9-2686

AGENDA

Modoc/Washoe Environmental Tour
September 24-26, 1986

September 24, 1986

8:00 a.m.	Registration - Modoc National Forest Supervisor's Office, 441 N. Main Street, Alturas, CA
9:00 a.m.	Leave Alturas
10:00 a.m.	Red Rock Lake waterfowl exclosure Estill Wildlife Management Plan
11:00 a.m.	Pryor Spring Meadow - Tuledad Allotment Grazing System, Experimental Wild Horse Herd Management
11:45 a.m.	Bare Creek Exclosure - Riparian management/fishery Lunch
1:00 p.m.	Lost Creek - Bare Allotment Grazing System
1:45 p.m.	Lost Dog Meadow - meadow rehabilitation work
2:30 p.m.	Cottonwood Meadow - Bare Allotment Grazing System, Experimental Wild Horse Herd Management
3:30 p.m.	Indian Springs Meadow - Home Camp Grazing System
4:00 p.m.	Crabapple Seeding - Home Camp Grazing System
6:00 p.m.	Badger Camp, Sheldon Refuge

September 25, 1986

8:00 a.m.	Leave Badger Camp
8:15 a.m.	Cottonwood - Badger Mountain/Wall Canyon Coordinated Grazing Management Plan - Riparian Management
9:15 a.m.	Bateman - Riparian management/fishery
10:15 a.m.	Rodero - Meadow rehabilitation Lunch
2:00 p.m.	Catnip - Riparian management/fishery and sage grouse
3:30 p.m.	Last Chance - Riparian management
4:00 p.m.	Calcutta/Little Sheldon - Coordinated Grazing Management Plan
6:00 p.m.	Alturas
7:00 p.m.	Dinner - Brass Rail Restaurant MC - Bill Reavely Slide Show - Wayne Burkhardt

September 26, 1986

8:00 a.m.	Leave Alturas
10:12 a.m.	Lassen Creek, MNF - TRT, riparian work
12:00 noon	Alturas

September, 1986

Dear ESP Tour Participant:

We would like to welcome you to the Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program area and thank you for the interest you have expressed in the program. It is because of concerned individuals, as yourself, the Modoc-Washoe ESP has been so successful and why we feel the program will continue to prove to be an outstanding example of cooperation among the varied users of the public and national forest lands.

We hope the tour is informative, productive and enjoyable. Thank you again for taking of your time to participate in this tour of the ESP area.

Sincerely,

Joe Harris
Chairman
Modoc-Washoe ESP Steering Committee

C. Rex Cleary
District Manager
BLM Susanville District

Douglas Smith
Forest Supervisor
Modoc National Forest

Marvin Kaschke
Refuge Manager
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the 1985 public evaluation of the Experimental Stewardship Program (ESP), the environmental/conservation community raised the question "Has ESP resulted in improved range conditions?" This prompted the Modoc-Washoe ESP Steering Committee to invite representatives of the environmental/conservation groups to tour the ESP area in September 1986 to quantify on-the-ground results. Developing a format for future reporting and presentation of range condition data resulting from ESP efforts is also a goal that hopefully will be accomplished at the meeting.

The Modoc-Washoe area is not physically or structurally representative of the "16 ESP" areas. It is the second largest area, comprising 2,300,000 acres, roughly equivalent to the State of Rhode Island and New Hampshire. It encompasses a portion of Washoe County, northwestern Nevada and Modoc and Lassen Counties, California. Twenty three percent is privately owned, of which 160,000 acres is farmland, townsites and Indian reservation lands. The balance, along with State lands, 392,000 acres, is intermingled and largely unfenced, rangeland which was included in the natural resource management carried out by ESP.

The Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District, through the Cedarville, California-based Surprise Resource Area, administers 62 percent, or 1,426,000 acres of the ESP area. The Modoc National Forest, Modoc Ranger District, also located in Cedarville, administers 14 percent, or 322,000 acres of the area. The Charles Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to the ESP area and contains 408,000 acres administered from Lakeview, Oregon and has been a vital cooperator in the Experimental Stewardship Program.

The Modoc-Washoe area contains a multiplicity of resource values, including livestock grazing, wilderness, wildlife habitat, hunting, fishing, camping, other recreation, wood production, wild horse herds, and minerals and mining. The ESP area has few improved roads and a five to seventy mile trip from Cedarville to grazing allotments toward the east usually requires 15 to 1½ hours in traveling time. The existing roads provide access to the ESP area, but management and monitoring requires several hours, and sometimes days, of hiking or horseback riding to adequately cover an entire allotment. Several Forest Service allotments are accessible only by horse or on foot.

The distance and inconvenience involved in managing these vast acreages created challenging logistical problems when the cooperating agencies requested the active participation of the interest and organizations represented on the 21-member ESP Steering Committee. Some of the problems of cooperative resource management were lessened when the Steering Committee assigned planning functions to a smaller group called the Technical Review Team (TRT).

The TRT represents the BLM and/or Forest Service, State fish and game department(s), Soil Conservation Service, grazing permittee(s), and environmental interest groups, plus any other resources occurring on each

allotment reviewed. The size of the field review crew and associated transportation costs have been kept to a manageable level. TRTs initially make a field review of existing data and proposed mangement. They check for resource or data accuracy and planned feasibility. The TRT recommendations are reviewed by the Steering Committee at three to five meetings during a year.

During two field seasons, 1981 and 1982, the ESP was able to cover 23 BLM allotments and six Forest Service allotments. Since 1980, the ESP has recommended adoption of 26 grazing allotment management plans, three wild horse herd management plans, and one cultural resource management plan.

ESP has assisted in various steps to implement those recommendations, beginning with phenological rest on forage vegetation. Forage rest has been imposed on 28 of the 35 allotments that were experiencing season-long use in 1983. In three cases, implementing the grazing/rest management practices on BLM public land involved cooperative grazing planning with the Charles Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge. A TRT of eight individuals visited each of the seven BLM wilderness study areas (WSA) to review existing data and recommend 81,270 acres as suitable in 7 WSAs in the Modoc-Washoe ESP area and 6 WSAs outside the Modoc-Washoe ESP area during 1984.

Consensus actions in ESP require all who wish to be involved to be invited to participate - all participants see the area in question firsthand, and all participants agree unanimously on "What is There, What Needs to Be Fixed, How It Will Be Fixed, What Will Be Fixed First, and What Will Be Monitored."

The Steering Committee sets specific goals for the ESP. The goals are defined in the role statement. Modoc-Washoe recognizes partial accomplishment of those goals. The 1986 tour will evaluate 1) environmental involvement, and 2) integrated and improved management of all land ownership. The objectives of ESP-guided management are to find practices that lead to improved range conditions and livestock production, to find incentives that encourage permittees to institute and cooperate with such practices, to improve wildlife and wild horse habitat, to protect cultural and historical sites, and to enhance recreation opportunities. Soil stabilization in watersheds and rangelands is an underlying aim of all forage management practices.

Representative sites on the tour include management of riparian areas, wildlife habitat, wild horse habitat, and forage production. The experimental wild horse management includes field trials of practices that may benefit herd stability and sustainable production of adoptable animals.

Many previous planning efforts for public lands have ended in frustration when money and manpower were not available to implement plans in a timely fashion. Modoc-Washoe ESP guides the use of money and manpower to continue implementation of TRT recommendations. Allotment management plans implementation had begun on 26 TRT allotments by the end of 1984. The grazing fee credit program is not fully utilized, but has been helpful in keeping plans moving toward full implementation. Additionally, monitoring procedures are in place and monitoring schedules have currently been met.

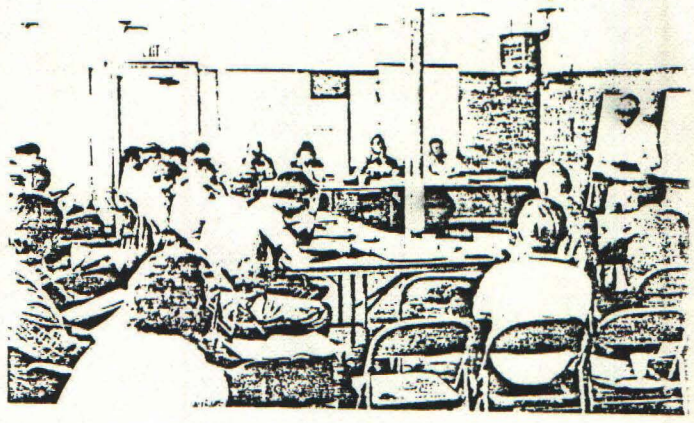
Some allotments are scheduled to be revisited by the TRT in 1987. The question before the ESP at the end of FY86, "How do we best spend our time and dollars to improve range condition?"

The goal of the September 1986 tour is to find out how ESP rates with the environmental community, what are program strengths and weaknesses, what efforts are seen as most important, and how information can be presented to make it useful to the environmental groups and the greater public.

1 BACKGROUND OF THE MODOC/WASHOE EXPERIMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

By Cecil Pierce

The first in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



In 1975 the courts, in response to a suit filed by the Natural Resources Defence Council, ruled that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) must prepare site specific grazing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) on each planning unit.

The first EIS in California was on the Tuledad/Homecamp Planning Unit in the BLM Surprise Resource Area. As a result of this study, 15 decisions were issued and 13 of these were appealed. The Cowhead/Massacre EIS was next and the preliminary indication was that this study would call for about 47% decrease in animal unit months of grazing.

It was obvious that such reductions would create serious problems for area producers. Both permittees and the Bureau began working together, first with a Coordinating Committee and later with a Range Improvement Committee. Both committees involved agencies and interest groups that were responsible for resources on the public land.

Although both of these committees enjoyed only moderate success, the effort did indicate that people were interested in a coordinated approach to resource management.

While all of this was happening, Congress was considering the Public Rangeland Improvement Act. This act passed in October, 1978, included a provision (Section 12) for developing Experimental Stewardship areas where innovative methods of range management could be tried and ranchers could be offered incentives and rewards for range management resulting in improved conditions.

This appeared to be what Surprise Resource Area permittees were searching for and a request was made that the Susanville BLM District Advisory Council ask for an Experimental Stewardship program in the Surprise area. The request was made through the Susanville BLM District Manager and the Supervisor of the Modoc National Forest.

In the meantime, an overlapping effort to prepare for Stewardship was begun in July, 1979. This consisted of a series of meetings by a formation committee to produce a Charter, develop by-laws, prepare a role statement and discuss Steering Committee membership.

The initial meeting of the Modoc/Washoe Experiemental Stewardship Program, including the Surprise Resource Area of the Susanville BLM District and the Warner Mountain Range District of the Modoc National Forest, was held at Cal Pines Lodge near Alturas on April 23, 24, 25, 1980.

The Modoc-Washoe Stewardship Committee is one of three such Committees mandated by Congress to explore new ways to improve the public rangelands. For information, write ESP, P.O. Box 1090, Susanville, CA 96130

2

The Consensus Process

by Rex Cleary

The Second in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.

The "Consensus Process" is viewed by some as the unique ingredient in the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program that has made it so successful. The Program was "born in conflict" (see "Background of the M/W ESP," Stewardship Success Story No. ?). Rex Cleary, BLM District Manager, told the Steering Committee at their first meeting he was tired of conflict and hoped that the Stewardship Program could solve some of those problems. In a portion of an article appearing in the August, 1984 issue of Rangelands Magazine, Mr. Cleary explains how the Consensus Process played a key role in the Stewardship Success Story:

Consensus

"We agreed at our first Steering Committee Meeting to take the ultimate risk in a negotiation setting. We agreed that all decisions or actions of the Committee would be reached by consensus. For us, it means that all decisions, recommendations, and actions taken by the Committee would be by unanimous agreement. Any issue not receiving unanimous resolution would be sent back to the working committee for further study or would te tabled. We extended this operating rule to all levels. No level of the structure can pass a recommendation on to the next level without unanimous agreement.

"I emphasize this because I feel the consensus rule has been particularly instrumental in the Success Story. Yet, the concept of operating by consensus is controversial itself. The concept is frightening to some. Everyone was at least apprehensive at the outset. But, the longer it has been used, the greater is the confidence and trust in the process. I have been on the road telling the Stewardship Story to a number of groups and organizations. Without fail, the notion of operating by consensus has generated the greatest reservation in all I have talked to.

"William Ouchi, in his book on Japanese Corporate Management "Theory Z," states: 'American managers are fond of chiding the Japanese by observing that if you're going to Japan to make a sale or close a deal, and you think it will take 2 days, allow 2 weeks and if you're lucky you'll get a "maybe". The Japanese business people who have experience dealing in the United States will often say Americans are quick to sign a contract or make a decision. But, try to get them to implement it, it takes them forever!'"

"I see a parallel in our process. We have, and still do, take a lot of time, worrisom time to some, in taking our actions. But, the implementation is happening easily!"

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THE HIGH ROCK CANYON SUCCESS

by Curtis Spalding
Modoc-Washoe Experimental
Stewardship Committee

The fourth in a series of success stories from the Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeast California and northwest Nevada.

The Land

High Rock Canyon is the most scenic as well as the most controversial piece of land in the Stewardship Area. Sheer rock cliffs; nesting golden eagles; the historic Lassen-Applegate Emigrant Trail; pioneer inscriptions intermixed with Indian cultural sites; wild horses. The canyon is grazed by cattle and sheep and is important to two livestock operators, while the peaks are candidates for bighorn sheep reintroduction. ORV'ers, rockhounds, campers, hunters, and hikers compete for parts of the scenic canyon.

Issues

demands for the resources of High Rock Canyon are as diverse as those resources. High Rock Canyon has long been the focus of disputes, appeals, and unsuccessful planning initiatives. Livestock operators wanted to continue grazing the canyon and the rangeland on the canyon rims. Continued sheep grazing could pose a threat of disease transmission to a potential bighorn sheep reintroduction. ORV'ers wanted continued open access to their roads and trails; wilderness enthusiasts wanted both sides of the canyon road protected as federal wilderness; emigrant trail enthusiasts wanted a National Historic Trail or a National Monument. And BLM just wanted a management plan that met the requirements of law and pleased everyone. Understandably, it seemed like an impossible task.

The Process

In early 1982, the Stewardship Committee appointed a 10-person TRT (Technical Review Team) that represented all interest groups: ...ildlife, cultural resources, environmental, .../recreation, wild horses, two ranchers, farm advisor, SCS, Nevada State government, and the BLM Assistant District Manager as Team facilitator. Their task: come up with a consensus management plan.

HIGH ROCK CANYON Spectacular BLM area in NW Nevada where the TRT process worked.

The Results

For four days the Team met, toured the canyon, and back at the BLM office moved painstakingly through 16 resource conflicts the Team had identified on flipcharts. The discussions were long, laborious, and sometimes heated. At one point, hats were put on to leave. Follow-up meetings were needed in late 1982 and early 1983. Finally, the Team reached consensus on all major issues except one. On March 15, 1983 the Team members put their signatures on the list of agreements and recommendations establishing: a High Rock Canyon ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern), cultural resource management plan, wildlife habitat management plan, wilderness TRT, fencing cattle out of the canyon bottom, riparian rehabilitation, and others. The thorniest issue, stocking rate, remained to be settled through litigation. But most other conflicts were resolved to a degree never thought possible in the B.S. years (Before Stewardship).

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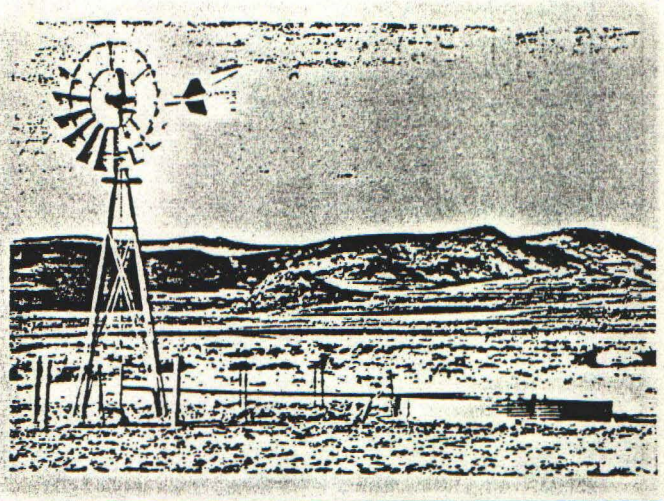
5 Experimental Grazing Fee Credit Program

by Lee Delaney

The fifth in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



In February, 1983, the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program initiated a program that allows up to 50% credit to grazing fees if the livestock permittee is willing to construct range improvement projects on Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management lands within his allotment. The objectives of the program are to foster cooperation and coordination between the livestock permittee and the land management agencies (F.S. and BLM); to explore innovative grazing management practices; to improve stewardship of the public rangelands and to provide increased private investment coupled with improved cost efficiency of federal funds. If successful, the program could be established throughout the F.S. and BLM as a means of constructing range improvement projects with cost savings for the government.

The program has been operative since 1983 and, to date, has provided many positive benefits. Savings in construction costs have resulted for both the BLM and F.S. Recently, reservoirs were constructed on BLM lands for $.70/cubic yard versus BLM contracting costs of $1.30/cubic yard. The Forest Service experienced savings on a small spray project. The livestock permittees accomplished the project at a cost of $12.50/acre versus an estimated contract cost of $37.00 for the Forest Service. Savings were realized by both agencies when the livestock permittees constructed fences using ranch labor. Since the Grazing Fee Credit Program only allows credit for actual costs, the labor costs for the fences were credited at approximately $5.00/hour versus an estimated cost of $15.00/hour if the agencies had contracted to have the fences built.

Contract labor costs are usually much higher as the contractor is required to pay specified wage rates by law (Davis-Bacon Act) whereas the rancher is only required to pay minimum wage rates to his hired help thereby resulting in a significant cost savings to the government under the Grazing Fee Credit Program. In one instance, the ranchers donated labor, resulting in a significant savings for the BLM.

Intangible benefits of the Program cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The program has provided a cost-effective means for the livestock permittees, big or small, to become involved in the construction of range improvement projects on their allotments. This has resulted in vastly improved cooperation and coordination between the land management agencies and the livestock permittee in the formulation and development of the projects. Most importantly, the Grazing Fee Credit Program has resulted in range improvement projects being on-the-ground which has accelerated grazing management for the benefit of all resources in those allotments.

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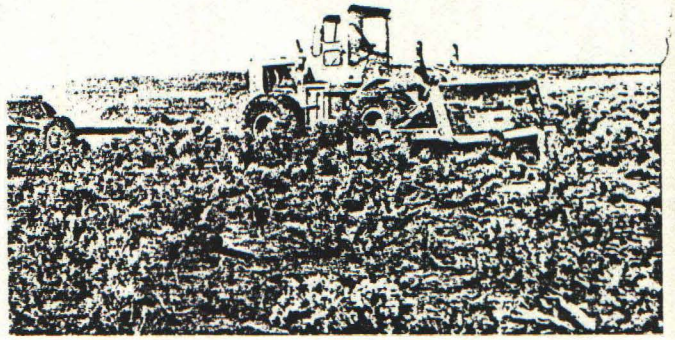
THE LONG VALLEY ALLOTMENT

6

By Richard Westman

The sixth in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



The Long Valley Allotment is situated in the southern portion of a long, narrow interior basin. Four livestock operators run a total of 537 head of cattle in this allotment starting April 15 thru October 31. The average annual precipitation ranges from eight inches in the lower elevations to twelve inches in the higher elevations. This area has a long history of over grazing and most of the useable areas are in poor condition. A 25 percent reduction in livestock use had been proposed by the BLM.

