Memorandum

TO:    Marvin D. LeNoe, District Manager, Lakeview, Oregon

FROM:  August L. Hormay, Range Conservationist, Berkeley

SUBJECT: Management Juniper Mountain Rest-rotation
         Demonstration Area

The 3-treatment (3-pasture) plan developed at the Lakeview meeting for
managing livestock grazing on the Juniper Mountain Allotment is based on
vegetation and other resource requirements. It provides for improvement
and maintenance of the production capacity of the land. At the same time
it is the simplest and most practical plan for handling livestock. See an
attached sheet for the grazing formula and information on season of
grazing and stocking. On a second sheet see my suggestions on a
pasture layout.

I hope you can find a way of getting at least pasture 2 fenced by the
beginning of this coming grazing season. This pasture should get treatment
C in 1975 and treatment A in 1976.

If pastures land 3 are not fenced in time for the coming grazing season
the area covered by them can be grazed as in the past. The cattle may be
taken off the range early - before seed ripe time.

After pastures land 3 are fenced, treatments should be assigned to them
so movement of the cattle from one pasture to the next is in harmony with
natural drift. There may be no difference in direction of rotation on
this allotment.

I suggest the fence between pastures land 3 be built before the boundary
is closed. This will provide some control in all pastures at the earliest
date.
Solicit the help of the Fish and Game Department (Frank Grogan) as well as the permittee in working out fencing and water problems. It would probably be a good idea to invite the Forest Service to participate or observe. You may like to have help from others that attended the session. The session has paved the way to ask for it.

Enclosures

cc: State Director, Oregon
Grazing Formula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>REST</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

---------- Season----------
Seed ripe time about July 15

Season (at start of program)
Convenience of permittee but livestock should be grazed on range for at least one month after seed ripe time.

Stocking (at start of program)
Start with the number of head that have been run on the range the last few years.
September 9, 1974

Mr. Gus Hormay
Range Conservationist
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, CA 94701

Dear Gus:

Enclosed are the black & white pictures you left here, plus the Examiner's article on the session. The 23A 1974 black and white photo is not of Juniper Mtn., in case you hadn't noticed.

Concerning the studies, I think it would be well if I could get the study photos on file here, even though you plan on putting out more next spring. It would also help if I could get some kind of idea as to what other plots you would like to have put out, amount, and reasoning behind each. All of this would enable me to get a good grasp of the studies program in line with the applied grazing system.

Have had some very good comments on the session. The Oregon Wildlife Commission participants are well sold on applying rest rotation principles, and many of the individuals expressed their belief on the soundness of this management method.

I do believe a few aspects of your presentation could be enhanced. These suggestions are made in light of comments received after this session, and some recent training and field sessions I conducted.

(1) Use of some slides showing erosion occurring on similar range-land being discussed. Maybe some showing silt load during runoff, and before and after runoff slides of the same year.

(2) More slides indicating the added benefit of trampling. Hoof prints with water in them. Where trampling has occurred and where not, and the difference.

(3) Slides indicating the litter accumulation, and the aspect of livestock knocking down and trampling litter.

(4) More reference to the District personnel on present situation and conditions. Maybe allow the attendees to participate a little more - let them bring out some of the points.
(5) A little more conference with the people working and using the area being discussed. Example, in the Juniper Mountain area high and low country is of little significance for March use, and will not be as important as you indicated in the pasture division.

(6) Some examples of artificial treatment for other resource values, i.e. (1) on mechanically disturbed areas (roads and reservoirs) where native revegetation will be slow, (2) wildlife forage on burns or soil holding species for watershed protection (if needed), etc.

(7) Some slides showing selective grazing habits year after year on the exact same plants. A spot where some are grazed and some not.

These are suggestions, just that. Meant to help. I wish to thank you again, hope you are not to bogged down with your other sessions, and be looking forward to seeing you next spring if not before.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

A. K. Majrowicz
Area Manager
Memorandum

TO: State Director, Oregon

FROM: August L. Horney, Range Conservationist, Berkeley

SUBJECT: Rest-rotation Multiple-use Land Management Demonstration Area Program. Lakeview Meeting

I was satisfied with the results of the meeting in Lakeview, Oregon August 27-29, 1974. The main purpose of the meeting was realized. Representatives of various public agencies and organized private groups were brought together to learn more about wildland problems and to hear about the rest-rotation management approach to the solution of these problems.

The participants got more out of the meeting than they realize. Some of them will appreciate this when they are asked to help finalize a management plan that was roughed out for the Jumper Mountain Allotment during the meeting. Others will appreciate it when they observe the results of management.

A 3-pasture rest-rotation grazing plan was formulated to control livestock grazing use presently the most destructive use on the area, and the one needing most urgent attention. All renewable resource values will be enhanced with better management of livestock grazing.

Considerable fencing and water development are needed to carry out the plan. However, management can be started this coming year with implementation of only one pasture. Some results of management can be observed in the very first year of operation. I urge the whole plan be implemented as soon as possible. Money is needed primarily for fences, cattle guards, and water development.

I am writing the Lakeview District offering suggestions on how the management plan might be finalized and carried out.
There was some discussion of the meeting of getting public involvement in land management matters. No one could suggest a fruitful way of doing this. The meeting in Lakeview was not a suitable vehicle.

John public does not have the background to deal with solutions to land management problems. Hence invitation to the Lakeview meeting was extended to people who represent or are representative of the public and who by training and experience are qualified to deal with the subject. Meetings held in connection with the demonstration area program are not attended to be public meetings.

The Lakeview District has done a highly commendable job to-date developing the first rest-rotation multiple-use management demonstration area in the Bureau.

A.L.H.

cc: Lakeview District
    Denver Service Center
Dear Mr. Harmony,

I am in Visalia and tried to reach you by phone but couldn't find a number. I would have liked to meet you tomorrow and discussed all of this.

You see—I wanted and had agreed with the B.h.m. to go ahead with your idea on restoration—and the B.S.f.w. had also agreed, but in the meantime they were working behind the scenes to make a wilderness area out of it—first of all they are trying to change the management from B.h.m. to B.S.f.w. if they get this done, they will move me off after 35 years of effort.

I am sure S. Merton is not getting the true facts from Whitten & Nathaniel Reed. They held hearings last spring in Yuma & Phoenix & the hearings were in my favor. The review of facts at the hearings were sent to the S. Merton on July 14th (over)
it seems to me in Morton's July 12th letter to Sec. Fernau (bear in mind he hadnt had time to receive the Review of the hearings from B.1879 because they hadn't even been mailed until the 19th) the Secy already had his mind made up so it would appear the hearings were time, personal, 
and money wasted uselessly to hold these hearings.

I know your idea will work on the Restoration but I had already made arrange-
mements for two more wells to move to

I would appreciate your reviewing all this material I am enclosing
you will note that the BSFW & Whittaker are mis-construing your Memorandum
or using only that part of your statements that fit their side.

I am sure Secy Morton is not accepting the true facts - If you can personally
get the message to him - and stop the transfer of management from B.1879 to
BSFW - I think we can go ahead with our plans - I enjoyed being with you on
this trip. Thanks for everything. Please advise.

Bob Crowley
September 13, 1974

Mr. Gus Hormay
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, CA 94701

Dear Gus:

Thought you might be interested in Les' latest editorial on the Juniper Mountain session.

Also included is a map showing what Phil and I feel is the best 3-pasture division of the allotment. We are confident #1 can be turned out into in March without climatic adversity. Also, we feel grazing capacity will be similar now and under management improvement. We realize we're not including much Big Sage in #1, but there are some good scattered pockets of it in that pasture. If necessary in the future, the short span between 1 and 3, or the already present short span between 1 and 2 (east side of Juniper Mtn.) could be easily relocated. Phil feels cattle movement as shown would work very well. The orange dots indicate water developments that would be split by fences, allowing use from either side. The hub would be a reservoir fenced with a possible corral and loading chute, and all attempts will be made to give it the scheduled treatments.

