase carring capacity through vegetation manipulation.

7. Management facilities should be constructed to consider the needs of wildlife and wild horses.

8. Use the range every other year and stock up on the years livestock are allowed in the allotment.

9. Selective management category will be a "C" which reflects the reduced level of monitoring to take place on the allotment.

The BLM and the operator will look at the proposed area on the Highland Peak to be restricted from livestock use. No recommendations will be made by the CRMP committee until after the site inspection.

Discussion of the Rattlesnake Allotment. Dave Henderson presented the Rattlesnake Allotment. Dean Carter discussed his operation on the allotment. The water at Rattlesnake Spring is drying up causing a real management problem.

Planning Objectives

1. Maintain riparian habitat at Rattlesnake Spring.

2. Increase stocking through vegetation manipulation.

3. Establish stocking rates through monitoring. Start monitoring at the present authorized preference.

4. Selective management category will be class "M", reflecting monitoring intensity.

5. Manage the allotment for reasonable numbers of deer during the winter at 162 head.

6. Develop a wild horse herd management plan through coordination with the Ely District. Area will be inventoried the last of May and wild horse counts will be made then.

7. The North Pahroc Range is designated as a possible release area for big horn sheep.

8. Management facilities should be constructed to consider the needs of wildlife and wild horses. The integrity of wild horse home ranges will be maintained.

Problems and Issues

1. Rattlesnake Spring is drying up.

Mormon Peak Allotment was introduced. Permittees on the Mormon Peak Allotment were unable to attend therefore the allotment will be discussed at the next CRMP meeting on June 2, 1982, in Caliente, NV.

Subjects to be discussed concerning Mormon Peak at the next meeting:

1. The BLM and NDOW personnel will present the habitat management plan for the allotment.

2. Proposed water projects will be discussed.

3. Mormon Peak is in a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) therefore all projects (range improvements or otherwise) must meet the criteria for WSA.

4. Selective Management Category for Mormon Peak is recommended as a "M" but allotment will be monitored more intensively.

5. Wild horse use will be discussed.

6. Planning objectives and problems will be discussed and listed.

The burro problem on the Breedlove Allotment was discussed.

The CRMP committee recommended that the burros should be considered for removal because of their impact on Warm Springs. Monitoring will be used to determine the carring capacity of the wild burro population. The wild burro management number will be based on the most recent census. Motion carried.

The CRMP committee recommended the continued licensing of domestic horses on the Breedlove Allotment along with the use of the allotment by wild burros.

Meeting adjourned at 12:25 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time.

The next scheduled meeting is to take place June 2, 1982 at the Caliente Agricultural Service Center in Caliente, Nevada at 9:00 a.m. The allotments to be discussed are Mormon Peak, Shadow Well, Cresent, Ely Springs Cattle, Ely Springs Sheep, Rox and Rox Tule Allotments.

_____ _____

Date Chairman

ACTION PLAN

PIOCHE ALLOTMENT

This document is to be attached to the minutes of CRMP meeting dated May 12, 1982.

I. General Information

A. Location and Size

The Pioche Allotment is a land base allotment within the Panaca Unit. Approximately 13,440 acres are incorporated within the allotment located adjacent to Pioche Town (T. 1 N., R. 66 E., & 67 E.).

B. Physiographic and Biotic Characteristics

The west slope of the Highland mountain range accounts for a large portion of the Pioche Allotment. Rolling to rough topography prevails throughout.

Pinyon-juniper vegetative type blankets the allotment composing approximately 95% of the area. Numerous shrub species (desert bitterbrush, rabbitbrush, sagebrush and desert almond) exist in the allotment supplying significant forage for the grazing herbivores. Grass species occuring include bluegrass and squirreltail.

C. Resource Uses

Livestock, wild horses and mule deer utilize the allotment.

II. Livestock Management

The Pioche Allotment is in the Panaca Administrative Unit and is land based. The permittee is required to provide land under his ownership or control where the livestock can be maintained when necessary.

A. Preference

The Pioche Allotment has a grazing preference of 402 AUMs with 142 AUMs in suspended non-use.

B. Season of Use

The adjudicated season of use is year long.

C. Monitoring

This allotment has been placed in selective management category "C" (custodial). The appropriate monitoring studies will be installed during the summer of 1982.

III. Planning Objectives and Actions

A. Establish herbivore populations through monitoring

Action: Monitoring studies will be used to evaluate herbivore grazing pressure. When population adjustments are necessary, wild horse, livestock and mule deer populations will be evaluated. Differentiation of herbivore use will aid in the adjustment process. Population adjustments for livestock will be made from active preference. Wild horse population adjustments will be contigent on the Highland Peak Wild Horse Herd Management Area population of 20 animals reflecting an approximate 5% annual rate of increase. Population adjustments for mule deer will be based on 1982 population estimates.

B. Establish a duel use situation between Pioche and the Highland Peak Allotments.

Action: The grazing operators from the Pioche and Highland Peak Allotments will discuss the situation with the BLM and develop a workable solution.

C. Incorporate the Pioche Allotment into the Highland Peak Wild Horse Herd Management Area.

Action: Highland Peak Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan is scheduled for preparation during FY 1983.

D. Manage for reasonable numbers of mule deer (approximately 24 animals).

E. Develop a fire management plan.

F. Management facilities must be designed and constructed to maintain the integrity of wild horse home ranges and to accomodate wildlife species.

G. Livestock grazing use on a biennial basis.

Action: The proposal is being evaluated by the BLM with grazing permittee cooperation.

H. Selective management category of "C" (cutodial).

Action: Management and monitoring intensity will be dictated accordingly with efforts aimed primarily at end of season utilization.

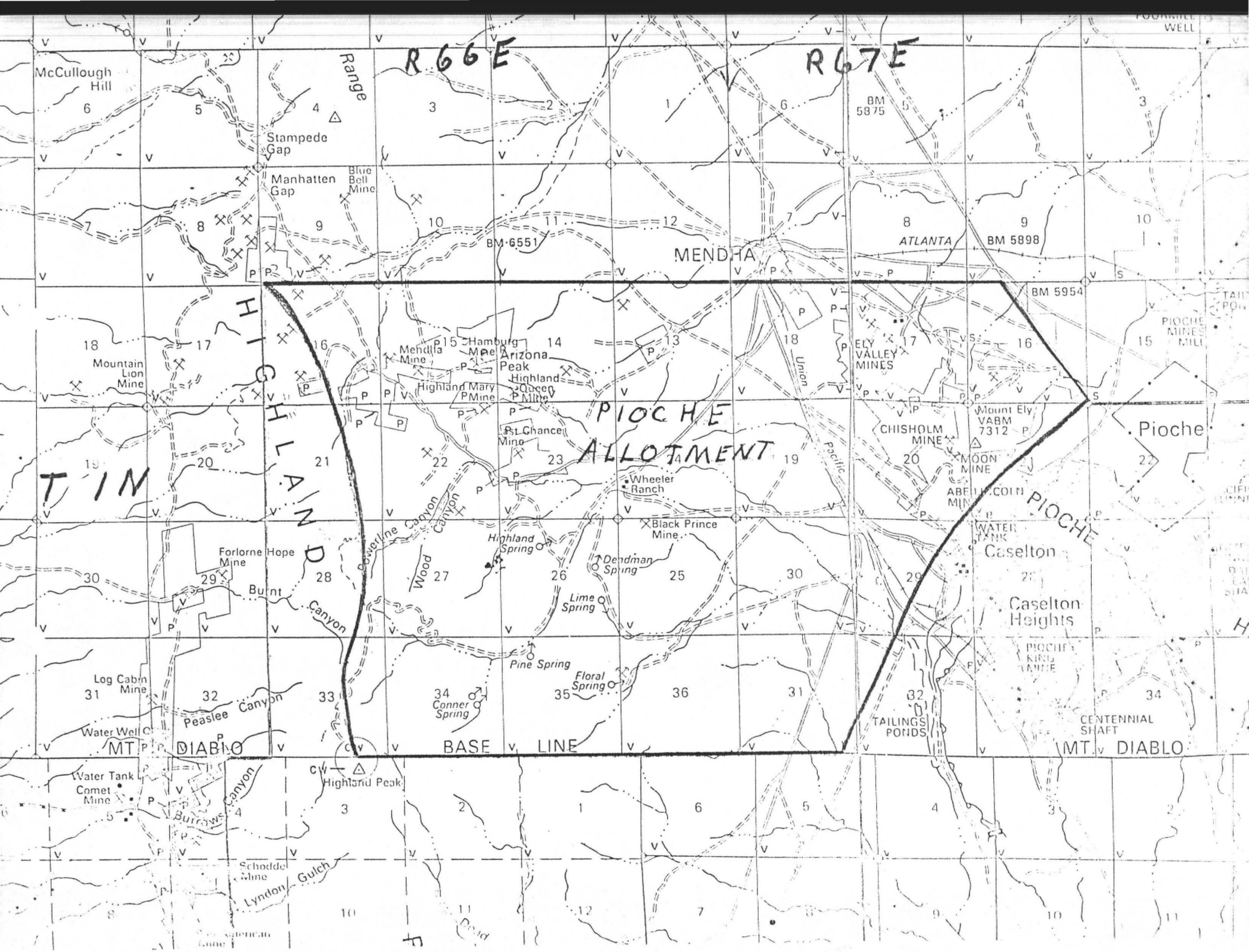
IV. Problems/Issues and Proposed Actions

A. Trespass of Pioche livestock onto Highland Peak Allotment.

Action: Proposal to establish an exchange of use agreement between grazing permittees on Pioche and Highland Peak.

B. Protection of unique vegetation on Highland Peak.

Action: A field trip has been planned to evaluate the situation.


R66E
R67E
T 1N
McCullough Hill
Range
Stampede Gap
Manhatten Gap
Blue Bell Mine
BM 6551
BM 5875
ATLANTA
BM 5898
BM 5954
MENDHA
HIGHLAND
PIOCHE ALLOTMENT
Mountain Lion Mine
Mehdlla Mine
Hamburg Mine
Arizona Peak
Highland Queen Mine
Highland Mary Mine
Last Chance Mine
Union Pacific
ELY VALLEY MINES
CHISHOLM MINE
Mount Ely VABM 7312
Pioche
MOON MINE
ABE LINCOLN MINE
PIOCHE
Wheeler Ranch
Black Prince Mine
Bowerline Canyon
Wood Canyon
Highland Spring
Deadman Spring
Lime Spring
Pine Spring
Floral Spring
Conner Spring
Forlorne Hope Mine
Burnt Canyon
Log Cabin Mine
Peaslee Canyon
Water Well
WATER TANK
Caselton
Caselton Heights
PIOCHE KING MINE
TAILINGS PONDS
CENTENNIAL SHAFT
MT DIABLO
BASE LINE
Highland Peak
Water Tank
Comet Mine
Burrows Canyon
Schodde Mine
Lyndon Gulch
PIOCHE MINES MILL

ACTION PLAN

RATTLESNAKE ALLOTMENT

This document is to be attached to the minutes of the CRMP meeting dated May 12, 1982.

I. General Information

A. Location and Size

The Rattlesnake Allotment occupies approximately 28,426 acres of public land in Dry Lake Valley in Lincoln County, Nevada. The allotment lies north of Highway 93 between Hiko and Caliente.

B. Physiographic and Biotic Characteristics

The allotment lies predominately on the east slope of the North Pahroc Mountains and the adjacent valley floor. Exposure is mainly to the east with slope averaging less then 5%.

Vegetation communities are dominated primarily by cold desert species. The main valley floor overstory species include winterfat, shadscale, and spiny hopsage. The valley floor understory species include squirreltail, indian ricegrass, and galleta. Dominant species on the slopes include little rabbitbrush, big sagebrush, black sagebrush and spiny hopsage in the overstory and galleta, squirreltail and indian ricegrass in the understory.

C. Resource Uses

The dominant resource use on the Rattlesnake Allotment is from grazing ungulates including cattle, wild horses, and mule deer.

II. Livestock Management

The Rattlesnake Allotment is in the Delamar Administrative Unit and is water based.

A. Preference

The Rattlesnake Allotment has a total preference of 1504 AUMs with 324 suspended and 1180 active.

B. Season of Use

The adjudicated season of use for this allotment is 10/16 to 5/31.

C. Selective Management

The Rattlesnake Allotment has been placed in selective management category "M" (maintenance). The appropriate monitoring studies will be installed within the next few months.

III. Planning Objectives and Actions

A. Maintain riparian habitat at Rattlesnake Spring.

Action: BLM will assure that riparian habitat around the spring is maintained as much as possible. Since the area is already fenced, no further action is necessary at this time.

B. Increase stocking through vegetation manipulation.

Action: BLM will identify potential treatment areas and consider them as funding becomes available.

C. Establish stocking rates through monitoring starting at present authorized preference.

Action: Monitoring studies will be installed on this allotment during 1982. Present active preference will be used to begin monitoring. Future adjustments will then be based on an analysis of these data. BLM will coordinate the installation and reading of these studies with all interested parties.

D. Classify allotment into selective management category.

Action: The Rattlesnake Allotment has been placed in category "M" (maintenance). Management and monitoring intensity will be dictated towards maintaining the vegetation resource in its present condition.

E. Manage the allotment for NDOW reasonable number for deer.

Action: NDOW has set a reasonable number of 162 deer on the Rattlesnake Allotment. This area has been identified as a deer winter range. Management of habitat will be aimed at attainment of these numbers.

F. Develop a Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan for Rattlesnake.

Action: This effort will be coordinated with all affected interests as well as the Ely District. The Rattlesnake Allotment will be inventoried during FY 1982 with management numbers being set following the inventory.

G. The North Pahroc Range is designated as a potential release area for desert bighorn sheep.

Action: Coordinate between NDOW and affected interests.

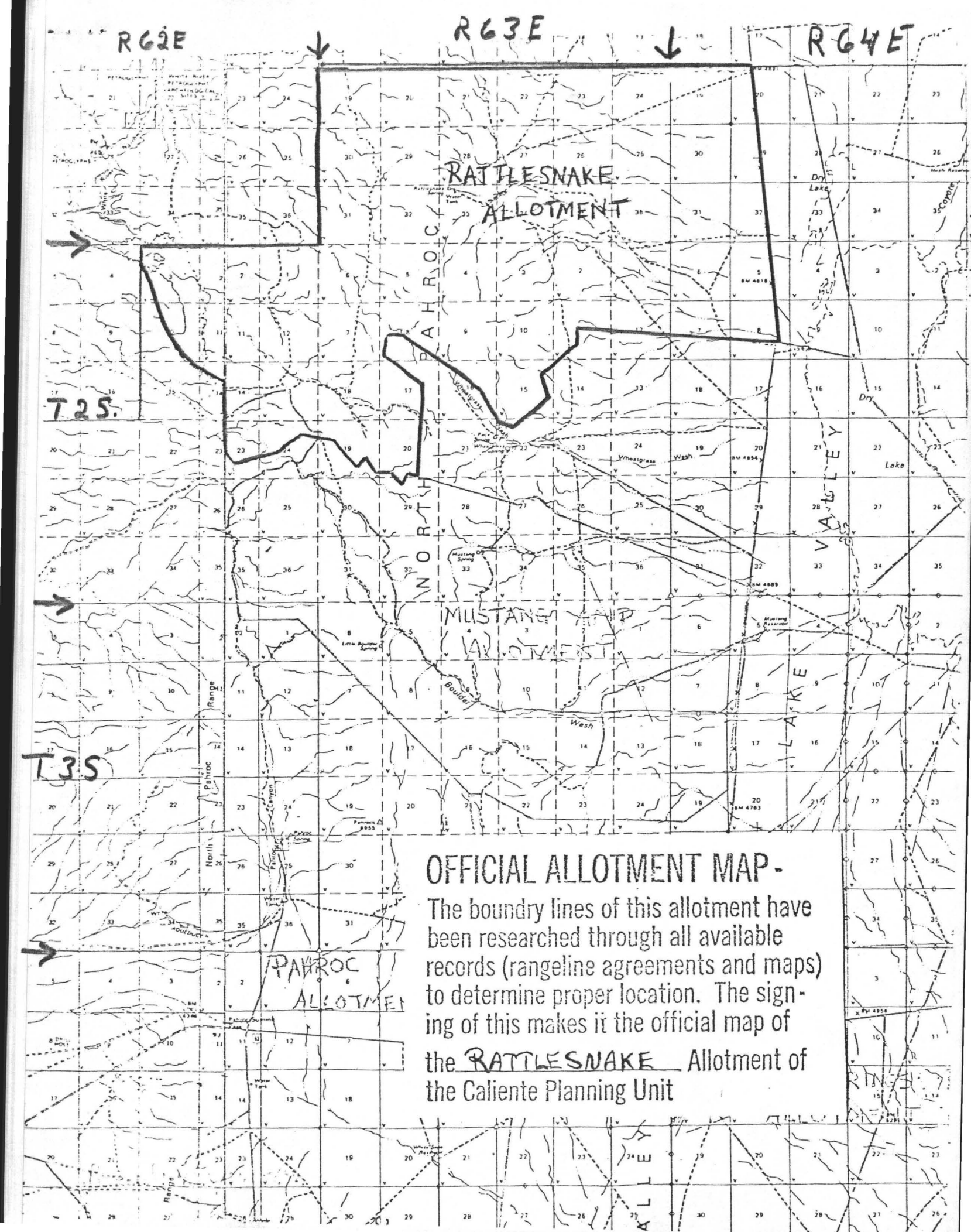
H. Management facilities should be constructed to consider the needs of wildlife and wild horses.