During March of 1981, a Technical Review Team (TRT) was put together to look at the resource conditions and problems and to make recommendations for future management of the Long Valley Allotment. The team was composed of a BLM technician, the permittees, a Soil Conservation Service representative, and a representative from the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

After reviewing the area, the Team agreed the allotment was mostly in poor condition and that reductions in livestock use of up to 80 percent would be needed to achieve vegetative improvement through stocking rate alone. This would be financial disaster for the livestock permittees. Therefore, the Team set-out to formulate management recommendations that would improve resource conditions while at the same time maintain the existing livestock operations. This required deviating from the standard approach of reducing livestock numbers to the capacity of the useable area. The Team recommended, rather than reduce livestock, to provide additional forage to met the livestock needs. This would be accomplished through water development in unused areas and the development of seeding. The Team also agreed a pasture rotation system would have to be developed to provide sufficent rest to meet the plants growth requirements.

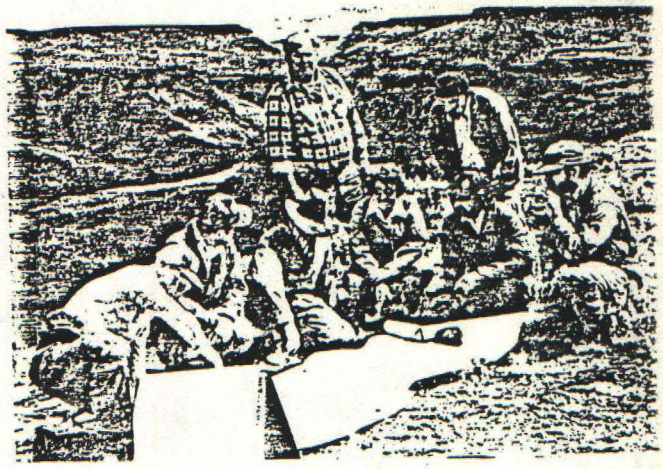
They recommended a pasture be fenced off at the north end of the bottomland area and that the mountain slope be fenced into a separate pasture for management once additional water is developed. For the next few years, stocking the allotment at its present rate would not result in any significant change in its present condition. Therefore, the Team recommended to maintain the present stocking rate until the proposed projects could be completed.

These recommendations resulted in some controversy since no reductions were imposed. There would be no resource improvement in the Long Valley Allotment if the proposed projects were not completed in a timely manner. This became a concern to the Stewardship Committee and they made the implimentation of the TRT recommendations a high priority. Following this direction the BLM channeled its funding sources toward that direction with the following results. In 1981, eight reservoirs were completed, 2,995 acres of sagebruch were sprayed and seeded during 1982. In 1983, the permittees assisted in the effort by completing the northern pasture fence using the newly implimented grazing fee credit

7 Technical Review Team Approach To Wilderness Recommendations

by Cecil Pierce

The seventh in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



On August 4, 1983, an item on the agenda of the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Steering Committee meeting read "Wilderness Study Procedures in Surprise Resource Area." Susanville BLM District Manager, Rex Cleary, explained that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of 13 Wilderness Study Areas in the Surprise and Eagle Lake Resource Areas was due by the end of the year. He expressed concern about the Bureau developing preferred alternatives that would be acceptable.

It was suggested that the Technical Review Teams (TRT's) be used to develop these alternatives and the Stewardship Steering Committee adopted a resolution requesting this approach by the Susanville BLM District Advisory Council (DAC).

Technical Review Teams using the concensus approach to decision making was developed and proven by the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program. The TRT's include all interests involved in conflict resolution studying those conflicts together on the ground where they exist. Concensus requires that everyone agrees with the decisions that are made. This would be the first time the TRT process had been used in a land use issue other than grazing.

It was important that as many interest groups as possible be represented without getting the teams too large. The following groups were approached by the DAC: 1) livestock/adjacent landowners; 2) motorized recreation; 3) BLM; 4) wildlife; 5) wild horses; 6) minerals/energy/utilities; 7) cultural/historical/archaeological; and 8) wilderness/dispersed recreation. Most team members were asked to represent a large number of interested people. Two separate teams were formed: One to review 7 Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) in the Stewardship Area, and one to review 6 WSA's in the Eagle Lake Resource Area.

Simply stated, the teams were asked to study and review the Wilderness Study Areas, determine wilderness suitability and non-suitability and, if possible, reach concensus on a preferred alternative for the Environmental Impact Statement.

The BLM staff scheduled an orientation meeting where team members had an opportunity to become acquainted and react with each other. Preparation also included a review of wilderness law, wilderness mangement including interior management, and problem solving techniques. Each team member was supplied with an analysis of the mangement situation and a Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

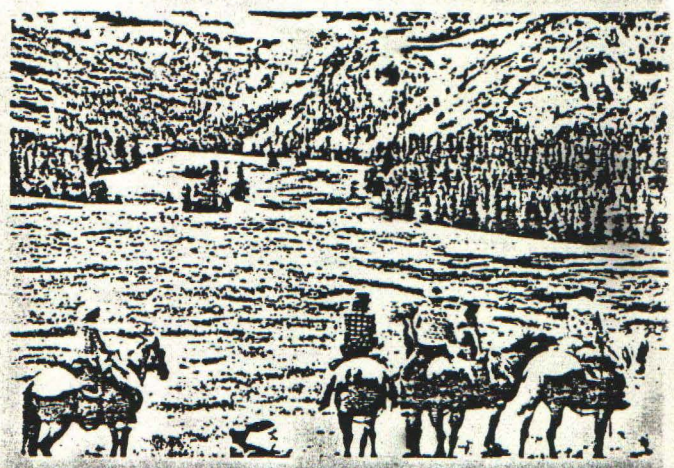
Teams were taken on helicopter flights to predetermined stops in each WSA where potential resource conflicts were reviewed and discussed. This was followed by hours of round table discussions where each concern was reviewed and each conflict mitigated until consensus on all but one issue was reached.

EMERSON PROGRAM

8

By Gene Jensen

The eighth in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



Background

Range inspections indicated the capacity to be less than the obligated numbers on the Emerson Allotment. They also revealed several problems related to other resources such as soil movement on steep slopes and degradation of water quality and riparian habitat.

The Term Grazing Permit had been in the family for two generations, and implimentation of a reduction program would have been a very unpopular decision, although from a natural resource consideration perhaps the correct one.

Action

Surplus (or unobligated) forage was available on the forest from prime grazing land acquired through a land exchange. Working with the permittees on an adjacent allotment the Forest Service transferred his permit to the area known as the Triange Ranch.

The vacated allotment was then added to the Emerson Allotment in 1982 and utilizing the Stewardship Technical Review Team process an Allotment Management Plan was prepared for the combined areas that created three grazing areas (or units) and designed a rest rotation system of grazing. This system provides for complete rest in each of the units once every three years and a change in the time of use in the units used so they won't be used the same time each year.

Conclusion

Needed resource protection was achieved and a potential unpleasant conflict was resolved through the use of the Technical Review Team process under the auspices of the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program.

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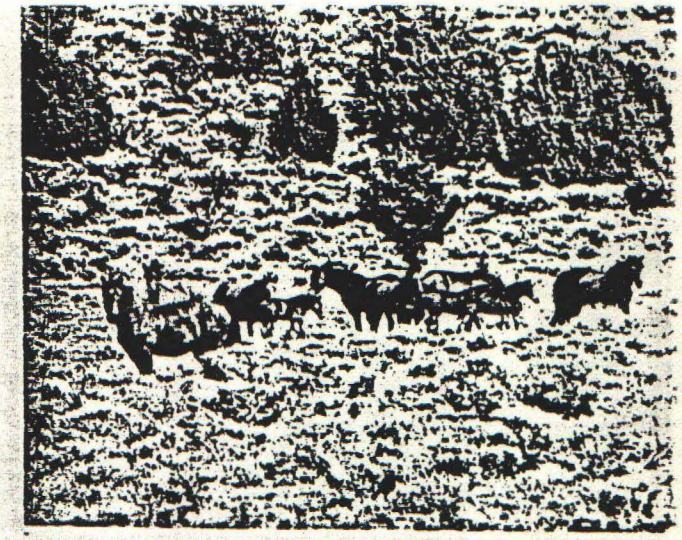
Success Story Wild Horse Experiment

9

by Jean Snider Schadler

The ninth in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve the rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



Wild, free-roaming horses are a natural resource occurring in the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program Area. The Modoc/Washoe Area produces several hundred horses a year for the BLM Adopt-a-Horse Program. The Area supports 9 herds, ranging in size from 10 to 75 horses. Wild horse management was addressed by the Technical Review Team for every allotment in which horses occur.

But, wild horse management is more than simple herd population control. The adoption demand is for young, healthy horses. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act established a natural, public goal of healthy, viable horse herds inhabiting a natural habitat on the public rangelands. Resource managers need functional field tested approaches for meeting public and agency horse management directives. The Modoc/Washoe Steering Committee adopted and implemented an on-the-ground experiment comparing three functional management approaches to improve the adoptability of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse, through the BLM Adoption Program, while maintaining a healthy and viable herd on the public rangelands.

The specific items to be compared between each of the three management approaches include:

1. Adoptability of excess wild horses.
2. Effects of inbreeding verses outbreeding
3. Herd health
4. Herd viability
5. Herd manageability, and
6. Herd cost

Using three existing herds of 50 - 75 head, the experiment uses varying sex ratios, introduction of wild stallions from outside wild herds, removal of varying ages and selection for conformation, type, size, color and hoof color to address each of the six comparison items.

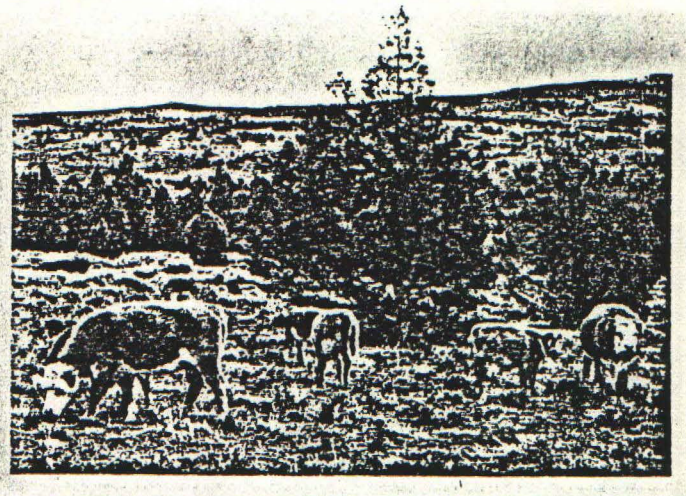
Herd One will receive introduced stallions from other wild horse herds. The male to female ratio will be 1 to 2.3. The assumed norm is 1 to 1. Horses four years old and younger will be removed for the Adoption Program. They will be selected for conformation, type, size and color. Herd Two will not receive any introduces stallions, thereby demonstrating the effects of intensive inbreeding. Four year olds and younger will be removed for the adoption program, selected from the base herd for conformation, type and size, but not color. The sex ratio will be maintained at 1 to 2.3. Herd Three will act as the control. Herd population will be maintained by a gate cut, meaning no base herd will be established. Horses will be removed as they are captured, with no selection criteria used. Non-selective removal will indicate the affects of happenstance inbreeding. Sex ratio is expected to remain near 1 to 1.

Interagency Permit Exchange

10

by Gene Jensen

The tenth in a series of success stories from the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program, working to resolve conflicts and improve rangelands in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.



Background

Raymond and Peggy Page held a Forest Service Term Grazing Permit for 126 head of cattle on the Bald Mountain Allotment, Modoc National Forest and also a license by the Bureau of Land Management for 47 head of cattle on the Sand Creek Allotment, Surprise Resource Area.

Joe and Betty Parman held a Forest Service Term Grazing Permit for 35 head of cattle on the Bald Mountain Allotment, Modoc National Forest and also a license by the Bureau of Land Management, Surprise Resource Area.

This resulted in fragmentation of their livestock operations and duplication of permit administration, two billings for grazing fees from the agencies, two permits each, two turnout locations and dates, two off dates, etc.

Action

Raymond Page approached the agencies to see if there was a way to consolidate permittee operations through the Stewardship Program, as it provides for looking at innovative ways to improve management of the grazing lands.

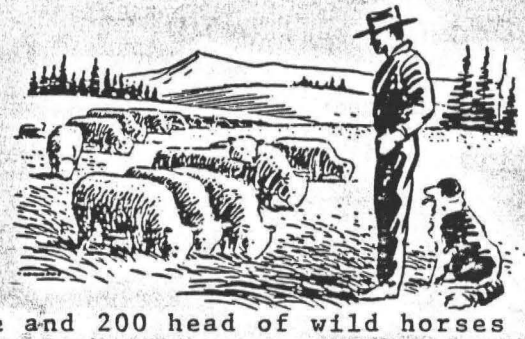
Because of the advantages to the permittee's as well as the two agencies a permit exchange was made. Joe and Betty Parman now have a license only on the Sand Creek Allotment which consolidates his livestock operations. All of his livestock go on at the same time and come off at the same time.

Raymond and Peggy Page have a small permit on Sand Creek (which is fenced) due to the difference in animal months associated with the original permits but the majority of his livestock now are on one allotment on the Modoc National Forest with one on date and off date.

Conclusion

Even though the authority for this type of transaction was available, it is because of the Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program (which is providing the mind-set for looking at new and different ways of doing things) that it happened.

The Modoc-Washoe Stewardship Committee is one of three such Committees mandated by Congress to explore new ways to improve the public rangelands. For information, write ESP, P.O. Box 1090, Susanville, CA 96130



TULEDAD SPECIAL ACP PROJECT FOR RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

1984 marks the fourth year of one of the first action plans endorsed by the Modoc Washoe ESP Steering Committee. The project has progressed, inspite of adverse weather conditions. Approximately 3600 acres of brush control, 2200 acres of seeding, 19 miles of fence and 11 water developments outlined in the five year action plan are on the ground.

ASCS, BLM, SCS and five permittees coordinated planning and pooled money for the installation of essential improvements on this 180,000 acre *(132,000 acres public, 48,000 acres private)* unit spanning three counties Washoe, Lassen, Modoc and two states, California and Nevada. When completed, the 5-year project will represent a $430,000 investment *($324,000 public and $106,000 private).* Permittees can earn up to $75,022 cost-sharing under the ASCS Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) for improvements on private lands done with private dollars.

Completion of this project will assure the continued success of the five livestock operations consisting of 1484 head of cattle, and 3000 head of sheep for a total of 11214 AUM's. Completion will also assure the prosperity of the environment, the wild life and 200 head of wild horses now inhabiting the intermingled private and public lands in the unit.

In general, even though the project area has been plagued with abnormally low precipitation and adverse weather conditions the individually installed practices have met the project objectives. The land managing agency (BLM) and the permittees feel the results of the installations are satisfactory and meet the purposes for which they were intended.

One seeding has converted 35 acre/AUM range into 4 acre/AUM range and was harvested at this rate in the spring of 1984. In the other seeding area desirable vegetation has definitely been maintained and with favorable weather conditions it has the potential of converting into an improved area comparable to the first area.

Livestock producers in the Tuledad allotment area were faced with drastic cuts in livestock numbers before the special project. Improvements installed under the special project have maintained livestock numbers; provided an early turnout for a portion of the livestock; and have deferred movement to upland ranges. Improvements thus far have benefitted wildlife and wildhorses as well.

The coordinated planning and on the ground action by the various agencies, groups and individuals resulted in a complete resource area being evaluated and treated for the benefit of all land uses. Action accomplished under the coordinated plan has reversed the downward trend in vegetative cover condition. The ACP funding provided sufficient incentive to the private landowners to secure their participation in both the cost-shared and non-cost-shared measures.

4120

NEW YORK TIMES, May 6, 1984

LAND EXPERIMENT ON COAST PRAISED

Plan Shows Conservationists and Cowboys, So Often at Odds, Can Be Friends

By PHILIP SHABECOFF
Special to The New York Times

CEDARVILLE, Calif. — On the wall of the Most Likely Cafe in the nearby town of Likely, a neatly lettered sign says: "Coyotes! Sierra Club Members Taste Better Than Lamb."

There is considerable ill feeling against environmentalists in many parts of this high-country ranching area, where ranchers' needs tend to conflict with environmentalists' desires to protect public lands from overgrazing.

But an experimental program in which livestock growers, environmentalists and officials of the Interior and Agriculture Departments have joined forces to manage the Federal grazing lands, is demonstrating that the cowboy and the conservationist can be friends.

All sides, some with a few reservations, say the four-year-old experiment is a success.

Before the experiment began, the ranchers, environmentalists and Federal officials were at one another's throats over the proper use and management of the public range. In some places not covered by the experiment, such as the Most Likely Cafe, feelings remain bitter.

Worries on the Range

The environmental groups were concerned that excessive numbers of cattle and sheep were denuding the public range in this Great Basin area along the California-Nevada border, crowding out bighorn sheep and other wildlife and intruding into proposed wilderness areas.

Largely because of a 1975 lawsuit by the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Bureau of Land Management began restricting the number of livestock that ranchers could run on overgrazed public lands and enforcing other restrictions.

"The reductions would have been enough to put some of us out of business," said Joe Harris, a local rancher who is an official of the National Cattlemen's Association.

He recalled that he and Lee Delaney, the bureau director in Cedarville, "were at the point where we wouldn't even talk to each other — we used to curse each other." Now, Mr. Harris said, "I consider him my friend."

The Great Basin area was one of three areas selected in 1979 for experiments in cooperation.

Representatives of ranchers, government, local groups and environmentalists were assembled to evaluate each rancher's allotment for grazing livestock and make recommendations that met the concerns of all interests.

Decisions by Consensus

It was decided that all decisions would be made by consensus: Any member of the team could veto any decision. It was this decision that made the experiment work, despite the difficulties it raised, participants agreed.

Conflicts that previously seemed irreconcilable were resolved. Big livestock reductions were avoided by adopting such practices as seeding barren areas, keeping the livestock in lower ground longer so they would not compete with wildlife and rearranging allotment areas so that they did not conflict with wilderness areas.

Curt Spalding of the Audubon Society, who is a member of the program, said the "jury is still" out on how much the program would protect the environment in the long run. But he said, "The need to reach consensus is showing us that our conflicts have been overblown."

The ranchers are enthusiastic. "This stewardship saved the life of my family business," said Jean Schraeder, a rancher active in the program. "It has cost us all a lot of money in terms of the time we have to spend on it, but it has been worth it."

;ad Mining Plan Threatens Eleven Point, Current Rivers

The U.S. Forest Service must rule soon on an application by USX, formerly U.S. Steel, for lead-mining leases on about 4,000 acres of National Forest land in a karst area featured by springs that feed the Current and Eleven Point National Wild and Scenic Rivers in southern Missouri.

A sister federal agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Missouri Conservation Department, as well as regional environmental organizations, have urged the supervisor of the Mark Twain National Forest to say no. An environmental assessment prepared by the Forest Service acknowledged that mining in the area "would pose a potentially adverse threat to ground water quality."

If leases are granted, the actual mining would be done by the St. Joe Mineral Corporation which has long operated lead mines in Missouri.

In the same general area, the Forest Service wants to buy 593 acres of private land, site of Greer Spring that pours 214 million gallons daily into the Eleven Point River, while members of the Missouri delegation in Congress have been trying to free $2.2 million of Land and Water Conservation Funds so the Service can purchase all of the 6,893 acres, incuding Greer Spring, that belongs to the Dennig family of St. Louis.

ESP "Show Me" Tour Slated in Modoc-Washoe District

In an effort to involve national and local environmental leaders in the development and implementation of comprehensive, integrated management plans for BLM and Forest Service lands in northwestern Nevada and northeastern California, the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program (ESP) Committee plans a two-day "show me" tour of their district. From September 24 to 26, the Committee and the conservationists will tour portions of the huge 2.3 million-acre district to review renewable and non-renewable resource changes and discuss financial realities in the planning efforts.

The ESP, authorized by the Public Rangelands Improvem Act of 1978 (PRIA), has been controversial from the start w number of experimental management districts were establis in the West. The thrust of the program is to assure a coordinated range management process involving all interests—the ranching, mining, recreation and wildlife communities—in the design of realistic and mutually satisfactory land use plans.

Most conservationists have taken a wait-and-see attitude—insisting that before additional ESP districts are started, "Let's establish a track record and get some results in."

