



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Ely District Office

HC33 Box 150

Ely, Nevada 89301-9408



IN REPLY REFER TO:

4400 (NV-046)

OCT 17 1991

Commission For The Preservation of Wild Horses  
c/o Cathie Barcomb, Executive Director  
Stewart Facility  
Capitol Complex  
Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Ms. Barcomb:

The Schell Resource Area began evaluating the monitoring data on the Wilson Creek Allotment in October of 1987. In June of 1989 the Wilson Creek Allotment Evaluation was drafted through the technical recommendations section (VI). A copy was mailed to all affected interests on June 26, 1989 for review and comment.

On September 8, 1989 and November 14, 1989 my staff met with several permittees to discuss short term and long term solutions to help resolve some of the resource problems identified in the draft allotment evaluation.

A consultation meeting will be held in the conference room at the Ely BLM District Office on November 1, 1991 at 11:00 a.m. to address comments or recommendations by all affected interests.

Enclosed is the draft Management Action Selection Report (MASR) for the Wilson Creek Allotment. The MASR identifies selected changes in management by use area or pasture required to meet or make progress towards meeting allotment specific objectives. In addition, the MASR includes the specific terms and conditions for each grazing permit held by the permittees for the Wilson Creek Allotment. Finally, the MASR addresses changes to wildlife and wildhorse management to be included in the proposed multiple-use decision for the allotment.

In addition to providing comments during the November 1st meeting, we will consider written comments received by December 2, 1991.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Steve Surian or Bill Coulloudon of my range staff at the above address, or phone (702) 289-4865.

Sincerely,

Gerald M. Smith, Manager  
Schell Resource Area

1 Enclosure  
1. MASR

107-71  
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MANAGEMENT ACTION SELECTION REPORT

WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT

SHELL RESOURCE AREA

**INTRODUCTION**

The Wilson Creek Allotment Evaluation was conducted in accordance with the direction set forth in the Washington Office Instruction Memorandum No. 86-706, and based on monitoring data collected between 1982 and 1991.

A considerable amount of public comment was received pertaining to the allotment evaluations conducted in the Schell Resource Area. Copies of the comment letters pertaining specifically to this allotment can be found in Section VII of the allotment evaluation summary, located in the Ely District files. All allotment-specific comments were carefully considered for incorporation into the final evaluation. Errors and inconsistencies between text and tables were corrected. Several concerns were common to more than one allotment and often more than one individual. Some of the primary concerns are addressed as follows:

Numerous comments were received concerning the use of the Sneva and Hyder Crop Yield Index. The yield index is not used to "correct" utilization levels as suggested. The determination of whether or not allowable use levels were exceeded is based on actual utilization measured. The index is used to account for the affect of yearly climate variations on the calculation of appropriate stocking levels for all users. Since it is not feasible to adjust numbers of all grazing animals (livestock, wildlife, and wild horses) on a yearly basis to respond to annual fluctuations in precipitation, an average carrying capacity is determined based on a "normal" year. The affects of precipitation on carrying capacity must be considered. After review of existing research on this subject, the Schell Resource Area chose the Sneva and Hyder model as the most appropriate for this region. Authority to use the yield index is provided in BLM Technical Reference #4400-7 and Instruction Memorandum No. NV-89-468 and has been supported by a recent court ruling by an Administrative Law Judge in Oregon.

Some concerns were expressed over short term allowable use level objectives. The allowable use levels recommended in the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook were used in conjunction with existing research as guidelines to establish acceptable use levels. The use levels from the



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handbook were considered appropriate on most native ranges to maintain the present plant community under yearlong or fall/winter use; however, the literature suggests that more conservative utilization levels are necessary during critical spring growth on sensitive areas or to improve condition within acceptable time-frames on certain plant communities. The information also suggests that higher utilization levels are appropriate for seeded ranges and for native ranges under an intensive management system. Allowable use levels were developed for key species within individual use areas in each allotment taking into consideration these guidelines, monitoring observations, and site-specific factors.

Several comments suggested that the Draft Nevada Wild Horse and Burro Habitat Evaluation Procedures be used in the allotment evaluations to establish objectives. These are draft procedures which have not yet been approved and are still being tested to determine if the procedures should be established in a final form and used statewide. Until such time as it is appropriate to incorporate these procedures, wild horse forage objectives are being based on ecological status (seral stages). Specific herd objectives for wild horses will be developed during preparation of Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plans.

There were several comments pertaining to the continued use of Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) for wild horses. On June 7, 1989, IBLA ruled that AMLs based on existing numbers at the time a land use plan was developed were not appropriate levels upon which to base removals of wild horses. The AMLs established in this evaluation are based on the analysis of monitoring data and are not the same as AMLs originally established in the Schell Resource Area Land Use Plan. Recommended adjustments to wild horse numbers are based on monitoring data which show that in portions of the Wilson Creek Allotment, an overpopulation of wild horses is causing deterioration of the range. The AMLs will restore a thriving natural ecological balance between the public land resources and the animals using these resources. Calculations used to determine AML for each use area are found in Appendix 2.

A few individuals questioned why suitability criteria were not included in the monitoring evaluations. Suitability criteria were developed to be used with "one-point-in-time" vegetative inventories which are not presently being used as the sole data source upon which adjustments are made; however, most of the suitability criteria are inherently applied during the implementation of certain portions of the monitoring program such as use pattern mapping and allotment stratification for key area selection. Areas of no use on a

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use pattern map usually indicate areas that are unsuitable for use due to steepness of slope, distance from water, or insufficient forage production due to pinyon juniper woodland. Appropriate stocking levels are calculated based on those portions of the allotment which can be effectively utilized by grazing animals.

Conclusions of the evaluation were based upon monitoring data collected and consultation, cooperation, and coordination from the following sources:

Range, wildlife, and wild horse monitoring files compiled by the Schell Resource Area staff.

Input from the Wilson Creek Consultation Group, which consists of the following: Permittees, Wild Horse and Burro interests, Range Consultants, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Lincoln County Game Board, County Agriculture Extension Agents, Soil Conservation Service, N-4 Grazing Advisory Board, and the Ely District Multiple Use Advisory Council. Their input was received during meetings on October 6, 1987, March 3, 1988, June 26, 1989 and on May 23-25, 1989 during a field tour on the Wilson Creek Allotment.

Input from the Nevada Cattlemen's Association through a letter dated June 3, 1989.

Input from the Wild Horse Organized Assistance through a letter dated June 24, 1989.

Input from the Nevada State Grazing Board (N-4) through a letter dated July 4, 1989.

Input from the Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association, Inc. through a letter dated July 7, 1989.

Input from the American Mustang & Burro Association through a letter dated July 12, 1989.

Input from the Natural Resources Defense Council through a letter dated July 14, 1989.

Input from the Animal Protection Institute of America through a letter dated July 17, 1989.

Input from Permittees: Frank Delmue, Ken Lytle, and Gordon Lytle through a letter dated July 18, 1989.

Input from the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW)-Region II through a letter dated August 16, 1989. Input from NDOW Region III through a letter dated August 9, 1989, and during a field tour on July 21-22, 1989.

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Input from Permittees: Matt and Linda Bullock, Frank Delmue, Joe Delmue, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, and Randy Lytle, during a meeting at the Ely District Office on July 25, 1989.

Input from the Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses through a letter dated July 27, 1989.

Input from Kerry Holt in a letter dated July 10, 1989 and during a conference on July 31, 1989.

Input from Resource Concepts, Inc., (RCI) range consultants, through a letter dated August 2, 1989.

Input from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service through a letter dated August 25, 1989.

Input from Permittees: Matt and Linda Bullock, Frank Delmue, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, Randy Lytle, Roy and Lisa Shurtz and RCI during meeting at the Ely District Office on September 9, 1989.

Input from Permittees: Clive Sprouse and Scott Moore during conversations on March 2, 1989 and October 5, 1989.

Input from Permittees: Matt and Linda Bullock, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, Randy Lytle, Frank Delmue, and Donald Woodworth at a meeting in Ursine NV, on November 14, 1989.

Input from Permittees: Matt and Linda Bullock, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, Randy Lytle, Frank Delmue, Carlisle Hulet, Roy Shurtz, Bud Walkington and Donald Woodworth through a letter dated February 20, 1990.

Input from Permittee: Ken Lytle in conversations on June 23, 1989 and in a letter dated February 23, 1990.

Input from Permittees: Matt Bullock, Frank Delmue, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, Roy Shurtz, Bud Walkington, Russ Heyford, and Rangeland Data Source during meetings in Pioche, NV. on March 16 and 29, 1990.

Input from Permittee: Carlisle Hulet in a letter dated July 26, 1989, and during field visits on February 1, 1990 and March 21, 1990.

Input from the Sierra Club through a letter dated July 28, 1989.

Input from Rangeland Data Sources, through letters dated February 26, 1990, March 19, 1990 and during a meeting on February 28, 1990.

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Input from Permittee, Matt Bullock in a letter dated August 14, 1989 and during telephone conversations on October 25, 1989 and May 16, 1990.

Input from Permittee: Frank Delmue during conversations on May 14, 1990 and August 17, 1990.

Input from permittee: El Tejon Land & Livestock in a letter dated August 11, 1989 and during conversations on September 6, and 13, 1990.

Input from permittees: Roy Shurtz and Randy Stowell during conversations on November 14, 1990, December 17, 1990 and on September 12, 1991.

Input from Permittees: Wayne Pearson, Roger Pearson, Keith Pearson and Bart Pearson during meeting in Pioche, NV. on June 21, 1991.

#### **ANALYSIS OF MONITORING DATA**

Based on the identified issues of the evaluation, seven of the eight 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/or wild horses are necessary to meet these objectives. Allowable use levels for the key species selected for specific use areas on the allotment have been exceeded; use pattern data indicates poor distribution of livestock and wild horses, and trampling of riparian areas; and long - term studies data show a downward trend of some range sites, primarily in winter use areas. Range survey data and habitat evaluation studies have documented a significant decrease in key species composition due to pinyon/juniper expansions. The aforementioned, are the primary problems that need to be corrected in order to make progress towards the multiple use objectives for the allotment.

Livestock actual use records show a significant amount of voluntary nonuse applied for by the permittees over the past years. Census and observations show an increase in wild horse numbers on portions of the allotment. Livestock and wild horses contributed to the high use levels recorded in the Dry Lake Valley and Patterson Use Areas where both livestock and wild horses graze. Wild horses are the major user in the South Lake Valley and portions of the Atlanta Use Areas where few sheep and cattle have grazed during the evaluation period. Livestock is the only significant user in the White River Valley and Hamblin Valley Use Areas. Monitoring studies indicate that mule deer have contributed to overuse on bitterbrush on key summer areas on the White Rock Mountains and on the Wilson Creek Range during years when numbers were high (1987-1989). In other portions of



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the allotment, wildlife use is presently not a problem: ....

**SUMMARY OF GRAZING ADJUSTMENTS (See Appendix I for Stocking Rate Calculations)**

**WILDLIFE**

Recommend to the Nevada Department of Wildlife that mule deer in Management Area 23 be managed at the 1984-85 level. Elk, pronghorn antelope, and mule deer in Management Area 22 are not a problem at this time. No change in management of these animals is recommended.

**WILD HORSES (Refer to Map 1 for Herd Management Area locations)**

Manage wild horses at the appropriate management levels (AML) within the different use areas to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and to prevent deterioration of the range. The AMLs by use area for those portions of the Wilson Creek Herd Management Area (HMA), the Dry Lake HMA, and the Seaman HMA within the Wilson Creek Allotment are as follows:

Dry Lake HMA

Dry Lake Valley	31 horses
Muleshoe/Maloy/Fairview	<u>44 horses</u>
Total	75 horses

Wilson Creek HMA

Hamblin Valley	0 horses
Atlanta	14 horses
Mt. Wilson Burn	12 horses
Native Summer Range	32 horses
South Lake Valley	<u>44 horse</u>
Total	102 horses

Seaman HMA

White River/Deadman	0 horses
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Based on aerial census data, those wild horses above the AMLs listed above, which have been determined to be the optimum levels to maintain the thriving natural ecological balance, will be considered excess animals and will be removed in subsequent gathers.

**LIVESTOCK (See Appendix II for Permittee Livestock Authorizations)**

Reduce active preference a total of 12 percent, 6,729 AUMs from 52,487 AUMs to 45,758 AUMs. This reduction is based on evaluation of monitoring data towards the accomplishment of multiple use objectives. The difference between active preference and the recommended stocking rate for the Wilson Creek Allotment will be placed into suspension in accordance with 43

*18.9* *what % horses*

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CFR 4110.3-2(a)(b), and this reduction will be implemented over a 5-year period as in accordance with 4110.3-3(a)(b) follows:

Reduction in Year 1 - 2,232 AUMs  
Reduction in Year 2 - 2,238 AUMs  
Reduction in Year 3 - 2,259 AUMs

In addition, mandatory nonuse equal to 1,853 AUMs (the difference between the 1979 and 1968 range surveys) is required for the Atlanta Use Areas. This is required do to a lack of monitoring data, since there was only 3 months of livestock use during the entire evaluation period in that area. Mandatory nonuse will continue until the desired stocking rates are determined. If subsequent monitoring data shows that these AUMs are not available, the AUMs may be suspended.

*data on horses but not on cows?*

Livestock use will be authorized for permittees by designated use area and by pastures within use areas, as identified in Appendix II. The description of the use areas are shown in appendix III.

Change the season of use for Dry Lake Valley and White River Use Areas to reduce spring grazing. This will increase forage production, grass and forb composition, and winterfat (white sage) vigor throughout the use area.

#### LONG TERM

Construct fences in the Dry Lake Valley Use Area, and the Mt. Wilson Burn to improve livestock distribution and grazing administration.

Continue to manage a rest rotation grazing system on each of the two units of the Patterson Seedings and on the Meadow Valley Seedings.

Implement a deferred rotation grazing system on the Mount Wilson Burn, after a fence is constructed.

Improve distribution of sheep through increased herding and water hauling.

Construct two wells, two reservoirs, and six pipelines in the different use areas to improve livestock distribution.

Improve deteriorated and/or unproductive <sup>horses?</sup> rangeland to secondary successional stages through vegetative manipulations to enhance livestock, wild horse and wildlife habitat.

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following terms and conditions will be a part of each livestock operator's grazing permit:

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Flexibility in turnout, pasture movement and removal dates must be approved in advance. Pasture movement must be completed in accordance with billing notice dates. Any livestock flexibility approved would have to be consistent with the multiple use objectives for the allotment. For example, a request may be made to run more cows for a shorter period of time within the identified stocking rate for the area in question. This request may be approved if the use would be consistent with objectives.

To improve livestock distribution the placement of mineral block and/or supplementals will be a minimum distance of 1/2 mile from water, or as approved by the authorized officer.

Salt and/or mineral block shall not be placed within one quarter (1/4) mile of springs, meadows, streams riparian, riparian habitats, or any water source.

When livestock are moved out of a seeded pasture, gates will be closed, except in the Burnt Canyon Chaining/Seeding gates will be left open after the grazing season.

Ear Tag Decision dated December 8, 1975 will continue to be implemented with the followings revisions:

 The permittee will be required to return to this office all issued BLM tags and will be required to place new BLM tags of a different color or design on all cattle over 6 months of age, not including bulls.

Certified actual use report by use area and pasture is due 14 days after the end of the authorized grazed period.

#### **RIPARIAN**

In the short term, reduce livestock and wild horse use to the levels identified above to meet the allowable use level objectives on those riparian areas being overgrazed and trampled. In the long term, fence the following springs to protect the riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality: *SCHEDULE*  
Deadman Spring, Bailey Spring, Littlefield Spring, Scotty Spring, North Mud Spring, Upper Fairview Spring, Bradshaw Spring, Silver Park Spring, White Rock - Bailey Spring, Willow Spring, Mud Spring, Sage Hen Spring, Lower Frenchman Spring, Lion Spring, Mud Spring, Willow Tub Spring, Rattlesnake Spring, and Cobb Creek. The Delmue Burn will not be grazed until the riparian areas along Cobb Creek and Rattlesnake Spring are protected.

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**SELECTED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BY USE AREA**

The selected management actions are a combination of the options listed by use area under Section VI of the Wilson Creek Allotment Evaluation and input from affected interests. Short term management actions for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses will be implemented the first year. The long term solutions are necessary to make progress towards attainment of multiple use management objectives. Implementation of long-term solutions such as range improvement projects are dependent on staff, funding availability and land use plan constraints. Refer to Appendix I for a summary of grazing adjustments by permittees, refer to maps 2 & 3 for locations of use areas.

**DRY LAKE VALLEY (including the Thorley Area) - Map 4**

**SHORT-TERM**

Change the season of use for cattle in the Dry Lake Valley Use Area from 11/01 through 04/30 to 11/01 through 03/31 for all permittees. Change the season of use for the Thorley Area, which is only permitted to Matt Bulloch, from 11/01 through 05/31 to 11/01 through 04/30.

Maintain the current season of use for sheep, and improve sheep distribution by rotating and resting for one year those areas grazed the previous year. Sheep grazing will continue to be made on the west side of Dry Lake Valley and south of Bristol Well.

Adjust livestock and wild horse use. Reduce active preference for cattle from 8,838 AUMs to 6,084 AUMs, and for sheep from 7,002 AUMs to 6,058 AUMs (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year). Manage the wild horse population for 31 animals to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.

Based on aerial census data, those wild horses above the 31, which has been determined to be the optimum level to maintain the thriving natural ecological balance, will be considered excess animals, and will be removed in subsequent gathers.

**LONG-TERM**

*with movement restricted?*

Construct an east/west fence across the north end of Dry Lake Valley to separate the Muleshoe/Maloy Use Area from the Dry Lake Valley Use Area. North of the proposed fence would be grazed in common by the following permittees: Geysers Ranch, Bob Steward, and the El Tejon Sheep Company. South of the proposed fence would be grazed in common by the following permittees: Matt Bullock, Frank Delmue, Gordon



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Lytle, Ken Lytle, and the El Tejon Sheep Company. The proposed fence would be constructed from the east side of Silver King Mountain (T. 3 N., R. 64 E., section 14) to Bristol Pass (T. 3 N., R. 65 E., section 10). The fence would be open-ended to maintain the free-roaming characteristics of wild horses.

To improve cattle and wild horse distribution in the central portion of Dry Lake Valley, construct a pipeline from APW Well south to T. 4 N., R. 64 E. section 4.

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence the spring source at Deadman Spring.

Improve deteriorated and/or unproductive rangeland to secondary successional stages through vegetative manipulations to enhance livestock, wild horse and wildlife habitat.

## RATIONALE

The desired stocking level for the Dry Lake Valley Use Area was determined to be 12,510 AUMs for livestock and wild horses, and was calculated from actual use and utilization data. The livestock and wild horse reductions are being made to establish proper carrying capacities based on sustained yield, and to improve the vigor and production key forage plants and to prevent the invasion of undesirable annual plants, such as halogeton. The reduction is being proportioned between cattle, sheep, and wild horses based on the percentage of actual use each user made during the evaluation period. On the average cattle made 73 percent of the use, sheep 25 percent, and wild horses 2 percent.

