



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Ely Field Office
HC 33 Box 33500 (702 No. Industrial Way)
Ely, Nevada 89301-9408
<http://www.nv.blm.gov>



In Reply Refer To:
4130
4710
Olson Case File
Lewis Case File
(NV-045.07)

Kevin D. Olson
P.O. Box 97
Panaca, NV 89042

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. P 216 080 333
Return Receipt Requested

Robert C. Lewis
P.O. Box 520
Moapa, NV 89025

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. P 216 080 334
Return Receipt Requested

JUL 28 1999

**NOTICE OF FINAL MULTIPLE USE DECISION
FOR THE HENRIE COMPLEX ALLOTMENT**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Management Framework Plan (MFP) for the Caliente Field Station (formerly the Caliente Resource Area) was issued in February 1982. The Caliente Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) was issued in June 1985. The Caliente Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was issued in September 1979. These documents guide the management of public lands within the Henrie Complex Allotment (formerly the Henrie and Morrison-Wengert allotments). The Caliente MFP, dated February 1982, states in pertinent part:

"Establish periods-of-use on all perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) and subsequent development of allotment management plans or in conjunction with development of grazing systems." (MFP, Range Management 1.1 and 1.7)

"Determine proper stocking rates of domestic livestock on perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through a range monitoring system and the CRMP process. 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." (MFP, Range Management 1.2)

Monitoring studies were initially established in 1981 and data has been collected for this allotment periodically since that time. In accordance with Bureau policy and regulations, this data has been analyzed and evaluated in order to determine progress in meeting Standards and Guides for grazing administration (Appendix I) and management objectives for the Henrie

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Complex Allotment. See Appendix II for the allotment specific objectives covering livestock, wild horses, and wildlife. These objectives are in conformance with and formulated to accomplish the Caliente MFP multiple use objectives as they relate to all grazing use on the Henrie Complex Allotment.

BASED UPON THE EVALUATION OF MONITORING DATA FOR THE HENRIE COMPLEX ALLOTMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS FROM DISTRICT STAFF, AND INPUT RECEIVED THROUGH CONSULTATION, COORDINATION, AND COOPERATION FROM THE PERMITTEES AND PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS, THE FINAL DECISION IS AS FOLLOWS:

The analysis of monitoring data has revealed that the majority of the multiple use objectives for the Henrie Complex Allotment are not being met with the existing use by livestock and wild horses. This analysis also shows that the existing management of wildlife does not contribute to the failure in meeting these multiple use objectives. Therefore, this decision proposes changes in the management practices for livestock and wild horses and not to wildlife use. This decision also establishes the appropriate management levels for wild horses for those portions of the Meadow Valley Mountains Herd Management Area (HMA), Mormon Mountains HMA, and Blue Nose Peak HMA within the Henrie Complex Allotment.

No protests to the Proposed Multiple Use Decision (PMUD) issued June 4, 1999 were received.

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT DECISION

In accordance with 43 CFR 4110.3, 4110.3-2(b), and 4130.3-1(a), permitted use shall be changed as follows and will be effective March 1, 2000:

From:	<u>Total AUMs</u>	<u>Suspended AUMs</u>	<u>Active Preference AUMs</u>
	4,160	0	4,160
To:	<u>AUMs of Permitted Use</u>	<u>Suspended AUMs</u>	
	1,373	2,787	

Based on adjustments in season of use and adjustments in livestock numbers, the following permitted use will become effective March 1, 2000:

PERMITTEE	NUMBER/ KIND	PERIOD OF USE	PERMITTED USE AUMS	SUSPENDED AUMS	% PUBLIC LAND
Kevin Olson	177 Cows	11/1-4/30	1,053*	2127	100
Robert Lewis	55 Cows	11/1-4/30	327*	653	100

* AUMs don't match above calculations due to rounding.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4130.3-2, the following terms and conditions will be included in the grazing permit for the Henrie Complex Allotment:

1. Improve livestock distribution through placement of salt and/or mineral block a minimum of 1/2 mile from water and by herding of livestock. (Guideline 3.3)
2. The hauling of water will be stipulated to any authorization of use within the eastern half of the allotment. Water distribution within the allotment will be improved through the placement of a minimum of two new water haul locations. At least one of these locations will be established along the Lyman Crossing Road near the White Rock Allotment boundary to facilitate the authorization of livestock use. At least one location will also be established in the northwest portion of the allotment in the vicinity of the Meadow and Pass fires to make use of available forage on these areas.

RATIONALE

Based on the identified issues of the evaluation, all three Standards and Guides for grazing administration are not being achieved and four of the five land use plan objectives for the allotment are not being met under the existing management practices; therefore, implementation of management actions and/or adjustments to livestock and wild horse numbers are necessary to result in significant progress towards achieving the Standards for Rangeland Health. Allowable use levels for key management areas #5-7 have been exceeded and use pattern mapping indicates large areas of severe use and poor distribution of livestock and wild horses. The documented livestock and wild horse actual use levels are not achieving the identified multiple use objectives. Grazing use by livestock and wild horses has concentrated on the principal use areas which make up approximately 8% of the allotment. This concentrated use has contributed to over-utilization and decreased range condition. This allotment's forage base is made up of 80 percent blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*) communities that produce little or no perennial grasses and generally, only small amounts of annual forage. Ecological condition data shows that 6 out of 7 key areas are at early seral stage due to lack of key perennial species. The riparian area and floodplain associated with Meadow Valley Wash is in a degraded condition and receives severe use on a continual basis. Vegetative community trend is showing downward or static trends at key areas #1-4 within the allotment. Desired use levels within desert tortoise habitat have been exceeded based on use pattern mapping.