Action: Plan all range improvements to meet multiple use objectives for the allotment.

IV. Problems/Issues and Proposed Actions.

A. Rattlesnake Springs is not producing adequate water.

Action: BLM and the operator will continue to investigate the problem. Any action taken will be done so as to minimize damage to riparian habitat or cultural resources.



OFFICIAL ALLOTMENT MAP -

The boundry lines of this allotment have been researched through all available records (rangeline agreements and maps) to determine proper location. The signing of this makes it the official map of the RATTLESNAKE Allotment of the Caliente Planning Unit

IN REPLY REFER TO

4700
(N-931.3)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nevada State Office
300 Booth Street
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520

JUN 3 1982

Instruction Memorandum No. NV-82-305
Expires 9/30/83 9/30/84

To: District Managers, Nevada

From: State Director, Nevada

Subject: Determining WH&B Numbers for MFP/RMP Analysis and Decisions

In recent months, several Districts have sought guidance from this office regarding the number of wild horses and burros to be used in the land use planning process. This memorandum will clarify Nevada's position in this matter, and the guidance contained herein should be utilized in development and subsequent implementation of land use plans.

Effective immediately, wild horse or burro numbers for all planning and implementation efforts will be based on the following conditions:

a. Where range studies or other quantifiable data have identified a need to begin monitoring studies with a specific number of wild horses or burros and those studies demonstrate that only by reducing the number of wild horses or burros will a specific resource problem be corrected, the specified number of animals may be used.

b. Where the CRMP has recommended an alternative number of wild horses or burros, as documented in the minutes of a CRMP meeting and concurred with by the Bureau, the alternative number may be used.

c. Where formal signed agreements between affected interests have been obtained which specify a different number of wild horses or burros from current levels, the specified number may be used.

d. Where previously developed interim capture and management plans and associated EARs presently exist and where actual implementation has started but not been completed, the interim number of wild horses or burros specified in the plan may be used.

e. Where previously developed interim capture/management plans exist, nothing has been done toward implementation and there is reason to believe that support for the plan by affected parties no longer exists, current wild horse or burro numbers will be used unless negotiations can produce a documented acknowledgment supporting the number of animals specified in the plans.

f. Where previously developed interim capture plans exist, nothing has been done toward implementation and there is reason to believe that support for the plan by affected parties still exists, the number of wild horses/burros specified in the plan may be used.

g. Where negotiations are in progress (either CRMP or other processes of negotiation) and there is an opportunity to arrive at an adjusted number of wild horses/burros, the land use decision may acknowledge a range of numbers being considered in the negotiations.

h. If none of the above conditions are applicable in establishing a starting point for monitoring, the current wild horse and burro numbers will be used.

In applying the above guidance, it should be noted that the issuance of an MFP/RMP decision does not preclude a primary function of CRMP, i.e., development of implementation strategies. Therefore, if after an MFP/RMP decision is issued the CRMP process recommends an alternative number of wild horses/burros which is acceptable to the Bureau, the CRMP recommendation may be used as a starting point for wild horse/burro numbers.

Distribution
Director (440) 1
SCD (D-559A) 3
DM (CA-020) 1

11-12-81

E/4

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1608/4410
NR02
N-921.2

Nevada State Office
300 Booth Street
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520

NOV 12 1981

Mrs. Dawn Y. Lappin
Director, Wild Horse Organized Assistance
P.O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504

Dear Mrs. Lappin:

Pursuant to 43 CFR 1601.6-1 (d) (3), the enclosed constitutes my decision as it relates to your protest of the Las Vegas District Manager's Caliente MFP III decision.

This decision, since it is a part of the Bureau's Planning System, cannot be appealed, however, it may be protested to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, as set forth in 43 CFR 1601.6-1(e). You have 30 days from receipt of this decision in which you may file a protest to the Director. If you should decide to protest this decision, your protest should be sent to the following address:

Director (100)
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. Spang
State Director

Enclosure
"State Director's MFP III Decision"

State Director's MFP III Decision

Range Management - 1.1

As currently written:

Utilize periods-of-use for individual allotments as shown in Table A of the Caliente MFP III. Protect and improve the vegetative resource by having livestock removed from allotments during the early growing season, April 1 - May 30. Employ the indicated periods-of-use until planned AMPs are developed and implemented.

Change to:

Establish periods-of-use on all perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through CRMP and subsequent development of allotment management plans or in conjunction with development of grazing systems.

Reason:

Proper periods-of-use are an essential ingredient of good range management. They will provide the necessary plant growth and seed dissemination to assure a healthy, productive range. As AMPs and grazing systems are developed, these periods-of-use can be altered in ways that provide both effective forage harvest and the necessary relief to plants from the stress of grazing.

Range Management - 1.2

As currently written:

Allocate forage to provide for domestic livestock, wild horses, and wildlife (See table A of the Caliente MFP III). Work out adjustments in livestock grazing use individually with the livestock operators prior to issuance of formal decision. To ensure that proper range management occurs, AUMs not currently serviced by a BLM - permitted water source cannot be utilized until water sources are developed and/or inventoried.

Change to:

Determine proper stocking rates of domestic livestock on perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through a range monitoring system and the Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Process (CRMP). Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Utilize monitoring to determine adjustments to be implemented in the 3rd and 5th years following the initial stocking rate to attain balance of grazing use with capacity.

Reason:

The 1976 Caliente occular reconnaissance range survey, upon which the original allocations were based, covered nearly 3.4 million acres. Because of the limited manpower available to survey large acreages over a short time period, a number of questions surfaced regarding the level of intensity of the survey. During the spring and summer of 1980, the District spot checked portions of the area surveyed, and results indicated that the intensity of the 1976 survey was not adequate for some of the areas. In addition to this review, an independent study was conducted on 17 of the 86 allotments in Caliente by a private consultant firm during the summer and fall of 1980. A comparative analysis of the results of both surveys for the 17 allotments pointed out a number of differences between them. Essentially, the differences between the surveys revealed one primary concern: Was the survey intense enough to support specific program allocations?

In effect, both of these reviews support the position that a more intensive inventory would be required to supply the detailed survey data needed. However, recognizing that a new inventory would require added funds that are not available now or in the immediate future and would result

in considerable delay in accomplishing on-the-ground implementation within the Caliente Land Use Plan Objectives, it is necessary to take other appropriate action. Such action is to be responsive to supportable data, be feasible and practical within our program capabilities; and provide the opportunity to implement the resource management program in the Caliente Resource Area. Therefore, based on the information and analysis submitted, the following course of action is to be taken as it relates to the Caliente range survey.

1. The production data from the 1976 Caliente range survey will not be used. The reason for this is that the level of survey intensity needed to provide reliable production data could not be obtained on 3.4 million acres during the period the survey was actually conducted.

2. The soils survey data, the plant lists compiled by the District, and many of the vegetative communities and aspects identified in the survey area can be used to assist in the development of management plans, establishing a monitoring program, etc. Again, this information and data is not in itself the basis for determining production data. Any production determination will be accomplished by a more detailed survey and verification in the field. This data can be intensified on an as needed basis.

3. In the absence of specific production data, but in the interest of initiating an implementation program for management of the resources, the strategy proposed to employ the monitoring concept for all foraging animals is acceptable. However, this does not preclude using the results of a monitoring program and/or intensive vegetative inventory completed for a specific area.

In carrying out the implementation program in the Caliente Resource Area, we will recognize (1) the importance of monitoring wildlife use with the overall objective being management towards the reasonable numbers as identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, (2) that livestock and wild horse use may begin at current levels, except where agreements are reached with the livestock users and/or the wild horse and burro interests and (3) that in certain situations, where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management - appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Monitoring requirements are to be identified with all management actions and systems being implemented.

Range Management - 1.10

As currently written:

Should sufficient forage become available in the future, restore grazing use on allotments where current conditions indicate a lack of sufficient and suitable forage available for livestock use. Until such time, grazing management will be discontinued on these allotments:

Applewhite	Little Mountain	Peck
Clover Creek	Meadow Valley	Sawmill Canyon
Cove	Mustang Flat	

Change to:

Delete this decision.

Reason:

The orginal decision was reflective of forage allocations made in RM-1.2. Given the revision of that decision to require the use of monitoring and CRMP to establish grazing use, this decision is no longer appropriate. However, management direction is to improve forage conditions on these public lands.

Range Management 3.1

As currently written:

Encourage and assist permittees in constructing fences and corrals where needed. Such fences are needed to control livestock movement between and within the allotment and to attain more uniform livestock distribution.

Change to:

Add to existing decision the sentence: "Insure the preservation of normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns in locating and constructing fences. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards."

Reason:

Livestock fences, if not located and constructed with consideration for wild horse and wildlife needs, can severely impact habitat use. Wildlife migration routes can be blocked, closing off access for the animals to important parts of their ranges. Wild horses range widely over their habitat, which often will overlap several livestock allotments. Indiscriminate fencing interfers with that movement. On the other hand, care should be taken that fencing is not constructed that sacrifices its livestock management function to wildlife and wild horse needs and that wastes public/private funds. In short, all reasonable alternatives must be examined to assure that multiple-use goals are achieved.

Range Management - 3.3

As currently written:

Where needed, construct fences and develop stock trails to improve livestock management, prevent trespass, and reduce conflicts with other resource values. Specific recommendations are:

1) Fence the District boundary where needed between the Cedar City, Utah and the Ely and Battle Mountain Districts, repair the boundary fences between the Las Vegas District and the Humboldt National Forest

2) Fence all allotment boundaries where needed

3) Fence U.S. Highway 93 from Oak Springs Summit to Caliente, Highway 25 from Crystal Springs to the western district boundary, and the newly paved road from Caliente to Elgin

4) Fence Tempiute Mine and village

5) Develop two stock trails (with assistance from permittees) from the Barclay to the Lime Mountain allotments

Prepare an Environmental Assessment prior to any fence or trail construction. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards. Give priority to fences in existing AMP areas and those areas proposed for new AMPs.

Change to:

Where needed, construct fences and develop stock trails to improve livestock management, prevent trespass, and reduce conflicts with other resource values. Specific recommendations are:

1) Fence all allotment boundaries where needed

2) Develop two stock trails (with assistance from permittees) from the Barclay to the Lime Mountain allotments

Prepare an Environmental Assessment prior to any fence or trail construction. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards. Preserve the normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns when locating and constructing fences. Give priority to fences in existing AMP areas and those areas proposed for new AMPs.

Reason

It is legally inappropriate and contrary to BLM policy to use range improvement funds to fence highway Rights-of-Way for safety reasons only. Moreover, Nevada is an open-range state which places the requirement on the motorist to avoid the livestock. Legally, fencing a Right-of-Way tends to increase the fencer's tort claim liability. Similar reasoning would apply to the fencing of Tempiute mine and village. Unless district boundaries are also allotment boundaries, it is neither reasonable nor cost effective to fence them.

For an explanation of the sentence regarding wild horses, see RM-3.1.

Range Management - 5.1

As currently written:

Continue clipping and weighing studies and phenology studies now established in the Planning Unit to furnish data on carrying capacities and periods-of-use. Establish new phenology studies on areas proposed for ephemeral or ephemeral-perennial classification to assist in determining grazing periods for ephemeral forage species.

Change to:

Develop and implement a range monitioring system that incorporates, as a minimum, the Nevada Range Monitoring Procedures developed in 1981 by the Range Studies task group under the chairmanship of the Extension Service, University of Nevada Reno, to provide data to guide the CRMP groups in recommending necessary adjustment in use of public rangeland vegetative resources by foraging animals.

Reason:

The decision as revised provides more specific guidance to the manager in terms of the revised RM-1.2 decision and some recent forward strides in achieving an agreed-upon approach to range monitoring throughout the State of Nevada by a wide range of interested parties, both private and governmental.

Wild Horses and Burros - 1.1

As currently written:

Designate and establish five Herd Management Areas (HMAs) within the Caliente Planning Unit. These areas and their allocations are listed in order of priority for development.

Area and Name	Allotment in Area	Allocation AUMs	Number of Animals
HMA #1 - Little Mountain (58,748 acres)	Little Mtn.	638	53
	Peck	190	16
	Cove	214	18
	Panaca Cattle	120	10
	Buckboard	120	10
	Clover Creek	24	2
		1,306	109
HMA #2 - Highland Peak (135,703 acres)	Bennet Springs	170	14
	Black Canyon	35	3
	Ely Spring Sheep	76	6
	Highland Peak	135	11
	Klondike	25	2
	Pioche	39	3
		480	39
HMA #3 - Miller (81,016 acres)	Oak Wells	240	20
	Sheep Spring	720	60
	Rabbit Spring	240	20
		1,200	100
HMA #4 - Clover Creek (63,064 acres)	Clover	278	23
	Mustang Flat	82	7
	Sawmill Canyon	90	8
		450	38
HMA #5 - Delamar Mtn. (191,570 acres)	Delamar	684	57
	Elgin	144	12
	Oak Spring	1,212	101
		2,040	170
	TOTAL	5,476	456

Management plans for these HMAs should be developed within three years (contingent upon availibility of personnel and funds) and should consider the indicated allocation as an average management level, with the actual numbers varying in a five year removal cycle as needed to ensure that proper utilization of the forage is achieved and disturbance to horses is minimized.

Change to:

Unless determined otherwise through the CRMP process, manage current estimated numbers (FY 81) of wild horses and burros within the following herd management areas:

1. Deer Lodge Canyon (FY 84)
2. Highland Peak (FY 83)
3. Rattlesnake (FY 85)
4. Little Mountain (FY 82)
5. Clover Creek (FY 83)
6. Delamar Mountains (FY 81)
7. Mormon Mountains (FY 86)
8. Meadow Valley Mountains (FY 87)
9. Miller Flat (FY 82)
10. Blue Nose Peak
11. Clover Mountain
12. Applewhite

(Reference WHB MFP * Overlay .44-A)

Determine, through a range monitoring system and the CRMP process, desirable numbers in each area. Develop herd management area plans for each area in the fiscal year shown (contingent upon availability of personnel and funds). Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Through the CRMP process, develop by FY 1982 a set of criteria to be applied in establishing desirable numbers of wild horses and burros.