This tour will help by continuing that dialogue, by addressing new, unforseen problems, sharing results and, hopefully, proposing innovative solutions.

BLM State Office in Sacramento Features ACECs in Publication

By latest count, the Bureau of Land Management in California has designated 102 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) encompassing a total of 835,175 acres. In its NEWSBEAT publication for August, BLM's state office in Sacramento listed all 102 areas, explained what's special about them, and showed where they are on the map.

Second in taking care of its critical resource areas is Oregon where BLM manages 16 million acres of public land, compared to 17 million acres in California. There are 68 ACEC's in Oregon. New Mexico, with only 17, is in third place.

Nevada's BLM organization, with 48 million acres, still has found only four ACECs. Arizona, with 12 million acres, has none.

The main offices of the Western Organization of Resource Councils (WORC) has been moved from Montrose, Colorado, to Billings, Montana. Pat Sweeney, former executive of the Northern Plains Resource Council at Billings, is director of WORC.

PLI newsletter

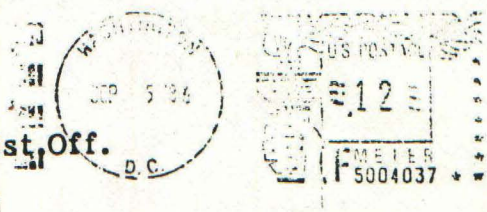
is published monthly by the Public Lands Institute, a Division of the Natural Resources Defense Council, from Washington, D.C. It is available to Associate Members (subscribers) at $15 per year and, of course, to those who make larger contributions. Purpose of the Institute is to work for efficient management nd conservation of lands owned by federal, te, or local governments. Contributions e deductible for federal tax purposes. Please send orders and checks to:

PLI, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, 1350 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Editorial material and comment should be sent to the same address, to the attention of:

CHARLES H. CALLISON, EDITOR

BLM-Susanville Dist.Off.
Att: Dist. Mgr.
705 Hall,Box 1090
Susanville, CA. 96130



Newsbeat

August 1983

Public Lands Tour

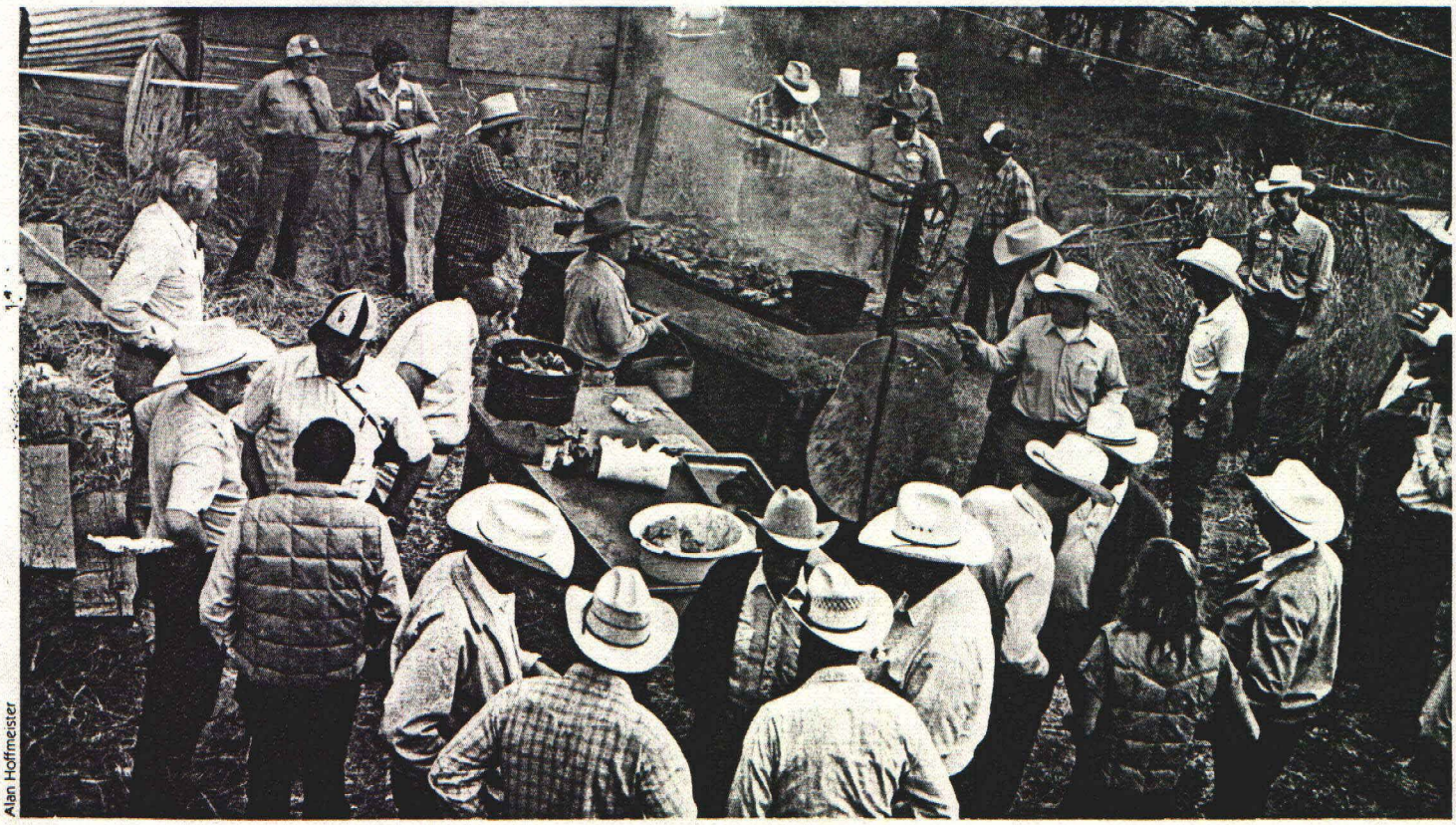
Over one hundred individuals from California and across the nation recently were given a firsthand look at the Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program and how it functions, through concensus decisionmaking. The program is having a very positive effect on range management in Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada.

The big event, a meeting of the Public Lands Committee of the National Cattlemen's Association, centered around a tour of the Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Area. Members of the Stewardship Committee were present to inform the Public Lands Committee (PLC) members and their special guests how the Stewardship Program has changed relationships, attitudes and range management practices in the Stewardship Area.

Special guests of the PLC were the heads of several State and Federal agencies in the program, including the National and State (California and Nevada) Directors of the Bureau of Land Management, Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service, California State Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, State Directors of the Nevada Departments of Wildlife and Agriculture, and the Secretary of the California Resources Agency.

Continued on page 6

The group was treated by one of the local sheep ranchers to an old fashioned bar-be-que lunch of lamb. This was a time for tour participants (livestock operators, representatives of environmental organizations and governmental agencies pictured below) to discuss some of their concerns regarding the public rangelands.



Alan Hoffmeister

Public Lands Tour

Continued from front page

Other groups represented included the National Cattlemen's Association, California Cattlemen's Association, California Woolgrowers Association, Sierra Club, Natural Resources Defense Council, National Association of Conservation Districts, International Society for the Preservation of Mustangs and Burros and the California Department of Fish and Game among others.

In remarks to the group, Rex Cleary, Susanville BLM District Manager, remembered how things were when the Tuledad/Homecamp Grazing Environmental Impact Statement was completed. "By the time the deadlines were met and decisions rendered, the decisions for all but one major allotment were in appeal status, and in bitter dispute . . . all interested parties were polarized in conflict with seemingly nowhere to turn except to the courts."

At the beginning of the Stewardship Program, "the animosity between permittees and the BLM employees had reached explosive proportions," commented Joe Harris, local rancher and permittee.

In seeking a way around the impass, the BLM Susanville District Grazing Advisory Board sought to establish an advisory committee for environmental statements, similar to the Challis, Idaho Stewardship Program.

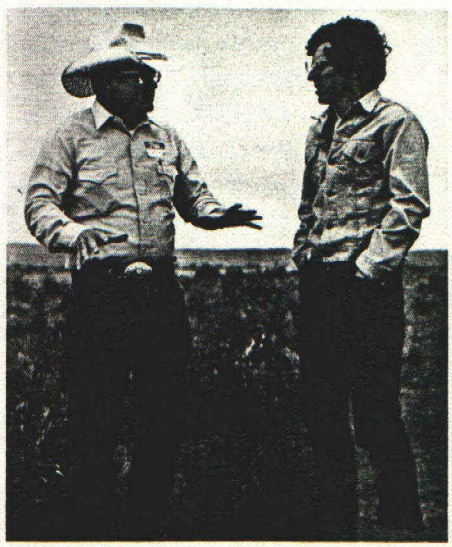
In September, 1979, the BLM Susanville District and the Warner Mountain Ranger District of the Modoc National Forest applied for an Experimental Stewardship designation as authorized under the Public Rangeland Improvement Act. The program was approved and a steering committee was formed which had representatives from 21 agencies and organizations that were interested in the land management of the area. The steering committee's first meeting was held in April, 1980.

"One of the key factors which has contributed to the success of the program was the decision at the first meeting that all actions would be taken by consensus only," Cleary stressed. "No recommendations would be passed on to the Forest Supervisor or District Manager without unanimous agreement. Any issue not receiving unanimous resolution would be sent back to a working committee for further study or would be tabled."

"Those involved were apprehensive about consensus at the start," Cleary recalled. "But the longer it has been used, the greater seems to be the confidence and trust in the process."

Sam Millazzo of the Nevada Department of Fish and Wildlife was one of those skeptical about the Stewardship Program. In a prepared statement

(Photo left) Tour participants listen as rangeland grazing practices are explained. (Photo below) Bill Williams (left), Bureau of Land Management, and David Edelson (right), Natural Resources Defense Council, discuss BLM range management practices. (Photo right) Glenn Nader (left), Farm Advisor, and Wayne Burkhardt (second from left), University of Reno, discuss range grasses as Joe Harris (inspecting grasses), BLM grazing permittee, and Rose Strickland (standing at right) Sierra Club, listen.



shared with the group, William Molini, Director of the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Millazzo stated, "I'd be less than honest if I didn't let you know that I had some serious reservations about the program in the beginning. I honestly didn't feel that my department could afford to be drawn into another round of 'bureaucratic planning' particularly when it appeared that each successive past effort seemed to leave less for wildlife."

Millazzo said he didn't mind admitting he was wrong, "When I look back on our accomplishments over a relatively short time, I'm very gratified at having been a part of it . . . I am convinced that the Stewardship Program has provided the opportunity to shape National Policy in a very meaningful way for all user groups.

A great deal of effort during the tour was directed towards understanding the Technical Review Team (TRT) process. TRT were first used by the Stewardship Committee to solve specific land management conflicts. Teams were composed of field level technicians representing the BLM or Forest Service, grazing permittees, Soil Conservation Service, appropriate wildlife agency and an environmental representative. These individuals were asked to get out on the ground and report back to the Stewardship Committe when they had reached consensus on a management plan.

The process worked so well to solve conflicts that it was then expanded into a land management planning tool. As a result of TRTs using the consensus process, all appeals filed as result of the Tuledad/ Homecap EIS were eventually dropped.

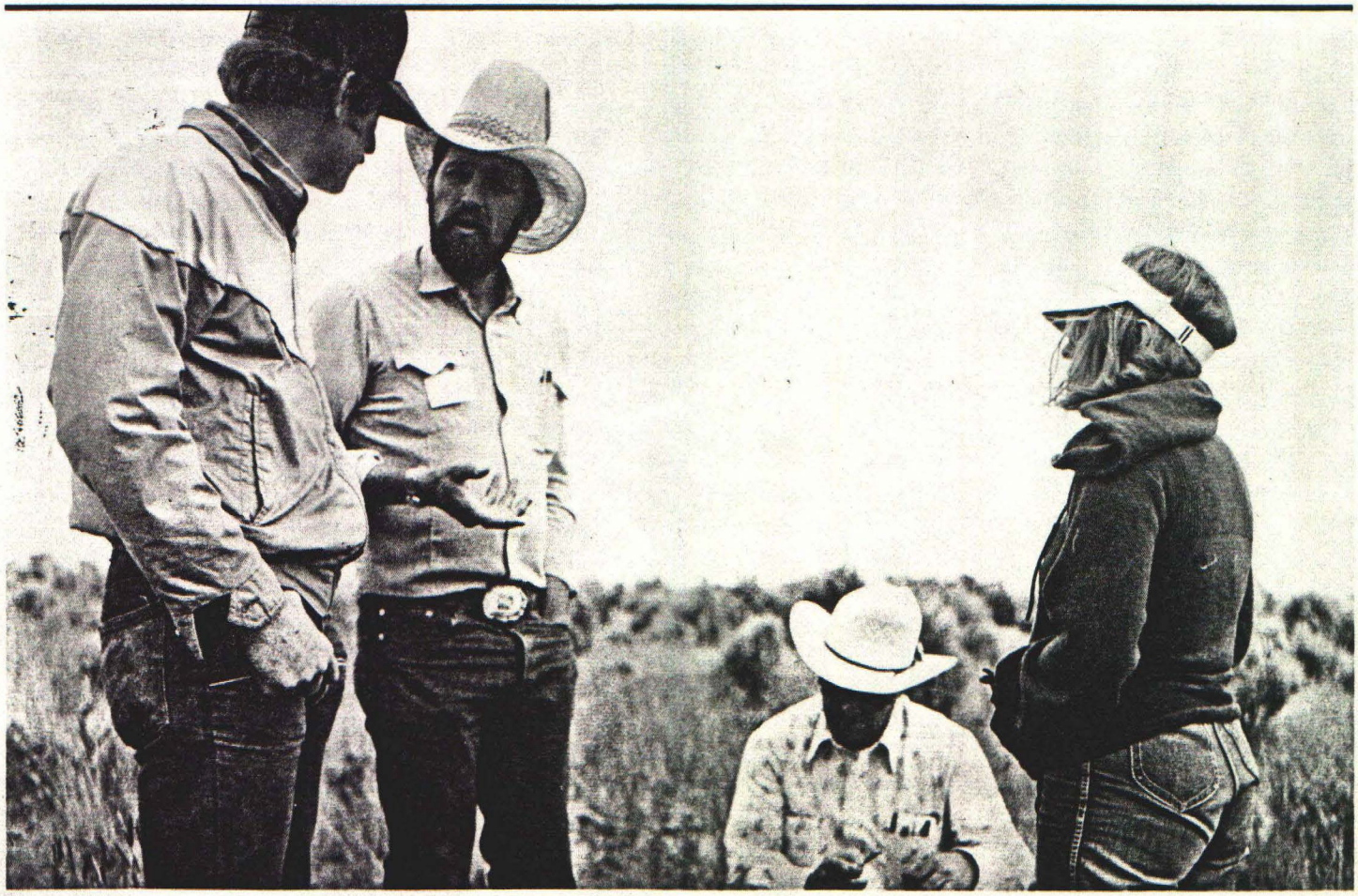
Sam Millazzo's comments stated, "the Technical Review Team approach doesn't eliminate conflicts, but it is the most sensible, time efficient means yet devised to get at the heart of resource problems."

Robert Burford, BLM Director noted the Stewardship Program is on the "cutting edge" of resource management and some of the lessons learned will be applied to other areas.

Burford also stated that getting representatives of groups dealing with each other on an individual basis concerning a common problem allows "peer pressure" to work to achieve consensus.

Gordon Van Vleck, Secretary of the California Resources Agency said during the closing comments of the meeting, "I'm impressed with every aspect of the program. I'm impressed with how the program was put together. I was impressed by the tour and I'm impressed by the number of important people here today. Although the State Resources Agency doesn't have a direct influence on the program because we own little land in this area, as Secretary of the Agency, I pledge my complete support for the program."

By Alan Hoffmeister, Public Affairs Officer, Susanville District



TULEDAD ALLOTMENT

Size: 160,400 acres 89% public 11% private

AUMs: 9,516 Active 682 Exchange of use

Grazing Permits: 7 (largest permit 5,420 AUMs; smallest permit 134 AUMs)

Allotment Management Plan: Signed and implemented in fall of 1980.

Grazing Related Objectives:

1. Increase cover on meadow riparian zones to 90-100% in 6 years.
2. Increase total ground cover on the Allotment in 6 years.
3. Improve and maintain browse condition for winter deer use.
4. Increase perennial grass basal cover in 12 years.
5. Initiate and maintain an upward trend toward range site potential in the natural vegetative communities.

Grazing System:

Two (2) pasture deferred rotation which is simply alternating the early growing season use, April 15 to July 31, each year between the North and South Pastures.

After four (4) years the system was to become two (2) pasture rest-rotation whereby one pasture, North or South, would receive complete rest during one year while the other was used season long.

To date the system has remained a two (2) pasture deferred system for 5 of the 6 years of implementation. The North Pasture received one year of complete rest.

The deferred system has some subtle points which were not anticipated early in the implementation. In particular, are the rest periods which occur in the early turnout areas of the Allotment.

Pasture	Season of Use Year 1	Year 2	Remarks
Bald Mountain	04/16 - 06/30	Rest	No use by cattle late
Snake Lake	04/16 - 06/30	Rest	Ibid above
North	04/16 - 07/31	08/01 - 09/30	
Boot Lake	07/15 - 09/30	07/15 - 09/30	Mtn. pastures remove
Cottonwood Mtn.	07/15 - 09/30	07/15 - 09/30	late use from winter browse[1/]
Rye Patch	Rest	04/16 - 06/30	No use by cattle late
South	08/01 - 09/30	04/16 - 07/31	
Tuledad Seeding	04/01 - 04/30	04/01 - 04/30	Seedings remove early
Worland Seeding	04/01 - 04/30	04/01 - 04/30	use from native range[2/]

1/ Mountain pastures remove about 1/3 of the livestock from winter deer use areas.

2/ Seedings remove about 1/3 of the early April use from the native range.

Monitoring

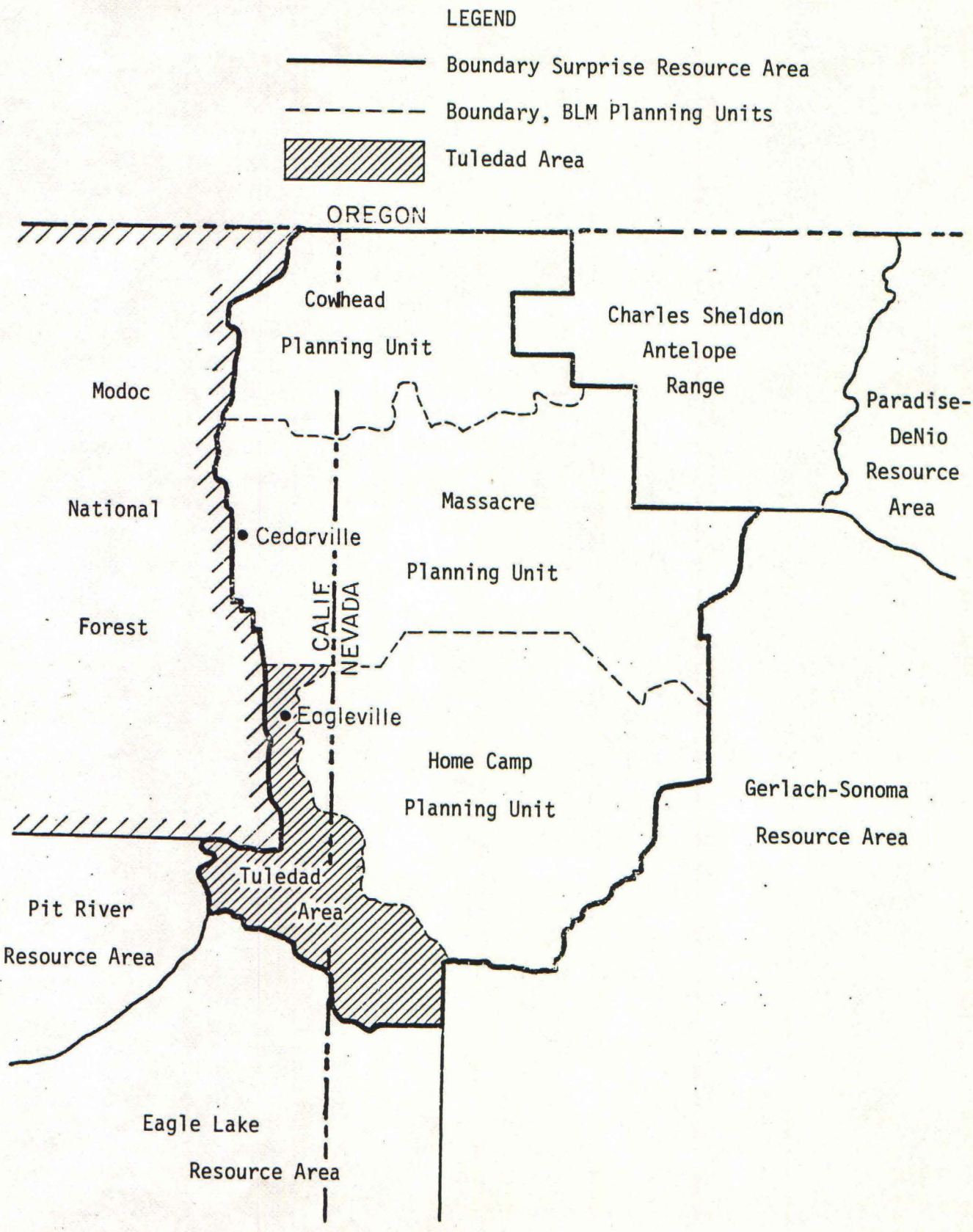
The sixth year of the system is being completed. The BLM is collecting and evaluating data in order to perform an AMP evaluation for Tuledad this fall/winter (1986).

