

Jim Cagney

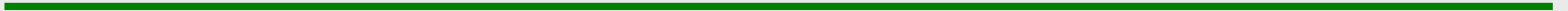
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Bureau of Land Management

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Administration

Standards of Rangeland Health

Management and Projects

Monitoring and Supervision

Drought

Laws



Regulations

Manuals Policy and Guidance

Permitting

Billing

Management & Range Improvements

Range Supervision

Monitoring

Case Files and Record Keeping



Administration

SIG INT. K K M
WEST MT. E AN ITE
 WEST G LS VA

180	90	40	50	140
10	30	30	30	20
20	20	<u>70</u>	20	20
<u>210</u>	20	10	30	<u>180</u>
	20		30	30
	<u>180</u>		20	<u>210</u>
			30	
			<u>210</u>	

18,000,000

2,829

670

42

Laws — a few germane examples



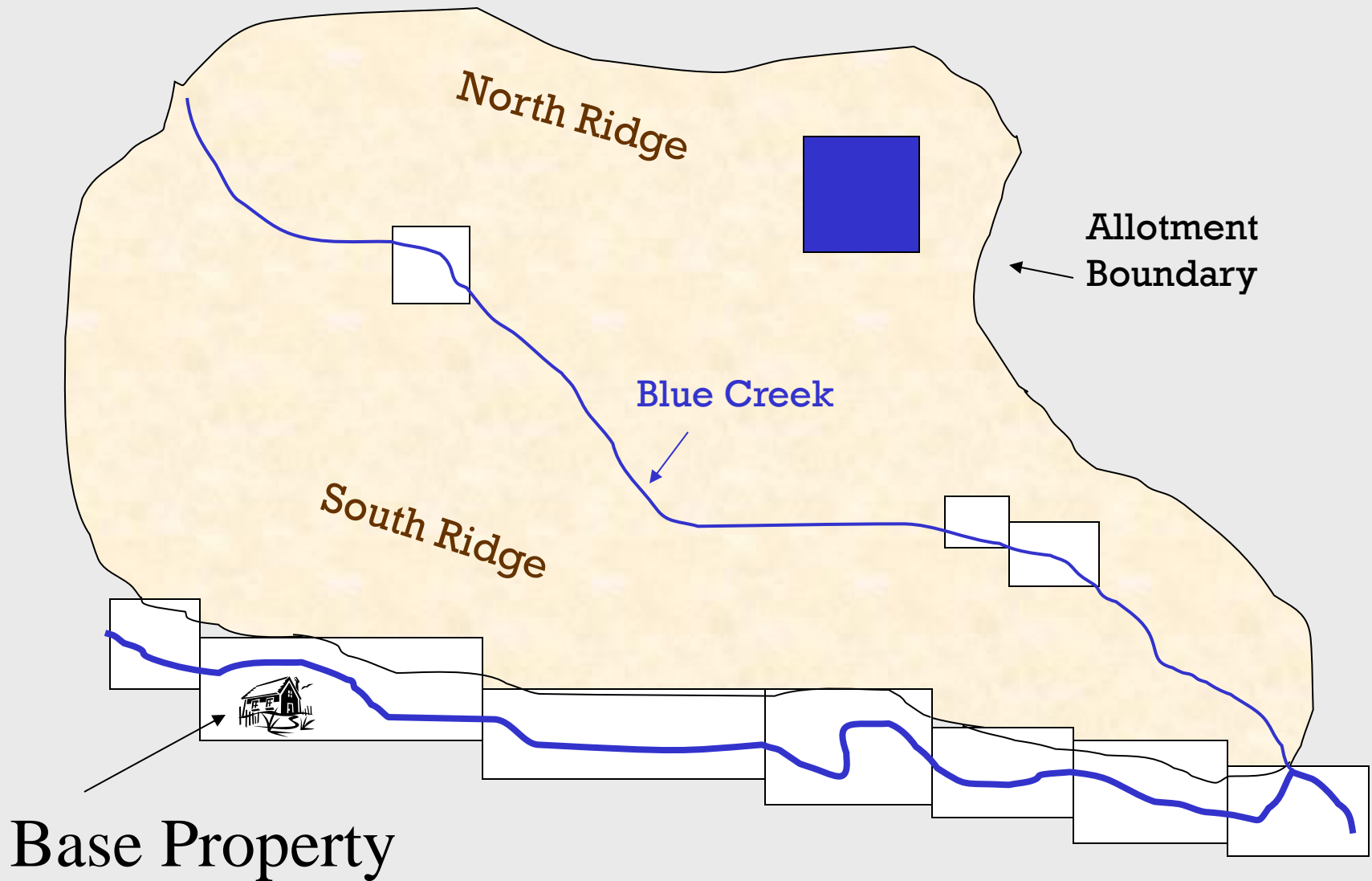
Public Rangelands Improvement Act
Set the grazing fee formula