If you have any strong adversity to our division please let us know. We plan to get Juniper pasture fenced before turnout and apply C treatment to it in 1975.

If we can stretch our funds or get additional funds, the fence to complete Eagle Butte pasture will be our next priority.

Sincerely yours,

A. K. Majewicz
Area Manager
Model Management Plan... When? And How?

A three-day meeting August 27-29...advertised as a chance for varied interests to have a voice in preparing a multiple-use management plan for the Big Juniper grazing allotment...resulted in the barest bones of a plan, leaving the federal land managers themselves to put a program into shape. The session ended with Bureau of Land Management personnel asking those present to submit suggestions and comments in writing, detailing how they would wish their interests would be developed and protected.

In the meeting were wilderness proponents, recreationists, stockmen, soil specialists, students of wildlife, environmentalists and persons partial to other public lands interests. Our initial reaction to announcements that the broad-scope meeting had been called, asking all interests to have a hand in writing a multiple-use management plan, was that it would never work...that so many and diverse interests could never be telescoped into one plan with any practical result; and that when the meeting was over, the Bureau of Land Management land managers would have to go into their own huddle to write a management plan. And that is the way it will have to be if a practical and workable plan is to evolve.

The idea of inviting many diverse and even opposed interests to have a hand in writing a management plan was surely worth the experiment, but even had the idea been even full head, its doom could have been foreseen. However, the idea was not given full head, few comments or suggestions were sought or welcomed from the floor, and as the meeting ended some participants were heard to say they had been "used," that their views had not been asked.

We hope that nothing we say will reflect adversely on Gus Hormay, the leader of that three-day session. Hormay is one of the most knowledgeable and dedicated land management specialists we have met, but he had just one plan and one goal, his own rest-rotation system. From the opening session to the end, regardless of any comments or arguments from the floor, he bored straight through to that goal. Without a doubt, some refinement of rest-rotation will be the plan devised for the Big Juniper allotment; but far from "writing a multiple-use management plan" for the area, the meeting ended with only the barest bones of a plan...all of the refinements and particulars to fit the specific area will have to be added before a plan can be put into effect and stand as a model for other public lands areas of Oregon.

Not even with a detailed management plan on paper, that will be even greater hurdles in the future. The land is owned by the federal government which owns hundreds of millions of acres of the nation's land surface...and Uncle Sam is just possibly the poorest landlord in the world. Aside from a few special pieces of his holdings, such as national parks, aerospace and nuclear centers, and Army and Navy bases, Uncle Sam does a very poor...even "lousy"...job of land management.

This is not the fault of Uncle's hired land managers, most of whom are capable men who know the problems and can figure the solutions. It is the fault of a Congress that lavishes great sums on sites from which it can explore outer space but little or nothing to manage and develop the huge expanses of national resource lands. Any management plan for Big Juniper will be at the behest of Congress for activation funds...and most Congressmen have no background by which to judge the potentials of the wide open spaces as compared to their own concrete jungles at home. So the money to do the job will be hard to come by, and to be a hurdle that can topple the best of well-laid management plans.

The planning must be done, and the effort to have it must be made; the potential of all the "Big Junipers" in the west is too great to be lost forever just because there are hurdles.

--L.S.
TO: State Director, Colorado

FROM: August L. Kornay, Range Conservationist

SUBJECT: Best-rotation Multiple-Use Demonstration Area - Round Mountain Allotment

September 16, 1974

I'm sorry there was misunderstanding about the kind of area desired in the demonstration area program. I was seeking an area that: (1) had several resource uses and values (multiple-uses), (2) was appreciably deteriorated and in need of improvement, and (3) was free of previous management commitments or facilities. In other words, we needed an area where we could start from scratch.

The Round Mountain (Becheliff) Allotment that I visited last Tuesday - September 10th - does not measure up. Plans have already been drawn up to manage the area. They have been partially implemented. The plan to graze the wild horses and the cattle on separate areas has diminished the multiple-use character of the allotment and also its suitability for the present purpose.

The wild horses are contributing substantially to deterioration of this allotment. Confining them to a smaller area is very likely to accelerate deterioration. Plans for managing the horses, therefore, should be put into effect as soon as the horses are closed in.

I had in mind starting on the demonstration area program with areas that posed rather simple land management situations—with areas that had a few but important uses and a simple landownership pattern—dominated by national resource lands. The Round Mountain Allotment was quite suitable from this standpoint. Also it seemed to provide an opportunity to get with management of wild horses on a multiple-use area.

I spent only one day on Round Mountain. The following day I looked at The Castle Peak Allotment (Leonard Barn permits) with John Clark and others at John's request.

As you know this allotment consists of 5 or 6 disconnected areas of various sizes spread out over a considerable area. The allotment encompasses winter, spring, and summer range areas differing in elevation from lowest to highest of over 2000 feet. It is grazed by cattle. Cows
and calves are grazed on different areas than yearlings and dry cows. All told 6 different seasonal areas are involved—one winter, one late fall, 2 spring and 2 summer.

The winter and spring ranges are heavily deteriorated and heavily used. Soil erosion and deterioration of wildlife habitat are serious problems on these areas. The summer ranges are in better condition and generally speaking are under utilized.

Thursday morning just before I left Grand Junction for Berkeley, I outlined the main basis of a management plan for each of 6 seasonal use areas at John Clark's request. These plans were formulated to increase vegetation cover and thereby to control erosion, improve wildlife habitat, increase forage for livestock and enhance renewable resource values, generally.

I hope you find the suggestions helpful.

cc: Denver Service Center
District Mgr., Grand Junction District
September 17, 1974

Mr. A. L. Hormay  
Bureau of Land Management  
P.O. Box 245  
Berkeley, CA  94701

Dear Gus:

Thanks for your letter informing me of the courses planned for Challis and Bellevue. I have lines up a number of people to attend.

We will have five or six department employees at the Challis Session and at least three at the West Bellevue Session. I have also invited Governor Andrus to whichever Session he could attend. That late in October is getting very close to election time. It might be difficult for the Governor to take time away from the campaign. However, he will try to make one of the Sessions. One of his staff, R. J. Bruning will definitely attend the Herd Creek Session in Challis.

Could you provide me with any of the details as to the hours of the Sessions and where they will be held? Challis is no problem; I can find you there. Is the Bellevue Session to be held in Bellevue or Hailey?

At what time will the Sessions begin? A number of people have asked this question of me.

I am looking forward to these Sessions, Gus. I am planning on our people getting a lot of good, practical planning training from them.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

DAVID P. TIDWELL  
Division Chief, Range Management

P.S. Please bring lots of your booklets, "Principles of Rest-Rotation Grazing and Multiple-Use Land Management". I am about out.
Berkeley, Calif.
Sept 17 1974

Dear Jack,

The enclosed is self explanatory. I am sending you a copy of the memo before typing because the meeting in Dillon is only a couple of days away.
You should have time to cast the material in desired form by that time. I don't have a minute nor any help whatsoever.

See you soon. Should have a good meeting in Dillon.

Gus.

Hold Sept 24-27 74
Memorandum          Berkeley, Calif.
Sept 17 1974

To: All State Directors (except Alaska)  
From: August L. Hormay  Range Conservationist
Subject: Rest-rotation Demonstration Area Program. Information handout

Attached is a sample of the kind of information handout needed in the coming demonstration area planning meetings. Will you please have one prepared for your state.