Data Elements

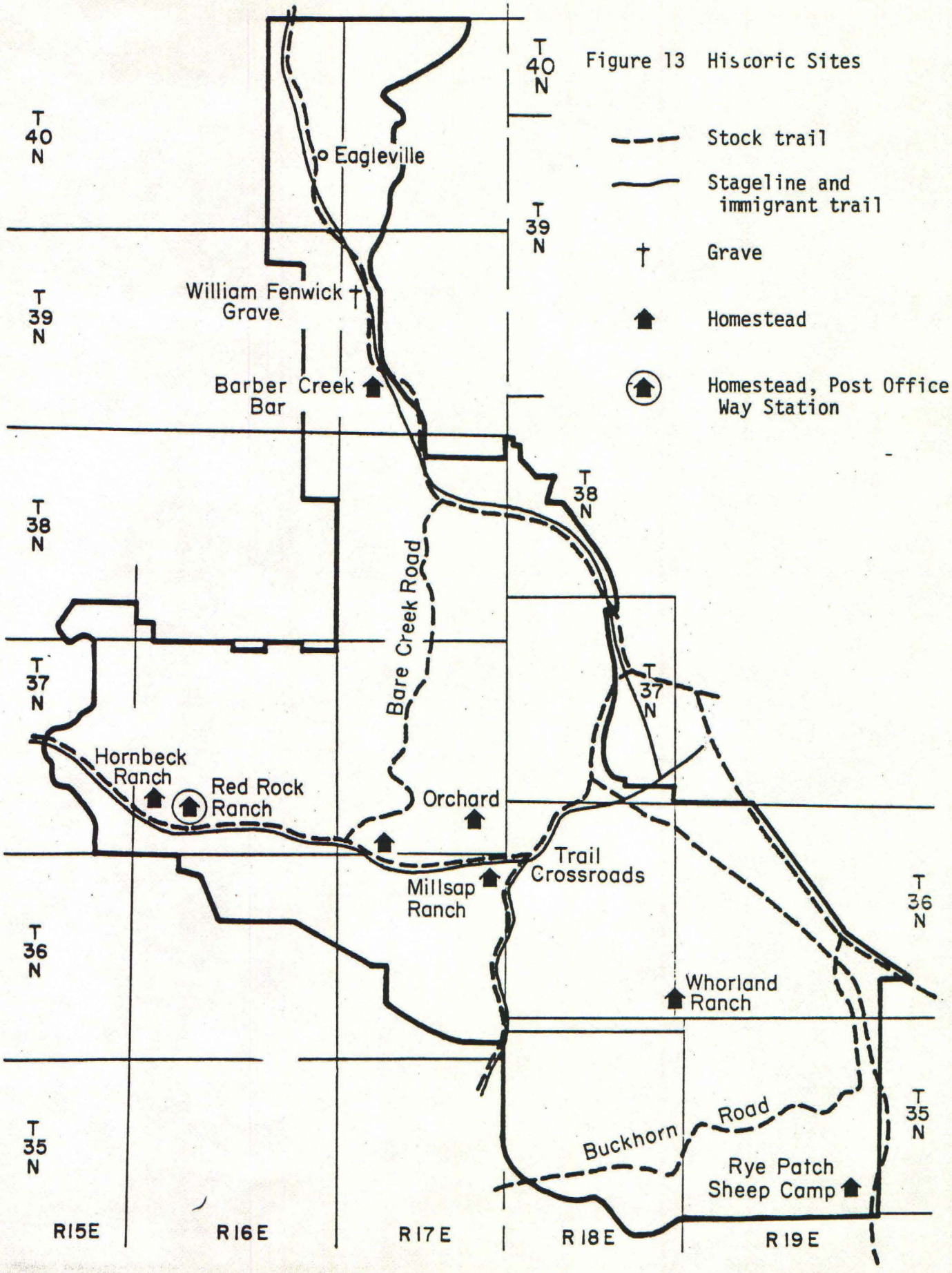
Actual Use (AUMs)
Use Maps (utilization)
Trend (10 cover and frequency transects; upland sites)
Bitterbrush (utilization and form class)
Meadow (cover and frequency)
Fisheries (bank stabilization and vegetative cover)
Waterfowl (As related to nesting cover)

Upon the completion of the evaluation any modifications to the Plan deemed necessary to achieve the objectives would be made.

Figure 1 LOCATION OF TULEDAD AREA



TULEDAD MANAGEMENT AREA



TULEDAD MANAGEMENT AREA

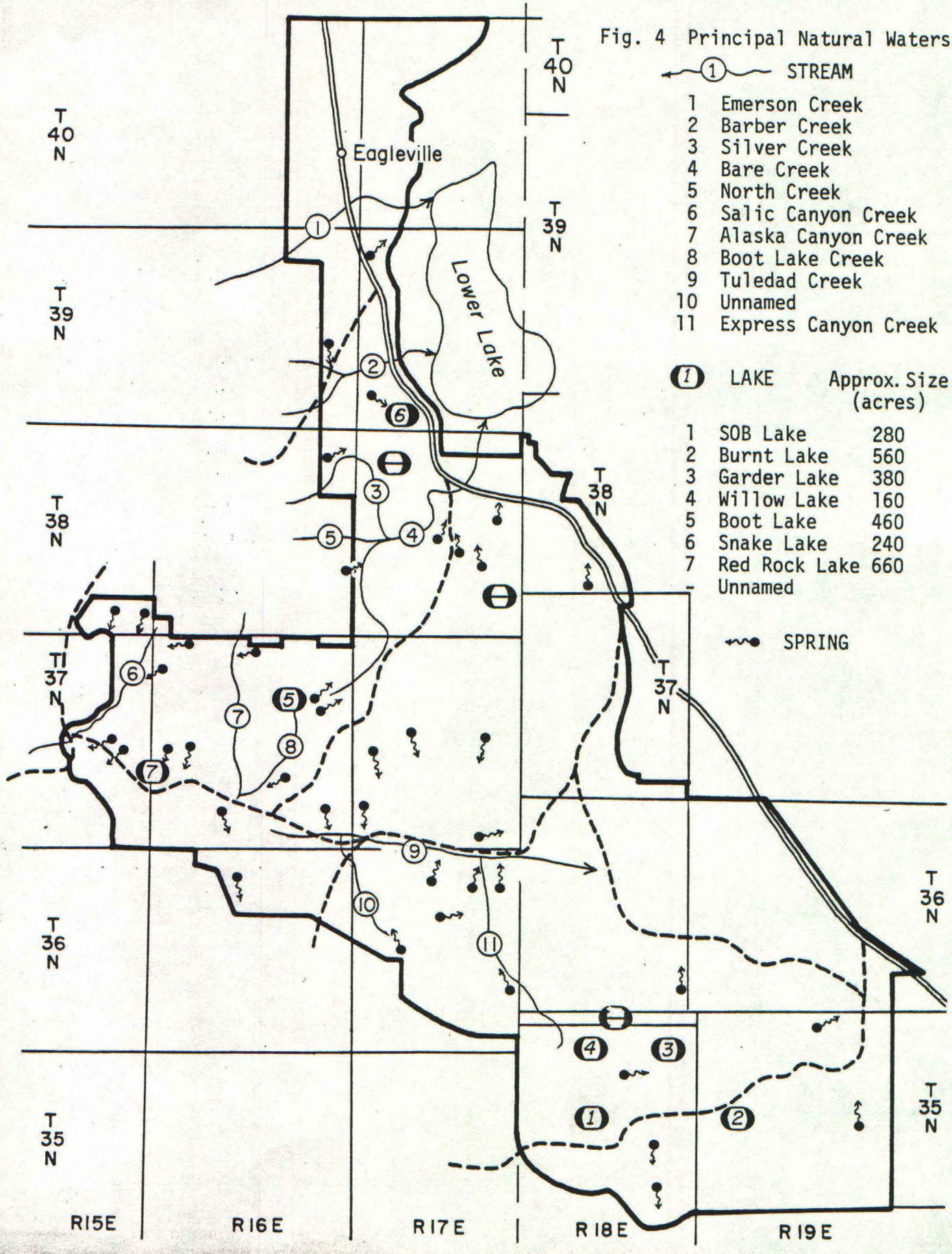


Fig. 4 Principal Natural Waters

(1) STREAM

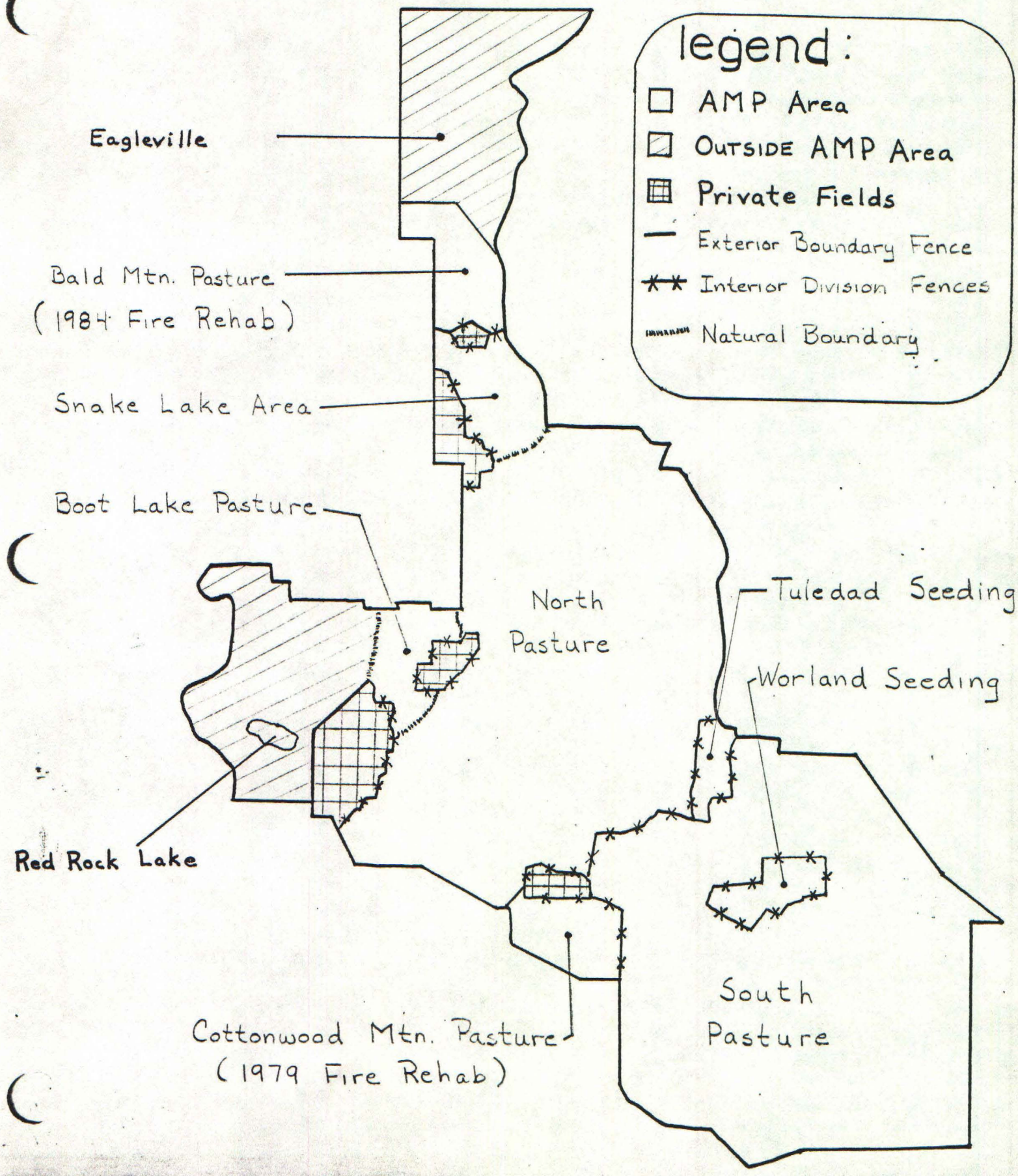
1 Emerson Creek
2 Barber Creek
3 Silver Creek
4 Bare Creek
5 North Creek
6 Salic Canyon Creek
7 Alaska Canyon Creek
8 Boot Lake Creek
9 Tuledad Creek
10 Unnamed
11 Express Canyon Creek

(1) LAKE

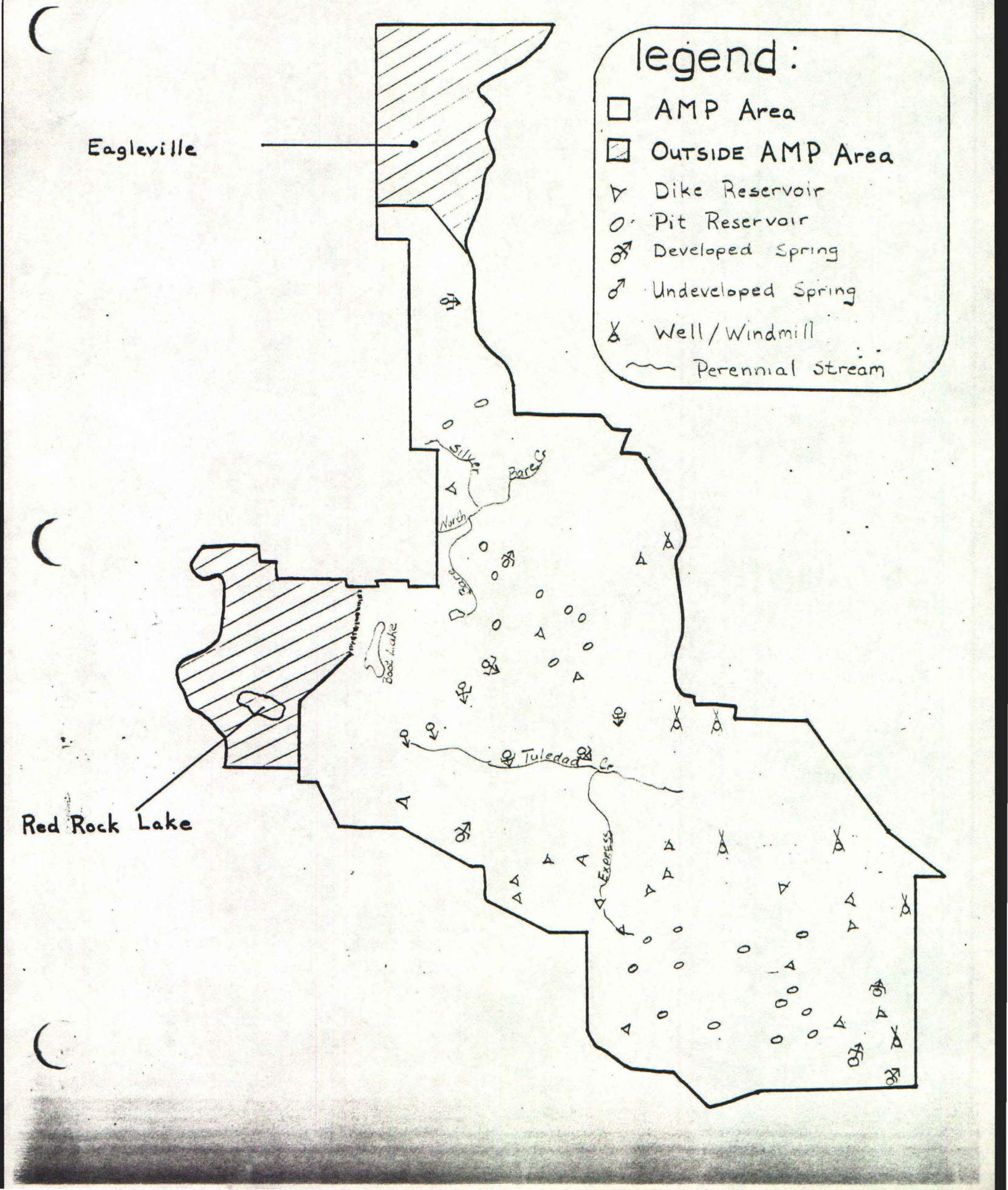
		Approx. Size (acres)
1	SOB Lake	280
2	Burnt Lake	560
3	Garder Lake	380
4	Willow Lake	160
5	Boot Lake	460
6	Snake Lake	240
7	Red Rock Lake	660
-	Unnamed	

SPRING

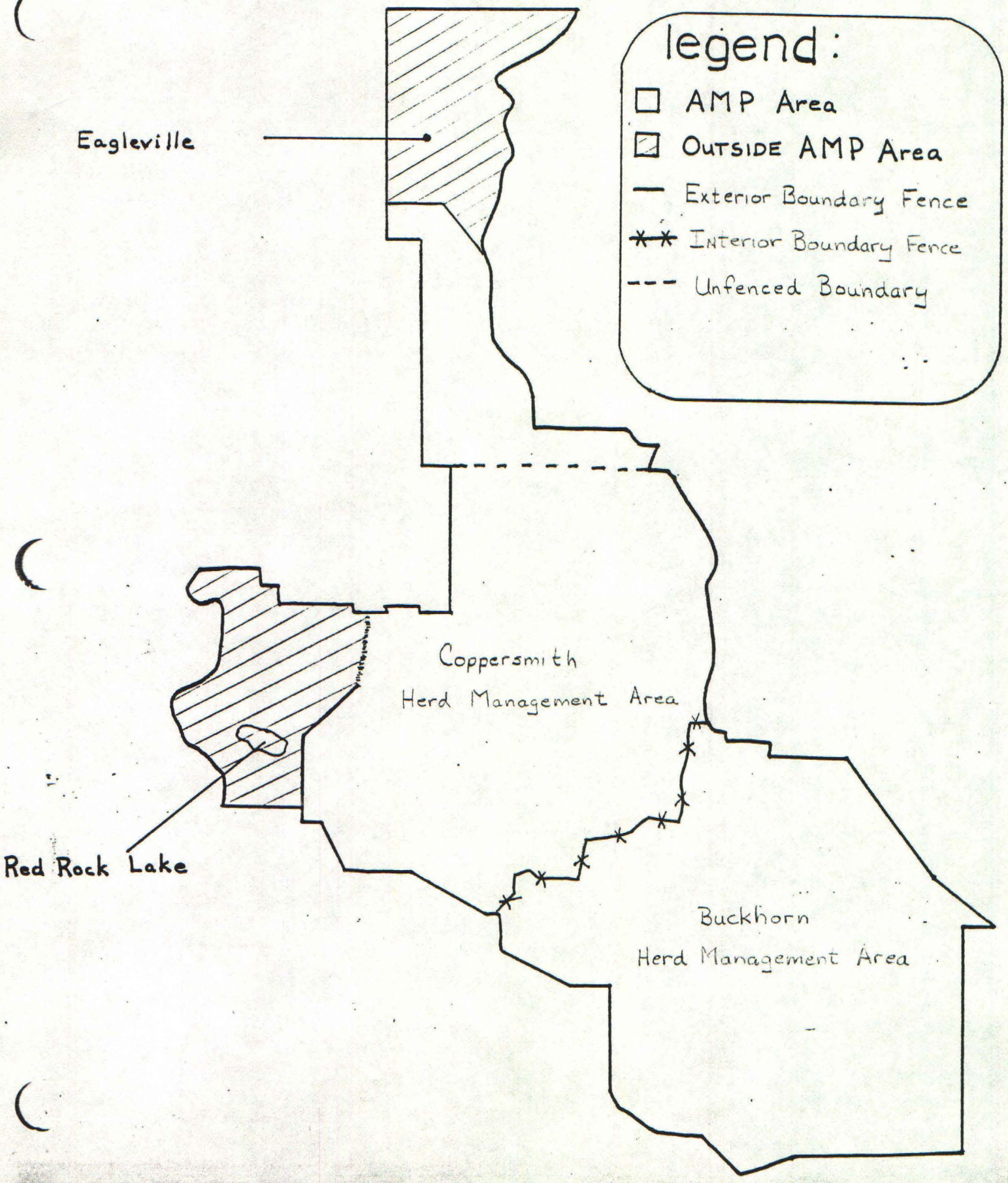
TULEDAD AMP


legend:
AMP Area
Outside AMP Area
Private Fields
Exterior Boundary Fence
Interior Division Fences
Natural Boundary
Eagleville
Bald Mtn. Pasture
(1984 Fire Rehab)
Snake Lake Area
Boot Lake Pasture
North Pasture
Tuledad Seeding
Worland Seeding
Red Rock Lake
South Pasture
Cottonwood Mtn. Pasture
(1979 Fire Rehab)

TULEDAD AMP


legend:
AMP Area
Outside AMP Area
Dike Reservoir
Pit Reservoir
Developed Spring
Undeveloped Spring
Well / Windmill
Perennial Stream
Eagleville
Silver
North
Boot Lake
Tuledad Cr
Red Rock Lake

TULEDAD AMP


legend:
AMP Area
Outside AMP Area
Exterior Boundary Fence
Interior Boundary Fence
Unfenced Boundary
Eagleville
Coppersmith
Herd Management Area
Red Rock Lake
Buckhorn
Herd Management Area

Tuledad Allotment - Pryor Spring Meadow - 1976. Prior to implementation of AMP. Looking SE.