Federal Policy and Management Act
Land use planning requirement

National Environmental Policy Act
The analysis machine

Threatened and Endangered Species Act
National Historic Preservation Act
Require interdisciplinary support

Taylor Grazing Act



Regulation Subparts

4100 – General

Mostly Definitions

4110 – Qualifications and Preference

Who gets to use the Federal Lands?

Transfer of Preference

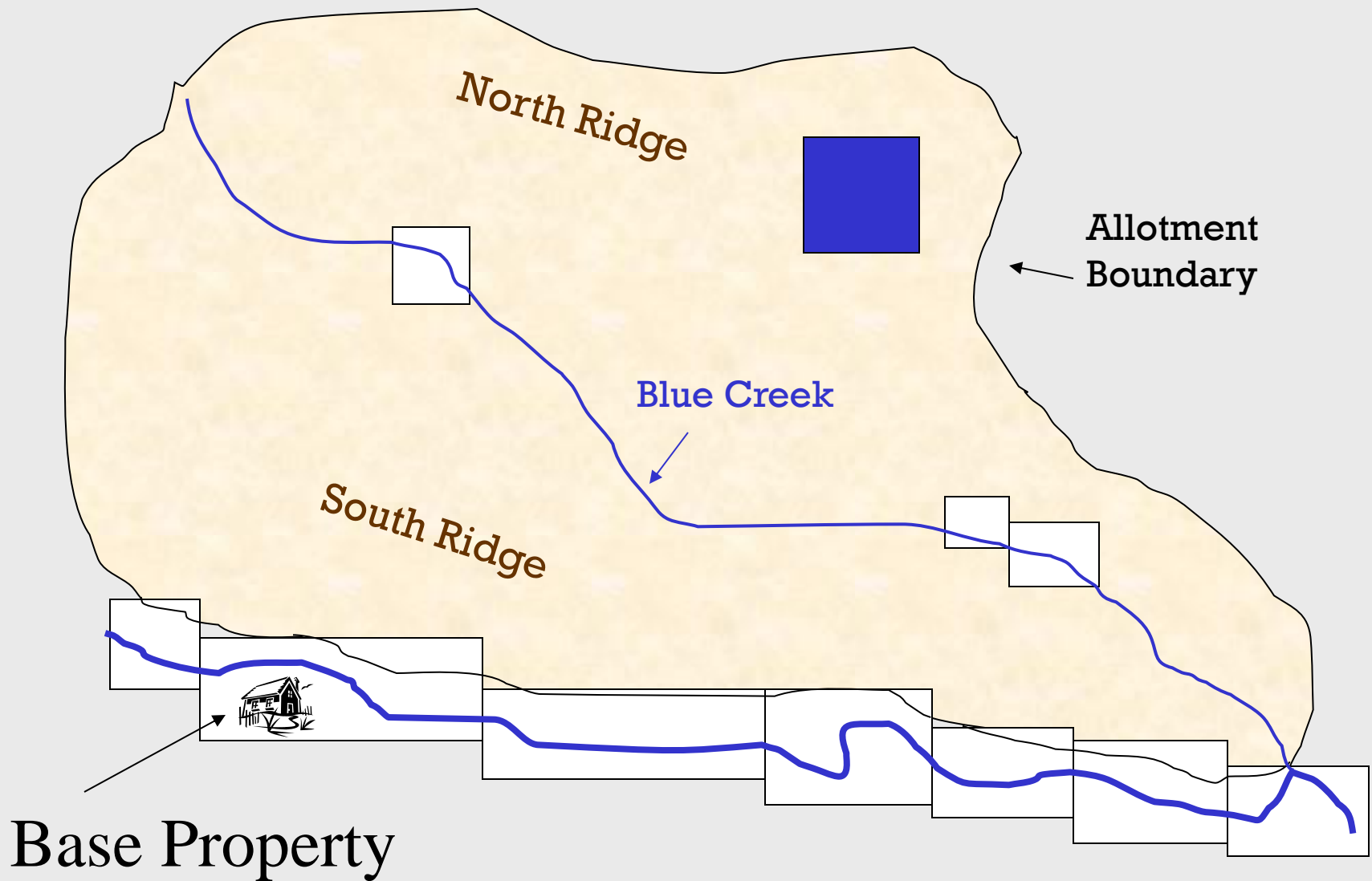
- Person to Person

Ranch Sales

- Base to Base

Lien holder Interest Important

What if we ended grazing?
What if we took the high bid?



Sodbuster



Livestock as a Value

- **Cattle Operation** - 1000 pairs * 96% calf crop * 450 lbs * \$0.7/lb = \$302,400 cash flow into the community
- **Retail Outlet** - Nice cash flow but these operations net out of rural communities
- **Outfitter** - 6 clients * 4 hunting seasons * \$5,000 = \$120,000 cash flow into the community; but this is a service economy function that requires wealth generation somewhere else

Lopez's Windmill



Regulation Subparts

4120 – Grazing Management

Authorization and Projects

4130 – Authorizing Grazing Use

Terms and Conditions

4140 – Prohibited Acts

Clarifies Acceptable Activities

4150 – Unauthorized Grazing Use

- Willful or Non Willful Distinction
- Impoundment Rules

4160 – Administrative Remedies

Decision Process – Makes our Process Public

Regulation Subparts

4170 – Penalties

Consistency in Fines and Suspensions

4180 – Standards & Guidelines

Covered Separately

4190 – Wildfire Management Decisions

A dangler

Manuals for each section add
clarity (Theoretically)

Permits and Leases

Issuance of the 10 year permit is the “Federal Action” that is appealable, and subject to NEPA analysis.