The handout includes:
1. Meeting program
2. List of participating personnel
3. Statistics and information on the proposed demonstration area
4. Comment sheet
5. Road map of area (letter size) see sample enclosures. Specific information shown just for illustration.

Please cast the information you are rounding up for your area in brief form as illustrated in 3. It will not be necessary to prepare slides
of graphs and tables as I requested originally. The tables in the handout will suffice. And we can use the maps directly.

Please prepare a separate map for each subject. The base map, on which the information is put, should consist only of the area's boundary and township and section lines. Put the information on the map freehand and approximately in location. Great precision is not necessary. The land ownership map, however, should be accurate and colored. The maps should be large enough to be viewed from the rear of the meeting room.

Include 2 or 3 comment sheets in each handout package.

The road map will be used during the diied tour. I will try to work out the route of travel and stops with the district before meeting time.

(2)
Please feel free to prepare any other information you think we could use at the meeting.

A newspaper report on the planning meeting in Lakeview, Oregon is enclosed for your information.

G. L. Dornay
(1) Sample

Rest-rotation Land Management Meeting
Bureau of Land Management

Indian Village Banquet Room, Lakeview, Oregon. August 27-29, 1974

Program

Tuesday, August 27
8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Purpose of meeting District Manager
Explanation of rest-rotation land
management and description of the
proposed demonstration area - The
Juniper Mountain Allotment. A.L.
(Gus) Hormay

Wednesday, August 28
7:30 AM - 5:30 PM
Field tour. Juniper Mountain Allot-
ment.

Thursday, August 29
8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Development of a rest-rotation
management plan for the allotment
under direction of Gus Hormay
and input by meeting participants

Adjourn
JUNIPER MOUNTAIN MULTIPLE-USE
PLANNING SESSION ATTENDANCE LIST

Dick Swartzlender, Supervisor
Fremont National Forest
P. O. Box 151
Lakeview, OR 97630

Donald May
U.S. E.P.A.
Oregon Operations Office
1234 S.W. Morrison St.
Portland, OR 97205

Pat Cosgrove
Chamber of Commerce
Lake Co. Court House
Lakeview, OR 97630

Mr. Nelson Page
OSPIRG
1110 S.W. Clay
Portland, OR 97205

Mr. Raleigh C."Pat" Smith
County Extension Agent
Lake Co. Court House
Lakeview, OR 97630

Mr. Fred Greenfield
Soil Conservation Service
745 Wall
Bend, OR 97701

Don Fitzgerald
Lake County Stock Growers
713 South F
Lakeview, OR 97630

James W. Mitchell
Soil Conservation Service
1218 S.W. Washington
Portland, OR 97205

Dave Trussell
Lake County Examiner
Lakeview, OR 97630

George McGee
Oregon Cattlemen Association
Riley, OR 97758

Orval Layton
Post Office
Lakeview, OR 97630

Oregon Cattlemen Association
400 S.W. Broadway
Portland, OR 97205

Frank Grogan
Oregon State Game Commission
Roberta Avenue
Lakeview, OR 97630

Martin Howard
Oregon Cattlemen Association
Ochoco Hwy.
Prineville, OR 97754

Bob Leland
KQIK
P. O. Box 311
Lakeview, OR 97630

F.A. Saulberg
Soil & Water Conservation Commission
217 Agriculture Building
635 Capitol Street, N.E.
Salem, OR 97310

Duane Crane
Soil Conservation Service
Post Office Building
Lakeview, OR 97630

Ms. Charlotte Corkrand
Wilderness Society
130 N.W. 114th St.
Portland, OR 97205

Maurice Lundy
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Northwest Region
1000 - 2nd Ave.
Seattle, WA 98104

Dillard Gates, Director
Range Land Resources Program
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
Vic Masson
Oregon State Wildlife Commission
Hines, OR 97738

John McKean
Oregon State Wildlife Commission
P.O. Box 3503
Portland, OR 97208

Wendall Wyatt (or Representative)
Congress of the United States
House of Representative
Washington, D.C. 20515

Bob Neilson
Forest Service, Region 6
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Larry Williams, Exec. Secretary
Oregon Environmental Council
2637 S.W. Water Ave.
Portland, OR 97201

August L. Hormay
Conservationist
P.O. Box 245
Berkley, CA 94701

Larry Marshall
Western Livestock Journal
1095 No. Main St., Suite M
Orange, CA 92668

Dick Lennie
U.S. National Bank of Lakeview
Lakeview, OR 97630

Rex Hunsaker
Lake Co. School District
Lakeview, OR 97630

Ted Conn
Advisory Board Wildlife Rep.
Lakeview, OR 97630

Con Flynn
Lakeview District Advisory Board Rep.
421 South G
Lakeview, OR 97630

Neil or Barry Taylor
Neighboring Range User
Lakeview, OR 97630

Phil Lynch
345 South E
Lakeview, OR 97630

Don Gipe & Reg Ross
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon State Office (932)
P. O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Bill Bright & Chad Bacon
Bureau of Land Management
74 South Alvord St.
Burns, OR 97814

Burt Hart
Bureau of Land Management
2460 Athens Ave.
Redding, CA 96001

Don Wilbur
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1090
Susanville, CA 96130

Ron Halverson
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 550
Prineville, OR 97754

Bureau of Land Management
Lakeview District:

Marvin LeNoe
A. K. Majorowicz (Majors)
Sid Houpt
Bill Urwyler
Marvin Hammersmark
Larry Doughty
Zan Pike
Bud Reynolds
Ed Havel
Mel Schlagel
Jerry Fullerton
Sample

Statistics on Multiple-Use Management Demonstration Area
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior

August 27, 1974

Name of Area: Juniper Mountain Allotment

Size

90,000 acres

Location:
Oregon - Lakeview District, BLM;
40 to 60 miles north of Lakeview,
NW of Plush and SE of Alkali

Elevation:
4,580' to 6,630'

Land Ownership:

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<td>State</td>
<td>320</td>
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<td>Private</td>
<td>440</td>
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Vegetation Types:

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<td>Big Sagebrush</td>
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<td>Desert Shrub</td>
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<td>Juniper</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>90,000</td>
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Climate:

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<td>.43</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.66</td>
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33% of precipitation in form of snow, Nov. to Feb.

Growing season March - July

Temperature Max. summer 102°F. Min. winter -10°F

Geology
Faulted Tertiary Age lava flows and sedimentary rocks with Quaternary cinder cones and sediments.

Natural Water Resources
A few springs and seeps. No lakes or live streams.
Land uses

Indians

Prior to white man, area was occupied by Northern Paiutes. Small bands roamed the land in search of food.

Trappers, explorers and miners

Trappers probably visited the area in early 1800's. Albert Lake and Warner Valley areas were explored by Captain Fremont's party and Kit Carson, in 1843. Captain Warner entered Goose Lake and Warner Lake Valleys in 1849. Gold miners probably travelled through the area in the early 1860's to Oregon and Idaho.

Livestock (on allotment)

1870 to 1935. Mainly early spring and winter-use. Number of livestock not known but Lake County sales, tax and other records indicate large numbers of sheep and cattle and probably horses.


1948 to 1974. Cattle-use only. Average yearly - 1290 head, for about 3.4 months, March to July. About 4,405 AUMs use yearly. Stocking rate about 20 acres per AUM.
Landuses Cont'd

Big Game:

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<th>Animal</th>
<th>Before Livestock Grazing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Very few 25?</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antelope</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Bighorn</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Recreation

Hunting (light). Deer, antelope, sage hen. Sightseeing, rockhounding probably.