A total reduction of 3,773 AUMs is necessary to make progress in meeting land use plan goals and to prevent further deterioration of the range. The reduction for cattle is 31% of current preference reduction or 2,754 AUMs. The sheep reduction is 13% of current preference reduction or 944 AUMs. The wild horse reduction is 17% (based on 1987 census data) or 75 AUMs. Wildlife numbers have not been identified as a problem.

Use pattern mapping data indicates that the present livestock and wild horse situation has resulted in areas of heavy to severe use. The allowable use level (AUL) objectives would be met with livestock and wild horse adjustments, increased herding, water developments, and fencing. Adjustment in season of use would reduce spring grazing use, and will increase forage production, grass and forb composition, and winterfat (white sage) vigor throughout Dry Lake Valley. Long term fencing and water projects would improve administrative control and protect riparian.

2%

vs

17%

where is that proportionate

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**HAMBLIN VALLEY - Map 5**

**SHORT TERM**

Maintain existing season of use of 11/01 through 04/30.

Maintain active preference for sheep, but improve sheep distribution by rotating and resting for one year those areas grazed the previous year.

Reduce active preference for cattle from 5,850 AUMs to 2,953 AUMs.

~~Wild horses are not currently found in this area but a small portion of the use area does occur within the Wilson Creek HMA. If wild horses begin to use the area in the future, the population will be monitored and an AML will be determined.~~

*Set AUM's now!*

**LONG TERM**

*allocate*

Construct a pipeline from Miller Creek: T. 6 N., R. 69 E., sec 25 through T. 6 N., R. 70 E. sections 5, 8, 18 & 19.

Construct a well in T. 7 N., R. 70 E. section 19, construct a pipeline from the well to T. 7 N., R. 70 E. sections 24, 13 and 14.

Improve deteriorated and/or unproductive rangeland to secondary successional stages through vegetative manipulations to enhance livestock, wild horse, and wildlife habitat.

**RATIONALE**

The desired stocking level for cattle in the Hamblin Valley Use Area was determined to be 2,953 AUMs and was calculated from actual use and utilization data. Use pattern mapping for sheep indicates small areas of heavy and severe use and large areas of slight use. Rotating sheep use through increased herding will result in more even utilization without having to reduce numbers. Water developments will improve livestock distribution. Better livestock distribution will enhance critical antelope kidding ground habitat. Wild horse use has never been significant in Hamblin Valley, with no wild horses having been censused in recent years. The majority of Hamblin Valley is outside the Wilson Creek HMA.

The cattle reductions are necessary to establish proper carrying capacities based on sustained yield, and to improve the vigor and production key forage plants and to prevent the increases of undesirable plants such as rabbitbrush and halogeton.

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**WHITE RIVER/DEADMAN USE AREA**

**SHORT TERM**

Reduce active preference for cattle from 459 AUMs to 325 AUMs.

Maintain active preference for sheep at 2,968 AUMs.

Wild horses are currently not found in this area; however, a small portion of the use area does occur within the Dry Lake HMA. If wild horses begin to use the area in the future, the population will be monitored and an AML will be determined.

*ALLOCATE AUM's now*

Improve distribution of sheep by moving each herd a minimum distance of a 1/2 mile at five-day intervals.

Season of use for livestock will be 11/01 through 03/31.

**RATIONALE**

The desired stocking level for cattle in White River Valley was determined to be 325 AUMs and was calculated from actual use and utilization data. At the desired stocking level site-specific management objectives for cattle will be met. Use pattern mapping for sheep indicates small areas of heavy and severe use and large areas of slight use. Increased sheep herding will result in more even utilization without having to reduce numbers. Wildlife use is insignificant in this area, and no wild horses have been censused in the White River/Deadman Use Area.

**MULESHOE/MALOY/FAIRVIEW USE AREA - Map 6**

**SHORT TERM**

Authorize 3,823 AUMs of cattle use in Muleshoe Valley and the Maloy area from 11/01 through 04/30,

Authorize 404 AUMs of cattle use Muleshoe Valley and Maloy area from 07/01 through 12/31.

Authorize 1,320 AUMs cattle use in the Fairview Range from 07/01 through 10/31.

Manage wild horses at an AML of 44 animals yearlong (530 AUMs).

Based on aerial census data, those wild horses above the 44 animals, which has been determined to be the optimum level to maintain the thriving natural ecological balance, will be

considered excess animals, and will be removed in subsequent gathers.

**LONG TERM**

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence the spring sources at Bailey Spring, Littlefield Spring, Scotty Spring, North Mud Spring, and Upper Fairview Spring. Pipe water to troughs outside the enclosures at all springs except Scotty Spring where the water currently flows into a reservoir.

In Muleshoe Valley, construct a pipeline from Littlefield Spring south to T. 4 N., R. 64 E., section 17., and construct a pipeline from Mud Springs southeast to T. 5 N., R. 64 E., section 28.

Construct a well at T. 6 N., R. 64 E., section 24, NW 1/4.

**RATIONALE**

There has been very little livestock use in this area in the past few years, and use pattern mapping indicates large areas of slight to light use. Data from the 1979 range survey was used to determine an initial stocking level for this use area. The initial stocking level is estimated to be 6,077 AUMs for livestock and wild horses. The delineation of two major common use areas (see long term solutions for Dry Lake Valley Use Area) will increase administrative control and improve livestock distribution. Water improvements will also improve user distribution and protect riparian areas. Monitoring data indicates that wild horses are overgrazing and trampling springs in the Fairview Range. Management of wild horses at an AML of 44 animals will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance and prevent further deterioration of riparian areas. After the spring sources are fenced, wild horse levels will be re-evaluated.

**ATLANTA USE AREA - Map 7****SHORT TERM**

Cattle season of use will be 07/01 through 10/31.

Sheep season of use will be 11/01 through 01/31.

Adjust livestock use by temporarily reducing active preference for cattle from 1,736 AUMs to 787 AUMs, and for sheep from 1,650 AUMs to 746 AUMs (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Manage wild horses at an AML of 14 animals yearlong (163 AUMs).



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Based on aerial census data, those wild horses above the 14 animals, which has been determined to be the optimum level to maintain the thriving natural ecological balance, will be considered excess animals, and will be removed in subsequent gathers.

**LONG TERM**

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence Bradshaw Spring, Silver Park Spring, and White Rock-Bailey Spring. Pipe water to troughs outside the enclosures at all springs.

Construct a reservoir in T. 6 N., R. 67 E., section 17, SE 1/4.

**RATIONALE**

The initial stocking level for livestock and wild horses is based on the 1979 range survey which shows only 1,696 AUMs available for use. This use is being proportioned between cattle, sheep, and wild horses based on the percentage of demand each user has in the area. Livestock reductions will be placed in mandatory nonuse until monitoring data shows that those AUMs are available. If monitoring data shows that those AUMs are not available by the 5th year, the AUMs may be suspended. Data indicates that wild horses are overgrazing and trampling springs in the area. Management of wild horses at an AML of 14 animals will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance, and prevent further deterioration of riparian areas. After the spring sources are fenced, and a reservoir is constructed wild horse levels will be re-evaluated.

NOTIFICATION  
OF REINSTATEMENT

**SOUTH LAKE VALLEY/PIOCHE BENCH USE AREA - Map 8****SHORT TERM**

Manage for an active preference of 2,752 AUMs for cattle, and 529 AUMs for sheep east of US Highway 93. West of US Highway 93, manage for 601 AUMs of sheep use. (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Manage wild horses at an AML of 44 animals yearlong, or 523 AUMs.

Based on aerial census data, those wild horses above the 44, which has been determined to be the optimum level to maintain the thriving natural ecological balance, will be considered excess animals, and will be removed in subsequent gathers.

Cattle season of use will be 11/01 through 12/31.

Sheep season of use will be 10/01 through 11/30

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## LONG TERM

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence Willow Spring (SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 24, T. 2 N., R. 68 E.).

Construct gabions, trash collectors, and/or reservoirs in Patterson Wash in sec. 6, T. 2 N., R. 67 E. and secs. 25 & 36, T. 3 N., R. 67 E.

Improve deteriorated and/or unproductive rangeland to secondary successional stages through vegetative manipulations to enhance livestock, wild horse and wildlife habitat.

## RATIONALE

The initial stocking level for livestock and wild horses is based on the 1979 range survey which shows 3,804 AUMs available for use east of US Highway 93 and 601 AUMs west of the highway. Use east of the US Highway 93 is being proportioned between cattle, sheep, and wild horses based on the percentage of demand each user has in the area. The small area west of the highway is used only by sheep. Management of wild horses at an AML of 44 animals will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance. After the spring sources are fenced, wild horse levels will be re-evaluated. Construction of gabions and/or reservoirs will prevent further head cutting of draws and provide water for all users.

## PATTERSON USE AREA - Map 9

### SHORT TERM

Cattle season of use will be 04/01 through 10/31.

Authorize 4,878 AUMs cattle use in the four seeded pastures as follows:

Pony Pasture	1,728 AUMs
Craw Creek Pasture	838 AUMs
21-Mile Pasture	1,176 AUMs
15-Mile Pasture	1,136 AUMs

Divide the pastures into two units consisting of two pastures each. The first unit will include Pony Pasture and Craw Creek Pasture, and will be used by Roy Shurtz and Bob Steward. The second unit will include the 21-Mile and 15-Mile Pastures and will be used by Matt Bulloch, Frank Delmue, Gordon Lytle, Ken Lytle, and Jimmie Rosa (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Implement a two-pasture rest rotation grazing system for each unit. One pasture will be grazed 04/01 through 06/30,

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while the other pasture is rested. The following year the order will be reversed.

The Patterson Use Area will be managed for zero wild horses because it is outside the Dry Lake HMA and the Wilson Creek HMA, and all pastures were fenced prior to the passage of the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971.

#### LONG TERM

Construct a 2.5 mile long pipeline spur from the Page Creek Pipeline into 21-mile Pasture to provide additional water for livestock and wildlife.

#### RATIONALE

The desired stocking level for Pony Pasture, 21-Mile Pasture, and 15-Mile Pasture was determined to be 1,728 AUMs, 1,176 AUMs, and 1,136 AUMs, respectively, using actual use and utilization data. Because Craw Creek Pasture was rested for several years before the prescribed burn, there was not enough data available to calculate a desired stocking level, Craw Creek Pasture will continue to be grazed at 3.7 seeded acres per AUM. Craw Creek Pasture has 3,100 seeded acres; therefore, the initial stocking level is 838 AUMs. Monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations in the third and fifth years following the decision.

The seedings were established primarily to provide spring forage so that spring grazing could be reduced on native winter ranges. The rest rotation grazing system will insure there is adequate forage each year because one pasture out of two will have been rested the previous year. The change in grazing authorizations will improve administrative control, and reduce grazing conflicts in other portions of the allotment. The pipeline extension will improve livestock distribution by providing additional water in an area of the 21-Mile Pasture where there is adequate forage, but no water. Forage allocations are based on each permittee's contribution for the seedings.

Managing for wild horses only within herd areas was upheld by Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) on June 7, 1989 (IBLA 88-591, 88-638, 88-648, 88-679). IBLA decision 89-206, 90-243 specifically affirmed Patterson Use Area as an Horse Free Area and the removal of wild horses.

#### MEADOW VALLEY SEEDINGS

#### SHORT TERM

Cattle season of use will be 04/01 through 10/31, except the Bull pasture will be grazed from 11/01 through 04/30.

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Authorize 2,189 AUMs cattle use in the four seeded pastures as follows:

Meadow Wash Pasture	646 AUMs
Willow Wash Pasture	579 AUMs
White Rock Pasture	850 AUMs
Bull Pasture	113 AUMs

The three larger pastures will continued to be managed under a rest rotation grazing system: One pasture will be grazed from 04/15 through 06/30, a second pasture will be grazed from 10/01 through 10/31, and the third pasture will be rested yearlong. The Bull Pasture will continue to be grazed from 11/01 through 04/30 (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Wild horse use in the seedings is insignificant and wild horses will be removed if numbers increase to the point of causing overutilization.

#### RATIONALE

The desired stocking level for Meadow Wash Pasture was determined to be 646 AUMs using actual use and utilization data. For the Willow Wash and White Rock Pastures the monitoring data was inconsistence and suggests that the grazing system was not followed, therefore, additional monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations in the third and fifth years following the decision. A stocking rate of 4.4 seeded acres per AUM will be used until additional data becomes available. Willow Wash Pasture has 2,546 seeded acres and White Rock Pasture has 3,740 seeded acres; therefore, the initial stocking level for these two pastures is 579 AUMs and 850 AUMs, respectively.

The seeding will continue to be managed under a 3 pasture rest rotation grazing system: one pasture will be grazed from 04/01 through 06/30, one pasture will be grazed from 10/01 through 10/31 and the third pasture will be rested yearlong. The rest rotation grazing system will insure there is adequate forage each year because one pasture out of three will have been rested the previous year and the allowable use objective will be 60 percent. This moderate use will maintain grass productivity and impede the invasion of rabbitbrush and big sagebrush in the seedings. The Bull Pasture will continue to be grazed from 11/01 through 04/30 with an allowable use objective of 55 percent on key species.

The change in grazing authorizations will improve administrative control and livestock management in the allotment and will reduce use on native winter ranges. Forage allocations are based on each permittee's contribution for the seedings.

The Meadow Valley Seedings were developed for spring livestock use and were entirely fenced prior to the passage of the Wild



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Free Roaming Horses and Burro Act of 1971; therefore, the seedings should be excluded wild horse use.

**MT WILSON BURN - Map 10****SHORT TERM**

Authorize 1,466 AUMs cattle use from 07/01 through 09/30 (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Manage wild horses at an AML of 12 wild horses yearlong, or 144 AUMs.

**LONG TERM**

Construct a two-mile fence across the center of the Mt. Wilson Burn and then implement a two-pasture deferred rotation grazing system. This fence would be open-ended on the west end to allow the free movement of horses.

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence Mud Spring, Sage Hen Spring, and Lower Frenchman Spring.

**RATIONALE**

The desired stocking level for cattle and wild horses in the Mt. Wilson Burn Use Area was determined to be 1,610 AUMs and was calculated from actual use and utilization data. The change in grazing authorizations will improve administrative control and reduce grazing conflicts in other portions of the allotment.

Use pattern mapping indicates areas of heavy and severe use in addition to areas of slight use. The cross fence and the spring developments will improve livestock distribution.

Monitoring data indicates that the existing number of 12 wild horses is maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance within the Mt. Wilson Burn.

**BURNT CANYON BURN - Map 11****SHORT TERM**

Authorize 127 AUMs of cattle use from 07/01 through 09/30. After 09/30 and removal of livestock, all gates will be left open.

The burn, even though seeded is part of the Wilson Creek HMA and is considered to be part of the native range use

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area for the purposes of wild horse use since the burn is surrounded by native range. An AML of 32 animals (384 AUMs) has been set for the native range (see section below). Wild horses have never been censused in the area but after livestock are removed on 09/30, all gates will be left open to allow free access to wild horses.

## LONG TERM

Construct a reservoir within the Burnt Canyon Burn.

## RATIONALE

The initial stocking level of 127 AUMs is based on 1979 range survey. Additional monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations in the third and fifth years following the decision.

The Burnt Canyon burn is within the Wilson Creek HMA but wild horse use has not been documented. However, wild horses will be given access to the area when livestock are not present.

Presently there is no developed water within the Burn. Construction of a reservoir will allow some grazing use to be made in this seeded area, and reduce grazing use on the surrounding native areas.

## BURNT CANYON CHAINING/SEEDING - Map 11

## SHORT TERM

To effectively use this pasture water must be hauled until long term projects are implemented. Authorize 574 AUMs cattle use from 07/01 through 09/30. After livestock are removed, all gates will be left open to allow free access to wild horses.

Manage mule deer numbers at the 1984-85 level.

The chaining is considered a part of the native range use area for the purposes of wild horses. An AML of 32 animals or 384 AUMs has been set in the natives range use area (see section below). Six wild horses were censused within the area in 1988; no horses were seen in 1990 or 1991. In addition, the area is entirely fenced and there are very few wild horses using the surrounding area. However, after removal of livestock (09/30), all gates will be left open to allow the free roaming behavior of the wild horses.

## LONG TERM

Construct a pipeline from South Monumental Spring to the center of the Burnt Canyon Chaining.

no access prior to?

restricted from HMA!

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**RATIONALE**

The initial stocking level of 574 AUMs is based on the 1979 range survey. Additional monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations in the third and fifth years following the decision.

Monitoring data indicates that key browse species were being overutilized in 1987 and 1988, but not in 1984 and 1985. Reducing deer numbers in Management Area 23 to the 1984-85 level will meet the allowable use level for those browse species.

Wild horse use is minimal within the chaining but will be monitored. Due to the free roaming nature of wild horses, this area is considered contiguous with the surrounding native range.

Presently there is no developed water within the Chaining. Construction of a pipeline will allow some grazing use to be made in this seeded area. There will be no livestock authorizations unless water is hauled or long term solutions are implemented.

**WHITE ROCK MOUNTAINS, TABLE MOUNTAIN, MOUNT WILSON AND OTHER  
NATIVE RANGE - Map 11**

**SHORT TERM**

Authorize 1,304 AUMs cattle use from 07/01 through 09/30 on the White Rock Mountains, Table Mountain, and Mt Wilson Native Ranges. Authorize 1,498 AUMs cattle use from 07/01 through 09/30 on other summer native range (See Appendix II for authorized livestock use by permittee by year).

Manage wild horses at an AML 32 animals yearlong, or 384 AUMs.

Manage mule deer numbers at the 1984-85 level.

In cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, identify key/crucial areas which are basic to maintaining the elk population within Management Area 23 during certain seasons of the year or specific reproduction periods (i.e., winter range, calving areas). Establish habitat management objectives that will maintain these areas in good or excellent condition.

**LONG TERM**

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence Mud Spring and Willow Tub Spring.

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Enlarge the exclosure at Lion Spring, and remove the large trough from inside the exclosure.

Improve deteriorated and/or unproductive rangeland to secondary successional stages through vegetative manipulations to enhance livestock, wild horse, and wildlife habitat.

#### RATIONALE

The desired stocking level for cattle on the White Rock Mountains and Table Mountain was determined to be 733 AUMs and 399 AUMs, respectively and was calculated from actual use and utilization data. The initial stocking level for Mt. Wilson was estimated to be 171 AUMs using the 1979 range survey. According to census data and field observations, wild horse use on these three areas is insignificant.