Tuledad Allotment - Pryor Spring Meadow - Aug. 5, 1986. Just prior to grazing as prescribed in AMP.

BARE CREEK
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Bare Creek Habitat Management Plan (HMP) is a cooperative plan developed by the Bureau of Land Management and the California Department of Fish and Game. The major emphasis of the Plan is on enhancement of trout fisheries on 14.5 miles of Bare, Silver and North Creeks through grazing exclosures, revegetation and stream structure projects and grazing management. Approximately one-half of the stream length occurs on public lands.

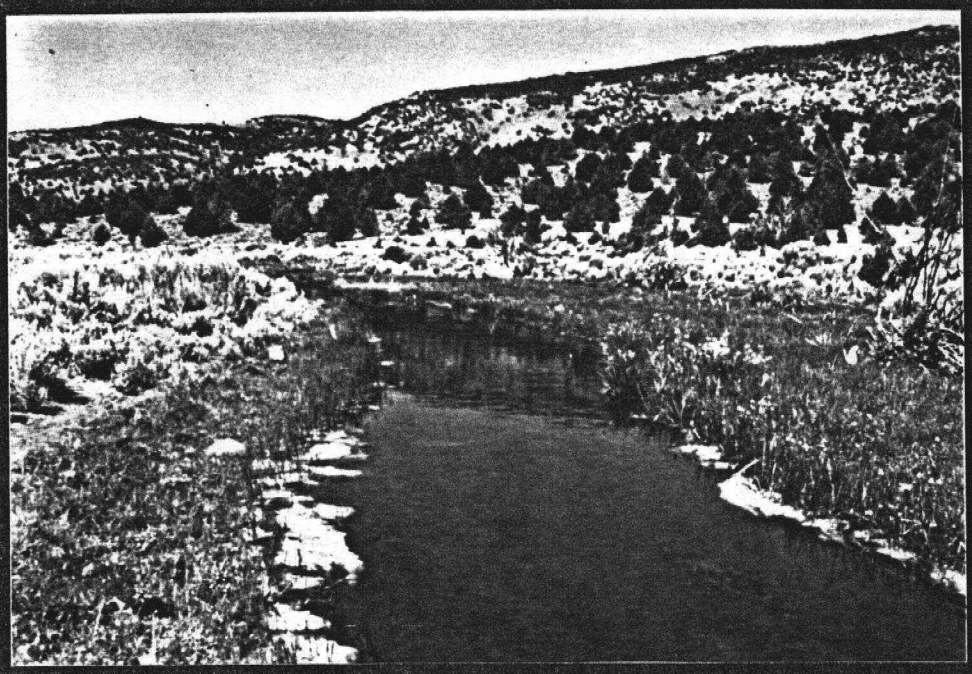
Most of the activities within the HMP area have focused on 1.2 miles of Bare Creek just below Newland Reservoir. This portion of the HMP was heavily used by livestock and in very degraded condition, but had excellent potential for improvement. In 1977, an exclosure was completed to exclude livestock and wild horses on this portion of Bare Creek. Problems with livestock use due to open gates has decreased the rate of improvement but the data from four (4) transects and various photos shows a clear upward trend in vegetative conditions. Fishery data has been recorded once and future sampling will determine trend.

Additional structural work in the streambed using log and rock structures has accelerated improvement on portions of the stream channel. Planting of willow slips has been less successful due to fall and winter browsing and slow growth in heavy clay soils.

Outside the exclosure, transect data and visual observation indicate that riparian conditions are improving with increasing willow cover and increases in herbaceous cover on streambanks. These changes are not as pronounced as within the exclosure.

Tuledad Allotment - Bare Creek Exclosure (Sta. No. 1) - 1976 (above), 1982 (below).

Tuledad Allotment - Bare Creek Exclosure (Sta. No. 1), 1984.



Bare Creek Exclosure (above). Note wide, shallow stream channel - 1981.

Bare Creek Exclosure (below). Typical rock or log structure shortly after installation.

Bare Creek Exclosure - 1982. Structures one year after installation. Note channel beginning to narrow & develop ripples.

Modoc/Washoe Stewardship Wild Horse Management Comparison

Three (3) wild horse herds were selected for the purposes of comparing management techniques on each herd. The herds selected were the Buckhorn Herd, Coppersmith Herd and the Fox-Hog Herd.

The specific items to be compared between each of the three (3) management approaches includes:

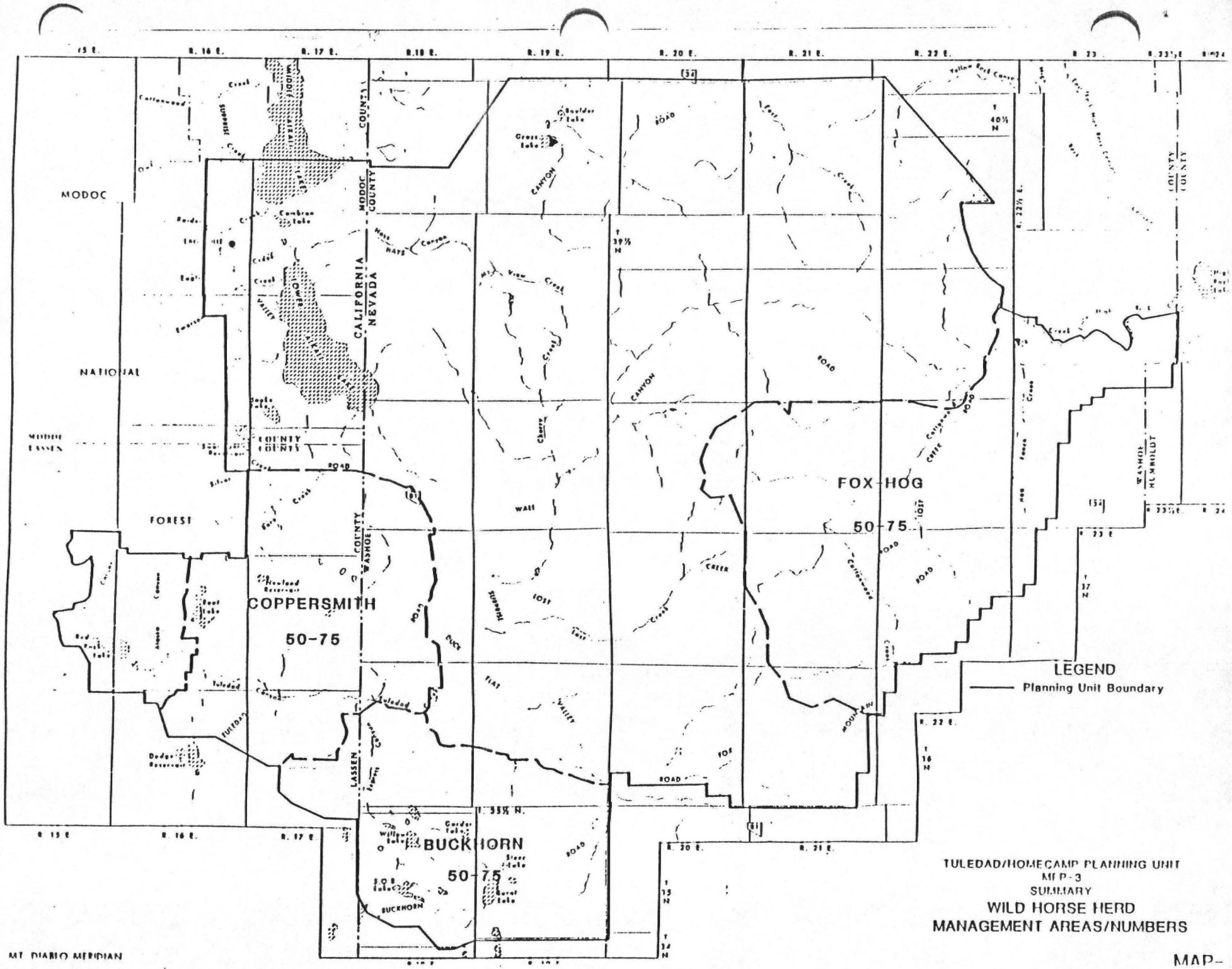
1. Adoptability of excess wild horses,
2. Effects of inbreeding verses outbreeding,
3. Herd health,
4. Herd viability,
5. Herd manageability, and
6. Management and adoption costs by herd.

The following table lists the elements used in selection of wild horses for each herd.

TABLE 1-1

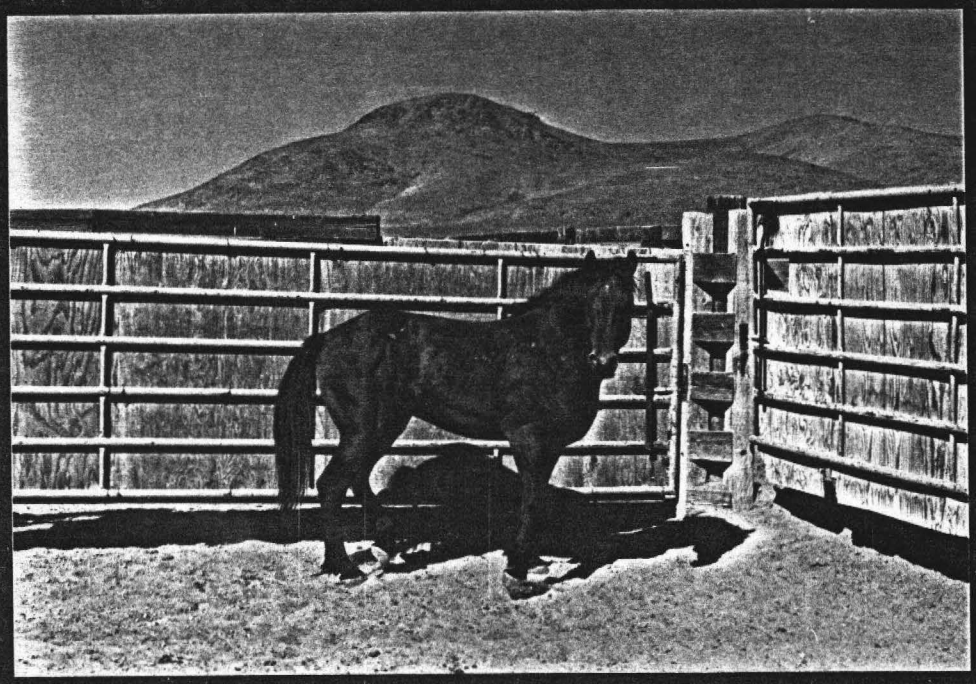
ELEMENTS FOR COMPARISON

ELEMENT	BUCKHORN HMAP	COPPERSMITH HMAP	FOX-HOG HMAP
Minimum Herd Size	50 Horses	50 Horses	50 Horses
Maximum Herd Size	75 Horses	75 Horses	75 Horses
Base Herd Sex Ratio	15 Male to 35 Female	15 Male to 35 Female	25 Male to 25 Female
Removal Criteria	1. Base Herd horses remain in herd area entire life. 2. Remove horses 4yr and younger.	1. Base Herd horses remain in herd area entire life. 2. Remove horses 4yr and younger.	1. No Base Herd; Horses are removed as they are captured. 2. No age criteria.
Breeding	Outbreeding	Intensive Inbreeding	Inbreeding
Conformation	Selected in Base Herd	Selected in Base Herd	No Selection
Type	Light or Saddle Horse	Light or Saddle Horse	No Selection
Size	15 Hands or Taller, Preferred	15 Hands or Taller, Preferred	No Selection
Color	Select for various colors	No Selection	No Selection
Hooves	Prefer dark or black color	Prefer dark or black color	No Selection



TULEDAD/HOMECAMP PLANNING UNIT
MFP-3
SUMMARY
WILD HORSE HERD
MANAGEMENT AREAS/NUMBERS

MAP-



Tuledad Allotment - Coppersmith HMA. Bay steed exhibiting desired characteristics for Coppersmith Wild Horse HMA. Retured to Coppersmith HMA - 1985.

BARE ALLOTMENT

History

1864	First settlement in Surprise Valley. One of the first settlers was Thomas Bare in the southern end of the Valley. Drought condition in the Sacramento Valley brought many settlers and their livestock to Surprise Valley.
1878	Peak number of cattle in northern Washoe County. Livestock were either raised in the area or trailed through. Estimates of 42,000 head.
1890's	Estimated 120,000 head of sheep trailed through area.
1904	Warner Mountain Forest Federal Reserve created.
1910	15,000 head of horses killed. Estimated 25,000 head roamed northwest Nevada.
1920's	Estimated 200,000 head of sheep in northern Washoe County and Surprise Valley.
1936	Taylor Grazing Act Priority established for the present day Bare Allotment. 5,000 head of cattle or 25,336 Animal Unit Months were licensed by the Grazing Service.
1960	First Bare Allotment boundary fencing.
1964	Bare Allotment completely fenced
1965	Adjudication

Preference

Active - 14,737 Suspended - 10,566 Total - 25,303 AUMs

Average stocking rate from 1965 to 1968 - 14,800 AUMs cow/calf

1974	First Allotment Management Plan

Average stocking rate from 1974 to 1980 - 10,000 AUMs*

* Majority of use cow/calf

1975	Interior pasture fences built, creating five (5) pastures. Each pasture received spring use, summer use, and rest.

1980 Revised Allotment Management Plan

Revision - Hog Mountain Pasture was previously used as an early pasture (May 1 to July 15), late pasture (July 15 to October 31) and a rest pasture in a three year cycle. Use of the Hog Mountain Pasture in early spring proved to be difficult for the permittee. The grazing system was revised to allow late use in the Hog Mountain Pasture each year.

Preference

Active - 13,260 Suspended - 12,043 Total - 25,303 AUMs

Average stocking rate from 1980-1985 - 6,500 AUMs*

* Majority of use by steers.

Realigned one pasture fence.

1986 Allotment Evaluation
An evaluation of the Bare Allotment is in the process of being done. Trend data as far back as 1961 all indicate an upward trend on all the upland sites and riparian areas. Data on the lowland droughty sites indicate a static to upward trend. Trend on bitterbrush is upward.

Allotment Information

1. Acreage Breakdown

Public	193,211 Acres
Private (Permittee)	6,624 Acres
Other Private	1,900 Acres
TOTAL	201,735 Acres

2. Grazing Preference

Active AUMs	Suspended AUMs	Total	Exchange of Use
13,260	12,043	25,303	231

The season of use extends from April 1 until October 31.

3. Grazing Specific Objectives

A. Initiate vegetative recovery on sites presently producing less than full potential such that:

a) within six years canopy cover on wet meadows is greater than 90%.

b) within six years total vegetal cover (including litter) increases significantly in all native pastures[1/].

c) within twelve years perennial grass basal cover increases significantly in all native pastures[1/].

d) surface erosion is decreased to or maintained at less than 2 ton/acre/year as measured by the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation.

B. Maintain palatable browse species (mountain mahogany and bitterbrush) in satisfactory condition for both game and non-game species in the Hog Mountain Pasture and improve the condition of palatable browse species to satisfactory in the Fox Mountain Pastures.

C. Improve big game habitat to the point where it could sustain a population of 190 deer in the Fox Mountain and Hog Mountain deer herds.

D. Improve quantity and quality of spring/summer antelope habitat so that 1,448 animals could be supported in the Home Camp Planning Unit.

E. In the short term, provide livestock forage to satisfy the livestock operator's current active use and season of use. In the long term provide livestock forage to support an operation of 3,000 steers or the cow/calf equivalent.

1/ Satistically significant at the 0=.10 level, is that there is at most a one in ten chance that the apparent increase or decrease is due to chance alone.

4. Present Management

The Allotment has been run under the Bare AMP since 1974. Due to problems encountered in the operation of the AMP, yearly grazing agreements have become necessary since 1978, adjusting grazing use to alleviate problems associated with the AMP. The operator has changed the class of livestock using the Allotment from cow/calf pairs to steers in order to help alleviate some of the problems encountered in the past. This change in class has resulted in better distribution and more uniform utilization of the Allotment. This Plan is based on a steer operation and would require modification if the operator elects to return to a cow/calf operation.

A maximum of 3,000 steers or the cow/calf equivalent (2,100 pairs) are allowed to graze the Allotment. This stocking rate is subject to moderate use limitations (no more than 60% utilization) of all pastures except Fox Mountain, where utilization will not exceed light (30%) use. The total actual use for this Allotment does not exceed 13,491 AUMs.

5. Wild Horses

A base herd of 75 wild horses occupy the Allotment (see Overlay). This herd is the Fox-Hog herd.

6. Grazing System (see Overlay)

The main components of the Bare Grazing Plan are utilization limits and rest in the Hoover Ranch, Lost Creek, Old Camp, Summit and Clover Creek Pastures, deferred use and utilization limits in the Hog Mountain Pasture and deferred use, utilization limits and rest in the Fox Mountain Pasture. The grazing plan is designed for a steer operation and would require modification should the operator elect to run pairs. During the 1981 grazing season, the livestock operator changed his class of livestock from pairs to steers to help alleviate problems encountered with the old grazing plan.