Reason:

The original decision, although reflective of overall public comment and the forage allocation process as it stood then, was flawed because:

1. BLM attempted to resolve the conflicting public stances of strongly opposed interest groups. However, groups themselves were not provided an opportunity to work together to resolve the issues in face-to-face conference. In

addition, there was never a clearly defined set of criteria provided the manager to aid him in reaching his decision as to desirable numbers.

2. The forage allocation process, based as it was on the 1976-1977 range survey, was not well grounded in basic data (see reason for RM-01.2).

The CRMP process, by bringing the different interest groups together to resolve their differences as best they can, will assist the manager by better defining the spectrum of publically acceptable management options he has available. While he does not abrogate BLM's decision-making authority and responsibility in terms of regulations and good resource management, CRMP should provide him with a decision-making framework which has greater across-the-board public acceptance.

The use of the monitoring system in reaching desirable numbers will eliminate any need to issue allocation decisions based on a one-point-in-time survey. It is expected that additional data (not simply counts) regarding wild horses will be gathered as a part of this system. Delaying a final determination of desirable numbers will allow both the public (in CRMP) and the manager to bring new data to bear on the decision.

Wild Horses and Burros - 1.2

As currently written:

Within two years all wild horses and burros from areas not established as Herd Management Areas or designated as Wild Horse Range; remove excess numbers within HMAs which are in excess of allocated forage levels. Priority and actual numbers for removal will be established through use of horse removal plans and horse management plans. These activity plans have not yet been developed and are contingent upon availability of personnel and funds.

Change to:

Beginning in FY 82, periodically remove wild horses and burros in excess of current numbers (FY 81) in the 12 herd management areas. Concurrent with the final livestock adjustments to attain balance of grazing use, manage for desirable numbers of wild horses and burros within the herd management areas, utilizing CRMP and range monitoring. Remove excess animals as necessary to reach and maintain desirable numbers.

Reason:

This revised decision complements the revised WHB - 1.1 decision. An inventory has been conducted in FY 81 and will be used to estimate current numbers. To assure the interim management goals established by WHB - 1.1, excess animals will have to be removed periodically. A removal operation may have to be initiated to reach desirable numbers after that decision is made.

Wildlife 4.8

As currently written:

Provide as a minimum, 2,308 AUMs of existing forage for bighorn sheep in the Delamar, Meadow Valley, Morman, and Pahranagat Ranges, as specified in the bighorn sheep table shown in the Caliente MFP.

Change to:

Manage bighorn sheep habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 2,517 bighorn sheep AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in table WL-4.8 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for bighorn sheep. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.

Reason:

With the elimination of forage allocation based on the 1976-77 range survey, the original decision becomes moot. The resource management objective continues to be to work towards achieving the reasonable numbers identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. Through the monitoring system, data will be provided to the manager to assist him in taking those actions necessary and practical to achieve that goal.

Wildlife - 4.9

As currently written:

Provide, as a minimum, 12,748 AUMs of available forage for mule deer on existing use areas. (See Caliente MFP table for proposed mule deer forage allocation).

Change to:

Manage mule deer habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 15,391 mule deer AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in table WL-4.9 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for mule deer. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.

Reason:

See WL-4.8.

Wildlife - 4.10

As currently written:

Maintain, as a minimum, 48 AUMs of available forage for antelope in the Sand Springs Valley.

Change to:

Manage antelope habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 48 antelope AUMs of perennial forage in Sands Springs Valley so as to achieve reasonable numbers for antelope. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.

Reason:

See WL - 4.8.

Forestry 2.1

As currently written:

Inventory cactus and other succulent vegetation in the Planning Unit to supply information to support future management decisions affecting these species, which are currently in high public demand.

Change to:

Add to the existing decision the sentence: "Continue the present policy of not selling or otherwise disposing of cactus and succulents (except for removal of small numbers of plants for educational, scientific or other public purposes) until the inventories are completed, except for areas where other permitted actions, e.g. Rights-of-Way, would destroy the vegetation anyway."

Reason:

The original decision does not make it clear that disposals should not take place until the studies are completed and sustained yields, if any, established. However, BLM can now respond to any existing demand by allowing the removal of plants from areas where other approved activities would destroy the vegetation anyway.

Caliente work Ely Info C

Dear Mr Spang;

I hereby protest the Caliente EIS and charge that public in-put was ignored during the process.

In March I attended a briefing at the Sparks Nugget where I addressed several arguments. I was told by Frank Bingham that my concerns would be addressed after the meeting. Several witnesses were present as was the Public Lands Council. I showed Mr Bingham the regulations and he stated he was not aware of them.

Later I addressed the same concerns to you and was assured that I would have second access with the CEMP.

Wild Horses have been captured in that area with more to be removed and still our concerns have not been addressed in any form.

Therefore we expect immediate and thorough response documenting policy and regulations, your position, the proposed action and how it relates to the mandates of NEPA, FLMPA, PRIA, and the Wild Horse and Burro Act. Please show us how the Caliente EIS complies under the following:[1]

[1] Emphasis my own unless otherwise stated.

4700.0-5 (b) "wild free roaming horses and burros ... that have ~~been~~ used public lands all or part of their habitat." 2/

4700.0-5 (d) "excess animals means .. which have been removed from an area." 3/

4700.0-5 (K) malicious harassment 4/

4700.0-6 (c) "shall be considered comparably with other resource values in the development of resource management plans, under the Bureau's planning system, including allocation of appropriate portions of the available forage" (2-44) (Table 2-17) 5/

4730.1 (a) "current inventory ... shall be maintained ... for each area where a herd exists ..."

(b) "... in planning for management ... including desirable numbers. 6/

2/ Compeling force of PL 92-195 is preservation of horse and habitat

3/ ~~excess animals etc~~ excess is not used singly, but in conjunction with the rest of the sentence.

4/ if by broad definition the horses were removed without justification

4730.2 "management practices shall be at minimal feasible level ..." 7)

4730.3 "after determining optimum numbers reserve adequate forage .. if necessary adjust livestock." 8)

We are incensed at the Districts, ~~with~~ seemingly with State Office approval, can broaden and constrict a law and regulations depending upon their biases. We insist ~~and~~ on strict interpretation of PL 92-195 and strongly urge upon to provide guidance to your delinquent children.

In Caliente, the livestock permittee is consulted from day to day by the resource specialists prior to the development of land use plans; it is obvious that special interests have had an upper hand in this plan. Those of us who could take time from a hectic schedule to attend

5) as stated before, our objections and input were totally ignored, no specialist met with us to mitigate the adverse impacts.

6) management is NOT synonymous with elimination, regardless of Nevada BLM's interpretations.

7) 6 ELR 20802 (D.D.C, Sept. 9, 1976)

8) if zero were optimum then the Bureau wouldn't need regulations instructing them to provide adequate forage for zero population.

briefings for our limited input do not have the same advantage as local concerns. While the Bureau condemns action through litigation, it appears that is our only recourse, if the horses and burros are to be represented fairly. Whether we approve or disapprove of this type of action, we will not stand idly by and allow the Bureau to circumvent its own planning regulations, Nat PL 92-195, as well.

Wild horses reduced by 53% livestock by 6% with no guarantees the funding or man power will be available to implement the grazing portion. Quick to note however, the horses have already been removed - thus they are the brunt for range improvement brought about primarily from over-use by livestock operators.

Purposes and Objectives (1-2)

The FEIS states "the purpose of the proposed action is to manage the rangeland resources for 'stabilization' of the basic resource..."

* Websters defines stabilize as: to hold steady the quality.
* 1601.0-2 states "... objective is to improve resource management decisions."
* 1502.1 purpose - "shall inform decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives."

~~Concluding the purposes and~~
Proposed Action (1-2)

The FEIS uses 1977 Legwire for livestock and we are interested in the past 5 year active use was. The only conclusion we can come to is the proposed action will continue the status quo negitative impacts only to a lesser degree - for which horses made payment.

2-44

"Some wild horse movement may occur.."
"Wild horse movement ~~may~~ probably occurs.."
"Possible movement patterns..."
"The higher ~~el~~ elevations most likely"

These excerpts tell us two things the Las Vegas District, the area office know nothing for sure, other than possibly how to inventory, and secondly it shows they do not care. How can the Bureau eliminate horses in one place, develop sophesticated management systems without knowing the answers to the above?

What have your wild horse specialists been doing since 1978 other than removing horses?

Yet table 2-18 shows us that regardless of the competition, dietary info; wild horses will be reduced AND highorns will loose AUMs. Loose them to who?

Table 1-5 pg 1-5

3

(b) what assurance do we have manpower & funds will be available for supervision? L9

(c) same as above?

(d) how does BLM intend to improve relationships with other interested parties, beside livestock, especially after this and the Sonopah EIS?

4 "When possible?"

please explain. Seemingly commercial use must come after critical wildlife decisions.

Appendix E-3

After suitable acres were determined how did the team determine optimum number for A/U?

General reasons 1-9

How would this reduce conflict between horses & livestock when (2-44) states horses utilize the higher elevations in summer?

Support requirements

1) we object strenuously to fences in HMA

9) proposed grazing adjustment policy

13) distorted from what?
15) co-operative agreements?
19) please explain "relocated" 10/

Vegetative manipulation
What portions of HMA, if any, are to be manipulated and for what purpose? To increase forage for W/H, wildlife or livestock?

Table 1-9 (notes)
In other words the AMP's could even cost more depending on the prescription and the alleged monitoring could prove the AMPs unworkable, albeit W/H removal!

Table 1-10
Does the Bureau have a contingency plan if funds are withheld? Does the cost estimates include man-power for monitoring, utilization studies and RMPD update to ALL interested parties?

In nearly all planning one of the most consistent reasoning used for W/H reduction has been the year long use by W/H therefore not easily managed. What reasoning is given for range

10/ didn't believe this word in PL92-195 was in the Bureau's definition book.

conditions, the major cause of over-use, when the FEIS shows nearly 50% of the allotments (livestock) have been on year long use?

According to Congress these animals if preserved in their natural habitats, "contribute to the diversity of life forms ... and enrich the lives of the American people." 1/

This action is contrary to FLMPA, NEPA and the W H + B Act and what's more it is contrary to the Bureau's fiduciary responsibility. We believe these proposals are the products of the Bureau's desire to increase the monetary return from the public lands rather than to serve all uses under "multiple use" mandates.

Your immediate attention and response is expected.

1/ S 862 S1116, S 1090 & S1119 Subcomm. on Public Lands of the Senate Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.; 69, 122, 128, 138, 169, 183 (1971).
If they're removed (elimination) how can they contribute to the diversity?

FEIS states impacts to vegetation will continue ~~due to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in no management only to a lesser degree.

Websters New Collegiate Dictionary defines 'Stabilize' as: to hold steady, the quality.

1601.0-2 States "... objective is to improve resource management decisions..."

1502.1 purpose "Shall inform decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives..."

2-44

"Some wild horse movement may occur..."

"Wild horse movement probably occurs..."

"Possible movement patterns..."

"The higher ~~evel~~ elevations most likely..."

These excepts from the FEIS tell ~~use~~ us one thing, the Bureau is designing comprehensive management systems that will interfere with the wild free-roaming status; that Bureau information, other than aerial inventory and estimates are not known!

That: regardless of impact of wild horses on wildlife, (Table 2-18) horses will be greatly reduced by comparison. That wildlife, especially bighorn, will have reduced AUMs.

Table 1-5 pg 1-5

3[4]

(b) What assurance do we have, man power will be available for supervision?

(c) Same as above

In the Caliente, as in all other plans, the livestock permittee is consulted over a very long period of time prior to the development of land use plans. Such is not the case with preservationists or conservationists who must spend limited man-power and resources to travel to far extremes of the State to participate in localized planning. There our input is not considered in the process our only avenue is through the courts, an action disliked by many, due to the fact that a halt is brought to any plans that could have improved the resource.

Whether we like that alternative or not we cannot stand idly by and watch horses reduced by 53%, livestock by 6%; with no guarantees that funding or man power will be available to implement the grazing portion.

Proposed Action (1-2)

Although the FEIS uses the 1977 figure for livestock use, we are intrested to know what the past 5 year active use was.

Purposes and Objectives (1-2)

The FEIS states "the purpose of the proposed action is to manage the rangeland resources for 'stabilization' of the basic soil resource..."

over

4700.0-6 (c) "Shall be considered comparably with other resource values in the development of resource management ~~plans~~ plans, under the Bureau's planning system including allocation of appropriate portions of available forage." (2-44) (Table 2-17)

4730.1 (a) "where a herd exists for the purpose of evaluating population dynamics including whether and where excess animals exist." (2-44)

4730.1 (a) "a current inventory . . . shall be maintained . . . for each area where a herd exists . . ."

(b) ". . in planning for management . . including desirable numbers . . "

4730.2 "management practices shall be at minimal feasible level . . ." 3/

4730.3 ". . after determining optimum numbers . . reserve adequate forage . . if necessary adjust livestock . . ."

Again, as we ~~did~~ have in other comments, insist ~~of~~ on the strict interpretation of PL92-195 and urgently request the Bureau abstain from localized pressure to weaken the law.

2/ cont. It is our interpretation of the Act, the Bureau's ~~but~~ ~~Are~~ supposed 'multiple use system' is not multiple use, but an unlawful attempt to circumvent PL92-195.

3/ 6 ELR 20802 (D.D.C., Sept 9, 1976)

(1)

Dear Mr Spong

In March I attended the Caliente briefing at the Sparks Nugget where I raised several questions pertaining to the proposal and how they related to PL 92-195. The questions were not addressed during the meeting nor afterwards. I was assured after the meeting as well as by the State Office that my concerns would be addressed, they have not.

A number of the horses have been captured and it is further proposed the remaining horses will also be captured BEFORE the Bureau addresses our concerns. Therefore we expect a thorough letter documenting your position, the proposed action and how it relates to the mandates required in PL 92-195, policy and regulations.

4700.0-5 (b) "wild free roaming horses and burros... that have used public lands all or part of their habitat."

4700.0-5 (d) "excess animals means... which have been removed from an area" 1/

4700.0-5 (K) malicious harassment 2/

1/ Hereonin all underline emphasis are my own unless otherwise stated.

2/ perhaps it will take the courts to determine if the strict definition of the Act is correct, or if the Bureau may arbitrarily determine this from district to

Due to limited man power and financial resources we cannot trek across the State to participate in workshops, ~~CRMP~~, MFP, EIS, or CRMP. If Bureau policy in assuring public in-put is sincere, you will make your specialists available for conservationists in centralized locations.

We cannot trek across the State

Dear Mr Spang:

It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep pace with your on going land use planning and the interim horse reduction program in the State of Nevada. In some cases the MFP fell before the EIS process, in others, are afterwards. At this point in time it is nearly impossible to know off-hand if we have participated, as we would have wished to, in this process.

None of the EIS are consistent; they fail to meet NEPA requirements in analizing all reasonable alternatives; they place an unnecessary burden on horse numbers in ~~to~~ land use decisions, — wherever possible horse & and/or burros are the brunt of range improvement programs.

Classes and seasons of use are manipulated around to mitigate the impact of grazing reductions albeit the horses are not afforded the same provisions. Ambiguous terms half-heartedly describe the horse and burro habitat requirements, such as: perhaps, probably, most likely, certainly terms not found in the scientific community.

We wish to participate, to assist in the land use process but unless the Bureau deems it important enough, our input will continue to be sketchy and our only alternative to unjust decisions will be litigation.

(7) In nearly every proposal recommending the reduction of horses one of the most consistent reasoning has been year-long-use. The matter-of-fact acceptance that cattle ~~are~~ can be controlled and horse cannot. What reasoning then is given for range conditions with over 50% of the allotments on year long use? How can the Bureau justify 53% horse reduction from their actual use and only reduce livestock from their preferred use - which will mean little of any actual animal reduction?