The current year-round season of use is inappropriate for the allotment which occurs in the Mojave desert ecotype. Hot season and yearlong grazing has contributed greatly to the severe use patterns and poor animal distribution observed on the allotment. In addition, warm season plants which complete their growing cycle in the summer months need adequate rest from grazing pressure to allow for seed dissemination. Without the rest, range condition could continue to degrade as plants are not afforded the opportunity to reproduce and store root reserves. Big galleta (*Hilaria rigida*), one of the main forage species, is a warm season perennial grass.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration will be implemented through the terms and conditions of the grazing permit. The grazing management practices identified in the terms and conditions are designed to ensure significant progress towards fulfillment of the Mojave-Southern Great Basin Standards and toward conformance with the guidelines. The management actions implement the guidelines to meet the multiple use objectives and standards.

Grazing use will be accordance with the Mojave-Southern Great Basin Area standards and guidelines for grazing administration as developed by the Mojave-Southern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 12, 1997. Grazing use will also be in accordance with 43 CFR Subpart 4180- Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration.

AUTHORITY:

The authority for this decision is contained in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which states in pertinent part:

4100.0-8: "The authorized officer shall manage livestock grazing on public lands under the principle of multiple use and sustained yield, and in accordance with applicable land use plans. Land use plans shall establish allowable resource uses (either singly or in combination), related levels of production or use to be maintained, areas of use, and resource condition goals and objectives to be obtained. The plans also set forth program constraints and general management practices needed to achieve management objectives. Livestock grazing activities and management actions approved by the authorized officer shall be in conformance with the land use plan as defined at 43 CFR 1601.0-5(b)."

4110.3: "The authorized officer shall periodically review the permitted use specified in a grazing permit or lease and shall make changes in the permitted use as needed to manage, maintain or improve rangeland productivity, to assist in restoring ecosystems to properly functioning condition, to conform with land use plans or activity plans, or to comply with the provisions of subpart 4180 of this part. These changes must be supported by monitoring, field observations, ecological site inventory or other data acceptable to the authorized officer."

4110.3-2(b): "When monitoring or field observations show grazing use or patterns of use are not consistent with the provisions of subpart 4180, or grazing use is otherwise causing an unacceptable level or pattern of utilization, or when use exceeds the livestock carrying capacity as determined through monitoring, ecological site inventory or other acceptable methods, the authorized officer shall reduce permitted grazing use or otherwise modify management practices."

4120.3-1(c): "The authorized officer may require a permittee or lessee to maintain and/or modify range improvements on the public lands under 4130.3-2 of this title."

4130.3: "Livestock grazing permits and leases shall contain terms and conditions determined by the authorized officer to be appropriate to achieve the management and resource condition objectives for the public lands and other lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and ensure conformance with the provisions of subpart 4180 of this part."

4130.3-1(a): "The authorized officer shall specify the kind and number of livestock, the period(s) of use, the allotment(s) to be used, and the amount of use, in animal unit months, for every grazing permit or lease. The authorized livestock grazing use shall not exceed the livestock carrying capacity of the allotment."

4130.3-2: "The authorized officer may specify in grazing permits and leases other terms and conditions which will assist in achieving management objectives, provide for proper range management or assist in the orderly administration of the public rangelands."

APPEAL

Under 43 CFR 4160.1, for the livestock grazing portion of this final multiple use decision, any applicant, permittee, lessee or other person whose interest is adversely affected by the final decision may file an appeal and petition for stay of the decision pending final determination on appeal. The appeal must be filed in the office of James M. Perkins, Assistant Field Manager - Renewable Resources, Ely Field Office Bureau of Land Management, HC 33 Box 33500, Ely, Nevada 89301-9408 within 30 days after receipt of the final decision. The appeal shall state the reasons, clearly and concisely, why the appellant thinks the final decision is in error.

If you decide to submit a petition for stay of the decision, a copy of the notice of appeal, statement of reasons, and petition for stay should be simultaneously filed with the Office of the Field Solicitor, Suite 6201, Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84138.

Should you wish to file a motion for stay, the appellant shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) the relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- (2) the likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits;
- (3) the likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- (4) whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

Grazing Permits

The Federal grazing permits will be issued at the end of the Final Multiple Use Decision 30 day appeal period, at which time the decision becomes final. This decision will serve as the consultation with the interested publics for grazing permit issuance. Prior to issuance of the Federal grazing permits, the process for documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969) will be conducted to determine if existing NEPA analysis is sufficient.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT DECISION

Establish a wild horse appropriate management level (AML) for the Henrie Complex portion of the Meadow Valley Mountains HMA at zero (0) horses. The Meadow Valley Mountains HMA would lose its status as a HMA, but will retain Herd Area status for future consideration for management, should conditions change. All AUMs identified within the desired stocking rate calculations will be allocated for livestock use based on the establishment of the zero (0) AML for this HMA.

Establish a wild horse AML for the Henrie Complex portion of the Mormon Mountains HMA at zero (0) animals. This portion of the HMA will be set at zero (0) due to no use by horses in this portion of the allotment.

Establish a wild horse AML for the Henrie Complex portion of the Blue Nose Peak HMA at zero (0) horses. Manage the Blue Nose Peak HMA in conjunction with the Clover Mountain HMA.