The 1979 range survey indicates there are enough AUMs to meet the existing demand for livestock and wild horses on all other summer native range. This demand equals 1,498 AUMs for livestock and 384 AUMs wild horses. Monitoring data shows that the current level of use by wild horses is meeting management objectives on the native range.

A change in season of use on native ranges will insure that grazing occurs after key forage plants are in the phenological stage of seed dissemination. This will improve plant vigor by reducing late spring grazing, and will improve riparian areas by reducing the period that cattle use these areas. Fencing the spring sources will protect riparian vegetation.

Monitoring data indicate that key browse species were being overutilized in 1987 and 1988, but not in 1984 and 1985. Reducing deer numbers in Management Area 23 to the 1984-85 level will meet the allowable use level for those browse species.

Elk have become established on the White Rock Mountains, Table Mountain, and Mt Wilson. Current information on the number of elk present and their areas of use is very limited, but it appears that elk are not a problem at this time. After key/crucial areas are identified and management objectives established, habitat condition will be monitored, and adjustments made if needed.



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**DELMUE BURN - Map 11**

**SHORT TERM**

Conduct a production survey to establish a desired stocking rate within the Delmue Burn. The desired stocking rate will be proportioned between all users. The tentative season of use for livestock will be 05/01 through 06/30.

**LONG TERM**

To protect riparian vegetation and improve water quantity and quality, fence Rattlesnake Spring. Develop a riparian pasture/exclosure along Cobb Creek.

**RATIONALE**

The Delmue Burn was seeded in the Spring of 1990. A production survey will provide the necessary information to establish an initial stocking level; however, no livestock use will be authorized within the fenced area of the Delmue Burn until the seeded species have become established and the riparian areas along Cobb Creek and Rattlesnake Spring can be appropriately managed.

**FUTURE MONITORING AND GRAZING ADJUSTMENTS**

The Schell Resource Area will continue to monitor all existing studies and establish additional studies as identified in Section VI of the Allotment Evaluation. This monitoring data will continue to be collected in the future to provide the necessary information for subsequent evaluations in the third and fifth years following the decision. These re-evaluations are necessary to determine if the allotment specific objectives are being met under the new grazing management strategies. In addition, these subsequent evaluations will determine if the phased in adjustments are still necessary or if additional adjustments are required to meet the established allotment specific objectives.

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## APPENDIX I

### CALCULATED STOCKING RATES FOR USE AREAS WITHIN THE WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT

The desired stocking rate formula was used to determine desired stocking levels for livestock and wild horses in the Dry Lake Valley, Hamblin Valley, and White River Use Areas, for some of the seeded pastures, and for some native summer ranges. The Desired Stocking Rate Formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Actual Use}}{\text{Actual Utilization}} = \frac{\text{Desired Stocking Rate}}{\text{Desired Utilization (AUL)}}$$

In those pastures or use areas where there was inadequate monitoring data, primarily due to very little livestock use during the evaluation period, initial stocking levels were determined from the 1979 range production survey. If data from the 1979 range production survey indicates a reduction is needed, the reduced AUMs will be placed into mandatory nonuse until sufficient monitoring data is collected to determine the desired stocking rates.

Some of the figures for the different use areas may be one or two AUMs off. This is due to rounding figures up or down.

In addition to use authorizations identified in this appendix, El Tejon Sheep Co. has 415 AUMs of sheep trail use available throughout the allotment, and Paul Lewis has 70 AUMs of Cattle trail use available in the White River/Deadman use area.

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#### A. DRY LAKE VALLEY USE AREA

##### 1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

Cattle Preference	8,838*
Sheep Preference	7,002
<u>Wild Horses ('87 Census)</u>	<u>444</u>
Total	16,284

- \* Total cattle preference for Dry Lake Valley (not including Thorley Area) was reduced by 1/6. Based on past licenses from 1938 through 1956 one month of use (11/01 through 11/30) was made in South Lake Valley and only five months of use (12/01 -4/30) was made in Dry Lake Valley. More recently this use has all been made in Dry lake Valley.

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## 2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE

The Desired Stocking Rate, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, was determined to be 12,510 AUMs.

## 3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

a. Demand <sup>PREFERENCE</sup> 16,284 AUMs  
Stocking Rate <sup>ACTUAL</sup> - 12,510 AUMs  
 Reduction 3,774 AUMs

b. The average annual use, in AUMs, from 1982 through 1987 and the percentage of use by user is as follows:

Cattle	9,476 ( 73%)
Sheep	3,271 ( 25%)
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>309 ( 2%)</u>
Total	13,056 (100%)

c. Reduction by User - Based on percentage of use

Cattle	3,774 AUMs	X	.73	=	2,755 AUMs
Sheep	3,774 AUMs	X	.25	=	944 AUMs
Wild Horses	3,774 AUMs	X	.02	=	<u>75 AUMs</u>
					3,774 AUMs

d. Cattle Reduction by Permittee - Based on Percentage of Active Preference in the Dry Lake Valley Use Area

<u>CATTLE PERMITTEE</u>	<u>% PREFER.</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>REDUCT.</u>	<u>INDIVIDUAL REDUCTION</u>
Frank Delmue	27.60	X	2,755 =	760 AUMs
Ken Lytle	14.05	X	2,755 =	387 AUMs
Gordon Lytle	14.05	X	2,755 =	387 AUMs
Matt Bulloch	27.20	X	2,755 =	749 AUMs (285 AUMs Dry Lake & 464 AUMs Thorley)
Geyser Ranch	<u>17.10</u>	X	2,755 =	<u>471 AUMs</u>
	100.00			2,754 AUMs

e. One hundred percent of sheep reduction is taken by El Tejon Sheep Company, the only sheep permittee in this use area.

## 4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Demand less reduction = authorization

Cattle	8,838	-	2,754	=	6,084 Preference
Sheep	7,002	-	944	=	6,058 Preference
Wild Horses	<u>444</u>	-	<u>75</u>	=	<u>369 AML</u>
	16,284	-	3,773	=	12,511 Total Use

APPENDIX 1, CALCULATED STOCKING RATES...

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~~B. HAMBLIN VALLEY USE AREA~~

1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

Cattle Preference	5,850
<u>Sheep Preference</u>	<u>2,076</u>
Total	7,926

2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE - CATTLE

The Desired Stocking Rate for cattle, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, was determined to be 2,953 AUMs.

3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

a. Cattle Demand 5,850 AUMs  
Stocking Rate - 2,953 AUMs  
Reduction 2,897 AUMs

b. Cattle Reduction by Permittee - Based on Percentage of Active Preference in the Hamblin Valley Use Area

<u>CATTLE PERMITTEE</u>	<u>% PREFER.</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>REDUCT.</u>	<u>INDIVIDUAL REDUCTION</u>
Frank Delmue	45	X	2,897	= 1,304 AUMs
Geyser Ranch	55	X	2,897	= 1,593 AUMs

c. Sheep preference will remain unchanged since resource objectives can be met though improved management practices such as herding.

4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Demand less reduction = authorization

Cattle	5,850	-	2,897	=	2,953 Preference
<u>Sheep</u>	<u>2,076</u>	-	<u>0</u>	=	<u>2,076 Preference</u>
Total	7,926	-	2,897	=	5,029 Total Use

APPENDIX 1, CALCULATED STOCKING RATES...



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~~C.~~ WHITE RIVER/DEADMAN USE AREA

1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

Cattle Preference	459
Sheep Preference	2,968
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	3,427

2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE - CATTLE

The Desired Stocking Rate for cattle, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, is 325 AUMs.

3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

a. Cattle Demand 459 AUMs  
Stocking Rate - 325 AUMs  
Reduction 134 AUMs

b. Sheep preference will remain unchanged since resource objectives can be met though improved management practices such as herding.

c. No wild horses have ever been censused in this portion of the HMA.

4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Cattle	325 Preference
Sheep	2,968 Preference
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>0 AML</u>
Total	3,293 Total Use

AUM'S MUST BE  
MADE AVAILABLE SHOULD  
THE HORSES EVER NEED  
TO USE IT.

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D. MULESHOE/MALOY/FAIRVIEW USE AREA

1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

This area has not been grazed by livestock for the past several years. It is unknown what the livestock forage demand (i.e., grazing preference) is for the entire use area; however, the grazing preference in the Fairview portion of this use area is 1,320 AUMs and is divided between five permittees. This is also at least 2,432 AUMs grazing preference divided between two permittees in the Muleshoe portion.

The 1991 wild horse census showed 103 horses in this use area for a demand of 1,236 AUMs.

2. INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL

The 1979 Range Survey determined there were 6,077 AUMs available for livestock and wild horses in the Muleshoe/Maloy/Fairview Use Area.

3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

During an inventory of the springs within the Muleshoe/Maloy/Fairview Use Area in 1991, it was concluded that wild horses were causing resource damage to the riparian vegetation; this in the absence of livestock grazing. Based on the '91 census, there were 103 wild horses in the area. These 103 horses were making heavy use (i.e., 70 percent) on the riparian areas. The desired utilization for the springs is 30 percent. The Desired Stocking Rate Formula was used to determine an appropriate management level for wild horses:

$$\frac{30\%}{70\%} = \frac{X}{1,236 \text{ AUMs}} \quad \text{where } X = \text{the desired stocking rate}$$

Therefore,  $X = 530$  AUMs or 44 horses for 12 months

The AML for wild horses will be reevaluated after the spring sources are fenced to protect the riparian vegetation.

*fence riparian areas*

APPENDIX 1, CALCULATED STOCKING RATES...

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4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Cattle	5,547	Preference
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>AML</u>
Total	6,077	Total Use

*AUM'S OR ?  
AML*

Livestock grazing preference will be divided into two smaller areas for administrative purposes, and because of different season of use. There will be 4,227 AUMs in the Muleshoe/Maloy area, which will be primarily winter use, and 1,320 AUMs in the Fairview area, which will be summer use.

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## E. ATLANTA USE AREA

### 1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

Cattle Preference	1,736 ( 46.3%)
Sheep Preference	1,650 ( 44.1%)
<u>Wild Horses ('91 Census)</u>	<u>360 ( 9.6%)</u>
Total	3,746 (100.0%)

### 2. INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL

The 1979 Range Survey determined there were 1,696 AUMs available in the Atlanta Use Area.

### 3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

a. Demand	3,746 AUMs
<u>Stocking Level</u>	- <u>1,696 AUMs</u>
Reduction	2,050 AUMs

#### b. Reduction by User - Based on percentage of demand

Cattle	2,050 AUMs	X .463	=	949 AUMs
Sheep	2,050 AUMs	X .441	=	904 AUMs
Wild Horses	2,050 AUMs	X .096	=	<u>197 AUMs</u>
				2,050 AUMs

c. There is only one cattle permittee, Geyser Ranch, and one sheep permittee, El Tejon Sheep Company, authorized to graze livestock in this use area.

### 4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Demand less reduction = authorization

Cattle	1,736	-	949	=	787 Active Use
Sheep	1,650	-	904	=	746 Active Use
Wild Horses	360	-	197	=	<u>163 AML</u>
	3,746	-	2,050	=	1,696 Total Use

*why not  
wipe out all  
the horses.  
Gene pool?*



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F. SOUTH LAKE VALLEY/PIOCHE BENCH USE AREA

1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

a. East of US Highway 93

Cattle Preference	4,555 ( 72.4%)
Sheep Preference	875 ( 13.9%)
<u>Wild Horses ('91 Census)</u>	<u>864 ( 13.7%)</u>
Total	6,294 (100.0%)

b. West of US Highway 93

Sheep Preference	255 (100.0%)
------------------	--------------

2. INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL

The 1979 Range Survey determined there were 3,804 AUMs available east of US Highway 93 and 601 AUMs west of US Highway 93.

3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

a. Demand (East of 93)	6,294 AUMs
<u>Stocking Level</u>	<u>3,804 AUMs</u>
Reduction (East of 93)	2,490 AUMs

b. Reduction by User - Based on percentage of demand

Cattle	2,490 AUMs	X	.724	=	1,803 AUMs
Sheep	2,490 AUMs	X	.139	=	346 AUMs
Wild Horses	2,490 AUMs	X	.137	=	<u>341 AUMs</u>
					2,490 AUMs

c. Cattle Reduction by Permittee - Based on Percentage of Active Preference in the South Lake Valley Use Area

<u>CATTLE PERMITTEE</u>	<u>% PREFER.</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>REDUCT.</u>	<u>INDIVIDUAL REDUCTION</u>
Frank Delmue	33.2	X	1,803	= 622 AUMs
Ken Lytle	16.9	X	1,803	= 317 AUMs
Gordon Lytle	16.9	X	1,803	= 317 AUMs
Matt Bulloch	12.5	X	1,803	= 234 AUMs
Geyser Ranch	<u>20.5</u>	X	1,803	= <u>384 AUMs</u>
	100.00			1,803 AUMs

d. The 346 sheep AUMs being reduced east of highway US. 93 will be added to the grazing preference west of the highway.

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e. One hundred percent of the use west of US Highway 93 is made by El Tejon Sheep Company.

4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

a. Demand less reduction = authorization

Cattle	4,555	-	1,803	=	2,752	Active Use
Sheep (E of 93)	875	-	346	=	529	Active Use
Wild Horses	864	-	341	=	523	AML
	6,294	-	2,490	=	3,804	Total Use

b. West of U.S. Highway 93.

Sheep (255 + 346) = 601 Active Use

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## G. PATTERSON USE AREA

### 1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

A grazing preference has never been established for the Patterson Seedings. The forage demand was the carrying capacity of the three pastures being grazed that particular year, and did not include the fourth pasture which was rested. Consequently, the demand varied from year to year.

### 2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE

The Desired Stocking Rate for Pony Pasture, 21-Mile Pasture, and 15-Mile Pasture, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, was determined to be 1,728 AUMs, 1,176 AUMs, and 1,136 AUMs, respectively. Because the Craw Creek Pasture had been rested for several years before and after a prescribed burn, there was not enough data to calculate a desired stocking rate for this pasture. An initial stocking level will be consistent with the average stocking rate for Pony Seeding which is 3.7 seeded acres per AUM. Craw Creek Pasture has 3,100 seeded acres; therefore, the initial stocking level for this pasture is 838 AUMs. The total for the Patterson Use Area is 4,878 AUMs.

### 3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Because there was no set forage demand (i.e., grazing preference) established for the four seeded pastures, there is no adjustment per se. The grazing preference will be established now, and will be equal to the desired stocking rate determined above.

It was agreed that the four seedings would be divided into two units with each unit containing two pastures. Geyser Ranch and Bob Steward would be allowed to graze cattle in the Pony and the Craw Creek Pastures, and Frank Delmue, Ken Lytle, Gordon Lytle, Matt Bullock, and Jimmie Rosa would be allowed to graze cattle in the 21-Mile and 15-Mile Pastures.

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Each permittee's grazing preference will be based on his original contribution toward development of the seedings as follows:

### Pony and Craw Creek Pastures

<u>Permittee</u>	<u>% PREFERENCE</u>	<u>AUTHORIZATIONS</u>
Geysers Ranch	98	2,451 AUMs
<u>Bob Steward</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>115 AUMs</u>
Total	100	2,566 AUMs

### 21-Mile and 15-Mile Pastures

<u>PERMITTEE</u>	<u>% PREFERENCE</u>	<u>AUTHORIZATIONS</u>
Frank Delmue	40.4	934 AUMs
Ken Lytle	18.5	428 AUMs
Gordon Lytle	18.5	428 AUMs
Matt Bulloch	15.4	356 AUMs
<u>Jimmie Rosa</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>166 AUMs</u>
Total	100.0	2,312 AUMs

#### 4. TOTAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS (AUMs)

Cattle 4,878 Preference

The Patterson Seedings are not within the Wilson Creek HMA; therefore, all wild horses will be removed from this use area.



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## H. MEADOW VALLEY USE AREA

### 1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

A grazing preference has never been established for the Meadow Valley Seedings. The forage demand was the carrying capacity of the two pastures being grazed that particular year, and the Bull Pasture. The forage demand did not include the third pasture which was rested. Consequently, the demand varied from year to year.

### 2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE

The Desired Stocking Rate for the Bull Pasture and the Meadow Wash Seeding, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, was determined to be 113 AUMs and 646 AUMs, respectively. Monitoring data was not sufficient to calculate the desired stocking rate for the other two pastures. An initial stocking level for the White Rock Seeding and the Willow Wash Seeding will be consistent with the average stocking rate for Meadow Wash Seeding which is 4.4 seeded acres per AUM. White Rock Seeding has 3,740 seeded acres; therefore, the initial stocking level for this pasture is 850 AUMs. Willow Wash Seeding has 2,546 seeded acres; therefore, the initial stocking level for this pasture is 579 AUMs. The total for the Meadow Valley Use Area, not including the Bull Pasture, is 2,075 AUMs.

### 3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Because there was no set forage demand (i.e., grazing preference) established for the four seeded pastures, there is no adjustment per se. The grazing preference will be established now, and will be equal to the desired stocking rate determined above. Each permittee's grazing preference will be based on his contribution toward development of the seedings as follows:

#### Meadow Valley Seedings (not including the Bull Pasture)

<u>PERMITTEE</u>	<u>% PREFERENCE</u>	<u>AUTHORIZATIONS</u>
Frank Delmue	41.0	851 AUMs
Ken Lytle	19.5	405 AUMs
Gordon Lytle	19.5	405 AUMs
Matt Bulloch	15.0	311 AUMs
<u>Pearson Bros.</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>103 AUMs</u>
Total	100.0	2,075 AUMs

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The Bull Pasture will be divided equally between the three permittees that have used the pasture in the past, Frank Delmue, Ken Lytle, and Gordon Lytle. Each will have an additional 38 AUMs grazing preference in this use area.

4. USE AUTHORIZATIONS

Cattle	2,189 Preference
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>0 AML</u>
Total	2,189 Total Use

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## I. MT WILSON BURN

### 1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

A grazing preference has never been established for the Mt Wilson Burn.

The 1991 wild horse census showed 12 horses in this use area for a demand of 144 AUMs.

### 2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE

The Desired Stocking Rate, using the Desired Stocking Rate Formula, was determined to be 1,610 AUMs.

### 3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Stocking Rate	1,610 AUMs
<u>Wild Horse Demand</u>	<u>- 144 AUMs</u>
Livestock Use	1,466 AUMs

### 4. USE AUTHORIZATIONS

Cattle	1,466 Preference
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>144 AML</u>
Total	1,610 Total Use

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5. BURNT CANYON BURN, BURNT CANYON CHAINING, AND NATIVE SUMMER RANGE

1. FORAGE DEMAND (AUMs)

The grazing preference has never been established for the summer range, and more specifically, for the areas within the summer range (i.e., Burnt Canyon Burn, Burnt Canyon Chaining, White Rock Mountains, Table Mountain, and Mt. Wilson Native).

The 1991 wild horse census showed 32 horses in the entire use area for a demand of 384 AUMs.