(d.) how does the BLM intend to improve relationships with other values, besides livestock?

4. "When possible?"
Commercial use considerations must come <u>after</u> critical wildlife decisions.

Appendix E-3
After suitable acres were determined how did the team determine optimum numbers for W/H?

General reasons 1-9
How would this reduce conflict between horses & livestock when (2-44) states horses utilize higher elevations in summer.

Support requirements 1-13
(11) We object strenuously to the proposed fences in HMA.
(13) Disturbed from what?
(15) Co-operative agreement?
(19) Please explain "relocated"

Vegitation Manipulation
What portion, if any, of the HMA are to be manipulated and for what

4) proposed grazing adjustment policy

purpose? To increase forage for WH, WL, or livestock?

Table 1-9 (notes)

In other words the AMPs could even cost more depending upon the prescription at the completion of AMPs?

Table 1-10

Does the Bureau have a contingency plan if funds are not forthcoming? Does the cost estimate include man power for monitoring, utilization studies?

→ (7)

According to Congress these animals, if preserved in their natural habitats, "contribute to the diversity of life forms with the Nation and enrich the lives of the American people. 5/ This action is contrary to FLMPA, NEPA, and the WH & B Act, and what more it is contrary to the Bureau's fiduciary responsibility. 6/ We believe these proposals are the products of the Bureaus to increase the monetary returns from the public land - rather than to serve all uses under "multiple-use" guidelines.

5/ S 862, S116, S1090 & S1119 Subcomm on Public Lands of the Senate Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., 69, 122, 128, 138, 169, 183 (1971).

6/ The Federal Conflicts of Interest Statutes & the Fiduciary Principle, 14 VAND. L. REV, 1485, 1501 (1961).

7/ United States v Carter, 217 U.S 286 (1910).

Caliente Work Sheet

43 CFR pt 4710 (1975) (Interior), and to enter into cooperative agreements with other landowners & with ~~State officials~~ & local gov. agencies in furtherance of the Acts purposes.

It is our contention that attitudes promulgating complete removal from private lands has been over exercised.

Water & forage was ~~also~~ at issue in the Kleppe v New Mexico (1976) wherein livestock operators shared federal graz & water with burros.

~~H.R Conference Rep. No 92-681 92d Cong. 1st Sess., 5 (1971)~~ According to Congress these animals, if preserved in their native habitats, "contribute to the diversity of life forms with the Nation & enrich the lives of the American people."
S. 862, S 1116, S. 1090 & S 1119 Subcomm. ~~of~~ on Pub lands of the Senate Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs, 92nd Cong. 1st Sess., 69, 122, 128, 138, 169 183 (1971).

If the Bureau fails in implementing the mandates of PL 92-195, the fiduciary duty of public officials becomes an avenue of litigation for breach of trust. Some pecuniary action would appear logical for the financial reward.

Table 1-10

Does the cost estimates include funding for man-hours needed to monitor & supply utilization studies? ~~If not, then this assumption~~

Evaluation & Modification

If the AMPs were developed fully & funding was available for monitoring and it showed the system was not achieving the expected results; would the remaining horses again pay for range improvements through reduction?

NRS (Fence) 569. 440-50

Sec 3(a) of the Act, 16 U.S.C § 1333(a), clearly and unequivocally stats that "[a]ll mgt act. shall be at the minimal feasible level..."

Max & min numbers of horses have been determined with insuff base data. Inconsistent & questionable aerial inventories, habitat requirements, conflict (if any) scientifically determined, in experienced horse specialists,

1) Conflict with other values

See conflict 1

No actual sex or age inventory has ever been conducted to our knowledge, wherein would be an admission of lack of data

Save #7, 632, 617 fencing & land treatment

General reasons 1-9

How would this reduce conflict between livestock + horses when (2-44) States horses utilize higher elevations in summer.

(Fish + Game prov. enough data)

lack of consistency between them.

Support requirements 1-13

11. We object strenuously to the proposed fences in herd management areas 6/ Historically the Bureau has designed barriers for single use management with the promise of gates, let downs etc.

13 Disturbed from what?

15. Co-operative agreements?

~~17. piped out water~~

19 please explain "relocated"

I want to assist but I am become swamped + drowning in summaries 7/

Vegetation Manipulation

What portion of the HMA are to be manipulated and for what specific purpose? to increase forage for WH? or to increase forage so as to leave livestock in the HMA?

Table 1-9 (notes)

In other words the development of AMPs could even cost more depending on the prescription at the time of the completion of AMPs

6/ Refers to WH act fences.

7/ AHPA Court

5. # How would we be assured?

~~Appendix E.~~

Appendix E-3

after suitable acres were determined, how did the team determine est opt WH? ~~Surely BLM~~ the FEIS states houses use higher than 50% slopes but the appendix only discribes how forage was detn for live. + wildlife — not WH.

General Implem. Schedule — time table

How does this FEIS compare to livestock agust policy 4/

(1-9)

As is usual with BLM, the WH Population would be reduced without gealnes, however you propose that proposed action would be completed by 2000 — That means livestock will more or less stay the same regardless of the fact that the decline in the resource is largely due to their impact. WH + wildlife pay!

4/ livestock adjust policy

Horse now AUMs 12,132 cut to 5956

(c) although livestock were reduced a mere 10,000 from actual use, their forage increase in 1990 is estimated at ~~22,110~~ 25,000 AUMs due to creation of suitable water. At the same time WH & wildlife are designated the same aums, even though poor range conditions are due to livestock.

Horses -53% numbers AUMs 6,668

~~Table~~ Figure 1-1 (pg 1-4)

Shows a very typical but lopsided Bureau' interpretation of multiple use. As usual, crumbs, instead of a piece of pie

~~Table 1-6 pg 1-7~~
3,434,478 ~~or 98.0% federal land~~

~~1-5~~

Table 1-5 pg 1-5

3. 4)

b. What assurance do we have man power will be available for supervision
c. ~~typical~~ same as above
d. How does the BLM intend to improve relationships with protectionists, envir, ORVs, recreation, ???

4. "When possible"?
I would state commercial use sale w have to come after wildlife

8-12,000

2-44

"Some wild horse movement may occur..."

"Wild horse movement probably occurs..."

"Possible movement patterns..."

"The higher elevations most likely..."

These ~~is by~~ excerpts from the FEIS appear to be assumptions either that or the writer hasn't any confidence in the given material 3/

How can the Bureau plan ultra sophisticated systems and not be sure of these points?

~~A fecal analysis of May to August would appear to be a biased analysis due to the~~

The diet percentages show horse + leghorn to be in more direct competition (Table 2-18)

(1-2)

Purpose + objectives

#1 See new policy 4/

#2 WH+B Act 5/

Table 1-2 (b)

(1977)

-82,211- presently suitable 78,235 permitted use

74,293 - 1980

2/ Free

3/ quote horse regs.

turn around

Purposes and Objectives (1-2)

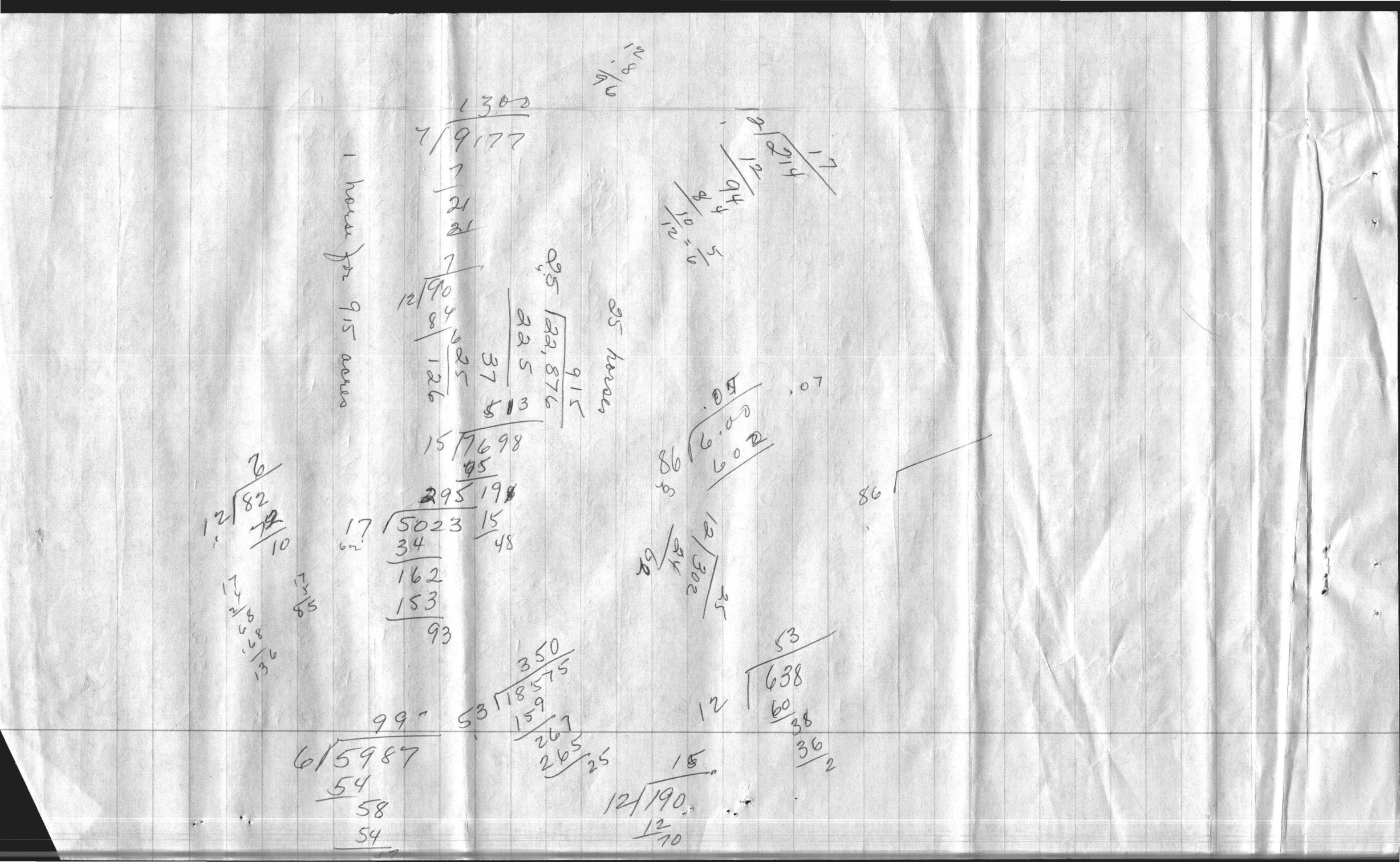
The FEIS states "the purpose of the proposed action is to manage the rangeland resources for 'stabilization' of the basic soils resource and vegetative ~~matter~~ resources." (emphasis my own.) 1/

Proposed action (1-2) ~~(1-11 para 2~~

Present forage capacity is estimated at 82,211 AUMs (using the LV suitability criteria) a figure hardly close to the 118,580 AUMs of preference. The FEIS states the use of 1977 data does not give any indication of what a future year use figure would have been. ~~The history gives no indication what the estimated horse population was during 1971-~~ 1976 ~~1977~~, & given the Bureau's optimistic estimates of 20-30% rate of increase per year — the wild horses ~~their~~ impact then was relatively small in comparison to livestock use. (Table 2-17) ~~The estimates should almost~~ The table does not give adult/foal ratios in order to determine, does not state what time of the year, method, or experience 2/ &

does not give time of year - mortality

1/ 1502.1 purpose - "shall inform decision makers & the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment.


1 hour for 915 acres
25 horses

Standards of Conduct, Lenhoff The Constructive Trust as a Remedy for Corruption in Public Office "[t]he Statute books are replete with criminal sanctions against specific violations of public duty. Yet these always seem inadequate to deal with anything but blatant thievery, for corruption is a monster with not only as many heads as Hydra, but as many shapes as Proteus; the legislature no sooner isolates one form of official pocket-lining than another is devised."

~~By~~ invoking the ancient law of fiduciary duty, ~~it~~ ~~extends~~ its most common use ~~is~~. Holds these responsible ~~to common~~

~~By invoking~~ the ancient law of fiduciary duty most prominent application wherein the defendant was held civilly liable on common law fiduciary principles for breach of trust. 8)

~~United States~~

Despite recognition by local jurisdictions, the principle has never been applied to higher ranking officials despite the fiduciary rule that an agent's duty of loyalty increases with the degree of his independent authority 9)

8) United States v Carter, 217 U.S 286 (1910).
9) The Federal Conflicts of Interest Statutes & the Fiduciary Principle, 14 VAND. L. REV, 1485, 1501 (1961)

It is our charge however, rather than seeking personal monetary gain, the ~~mo~~ motive for the circumvention of "multiple-use" lies within the Bureau system wherein the agency openly obtains gain vs the asthetic value of other resources. The conflict of interest then comes from not properly representing those values with no return.

You this action is cont FLM NEPA WH & B what is more contrary to the Bureau's fiduciary responsibility we bel they are the product to increase the mone returns from public lands.

~~I'm hopeful -~~
Bill Minors

~~Appellees the State of New Mexico et al. contended in their Motion to Dismiss or Affirm that the Act was crucially flawed in that it applied to the general public lands, that is, those that were subject to sale & general use, rather than to land purchased, withdrawn or reserved for wild horses & burros.~~

Should the Bureau desire the zoo-like refuges as reflected in this document but several other Nevada land use planning documents as well, then we feel it must do so with "exclusive" rights under the Pickett Act, 43, U.S.C. §§ 145 (1970)

It is not acceptable to us that specific areas are designated for HMA with elimination in others, only to have them threatened further in the future from ACEC, endangered species, etc.

Too often the nature of local or state political processes precludes BLM districts from assuming adequate & effective responsibility

The concept of multiple use of public lands is demonstrated in Senate Report No 92-242 in which it is provided that:

"During the course of the April 20 hearing witnesses repeatedly urged that the wild free-roam — horses & burros be considered a part of the multiple use system of the lands & not be placed in set aside areas for their exclusive use... It is the intent of the Comm. that the WFRH&B be specifically incorporated as a component of multiple use management for the use of the pub lands (emphasis added) S. Rep No 92-242, 92d Cong., 1st Sess. (1971)

2ND refer to new sect

Renewable resources - the unspoken assumption that resources will restore themselves through natural regenerative processes - Fact is - the regenerative capacity of resources cannot always make up for the wastes of human actions.

If x known horses equal x a x number of wildlife -
cattle preference ↑
cattle - active use
cattle - reduction is from
non active use = paper cut

WH - x
WH optimum #
WH — x
WH = protect remain.

Despite NEPA directives as simple EIS I quote. "The poor among us, the minorities, the average householder are not in business and not alerted to the regulatory schemes of vagrancy laws, and we assume they would have no understanding of their meaning & impact if they read them." 10/

10/ Papachristou v City of Jacksonville, 92 S. Ct. 839 (1972) ~~8~~ S Ct. 843.

Check on reg concerning DM capability

initial
10%

Ely Dist

3-9-79

IN REPLY REFER TO
1608.2
(N-050)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
P. O. Box 5400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

(702) 385-6403

MAR 9 1979

Beginning March 12, the draft Management Framework Plan (MFP) for public land administration in southern Lincoln County will be available for public review and comment. Copies have been placed in libraries and other public facilities in Nevada and Utah. A list of locations is enclosed.

Would you take the time to review this Caliente Management Framework Plan? We would like to hear from you about it.

The plan will guide our management of the 3.4 million acres of public land in southern Lincoln County into the 1980s. The document deals with such resource activities as forestry, minerals, recreation, watershed, and realty. In addition, the plan covers wildlife, wild horses, and range management. A key recommendation is the allocation of forage among livestock, wild horses, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and antelope. This recommendation will probably generate the most interest.