Mining

None. No known mineralization. Geothermal steam, oil and gas prospects exist.
## JUNIPER MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT ANIMAL LIST

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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Major Food</th>
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<td><strong>A. MAMMALS:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Game Mammals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn antelope</td>
<td>Antilocapra americana</td>
<td>Forbs-ERIO.-Arar</td>
</tr>
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<td>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</td>
<td>Forbs-Putr-Arrr-Symp.-green grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain lion</td>
<td>Felis concolor</td>
<td>Small mammals-mule deer</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Other Mammals</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>Lynx rufus</td>
<td>Rabbits, rodents, some larger mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Canis latrans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted skunk</td>
<td>Spilogale putorius</td>
<td>Insects, rodents, small birds</td>
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<td>Badger</td>
<td>Taxidae taxus</td>
<td>Ground squirrels, small rodents</td>
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<td>Pigmy rabbit</td>
<td>Sylvilagus idahoensis</td>
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<td>Sylvilagus nuttalli</td>
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<td>Lepus townsendii</td>
<td>Grass, sagebrush, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black tailed jackrabbit</td>
<td>Lepus californicus</td>
<td>Herbs, shrubs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merriam's shrew</td>
<td>Sorex merriami</td>
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<td>Broad handed mole</td>
<td>Scapanus latimanus</td>
<td>Earthworms, plant roots, seeds, small invertebrates</td>
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<td>Townsend's ground squirrel</td>
<td>Spermophilus townsendii</td>
<td>Green vegetation, seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon ground squirrel</td>
<td>Spermophilus beldingi</td>
<td>Green vegetation, seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden mantel ground squirrel</td>
<td>Spermophilus lateralis</td>
<td>Seeds, fruits, insects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
<td>Erethizon dorsatum</td>
<td>Forbs, shrubs, bark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied marmot</td>
<td>Marmota flaviventris</td>
<td>Grasses, clovers, vetches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Least chipmunk</td>
<td>Marmota monax</td>
<td>Plant seeds, fruits, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern pocket gopher</td>
<td>Eutamias minimus</td>
<td>Plant roots, tubers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Basin pocket mouse</td>
<td>Perognathus parvus</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ord's kangaroo rat</td>
<td>Dipodomys ordii</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Basin kangaroo rat</td>
<td>Dipodomys microps</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western harvest mouse</td>
<td>Reith rodontomys megalotis</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
</tr>
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<td>Northern grasshopper mouse</td>
<td>Onychomys leucogaster</td>
<td>Insects, other arthropods</td>
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<td>Bushy tailed woodrat</td>
<td>Neotoma cinerea</td>
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<td>Canyon mouse</td>
<td>Peromyscus crinitus</td>
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<td>Deer mouse</td>
<td>Peromyscus maniculatus</td>
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<td>Liomurus curtaulis</td>
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<td>Western jumping mouse</td>
<td>Zapus princeps</td>
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<td><strong>B. REPTILES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. BIRDS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. FISHES:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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Lum nose bat
Pallid bat
Hoary bat
Big brown bat
Fringed myotis
Long eared myotis
Heiry-winged myotis
Small-footed myotis
Yuma myotis

Plecotus townsendi
Antrozos pallidus
Lasiurus cinereus
Eptesicus fuscus
Myotis thysanodes
Myotis evotis
Myotis volans
Myotis subulatus
Myotis yumanensis

Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects
Insects

B. BIRDS

1. Game Birds
   Sagegrouse
   Chukar partridge
   Valley quail
   Mourning dove

   Centrocerus urophasianus
   Alectoris graeca
   Lophortyx californicus
   Zenaidura macroura

   Forbs, sagebrush
   Cheatgrass
   Seeds
   Seeds

2. Song birds
   Red-shafted flicker
   Yellow-bellied sapsucker
   Ash-throated flycatcher
   Horned lark
   Barn swallow
   Cliff swallow
   Mon jay
   Mountain chickadee
   Say's phoebe
   Five sided fly catcher
   House wren
   Canyon wren
   Rock wren
   Robin
   Common blue bird
   House head shrike
   Black-throated gray warbler
   Western meadowlark
   Bullock's oriole

   Colapetes cafer
   Sphyrapicus varius
   Myiarchus cinerascens
   Eremophila alpestris
   Hirundo rustica
   Petrochelidon pyrrhorrhoea
   Gymnorhina evanscephalus
   Perus gambelli
   Sayornis sayi
   Rutalamia borealis
   Troglodytes aedon
   Cathartes aura
   Stomias arcticus
   Icterus migratorius
   Sialis currucoides
   Lanius ludovicianus
   Dendroica nigrescens
   Sturnella neglecta
   Icterus bullockii

   Insects, and other arthropods
   "
   "
   Insects, seeds
   Insects, seeds
   Insects, seeds
   Seeds, fruit, insects
   Seeds, fruit, insects
   Flying insects
   Flying insects
   Insects, spiders
   Insects, spiders
   Insects, spiders
   Insects, berries, fruit, worms
   Insects, berries, fruit, worms
   Insects, lizards, mice, small birds
   Insects
   Insects, fruits, seeds, small aquatic
   Insects, fruits, seeds, small aquatic

life
Brewers blackbird
Brown-headed cowbird
Starling
House finch
Rufous-sided towhee
Savannah sparrow
Vesper sparrow
Lark sparrow
Oregon junco
Sage sparrow
Brewer's sparrow
White crowned sparrow
Sage thrasher

3. Prey Birds

Golden eagle
Red-tailed hawk
Swainson hawk
Rough-legged hawk
Ferruginous hawk
Marsh hawk
Prairie falcon
Sparrow hawk
Turkey vulture
Black-billed magpie
Raven
Crow
Great horned owl
Pigmy owl
Burrowing owl
Long-eared owl
Short-eared owl
Per-will
Great nighthawk

Water & Shore Birds

Canada goose
Mallard
Owl
Pintail

Euphagus cyanoccephalus
Molothrus ater
Sturnus vulgaris
Carpodacus mexicanus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Passerculus sandwichienus
Foopetes gramineus
Chondesetes grammicus
Junco oreganus
Amphispiza belli
Spizella breweri
Zonotrichia leucomphrys
Oreoscoptes montanus

Aquila chrysaetos
Buteo Jamaicensis
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis
Circus cyaneus
Falco mexicanus
Falco sparverius
Cathartes aura
Pica pica
Corvus corax
Crocus brachyrhynchos
Falco virginianus
Glaucidium gnoma
Speotyto cunicularia
Asio otus
Asio flammatus
Caprimulgus carolinensis
Chordeiles minor

Franta canadensis
Anas platyrhynchos
Anas strepera
Anas scuta

Insect, fruit, seeds, small aquatic
Insect, fruit, seeds, small aquatic
Insects, berries, seeds
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Seeds, insects, small fruits
Rabbits, large rodents, rats, mice
Rabbits, large rodents, rats, mice
Rabbits, large rodents, rats, mice
Rabbits, large rodents, rats, mice
Rabbits, large rodents, rats, mice
Rodents, small birds
Birds, rodents, insects
Birds, rodents, insects
Carrión
Carrión, seeds, fruit
Carrión, seeds, fruits
Carrión, seeds, fruit
Rodents, birds, reptiles
Rodents, birds, reptiles
Rodents, birds, reptiles
Rodents, birds, reptiles
Rodents, birds, reptiles
Night insects
Nocturnal insects

Acquatic plants, seeds, grass
Acquatic plants, seeds, grass
Acquatic plants, seeds, grass
Acquatic plants, seeds, grass
Green-winged teal  | Anas crecca canolinensis
Cinnamon teal    | Anas cyanoptera
Great blue heron | Ardea herodias
Common Egret     | Casmerodius albus
American Coot    | Fulica Americana
Wilson's phalarope| Steganopus tricolor
Kildeer          | Charadrius vociferus

