

M 11/23/82

CRMP COMMITTEE MEETING - November 23, 1982
Lovelock, Nevada - Windmill Cafe

The meeting was called to order by Larry Ivin at 10:15 AM. The minutes of the last meeting (10-18-82) were approved as written. Present were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Address</u>
Rodger Bryan	BLM	705 E. 4th St. Winnemucca NV 89445
Jerry Smith	BLM	" " " " " "
Frank Shields	BLM	" " " " " "
Phil Benolkin	Dept. of Wildlife	Rt. 1, Box 100 B, Lovelock
Don A. Greenwell	UNR	Box 239, Lovelock
Rich Benson	BLM	705 E. 4th St., Winnemucca 89445
Clint Oke	BLM	" " " " " "
Ralph J. Clendenen	Rye Patch Ranch	Star Route, Lovelock
Bige Duncan	Box 532	Lovelock
Larry Ivin	Rt. 1, Box 6	Lovelock
Ted Fitzpatrick	S. P. Land Co.	Reno
Hank Dufurrena	Dufurrena Sheep	Denio, Nevada
Buster Dufurrena	Dufurrena Sheep	Denio, Nevada
Dick Melis	SCS	Lovelock
Wes Cook	Sheep	Cedarville, CA
Bob Bunyard	Sheep	Cedarville, CA
Dawn Lappin	WHOA	Reno, Nevada
Marian A. McClellan	Mining	Lovelock, Nevada
Robert G. Irvin	C-Punch Corp.	Lovelock, NV
John DeLong	DeLong Ranches	Winnemucca, NV
Dave Morehead	C-Punch Corp.	Lovelock, NV.

The following proposals were discussed and agreed upon by the group:

1. CONCERNED INTEREST GROUPS for the BLUE-WING --- SEVEN TROUGHS ALLOTMENT

LIVESTOCK OPERATORS:

- CATTLE - C PUNCH CORPORATION
- SHEEP -- WES COOK
- BOB BUNYARD
- ESPIL SHEEP
- BUSTER DUFURRENA
- FLYING M PERMIT - DELONG RANCH
- Exchange of Use

FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICES:

Represented by: PHIL BENOLKIN

WILD HORSE & BURRO GROUPS:

Represented by: HELEN A. REILLY, ISPMB
DAWN LAPPIN, WHOA

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND COMPANY:

Represented by: TED FITZPATRICK

MINING:

Represented by: MARIAN MC CLELLAN

(continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS:

Represented by: SIERRA CLUB

B.L.M.:

Represented by: R. BRYAN

C.E.S.:

Represented by Don A. Greenwell

2. LIVESTOCK OPERATORS PROPOSALS:

FENCING - Three Fences

1. Drift fence along Highway 34 - To start at the end of the Pyramid Lake Reservation Fence to just south of Gerlach. (The State of Nevada is willing to pay half this cost.)
2. Drift fence between Blue Wing Allotment and Desert Queen (Little Valley) - 12 mile fence.
3. Drift fence at the north from Sulfur to Jungo following the W.P. Railroad - 25 miles.

PIPE LINES

1. From the spring at Judge Place - 4.5 miles to flats (need troughs).
2. Out of Trail Canyon (Lava Beds) to the Windmill and trough at cross roads.
3. Three mile pipe line out of existing mine to big flat on South end of Lava Bed.

ROAD

1. To the Bunyard Sheep allotment - from Rattle Snake Ridge to Rabbit Hole.
2. East side of Rattle Snake Ridge to connect the ridge to the main Sulfur- Jungo road.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

1. Test for available water on Bunyard allotment.
2. Test for water on the flats above Nixon.
3. Develop - Troughs for Sheep