As part of the planning process, we are developing an environmental statement (ES) which will evaluate the impact of grazing in the planning unit on the human environment. We are attempting to gauge the impacts of the entire grazing program for the next 35 years.

Our comment period for this MFP ends April 30. To provide information about the plan to the general public, we will conduct openhouses on March 26, 27, and 28 in the conference room of the Las Vegas District Office, 4765 West Vegas Drive. Hours will be from 1 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. Our objective in these early sessions is to answer your questions about the draft MFP.

We will be seeking your comments on the draft in a second series of openhouses. These will take place the week of April 9 in Caliente and in St. George, Utah. We'll have a letter out in early April giving the exact times, dates, and locations. If any of the above dates are inconvenient, we'll try to accommodate you at another time, by appointment.

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

Tonopah Resource Area Headquarters
Bldg. 102 Old Radar Base
Tonopah, NV 89049

Bureau of Land Management
705 East 4th Street
Winnemucca, NV 89445

Bureau of Land Management
2002 Idaho Street
Elko, NV 89801

Bureau of Land Management
1050 E. Williams Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Bureau of Land Management
4765 W. Vegas Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89102

Caliente-Virgin Valley Resource Area
Old Post Office
400 E. Stewart Street
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Nevada State Office
Rm 3008, Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Reno, NV 89507

Bureau of Land Management
Pioche Highway
Fly, NV 89301

Bureau of Land Management
North 2nd St. & South Scott St.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Clark County Library
East Charleston
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Clark County Library
Flamingo Branch
1401 E. Flamingo
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Lincoln County Library
Caliente Branch
Caliente, NV 89008

Lincoln County Library
Pioche Branch
Pioche, NV 89043

University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Library
4505 Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, NV 89154

University of Nevada, Reno
Getchell Library
Reno, NV 89507

Cedar City Library
136 W. Center Street
Cedar City, UT 84720

Bureau of Land Management
1579 N. Main Street
Cedar City, UT 84720

Bureau of Land Management
196 E. Tabernacle
St. George, UT 84770

Washington County Library
St. George Branch
55 W. Tabernacle
St. George, UT 84770

Overton Public Library
Overton, NV 89040

Bunkerville Public Library
Bunkerville, NV 89007

Mesquite Public Library
Mesquite, NV 89024

Purposes and Objectives (1-2)

The FEIS states "the purpose of the proposed action is to manage the rangeland resources for stabilization of the basic soil resource and vegetative resources."

(Chapter 5 - pg 5-1) States that soil compaction from fences, pipelines, water troughs would remain, adverse impacts would continue on vegetation due to use in allotments, eleven of the twenty seven flora.

The impact on the tortoise would be reduced, some species displaced, and lost cultural values. But states unequivocally, that losses to livestock would be only "short term."

× Degrades objective of NEPA, i.e. to provide the public with meaningful opportunity to comment on proposed actions prior to decision-making. 1) Therefore we charge it is to stabilize the livestock industry. This is not a multiple use plan, as it would allow livestock grazing to continue at close to current levels despite poor range, and large reductions or elimination of wild horses.

1) See e.g. California v Bergland, 483 F. Supp. 465 (E.D. Cal 1980)

Consistently the Bureau has used the 'year long' use by wild horses and burros against them, even in knowing that different levels are used during different seasons. ~~How we are to believe that livestock year-round use is okay~~ Evidently the same principal has not been used for livestock, showing not only over stocking but year round use also. ~~Why then are~~

Horses utilized only 39% of the entire area but are being reduced substantially from that.

Clover Creek - 25 horses or 1 horse per 915 acres
Cove - 17 horses or 1 per 295 acres
Little Mtn - 53 horses or 1 per 350 acres
Mustang Flat - 6 horses or 1 per 997 acres
Peck - 15 horses or ~~513~~ 1 per 513 acres
Sawmill Canyon - 7 horses or 1-1300 acres.

Out of 86 allotments (Table 1-3) only 6 allotments have no grazing meaning that livestock utilize 81.4% of the forage

$$114\,455 \overline{)1278.000} \quad .01$$
$$\underline{114\,455}$$
$$33\,450$$

5.6% WH
13% wildlife 12,748

$$\begin{array}{r} 2308 \\ \hline 15,056 \\ 99\,399 \\ \hline 114,455 \end{array}$$

$$114,455 \overline{)12.748.00} \quad .01$$
$$\underline{4455}$$

Table 1-3 pg 1-26

Shows total forage capacity for livestock AUMs is (2) two; yet ~~1977~~ licensed use shows ~~527~~ 562 yearlong for 1977. If wildlife were allocated 244 AUM's how could there possibly be grazing on the Applewhite Allotment?

Ash Flat shows 43 AUMs available with present use & class at 74 AUMs.

Frank Gregg — Draft -- Managing the Public Lands

In several letters prior WSOA has suggested the Bureau has yet to define a comprehensive policy for guidance of your field personnel. Some of the grazing environmental impact statements are recognizing the degree of impact that grazing has had on the basic soil and vegetative resource. A few tough decisions have been made with the expected ferocity of disapproval. This strong segment is using pressure unimaginable six years back, to reverse sound and necessary decisions in livestock adjustment.

A strong statement or policy is now needed to make those critical decisions and to continue the mandated public involvement in that process.

WSOA felt that Albuquerque was the hall from which this statement would roar, bringing ~~support and~~ critically needed support.

5/14/81

WHOA!

WILD HORSE ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE
INC.
A Foundation for the Welfare of
Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros

P. O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504
Telephone 323-5908
Area Code 702

May 14, 1981

Mr. Neil B. McCleery, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Star Route 5, Box 1
Ely, Nevada 89301

Re: Schell MFP II

Dear Mr. McCleery:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment upon the Schell MFP II and for providing the briefing in Reno on the same. Although differing viewpoints can, at times be burdensome, it does provide communication between varied interest groups and assist in the enlightenment of interests miles removed from the resource area. We thank you for your patience and consideration of our viewpoints.

The Schell MFP II provided no data on stocking rates, condition or trend, despite the fact that nearly two years of data has been collected. What is the monetary intake from the Schell grazing resource in this area and how does this compare with the expenditures to bring about range rehabilitation from excessive use and mismanagement? Please describe the 'extenuating conditions' that allows for 50% of preference rather than the average active use? The DEIS should include the costs for trespass, impound, predator control, monitoring, and range improvements as it applies to the commercial use of the public rangelands; as was done so expertly for wild horses in the MFP conflicts and alternatives document dated 12-80. Is the agency implying that all resources must pay for themselves? 'As symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West,' not unlike the national symbol of the Eagle; has established this animal as an aesthetic benefit to the American people. 'To accomplish this they are to be considered in the area where presently found, as a natural system of the public lands.' Nowhere in the Act does it allow the Bureau to establish their habitat, their value.

In view of the agencies inability to develop or complete past monitoring programs; what factors have changed that will INSURE future monitoring. Will the monitoring be designed for all resources so that specific objectives will be met? Does the agencies new 'enlightened stragedy' of not ajusting stocking rates based on the inventory apply to Schell? If so, will any portions of the inventory be utilized and what was the cost in developing the inventory that will not be used?

Was conservation, wildlife and wildhorse groups involved in the development of the monitoring criteria? What specific systems will be developed to separate the impacts of wildlife/wild horse/livestock on vegetation? What key plant species apply to each and what are their preferences?

The newspaper sites seedings, but does not clarify if those seedings will be designed for the benefit of other resources in mind. What program What programs are proposed that will reduce impact of grazers on wetlands and riparian and still allow for the water resource to be utilized. What percent of the SRA is utilized by wild horses, by livestock? If fatality in livestock production can be computed for 'managed' livestock, why then, is this information not comparable to the 'wild' horse population? Likewise if cow/calf AUMs can be computed to the financial benefit of livestock operations; why not adult/foal ratios for the wild horse populations? What inventories are available for wild horses and do they include adult/foal counts and were they collected so as to be comparable? Has the specialists developed life tables to compare with the censusing? What is the projected fund requirements for wild horse management and what portion is for reduction?

What is the justification and what regulation allows the agency to abrogate responsibility for the White River and Moriah horses? What specific steps were taken in these areas when the numbers started to decline? Absence or ignorance of the cause is not sufficient justification to abandon those horse use areas. What is the rationale for removal of horses from Tippett and Tippett Pass allotments. What portion of those allotment constitute primary habitat for wild horses? There appears to be some discrepancy between the horse numbers in the 12-80 document (583) and total in the MFP II (396). The summary of recommendations states "continue management of wild horses at existing levels;" which of the two figures are 'existing levels?' What data did you use to establish the existing levels as 'optmum?' Apparently, by the comparison of the information; there will be a reduction of wild horses and a continued current level of livestock. The document conveniently does not list the numbers of cattle or sheep or AUMs consumed, which does not allow the reader to ascertain whether the multiple use concept is even close to being met. Wildlife fares about the same as horses, wherein 'existing levels' will be allocated for rather than 'reasonable numbers' and a projection of slow but justified increases. The MFP II says nothing about restricting ORV to existing roads in the wild horse habitat.

What portion of the proposed MX, if approved, would apply to the SRA area?

Does agriculture development present problems with 'wild' populations? If so, does the State Statute of 'fence against' and is it enforced?

We agree with the reintroduction of Big Horn Sheep in their natural habitat, but strongly urge that any implied competition between Big Horn and wild horse populations be documented and supported with scientific evidence. Any establishment of intensive grazing systems must first consider all free-roaming populations. We disagree with the suitability criteria as applied to wild horses and note that if it had any scientific validity, why it is not applied to wildlife populations. No mention was made in Minerals for rehabilitation, unless it is covered under VRM-3, and likewise no projection in Forestry for production/demand, so that resources would not be depleted in an era of energy conservation.

There is no reference to a proportionate increase in forage allocations to wildlife or wild horses, as the range improves.

The document is sufficiently lacking in information in order for the reader to analize his/her objectives for public rangeland management; therefore those data not provided for should be included and analized in the DEIS. As it stands we do not support the recommendations for wild horses and would suggest that if the rangeland inventory is insufficient to allocate forage for livestock it is also insufficient to allocate forage for wildlife and wild horses. Instead we would suggest the existing level of wild horses be maintaine, as by law-you must, in the areas where they are and at the 583 levels until such a time as monitoring will provide sufficient information as to properly determine the optimum numbers.

We wish to be kept apprised of the progress of the DEIS.

Most sincerely,

Dawn Y. Lappin (Mrs.)
Executive Director

cc: Board of Trustees
Sierra Club
API

Schell -

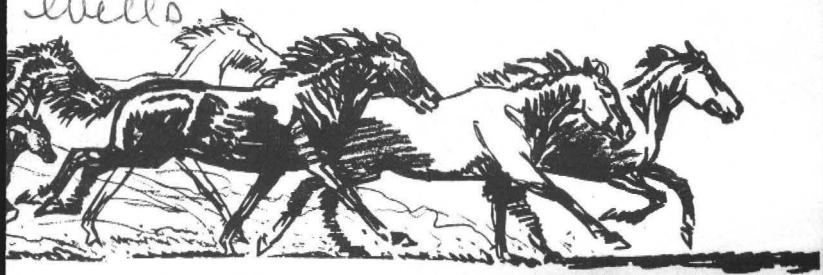
Soater -

583 -

183
130
63
20
---
396 -

What is the rationale for removal of horses from Teppett + Tippett Pass allotments?

What data base exists to set the opt. # of horses at these wells.



Las Vegas File

1-20-81

IN REPLY REFER TO

1792
(N-054)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

P. O. Box 5400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

(702) 385-6403

JAN 20 1981

Dawn Y. Lappin
Director
Wild Horse Organized Assistance, Inc.
P. O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504

Dear Ms. Lappin:

This responds to your letter of December 29, 1980 concerning your earlier correspondence. In accordance with our telephone conversation of December 30, our reply was delivered to you on December 31. I trust that letter answered your earlier queries.

Sincerely yours,

Kemp Conn

Kemp Conn
District Manager

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

December 29, 1980

Mr. Kemp Conn, District Manager
Las Vegas District
Bureau of Land Management
4765 Las Vegas Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Dear Mr. Conn:

I request this letter be filed with our notification of protest on the Caliente Final Environmental Impact Statement. I delivered our protest on November 18th, I met with yourself and representatives at the Nevada State Office on November 24th. At that meeting I was assured we would receive a response to our protest and some revision of the MFP, which without considering our input, was illegal. It is now December 29th and we have not received the written assurances wewere promised, but we have not even received a call explaining the delay. Notwithstanding assurances today that we would receive a call from you tomorrow by your acting manager, we are proposing to go to press on Monday, January 5th, and if no response has been forthcoming at that point in time, we will have to assume the FEIS stands as written and continue on to our commitment of the 24th.

I don't believe I need remind you of the District's legal disadvantage in the land use planning process and the ongoing violation of not only current regulations, but those proposed for the future. On January 9th I will be in Denver to participate in the livestock grazing adjustment regulations and at this time I intend to use the Caliente as an example of the inequities in the regulations and the 'loopholes' and 'timely' considerations given to those 'other' public land interests. During this time please remember that any decision is stayed pending response to our protest.

Most sincerely,

Dawn Y. Lappin (Mrs.)
Director

cc: Board of Trustees
NRDC-Johanna Wald
Charles Watson-NORA
Rosa Strickland-Sierra Club
Craig Downer-API
Edward Spang, BLM

CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
SUMMARIES OF MAJOR MFP-STEP 3 DECISIONS

INTRODUCTION

The following information summarizes the significant Management Framework Plan (MFP), Step 3 decisions for the Caliente Planning Unit. These proposed multiple use decisions will establish goals, objectives, constraints, and uses which will guide future actions on BLM land in the PU.

The MFP-Step 3 decisions summarized in this document are those which either changed significantly from MFP-Step 2 as a result of the public participation process or aroused extensive public interest.

Further details on the decisions, use recommendations, and supporting information are available in the Caliente Planning Unit Management Framework Plan document. Additionally, the Caliente Rangeland Management Program Document can be referred to for a detailed discussion of rangeland management and the grazing program for the Planning Unit.

LANDS

General Information

The lands program for the Caliente Planning Unit includes classification and establishment of lands for multiple use purposes including agriculture, residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and public purpose. The program also provides for support of other resource management programs by coordinating land aquisition and disposal, establishing/designating rights-of-way, and discouraging trespass.

Major Decisions

1 - Determine those lands in the Planning Unit suitable for agricultural production and dispose of those lands through appropriate authority (Desert Land Entry Act, Carey Act, and Federal Land Policy and Management Act). Cooperate in this effort with the Nevada State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Lincoln County Commissioners. (MFP, Lands 1.1)

2 - Utilize existing corridors whenever possible for major utility systems to limit disturbance. Consider any necessary deviations resulting from engineering problems and project design through the environmental process. (MFP, Lands 3.1)

3 - Classify the following described lands near Alamo as suitable for competitive public sale pursuant to Section 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 5 SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼, 80 acres

In addition, classify the following tract near Alamo for disposal, giving first consideration to Lincoln County pursuant to Section 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 8, N½NW¼NW¼; 20 acres

Make additional lands around Caliente, Pioche, Panaca, and Rachel available for public sale when a need can be identified by local government organizations. (MFP, Lands 4.1)

4 - Transfer public land to the State of Nevada for expansion of three State Parks in the Planning Unit - Kershaw-Ryan (320 acres), Cathedral Gorge (360 acres), and Beaver Dam (2,952.5 acres). Process applications for these transfers through the use of extensive public involvement to ensure that proposed expansion plans are developed in accord with local and regional needs and desires. (MFP, Lands 5.1)

5 - Grant rights-of-way for flood control structures to abate flood hazard in the following areas within the Lincoln County Flood Control District:

Caliente: Antelope Canyon
Panaca Valley: Miller Spring Wash, White Wash, Bennett-Caselton Wash, Condor Canyon; unnamed washes, east side (T.3S., R.67E., Sec. 23, 13, 12)
Dry Valley: Kill Wash, Flatnose Wash
Hamlight Flat
Crystal Springs: unnamed wash from North Pahranagat Range (Secs. 3 & 10, T.5S., R.60E.)
Richardville: (Secs. 25 & 36, T.6S., R.60E.); (Secs. 30 & 31, T.6S., R.61E.)
Alamo: west side (Secs. 5, 6, 7 & 8, T.7S., R.61E.).