2. DESIRED STOCKING RATE/INITIAL STOCKING LEVEL

Where there was sufficient monitoring data, the Desired Stocking Rate Formula was used to calculate a stocking rate. Where there was insufficient data, the 1979 range survey was used to determine an initial stocking level. The desired stocking rate/initial stocking level by area is as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Method</u>
Burnt Canyon Burn	127	'79 Survey
Burnt Canyon Chaining	574	'79 Survey
White Rock Mountains	733	Formula
Table Mountain	399	Formula
Mt Wilson Native	171	'79 Survey
<u>Other Native Range</u>	<u>1,841</u>	<u>'79 Survey</u>
Total	3,845	

3. STOCKING RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Stocking Rate	3,845 AUMs
<u>Wild Horse Demand</u>	<u>- 384 AUMs</u>
Livestock Use	3,461 AUMs

Wild horse use will come off the native range. Cattle will be adjudicate all use in the burn and the chaining, and on the White Rock Mountains and Table Mountain. The burn and chaining are fenced, and no horses have been censused in these other areas.

4. USE AUTHORIZATIONS

Cattle	3,461 Preference
<u>Wild Horses</u>	<u>384 AML</u>
Total	3,845 Total Use

APPENDIX 1, CALCULATED STOCKING RATES...



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## WILSON CREEK CALCULATED STOCKING RATES

### PATTERSON SEEDINGS (LAKE VALLEY/STEWART WEATHER STATION)

#### PONY SEEDING (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA PS 1)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRED UTIL.(%)	DESIRED LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1983	1549				1549	46%	1.87	86.0%	60%	1080	
1984	1642				1642	70%	0.75	52.5%	60%	1877	
1985	1379				1379	70%	0.91	63.7%	60%	1299	
1986	1976				1976	56%	1.17	65.5%	60%	1810	
1987	2496				2496	88%	0.92	81.0%	60%	1850	
1988	2120				2120	48%	1.08	51.8%	60%	2454	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL										1728	

#### 21-MILE SEEDING (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA PS 3)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRED UTIL.(%)	DESIRED LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1984	1769				1769	70%	0.75	52.5%	60%	2022	
1985	920				920	68%	0.91	61.9%	60%	892	
1986	1335				1335	68%	1.17	79.6%	60%	1007	
1987	864				864	72%	0.92	66.2%	60%	783	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL										1176	

#### 15-MILE SEEDING (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA PS 2)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRED UTIL.(%)	DESIRED LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1985	977				977	70%	0.91	63.7%	60%	920	
1986	1335				1335	80%	1.17	93.6%	60%	856	
1988	0	576			576	23%	0.92	21.2%	60%	1633	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL										1136	

### MEADOW VALLEY SEEDINGS (SPRING VALLEY STATE PARK WEATHER STATION)

#### MEADOW WASH SEEDING (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA MVS 1)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRED UTIL.(%)	DESIRED LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1982	460				460	53%	0.59	31.3%	60%	883	
1987	337				337	70%	0.67	46.9%	60%	431	
1988	652				652	66%	0.95	62.7%	60%	624	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL										646	

#### BULL PASTURE (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA MVS 4)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRED UTIL.(%)	DESIRED LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1986	61				61	90%	0.74	66.6%	60%	55	
1987	120				120	90%	0.67	60.3%	60%	119	
1988	115				115	44%	0.95	41.8%	60%	165	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL										113	

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## WILSON CREEK CALCULATED STOCKING RATES

### DRY LAKE VALLEY (KEY AREA 1, SUNNYSIDE WEATHER STATION)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1982	12124	174			12298	56%	0.96	53.8%	45%	10294	
1984	13123	282			13405	46%	0.67	30.8%	45%	19573	
1985	14674	336			15010	67%	0.77	51.6%	45%	13093	
1986	14089	390			14479	90%	1.02	91.8%	45%	7098	
1987	9704	444			10148	43%	0.85	36.6%	45%	12494	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL <u>1626</u>											12510

### WHITE RIVER (KEY AREA WCR 7, SUNNYSIDE WEATHER STATION)

YEAR	AUMS CATTLE	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1985	406				406	90%	0.77	69.3%	45%	264	
1986	510				510	70%	1.02	71.4%	45%	321	
1987	516				516	70%	0.85	59.5%	45%	390	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL											325

### HAMBLIN WASH (KEY AREA WCR 8, GARRISON WEATHER STATION)

YEAR	AUMS CATTLE	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1986	4580				4580	90%	0.98	88.2%	45%	2337	
1987	4913				4913	40%	1.22	48.8%	45%	4530	
1988	2533				2533	54%	1.06	57.2%	45%	1991	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL											2953

### MT WILSON BURN (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA MWS 1)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1982	1162				1162	30%	1.03	30.9%	50%	1880	
1986	1877				1877	50%	1.17	58.5%	50%	1604	
1987	1423	36			1459	70%	0.92	64.4%	50%	1133	
1988	2564	192			2756	70%	1.08	75.6%	50%	1823	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL											1610

### TABLE MOUNTAIN (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA WCR 13 AND USE MAP)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1986	600				600	48%	1.17	56.2%	50%	534	
1988	400				400	70%	1.08	75.6%	50%	265	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL											399

### WHITE ROCK MTN/LION SPRING (KEY MANAGEMENT AREA WCR 4)

YEAR	AUMS LIVESTOCK	AUMS HORSES	AUMS DEER	AUMS ANTL	AUMS TOTAL	MEASURED UTIL.(%)	YIELD INDEX	STOCKING FACTOR(%)	DESIRE UTIL.(%)	DESIRE LEVEL (AUMS)	STOCKING
1982	615				615	49%	1.03	50.5%	50%	609	
1983	415				415	36%	1.37	67.3%	50%	308	
1985	535				535	47%	0.83	39.0%	50%	686	
1986	691				691	39%	1.17	45.6%	50%	757	
1987	625				625	26%	0.92	23.9%	50%	1306	
AVERAGE STOCKING LEVEL											733

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## APPENDIX II

### SUMMARY OF GRAZING AUTHORIZATIONS BY PERMITTEE

#### WILSON CREEK LIVESTOCK PERMITTEES

1. Matt Bullock
2. Frank Delmue
3. El Tejon Sheep Company
4. Geyser Ranch
5. Carlisle Hulet
6. Paul Lewis
7. Ken Lytle
8. Gordon Lytle
9. Pearson Brothers
10. Jimmie Rosa
11. S & H Ranches
12. Dennis Walkington

How can you  
reduce horses by  
a 1979 Range  
Survey in  
violation of IBLA

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1. ~~MATT BULLOCK~~

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	3,688	467	4,155

To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,939	1,216	4,155

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	166	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	655	76
Dry Lake Valley	165	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	168	19
Dry Lake (Thorley)	223	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	886	102
Dry Lake (Thorley)	223	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	446	51
Meadow Vly Seedings	44	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	311	
Patterson Seedings	120	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	356	
Mt Wilson Burn	52	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	158	
Summer Native	37	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	111	
Fairview	41	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	165	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	92	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	184	
Total					3,440	248*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	147	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	579	151
Dry Lake Valley	147	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	150	39
Dry Lake (Thorley)	198	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	781	203
Dry Lake (Thorley)	198	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	397	103
Meadow Vly Seedings	44	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	311	
Patterson Seedings	120	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	356	
Mt Wilson Burn	52	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	158	
Summer Native	37	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	111	
Fairview	41	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	165	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	92	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	184	
Total					3,192	496*



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Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	127	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	501	227
Dry Lake Valley	127	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	129	58
Dry Lake (Thorley)	173	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	683	309
Dry Lake (Thorley)	173	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	341	155
Meadow Vly Seedings	44	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	311	
Patterson Seedings	120	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	356	
Mt Wilson Burn	52	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	158	
Summer Native	37	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	111	
Fairview	41	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	165	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	92	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	184	
Total					2,939	749*

\* This action results in a 31% suspension of preference in Dry Lake Valley Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

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2. ~~FRANK DELMUE~~

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	8,484	1,800	10,284

To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	6,420	3,864	10,284

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	438	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,741	168
Dry Lake Valley	438	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	446	84
Hamblin Valley	370	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,463	290
Hamblin Valley	370	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	730	145
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	121	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	851	
Patterson Seedings	316	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	934	
Mt Wilson Burn	130	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	393	
Summer Native	46	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	275	
Fairview	108	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	438	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	247	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	488	
Total					7,797	687*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	390	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,539	335
Dry Lake Valley	390	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	397	168
Hamblin Valley	297	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,172	580
Hamblin Valley	297	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	586	290
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	121	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	851	
Patterson Seedings	316	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	934	
Mt Wilson Burn	130	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	393	
Summer Native	46	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	275	
Fairview	108	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	438	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	247	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	488	
Total					7,111	1,373*

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Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	338	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,334	507
Dry Lake Valley	339	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	345	253
Hamblin Valley	224	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	882	870
Hamblin Valley	224	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	442	434
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	121	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	851	
Patterson Seedings	316	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	934	
Mt Wilson Burn	130	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	393	
Summer Native	46	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	275	
Fairview	108	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	438	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	247	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	488	
Total					6,420	2,064*

- \* This action results in a 31% suspension of preference in Dry Lake Valley Use Area, and a 49.5% suspension of preference in Hamblin Valley Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

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### 3. EL TEJON SHEEP COMPANY

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>		<u>Total</u>
	10,642	2,258		12,900
To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Nonuse</u>	<u>Total</u>
	8,794	3,202	904	12,900

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	3,568	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	2,815	157	
Dry Lake Valley	3,568	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	1,432	40	
Burnt Peak*	2,055	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,621	90	
Burnt Peak*	2,055	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	824	23	
White River	2,183	Sheep	03/01 to 03/31	100	445		
Pioche Bench-West	1,474	Sheep	12/01 to 01/31	100	601		
Atlanta	1,233	Sheep	11/01 to 01/31	100	746		904
Spring Trail	2,099	Sheep	05/01 to 05/15	100	207		
Fall Trail	2,099	Sheep	10/16 to 10/31	100	208		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	1,341	Sheep	10/01 to 11/30	100	529		
Total					9,428	310**	904***

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be a follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	3,401	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	2,684	314	
Dry Lake Valley	3,401	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	1,364	81	
Burnt Peak*	1,959	Sheep	11/01 to 04/30	100	1,546	181	
Burnt Peak*	1,959	Sheep	11/01 to 04/30	100	786	46	
White River	2,183	Sheep	03/01 to 03/31	100	445		
Pioche Bench-West	1,474	Sheep	12/01 to 01/31	100	601		
Atlanta	1,233	Sheep	11/01 to 01/31	100	746		904
Spring Trail	2,099	Sheep	05/01 to 05/15	100	207		
Fall Trail	2,099	Sheep	10/16 to 10/31	100	208		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	1,341	Sheep	10/01 to 11/30	100	529		
Total					9,116	622**	904***



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Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	3,235	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	2,548	399	
Dry Lake Valley	3,235	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	1,296	200	
Burnt Peak*	1,864	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,467	230	
Burnt Peak*	1,864	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	747	115	
White River	2,183	Sheep	03/01 to 03/31	100	445		
Pioche Bench-West	1,474	Sheep	12/01 to 01/31	100	601		
Atlanta	1,233	Sheep	11/01 to 01/31	100	746		904
Spring Trail	2,099	Sheep	05/01 to 05/15	100	207		
Fall Trail	2,099	Sheep	10/16 to 10/31	100	208		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	1,341	Sheep	10/01 to 11/30	100	529		
<b>Total</b>					<b>8,794</b>	<b>944**</b>	<b>904***</b>

\* This portion of the Dry Lake Valley Use Area is located from Mud Springs south on the bench to Burnt Peak.

\*\* This action results in a 31% suspension of preference in Dry Lake Valley Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

\*\*\* Mandatory nonuse until monitoring data shows whether these AUMs are, or are not available.

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1. ~~GEYSER RANCH~~

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>		<u>Total</u>
	17,033	3,647		20,680
To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Nonuse</u>	<u>Total</u>
	14,020	5,711	949	20,680

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	273	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,077	124	
Dry Lake Valley	273	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	279	32	
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	3,038		
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	785		
Hamblin Valley	455	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,794	354	
Hamblin Valley	455	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	897	177	
Patterson Seed	828	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	2,451		
Atlanta	194	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	787		949
Summer Native	804	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	2,434		
Fairview	67	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	271		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S.93)	790	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	1,584		
Total					15,397	687*	949**

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	242	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	954	248	
Dry Lake Valley	242	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	246	64	
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	3,038		
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	785		
Hamblin Valley	365	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,440	708	
Hamblin Valley	365	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	720	354	
Patterson Seed	828	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	2,451		
Atlanta	194	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	787		949
Summer Native	804	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	2,434		
Fairview	67	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	271		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S.93)	790	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	1,584		
Total					14,710	1,374*	949**

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Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs		
					Active	Suspended	Nonuse
Dry Lake Valley	210	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	828	374	
Dry Lake Valley	209	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	213	97	
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	3,038		
Muleshoe/Maloy	770	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	785		
Hamblin Valley	275	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,086	1,063	
Hamblin Valley	275	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	543	530	
Patterson Seed	828	Cattle	05/01 to 06/30	100	2,451		
Atlanta	194	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	787		949
Summer Native	804	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	2,434		
Fairview	67	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	271		
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S.93)	790	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	1,584		
Total					14,020	2,064*	949**

\* This action results in a 31% suspension of preference in Dry Lake Valley Use Area, and a 49.5% suspension of preference in Hamblin Valley Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

\*\* Mandatory nonuse until monitoring data shows whether these AUMs are, or are not available.

# DRAFT

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5. CARLISLE HULET

Active preference will remain as follows:

<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
2,076	440	2,516

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Hamblin Valley	1,744	Sheep	11/01 to 04/30	100	2,076	*

6. PAUL LEWIS

Active preference will remain as follows:

<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
70	15	85

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
White River	71	Cattle	10/15 to 10/31	100	35	
White River	71	Cattle	04/01 to 04/15	100	35	
Total					70	*

\* Does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.



# DRAFT

OCT 17 1991

7. KEN LYTLE

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	3,229	684	3,913
To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,842	1,071	3,913

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	224	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	886	82
Dry Lake Valley	224	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	228	46
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	58	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	405	
Patterson Seedings	144	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	428	
Mt Wilson Burn	127	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	380	
Summer Native	88	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	265	
Fairview	55	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	223	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	124	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	248	
Total					3,101	128*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	199	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	783	171
Dry Lake Valley	199	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	201	87
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	58	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	405	
Patterson Seedings	144	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	428	
Mt Wilson Burn	127	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	380	
Summer Native	88	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	265	
Fairview	55	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	223	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	124	Cattle	11/01 to 11/30	100	248	
Total					3,971	258*

# DRAFT

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8. GORDON LYTTLE

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,789	592	3,381
To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,402	979	3,381

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	224	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	886	82
Dry Lake Valley	224	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	228	46
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	58	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	405	
Patterson Seedings	144	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	428	
Mt Wilson Burn	40	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	120	
Summer Native	28	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	85	
Fairview	55	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	223	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	124	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	248	
Total					2,661	128*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	199	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	783	171
Dry Lake Valley	199	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	201	87
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	58	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	405	
Patterson Seedings	144	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	428	
Mt Wilson Burn	40	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	120	
Summer Native	28	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	85	
Fairview	55	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	223	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	251	Cattle	11/01 to 11/31	100	248	
Total					2,531	258*

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Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Dry Lake Valley	172	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	680	257
Dry Lake Valley	172	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	175	130
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	11/01 to 02/28	100	26	
Bull Pasture	6	Cattle	03/01 to 04/30	100	12	
Meadow Vly Seedings	67	Cattle	04/01 to 10/31	100	405	
Patterson Seedings	58	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	428	
Mt Wilson Burn	144	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	380	
Summer Native	88	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	265	
Fairview	55	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	223	
South Lake Valley (Pioche Bench east of U.S. 93)	124	Cattle	11/01 to 12/31	100	248	
Total					2,842	387*

\* This action results in a 31% suspension of preference in Dry Lake Valley Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

# DRAFT

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9. PEARSON BROTHERS

Active preference will remain as follows:

<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
597	206*	803

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Meadow Vly Seedings	17	Cattle	05/01 to 10/31	100	103	
Mt Wilson Burn	89	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	264	
Summer Native	39	Cattle	05/01 to 10/31	100	230	
<u>Total</u>					597**	***

\* Includes temporary suspension of 66 AUMs resulting from the Stipulation to Withdraw Appeal approved by Judge Harvey C. Sweitzer on July 8, 1991.

\*\* The 66 AUMs temporarily suspended will be reactivated when the terms of the stipulation to withdraw appeal are met.

\*\*\* Does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

10. JIMMIE ROSA

Active preference will be remain as follows:

<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
312	66	378

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Patterson Seeding	83	Cattle	05/01 to 06/30	100	166	
Mt Wilson Burn	28	Cattle	07/01 to 09/30	100	85	
Summer Native	15	Cattle	07/01 to 10/31	100	61	
<u>Total</u>					312	*

\* Does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

# DRAFT

OCT 17 1991

S & H RANCHES

Active preference will be adjusted as follows:

From:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,982	677	3,659
To:	<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,848	811	3,659

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,672	
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	850	
White River	140	Cattle	01/01 to 02/28	100	273	29
White River	140	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	143	15
Total					2,938	44*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 3 (March 1, 1994) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,672	
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	850	
White River	124	Cattle	01/01 to 02/28	100	245	58
White River	124	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	126	31
Total					2,892	89*

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 5 (March 1, 1996) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	11/01 to 02/28	100	1,672	
White River/Deadman	2,119	Sheep	03/01 to 04/30	100	850	
White River	110	Cattle	01/01 to 02/28	100	212	87
White River	110	Cattle	03/01 to 03/31	100	114	47
Total					2,848	134*

\* This action results in a 29% suspension of preference in White River Use Area. It does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.



# DRAFT

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12. Dennis Walkington

Active preference will remain as follows:

<u>Active</u>	<u>Suspended</u>	<u>Total</u>
519	68	587

Authorized livestock use effective in Year 1 (March 1, 1992) will be as follows:

Use Area	No.	Kind	Period of Use	%PL	AUMs	
					Active	Suspended
Patterson Seeding	38	Cattle	04/01 to 06/30	100	115	
Mulshoe/Maloy	67	Cattle	07/01 to 12/31	100	404	
Total					519	*

\* Does not include suspended nonuse resulting from Final Decision dated September 19, 1968.