3. PROPOSED SEASON OF USE FOR C - PUNCH CATTLE

1. Eastern Selenites cattle to be moved south and grazed, held around the Slough House above Nixon - September 15 to November 1st, depending on season. The excess cattle on the east side of the Selenites are to be held on the flats between Selenites and the Lava Beds by means of the (Lava Beds) pipeline bring water to the cross road windmill.
2. Seven Troughs cattle can be pushed north and held on the flats and up against the north end fence (Box Canyon) (Rose Bud Canyon). New water pipe from the Judges Place Spring will open new areas north. The north end would rest during the summer months (Sept. 15 to March 1st proposed).
3. The southend cattle are already rotated -- Sagehen, Stonehouse, Nightengale. Cattle winter on the Blue Wing winter range between Vernon 11 well (Blue Wing Well) and Telephone Well -- all of which can be shut down during the summer months. Usually rotated around same dates.
This proposed season of use depends on the water development and drift fences. These improvements would also allow for the expansion of area of use for the sheep operator in areas of concentrated use. This would be determined by range monitoring.

4. HORSES AND BURROS

1. Elimination of horses and burros on checker board land (S.P.).
2. Reduction or elimination of horses and burros in critical wildlife areas -- areas to be designated by FWS or BLM.
3. Start with an initial horse and burro herd of 1020 with the excess to be removed.
4. Increases or decreases in the herd is to be determined by monitoring of the range on third and fifth year increments.
5. Management and type of herd:
See - Proposed Management Plans from WHOA - ISMB.
6. Coop gathering with BLM and ranches
Plan of Implementation for Removal:
Priority:
 1. Checkerboard Areas
 2. Selenites, Lava Beds, and 7 - Troughs.
 3. Southern half of Blue Wing Allotment.

SEE ATTACHED LETTER FROM WHOA (WILD HORSE ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE INC.)
P.O. BOX 555-- Reno, Nevada 89504
Telephone: 323-5908 (702)

W H O A !

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DAVID R. BELDING
JACK C. McELWEE
GORDON W. HARRIS
BELTON P. MOURAS
GERTRUDE BRONN, Honorary

In Memoriam

LOUISE C. HARRISON
VELMA B. JOHNSTON, "Wild Horse Annie"

WILD HORSE ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE INC.

A Foundation for the Welfare of
Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros

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

We would consider negotiating wild horse herd numbers as an interim plan under the following conditions:

1. Livestock operators would agree in writing not to request an increase from current use until monitoring indicates or with the full CRMP concurrence.
2. Similar monitoring programs be developed for wild horses with adjustments in use at the 3rd and 5th year increments.
3. Seasons of use be developed for livestock in critical wild horse and wildlife use areas.
4. Compute adult/foal forage consumption as is done with cow/calf consumptions.
5. Water developments be designed to ease critical water shortage areas and to distribute wild horse concentrations. (Particular attention to riparian and critical wildlife areas, i.e., pipe out water or reduce horse numbers in those areas.)
- ~~6. Seedings for livestock be designed to ease pressure from native ranges.~~
7. Consider Lava Beds, Selenites, Nightengale, Blue Wing, Seven Troughs, and Kama as one herd management unit. Develop a herd management plan that incorporates all the above areas.

Thank you.



(LETTER)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF MUSTANGS & BURROS

11790 Deodar Way Reno, Nevada 89506
Telephone: 702-972-1989

Sept. 28, 1982

ESTABLISH A WILD HORSE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

- A. Perpetuate a viable herd which is manageable and compatible with wildlife, livestock operations, and resources available.
- B. Preserve unique types and primitive mustang markings.
- C. Reduce internal barriers to herd migration within wild horse herd area.