Handle each structure through the environmental assessment process. Coordinate program with The Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln County Flood Control and affected property owners. Initiate a development plan to hold sediment in place on each of the identified drainages. (MFP, Lands 5.2)

6 - Lease the following tract of land for the expansion of the Panaca Airport, subject to environmental and land use evaluation:

T.2S., R.68E., MDM
Sec. 6, Lots 6 & 7, $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$; Sec. 7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4

T.2S., R.67E., MDM
Sec. 1, $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$

Work together with Lincoln County to determine a location for an airport at Alamo in the near future. (MFP, Lands 5.3)

7 - Classify the following described lands as suitable for lease as sanitary landfill sites for Lincoln County:

Town	Location
a. Panaca	T.2S., R.68E., Sec.16, $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ (20 acres)
b. Alamo	T.7S., R.61E., Sec. 7, $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, (20 acres)
c. Ash Springs	T.6S., R.61E., Sec. 6, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ (20 acres)
d. Rachel	T.3S., R.55E., Sec. 25, $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ (20 acres)

Coordinate with the local and state governments in the Planning Unit to meet future needs for actions of this type.
(MFP, Lands 5.4)

MINERALS

General Information

The Planning Unit contains a number of mining districts that have a significant recorded production of precious metals, non-ferrous metals, and industrial non-metalic minerals. Lands around Ash Springs and between Caliente and Pioche have prospective values for geothermal resources. Leasable minerals are not now being extracted in the PU, but there is considerable interest in oil and gas leasing.

Optimum utilization of these mineral and energy resources should occur if the lands under the administration of the BLM are left open to one general mining, leasing, and mineral materials sales laws to the maximum extent possible. Minerals operations - exploration, development, and extraction - should be accompanied by cooperation with developers to minimize environmental damage and waste of resources while ensuring public safety.

Major Decisions

1 - Leave public lands in the Planning Unit open to mineral exploration and mining development except for the following special areas for which Recreation Management Plans will be prepared.

   a) Highland Peak (Research Natural Area); 960 acres
   b) Mormon Peak Caves (Outstanding Natural Area); 2,880 acres
   c) Cathedral Gorge (Nevada State Park Extension Area); 360 acres
   d) Panaca Charcoal Kilns (National Register of Historic Places); 2,560 acres

   If withdrawls are indicated after Recreation Management Plans have been prepared, every attempt will be made to limit the size to that absolutely necessary.

   (MFP, Minerals 1.2)

2 - Program additional money and manpower to inventory and research mining claims on public land in the Planning Unit to identify unsafe conditions and take corrective action. Where hazardous conditions are identified, take action through State Courts to assure that open shafts, tunnels, etc. are properly secured to prevent accidental injury and that abandoned claims are made safe.

   (MFP, Minerals 1.3)

3 - Leave all lands in the Planning Unit open to oil and gas leasing except the following environmentally sensitive areas:

   a) Highland Peak (Outstanding Natural Area); 960 acres
   b) Ash Springs (Outstanding Natural Area); 80 acres
   c) Mormon Peak Caves (Outstanding Natural Area); 2,880 acres
   d) Mormon Mountains (Crucial bighorn sheep habitat); 36,320 acres

e) Meadow Valley Mountains (Crucial bighorn sheep habitat); 25,920 acres
f) Panaca Charcoal Kilns (National Register of Historic Places); 2,560 acres
g) Nevada State Parks
    - Echo Canyon; 160 acres
    - Kershaw-Ryan; 320 acres
    - Beaver Dam; 2,960 acres
    - Cathedral Gorge; 360 acres

(MFP, Minerals 2.1)

FORESTRY

General Information

All forested areas in the Caliente Planning Unit are identified as non-commercial. The woodland types found are pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, bristlecone pine, and broad leaf trees. Woodland products harvested from the unit include fence posts, firewood, Christmas trees, and pine nuts.

Desert vegetation is in high and increasing demand for use in landscaping. This use is being encouraged by local planning councils and agencies as a means of water conservation. The removal of these plant species must be carefully reviewed to ensure that the desert ecosystem is maintained and no plant species are destroyed.

Major Decisions

1 - Inventory all forested land in the PU to determine productivity, non-productivity, and condition of existing stands. Those stands identified as capable of intensive management for wood production (e.g., firewood, saw logs, Christmas trees) should be used to meet demand identified in the Planning Area Analysis. (MFP, Forestry 1.1)

2 - Continue existing programs for utilization of juniper posts, Christmas trees, pine boughs, and pine nuts with allowances for large commercial sales of pine nuts in years of high production. Increase use supervision to ensure that environmental damage is limited. (MFP, Forestry 1.6)

3 - Inventory cactus and other succulent vegetation in the Planning Unit to supply information to support future management decisions affecting these species, which are currently in high public demand. (MFP, Forestry 2.1)

LIVESTOCK

General Information

There are currently 86 livestock grazing allotments in the Caliente Planning Unit, the majority of which have cow - calf operations. Thirty-six of these allotments have permits to graze livestock yearlong, the remaining allotments are grazed during a specified period of time when forage is available.

Forage is used not only by livestock, but by wild horses and wildlife as well. This combination of users has subjected the vegetative resources in the PU to grazing densities above current forage production capabilities of the range. Consideration must now be given to improving the forage condition and vegetation production. (For a discussion of rangeland management, refer to the Caliente Rangeland Management Program Document.)

The livestock program envisions better management of the allotments in the Planning Unit and will lead to improved vegetation condition and resource utilization. Elements of the program involve adjusting livestock grazing to its appropriate capacity; establishing range improvements and vegetation manipulation necessary in proper grazing management; initiating implementation of Allotment Management Plans; and establishing periods-of-use for livestock.

Major Decisions

1 - Protect the vegetative resources during early phases of growth by implementing no grazing on allotments during the early growing season April 1 - May 30. Where an Allotment Management Plan (AMP) is planned for an allotment, the season-of-use shown in Table A will be used until the individual AMP is developed and implemented. (MFP, Range Management 1.1)

2 - Allocate forage to provide for domestic livestock, wild horses, and wildlife. Allocations are given in Table A. Adjustments in livestock grazing use will be worked out individually with the livestock operators prior to issuance of formal decisions. AUMs not currently serviced by a BLM - permitted water source can be utilized as water sources are developed and/or inventoried to ensure that proper range management occurs. (MFP, Range Management 1.2)

3 - Revise all existing AMPs to Bureau standards as soon as possible. Upgrade grazing system on Enterprise Allotment to an AMP. (MFP, Range Management 1.3)

4 - Develop Allotment Management Plans on the following allotments within five years:

1. Cliff Springs, Oak Spring
2. Ely Springs Cattle, Ely Springs Sheep
3. Buckhorn, Lower Lake
4. Pahroe, Six Mile
5. Sheep Flat, Garden Springs, Summit Springs, White Rock, Oak Wells
6. Delmar
7. Barclay, Lime Mountain
8. Enterprise
9. Bald Mountain, Naquinta
10. Condor Canyon, N-4, Panaca SCS
11. Boulder Spring, Elgin, Pennsylvania
12. Rattlesnake
13. Buckboard, Panaca Cattle, Roadside, White Hills, McGuffy Springs
14. Crossroads, Sand Hollow
15. Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengert
16. Morman Peak
17. Gourd Spring

(MFP, Range Management 1.8)

5 - Designate the following allotments as ephemeral (E) or ephemeral - perennial (E-P), and manage them in accordance with established rules and regulations:

1.	Beacon	E
2.	Breedlove	E-P
3.	Flat Top Mesa	E
4.	Garden Spring	E-P
5.	Gourd Spring	E-P
6.	Henrie	E-P
7.	Jackrabbit	E
8.	Lower Lake	E-P
9.	Lime Mountain	E-P
10.	Morman Peak	E-P
11.	Morrison-Wengert	E-P
12.	Pulsipher Wash	E
13.	Rox	E
14.	Sand Hollow	E-P
15.	Schlarman	E-P
16.	Snow Spring	E-P
17.	Summit Spring	E-P
18.	Terry	E-P
19.	White Rock	E-P

(MFP, Range Management 1.5)

6 - Authorize change in kind of livestock on the following allotments to help livestock operators diversify and stabilize their livestock operations:

Sheep to Cattle	Sheep to Cattle and Sheep
Ely Spring	Highland Peak
	Bennett Spring
	Black Hills
	Klondike

(MFP, Range Management 1.6)

7 - Do not develop AMPs for the following allotments where it appears that intensive grazing management would not achieve specific resource goals within reasonable economic limits.

1. Ash Flat
2. Bennett Spring
3. Beacon
4. Black Canyon
5. Black Hills
6. Breedlove
7. Caliente
8. Comet
9. Crescent
10. Crestline
11. Crystal Springs
12. Deerlodge
13. Flat Top Mesa
14. Grapevine
15. Haypress
16. Highland Peak
17. Highway
18. Jackrabbit
19. Klondike
20. McCutcheon Springs
21. Mahogany Peak
22. Pahranagat (East)
23. Pahranagat (West)
24. Pinecone
25. Pioche
26. Pulsipher Wash
27. Rabbit Springs
28. Red Bluff
29. Rocky Hill
30. Rox
31. Schlarman
32. Shadow Well
33. Sheep Spring
34. Simpson
35. Snow Spring
36. Terry
37. Uvada
38. Warm Spring

(MFP, Range Management 1.4)

8 - Implement an eartagging program on those allotments where the Caliente Area Manager determines it necessary to achieve specific management goals and objectives. (MFP, Range Management 1.9)

9 - Withdraw the following allotments from future livestock use because there is no forage available that meets BLM suitability criteria or because all available forage will be utilized by wild horses.

Applewhite	Meadow Valley
Clover Creek	Mustang Flat
Cove	Peck
Little Mountain	Sawmill Canyon

Maintenance of some range improvements projects in above allotments will be accomplished by the BLM if needed for wildlife or wild horse management. (MFP, Range Management 1.10)

10 - Increase forage by employing vegetative treatments on over 77,000 acres - approximately 29,000 acres by mechanical treatment and 48,000 acres by prescribed burning. Prior to any treatments, perform a detailed soils inventory, vegetation analysis, and environmental assessment on each site. Stress multiple use aspects in developing these projects. Allotment Management Plans and Habitat Management Plans will be developed and implemented prior to any vegetative treatment. (MFP, Range Management 2.1)

TABLE A
Caliente Planning Unit
Present and MFP 3 Forage Allocations by Allotment and Grazing Treatment

Allotment	Present: Land Ownership Status[1]		Present: Total Forage Capacity (AUMs)		Present: Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4]	Present: Season-of-use	Present: 1977 Licensed Use	MFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs)					MFP 3 Decisions: Future[9] AUMs (2015)	MFP 3 Decisions: Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use		MFP 3 Decisions: Season-of-Use[11]	MFP 3 Decisions: Management Intensity	MFP 3 Decisions: Range Class
								Livestock										
	Public Land (acres) a	Other Land (acres) b	Livestock AUMs[2] c	Wildlife AUMs[3] d	e	f	g	1980[7] h	1980-90[8] i	Deer j	Bighorn Sheep k	Wild Horses l	m	1980 n	1980-90 o	p	q	r
Applewhite	28,448	300	2	244	562 (C) Perennial	YL	527	0	0	189	---	---	2	-100%	-100%	---	---	No Grazing
Ash Flat	3,247	---	43	0	74 (C) Perennial	5/1-3/24	74	43	43	0	---	---	44	- 42%	- 42%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Bald Mountain	269,723	5	5,332	1,096	5,811 (C) Perennial	YL	5,811	5,024	5,319	370	---	---	6,398	- 14%	- 8%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Barclay	79,621	2,350	2,690	2,214	1,791 (C) Perennial	5/16-9/30 AMP	2,049	2,527	2,601	766	---	---	4,043	+ 23%	+ 27%	5/16-9/30	AMP (existing)	Perennial
Bennett Springs[12]	48,264	120	3,869	578	3,498 (S) Perennial	10/16-4/30	474	993	3,360	293	---	170	3,946	+ 96%	+609%	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Beacon	5,682	---	0	---	2,095 (S) Perennial	2/1-4/30	506	0	0	---	---	---	0	-100%	-100%	---	Non-AMP	Ephemeral
Black Canyon[12]	8,438	---	704	154	1,005 (S) Perennial	10/16-4/30	95	613	613	64	---	35	718	+545%	+545%	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Black Hills	3,610	---	126	---	156 (C) Perennial	YL	156	126	126	---	---	---	129	- 19%	- 19%	7/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Boulder Spring	13,537	---	416	---	416 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/30	416	416	416	---	---	---	416	0	0	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Broadlove	112,755	---	60	1,007	864 (C) Perennial	YL	864	0	40	4	296	---	63	-100%	- 95%	11/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Buckboard	10,842	---	427	191	263 (C) Perennial	YL	264	0	270	56	---	120	470	-100%	+ 2%	9/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Buckhorn	82,968	---	8,687	---	4,010 (C) Perennial	YL	830	5,065	5,687	---	---	---	6,824	+486%	+558%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Caliente	2,008	---	59	14	40 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	58	4	---	---	60	---	---	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Cliff Springs	35,821	---	2,291	161	2,043 (C) Perennial	YL	2,043	2,179	2,291	77	---	---	2,749	+ 7%	+ 12%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Clover Creek	22,876	158	368	294	613 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	0	0	0	216	---	302	350	-100%	-100%	---	---	Wild Horses
Comet	9,146	600	216	---	214 (C) Perennial	YL	0	216	216	---	---	---	227	---	---	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Condor Canyon	44,035	---	1,636	532	676 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	1,402	431	---	---	2,060	---	---	7/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Cottonwood	62,145	---	441	1,812	1,296 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	1,296	55	366	954	---	---	2,245	- 98%	- 72%	6/1-10/31	AMP	Perennial
Cove	5,023	---	214	---	129 (C) Perennial	YL	0	---	---	---	---	214	218	---	---	YL	---	Wild Horses
Crescent[12]	84,526	80	2,828	268	1,540 (S) Perennial	11/1-4/30	1,173	2,181	2,673	268	---	---	2,885	+ 83%	+128%	11/1-4/30	NON-AMP	Perennial
Crestline	2,415	1,300	96	34	55 (C) Perennial	YL	0	87	87	20	---	---	101	---	---	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Crossroads	19,201	---	413	350	689 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	690	379	379	162	---	---	654	- 45%	- 45%	6/1-10/15	AMP	Perennial
Crystal Springs	7,596	---	376	---	437 (C) Perennial	Winter	347	376	376	---	---	---	395	+ 8%	+ 8%	11/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Deer Lodge	6,880	40	319	108	167 (C) Perennial	YL	0	291	291	108	---	---	335	---	---	7/1-2/28	NON-AMP	Perennial
Delamar	240,755	---	6,148	5,134	4,858 (C) Perennial	YL (GS)	5,573	4,806	5,219	632	84	684	6,763	- 14%	- 6%	YL (GS)	AMP	Perennial
Elgin	26,602	160	1,401	1,083	2,073 (C) Perennial	5/1-3/24	1,760	725	1,243	---	22	144	1,541	- 59%	- 29%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial

Allotment	Land Ownership Status[1]		Total Forage Capacity (AUMs)		Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4]	Season-of-use[5]	1977 Licensed Use
	Public Land (acres) a	Other Land (acres) b	Livestock AUMs[2] c	Wildlife AUMs[3] d	e	f	g
Ely Spring (Sheep)	22,927	849	1,136	325	1,802 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	0
Ely Spring (Cattle)	55,168	960	4,878	7	4,248 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	3,980
Enterprise	21,585	160	2,152	690	1,261 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31 (GS)	1,927
Flat Top Mesa	6,033	---	0	0	--- (C) Ephemeral	---	6/
Garden Springs	38,823	---	2,150	390	2,809 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	2,629
Gourd Springs	101,125	---	1,406	362	3,458 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	2,233
Grapevine	33,328	---	560	---	560 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/30	551
Haypress	7,849	110	43	61	154 (H) Perennial	5/1-10/1	0
Henrie	131,796	---	3,127	2,593	2,400 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	2,400
Highland Peak[12]	45,542	1,960	2,371	263	3,704 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	160
Highway	4,251	40	219	63	118 (C) Perennial	YL	0
Jack Rabbit	9,755	---	0	0	0 (C) Ephemeral	---	6/
Klondike[12]	7,072	---	416	120	678 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	378
Lime Mountain	67,144	---	3,830	2,814	6,754 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	3,580
Little Mountain	18,575	---	671	87	1,422 (WH) Perennial	YL	---
Lower Lake	107,317	---	1,145	9	1,247 (C) Perennial	YL	100
McCutcheon Spring	18,276	40	583	302	446 (C) Perennial	YL	0
McGuffy Spring	22,115	---	325	246	298 (C) Perennial	YL	0
Mahogany Peak	28,441	1,360	1,311	473	617 (C) Perennial	YL	326
Meadow Valley	3,971	240	0	---	56 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	48
Mormon Peak	82,296	---	1,855	4,703	Undetermined (C) Perennial	Winter	328
Morrison-Wengert	33,264	1,200	1,043	1,387	1,760 (C) Perennial	YL	1,760
Mustang	23,877	---	444	161	1,260 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	987
Mustang Flat	5,987	---	90	218	147 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	0

Allotment	MFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs)					Future[9] AUMs (2015)	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use		Season-of-Use[11]	Management Intensity	Range Class
	Livestock 1980[7] h	Livestock 1980-90[8] i	Deer j	Bighorn Sheep k	Wild Horses l	m	1980 n	1980-90 o	p	q	r
Ely Spring (Sheep)	938	1,054	73	---	76	1,249	---	---	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Ely Spring (Cattle)	4,265	4,878	4	---	---	5,854	+ 7%	+ 23%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
Enterprise	2,004	2,004	170	---	---	2,367	+ 4%	+ 4%	5/1-10/30	AMP	Perennial
Flat Top Mesa	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Garden Springs	1,871	1,902	373	---	---	2,365	- 29%	- 28%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Gourd Springs	829	1,398	1	19	---	1,547	- 63%	- 57%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Grapevine	560	560	---	---	---	560	0	0	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Haypress	43	43	56	---	---	45	---	---	7/1-10/15	Non-AMP	Perennial
Henrie	0	2,879	408	487	---	3,440	-100%	+ 20%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Highland Peak[12]	829	2,171	157	---	135	2,490	+418%	+1257%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Highway	0	216	19	---	---	230	---	---	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Jack Rabbit	0	0	---	---	---	---	0	0	---	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Klondike[12]	0	381	48	---	25	437	-100%	+ 1%	10/16-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Lime Mountain	2,419	3,191	840	---	---	5,297	- 40%	- 11%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Little Mountain	---	---	87	---	638	705	---	---	---	---	Wild Horses
Lower Lake	94	1,145	9	---	---	1,256	- 6%	+1045%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
McCutcheon Spring	0	547	89	---	---	595	---	---	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
McGuffy Spring	302	302	246	---	---	558	---	---	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Mahogany Peak	1,053	1,053	473	---	---	1,337	+223%	+223%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Meadow Valley	0	0	0	---	---	---	-100%	-100%	---	---	No Grazing
Mormon Peak	328	1,530[13]	116	1,081	---	1,892	---	+376%	10/15-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Morrison-Wengert	229	928	238	180	---	1,147	- 87%	- 47%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Mustang	444	444	105	---	---	488	- 55%	- 55%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
Mustang Flat	0	0	86	---	82	92	---	---	---	---	Wild Horses

Allotment	Land Ownership Status[1]		Total Forage Capacity (AUMs)		Present			MFP 3 Decisions											
					Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4]	Season-of-use[5]	1977 Licensed Use	Forage Allocations (AUMs)					Future[9] AUMs (2015)	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use		Season-of-Use[11]	Management Intensity	Range Class
	Public Land (acres)	Other Land (acres)	Livestock AUMs[2]	Wildlife AUMs[3]				Livestock 1980[7]	Livestock 1980-90[8]	Deer	Bighorn Sheep	Wild Horses		1980	1980-90			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
Maquinta Spring	52,425	140	1,058	575	Unalloted Perennial	YL	---	0	1,058	237	---	---	1,164	---	---	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
N-4	43,500	5,380	396	51	824 (C) Perennial	3/1-10/1	6/	0	386	43	---	---	436	---	---	7/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Oak Spring	193,609	1,440	10,570	3,338	9,268 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	7,793	9,071	9,162	889	67	1,212	11,627	+16%	+16%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
Oak Wells	29,139	40	542	476	511 (C) Perennial	YL	0	278	302	247	---	240	1,661	---	---	6/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Pahranagat East	34,146	---	565	---	511 (C) Perennial	8/1-5/30	289	0	565	---	---	---	593	-100%	+ 96%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pahranagat West	70,138	---	1,289	75	2,144 (C) Perennial	8/1-5/31	1,351	0	1,289	14	---	---	1,353	-100%	- 5%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pahroc	117,443	---	3,917	1,183	3,961 (C) Perennial	YL	3,882	3,568	3,891	266	---	---	4,309	- 8%	+ 1%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Panaca Cattle	16,275	---	596	116	453 (C) Perennial	YL	72	0	469	11	---	120	715	-100%	+351%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Panaca SCS	4,242	---	162	15	Unalloted (C & S) Perennial	---	---	160	160	7	---	---	178	---	---	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Peck	7,698	---	190	---	268 (C) Perennial	YL	0	---	---	---	---	190	180	-100%	-100%	YL	---	Wild Horses
Pennsylvania	42,556	320	156	1,472	817 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	439	84	131	606	---	---	172	- 81%	- 70%	6/1-10/31	AMP	Perennial
Pine Cone	28,265	---	627	135	1,205 (C) Perennial	10/1-6/15	208	0	603	32	---	---	658	-100%	+190%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pioche	13,440	---	354	77	402 (C) Perennial	YL	139	0	315	36	---	39	361	-100%	+103%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Pulsipher Wash	3,408	---	0	0	--- (C) Ephemeral	---	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Rabbit Spring[12]	20,975	40	720	119	1,122 (S) Perennial	10/16-4/15	0	242	430	77	---	240	872	---	---	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Rattlesnake	28,426	---	1,172	266	1,182 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/31	1,183	1,081	1,172	203	---	---	1,789	- 8%	- 1%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Red Bluff	18,039	---	98	---	34 (C) Perennial	10/1-4/15	34	98	98	---	---	---	100	+188%	+188%	7/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Roadside	1,123	---	48	---	32 (C) Perennial	12/1-2/28	0	0	48	---	---	---	53	---	---	12/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Rocky Hill	4,092	---	238	29	308 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	0	0	236	11	---	---	243	---	---	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Rox	25,870	120	0	21	756 (C) Perennial	YL	372	0	0	---	13	---	---	-100%	-100%	---	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Sand Hollow	35,174	---	582	---	2,430 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	1,118	311	582	---	---	---	698	- 72%	- 48%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Sand Springs	249,685	5,200	11,109	1,303	6,091 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	4,918	10,315	10,993	133	---	---	13,491	+110%	+124%	YL	AMP	Perennial
Sawmill Canyon	9,177	---	97	159	181 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	0	78	---	90	92	-100%	-100%	---	---	Wild Horses
Schlarman	5,345	---	390	464	240 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	214	376	376	1	21	---	398	+ 76%	+ 76%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Shadow Well	17,862	---	1,151	---	577 (S) Perennial	11/1-4/30	440	1,151	1,151	---	---	---	1,209	+162%	+162%	10/1-12/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Sheep Spring	31,077	---	1,815	629	409 (C) Perennial	YL	0	840	939	306	---	720	1,851	---	---	7/1-2/28	Non-AMP	Perennial

Allotment	Present: Land Ownership Status[1]		Present: Total Forage Capacity (AUMs)		Present: Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4]	Present: Season-of-use[5]	Present: 1977 Licensed Use	HFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs)					HFP 3 Decisions: Future[9] AUMs (2015)	HFP 3 Decisions: Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use		HFP 3 Decisions: Season-of-Use[11]	HFP 3 Decisions: Management Intensity	HFP 3 Decisions: Range Class
								Livestock										
	Public Land (acres)	Other Land (acres)	Livestock AUMs[2]	Wildlife AUMs[3]				1980[7]	1980-90[8]	Deer	Bighorn Sheep	Wild Horses		1980	1980-90			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
Sheep Flat	74,171	720	521	1,350	1,977 (C) Perennial	5/16-9/15	1,979	521	521	738	---	---	1,638	- 74%	- 74%	7/1-10/15	AMP	Perennial
Simpson	8,379	---	414	---	747 (C) Perennial	12/1-4/30	750	414	414	---	---	---	435	- 45%	- 45%	12/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Six Mile	34,531	---	896	125	674 (C) Perennial	YL	674	887	887	125	---	---	986	+ 32%	+ 32%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Snow Spring	44,042	---	1,530	1,015	3,567 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	1,650	1,207	1,207	397	---	---	1,453	- 27%	- 27%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Summit Spring	18,035	---	149	---	715 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	715	149	149	---	---	---	164	- 79%	- 79%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Terry	30,163	---	242	---	2,366 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	1,444	105	242	---	---	---	254	- 83%	- 83%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Ovada	13,608	10	554	205	355 (C) Perennial	YL	229	521	521	51	---	---	565	+142%	+142%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Warm Spring	1,401	---	25	---	74 (C) Perennial	11/16-4/15	0	25	25	---	---	---	24	---	---	11/16-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
White Hills	2,755	---	105	---	101 (C) Perennial	12/1-2/28	0	0	105	---	---	---	116	---	---	12/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
White Rock	32,916	---	1,810	433	2,880 (C) Perennial	9/16-5/15	1,269	707	1,793	28	38	---	1,991	- 55%	+ 41%	9/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Total	3,495,805	25,442	109,914	44,179	117,758		77,513	74,421	99,922	12,748	2,308	5,476	126,414	- 4%	+29%			

1 Land ownership includes some acreage outside the ES area boundary in the Ely and Las Vegas Districts.
2 Suitable and potentially suitable Animal Unit Months (AUMs) include those AUMs which meet the Bureau of Land Management's production and slope criteria.
3 Wildlife AUMs include all competitive and non-competitive AUMs determined from the range survey.
4 (C) cattle (S) domestic sheep (H) domestic horses (WH) wild horses. Authorized use determined from previous range survey or by agreement.
5 (YL) yearlong (AMP) existing Allotment Management Plan (CS) grazing system
6 Permitted use occurred on these allotments, but the number of AUMs used in the ES area could not be determined because the allotment boundaries extend outside the ES area.
7 Presently suitable livestock AUMs.
8 Total of presently suitable and potentially suitable (with water development) livestock AUMs.
9 Possible future forage includes those AUMs available through vegetative manipulation and through intensive management of the resource.
10 Column n is Column h - g ÷ g
Column o is Column i - g ÷ g
11 Seasons-of-use on allotments proposed for AMPs will be revised when those AMPs are implemented.
12 Additional AUMs on sheep allotments would be available under temporary non-renewable permits each year for areas serviced by water hauls or winter snow.
13 Additional AUMs would not be allocated until a Habitat Management Plan was developed as specified in Caliente FES p. 4-2.

Note: Forty-eight AUMs were allocated to antelope on the Sand Springs Allotment.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District, Caliente Unit Resource Analysis and Management Framework Plan, 1978.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

General Information

Wild horses and burros are found generally in the eastern half of the Planning Unit, with major concentrations observed in the pinyon-juniper areas of the Meadow Valley Wash watershed. Numbers of these animals have been expanding in recent years. It was estimated that wild horses and burros in the Planning Unit numbered 1,072 in 1977.

Wild horses and burros, along with wildlife and livestock, are major consumers of the vegetative resource; this combination of uses has subjected the area to grazing demands above the current forage capability of the range.

The wild horse and burro program would manage herd sizes and areas in accordance with forage availability. In addition, the program would assure that such use is compatible with water production and other land uses.

Major Decisions

1 - Designate and establish five Herd Management Areas (HMAs) within the Caliente Planning Unit. These areas and their allocations are listed in order of priority for development:

Area and Name	Allotment in Area	Allocation AUMS	Number of Animals
HMA #1 - Little Mountain (58,748 acres)	Little Mtn.	638	53
	Peck	190	16
	Cove	214	18
	Panaca Cattle	120	10
	Buckboard	120	10
	Clover Creek	24	2
		1,306	109
HMA #2 - Highland Peak (135,703 acres)	Bennett Springs	170	14
	Black Canyon	35	3
	Ely Spring Sheep	76	6
	Highland Peak	135	11
	Klondike	25	2
	Pioche	39	3
		480	40
HMA #3 - Miller Flat (81,016 acres)	Oak Wells	240	20
	Sheep Spring	720	60
	Rabbit Spring	240	20
		1,200	100

HMA #4 - Clover Creek (63,064 acres)	Clover	278	23
	Mustang Flat	82	7
	Sawmill Canyon	90	8
		450	38
HMA #5 - Delamar Mountain (191,570 acres)	Delamar	684	57
	Elgin	144	12
	Oak Spring	1,212	101
		2,040	170
	TOTAL	5,476	457

Management plans for these HMAs should be developed within three years (contingent upon availability of manpower and funds) and should consider the indicated allocation as an average management level, with the actual numbers varying on a five year removal cycle as needed to ensure that proper utilization of the forage is achieved and disturbance to horses is minimized.

(MFP, Wild Horse and Burro 1.1)

2 - Within two years remove all wild horses and burros from areas not established as Herd Management Areas or designated as Wild Horse Range; remove excess numbers within HMAs which are in excess of allocated forage levels. Priority and actual numbers for removal would be established through use of horse removal plans and horse management plans. These activity plans have not yet been developed and are contingent upon availability of manpower and funds.

(MFP, Wild Horse and Burro 1.2)

WATERSHED

General Information

The watershed program in the Caliente Planning Unit concerns stabilizations of vegetation and soils in the 64 watershed areas, as well as quantity and quality of water yield. Present management must be altered if watershed conditions in the Planning Unit are to be maintained or enhanced. Specifically, restrictions will be necessary to improve areas with severe and/or rising erosion rates. These restrictions will affect several land uses such as ORU and grazing.

Major Decisions

1 - Protect fragile soil areas and minimize disturbance to vegetation by restricting high impact uses. Enforce adequate stipulations to protect against construction damage to fragile landscapes by requiring soil investigations prior to actual soil disturbance and full remedial action upon project completion. When feasible, hold ORV competitive events on existing roads, vehicle trails, and washes. (MFP, Watershed 1.3)

2 - Construct small scale water control facilities on tributaries to the following major drainages: Clover Creek; Meadow Valley Wash through Panaca and Caliente; and the White River drainage above Crystal Springs and through the Pahranagat Valley. This action will reduce siltation in water courses, improve watershed conditions, and remove conflicts with private property. BLM should initiate action in those areas where public land circumstances are impacting on private land, rather then await private land owner's requests. Priority areas in this category are Meadow Valley Wash and the Paharanagat Valley. (MFP, Watershed 2.1)

WILDLIFE

General Information

The Caliente Planning Unit provides important terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including some classified under the federal list of threatened/endangered or the state list of rare and sensitive.