Low Pastures (Old Camp/South Hoover, Lost Creek/North Hoover Pastures) The Old Camp Pasture is used in conjunction with the southern portion of the Hoover Pasture and the Lost Creek Pasture is used in conjunction with the northern portion of the Hoover Pasture. Herding is used to limit cattle use to the portion of the Hoover Pasture scheduled for use. Turnout of steers begins approximately April 15. Cattle remain in one of the low, early use pastures until moderate use is attained and then moved to one of the intermediate pastures.

Intermediate Pastures (Summit, Clover Creek Pastures)
One of these pastures receives a complete rest each year. Cattle remain in the pasture until moderate use is attained. Cattle are then moved to the Hog Mountain Pasture.

High Pastures (Fox Mountain, Hog Mountain Pastures)
Hog Mountain receives deferred use each year from approximately July 15 until the end of the grazing season (normally October 15). If moderate use is attained before this date cattle are removed to private lands.

Fox Mountain receives alternate years rest. The period of use for this pasture runs from approximately July 15 until October 15, or when light utilization (30%) is attained.

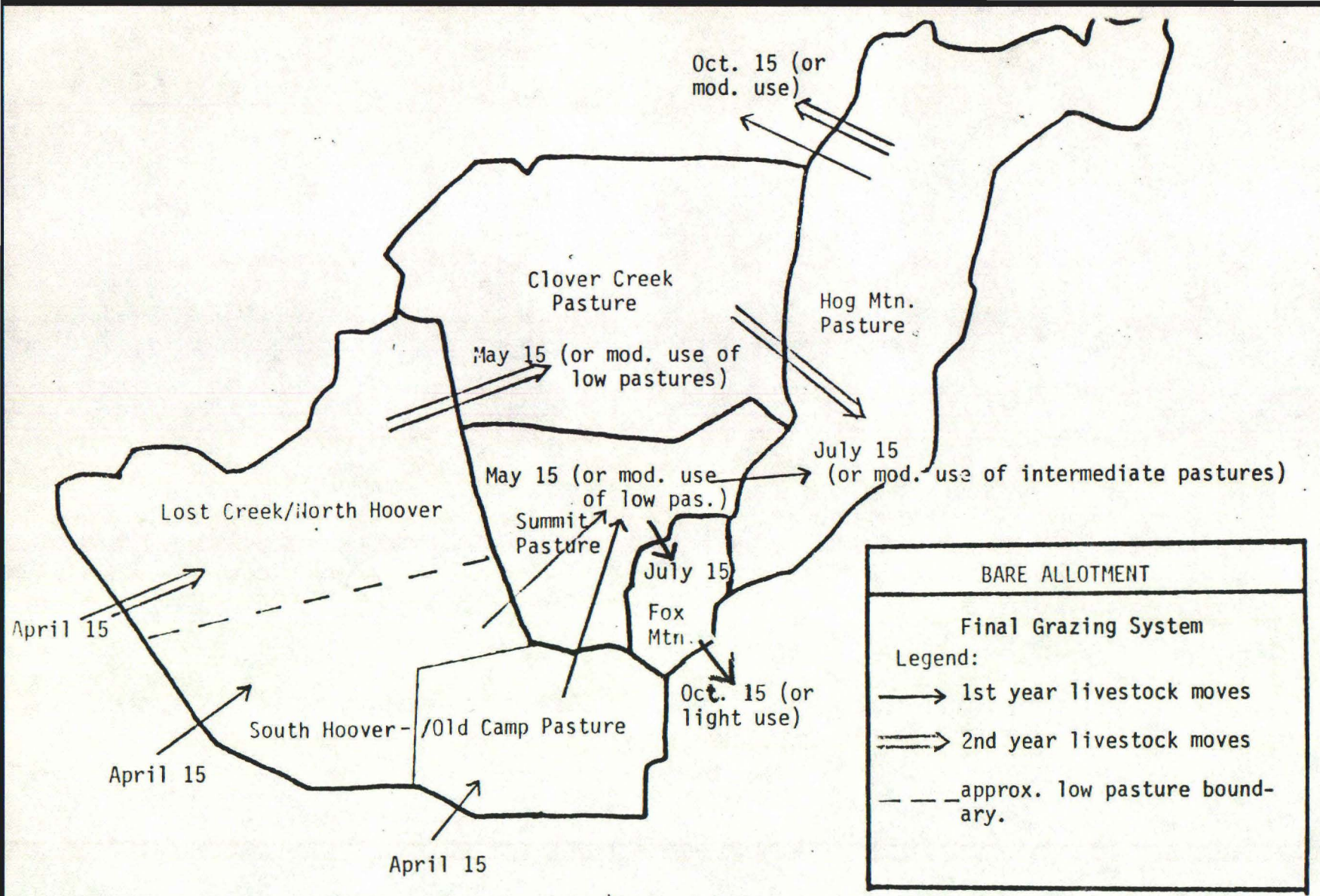
7. Projects (see Overlay)

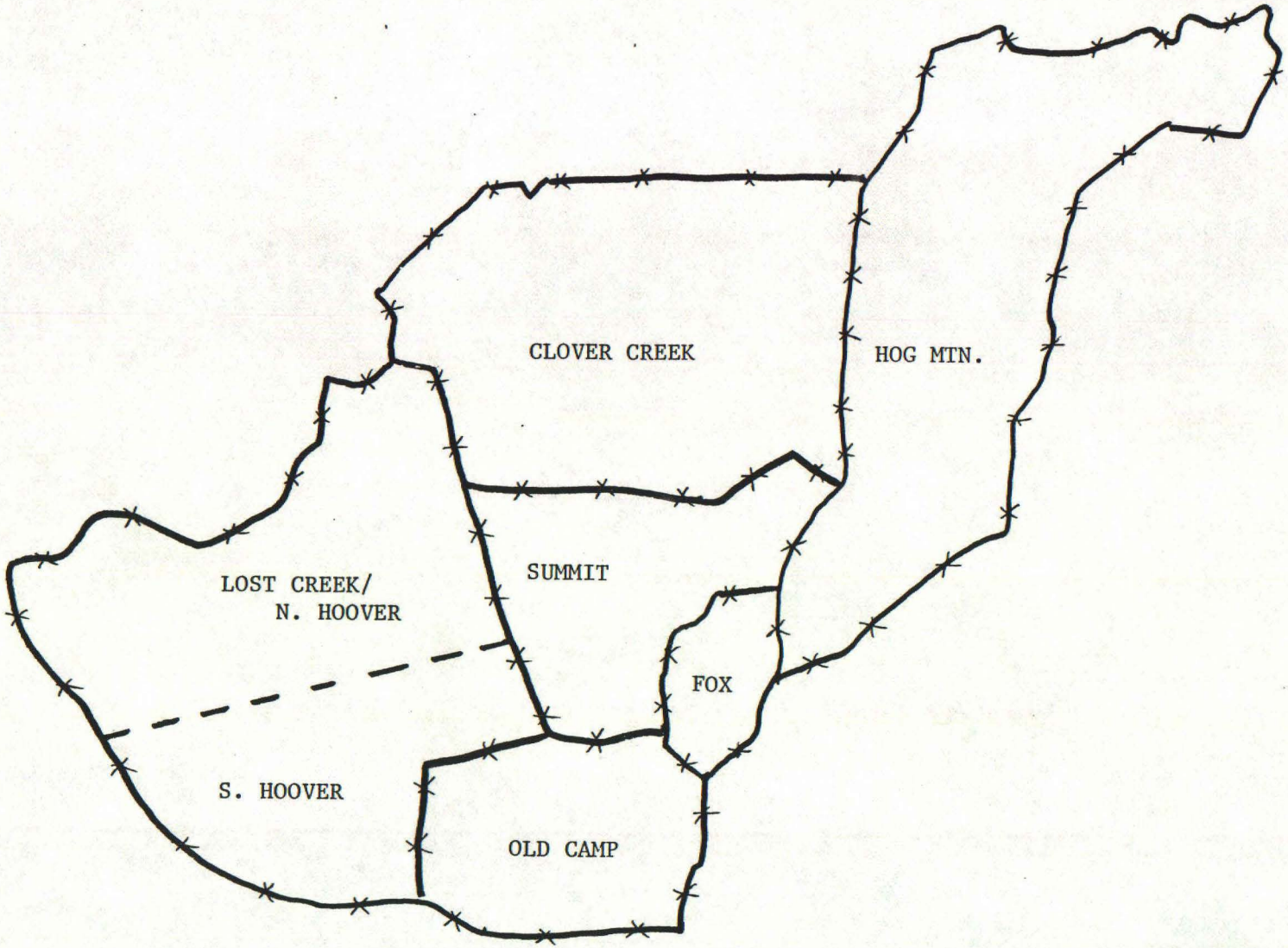
Bare Allotment Development Since 1960

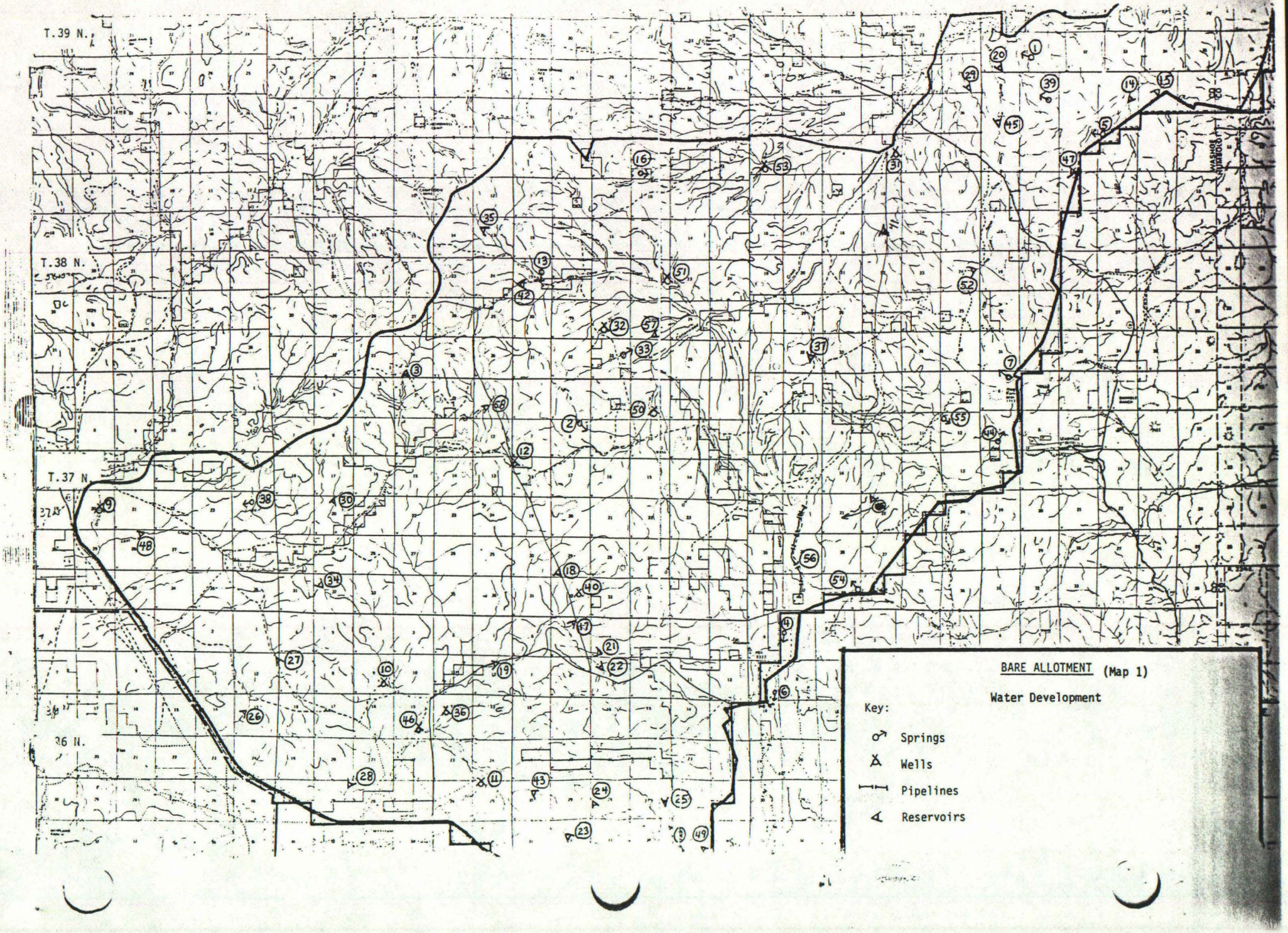
Majority of the projects completed during the 1970's. Project list does not include allotment boundary fences.

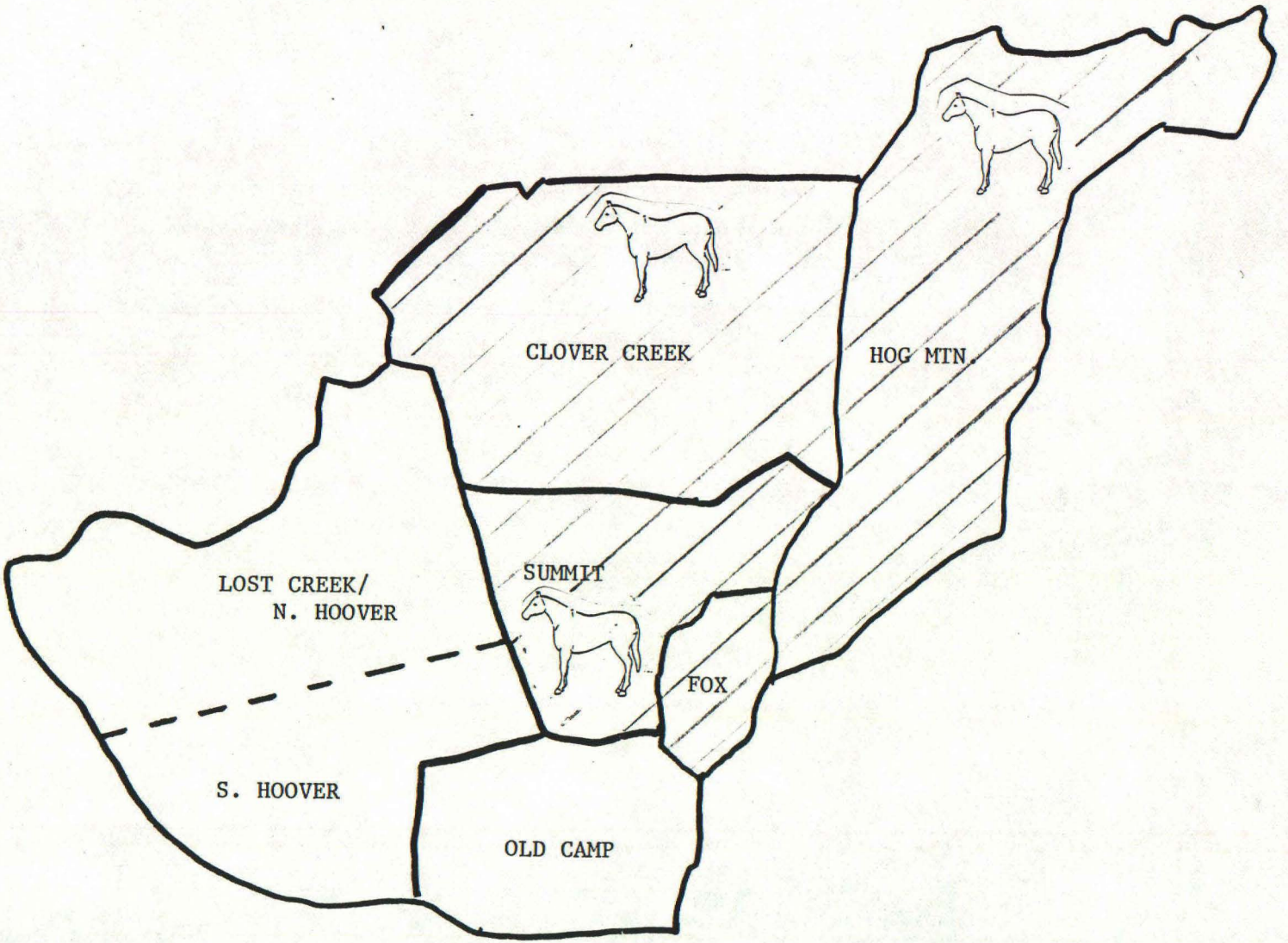
Type of Project	Number	Cost
Reservoirs	34 each	$130,000
Wells	15 each	70,800
Springs	16 each	16,700
Fences	65 miles	147,900
Pipelines	3 miles	22,100
Permittee contribution toward projects		$ 11,000
	TOTAL	$398,500

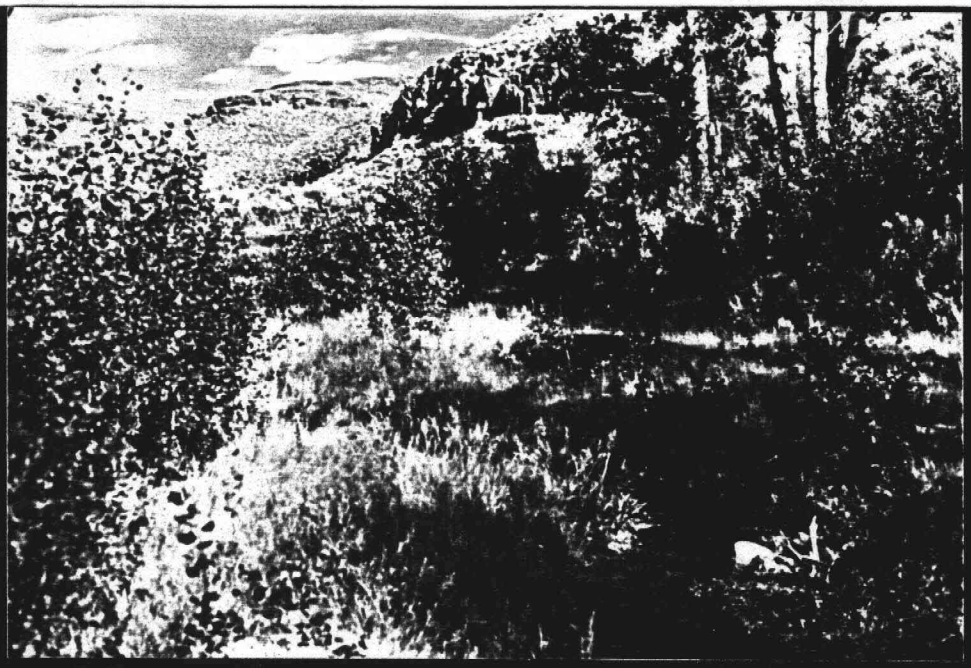
Total investment on the Bare Allotment for the development of this Plan is approximately $2 per acre.


Oct. 15 (or mod. use)
Clover Creek Pasture
Hog Mtn. Pasture
May 15 (or mod. use of low pastures)
May 15 (or mod. use of low pas.)
July 15 (or mod. use of intermediate pastures)
Lost Creek/North Hoover
Summit Pasture
July 15
Fox Mtn.
April 15
Oct. 15 (or light use)
South Hoover-/Old Camp Pasture
April 15
April 15
BARE ALLOTMENT
Final Grazing System
Legend:
1st year livestock moves
2nd year livestock moves
approx. low pasture boundary.