It has been determined through monitoring that a thriving natural ecological balance within the Henrie Complex Allotment will be obtained by maintaining wild horse use at the following levels:

<u>Use Area</u>	<u>Herd Management Area</u>	<u># Animals</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
NE 1/4 Henrie Complex	Blue Nose Peak	0 yearlong	0
SE 1/4 Henrie Complex	Mormon Mountains	0 yearlong	0
W 1/2 Henrie Complex	Meadow Valley Mountains	0 yearlong	0

The setting of wild horse numbers by allotment will eventually provide for an overall herd management area wild horse AML. Removals will occur on an HMA basis and numbers will be maintained at or near the total AML. Numbers within use areas and/or allotments may be higher or lower than the numbers identified above because of seasonal movements but the total AML for the HMA will be maintained. In accordance with 43 CFR 4700.0-6(a), wild horse use on the Henrie Complex Allotment shall be managed at 0 AUMs. In accordance with 43 CFR 4720.1, in the future, all wild horses in excess of the appropriate management levels of 0 animals will be removed.

Adjustments in wild horse numbers will be made by future Blue Nose Peak, Mormon Mountains, and Meadow Valley Mountains HMA gathers based on continued monitoring, in order to achieve and maintain the established AML.

RATIONALE:

Based on the identified issues of the evaluation, all three Standards and Guides for grazing administration are not being achieved and four of the five land use plan objectives for the allotment are not being met under the existing management practices; therefore, implementation of management actions and/or adjustments to livestock and wild horse numbers are necessary to result in significant progress towards achieving the Standards.

Allowable use levels for key management areas #5-7 have been exceeded and use pattern mapping indicates large areas of severe use and poor distribution of livestock and wild horses. The documented livestock and wild horse actual use levels are not achieving the identified multiple use objectives. Grazing use by livestock and wild horses has concentrated on the principal use areas which make up approximately 8% of the allotment. This concentrated use has contributed to over-utilization and decreased range condition. This allotment's forage base is made up of 80 percent blackbrush communities that produce little or no perennial grasses and generally, only small amounts of annual forage. Ecological condition data shows that 6 out of 7 key areas are at early seral stage due to lack of key perennial species. The riparian area and floodplain associated with Meadow Valley Wash is in a degraded condition and receives severe use on a continual basis. Vegetative community trend is showing downward or static trend at key areas #1-4 within the allotment. Desired use levels within desert tortoise habitat have been exceeded based on use pattern mapping.

The current year-round season of use is inappropriate for the allotment which occurs in the Mojave desert ecotype. Hot season and yearlong grazing has contributed greatly to the severe use patterns observed on the allotment. In addition, warm season plants which complete their growing cycle in the summer months need adequate rest from grazing pressure to allow for seed dissemination. Without the rest, range condition could continue to degrade as plants are not afforded the opportunity to reproduce and store root reserves. Big galleta (*Hilaria rigida*), one of the main forage species, is a warm season perennial grass.

Wild horse use on a yearlong basis within the allotment has contributed to the non-attainment of the multiple use objectives. Severe use has been documented within the principal use areas with as few as 30 wild horses (1995).

Based on observations and census numbers, it is believed that less than 10 wild horses exist within this portion of the Blue Nose Peak HMA. These horses are also residing within the portions of the HMA contained in the Garden Springs and White Rock allotments as well as within the Clover Mountain HMA, which borders the HMA to the north. The mobility of the Blue Nose Peak and Clover Mountain herds suggests that this area should be managed with the Clover Mountain HMA instead of being identified as a separate HMA. Due to this fact, management goals and objectives need to be consistent for both areas.

The Mormon Mountains HMA is bordered on three sides by a proposed Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA) as identified in the Recovery Plan for the Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) (June 1994). The Recovery Plan states that domestic livestock grazing and grazing by feral ("wild") burros and horses should be prohibited throughout all Desert Wildlife Management Areas (DWMAs) because they are generally incompatible with desert tortoise recovery. Though the Henrie Complex portion of the HMA is outside of the proposed DWMA, there is no physical barrier to prohibit the movement of horses into the DWMA area. Due to available water within the DWMA (Meadow Valley Wash), this movement by horses will be a perpetual management problem. The Caliente Field Station is currently amending the Caliente MFP to incorporate the management of desert tortoise habitat as identified within the Recovery Plan.

AUTHORITY: The authority for this decision is contained in Sec. 3(a) and (b) of the Wild-Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (P.L. 92-195) as amended and in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which states in pertinent parts:

4700.0-6(a): "Wild horses and burros shall be managed as self-sustaining populations of healthy animals in balance with other uses and the productive capacity of their habitat."

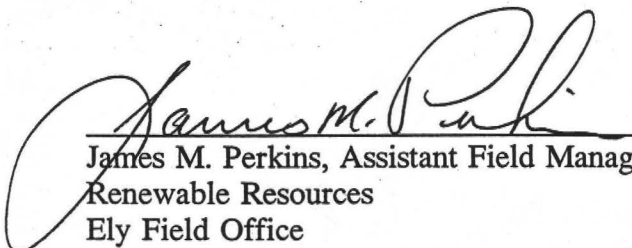
4710.4: "Management of wild horses and burros shall be undertaken with the objective of limiting the animals' distribution to herd areas. Management shall be at the minimum level necessary to attain the objectives identified in approved land use plans and herd management area plans."

4720.1: "Upon examination of current information and a determination by the authorized officer that an excess of wild horses or burros exists, the authorized officer shall remove the excess animals immediately..."

APPEAL:

Within 30 days of receipt, you have the right of appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance the regulations at 43 CFR Part 4. If an appeal is taken, you must follow the procedures outlined in the enclosed form 1842-1, Information on Taking Appeals to the Board of Land Appeals. Within 30 days after you appeal, you are required to provide a copy to the Regional Solicitor's Office listed on Item 3 on this form. In addition, please provide this office with a copy of your Statement of Reasons at the following address: James M. Perkins, Assistant Field Manager, Renewable Resources, Ely Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, HC 33 Box 33500, Ely, Nevada 89301-9408. Copies of your appeal and Statement of Reasons must also be served upon any parties adversely affected by this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

In addition, within 30 days of receipt of this decision you have the right to file a petition for a stay (suspension) of the decision together with your appeal, in accordance with the regulations of 43 CFR 4.21. The petition must be served upon parties specified above. The appellant has the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.