Actions:

1. From those excess wild horses gathered, select a base herd to be returned to the range consisting of:
 - a. equal numbers of male and females.
 - b. approximate proportions of 45% age 2-4 years old, 40% age 5-8 years old, and 15% age 9 years.
 - c. all primitive marking mustang types gathered should be returned as part of base herd.
2. Select and return with base herd a considerable portion of the foals gathered to assure replacements surviving two winters prior to time they become part of the base herd. Efforts should be made to allow foals to "mother- up" with mares selected for the base herd.
3. Select and return with base herd a portion of yearlings gathered which are needed to develop into two year olds for base herd replacements for death loss from old age and other causes.
4. Establish a herd monitoring system including:
 - a. Observation of gathering and selection process.
 - b. Inventory of initial herd by age, sex, type and condition.
 - c. Herd photographic inventory.
 - d. Seasonal inventory by location (ocular and photographic every spring and fall).
 - e. Yearly review of herd proportions, condition, health, locations, migrations, and trends.
5. Adjust herd inventory if monitoring indicates any age or sex group is disproportionately large or small. Gather excess groups, return deficient group with large proportion of potential replacements.

When: Every two years.

6. In event that the natural base herd be reduced below carrying capacity by disease, accident or other causes, reintroduction of a base herd should be made from wild horses gatherings within your State.

We strongly feel this management plan just be established in order to set up a permanent, workable management and protection program in their behalf. Good range management based on alert herd surveillance would serve to eliminate the existing problems. Protection and control are necessary to their survival, but it must be done wisely and humanely on a sound management basis.

Helen A. Reilly (Mrs. John W.)
President

5. NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

1. Two months rest period during the growth period (4/15 - 6/15) in critical wildlife areas over 5,000 feet. (Selenites, Lava Beds, Seven Troughs) and this would be conditional on results of monitoring.
2. The potential to restrict vehicle access to the tops of Seven Troughs range and the Selenites during the critical brooding season for Sagehen. (In localized areas - 6/1 - 8/31).
3. The proposed introduction of Big Horn Sheep in the Southern Selenites. This would conflict with a portion of Wes Cook's Area of Use.
4. Seven Troughs -- 206 Deer; Blue Wing - 273 Deer.
5. Meadow complex around Last Chance Spring protected with an enclosure.
6. Bob Irvin has a problem with the two month rest period each year (April 15- June 15). As most of the water is over 5,000 ft. and a drift fence may be needed to keep cattle off mountain top. Jerry Smith proposed a rotation system be designed for these areas.
7. Buster Dufurrena asked BLM if there had been an increase in Sagehen numbers anywhere by restricted use. Phil Benolkin stated he had no.
8. Proposed Big Horn Sheep introduction was discussed. This would be mostly in Wes Cook's allotment. He would agree if no buffer zone is established and he would get an enlargement of his area of use.

6. MINING INTERESTS

1. Miners want continued access to established and potential mine sites, and strategic minerals, within the limitations of the IMP, 1872 Mining Law, and BLM Mineral Management regulations.

7. SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND

1. Removal of excess horses and burros from their private lands (checker board).

8. ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

1. See letter from Sierra Club.



SIERRA CLUB

Toiyabe Chapter - Nevada and Eastern California

1685 Kings Row Reno, NV 89503 (702) 747-4237

September 8, 1981

Don Greenwell
Pershing County Extension Service
P. O. Box 239
Lovelock, NV 89419

Dear County Agent Greenwell,

Thank you for the invitation to participate in CRMP in Pershing County. Unfortunately, I am already committed to a Tonopah CRMP group and will not have the time to participate in more than one group.

We agree that the success of CRMP depends to a critical degree on input from the largest number of interests possible and hope you will be able to develop a broad based group. I will contact other Sierra Club members about CRMP in Pershing.

Even if we are unable to be represented, we assure you that we are extremely interested in the public lands in Pershing County and request that you develop a procedure for "long-distance" participation for groups who cannot afford the cost or time involved in traveling to Lovelock. We are committed to the best possible multiple use plans for each allotment and will oppose each plan which we feel is not in the best interests of the land resource.