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APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR DRY LAKE USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the divide of the Pahroc Mountains with the south section line of section 16, T1S, R63E, which is the southwest corner of the use area, and true point of beginning; thence east along the section line to the SE corner of section 14, T1S, R64E; thence north along the section line to the NE corner of section 2, T1S, R64E; thence west along the section line to the SE corner of section 34, T1N, R64E; thence north along the section line to the SE corner of section 10, T1N, R64E; thence east along the section line to the divide of the Bristol Range; thence northerly along the divide to the boundary of the Bristol-Jackrabbit group of patented mining claims in section 32, T3N, R66E; thence northerly along the east and north boundary of the Bristol-Jackrabbit group of patented mining claims to the point where the claim line intersects the divide of the Bristol Range on the north side of the block; thence northerly along the divide to the section line between sections 12 and 13, T3N, R65E; thence west along the section line to the divide of the Pahroc Mountains between sections 9 and 16, T3N, R63E; thence southerly along the divide to the true point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

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APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR HAMBLIN VALLEY USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the SE corner of section 31, T6N, R71E, which is the true point of beginning and southeast corner of the use area; thence north along the Utah-Nevada state line to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 7, T8N, R71E; thence west along the section line to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 8, T8N, R70E; thence south along the section line to the SW corner of section 16, T7N, R70E; thence west along the section line to the N $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 23, T7N, R69E; thence northwesterly along the Limestone Hills to a point in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32, T8N, R69E; thence northwesterly to a road east of the center of section 36, T8N, R68E; thence southerly along the road to a road intersection between section 12, T7N, R68E and section 7, T7N, R69E; thence southerly along the western-most road to a point where the road intersects the south line of section 24, T7N, R68E, near Bradshaw Spring; thence east along the section line to the SE corner of section 20, T7N, R69E; thence south to the SE corner of section 29, T7N, R69E; thence east to the SE corner of section 28, T7N, R69E; thence south to the SE corner of section 4, T6N, R69E; thence east to the SE corner of section 2, T6N, R69E; thence south to the W $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence east to the center of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence south to the CS 1/16 corner of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence west to the SW 1/16 corner of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence south to the road in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence southeast along the road to its intersection with the west line of the Johnson Ranch; thence south along the north-south midsection line to the CS 1/16 corner of section 33, T6N, R70E; thence east to a road in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 33, T6N, R70E; thence southeast along the road to the south section line of section 33, T6N, R70E; thence east along the section line to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

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APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR WHITE RIVER-DEADMAN USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection point of the divide of the North Pahroc Range and the south section lines of sections 16 and 17, T1S, R63E, this point being the true point of beginning and southeast corner of the use area; thence northerly along the divide to a point on the east line of section 32, T1N, R63E; thence northerly to Black Rock Spring in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 28, T1N, R63E; thence northerly along the road in the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 28, T1N, R63E, to Deadman Springs in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 21, T1N, R63E; thence northerly along the divide of the Pahroc Range to the north line of section 16, T3N, R63E; thence west along the section line to the intersection of this line and a north-south road between sections 12 and 13, T3N, R62E; thence southerly along this road to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 12, T2N, R62E; thence southwest to the S $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 19, T2N, R62E; thence southerly to the divide of Timber Mountain in section 6, T1N, R62E; thence southerly along the divide to the SW corner of section 15, T1S, R62E; thence east along the section line to the true point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

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APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR MULESHOE/MALOY/FAIRVIEW USE AREAS

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection point of the south section line of section 12, T3N, R62E, with a road running north-south through this section, this point being the true point of beginning and southwest corner of the use area; thence east along the section line to section 12, T3N, R65E to the divide near Bristol Pass; thence southerly along the divide between Dry Lake Valley and Lake Valley to a point in section 19, T3N, R66E where the divide intersects the north line of the Bristol-Jackrabbit group of patented mining claims; thence easterly along the north and east lines of this group of claims to a point near the  $W\frac{1}{4}$  corner of section 28, T3N, R66E; thence east along the midsection line of section 28, T3N, R66E to U.S. Highway 93; thence northerly along U.S. Highway 93 to a point on the section line between sections 30 & 31, T6N, R66E; thence westerly along spur ridge to the crest of Grassy Mtn. near the  $W\frac{1}{4}$  corner section 27, T6N, R65E; thence northerly along the divide to a point east of Steward Spring; thence west to Steward Spring; thence northwesterly to the divide between Cave Valley and Muleshoe Valley; thence southerly along the divide to a point in the  $NE\frac{1}{4}$  of section 21, T4N, R63E; thence southwest to a road in the  $NW\frac{1}{4}$  of section 1, T3N, R62E; thence southerly along the road to the true point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.



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APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR THE PIOCHE BENCH USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection point of the divide of the Bristol Range and the south section line of section 9, T1N, R66E, this point being the true point of beginning and southwest corner of the use area; thence east along the section line to U.S. Highway 93; thence northerly along U.S. Highway 93 to the east-west midsection line of section 28, T3N, R66E; thence west along the midsection line to the boundary of the Bristol-Jackrabbit group of patented mining claims; thence southerly along the boundary of the Bristol-Jackrabbit group of patented mining claims to the divide of the Bristol Range; thence southerly along the divide of the Bristol Range to the true point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

OCT 17 1991

APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PATTERSON USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at Pony Springs on U.S. Highway 93, this point being the true point of beginning and northwest corner of the use area; thence southerly along U.S. Highway 93 to the road junctions in the N $\frac{1}{2}$  section 28, T3N, R66E; thence easterly along the fence line to the road at the Benchland Well in the W $\frac{1}{2}$  section 23, T3N, R67E; thence northeast along road to S $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 12, T3N, R67E; thence northwesterly along the road to a road junction in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 3, T3N, R67E; thence northwest along the fence to the E $\frac{1}{2}$  section 35, T5N, R66E; thence northeast along the fence to the W $\frac{1}{2}$  section 31, T6N, R67E; thence west along fence north of the Atlanta Mine road, including all of section 35, T5N, R66E, to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

OCT 17 1991

APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR SOUTH LAKE VALLEY/PIOCHE BENCH USE AREAS

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the south section line of section 9, T1N, R67E, with U.S. Highway 93, this point being the true point of beginning and the southwest corner of the use area; thence east along the section line to the S $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 10, T1N, R69E; thence north along the west boundary of private land to the C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 35, T2N, R69E; thence northwest along a road to Horsethief Spring in SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 15, T2N, R69E; thence northerly to the divide of the Wilson Creek Range; thence northerly along the divide of the Wilson Creek Range to the C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 33, T4N, R68E; thence west along the south boundary of private land to a road in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 31, T4N, R68E; thence southwest along road to a road junction in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 12, T3N, R67E; thence southerly along road to the Benchland Well in the W $\frac{1}{2}$  section 23, T3N, R67E; thence westerly along the road to U.S. Highway 93; thence southerly along U.S. Highway 93 to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

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## APPENDIX III

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR SUMMER RANGE USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the S $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 10, T1N, R69E, this point being the true point of beginning and the southwest corner of the use area; thence east along the section line to the SW corner of section 7, T1N, R71E; thence north to the N $\frac{1}{16}$ th corner of sections 7 & 12; thence northeast to Mahogany Peak; thence northerly along a ridge to a drift fence in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 6, T1N, R71E; thence west along the drift fence, approximate midsection line of sections 6 & 5, T1N, R71E, to the Nevada-Utah state line; thence north along the Nevada-Utah state line to the SE corner, section 31, T6N, R71E; thence west along the section line to SE corner section 34, T6N, R70E; thence north along the section line to the S  $\frac{1}{16}$  corner, section 33 and 34, T6N, R70E; thence west to the CS  $\frac{1}{16}$  corner, section 33, T6N, R70E; thence north to road leaving the west boundary of the Johnson property, thence westerly along the road to the east boundary of private land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 25, T6N, R69E, thence north to the SW  $\frac{1}{16}$  corner, section 25, T6N, R69E; thence east to the CS  $\frac{1}{16}$  corner, section 25, T6N, R69E; thence north to the center of section 25, T6N, R69E; thence west to the W $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 25, T6N, R69E; thence north along the section line to the SE corner, section 2, T6N, R69E; thence west along the section line to the SE corner, section 4, T6N, R69E; thence north along the section line to the SE section corner, section 28, T7N, R69E; thence west along the section line to the SE section corner, section 29, T7N, R69E; thence north along the section line to SE corner, section 20, T7N, R69E; thence west along the section line to the road in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 24, T7N, R68E; thence southerly along the road to its end in section 36, T7N, R68E; thence southerly to the divide of Table Mountain; thence southerly along the divide to a point near the SE corner, section 10, T5N, R68E; thence westerly to road in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 10, T5N, R68E; thence northwesterly along the road to the junction with the Atlanta Mine road in W $\frac{1}{2}$ , section 26, T6N, R67E; thence westerly along the Atlanta Mine road to a road junction in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ , section 31, T6N, R67E; thence southerly along road to a road junction in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 3, T3N, R67E; thence southeasterly along road to a road junction in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 12, T3N, R67E; thence northeasterly along road to south boundary of private property in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 31, T4N, R68E; thence east along the south boundary line of the private property to the C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner section 33, T4N, R68E; thence southeasterly to the divide of the Wilson Creek Range; thence southerly along the divide of the Wilson Creek Range to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 15, T2N, R69E; thence southerly to Horsetheif Spring in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 15, T2N, R69E; thence southeast along road to the C $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 35, T2N, R69E; thence south along the west boundary of private land to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

**DRAFT**

OCT 17 1991

APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR ATLANTA USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point 2 miles east of Pony Springs on U.S. Highway 93, this point being the true point of beginning, and southwest corner of the use area; thence northeast along the Atlanta Mine Road to a road junction in the  $W\frac{1}{2}$ , section 26, T6N, R67E; thence southeasterly along the road to the  $SW\frac{1}{4}$ , section 10, T5N, R68E; thence easterly to the divide near the SE corner of section 10, T5N, R68E; thence northerly along the divide of Table Mountain to the road in the  $W\frac{1}{2}$  of section 36, T7N, R68E; thence northerly along the road to the east-west midsection line of section 36, T8N, R68E; thence northwesterly along the allotment boundary to a road in the  $NW\frac{1}{4}$ , section 30, T8N, R68E; thence southwesterly along the allotment boundary to the  $SW\frac{1}{4}$ , section 36, T8N, R67E; thence west to the  $SE\frac{1}{4}$ , section 34, T8N, R67E; thence northerly along the divide of the Fortification Range to the  $E\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 21, T8N, R67E; thence west to the  $NW\frac{1}{4}$ , section 21, T8N, R67E; thence southwest along a ridge to the  $S\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 31, T8N, R67E; thence southerly along a fence to the CE 1/16 corner, section 27, T6N, R66E; thence east to the  $E\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 27, T6N, R66E; thence south along the section line to the SE section corner, section 27, T6N, R66E; thence west along the section line to the SW section corner, section 27, T6N, R66E; thence south along the section line the the S 1/16 corner, sections 33 and 34, T6N, R66E; thence southwest to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.



**DRAFT**

OCT 17 1991

APPENDIX III

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR MEADOW VALLEY USE AREA

A parcel of land lying within the Wilson Creek Allotment, Ely District, Nevada BLM, more particularly described as follows:

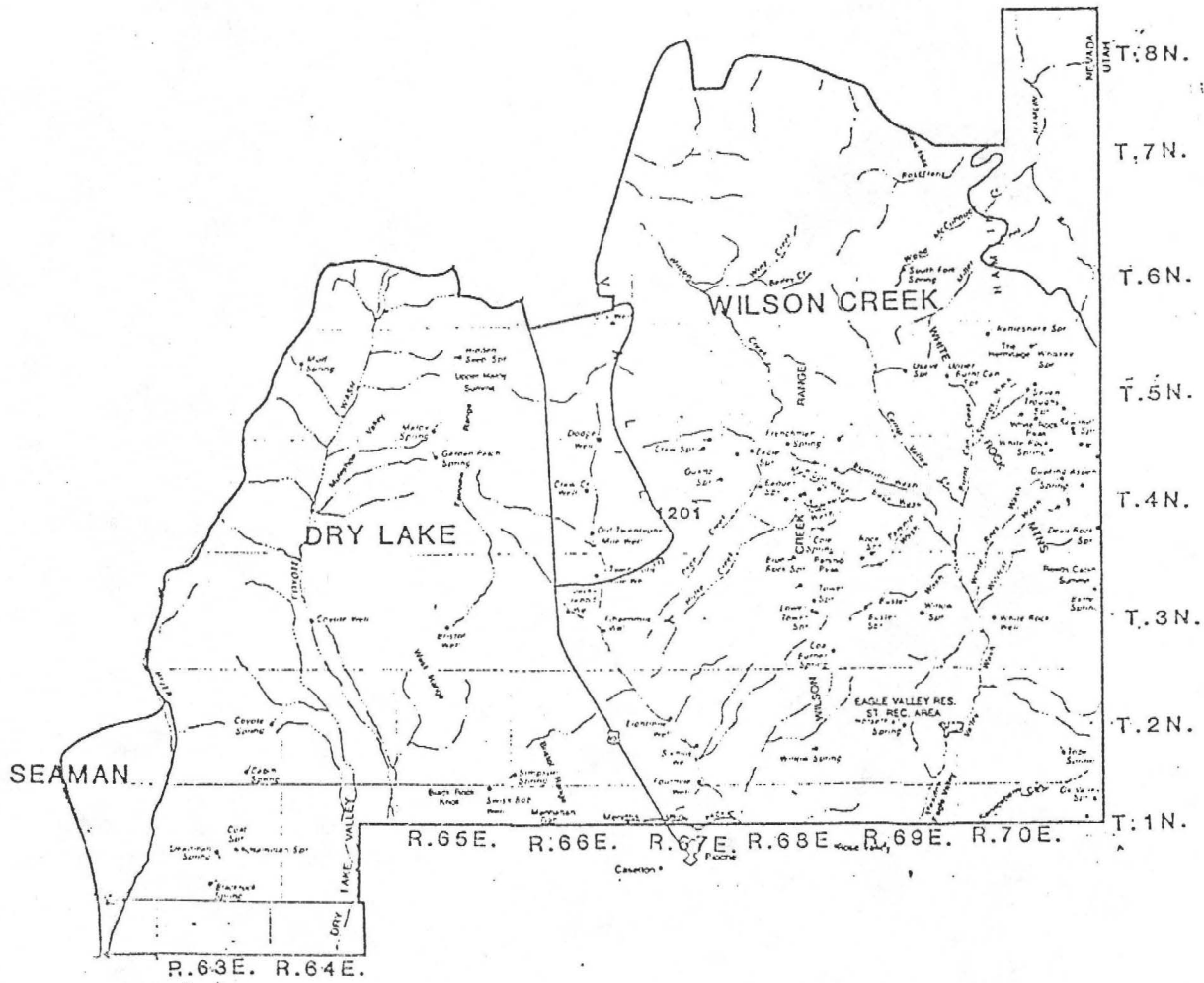
Commencing at a point on the White Rock Wash Road at the center of section 28, T4N, R70E, this point being the true point of beginning and northeast corner of the use area; thence northwest to road in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  section 19, T4N, R70E; thence southwest along road to junction of Camp Valley Road in the S $\frac{1}{2}$  section 19, T4N, R70E; thence northwest along Camp Valley Road to junction east of Camp Valley Well in section 13, T4N, R69E; thence southwesterly to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 26, T4N, R69E; thence southerly to the NE corner section 23, T3N, R69E; thence south to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 24, T3N, R69E; thence easterly to the NE 1/16 corner, section 30, T3N, R70E; thence north to the NE 1/16 corner, section 19, T3N, R70E; thence east to the CN 1/16 corner, section 20, T3N, R70E; thence south to the C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 20, T3N, R70E; thence east to the CE 1/16 corner, section 20, T3N, R70E; thence south to the CE 1/16 corner, section 29, T3N, R70E; thence west to the C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 29, T3N, R70E; thence south to the CS $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 5, T2N, R70E; thence easterly along road to the center of section 3, T2N, R70E; thence northerly to C $\frac{1}{4}$  corner, section 22, T3N, R70E; thence northwest along road to junction in N $\frac{1}{2}$  section 21, T3N, R70E; thence northerly along road to junction in S $\frac{1}{2}$  section 33, T4N, R70E; thence westerly along road to junction with the White Rock Road in the E $\frac{1}{2}$  section 32, T4N, R70E; thence northerly along the White Rock Road to the point of beginning.

All sectionalized subdivisions refer to the Mt. Diablo baseline and meridian.

PORTIONS of WILD HORSE HERD MANAGEMENT  
AREAS within WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT

MAP 1

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OCT 17 1991



WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT  
WEST SIDE USE AREAS

MAP 2

**DRAFT**  
OCT 17 1991



**DRAFT**

OCT 17 1991

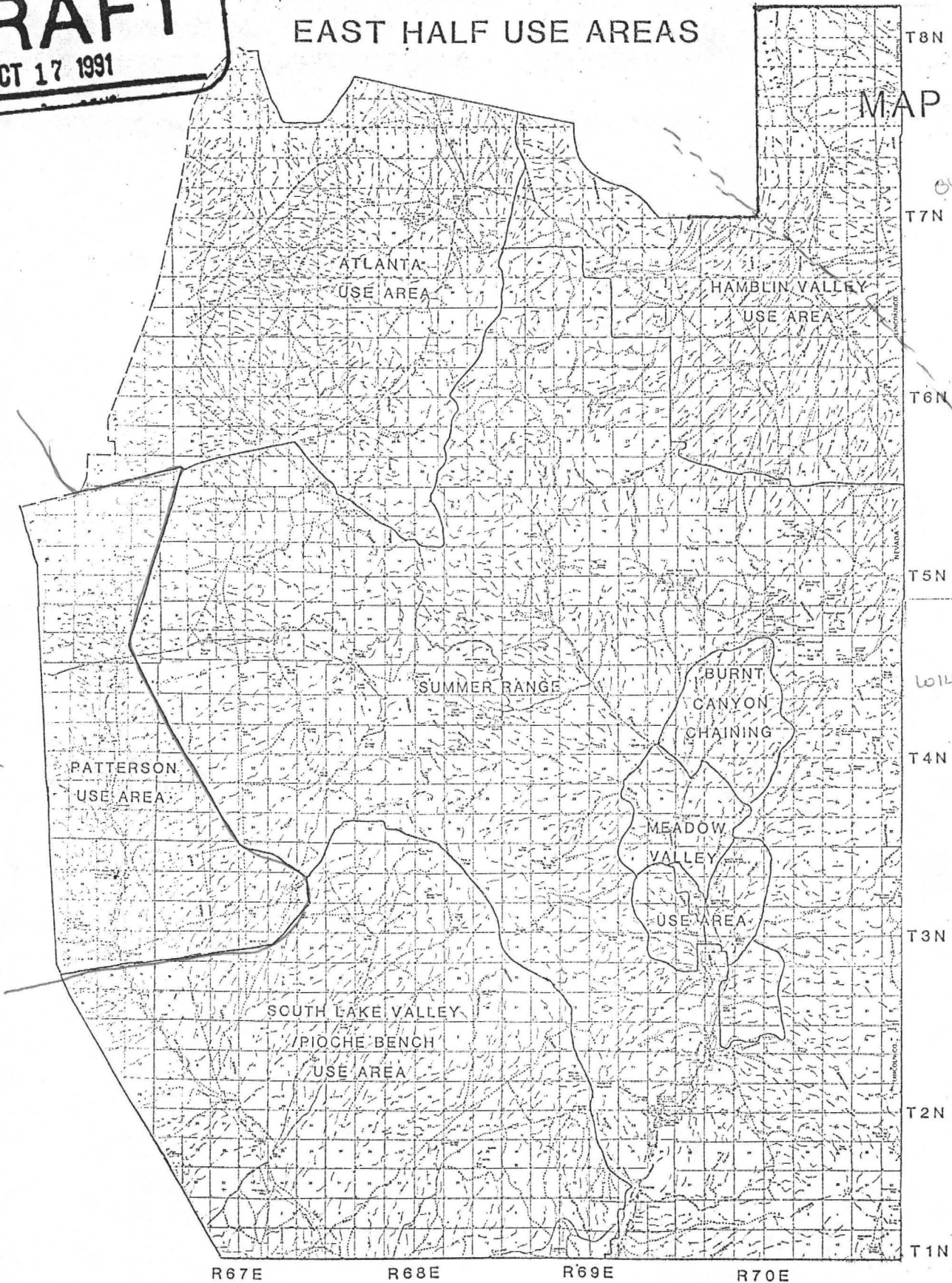
WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT  
EAST HALF USE AREAS