James M. Perkins, Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources
Ely Field Office

cc:

Interested Publics

Nevada State Clearinghouse
Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses
National Mustang Association
National Wild Horse Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
Resource Concepts, Inc.
Humane Society of the United States
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Las Vegas, NV
Nevada Division of Wildlife, Kraig Beckstrand
Nevada Division of Wildlife, Region III
Lincoln County Public Lands Commission
Lincoln County Commission
Desert Bighorn Council
Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Reno, NV
Bryant Robison, Broker

Certified Receipt Number

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APPENDIX I

MOJAVE-SOUTHERN GREAT BASIN AREA RESOURCE ADVISORY COUNCIL (RAC) STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES:

STANDARD 1. SOILS:

Watershed soils and stream banks should have adequate stability to resist accelerated erosion, maintain soil productivity, and sustain the hydrologic cycle.

Soil indicators:

- Ground cover (vegetation, litter, rock, bare ground);
- Surfaces (e.g., biological crusts, pavement); and
- Compaction/infiltration.

Riparian soil indicators:

- Stream bank stability.

All of the above indicators are appropriate to the potential of the ecological site.

Guidelines:

- 1.1 Upland management practices should maintain or promote adequate vegetative ground cover to achieve the standard.
- 1.2 Riparian-wetland management practices should maintain or promote sufficient residual vegetation to maintain, improve, or restore functions such as stream flow energy dissipation, sediment capture, groundwater recharge, and streambank stability.
- 1.3 When proper grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas, land management practices may be designed and implemented where appropriate.
- 1.4 Rangeland management practices should address improvement beyond this standard, significant progress toward achieving standards, time necessary for recovery, and time necessary for predicting trends.

STANDARD 2. ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS;

Watersheds should possess the necessary ecological components to achieve state water quality criteria, maintain ecological processes, and sustain appropriate uses.

Riparian and wetlands vegetation should have structural and species diversity characteristic of the stage of stream channel succession in order to provide forage and cover, capture sediment, and capture, retain, and safely release water (watershed function).

Upland indicators:

- Canopy and ground cover, including litter, live vegetation, biological crust, and rock appropriate to the potential of the ecological site.
- Ecological processes are adequate for the vegetative communities.

Riparian indicators:

- Stream side riparian areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, large woody debris, or rock is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows.
- Elements indicating proper functioning condition such as avoiding accelerating erosion, capturing sediment, and providing for groundwater recharge and release are determined by the following measurements as appropriate to the site characteristics:

Width/Depth ratio;

Channel roughness;

Sinuosity of stream channel;

Bank stability;

Vegetative cover (amount, spacing, life form); and

Other cover (large woody debris, rock).

- Natural springs, seeps, and marsh areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation is present to facilitate water retention, filtering, and release as indicated by plant species and cover appropriate to the site characteristics.

Water quality indicators:

- Chemical, physical and biological constituents do not exceed the state water quality standards.

The above indicators shall be applied to the potential of the ecological site.

Guidelines:

- 2.1 Management practices should maintain or promote appropriate stream channel morphology and structure consistent with the watershed.
- 2.2 Watershed management practices should maintain, restore or enhance water quality and flow rate to support desired ecological conditions.
- 2.3 Management practices should maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions necessary for achieving surface characteristics and desired natural plant community.
- 2.4 Grazing management practices will consider both the economic and physical environment, and will address all multiple uses including, but not limited to, (I) recreation, (ii) minerals, (iii) cultural resources and values, and (iv) designated wilderness and wilderness study areas.
- 2.5 New livestock facilities will be located away from riparian and wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian and wetland functions. Existing facilities will be used in a way that does not conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian and wetland functions, or they will be relocated or modified when necessary to mitigate adverse impacts on riparian and wetland functions. The location, relocation, design and use of livestock facilities will consider economic feasibility and benefits to be gained for management of lands outside the riparian area along with the effects on riparian functions.
- 2.6 Subject to all valid existing rights, the design of spring and seep developments shall include provisions to protect ecological functions and processes.
- 2.7 When proper grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas of low infiltration or permeability, land management practices may be designed and implemented where appropriate. Grazing on designated ephemeral rangeland watersheds should be allowed only if (I) reliable estimates of production have been made, (ii) an identified level of annual growth or residue to remain on site at the end of the grazing season has been established, and (iii) adverse effects on perennial species and ecosystem processes are avoided.
- 2.8 Rangeland management practices should address improvement beyond these standards,

significant progress toward achieving standards, time necessary for recovery, and time necessary for predicting trends.

STANDARD 3. HABITAT AND BIOTA:

Habitats and watersheds should sustain a level of biodiversity appropriate for the area and conducive to appropriate uses. Habitats of special status species should be able to sustain viable populations of those species.

Habitat indicators:

- Vegetation composition (relative abundance of species);
- Vegetation structure (life forms, cover, height, and age classes);
- Vegetation distribution (patchiness, corridors);
- Vegetation productivity; and
- Vegetation nutritional value.

Wildlife indicators:

- Escape terrain;
- Relative abundance;
- Composition;
- Distribution;
- Nutritional value; and
- Edge-patch snags.

The above indicators shall be applied to the potential of the ecological site.