CLOVER CREEK
HOG MTN.
SUMMIT
LOST CREEK/
N. HOOVER
FOX
S. HOOVER
OLD CAMP
PASTURES
fences

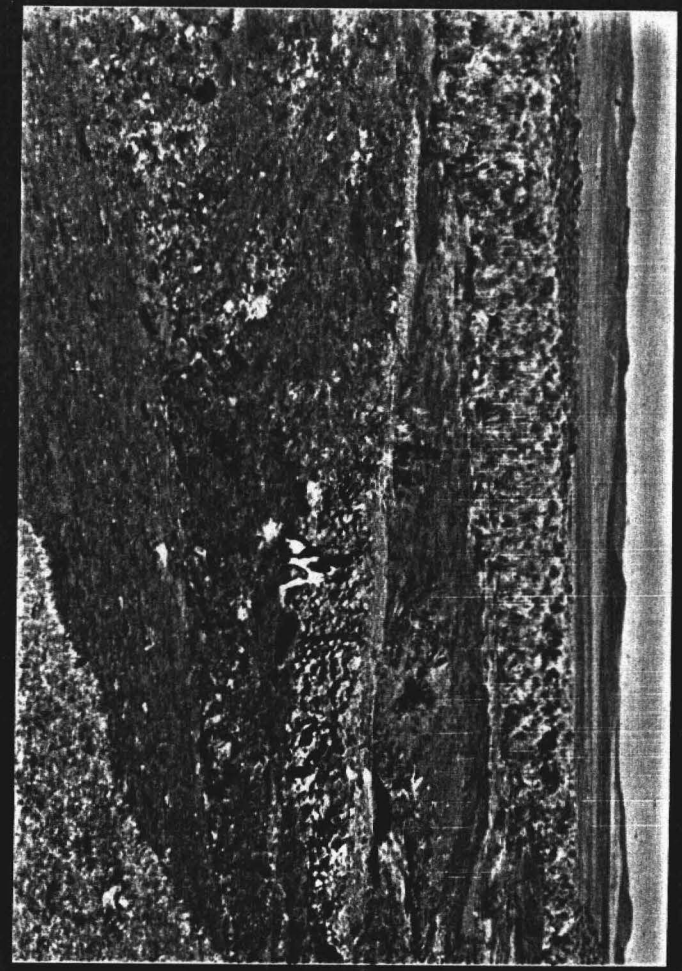

T.39 N.
T.38 N.
T.37 N.
36 N.
BARE ALLOTMENT (Map 1)
Water Development
Key:
Springs
Wells
Pipelines
Reservoirs


CLOVER CREEK
HOG MTN.
LOST CREEK/
N. HOOVER
SUMMIT
FOX
S. HOOVER
OLD CAMP



Bare Allotment - Lost Creek Meadow - 1984. Note regeneration of Aspen stand.

Bare Allotment - Lost Dog Meadow rehabilitation - 1972.

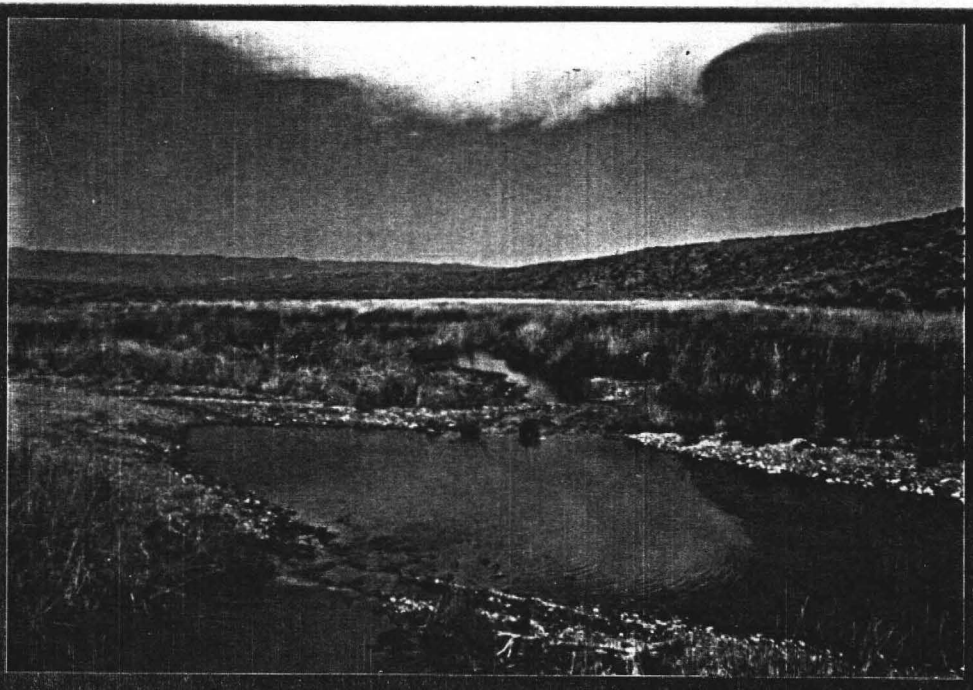


Bare Allotment - Cottonwood Creek, looking north.

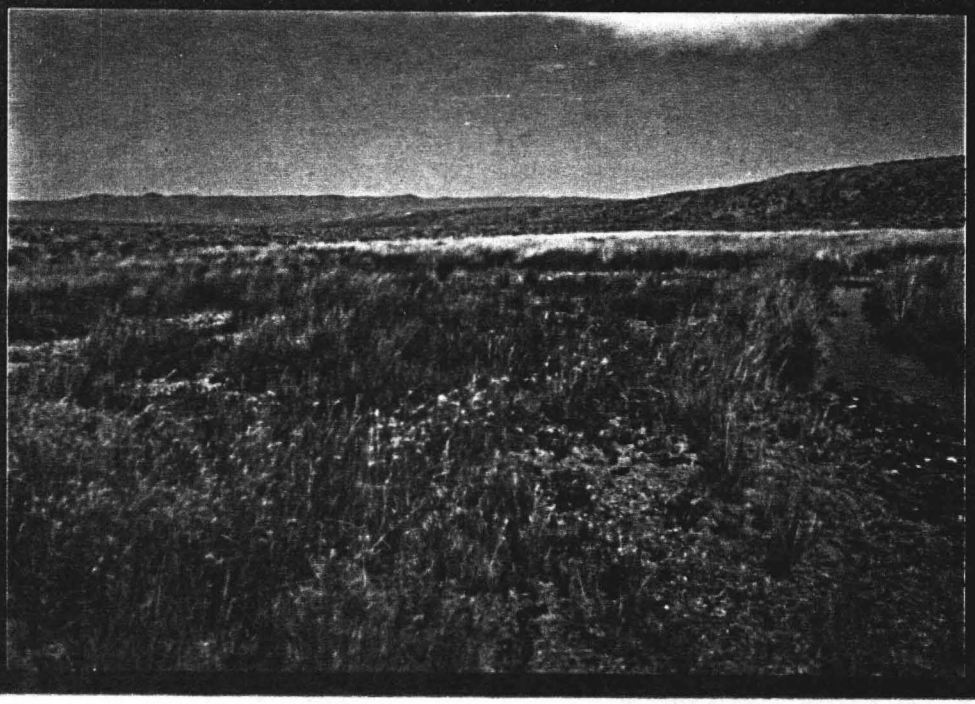
1976

1978

1983 (grazed)



Bare Allotment - Cottonwood Creek, looking north. 1986 - Rest treatment. Note sedimentation from Feb., 1986 rainstorm (below).



1978

1983
(graze)

1985
(graze)

Bare Allotment - Cottonwood Creek, looking south. Note salt ground in right center of photos.

Bare Allotment - Cottonwood Creek, looking south. Note salting area beginning to heal (below - 1986).

1986

1978

1978

HOME CAMP ALLOTMENT

Introduction

The Home Camp Allotment is located four (4) miles east of Eagleville, California in Washoe County, Nevada.

1. Land Ownership

Private land ownership is approximately 10% (15,160 acres) of the total acreage of the Allotment. The remaining 143,834 acres is mostly Federal with 160 acres owned by the State of Nevada.

2. Grazing Preference

Four (4) livestock operators graze cow/calf pairs in the Allotment.

Class	Season	Active AUMs	Suspended AUMs	Total AUMs
1605 C	04/01-09/15	9,088	6,292	15,380

Grazing System

The Allotment has two (2) crested wheatgrass seeding pastures, low country pastures, private fields and a mountain pasture.

1. Crabapple and Antelope Seeding Pastures

These Pastures are used each year as the first turnout pasture. These seedings are 5,700 acres total and have a carrying capacity of 2-3 acres per AUM (Animal Unit Month). Turnout is around the first of April and cattle have been able to remain until the end of May. The function of the seedings is to defer grazing use on the native rangeland during the time native forage is most susceptible to grazing damage. The seedings provide additional carrying capacity to supplement forage during spring and early summer. It also provides breeding pastures and gathering pastures during livestock moves. The amount of grazing use allowed on the seeding is heavy utilization (80% use).

Pasture Name	1986 Grazing Season
Crabapple Seeding	April 1 to May 30
Antelope Seeding	April 1 to May 1

2. Low Country Pastures

Pasture Name	1986 Grazing Season
Bregar (fenced)	May 1 to July 15
Hays Canyon (fenced)	Rest
Grass Lake	Rest
Hart Camp	May 1 to July 15

The lower pastures are the native pastures. Cattle are turned out of the seedings onto the lower pastures.

Season of Use:

Lower pastures will be used primarily between May 1 and seed ripe (approximately July 15) of the high elevation pasture.

Degree of Use:

Moderate use (60% maximum) is the goal for the lower pastures.

3. Mountain Pasture

Pasture Name	1986 Grazing Season
Boulder Mountain	July 15 to September 15

The upper pasture provides summer forage while maximizing protection and improvement to the vegetation.

Season of Use:

The upper pasture is used between seed ripe (approximately July 15) and September 15.

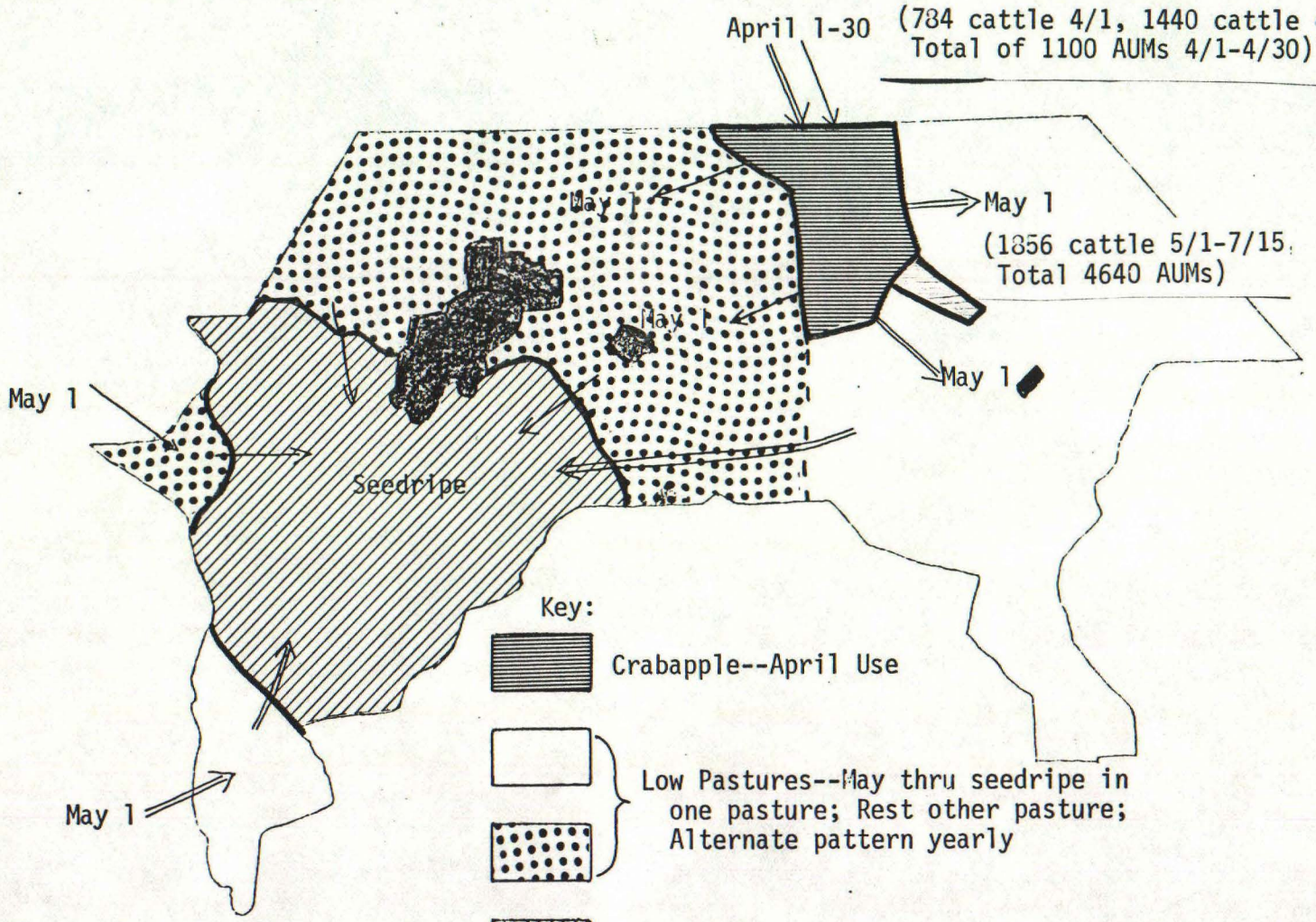
Degree of Use:

Moderate use (60% maximum) is the goal of the upper pasture.

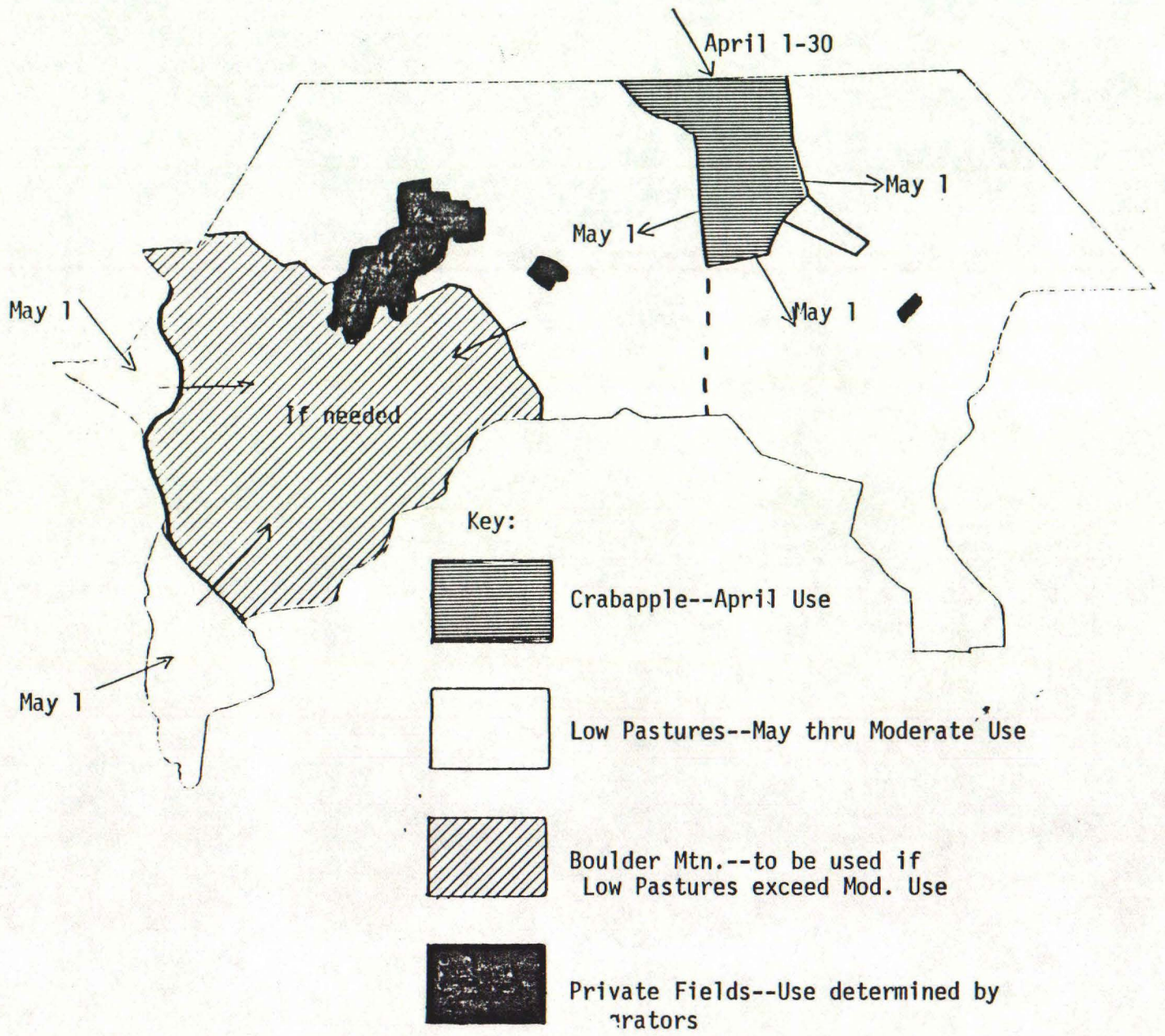
HOME CAMP TECHNICAL REVIEW TEAM RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	STATUS
1. Withdraw original thee pasture decision.	1. Decision was withdrawn, new decision issued in 1981 incorporating TRT recommendations.
2. Fence high country from low country and use the high country as a late season pasture.	2. Fence was completed in 1982. Grazing system has been implemented.
3. All parties participated in laying out the fence location.	3. Recommendation implemented.
4. Use Antelope Seeding early each year (April). Use Crabapple Seeding early when it is ready for use.	4. Recommendation has been implemented with both seedings being used early spring to early summer.
5. Use the lower country as a common pasture. The lower country could include Lower Bregar and Lower Hays Canyon.	5. Use has been implemented. Lower Hays Canyon was fenced in 1983 and Lower Bregar will be fenced in 1984. Both areas can then be utilized with the lower country.
6. If necessary, split lower country into two grazing units and graze each unit every other year.	6. Lower country has not been split. May not be necessary since portions of the lower country have been rested through livestock herding.
7. Explore opportunity for more crested wheatgrass seedings.	7. Area of primarily private land around Boulder Reservoir has been identified and scheduled for treatment possibly in 1985. Project would involve only SCS and private funding.
8. Develop additional water in the lower country.	8. Twelve reservoirs and two pipelines were completed during 1982.
9. Recommend annual utilization checks in all pastures and review the 60% limitation on utilization.	9. Utilization studies have been completed. All pastures are within the moderate use limitations with some areas of heavy utilization.
10. Monitor grazing system.	10. Monitoring has been implemented.