Common snipe    | Capella gallinago
Spotless sandpiper| Actitis macularia
Willett         | Catoptrophorus semipalmatus
Long-billed dowitcher | Limnodromus scolopaceus
Avocet          | Recurvirostra americana
California gull  | Larus californicus
Western sandpiper| Ereunetes maui

C. AMPHIBIANS
Great Basin spadefoot toad | Scaphiopus intermontanus
Pacific tree frog            | Hyla regilla
Western toad                  | Bufo boreas
Spotted frog                  | Rana pretiosa

D. REPTILES
1. Lizards
   Collard lizard
   Leopard lizard
   Sagebrush lizard
   Western fence lizard
   Side-blotched lizard
   Short-horned lizard
   Great Basin skink
   Great Basin whiptail
   Crotaphytus collaris
   Crotaphytus wislizenii
   Sceloporus graciosus
   Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus
   Uta stansburiana
   Phrynosoma douglassi douglassi
   Bufo alvarius utahensis
   Charinophis tigris tigris
   Insects, spiders, smaller reptiles
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Insects, spiders, ants
   Lizards, small rodents
   Lizards, frogs, birds, small rodents
   Lizards, frogs, birds, small rodents
   Lizards, frogs, birds, small rodents
   Rodents, rabbits, birds, frogs
(4) Sample

Comments on Rest-rotation Land Management Planning Meeting
Lakeview, Oregon August 27-29, 1974

Subject

Comment

Date
Name
Occupation
Address
(5) Sample (Show on sectionized grid)

Name of area
Location
Mr Marvin LeNoue, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Post Office Box 151
Lakeview, OR 97630

Dear Marv:

Just a few lines to let you know my thoughts on the recent Juniper Mountain allotment multiple use planning effort. First of all let me express my appreciation for the opportunity to attend the meeting.

I felt the meeting was well organized and well controlled by Mr. Gus Hormay. The statistics compiled by your office was excellent and increased my knowledge of the area greatly. The slide program prior to the tour of the area was outstanding. It explained the present problems as well as a possible solution to them.

I am enclosing one editorial as well as a article from the Oregonian. At one time I could have agreed with the criticism in the news article in the Oregonian, but in this area I feel this is no longer true. The improvements in this area have included recreation and wildlife, which I consider as being a large and necessary part of true multiple use. I am also aware of your thoughts on reorganizing the BLM advisory board, which I consider great step forward in better relations between Ranchers, Sportsman and the BLM. In Mr Shaw's editorial he makes mention of Mr Hormay as having only one plan and one goal. I thought Mr Hormay did a excellent job of controlling the group so as to avoid nit picking and suggestions for small areas of the Juniper plan. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr Hormay did ask for any broad range plans for the Juniper area as a whole and non were presented. As I understand the purpose of the meeting was a long range plan to cover the complete area, with details to be completed as the plan progressed.

I would also like to commend Mr A.K. Majors, Area Manager, Warner Lake Resource area, for his part in the program, and the BLM for the many improvements in this area. I considered the meeting a successful beginning of the true meaning of multiple use.

Sincerely,

CRVAL R. LAYTON
833 North 8th St
Lakeview, OR 97630
TO: A. K. Majorowicz, Area Manager
FROM: August L. Hormay, Range Conservationist
SUBJECT: Management Juniper Mountain Demonstration Area

I had just completed a memo to you in response to your letter of September 9, 1974 when your September 13 letter arrived. Although your last letter answered many of my questions, I am sending you a copy of my long hand of the memo.

The pasture layout looks good. I hope the corral-shute layout at the hub is not in an overly conspicuous location. Are you thinking of holding pastures? If built they should be used according to formula.

I assume Phil Lynch will bear the cost of these livestock handling facilities, and that management fences and water developments on public land will be paid for with public funds.

Les Shaws September 5 article on the Lakeview meeting was facture and pretty good, I thought. The editorial of September 12 did not promote the cause of good land management very much to say the least. Les did not have the benefit of the first day or the field tour so did not have the whole picture. Certainly he did not get the principle points.

Les should be filled in because I would like to have him follow Juniper Mountain closely and report on development periodically.
Memorandum
To A.K. Majorowicz Area Manager
Thru District Manager
From A.H.

Subject: Management Juniper Mountain Demonstration Area

Boulder, Calif.
Sept 16 1974

I had planned to turn all photographs on Juniper Mountain over to you with the exception of a few slides on subjects not related to the management of the area. I meant for you to keep the block and whites you sent me. Photo Y3A is from Harvey Valley. It got mixed in.

Under separate cover I am returning The B&W enlargements and sending all the B&W negatives (and small prints) of the photos I have taken. Will send the slides in a couple of weeks.

I plan to hold a training session or two on "study plots" - evaluation procedures - to be used in connection with the demonstration areas. This coming spring. Hope to answer your questions then.
I appreciate hearing about responses to the Lakeview meeting. Please keep me informed. Also please let me know about your proposal for the pasture-setup as soon as you work it out with Phil Lynch and the Oregon Game Commission.

Your point (5). I was aware that this point did not have much significance on Juniper Mountain. Phil mentioned several times that he felt he could go into any part of the allotment in springtime without trouble.

But I was emphasizing a management principle in rest-revolution management that has been and is being ignored in most cases. Just this last trip I visited an area where the pasture fences were just about dormant. The pastures were arranged one above the other up slope. This point is extremely important in planning. Many set-ups are difficult to operate because fences are not in the right location.
I welcome your suggestions. They are valuable. Keep them coming.
Press on with planning and management involving as many people as you can.

A.L.H.

P.S. What you think about getting more photographs (B&W, color) in locations we stopped on the field tour to show people what they "looked at" or "saw" when they come back to look at progress?
Mr. August L. Hormay
Pacific Southwest Forest and
Range Experiment Station
Box 245
Berkeley, CA  94701

Dear Mr. Hormay:

Enclosed is some background information for your management planning session in Billings October 8-11.

Tree species in the Mystic-Pryor spur grazing allotments and vicinity are alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), white spruce (Picea glauca), Engelmann spruce (Picea engelmannii), limber pine (Pinus flexilis), and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). The dominant species at the higher elevations is alpine fir which grades into Douglas fir stands at lower elevations and on drier sites.

Engelmann spruce, white spruce, and hybrids of these two species are associated with the alpine fir on the more mesic sites. Limber pine is associated with alpine fir and white spruce along the edge of the plateaus and with Douglas fir on rocky ridges.

Some disease and insect damage are noticeable on the alpine fir and Douglas fir on Pryor spur and Mystic grazing allotments and in adjacent areas. However, the infestations are confined to single trees or small, widely scattered groups of trees within this area and are not readily mappable.

The most prevalent diseases affecting alpine fir include yellow witches broom rust (Melampsorella caryophyllacearum), trunk decay fungi ( Stereum sanguinolentum and other spp.), and needle rusts - probably vaccinium and fireweed rusts (Fucciniastrum spp.).
Infestations most affecting Douglas fir are needle casts and bark beetles. Stands of Douglas fir in some areas suffer moderate foliage damage caused by Rhabdocline needle cast. However, the greatest damage to Douglas fir is caused by the Douglas fir beetle (*Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*). In some locations on Big Pryor Mountain, mature and decadent stands have suffered severe mortality.

The only known insect pest infestations on the grassland portions of the Mystic-Pryor spur allotments are sporadic infestations of grasshoppers. During certain years, grasshoppers belonging to subfamily Cyrtacanthoncridinae appear to approach epidemic populations during late summer periods.

If we can be of further help, let us know.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

D. C. MacINTYRE
Forest Supervisor
September 19, 1974

Mr. Robert Crowder
4841 E. Red Rock Drive
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

Dear Bob:

I am sorry to hear about the proposals for the Kofa Game Range in Arizona because I am confident the area could be managed on a multiple-use basis in the best interest of all renewable land resources and the public.