MAP 3

*OUTSIDE  
HMA*

*OUTSIDE  
HMA*

*WILSON CREEK  
HMA*



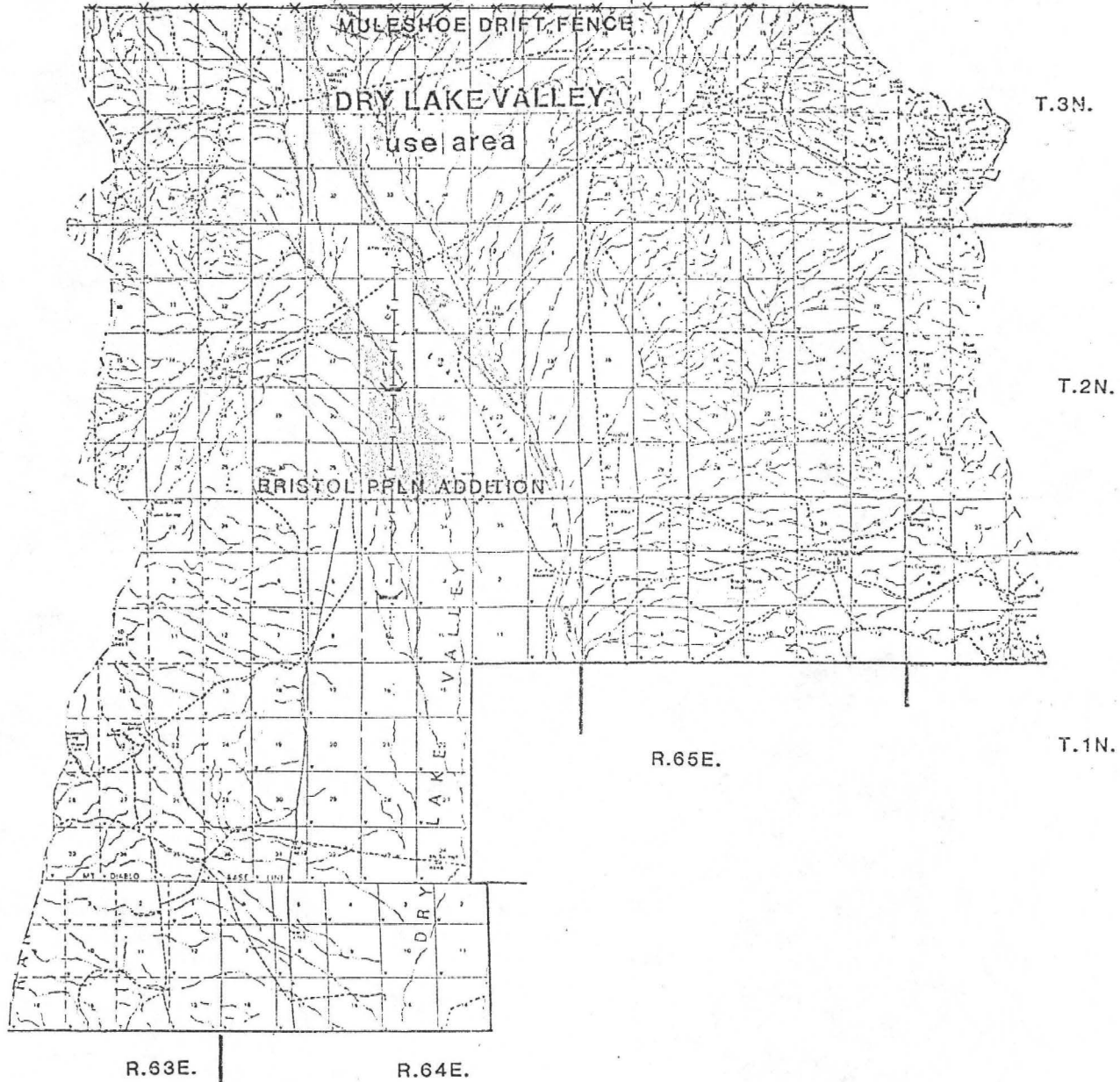


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# LONG TERM PROJECTS

MAP 4

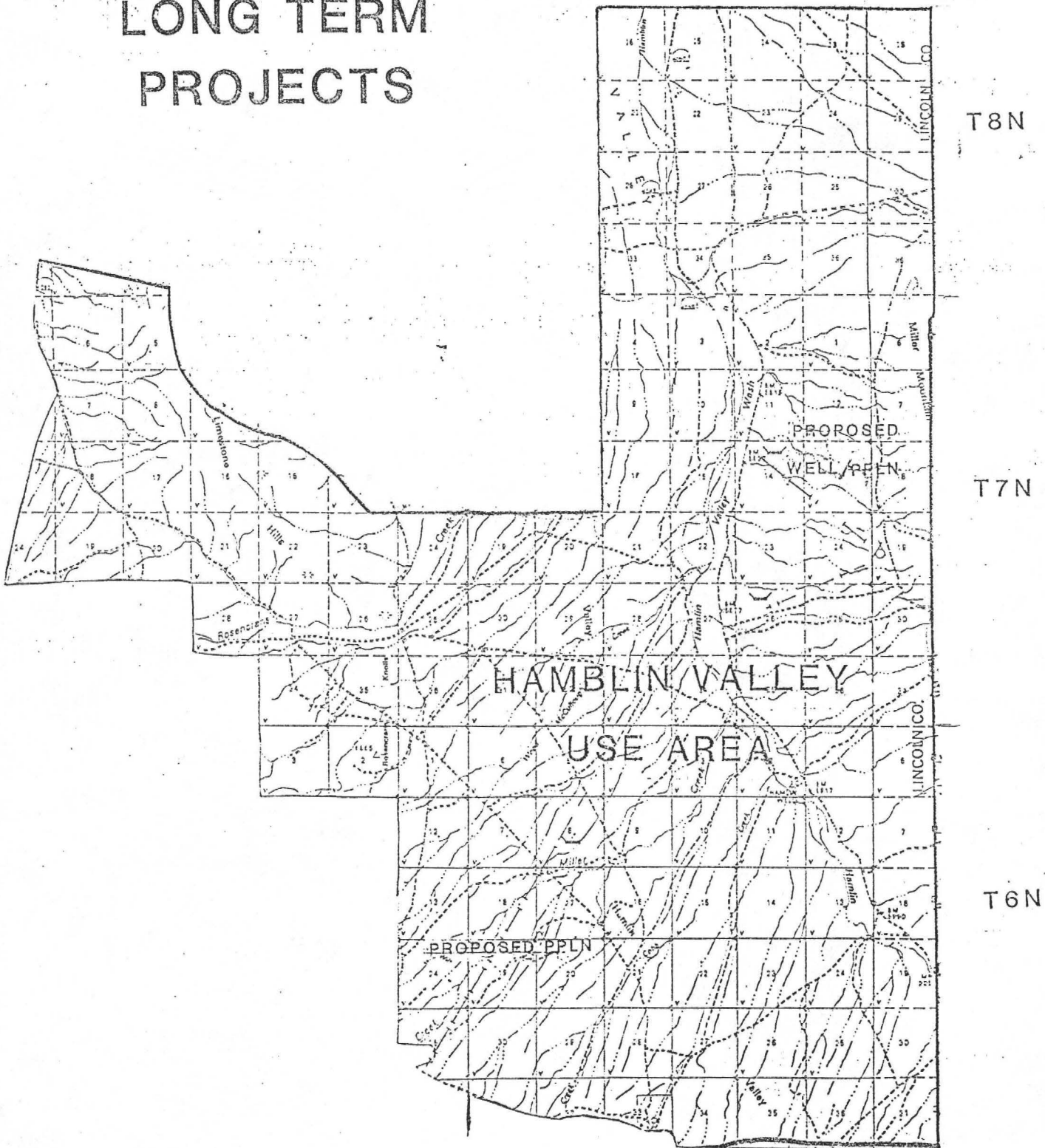




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MAP 5

**PROPOSED  
LONG TERM  
PROJECTS**



R69E

R70E

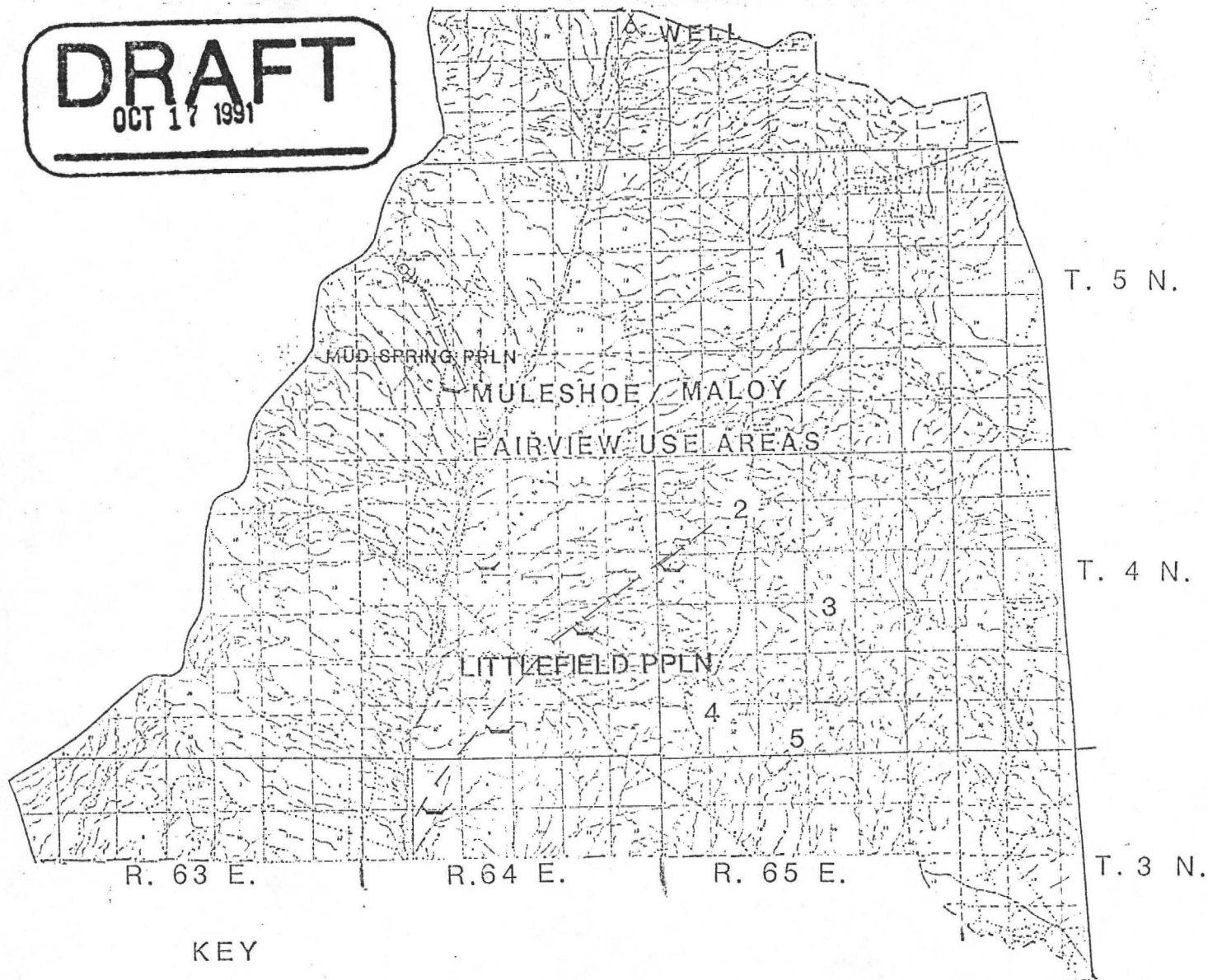
5

# LONG TERM PROJECTS

MAP 6

## PROPOSED WATER IMPROVEMENTS

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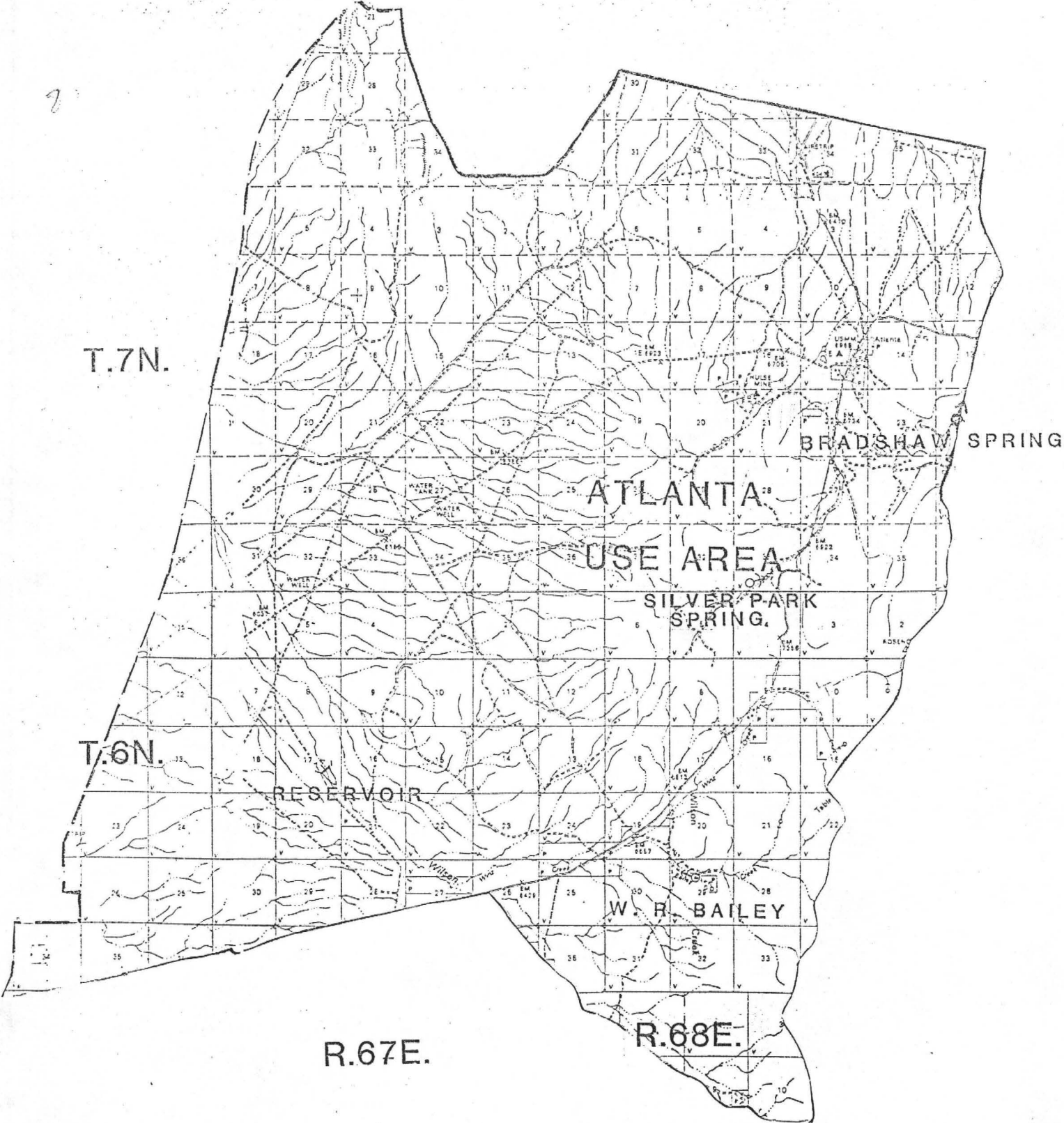
### KEY

- 1 MUD SPRING-NORTH
- 2 LITTLEFIELD
- 3 FAIRVIEW SPRING
- 4 BAILEY SPRING
- 5 SCOTTY SPRING

**DRAFT**  
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MAP 7

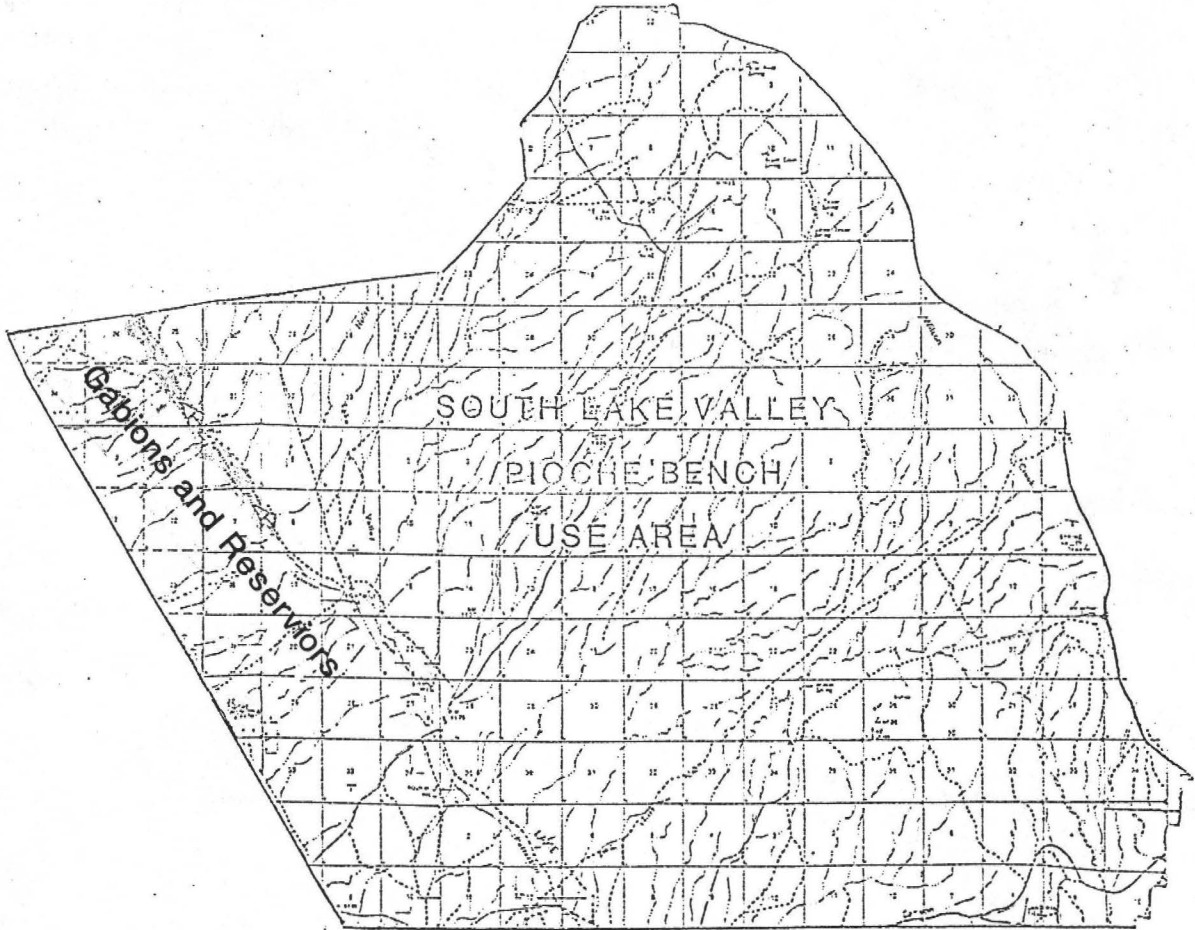
# PROPOSED LONG TERM PROJECTS



**DRAFT**  
OCT 17 1991

PROPOSED PROJECTS

MAP 8



T.3N.