Lack of water, competition for forage, and lack of riparian vegetation are limiting factors for wildlife species which affect both numbers and species diversity. The wildlife program through research, inventories, and Habitat Management Plans seeks to maintain or improve wildlife habitat conditions.

Major Decisions

1 - Complete the Habitat Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for the aquatic and riparian zones of:

   a) Clover Creek drainage from the start of BLM - administered land (T.5S., R.69E., Sec. 8) to a point approximately 4 miles downstream

   b) Ash/Cottonwood Creek drainages

   Give priority to Clover Creek as the area contains miles of riparian and aquatic habitat, is accessible to the public and is near a population center. Ash/Cottonwood Creek is a site of low priority because of lack of access and the frequent occurrence of flash floods. (MFP, Wildlife 2.6)

2 - When a Habitat Management Plan is developed for the Mormon Mountains (bighorn sheep habitat), prescribed fire may be utilized if coordinated with all other multiple use values in the area. (MFP, Wildlife 3.1)

3 - Whenever possible assure that water remains available for all users on a year-round basis while protecting water sources and riparian areas. Place a high priority or annual inspection and maintenance of water projects. Determine need for intensive management plans on a case-by-case basis. (MFP, Wildlife 3.4)

4 - In cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, determine the habitat needs of the Big Spring Spinedace (Nevada Rare List), determine all available alternative sites in the area, and help in the development of a site if it is on BLM - administered land. Because of social and economic impacts, Panaca Spring - especially the private lands - should be avoided as a site. (MFP, Wildlife 4.19)

5 - In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, evaluate the habitat of the Pahranagat Bonytail Chub (Federal endangered species) on BLM - administered land. Identify all available alternative sites in the area, and assist in development if the site is on BLM - administered land. (MFP, Wildlife 4.20)

6 - Reduce conflicts between livestock and wildlife on deer crucial areas by following the recommended seasons of use (see Table A under Livestock). (MFP, Wildlife 4.25)

7 - Prepare Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) to protect areas of critical environmental concern and allow for habitat expansion and habitat improvement projects. Give priority to completion and implementation of existing HMPs; next, prepare HMPs for species considered "threatened, endangered, or rare", then prepare HMPs for other species, considering species sensitivity, available habitat, habitat condition, and public use periods.

(MFP, Wildlife 4.21)

RECREATION

General Information

Recreation in the Caliente Planning Unit consists primarily of hunting, fishing, camping, sight-seeing, and off-road vehicle (ORV) use. The area's fragile desert environment makes it susceptible to erosion and damage from indiscriminate and heavy recreational use.

The recreation program is concerned with providing recreational opportunities in response to increasing public demand, while, at the same time, providing protection for important botanic, zoologic, geologic, and paleontologic values.

Major Decisions

1 - Develop Recreation Management Plans for the following areas; coordinate plans with all other multiple use values and provide protective stipulations to all actions undertaken.

Quaking Aspen Spring
Mormon Peak Caves
Cabin Pines
Big trees
Ella Mountain Summit
Panaca Charcoal Kilns
Highland Peak

(MFP, Recreation 1.1, 1.4, 1.9, 2.4, 7.3)

2 - Develop a Habitat Management Plan for Ash Springs, considering the present level of Recreational use at the site. Establish as the primary management goal the protection of habitat for the White River Springfish (Nevada Rare Species). Withdraw the area from mineral and agriculture entry, and provide protective stipulations in all actions. Do not acquire private land in the area unless deemed absolutely necessary after completion of the HMP.

(MFP, Recreation 1.5)

3 - Complete the required inventories and develop an Off-Road Vehicle Recreational Management Plan for the Planning Unit within three years. Until this plan is developed, the PU - with the exception of certain sensitive areas - will remain open to ORV use, utilizing existing roads/vehicle trails whenever possible.

To protect sensitive areas, the following restraints should be initiated:

a) Limit ORV use to existing road and vehicle trails. Allow no competitive events in Rainbow Canyon, Kane Spring Valley, crucial bighorn sheep areas, and crucial deer habitat areas.

b) Limit ORV competitive events in desert tortoise habitat to existing roads and vehicle trails.

c) Limit ORV use in the Delamar Joshua tree area to existing roads and vehicle trails.

d) Establish three competitive use ORV areas, one each in the Tule Desert, the lower Meadow Valley Wash, and Delamar Valley. Utilize existing roads and vehicle trails whenever possible and provide protective stipulations for fragile soils. Hold no competitive events within ¼ mile of a known water source. Pit and spectator control plans should accompany applications; no pits or starting areas should be within ½ mile of known water or desert tortoise denning areas.

e) Establish ORV play areas with cooperation of local communities, ensuring provisions for maintenance and supervision.

f) Consider all competitive event applications outside of designated areas on a case-by-case basis to determine environmental impacts and multiple use conflicts.

(MFP, Recreation 3.1)

N. Cal

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24

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355

Calenti
1975

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640

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281
193
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123

690

Source: USDI, BLM URA-3, Fisheries (1980).

[a]T = threatened, E = endangered, S = sensitive.

Ely Schell - RA

Table 2-12. Wild Horse Herd Unit characteristics for the Schell Resource Area.

Herd Unit	Size (ac)	Allotments	Herd Size 1973	1975	1979	1980	L
Antelope	311,869	Becky Springs, Chin Creek, Sampson Creek, Tippett, Tippett Pass, Goshute Mt., Deep Creek		321		252	
Wilson Creek	691,000	S. Spring Valley, Cottonwood, Hamblin Valley, Geyser, Wilson Creek	151		130		
Dry Lake	496,500	Narrows, Geyser, Grassy Mt., Wilson Creek, Fox Mt., Sunnyside	113	13	63		
Seaman	340,100	Fox Mt., Oreana Springs, Timber Mt., Needles, Seaman Springs, Wilson Creek, Forest Moon, Batterman Wash, Sunnyside, Dry Farm		118	20		
Moriah	83,673	Pleasant Valley, Tippett, Mill Spring, Indian George		5	1		
White River	76,570	Hardy Springs Reserved for Wildlife		27	0		

Source: USDI, BLM URA - 3 and 4, Wild Horses (1981).

Mormon PSAC

Caliente Environmental Impact Statement

The introduction shows a recommendation of 450-500 animals, yet the proposal would require the removal of a percentage above that for the expediancy in management and the smaller numbers remaining would then be allowed to build up over a period of years before capture again. We assume the percentage above the recommendation was so that forage would be available for livestock during this period. We presume that some biological basis was used to devlop the optinum numbers of 450-500 animals, therefore our inquirie then would be what buffer is allowed that would prevent envirnmental stresses from threatening the remaining animals.

Proposed action:	present	1980
Livestock.....	77,513	74,293
Wildlife.....	.....	17,926 (when possible) ?
Wild horses.....	12,864	5,956

Specific trends were not determined by allotment (FES 2-23), due to the lack of data. What data was used then to determine population levels, degree of conflict, if any? The horse and burro occupy aproximately 39% of the Caliente Planning Unit (1,396,000) and with the removal of five HMA and reduction in numbers this figure will be altered significantly than intended by PL 92-195. According to NEVADA STATISTIC (BLM) 1/ the Caliente (Sec. 3) shows 5,864,277 acres devoted to livestock grazing, we assume the EIS area is lisghtly reduced to the 3,394,049 acres. With AUMs proposed at 87,764 for livestock, and 4200 for wild horses. Computation of that figure would be .048% use of the area by wild horses. This proposal is not significantly different in it's dominant use. (FEIS 1979, est. 6% livestock reduction.) Unmistakenly we do not interpret that to be "multiple use" management by any stretch of the imagination.

The proposed action would be dependant upon the availability of nine and one-half millinn dollars, which is highly unlikely in these austere times. It would require 492 miles of fencing, that benefits neither wildhorses o wildlife. The fences are not condusive to the free-roaming habits of the horses. Unfortunately horses do not recognize man's devine plan; and they would injure.

As per requested we are documenting our objections to the Caliente proposal for wild horses and burros.

Your introduction shows a recommendation of 450 to 500 animals, yet the proposal would require the removal of a percentage above that for the experdiancy of not having to gather within a five year period. We would wonder why the animals could not be reduced to the 450-500 level and gradually build up until gathering again is necessary. Our point is that, what if environmental stress or unseen biological occurance seriously threaten the 340-390 horses? We would assume that some basis was given for the 450-500 figure and therefore anything below that would be seriously straining the population. In areas where it is possible it would be advantageous to predetermine population levels by manipulating the sex and/or sex ration of the reamining horses.

Probably the most disconcertave of all the proposal is the complete removal of wild horses and burros within certain areas. While we can appreciate the desire on the part of the Bureau to ease managament, it never-the-less emphasizes that horses are considered different and must be treated differently than therefore other resources. Since in most areas the competition factors can be reduced simply by reduction of the number of animals we see no basis for the decision to remove them from any of the areas where they are presently found.

37%

Public Law 92-195, 92nds Congress, S.1116 on December 15, 1971 states, ".c . .and to accomplish this they are to be considered in the area where presently found, as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands." ~~Section-2-states~~,Sec. 2, (c) range means the amount of land necessary to sustain an existing herd or herds of wild free-roaming horses and burros which does not exceed their known territorial limits, . . ." It does not state that Policy 4700.0-6(c) states ". . .Where found on public labds shall be considered comparably with other resource values. . . ." 4730.1(a) states "inventory. . .sahll be maintained. . . where a herd exists for the purpose

Your introduction shows a recommendation ⁄ of 450-500 animals, yet the proposal would require the removal of a percentage above that for the expediancy in management and the small percentage ⁄ of forage that would not be available for livestock consumption during this build up period. We assume that some biological basis was used to develop the optinum number of 450-500 animals, therefore what buffer has been given for environmental stresses or natural occurences that could threaten the horses if brought down to such a low number?

z probably the most disconcertive of all the prposal is the complete elimination of wild horss and burros within certain areas. While we can appreciate the desire on the part Bureau's desire to ease management, it never the less emphasizes that horses are considred differently and therefore must be treated differentlh than other resorce values 1/ In most cases, competition facots ⁄ can be ⁄ mitigated simply by reduction of the number of animals. 2/ We see no basis for the decision to remove they from any of the areas where they are presently found. 3/

Specific trends were not determined by allotment (FES 2-23), dae to the lack of data, we querie then, what ~~basis/was~~ data was used to determine population levels and impact by species on the resource, with the end result being complete removal of wild horses and burros from certain areas. The horse and burro use is approximately ~~30%~~/ 39% of the Caliente Plaanng area (1,396,000 acres), with removal of five HMA and reduction in numbers this figure will be significantly different than intended by PL92-195. According to Nevada Statistics (last copy available with acreage for lvst frazing-1976) shows Sec. 3, Caliente to have 5,864,277 acres devoted to livestock grazing. (adjusted to 3,394,049) With AUM proposed at 87,764 for livestock, and 4200 for wild horses that would mean approx. .048% use by wild horses within the Caliente Planning Unit. (FEIS, 1979 est. 6% licestock red). Unmistakenly we do not interpret that to be "multiple use" management by any stretch o the imagination.

The proposed action would be dependant upon the availablity of 9½ million dollars, a highly unlikely occurence for 492 miles of fencing that would benefit single use. Fences are not conducsive to wild free-roaming horse behaviour ....while restricting others. Fencing proposals ultimately bring claims that ~~gates/will~~/ fences will be constructed with the horse pattern in mind....but looking back at the comments within the FEIS and we quote. we are less than sceptical of this occurence. Unfortunately horses do no recognize man's devine plans, nor ~~does/he~~ is he guaranteed they will be placed properly and opened and closed when necessary.

HMP to mitigate impact of c on BH - Mormon Peak

~~Las Vegas~~ Ely

5-12-81

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO
4700
(N-931.3)

Nevada State Office
300 Booth Street
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520

MAY 12 1981

Mrs. Dawn Lappin
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
P.O. Box 555
Reno, NV 89504

Dear Mrs. Lappin:

This is a follow-up response to your letter of January 19, 1981, and our meetings of January 22 and April 9, 1981, regarding the actions being proposed in the Caliente Resource Area, Las Vegas District. It was my impression from our January 22 meeting that you are requesting answers to three primary questions. As I recall, these three questions are as follows:

1. Will the Caliente MFP decision to eliminate wild horses from specific areas be thrown out or will it stand as issued?

2. Will an inventory of the wild horse population be conducted prior to removal of excess animals in the Caliente Area to verify the need for removal of excess animals?

3. What is the status of management (other than removal) of wild horses in the Caliente Resource Area?

In response to your first question, you are probably aware that the Caliente Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) created a controversy which originated from the use of a one-point-in-time vegetation inventory to make forage allocation decisions following completion of the EIS. This controversy led to questions as to the adequacy of the level of intensity of the existing BLM vegetation inventory. Also, the degree of livestock adjustments indicated led to an independent review of the BLM inventory by a range consultant firm. This review effort was administered by the Nevada Department of Agriculture.

The preliminary results of the independent review coupled with BLM concerns, other inquiries, concerns and protests received regarding livestock grazing and wild horse and burro management in the area, resulted in our withholding final approval of the land use decisions pertaining to vegetation allocations until issues could be thoroughly examined and a more responsive implementation strategy adopted.

We have now concluded an in-depth analysis of these and subsequent issues raised by other affected interests and have decided upon the following course of action. The direction we are taking will hopefully defuse the controversy surrounding the Caliente EIS and permit the implementation of a sound and effective resource management program in Caliente.

Essentially, we have taken a modified approach to forage allocation in Caliente. While the Caliente range survey contains information to assist in establishing a monitoring program, the exisiting production data will not be used in making adjustments. Grazing adjustments, if required, will be made utilizing the results of an intensive utilization, trend and actual use monitoring program and intensive levels of surveys as appropriate. Wildlife use will be monitored as well with the overall objective being management towards reasonable numbers as identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. At the start of the program, livestock and wild horse use may remain at current levels, except where agreements are reached with the livestock users and/or the wild horse and burro interests. These agreed upon adjustments will be based upon current data and will consider any needs identified to protect the resources. However, this will not preclude the establishment of management practices that will allow realization of effective resource management.

In summary, it is our intention to modify the MFP decisions concerning elimination of wild horses from specific areas in the Caliente Resource Area. We will note the records based on your protest, new information and our modified approach to forage allocation, and we will delete from the Caliente MFP the decision which identified removal of all wild horses from areas not established as Herd Management Areas.

This approach will prevent further delays in implementing a progressive resource management program called for in the land use planning effort. Further, it will provide for the cooperation needed to insure success in a shorter period of time.

In response to your second question, you can be assured that we will conduct an inventory of wild horses in the Caliente area prior to removal of any excess animals. We are aware that inventory data in the Caliente area is greatly lacking, and we fully intend to conduct such an inventory no later than the end of Fiscal Year 1982. This inventory will be included as a part of the monitoring studies which will be used to evaluate actual grazing use and need for an adjustment in the number of all animals inhabiting or using the Caliente Resource Area.

In response to your third question, I believe you are already aware of efforts currently under way regarding preparation of a Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) for the Delamar Herd Use Area. Although this plan will not include all wild horse habitat in the Caliente Resource Area, it was the only HMAP we were able to fund in the Caliente Resource Area during FY81. When completed, the Delamar HMAP should identify all of the objectives, management methods and projects or facilities needed to attain wild horse population and habitat management in the Delamar Herd Unit.

I hope I have adequately addressed your concerns. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. Spang
State Director, Nevada

cc:
N-050