Guidelines:

- 3.1 Mosaics of plant and animal communities that foster diverse and productive ecosystems should be maintained or achieved.
- 3.2 Management practices should emphasize native species except when others would serve better, for attaining desired communities.
- 3.3 Intensity, frequency, season of use and distribution of grazing use should provide for

growth, reproduction, and, when environmental conditions permit, seedling establishment of those plant species needed to reach long-term land use plan objectives. Measurements of ecological condition, trend, and utilization will be in accordance with techniques identified in the Nevada Rangeland Handbook.

- 3.4 Grazing management practices should be planned and implemented to provide for integrated use by domestic livestock and wildlife, as well as wild horses and burros inside Herd Management Areas.
- 3.5 Management practices will promote the conservation, restoration and maintenance of habitat for special status species.
- 3.6 Livestock grazing practices will be designed to protect fragile ecosystems of limited distribution and size that support unique sensitive/endemic species or communities. Where these practices are not successful, grazing will be excluded from these areas.
- 3.7 Where grazing practices alone are not likely to achieve habitat objectives, land management practices may be designed and implemented as appropriate.
- 3.8 Vegetation manipulation treatments may be implemented to improve native plant communities, consistent with appropriate land use plans, in areas where identified Standards cannot be achieved through proper grazing management practices alone. Fire is the preferred vegetation manipulation practice on areas historically adapted to fire; treatment of native vegetation with herbicides or through mechanical means will be used only when other management techniques are not effective.
- 3.9 Rangeland management practices should address improvement beyond this standard, significant progress toward achieving standards, time necessary for recovery, and time necessary for predicting trends.

APPENDIX II

Allotment Specific Objectives

The Henrie Complex objectives are a quantification of LUP, Mojave-Southern Great Basin Area Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Standards and Guidelines, Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) objectives, activity plan objectives (HMP), and down to site specific objectives. The Henrie Complex multiple-use objectives are clearly consistent and in conformance with the Caliente MFP and Mojave-Southern Great Basin Area RAC Standards.

a. Livestock

The short term objective will be accomplished through managing for allowable use levels (AULs) by season of use to improve or maintain the desired vegetative community as established in the 1984 Grazing Decision which addresses monitoring and the 1992 Full Force and Effect Grazing Decision, which set forth specific terms and conditions to the grazing permits to facilitate grazing in desert tortoise habitat. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

The long term objective will be accomplished by managing for those ecological seral stages which maximize the sustained yield of livestock forage production. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

b. Wild Horses

The short term objective will be accomplished through managing for allowable use levels (AULs) by season of use to improve or maintain the desired vegetative community. All wild horses will be removed from the allotment. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

The long term objective will be accomplished by managing for the appropriate ecological seral stage and be ensuring that the wild horse AMLs are maintained through future removals as necessary. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

c. Wildlife Resources

(1) Bighorn Sheep:

The short term objective is to manage for allowable use levels (AULs) by season of use to improve or maintain the desired vegetative community. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

The long term objective is to maintain key desert bighorn habitat in the fair to good condition. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

(2) Mule Deer:

The short term objective is to manage for allowable use levels (AULs) by season of use to improve or maintain the desired vegetative community. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

The long term objective is to maintain key mule deer habitat in the fair to good condition. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

(3) Desert Tortoise:

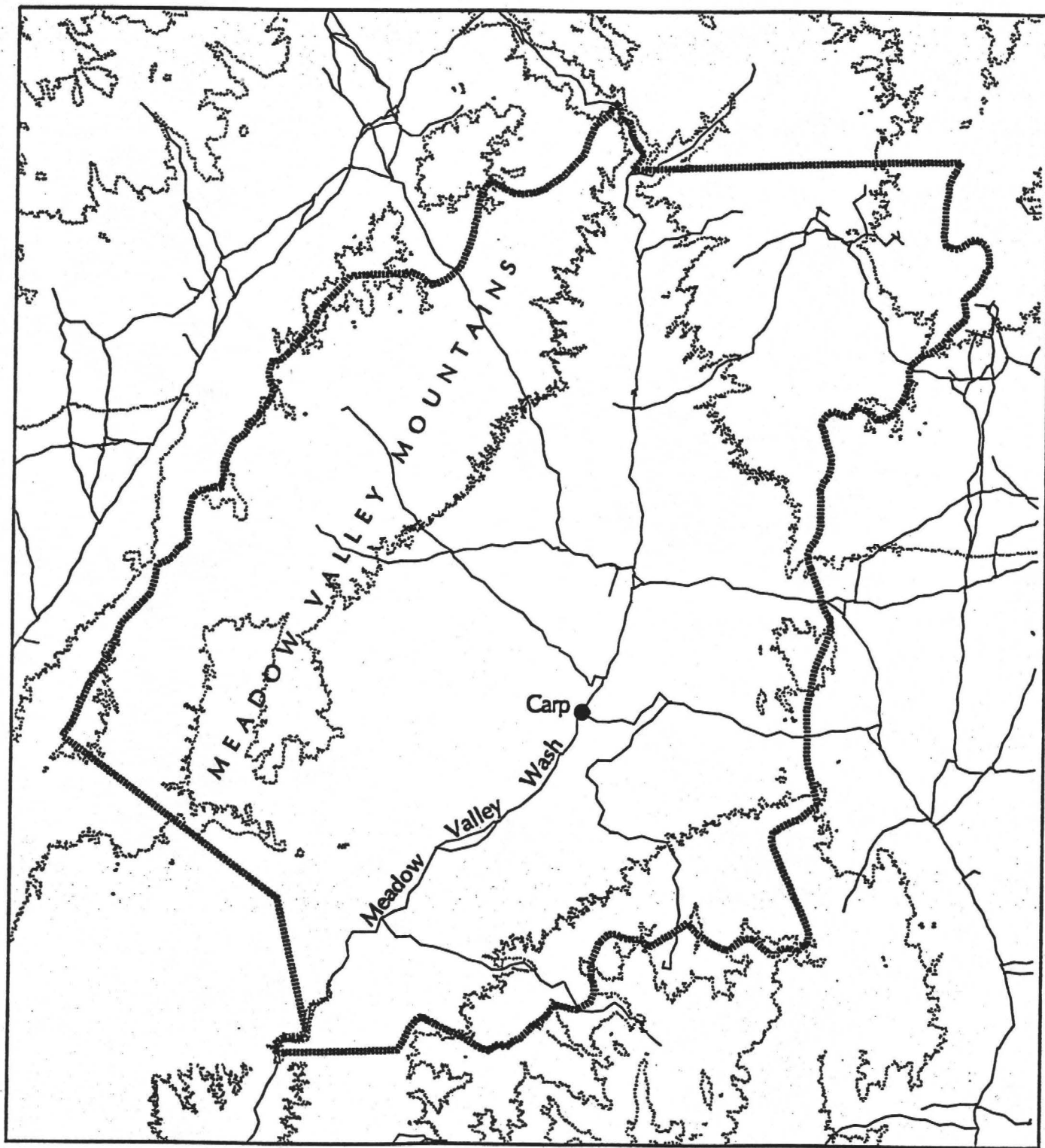
The short term objective is to manage for allowable use levels (AULs) by season of use to improve or maintain the desired vegetative community. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