T.2N

T.1N.

R.67E.

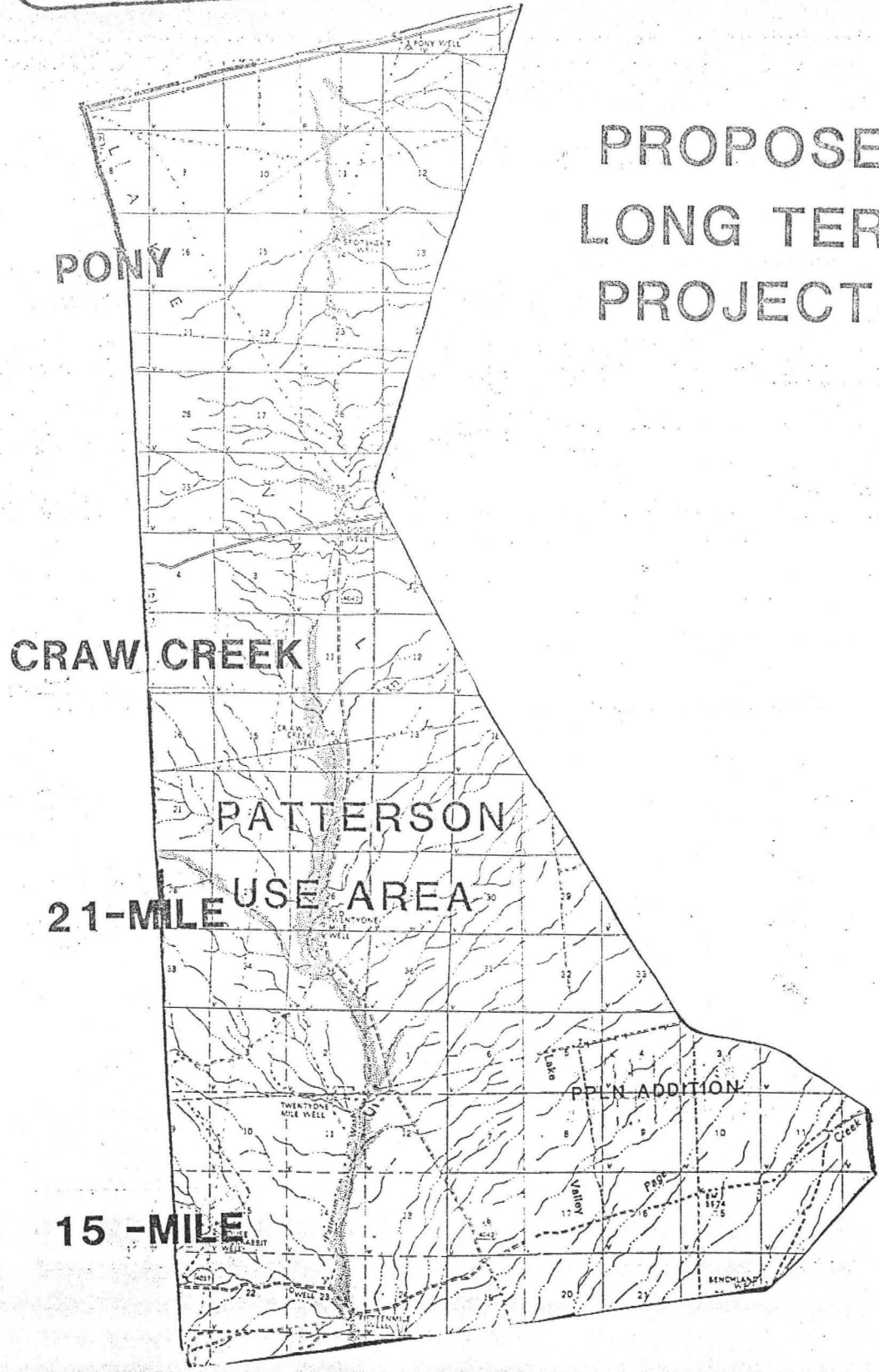
R.68E.



**DRAFT**  
OCT 17 1991 OCT 17 1991

MAP 9

**PROPOSED  
LONG TERM  
PROJECTS**



T.5N.

T.4N.

T.3N.

R.67E.

R.68E.



**DRAFT**  
OCT 17 1991

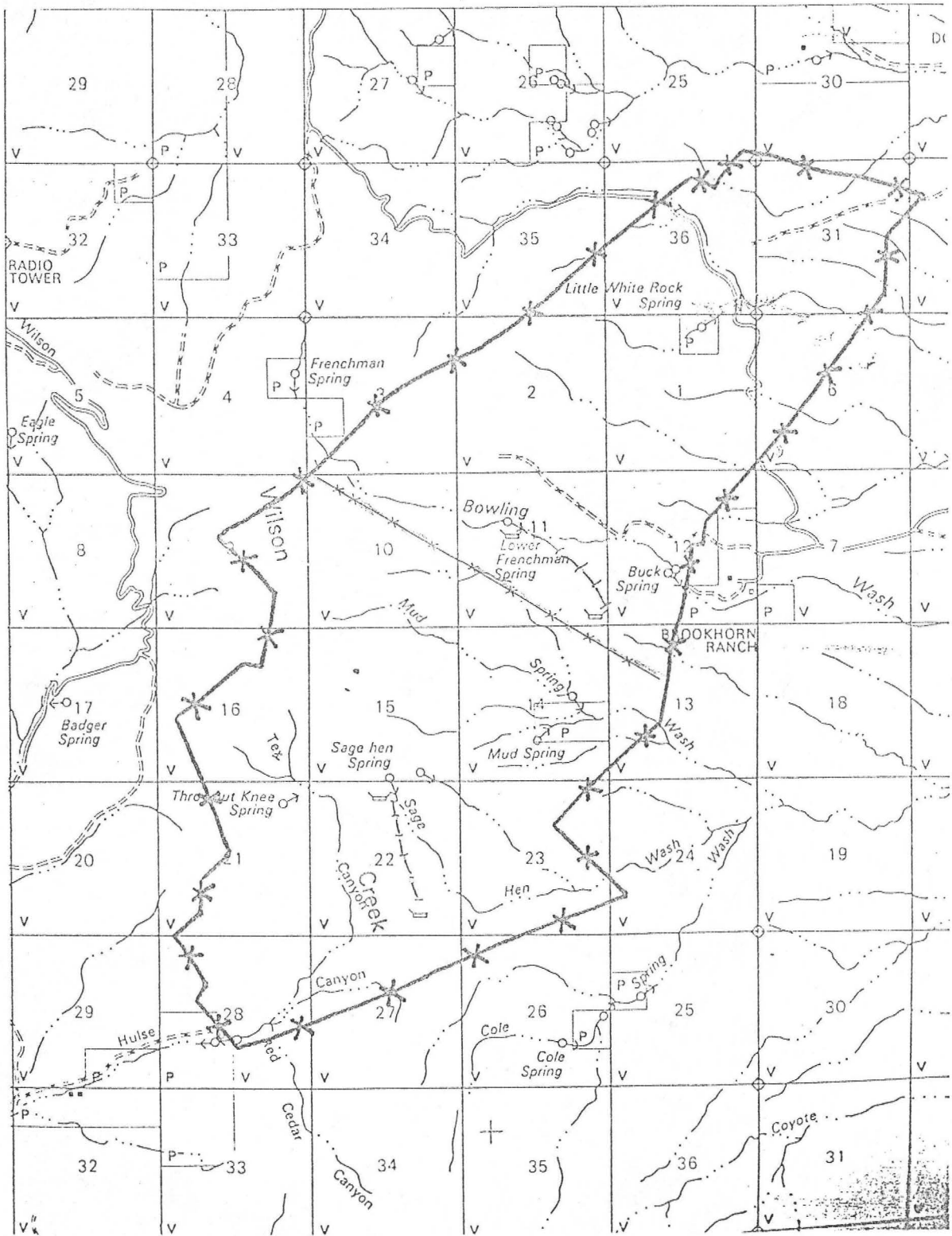
MT. WILSON BURN

PROPOSED PROJECTS

MAP 10

T.5N.

T.4N.



R.68E

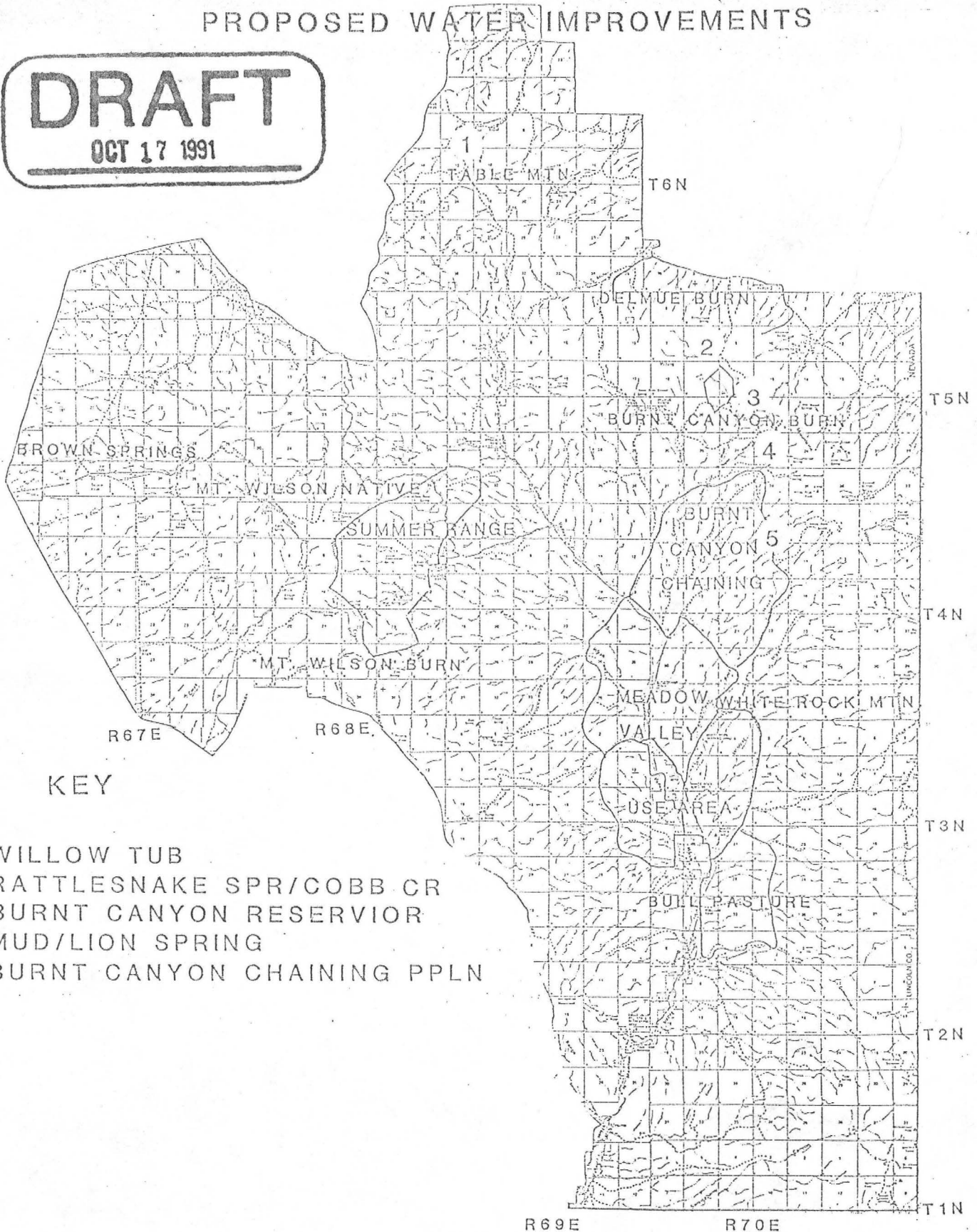
# SUMMER USE AREA

# AND PASTURES

MAP 11

## PROPOSED WATER IMPROVEMENTS

**DRAFT**  
OCT 17 1991



### KEY

1. WILLOW TUB
2. RATTLESNAKE SPR/COBB CR
3. BURNT CANYON RESERVIOR
4. MUD/LION SPRING
5. BURNT CANYON CHAINING PPLN

10-30-91 Cathy B



# SIERRA CLUB

Toiyabe Chapter — Nevada and Eastern California  
P.O. Box 8096, Reno, Nevada 89507

October 30, 1991

Gerald Smith, Manager  
BLM/Schell Resource Area  
HC33 Box 150  
Ely, NV 89301

Dear Manager Smith,

Thank you for sending us a copy of the draft Management Action Selection Report for the Wilson Creek Allotment. We understand that the comment period is being extended. But we wanted to send you these preliminary comments in time for the November 1, 1991 meeting of BLM with affected interests.

The Sierra Club strongly supports the development of a grazing decision on the Wilson Creek allotment. The draft is a remarkable effort to get a handle on the management problems in one of the largest, yet most poorly managed and administered allotments in the state of Nevada. It will take considerable implementation and enforcement for the BLM to regain control of these public lands for the public. If BLM does not succeed, we will urge that the grazing program be terminated for this allotment.

The major problem of the MASR is the failure to provide for the protection and restoration of the riparian areas on the Wilson Creek Allotment. Although some springs are identified to be fenced, the BLM makes no commitment when such fencing would occur. In fact, a statement is included that range improvements are contingent on funds, staff, etc., implying that riparian protection projects may not occur in the near future. Yet livestock use is authorized in areas which are now or will in the future degrade riparian areas. We strongly urge that livestock grazing not be permitted in areas in which adequate riparian protection is not already in place.

Likewise, we oppose livestock grazing in any area unsuitable for grazing, including areas over a mile from water, on steep slopes, and on minimally productive rangelands. While we don't believe that initially using the carrying capacity set by the 1979 range survey is inappropriate, we would like to know how the BLM applied the suitability standard when stocking rates were calculated.

The seasons of use proposed in the hottest months of the summer in use areas 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12 may not be adequate to prevent damage to riparian vegetation in unfenced areas. Earlier or later use may be more environmentally sound.

We still do not understand, nor do we support the use of the crop yield index. Great Basin vegetation is not a crop, nor is wildlife cover, soil stability, clean water, protection for T&E species - the other "products" expected from public resource management. We would like to know what the proposed stocking rates would be without the use of the crop yield index.

We question all of the wild horse numbers. Why does the BLM artificially divide horse use areas into livestock use areas, set stocking rates for the artificial areas, declaring other horses "excess?" If 10 horses from area A travel through Areas B & C on their way to Area D, are they "excess" in the last 3 areas and therefore subject to removal? This approach does not make any sense unless the goal of the BLM is to remove the maximum numbers of wild horses from the public land, certainly not to achieve a "thriving ecological balance," its Congressional mandate.

Specifically, we object to the proposed decisions in the Muleshoe Valley/Maloy/Fairview area. There are five springs proposed for protection. The degraded riparian areas must receive protection from livestock use now, not at some unspecified time in the future. The seasons of use are not appropriate for riparian vegetation recovery, much less protection. Livestock numbers are too high. We have similar concerns about the lack of riparian protection and inappropriate seasons of use for the Atlanta use area with three springs, and the Mt. Wilson Burn area with three springs.

Lastly, we are very dissatisfied with the lack of communication with the Bureau about our concerns with this allotment. We have submitted extensive comments on the allotment evaluation. We cannot find our concerns directly addressed anywhere in the MASR. Nor have we ever received a response to the 9 pages of questions we had about the allotment evaluation document. We spend considerable time reviewing BLM documents and developing comments, yet they appear to drop into a black hole, once sent to the BLM. Nor can we easily take advantage of the opportunity to attend meetings with the Bureau in Ely. Therefore, we request a meeting on the Wilson Creek allotment with the Schell RA staff on one of your trips to the State office in Reno.

We hope you will consider these concerns.

Sincerely,

Rose Strickland, Chair  
Public Lands Committee



11-27-91



# ANIMAL PROTECTION INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

2831 Fruitridge Road, P.O. Box 22505, Sacramento, CA 95822 (916) 731-5521 FAX (916) 731-4467

*Jeri - do you know anything about Sen. Bryan invest- setting propaganda media campaign by BLM or other Exec. agency? sup*

**Chairman of the Board**  
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**Vice Chairwoman**  
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BARRY KENT MACKAY  
Ontario, Canada

MICHAELA DENIS LINDSAY  
Nairobi, Kenya

**In Memoriam**  
VELMA JOHNSTON  
"Wild Horse Annie"

HARRY DEARINGER

MRS. FRANK V. BRACH

CHARLOTTE L. B. PARKS

CLAUDE,  
Countess of Kinnoull

November 27, 1991

**Jerry Smith**  
Schell Resource Area  
BLM  
NV 33, Box 150  
Ely NV 89301

**RESPONSE**  
**WILSON CREEK ALLOTMENT**  
**1991 DRAFT DECISION**

We appreciate the opportunity to respond to your Management Selection decision on the Wilson Creek Allotment while it is still in draft form. Chances are API will not be able to attend your meeting on December 4 due to budget and staff constraints. But we do have questions and concerns that we feel need to be addressed in the final decision.