Sincerely,

Rose Strickland

Rose Strickland

*Tina Knapp -
Reno -*



SIERRA CLUB

copy to:
DM, PRAM

12/2/81

Toiyabe Chapter - Nevada and Eastern California
P.O. Box 8096 - University Station - Reno, Nevada 89507

November 28, 1981

Bureau of Land Management
RECEIVED
DEC 02 1981
DISTRICT OFFICE
WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

Mr. Frank Shields, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
705 E. Fourth St.
Winnemucca, NV 89455

Dear Frank,

My comments on the draft Little Owyhee CRMP AMP are addressed to you rather than Sammie Ugalde, Chairman of CRMP Local #1, Ken Sakurada, Agricultural Extension coordinator, or Larry Hill and Gary Thatcher, as the operators, because BLM is placing such an emphasis on both formal and informal CRMP and at this point seems to lack any consistent standards. When a new citizen participation process such as CRMP begins, there are bound to be "bugs" that need to be worked out. This problem is compounded for CRMP in Nevada because few of the CRMP groups will have broad enough participation to assure that the AMPS derived from this process will withstand the test of time unless the groundrules are agreed upon and followed.

Since Local #1 in the Winnemucca District could be a pilot program for the state, and the CRMP handbook is currently being revised, now seems a good time to review what we have been doing over the past year. Would you please see that members of the CRMP groups receive copies of this letter and other CRMP groups as well. Perhaps my thoughts will trigger ideas from others.

In Local #1 we have been working under ideal conditions. We will seldom encounter operators like Gary Thatcher and Larry Hill who recognize that the value of their ranches is not only in the AUMS for livestock but in its wildlife and wild horse resources. The CRMP process will increase the livestock value by removing legal encumbrances. Wildlife and wild horses provide an amenity value that will also increase the value of the ranch. While we have not discussed it, I believe that wilderness will also have a similar amenity value.

The AMP plans signed by the CRMP group should serve as models for other CRMP groups and for ranchers who may be interested in the CRMP process. It is important that those not participating in the meetings and tours have the necessary information with which to review the proposed or draft plans. Since the CRMP AMP's will presumably undergo annual review, sufficient supporting material must be contained in the plan for new BLM staff and other interested agencies and groups to evaluate the on-the-ground success of the plan. While the U.C. AMP fulfills these requirements, I don't feel that the draft Little Owyhee plan does.

Each CRMP plan should provide a description and base inventory of the planning area's resources. Such information should include identification of specific sites where critical wildlife, wild horses, endangered plants, cultural and historic values exist, as well as livestock-related data. Critical wildlife habitats should include riparian areas on public lands such as springs, aspen groves, meadows, and streams. Maps of a sufficient scale to depict these resources would be most valuable. The plan should identify all native species of fish and key wildlife species, when data is available or specify an action and objective to collect such data. If no cultural, historical, endangered plants or other resources exist, an objective should at least state that new resources will be incorporated into the AMP plan if they are found. On many AMPs there will be utility corridors, orv courses, mining activity and other uses that may interfere with the basic range management objectives. These should be acknowledged in the manner that mining has been addressed in those CRMP plans which have been developed.

There has been an emphasis on monitoring of range sites. Of course, monitoring is "in" right now but 10 years down the road a whole new system may be imposed on the Bureau or the present system may never be implemented throughout the District. Further, even if implemented, there will be a testing time, the adequacy of the testing sites may be questioned, or the results and conclusions may be disputed. This can be avoided if all interests remain involved.

Therefore, while I am pleased to see monitoring included, I don't want to place too much emphasis on it. To me the most important part of the CRMP process is the development of plans which are site and resource specific. This is the area where the draft Little Owyhee plan becomes fuzzy. AUMS were allocated to deer and antelope but I have no idea whether these AUMS are critical winter or spring range nor where they are located and which plant species are important for their welfare.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife comments on the Draft EISs noted that species such as chukar, cottontail, quail, and bobcats were not mentioned in the EIS's. The Bureau's response was that these species would be covered under CRMP. Yet so far I have not heard them mentioned. I am also concerned about raptor species such as the goshawk and prairie falcon. Does this allotment contain nesting sites?

While I understand the operators wanting to maintain their option of having reseeding projects and pest management control, I think such projects should go through another review process and the objective should specify further review when actual problems are documented.