The long term objective is to maintain or improve the existing habitat conditions for desert tortoise habitat to stabilize desert tortoise populations at existing trend levels. (Refer to Standard #1, 2, & 3)

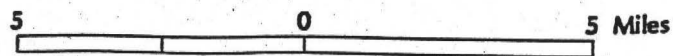
APPENDIX 111

Henrie Complex Allotment Specific Maps

HENRIE COMPLEX ALLOTMENT

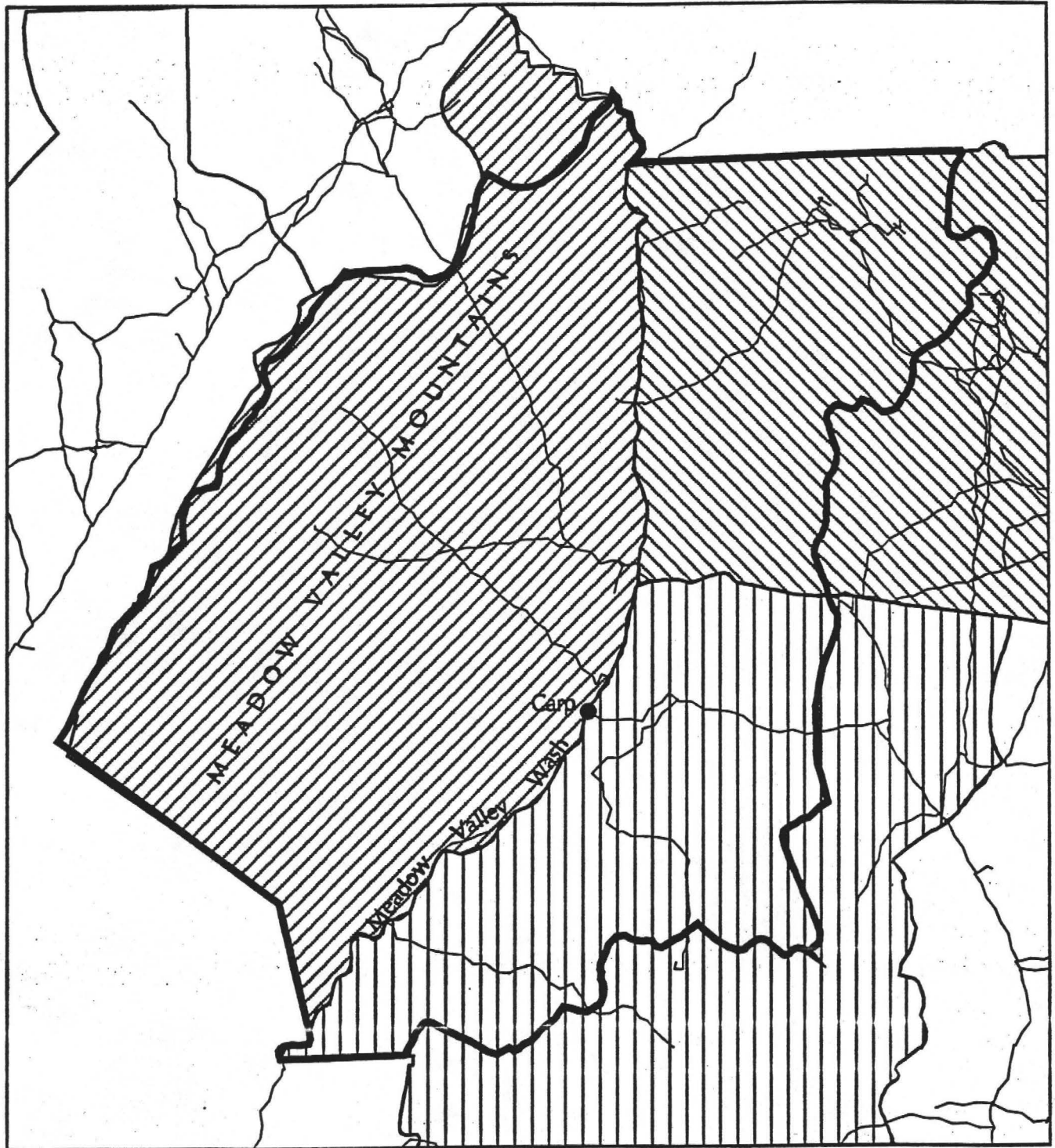


— Allotment Boundary



WILD HORSE HMAS WITHIN THE HENRIE COMPLEX

MAP 2



Blue Nose Peak HMA

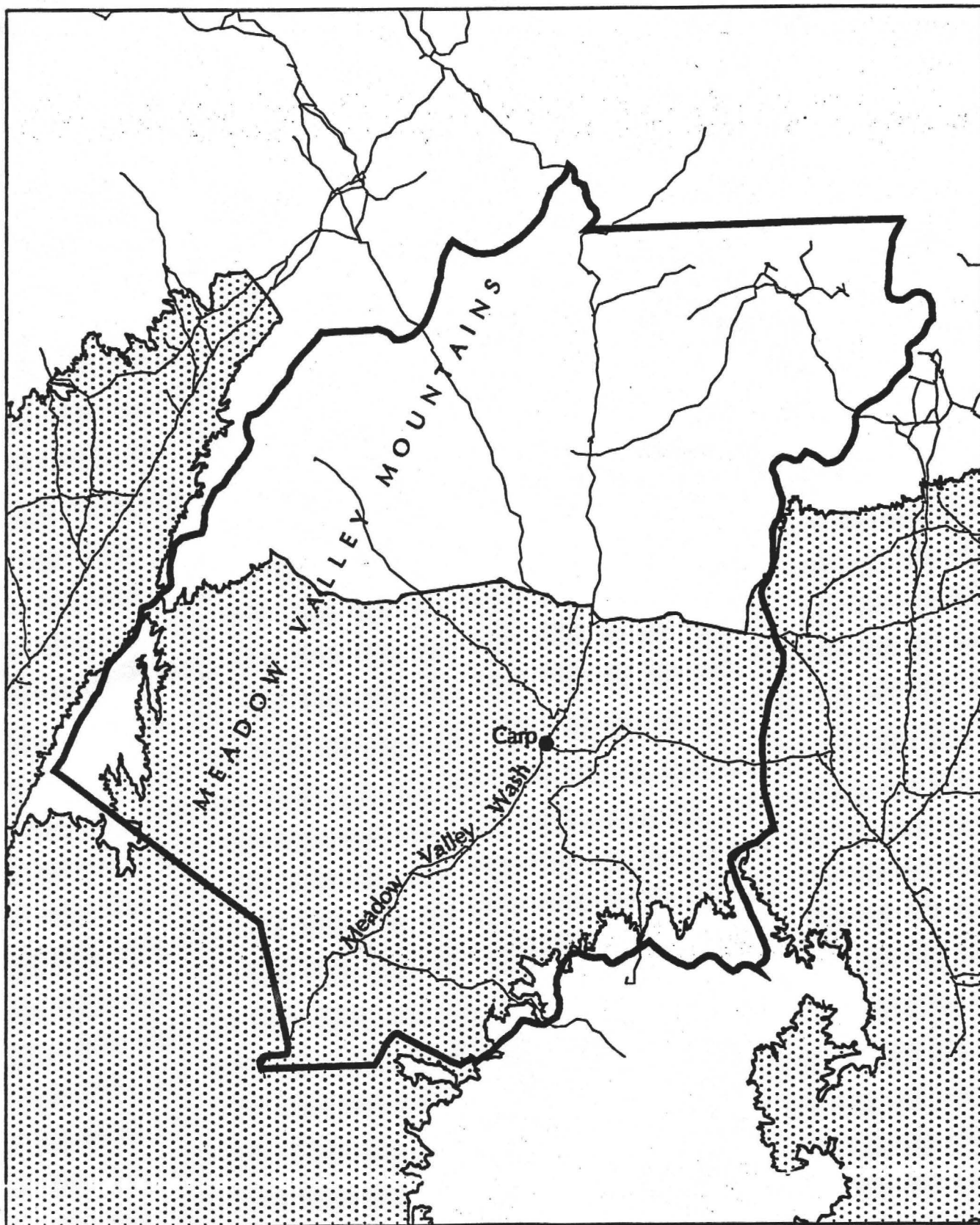


Mormon Mountains HMA



Meadow Valley Mountains HMA

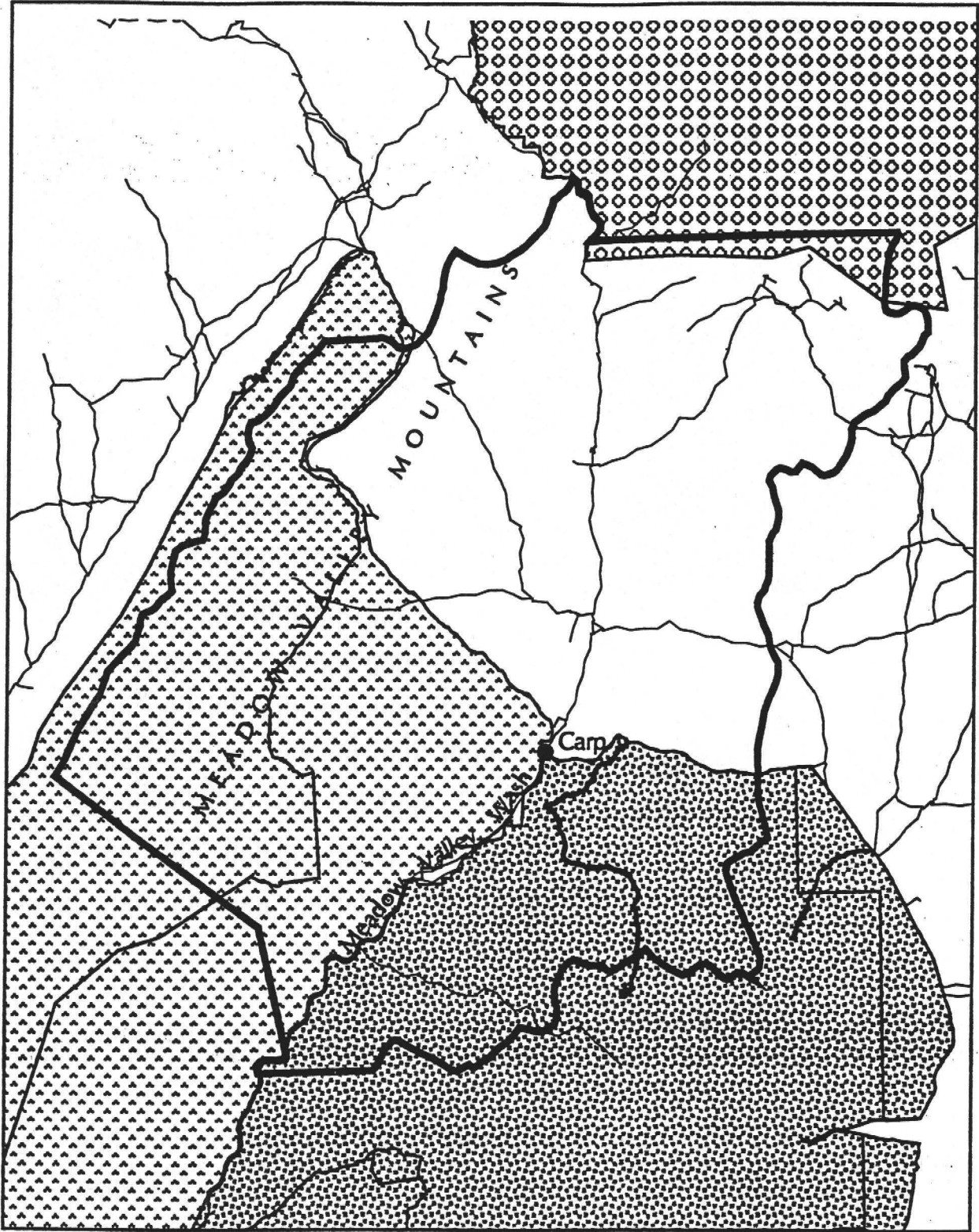
DESERT TORTOISE HABITAT WITHIN THE HENRIE COMPLEX




 Desert Tortoise Habitat


WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE HENRIE COMPLEX

Map 4



 Meadow Valley Range WSA

 Clover Mountains WSA

 Mormon Mountains WSA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION ON TAKING APPEALS TO THE BOARD OF LAND APPEALS

DO NOT APPEAL UNLESS

1. This decision is adverse to you,
AND
2. You believe it is incorrect

IF YOU APPEAL, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED

1. NOTICE OF APPEAL Within 30 days file a *Notice of Appeal* in the office which issued this decision (see 43 CFR Secs. 4.411 and 4.413). You may state your reasons for appealing, if you desire.

2. WHERE TO FILE
NOTICE OF APPEAL . . . James M. Perkins, Assistant Field Manager—Renewable Resources
Ely Field Office, Bureau of Land Management
HC 33 Box 33500
Ely, NV 89301-9408

SOLICITOR
ALSO COPY TO Office of the Field Solicitor
Suite 6201, Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138