The proposals for Kofa appear to be based on fear of detrimental impact of livestock grazing on wildlife and the environment as a whole. There is good reason for this fear. Livestock grazing has not been managed properly in the past in many if not most cases. The detrimental effects of such grazing on the land and land resources can be seen almost everywhere.

But good management methods have been developed now. Livestock can be grazed on wildlands without impairing the production capacity of the land. In fact, livestock are a valuable tool for obtaining optimum production. Good results depend on integrated multiple-purpose management planning at ground level.

I have no authority on matters of this kind so I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the State Director in Arizona.

I trust any coming action will be in the best interest of the land and public.

Sincerely,

A. L. Hormay
A. L. HORMAY

cc: State Director, Arizona
Director, Denver Service Center
United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SALMON DISTRICT OFFICE
P. O. Box 430
Salmon, Idaho 83467

September 24, 1974

Gus Hormay -BLM
Pacific SW Forest & Range Exp. Station
1960 Addison St.
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

Dear Sir(s) or Madam:

The Salmon Bureau of Land Management District and the Challis National Forest, with Gus Hormay's assistance, plan to establish a multiple-use land management demonstration area in the Herd Creek Allotment.

This allotment consists of approximately 30,000 acres of Forest Service lands, 19,000 acres of National Resource Lands (BLM), and 2,000 acres of State of Idaho lands. The area is located approximately 28 miles south of Challis, Idaho, and has a wide variety of resource values and uses; being important for domestic livestock grazing, wildlife, fisheries, recreation, and other values.

As this area is an important part of the National Resource Lands and Forest lands, we would like to have representatives from various agencies and groups participate in the preparation of the multiple-use plan. Therefore, we wish to invite you and a wide variety of other interests, concerned with wild land management, to participate in this planning effort October 21, 22, and 23, 1974.

The program will be conducted by Gus Hormay, who is well known and highly recognized for his contributions toward promoting proper management and use of natural range lands. Following is an outline of the program:

First Day - Theory of rest-rotation multiple-use land management and description of Herd Cr. area will be presented by Gus Hormay at Challis.

Second Day - Group to visit area and size up conditions and problems.

Third Day - Group will prepare a management plan for area.
It would be appreciated very much if you or your representative would participate in this program and provide information and ideas as to how the area should be managed.

Please let us know by October 7, 1974, if you plan to attend. We will then provide you with more detailed information concerning the meeting place, specific time schedule, motel accommodations, and other information.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Harry R. Finlayson
District Manager
REST-ROTATION LAND MANAGEMENT MEETING
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

National Guard Armory, Dillon, Montana Sept. 24-27, 1974

PROGRAM

Tuesday, Sept. 24 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Purpose of meeting - District Manager
Explanation of rest-rotation land management and description of the proposed demonstration area. The matador allotment--A. L. (Gus) Hormay

Wednesday, Sept. 25 7:30 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.
Field Tour - Matador Allotment

Thursday, Sept. 26 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Development of a rest-rotation management plan for the allotment under direction of Gus Hormay and input by meeting participants.

Adjournment
**Multiple-Use Land Management Session**

**Date:** September 24-26

**Moderator:**

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**Participants:**

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<tr>
<td>Kelly Hammond</td>
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<td>Don McIntosh</td>
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<td>Hank Greitel</td>
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<td>Montana Dept. of Natural Resources</td>
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<td>John Foster</td>
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LETTERS OF INVITATION WERE EXTENDED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS:

Mr. Rick Applegate
Northern Rockies Action Group
P. O. Box 931
Bozeman, MT 59715

Mr. Don Aldrich
Executive Secretary
Montana Wildlife Federation
410 Woodworth Avenue
Missoula, MT 59801

Mrs. Doris Milner, President
Montana Wilderness Association
Rt. 1, P. O. Box 1410
Hamilton, MT 59840

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Smith
2311 Highland Court
Bozeman, MT 59715

Mr. Peter V. Jackson III
Montana Assn. of Conservation Districts
502 Lamborn
Helena, MT 59601

Mr. Ted Schwinden, Commissioner
Department of State Lands
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59601

Bob Raundel
Land Admin. Division
Dept. of State Lands
State Capitol, Helena, MT 59601

Mr. Gary J. Wicks, Director
Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation
32 South Ewing
Helena, MT 59601

Ole Ueland
Dept. of NRC
Conservation District Division
32 South Ewing
Helena, MT 59601

Dr. Robert F. Wambach
Forestry School
University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59801

Burton W. Rounds
Area Manager, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
711 Central Avenue
Billings, MT 59102

Mr. Wes Woodgerd, Director
Montana Fish and Game Dept.
Sam Mitchell Building
Helena, MT 59601

Mr. A. B. Linford
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
P. O. Box 970
Bozeman, MT 59715

Dr. Carl Wambolt
Range Extention Specialist
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Bozeman, MT 59715

Dr. Gene Payne
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59715

Miss Lanny Hicks
Sierra Club
Dubois, WY 82513

Mr. Don Quinby
Professor of Wildlife Management
Department of Zoology
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59715

Mr. Chuck Hitch
Cooperative State Grazing Districts
Mental Health Building
1245 North 29th St.
Billings, MT 59101
Dear Marv,

It has taken me quite a while to find time to collect my ideas concerning the land use planning efforts for the Juniper Mtn. Allotment, but here they are, albeit in rough and disorganized form.

First let me say that even if the BLM gets no useful suggestions out of the session, it was by no means a waste of time. The high-gear, layman's level range management course compressed into 3 days was invaluable to people like me who have picked up information in bits and pieces but never had it smoothed into sensible order before. Perhaps we were trucked down a rather narrow alley of knowledge, but I think the basic data was made clear to rancher, environmentalist, government employee, and citizen alike.

Probably I should have said more to you on the subject of wilderness status for areas like Juniper Mtn. There is no question that the values are there for classification as what has been called "de-fracte" wilderness -- damaged but capable of healing. Man's past use of the land has resulted in a vegetation change which can be reversed and which, in the meantime, is highly scenic and far less conspicuously man-caused than a hillside of sawed stumps or a field of parallel furrows. Ideally, if such an area were classified as wilderness, livestock management would be subordinate to wildlife needs, many roads would be "put to bed," where possible, herders would be used instead of cross-fences, etc. There would be no need to touch old structures (such as Clark Cow Camp), as these have both scenic and historic value, and I feel that water developments should be maintained, since these benefit wildlife and recreationists as well as livestock. This last, by the way, is specifically provided for in the Wilderness Act, Sec. 4, (d)(4)(1). My comment to you that there was no need for wilderness classification for Juniper Mtn. itself should have been explained further. Although that area is beautiful, it is not unique, and the recreational potential is limited, both inherently by lack of water and campsites, and actually by the fact that most people are frightened of space that is quite that open! Wilderness status would make present use of the area more difficult, while realizing very little benefit to the public. That's just my personal opinion and concerns just that one area, mind you!

As far as planning for Juniper Mtn. "non-wilderness,"
I feel it is only fair to say I believe that the major damage to the land has been caused in the past, and that present livestock use is probably not creating any new damage. However, it is clear that the wounds are not healing, as soil is still being lost, and a better management system should be instituted for that reason. I'm sold on the rest-rotation system (Gus and the rest of you are good salesmen), but I do have some unresolved questions. The process of natural change from one seral vegetation stage to a higher one is probably slow and gradual. Usually I am opposed to speeding up this process by use of herbicides, etc., because the plants in the lower stage prepare the site for the higher stage, and putting the higher stage there before the soil is ready necessarily leads to less healthy vegetation. According to the Idaho Fish and Game Dept., even sagebrush actively builds topsoil, making the site capable of supporting bunchgrass. In the case of the rest-rot. system (pardon the contraction), where livestock are used to trample grass seed into the soil and supposedly thereby speed up the reestablishment of grass, the sagebrush is not artificially eliminated, but is allowed to die out as the grass competes with it and replaces it. If the grass thrives, we can assume that the site was ready for it. Therefore, I think I can accept your seed trampling theory.