We need a recap of your time frame. For the sake of the record, we feel this should be incorporated into the decision document. The following is our understanding and we're not sure if we've got it right. The MFP-III decision for the 12 livestock operators was to stock at the three year average (1977 through 1979) in 1981 to begin monitoring for initial adjustments. This average totaled 53,337 AUMs. The initial adjustments were to be made based on three years of monitoring (plus the range condition survey) in time for the 1984 permit renewals. Then the monitoring period toward the short term objectives would begin. Future adjustments would be based on that monitoring data. The time frame for the short-term monitoring was to begin in 1989 to allow for the 5-year phase-in of adjustments in time

continued . . .



for the 1994 permit renewals. Then, a new phase would begin in which these adjusted uses would be monitored for the long term objectives in time for the 2004 permit renewals.

If our understanding of the time frame is correct, then this Management Selection decision should make adjustments that bring the AUMs of the new 10-year grazing permit into line with the carrying capacity of the Allotment by 1994.

Our question is whether or not all terms and conditions attached to the current 10-year permit expire with it? Our answer to that would be yes because where FLPMA says "the holder of the expiring permit shall be given first priority for receipt of the new permit" it means there is a start and an end to each 10-year permit. Also, because FLPMA directs the Secretary to list terms and conditions as well as specify the numbers of animals to be grazed and season of use in the 10-year permit and then has the right to reexamine the range at any time and require the permittee to adjust his use if needed, we take this to mean AUMs go with the ten year permit, active/inactive adjustments go with the ten year permit, and any adjudication related to those terms and conditions, AUMs or active/inactive adjustments go with the ten-year permit. When the ten-year permit expires so do all that go with it.

If this is the case, then the current livestock adjustment should not be expressed in "active/suspended nonuse" language held over from the previous ten-year permit. Also, if the ten year permit is not brought in line with range condition, carrying capacity, and authorized use at this time, from our point of view, there is a permanent over-obligation and commitment of forage for livestock that is irretrievable in the sense BLM is either unable, incapable, or unwilling to get it back. It means there can never really be an allocation of forage for wild horses except in rhetorical language on paper because all of the available forage is attached to the base property as preference. Wild horse use is AUMs from the livestock category of suspended nonuse carried over from the 1960 ten-year permit allocation--the adjudication of which ended when the ten-year permit expired in 1974.

Since there was a delay in the evaluation process, now the phase-in overlaps the expiration date. It would make sense to correct this by limiting the phase-in time period.

continued . . .

Wilson Creek

-3-

November 27, 1991

Otherwise, one might think this is actually a clever ploy to carry over AUMs so as never to be in the position of making adjustment in conjunction with expiring permits.

With regard to the draft management selection document, our first problem is that the table on Page 38 of the grazing evaluation summary shows that the proper stocking level in 1964-65 was 43,207 AUMs. The three-year average use of 1977 through 1979, which was the stocking level for livestock used in 1981, was 53,000 (rounded off for the sake of discussion). Now your current adjustment of active/inactive add up to 53,000 not the 43,000 that you estimate as carrying capacity. We're not sure what it all means. It looks like all the seedings, fences, water developments, wild horse removals, EIS and EAs, monitoring time and effort plus thousands upon thousands of dollars in other services brings you to the same place you were twenty-six years ago despite the range conditions. Worse, in 1985, the total livestock usage was licensed at 66,753 AUMs.

The evaluation of the monitoring data on the Wilson Creek Allotment shows that the grazing pressure is 98.8 percent livestock and 1.2 percent wild horses in the winter use area west of the highway. In the area east of the highway, it is approximately 99.5 to .5 percent. In 1987, there were 90 horses in the entire area east of the highway plus the 48 in the Patterson seeding. In 1988, this number more than doubled to 187 plus the 48 in the Patterson seeding. There is no possible way 90 horses can produce 97 foals in one season, even if the sex ratio were skewed to 89:1. The census maps show a cluster of horses down in the south east corner of the Pioche Bench. Your far-reaching 1981 URA description of movement [by Lisa Diercks] refers to extensive movement back and forth to the Highland Peaks in Caliente District.

We note that your data in Appendix 5 of the evaluation included foal counts in estimating the total number of horses. BLM policy prohibits that.

We protest your proposed removal of horses. Your own EA is the strongest argument against this proposed removal. EA NV-0-040-0-1, that accompanied the 1989 Removal Plan, says [Page 10]: "Analysis of monitoring data shows that the area [Wilson Creek HMA] should be managed for 198 wild horses, and this number will remain after the removal is completed."

continued . . .

Wilson Creek

-4-

November 27, 1991

If your own data analysis precludes the removal of horses what new information changes that? When you re-adjust your population counts to adults only, there are not 198 adults there.

The removal plan refers to the "forthcoming adjustment to livestock in the Wilson Creek Allotment." It says when this livestock adjustment [that we're now looking at] is made, together the two will attain the ecological balance for the area. We have difficulty accepting another reduction of wild horses when their adjustment has already been made, and now we're suppose to be looking at the other half of the same adjustment. To attempt another reduction of wild horses from the same evidence is like double jeopardy--how many times can you use the same evidence against them? In coming up with new evidence, how really significant can it be when their contribution to the damage [east of the highway] is about 99.5 to .05 percent; and 98 to 1.2 percent west of the highway?

But what is a real grievance for us is the statement in the evaluation that says "every effort [will] be made to reduce wild horses from areas where AUL objectives are not being met." We don't know how to respond to such an overt negative bias against wild horses. Especially when the problem is already stated as uneven distribution of livestock, unauthorized overstocking of livestock, and the grazing use is 98.8 to 1.2 percent.

Because we are concerned with the condition of the range, with biological diversity, and ecosystem management of these public lands, we think two specific things need to be looked at very closely. They are riparian areas (as watershed, soil erosion, and wildlife habitat) and the ecological condition in terms of plant and animal diversity.

There are over 300 springs in the Allotment but you are only monitoring 34 total, 13 of these are west of the highway with 7 of these in the Fairview area which according to your Lisa Dierck's information is year long range for wild horses.

Your utilization data lists 10 horses in Fairview. Of the seven Fairview springs, only Lower Fairview is listed as trampled and Wild Horse Springs is only "fair" condition, the others are either "good" or no comment. Page 8 of

continued . . .

your selection report lists Scotty Springs as needing a fence when the grazing evaluation listed it as good condition. Nothing is listed to protect the Lower Fairview or Wild Horse which are the two in need of attention. There are no horses using Scotty Springs. What this looks

like is money being spent to make Scotty Springs available to livestock but no money spent to correct or improve what needs fixing. We suggest that the two springs that need fixing should be fixed--fencing and piping out waters on them. The data in Appendix 4 show livestock usage in the Fairview area from 1983 through 1988 as 442, 840, 8,208, 4,344, 6,008, and 0, respectively. The data in Appendix 3 for Calculated Stocking Rates shows 0 livestock and 139 wild horse AUMs as the average stocking level from 1983 through 1988. This raises the question of how valid is the utilization data for calculating the stocking rates if it was done only when no livestock were there. We question which species is really being monitored because the arguments in support of your 1990 removal declared that your monitoring is "multiple use monitoring" and covers both wild horses and livestock.

The data on the springs says wild horses are found in the unnamed spring at R. 63 E, T 1 N, Sec. 28. The census maps disclose there were 4 horses in that area in 1987. Coal Springs is the closest named spring near Sec. 28. But in the entire Thorley area, where 18 horses were counted, there are Hamilton, Deson, Black Rock, Cabin and Coal springs plus Ely springs. Presumably these 18 horses could move easily among and between these six springs. None are being monitored.

In the Dry Lake Valley, your decision is to allow 233 head of cattle from Nov. 1 through April 30 reduced in 5 years to 173 head. Season of use is still at the Nov through April season of use. It seems to us that a seasonal use adjustment would make more sense on the turn out date than the take off time. In Fall you can judge seed ripe and available forage, but in March, spring greenup is hidden and more damage can be done in the wet, muddy ground than could be done in an October 1 turn out. What rationale is there for season of use adjustment being 11/1 to 3/31 rather than 10/1 to 3/1? In fact, turn out might even be earlier with proper monitoring at that end unless there is a conflict with summer range for wild horses and other wildlife.

continued . . .



Page 10 of the selection refers to 12,510 AUMs available in the Dry Lake Valley area, page 21 of the grazing evaluation refers to 15,987 AUMS available with the deferred grazing system.

This brings up the question of TNRs.

We oppose the use of TNRs. If there is uncontrolled trespass already, we say enforce that and let the TNRs go for ground litter, nongame habitat, and the possibility of range recovery during the five-year monitoring period.

This brings up the question of the time frame for reviewing monitoring data during the next phase and under the new 10-year permit. We would like to see more information specified, on Page 22 of the decision document, for the wild horse monitoring that is to be reviewed at the five year interval. We would want to specify that the average actual use and utilization for both livestock and wild horses for the five years be used. Then, if there are extra AUMs, that could have been given as TNRs, their average over the five years could be considered as permanently available. Adjustments at this mid-review time period (5 years) would be made on the basis of number of animals, utilization measurements and use pattern maps with certain key areas for horses being monitored for the actual impact of wild horses--all adjustments--reductions or increases--would be based on monitoring. [This brings the invention of a permanent "AML" back into line with statute and sound range management.] If cows are reduced, the reduction would go into their inactive category, horse reductions would be in terms of a removal. If horses do not over-utilize the range and are not causing damage it makes no difference if their numbers have increased because sound range management is not doling out AUMs like poker chips.

This brings us to our objection to your using the "proper" stocking rate formula to compute a "desired" stocking rate.

Page 16 of the grazing evaluation refers to unauthorized livestock use in the Dry Lake Valley and the problem of trying to control a large common use area. It seems to us that catching and penalizing trespass would help. It's our understanding ear tags are already used. We would like to know the codes and colors. That way when our own investigator or members are in that area, they can identify who is where and when they are suppose to be there. This would aid with your enforcement of the trespass rules.

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We agree with fencing the source and the piping waters to troughs outside the enclosure but question piping from Littlefield Springs at 65 E, T 4 N, Sec.5 to 64 E, T 4 N Sect 17. [Our map lists this spring as Garden Patch Spring rather than Littlefield and in the Maloy/Muleshoe grazing

area.] The grazing evaluation [page 23] describes the cows as congregated between the Maloy ranch, the reservoir, and Mud Springs. Being monitored are Big Mud (T 5N. R 64 E, Sec 18), North Mud (R 65 E, T 5 N, Sec. 15), and South Mud (R 65 E, T 5 N, Sec 16), no horses are at these springs.

Still on the west side of the highway, the census maps show there are 8 horses near Hidden Sheep springs, Sec. 10 and 4 horses at Steward Spring further north--neither of these springs are monitored.

What it looks like to us is livestock monitoring pressed into use to meet requirements for the 1990 removal. That is why we want to press for specific monitoring for wild horses during this next monitoring phase.

In the summer use area, east of the highway, there are 21 springs being monitored. The Atlanta area contains 14 wild horses in 1987 and 20 in 1988 (168, 240 AUMs). No springs are monitored in this area. Livestock use in this area for 1983 through 1988 is shown as 914, 7,894 2,505, 2,863, 0, and 0 AUMs, respectively. The average is calculated as 3,544. But the use data in Appendix 3 shows only 463 AUMs in 1984 and 629 in 1985 and 132 AUMs for wild horses. Page 26 of the evaluation says there are only 3,736 AUMs and no water. Utilization in this area is far below the 55 percent allowable use level. The selection is to allow 746 AUMs of sheep and 787 AUMs for cows but it requires hauling waters in the short term and a reservoir and spring development in the long term. Our map shows several springs in Sections 14 and 15 at T 5 N, 67 E. We would guess horses use these. We would want you to identify a key area and monitor springs such as these which horses use in this Fortification Mt./Atlanta. This would aid in the placement of hauled waters when distribution is the problem.

In the South Lake Valley, no springs are monitored. The census maps show 11 wild horses in 1987 and 35 in 1988.

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Appendix 3 shows livestock use from 1983 through 1987 as 11,176, 6003, 21,437, 16,228, 7,519, 9,521 and 0, respectively. But the utilization data shows 0 livestock usage from 1985 through 1988. The utilization never exceeds 10 percent. On page 14 of the selection document, you set an "AML" of 44 horses or 523 AUMs for this area in order to

allow 2,752 AUMs for cattle and 529 AUMs for sheep. Long term objective will be to protect Willow Springs and improve deteriorated range.

We see this an arbitrary setting of an AML for wild horses. The utilization is less than 10 percent. If the range is deteriorated and in need of treatment, wouldn't it make sense to do the treatment before putting 3,000 AUMs of livestock here?

No horses are in the Meadow Valley area. No springs are shown as being monitored except in the White Rock Mountains. We can't discern if these mountains are considered as part of Meadow Valley. There are eight springs being monitored in the White Rock Mountains. No horses are allowed. This enclave of the public land was already fenced for exclusive livestock use before 1971. We have no comment. We want to ask about the rights of wild horses to use the Fall pasture. Since there was some discrepancy in the census as to whether horses were in Patterson seeding or this Fall pasture area, which is now completely fenced off, we want to make sure the area remains open to horses and that the selection decision specifies this.

In the entire Mt Wilson area (excluding the Mt. Wilson Burn, Table Mt., Burnt Canyon Chaining, W.R. Mt./Lion) the springs are listed as being in the Native Summer Range. Nine are monitored. There are only 57 horses in this entire area--livestock use is over 12,000 AUMs. Even though the area looks enormous, we don't know how many actual usable acres of forage are here.

The Willow Tub Spring on Table Mountain is listed as in poor condition. The census maps indicate there were only 6 horses anywhere in the entire area around Table Mt. in 1988 there were 4 were in the vicinity. Appendix 4 shows 584 and 321 livestock AUMs in 1986 and 1988 respectively. Appendix 3, utilization data shows 600 AUMs and 400 AUMs in 1986 and 1988, respectively; utilization is at 51 and 63 percent, respectively. The description on page 33 for

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Table Mt. states that the use pattern indicates poor distribution and heavy use on some springs. It refers to one spring/wet meadow [e.g., Willow Tub Springs] as in poor condition. The recommendation is salt placed 3/4 mile from water to improve cattle distribution plus a reduction in both season of use and stocking level to 400 AUMs, with a utilization limit of 50 percent. This area is simply referred to as part of the summer area in the grazing selection document (p. 20). The legal description goes from this tree to that rock but never mentions how many USABLE acres or how many available livestock AUMs in the area are actually available for livestock. The selection decision is for 1,304 AUMs on part of it and 1,498 on another portion from July through September. Unless suitability criteria is applied in this area, or herding of cows required, the areas actually grazed will be overstocked--and not by wild horses! That area will be the Willow Tub Springs area of Table Mt.

In this huge summer native range area our tally of the census shows up to 54 horses here. Page 21 of the selection uses 1979 data that identified 1,498 livestock and 384 wild horses. Your response to our previous request for suitability criteria being applied said it is inherently included in your current calculations. If you use 1979 data, we don't see how that's possible. We would appreciate your showing it in the selection document.

In the Mt. Wilson Burn there are two springs and wet meadows listed as in poor condition. It's difficult to discern exactly how many horses are inside the fenced burn. The 1987 map shows 2 (24 AUMs) wild horses anywhere near the vicinity, the 1988 census shows 20 (240 AUMs) anywhere in the vicinity of Mt. Wilson. The actual use data in Appendix 4 shows it was used four of the seven years by livestock with an average of 1,672 AUMs. Pages 34-35, supply more discrete information on the impact of grazing use. The selection decision is 1,466 cattle and 144 AUMs wild horses but it requires a fence, a grazing system, development of three springs with waters piped plus construction of a reservoir in order to make it usable for livestock. It says monitoring indicates 12 wild horses maintains a thriving natural ecological balance here. This renders that phrase absolutely meaningless. It becomes a rhetorical garble of words without any semblance of logic or intelligent, reasoned, rational comprehensible coherent

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significance to reality. How can 12 horses maintain a thriving ecological balance in a totally deteriorated area?

BLM is no longer managing for biological diversity or the ecological balance of a mid-late seral stage of a low shrub/bunch grass ecosystem. A "thriving natural ecological balance" is the seral stage at which you chose to manage for. If you're at the seral stage you want then any overutilization of the forage causes an imbalance. If you're not at the seral stage, maybe the proper utilization level needs adjustment or other management actions taken that will get you there.

You mention that fire suppression was a major factor in preventing the area from moving toward the seral stage you hope to achieve. The encroachment of pinyon-juniper you report makes this entire allotment so far from the dynamic equilibrium you're managing for that eliminating every horse would not be a spit in the ocean toward achieving or maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance in the area. But wild horses are to be recognized as part of that biological diversity--livestock are not. To remove wild horses requires showing that the removal corrects overutilization and remedies damage. Your 1990 removal was not to achieve an ecological balance but to maintain an estimated sustainable yield and remedy damage you claimed they caused in the Grassy Mt. spring area.

Sustained yield ought to be based on some baseline that indicates that it is sustaining a healthy, dynamic system at or headed toward the appropriate seral stage. If juniper-pinyon encroachment is increasing, then the yield you are now sustaining, because of increasing encroachment, is lower than that which you were sustaining back in 1964--when the recommended usage was also at 43,000 livestock AUMs. The very same usage you are recommending today. This doesn't make sense to us in terms of sound range management.

If our understanding of the pinyon-juniper encroachment is correct--that is, that you're headed toward a closed-tree mono-culture of an invader species, your current sustained yield is at a level that can never in and of itself achieve the seral stage you hope to manage for. The successional stage of a low shrub/bunch grass system isn't even on the same path your trend is headed. That system bottomed-out back in the 1920s--now you're headed toward an entirely

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different climax. [In other words, if you started in Chicago headed toward San Francisco, you are about in New Jersey.)

We don't see how your management selection is going to turn that around. Your desired stocking rates need to be calculated for proper stocking rates. We continue to think suitability criteria needs to be applied to determine how many usable livestock acres there are and what the production/acre is in these areas. We don't have a clear picture of how much of the range is deteriorated and the extent of it. We disagree that when the impact of grazing species is 99.5 to .5 east of the highway and 98 to 1.2 percent west of the highway, that reducing wild horses has any affect whatsoever on the range and their impact on riparian areas is not monitored at all--other than the Grassy Mt. area. We protest a further wild horse reduction and setting an "AML" in the Dry Lake area. We want to make sure that the next time around wild horses are properly monitored and that this selection decision spells out what is to be done five years from now. We urge you to express the livestock adjustment without carry-over AUMs from the expiring and soon to be defunct permit but as the terms and conditions of the new permit.

We apologize for the length of this.

FOR THE ANIMAL PROTECTION INSTITUTE

Sincerely,

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