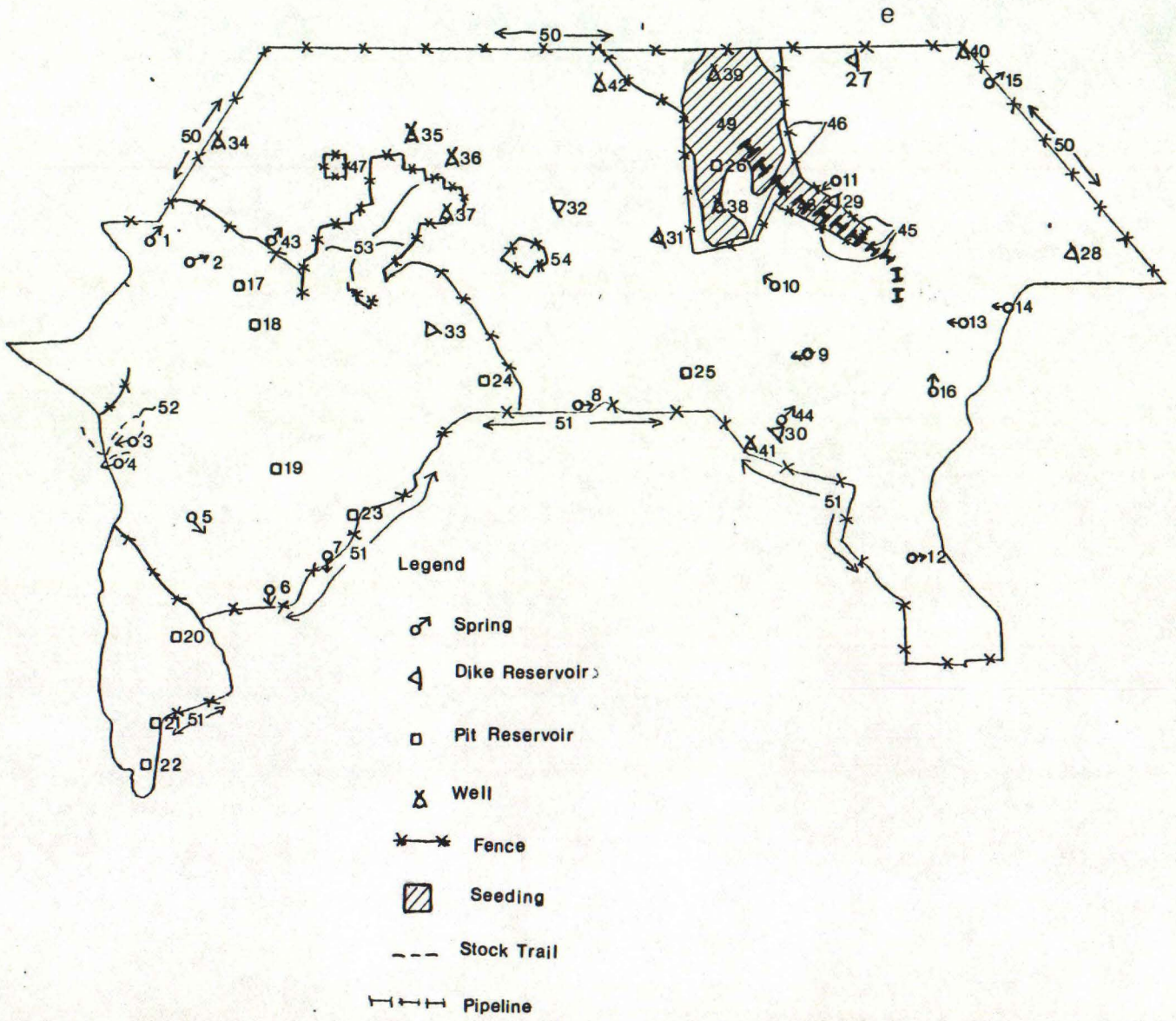
MAP 3
FINAL SYSTEM



MAP 2
INTERIM SYSTEM



Existing Range Improvement Projects



Attachment 4b

Home Camp Allotment - Indian Springs Meadow (pvt.). Note meadow beginning to recover.

Approx. late 1960's

1985

1985

Home Camp Allotment - Crabapple Seeding.
Above - 4/85 - after cattle grazing.
Below - 9/85 - regrowth.

CALCUTTA/LITTLE SHELDON COORDINATED GRAZING PLAN

Grazing System

The main component of the Calcutta/Little Sheldon Coordinated Grazing Plan are rest and utilization limits in the North and Jeep Fire Pastures of the Calcutta Allotment and deferred use, rest and prescriptive grazing within the Little Sheldon Unit.

Qualifications (Calcutta Allotment

Class	Active AUMs	Suspended Nonuse AUMs	Total AUMs
290 Cattle	496	124	620

The current season of use extends from April 16 until August 31.

Due to the increased forage production within the seeded pasture, grazing use in excess of the operators active privileges has been allowed on a temporary non-renewable basis. For the year 1982 and 1984 almost three times the licensed AUMs were taken off the seeding before the allowed 80% utilization level was reached. Because of the abundant amount of forage available, cow/calf pairs have remained on the seeding during the entire grazing season. In the past before the seeding, cow/calf pairs were moved to the Little Sheldon Unit each year after moderate utilization levels were reached.

Year 1982, 1984, 1986

290 head of cattle were turned into the Jeep Fire Pasture on April 16. Cattle remained until heavy utilization (a maximum of 80% use) which has been to the end of October in 1982 and 1984. The North Pasture of the Calcutta Allotment receives complete rest.

Year 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987

290 head of cattle are turned into the North Pasture on April 16. They remained until moderate utilization (a maximum of 60% use) is reached. Cattle are then moved to the Little Sheldon Unit to graze until the end of the grazing season. All grazing use in this Unit is specified in the Little Sheldon Coordinated Resource Management Plan or as authorized by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

CALCUTTA ALLOTMENT
Experimental Stewardship Program Technical Review Team Recommendations

TRT Recommendations

A. We recommend that the sand dune area be fenced to enable the area a chance to stabilize.

B. Grazing Management

1. Graze both pastures on BLM on an alternate year basis.

2. Year 1 turnout on seeding (BLM) graze to heavy use then move to FWS. Turnout April 16.

3. Year 2 turnout on native pasture (BLM) graze to moderate use then move to FWS. Turnout April 16.

4. Start with existing numbers, in combined BLM/FWS Animal Units.

5. Use will not exceed specified limits of Little Sheldon CRMP.

6. This system will begin in 1982.

STATUS

A. Sand dune area stabilized without fencing.

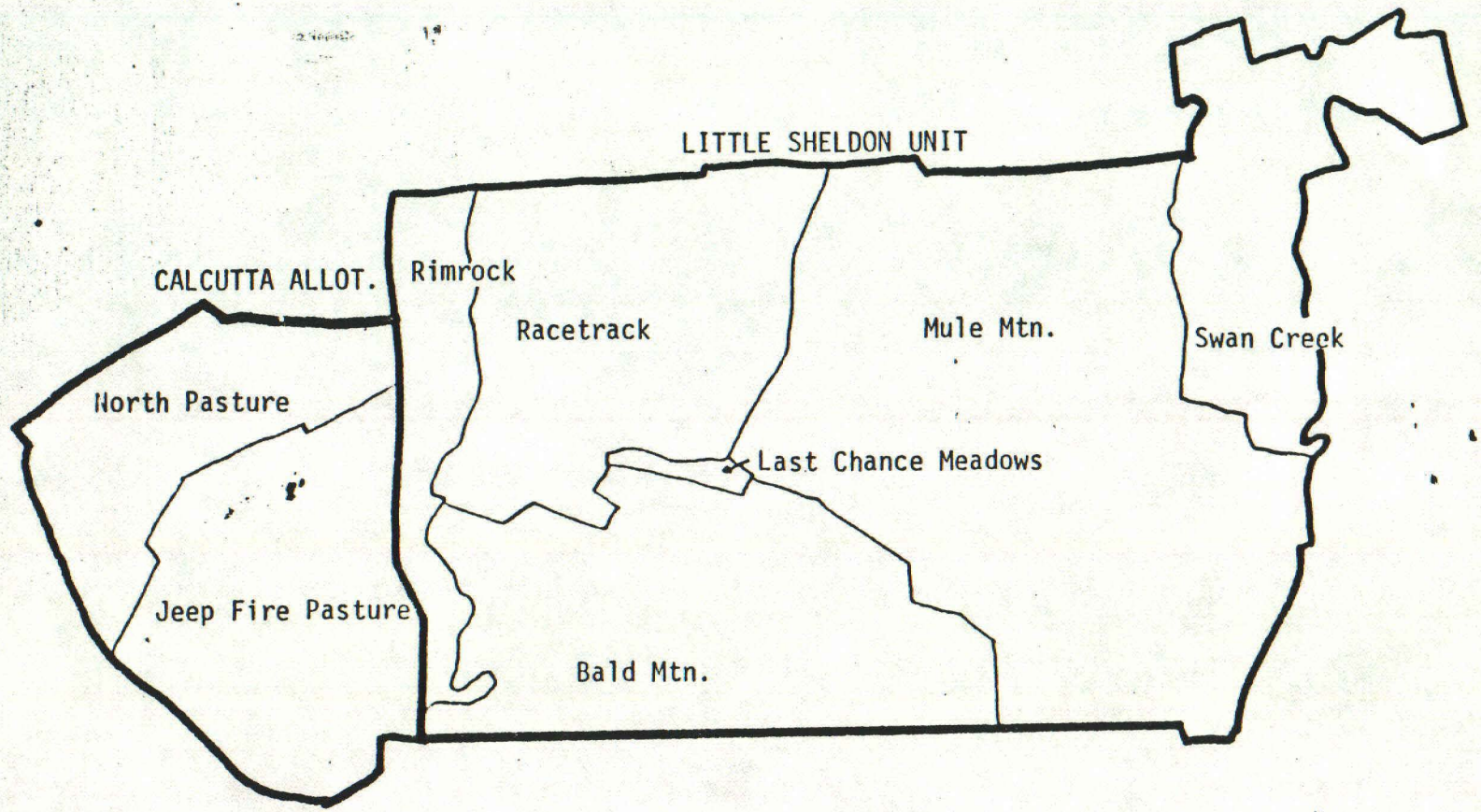
B1. Grazing system implemented 1982.

B2. Have not had to move to FWS, therefore, allowing for nonuse on Little Sheldon every other year.

B3. Accomplished as recommended in 1983.

B4. Ran existing numbers. However, used approximately three times grazing preference during 1982 in Jeep Fire Pasture.

B5. Use within limits on years cattle are moved to Little Sheldon from Native Pasture. Hapgood's totally nonuse Little Sheldon when using Jeep Fire Pasture (1982 & 1984).



CALCUTTA ALLOT./LITTLE SHELDON

Pasture Locations

Calcutta Allotment

Jeep Fire Seeding

The Jeep Fire started on July 18, 1979 and burned for four days before complete suppression. 2,075 acres of public land was burned and 110 AUMs of forage was lost.

Cost of Revegatation

Aerial Seeded 806 AC @ $4.50/AC	$ 3,627
Drill Seed 1,469 AC @ $6.85/AC	$10,062
Seed @ 10#/AC of Crested wheatgrass, sweet clover and Nomad Alfalfa	$13,877
Fence 8.36 mi. @ $2,000/mi	$16,720
Cattle Guards 2 @ $1,500	$ 3,000
Resu. Const. 7 @ 14,538 total cu. yd. @ $2.00/cu. yd.	$29,076
Spring and Windmill Repair 1 wndml	$ 1,625
Add. Errosion Control	$ 1,500
	$79,488

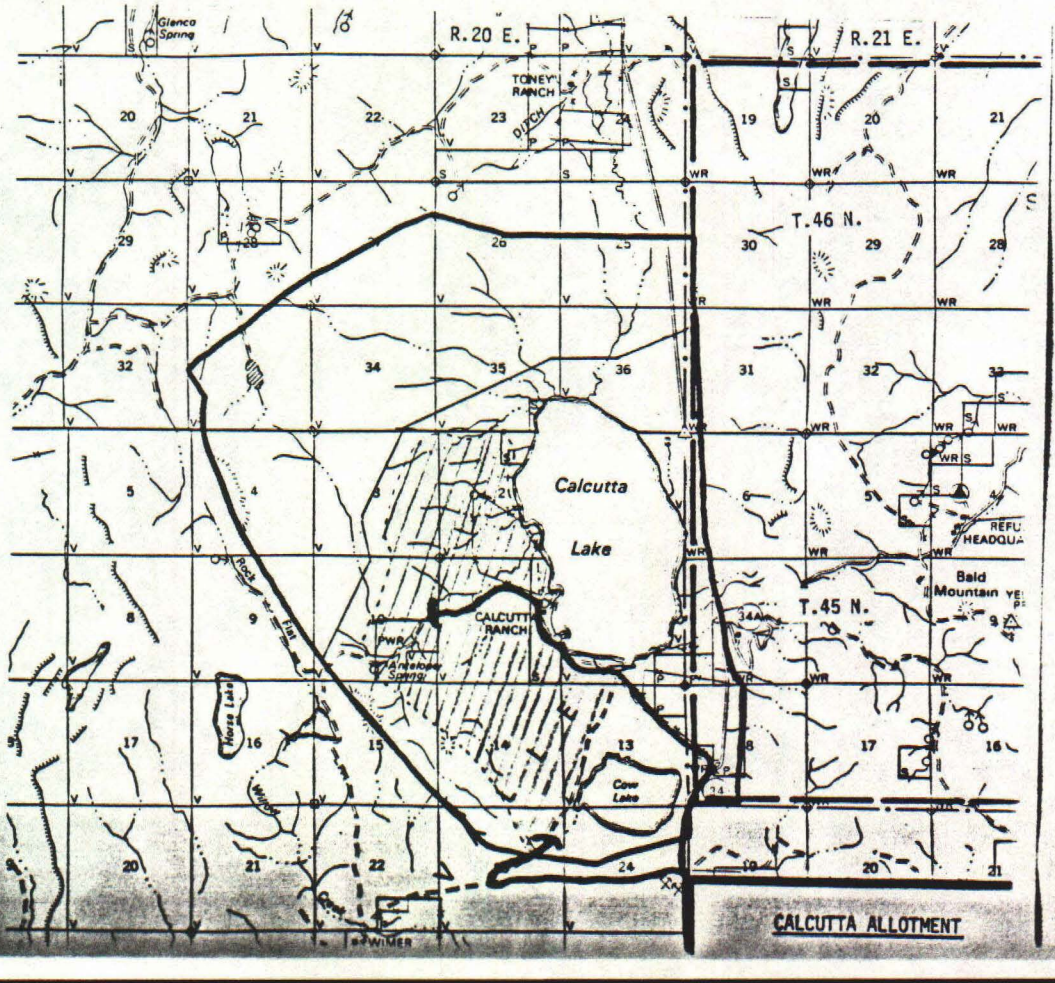
Carrying Capacity

Before Seeding

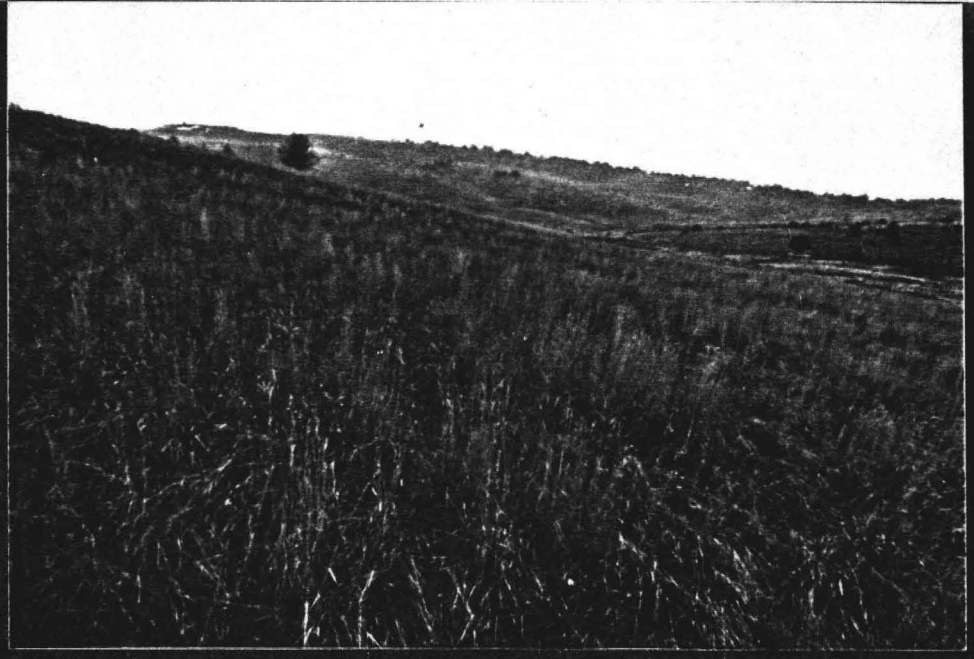
Native Pasture	4,614 AC	230 AUMs @ 20 AC/AUM
Seeding	5,645 AC	548 AUMs @ 11 AC/AUM
Total	10,260 AC	778 AUMs @ 13 AC/AUM

Actual Use in 1982 after two years of no use in the seeding.

4/16-8/11		1121 AUMs
8/12-9/4		204 AUMs
9/5-10/31		388 AUMs
Total	5,645 AC	1714 AUMs @ 4 AC/AUM



Calcutta Allotment - North Pasture. Note vigorous condition of bitterbrush (above) & native grasses (below) - 1984 (rest).



Calcutta Allotment - Jeep Fire Pasture - grazed from April, 1984 (above) to October, 1984 (below).

LASSEN CREEK ALLOTMENT

Modoc-Washoe Experimental Stewardship Technical Review Team

A. OBJECTIVES

1. Determine the allotment capacity and condition.
2. Analyze the Forest Plan and proposals.
3. Develop consensus recommendations for the Allotment Management Plan.

B. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (Source:Modoc Forest Standards and Guides 7/86)

1. Manage lakes, perennial reservoirs, meadows, seeps, springs, and streamside management zones according to the Riparian Area Management Prescription. Where uses conflict, favor protection of riparian-dependent resources over other uses.

2. Manage suitable lands for long-term sustained production of forage for domestic livestock.

3. Maintain and improve the quality of surface water.

4. Maintain long-term soil productivity.

5. Maintain viable populations of all existing native vertebrate species (wildlife and fish).

C. ALLOTMENT INFORMATION

1. Acreage

Gross	35461 Acres
Unsuitable	9493 Acres
Suitable-Permanent Range	8700 Acres
Suitable-Transitory Range	17268 Acres
Total Suitable	25968 Acres

2. Carrying Capacity

3203 AUMS

3. Permitted Use

Permittee	Number	%	AM	AUM	Season
Lester Grade	203	34	914	1206	5/16-9/30
Lloyd Hanks	30	5	135	135	5/16-9/30
Hillard Hapgood	164	28	738	974	5/16-9/30
Hill Ranch	78	13	351	463	5/16-9/30
Martinez Estate	10	2	45	59	5/16-9/30
Henry Schadler	108	18	486	642	5/16-9/30
Totals	593	100	2669	3522	

4. Present Management

Cattle are turned out on the allotment as follows:

1. The home ranch is presently going through probate following the death of Lester Grade. Cattle are turned out on the east side of the Fandango Unit from the home ranch. Approximately one-half of the permitteed cattle are driven to the Shin Springs area. The remaining cattle utilize the lower east side of the mountain until they drift to the upper range. Approximately 7/15 they are moved north towards Tamarack Flat. They remain in the Fandango Unit until 9/30.

2. Lloyd Hanks turn his cattle into Nesham Canyon where they remain season long.

3. Hillard Hapgood turns out 100 head in Fandango Valley. When utilization is reached (about 6/16) these cattle are moved to the south side of the Plantation Unit. When utilization is reached (about 8/1) they are moved to the Cottonwood-Cold Springs Unit. They go into the Lassen Creek Unit about 9/15.

28 head are turned out in Shartell Canyon 5/16. They remain in this area until 9/15 when they are placed in the Lassen Creek Unit.

36 head are turned out in the Willow Creek Unit 5/16. When utilization is reached (about 6/16) they go to the Bear Valley Unit. They go into the Lassen Creek Unit 9/15.

4. Ed Hill turns 25 head up Goose Creek. They remain in this area until 9/15 when they are placed in the Lassen Creek Unit.

53 head are turned out in the Willow Creek Unit 5/16. When utilization is reached (about 6/16) they are placed in the Plantation Unit. When utilization is reached (about 8/1) the are placed in the Bear Valley Unit. They are placed in the Lassen Creek Unit 9/15.

5. Henry Schadler turns out 35 head in Heath Canyon. They remain there until placed in the Lassen Creek Unit 9/15.

73 head are turned out in Willow Creek Unit 5/16. They follow the same schedule as above for Ed Hill.

6. The John Martinez permit is currently in an estate. When the permit is active the 10 are run with Ed Hill's cattle in the Willow Creek Unit and follow the same schedule.

D. OTHER RESOURCE VALUES

1. Deer and antelope use the allotment seasonally.

2. Small, non-game species are common.

3. The allotment has numerous small creeks, meadow areas, seeps and other wet zones that are considered riparian zones and are extremely important to wildlife and fish species, as well as recreationists.

4. A population of Redband Trout exists in Lassen Creek and Cold Creek. These fish come up out of Goose Lake to spawn.