This leads me to a question I forget to ask Gus. He mentioned that soil can only develop to a certain depth in a given area. Had the soil on any part of the Juniper Mt. Allot. developed to that final depth before overgrazing reduced the A horizon? I strongly suspect that the soil in this area, as in much of eastern Oregon, is of such recent origin that it was not fully mature, so perhaps it can't be said that bunchgrass is the climax vegetation. It may only be another seral stage to some future vegetation type once the soil is completely developed. Which brings up another question. It is my understanding that when bunchgrass takes over from sagebrush (or any successional change), it is by a process of reproduction and establishment of grass in the absence of reproduction of sage. Is the disappearance of the existing sage directly due to competition from grass for moisture, nutrients, etc. or is it simply a matter of sagebrush eventually dying of "old age?" What is the lifespan of an individual sagebrush or bunchgrass plant? I am curious about this partly because it may pertain to the phenomena of ungrazed grasses stifling and unbrowsed bitterbrush dying back. These ideas just will not sit happily with my sense of logic. If bunchgrass evolved in the absence of heavy grazing pressure, why would it require grazing to keep from stifling and dying? There's got to be a better explanation. If this phenomenon only occurs on overgrazed sites, perhaps it is simply a matter of the soil no longer being suitable for the grass to reproduce, and the stifling is actually the aging process of individual plants which are not vigorous because the soil is no longer productive enough to successfully grow plants higher than sagebrush. Also, overgrazing produces a more xeric site; bare soil is hotter and evaporates more moisture than soil shaded by plants. Bunchgrass in a natural situation reproduces underneath and
around sagebrush or existing grass, and presumably by
the time the sage is gone the soil is already shaded and
protected by a more or less solid stand of grass. If you
were to isolate an individual bunchgrass plant, remove sur-
rounding vegetation, and leave the one plant in a bare soil
situation, I wonder if you would not see something of the same
stifling effect, or more precisely, a process of dying back
due to lack of moisture and shade. Maybe I'm way off base,
but these ideas are more logical than stifling from lack of
grazing. You've got to admit that. And natural processes
are nothing if not logical.

Our tentative design for dividing the allotment revolved
around ensuring equal amounts of high and low country and
water developments in the three pastures. In the final design
they will have equal carrying capacity. As I recall, by coinci-
dence our design gave somewhat equal amounts of low sage
communities also. This is good because the carrying capacity
calculations for each pasture will have to take into account
AUM's of wildlife use, and the antelope (the most important
wild herbivore in the area) seem to be found almost exclusively
in the low and silver sage areas. Care will have to be taken
not to overutilize the antelope or deer winter concentration
areas when the pastures they occupy are in the first and second
treatment years (yearlong and post-seedripe grazing).

At one point Gus mentioned the need for livestock grazing
to reduce litter and thus protect areas from fires. That's
crazy! Even Dillard Gates realizes the value of fire as a
management tool, and no way can a fire carry successfully through
an area unless there is either heavy litter accumulation or a
solid "closed canepy" of brush. I am certain that the natural
occurrence of wildfires before western settlement of the area,
even though undoubtedly not as frequent as in more mountainous
terrain, was one of the natural processes which speeded up
the succession from sagebrush to bunchgrass, in the absence
of intensive trampling by wild herbivores. Once grass was
established, periodic fire would help keep down grasshoppers
or whatever damaging insects exist, and would help
the slow return of litter to the soil (including the breakdown
of stifled grass to replenish a stifled soil).

I believe this was mentioned at the final session, but I
would certainly like to see water developments designed for
safe human use as well as use by livestock and wildlife. I
understand this would cause considerable trouble, since you
would have to test the water frequently, etc., but this kind
of project should be investigated and pursued. There can be
little recreational use of an area without available water --
not that I think this area will ever see very much recreational
use, even with campgrounds and trails. Speaking of trails, I
see no need to really construct one. There would be little
"return" on the investment of building it, it would probably
contribute to soil erosion, and besides it is probably quite
easy to hike over Juniper Mtn. by following animal trails and
natural openings through trees and brush.
Costs of developing, protecting, and improving national resource areas should certainly be paid by all of the public, not just by the livestock operator using the allotment (except particular projects which only benefit the one use). These costs could possibly be reduced by the use of cheap labor. Fence building and water developments might make good projects for the Youth Conservation Corps, and volunteer work forces might be used also. I am frequently asked by high school and college students for work projects of this nature, but rarely do the Fish Commission, Wildlife Comm., etc. allow me to gather a group and help out.

I do worry about the individual livestock operators during the first few years of a rest-ret. system. Can 1/3 of the allotment support all of the cattle for a year, or will those people have to reduce their herds until the range improves, when presumably the carrying capacity will be increased? Has any thought been put to short term leans as a way of helping out and also as an incentive for initiating and adhering to a rest-ret. system? Or could there be some kind of community effort whereby a portion of the livestock would be grazed on neighboring allotments for the first few years, and later that operator would take some outside livestock when someone else's allotment was beginning on a rest-ret. system? Certainly there would be problems, but I also see problems with trying to reduce suddenly the AUM's for an operator or trying to squeeze the same number onto only part of the area, and then having to supervise the allotment adequately to prevent grazing in pastures when they are supposed to be rested.

No doubt you need more manpower for planning, managing, and enforcing rest-ret. systems. I also wish your people would (could?) stay longer in one place instead of trying to learn a new area every couple of years. Anyway, I must say I have been very impressed with the caliber of the BLM personnel I have had contact with so far. Keep it up!

Sorry again that this letter is so late. If anything here needs clarification, let me know. Also, if any of my questions have ready answers, I would like to hear them. Yes, I am interested in the Juniper Mtn. allotment. I have no designs on it for myself, but it is a beautiful area and deserves to be restored to its original capacity to support wildlife and to produce livestock and other resources for human use. Many thanks to all of you for organizing and carrying out the planning session. I learned a lot and thoroughly enjoyed myself at the same time.

Very sincerely,
Char
Charlotte Cerkran
130 N.W. 114th
Portland, Ore. 97229

cc Gus Hermay
Larry Williams
September 25, 1974

Dear Sir(s) or Madam:

There is a slight change in the dates for the planning session to be conducted by Gus Hormay on the Herd Creek Allotment.

The dates will now be October 22, 23, and 24, 1974, instead of October 21, 22, 23, 1974. The meeting will still be in Challis, Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Harry R. Finlayson
District Manager
United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SALMON DISTRICT OFFICE
P. O. Box 430
Salmon, Idaho 83467

September 26, 1974

Village Inn
Challis
Idaho 83226

Dear Sir:

This confirms my telephone call of this date and changes my call and letter of September 24, 1974.

Please reserve 4 single rooms and 3 double rooms as follows:

Single
- Bus Hormay - Oct. 21, 22, 23, & 24
- Jens Jensen - Oct. 21, 22, 23, & 24
- Larry Thurman - Oct. 21, 22, & 23
- Harry Finlayson - Oct. 22 & 23

Double
- Eldon Beus & Glenn Ford - Oct. 22 & 23
- Loren Anderson & Jim Englebright - Oct. 21, 22, & 23
- Floyd Ewing & Grant Harbour - Oct. 21, 22, & 23

Enclosed are copies of letters explaining what we will be doing the week of October 21.