3. STATEMENT OF REASONS . . . Within 30 days after filing the *Notice of Appeal*, file a complete statement of the reasons why you are appealing. This must be filed with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203 (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.412 and 4.413). If you fully stated your reasons for appealing when filing the *Notice of Appeal*, no additional statement is necessary.

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125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138

4. ADVERSE PARTIES Within 15 days after each document is filed, each adverse party named in the decision and the Regional Solicitor or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the State in which the appeal arose must be served with a copy of: (a) the *Notice of Appeal*, (b) the Statement of Reasons, and (c) any other documents filed (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.413). Service will be made upon the Associate Solicitor, Division of Energy and Resources, Washington, D.C. 20240, instead of the Field or Regional Solicitor when appeals are taken from decisions of the Director (WO-100).

5. PROOF OF SERVICE Within 15 days after any document is served on an adverse party, file proof of that service with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203. This may consist of a certified or registered mail "Return Receipt Card" signed by the adverse party (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.401(c)(2)).

Unless these procedures are followed your appeal will be subject to dismissal (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.402). Be certain that all communications are identified by serial number of the case being appealed.

NOTE: A document is not filed until it is actually received in the proper office (see 43 CFR Sec. 4.401(a))

SUBPART 1821.2--OFFICE HOURS; TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING

Sec. 1821.2-1 *Office hours of State Offices.* (a) State Offices and the Washington Office of the Bureau of Land Management are open to the public for the filing of documents and inspection of records during the hours specified in this paragraph on Monday through Friday of each week, with the exception of those days where the office may be closed because of a national holiday or Presidential or other administrative order. The hours during which the State Offices and the Washington Office are open to the public for the filing of documents and inspection of records are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is in effect at the city in which each office is located.

Sec. 1821.2-2(d) Any document required or permitted to be filed under the regulations of this chapter, which is received in the State Office or the Washington Office, either in the mail or by personal delivery when the office is not open to the public shall be deemed to be filed as of the day and hour the office next opens to the public.

(e) Any document required by law, regulation, or decision to be filed within a stated period, the last day of which falls on a day the State Office or the Washington Office is officially closed, shall be deemed to be timely filed if it is received in the appropriate office on the next day the office is open to the public.

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