I note that information in the draft EIS's is being used as backup for the AMPs. Yet how many people will have the draft EIS's and know that the two documents must be viewed together. I think it is important that attached to the AMP should be a summary of the critical resources and

and any other pertinent information. I cannot stress too strongly that the CRMP AMP document must stand alone as a cohesive document with all essential data and information included.

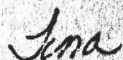
I feel that the contributions private lands make to public resources should also be documented. Perhaps it is not possible to be specific but even a summary statement on the wildlife values of the private land and the intermingling of wildlife and wild horses on private and public land could be valuable. If the public is permitted to use the private lands for recreation this too is an important contribution. The NFC plan mentions, for instance, provisions for maintaining public access.

We walk a fine line in CRMP. It is important that the process not be so cumbersome that permittees and agency staff become bogged down and discouraged. Yet it is also important that the end result clearly demonstrate the inclusion of all currently recognized values and that any interested person have available to him specific information which supports the plan's objectives and proposed actions so that the success of the plan can be evaluated.

Sammye read the letter I wrote Mr. Greenwell stating the problems of developing and maintaining broad participation when organizations have few qualified members for the task and expenses must be personally absorbed. Because of these difficulties it is all the more critical that BLM ensure that procedures are followed because some of us will have to participate by mail rather than on-the-ground.

Our meeting November 12 was most successful and I look forward to another productive year.

Sincerely,



Tina Nappe
3340 Berthoud
Reno, NV. 89503

Buster Dufurrena - Reminded the group that Flying M has railroad exchange of use in the seven troughs allotment. DeLong Ranches also should be included.

Buster proposed that the Drift fence on the North end be looked into as it would restrict Flying M and DeLong from using the area.

Jerry Smith stated that according to BLM records, DeLong has no extended use in the Seven Troughs allotment.

Buster stated that the C - Punch Ranch purchased the Cord cattle use permit and that the Cord cattle didn't have an area of use in the North area of Rosebud by Verbal agreement. He asked the BLM by whose authority were the C - Punch cattle allowed to graze in the North Rosebud Unit.

Jerry Smith said that the BLM records showed no existing boundaries between allotment on the North end of Seven Trough unit. Nothing in their records to show this Verbal agreement was there. The cattle numbers were cut from 900 to 400 head for 12 months instead of 7.

A decision on the permits in the North area of the Rosebud was tabled until area of use for permits were determined.

Ted Fitzpatrick (Southern Pacific Land) is to research the railroad land exchange of use around South of railroad tracks. BLM maps doesn't show any.

Sheep operators area of use was discussed.

1. Bob Bunyard would like to expand his area of use to include the old Holland livestock use area.

2. Wes Cook would like to divide the old Holland Livestock area with Bunyard. Bob Irvin would like to see Wes stay on the west side of the Selenites and explore to the south into the Nightingales.

3. Espil's would like to increase their sheep numbers up to their allotted A.U.M.'s

BLM will start flagging two proposed projects this year. Highway 34 fence and Jungo-Sulphur fence.

Rick Benson - BLM - discussed the monitoring plan for the Lovelock - Gerlach area:

1. He will submit a plan to CRMP Group at next meeting.

2. Perimeters of plan still not divided area.. How to standardize and how results to be used.

3. Areas to be monitored have been selected in the Lava Beds, Blue Wing and Seven Troughs.

Rodger Bryan will work on a horse arrangement plan.

Bige Duncan wants to start a CRMP Plan.

Jerry Smith invited him to come to Winnemucca BLM office and he would help him start one.

Clint Oke (BLM) gave run down on final criteria for categorization of allotment. The major emphasis and money is slated for the allotments in the I category.

The permits in the Blue-Wing and Seven Trough areas are to start writing their allotment plans.

The next meeting will be at the call of the chair.

Respectfully submitted,

Don A. Greenwell

Don A. Greenwell
County Extension Agent in Charge