Sincerely yours,

K. Grant Harbour
Challis-Mackay Area Manager

Encls.
To: Director, Denver Service Center (D-330)

From: State Director, Nevada

Subject: Rest-Rotation Multiple-Use Land Management Demonstration Area Program

A considerable amount of time and effort has been expended in the selection of an allotment for the subject program. However, each selected allotment has, for various reasons, been eliminated. The attempt to make any further selections at this time would defer too late into FY 75 to effect accomplishment.

We do wish to participate in this program. Should this be a continuing program into FY 76, the pursuit of a suitable allotment will be continued. This delay will provide: time to complete additional MFP's for a broader area of allotment selection; adequate time to gather resource data; and benefits from other States' experiences in developing a multiple-use land management plan.
September 27, 1974

Instruction Memo No. 74-397
Expires 12/31/74

To: Directorate, State Directors, Service Center Director, and
WO Division Chiefs

From: Director

Subject: Grazing Administration PD 10/25/74

The impact of unregulated livestock grazing affecting other multiple uses on BLM lands was most recently addressed by the special Nevada evaluation conducted in April of this year. Several findings brought out by this and other evaluations conducted in several States over the last few years lead me to the conclusion that there are Bureauwide grazing administration deficiencies that require prompt initiation of corrective actions. We must take immediate corrective action on a Bureauwide basis on all those items that are ministerial in nature. There are other range management problems that require us to intensify grazing management practices on the ground which, if properly applied, will result in improved rangeland conditions for the benefit of all related values. You should initiate action now on these latter items that will bring about solutions over the next few years.

Under State Office direction, Districts where livestock grazing is a part of the resource management program will review and redirect their program to follow the grazing regulations for the public lands as outlined below.

1. Ministerial action to be implemented immediately:

   (a) All applications for grazing authorizations will be reviewed for compliance with regulations. Authorized use will not exceed adjudicated use except as provided under 43 CFR 4111.4-2. Authorization will not allow use in excess of the recognized grazing capacity. See 4111.3-1 and 4115.2-1(e)(3) of the regulations.

   (b) Temporary nonrenewable licenses will be used only for the intended purpose described in 4115.2-1(i) of the regulations, and 4115.21A7 of the BLM Manual. Nonrenewable
licenses will not be issued on the justification that forage conditions are above average for a given year. Section 4413.11 of the Manual will be revised to clarify issuance of nonrenewable licenses on AMP's.

(c) Increased emphasis on range use supervision as necessary to insure compliance with use authorizations and the regulations.

2. Actions to be initiated immediately for accomplishment in the near term:

(a) Applications for grazing use will be weighed against competing demands for forage by wildlife and wild horses and burros. Based on URA-MFP data on populations of wild horses and burros, populations of wildlife, and wildlife habitat requirements, adjustments in livestock numbers will be made as outlined in Sections 4111.3-1, 4111.4-3, 4115.2-1(d),(e), and 4712.1-3 of the regulations.

(b) Existing allotment management plans will be updated and redesigned as necessary to meet Manual requirements including the identification of objectives and establishment of methods to protect and improve wildlife habitat and other resource values attainable through intensive livestock management. Multi-discipline input in design and evaluation of AMP's is essential in this effort.

All AMP's are to receive necessary supervision to insure that the grazing formula is followed and to insure timely remedial action to protect the resource base if the grazing formula needs modification. Flexibility must be explicitly described in the AMP to prevent misunderstanding and to ensure that Bureau responsibilities are not neglected. Establishment of a grazing system by decision may be necessary if adequate cooperation is not forthcoming from the range user to intensify management efforts in an allotment management plan. Section 4112.15C6 of BLM Manual will be revised to clarify this direction. Evaluations required by BLM Manual 4413 will be conducted on all AMP's. Permanent increases in AUM's on AMP's will not be allowed unless documented by an evaluation. Such increases must adequately consider other resource needs.

(c) The undertaking of any rangeland rehabilitation project must be based on the premise of total resource considerations and adequate management following project completion. Planning of rangeland rehabilitation projects will include provisions for protecting the resource until grazing authorizations under proper management can be exercised. Such projects
will be accomplished only after it has been determined that resource objectives cannot be achieved by management within a reasonable time frame. All rangeland rehabilitation projects will consider the wild horse and burro activity, and wildlife needs including protection of riparian habitat.

(d) All management and supportive measures utilized in connection with the livestock grazing program must provide for the protection of cultural values. Refer to Instruction Memorandum 74-290 which pertains to this subject.

(e) Adjust livestock water projects to meet wildlife needs. Include bird ramps in open troughs, and wildlife waters off pipelines. In rested pastures insure that water is available for wildlife. Insure that extension of livestock waters for increased livestock distribution does not create new conflicts between wildlife and livestock for limited forage resources.

(f) To avoid or reduce potential conflicts arising from base property transfers, prospective purchasers of ranch operations utilizing Federal range should be candidly advised of intensive management criteria that will be implemented on the grazing allotment as manpower and funds permit. This includes the obligation of the livestock operator to cooperate in range management plans, including construction and maintenance of improvement projects. Prospective purchasers are to be informed, as matter of record, the actual use authorized as compared to qualifications, active nonuse, and suspended nonuse presently recognized.

Completion of questionnaires from lending companies will include pertinent information affecting the grazing allotment.

(g) Drought conditions, fire, and other natural forces must be recognized, and requirement of nonuse for protection of the resource base must be given adequate attention when authorizing active use or activating nonuse requests under these conditions.

(h) Stocking rates for Exchange-of-Use Agreements and percent use authorizations must be based on forage inventories. Exchange-of-use agreements that would work to the detriment of the district program should be rejected.

(i) Change in class of livestock (e.g. sheep to cattle) will be allowed only after careful review to insure that the proposed change will not unduly affect other multiple-use values.
within the allotment. In addition, no change in class of livestock will be authorized that confers grazing privileges in excess of the present usable carrying capacity for the designated livestock. See Section 4112.22 of BLM Manual.

(j) Supplemental feeding which results in site deterioration will not be authorized on the public lands except in emergency situations where the District Manager determines that loss of livestock is imminent.

3. AWP Revisions. State Directors will intensively review present AWP's and submit proposed revisions to maximize accomplishing the directives of this memorandum within the limits of currently available resources. In making proposed revisions, accomplishment of ministerial action (Item 1) will be considered of equal priority to established non-energy OPS objectives. This means for example, that 1220 inputs to inventory and planning should be reduced, in favor of accomplishing Item 1 directives, to the minimum level essential to meeting your established OPS objective for MFP's. As a part of your proposed revision, adjustments between MLR subactivities may be proposed to make more 1220 man-months available. However, no additional permanent personnel can be provided.

As established in Item 1 first priority in making revisions is to provide for correcting deficiencies related to grazing authorizations in excess of recognized grazing capacity and to insuring adequate use supervision. For particular problem areas identified by the SD, District personnel, or outside groups, this effort will include special action by the SD to assign personnel to conduct resource inventories and complete other related work which will result in the proper allocation and management of livestock grazing in those areas. Actions required in Item 2 are second priority but significant initial effort is required in FY 1975.

Proposed AWP revisions will be submitted to the Director (510) by no later than October 25, 1974. Revisions will be accompanied by a complete narrative describing the new accomplishments planned, the other work foregone, and the extent to which your proposed revisions will correct presently identified deficiencies.
This office is aware of the severe limitations on manpower and funds required to accomplish the desired level of range management needed. We are making every effort to obtain essential funding. However, I must emphasize that many deficiencies exist that can be corrected with existing capability. I intend to follow up this direction on a continuing basis to assure the Secretary and myself that we are making positive strides in this important charge.

I would appreciate your views on additional ways we can improve our range management efforts.

[Signature]