Grazing Bills

① # animals

③ Allotment

⑤ End Date

⑦ Total Use

100 Cattle Blue Cr 05/01 to 10/31 @ 89% PL = 534 AUMs

② Kind of Animals

④ Turnout Date

⑥ % Public Land

Rangeland Health Standards



Upland Soils Standard

- Ground Cover Affects the Speed and the Amount of Surface Runoff



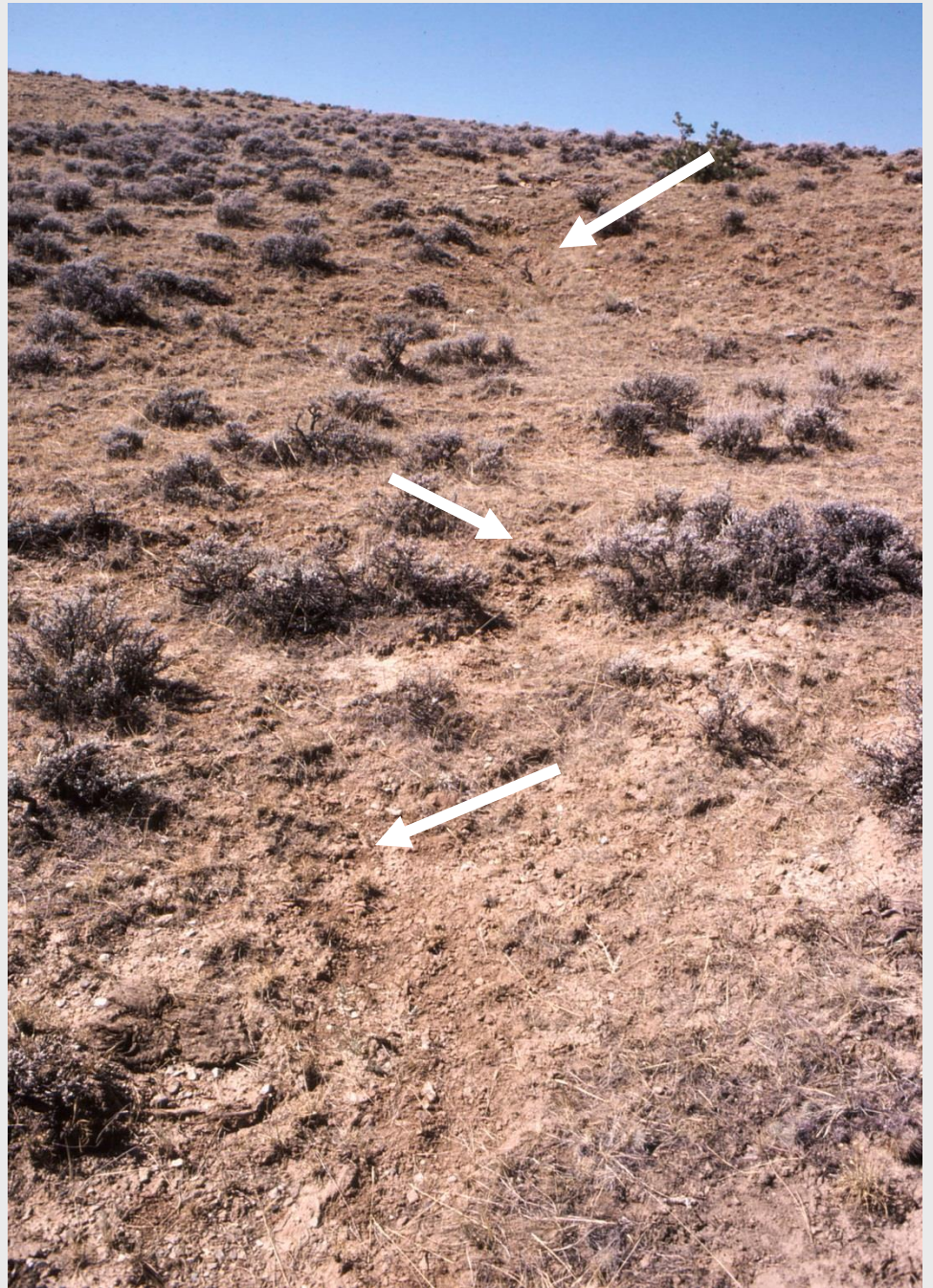
Upland Soils Standard



- Salt desert site, with low potential, but in excellent condition

Connecting Gullies

!



Desertification

- The effectiveness of the precipitation has been diminished.
- The efficiency of the range to shed water is increased.
- Effective precipitation is replaced by drought and flood cycles.



Upland Soils Standard

- **Migrating Headcut!**
- This site will not recover 100 years after correcting the grazing problem



Natural Erosion



Upland Soils Standard

Healing Swale





Riparian Standard

Values

- Water Storage
- Sediment Trapping
- Biological Diversity
- Forage

- Salt Wells Creek – Riparian Health

Riparian Standard

- Unhealthy riparian zone draining the watershed



Riparian Standard

Sedges adding Meanders on Little Spearfish Creek





Kentucky Bluegrass

Riparian Standard



Bluegrass Shearing



Non - Flood

Little Buffalo Creek Sequence



Riparian Standard



Peak Flow Ready?

Riparian Standard



Peak Flow Ready?



Greybull River Functioning Properly with a Wide Channel

Plant Standard

Composition

- Grazing resistant
-sod forming
grasses on the
left, replace the
more productive
bunchgrass on
the right

Blue Gramma / Needle & Thread
150 #/Acre / 450 #/Acre



Plant Standard



Periodic Utilization is perfectly Acceptable

Plant Standard

- Weeds occur independent of livestock management, but native plants stressed by unmanaged grazing are vulnerable to weed invasion



Animal Standard

- Special Status species - including threatened, endangered, candidate, and sensitive species all require specific consideration



Cutthroat Trout

Sage Grouse

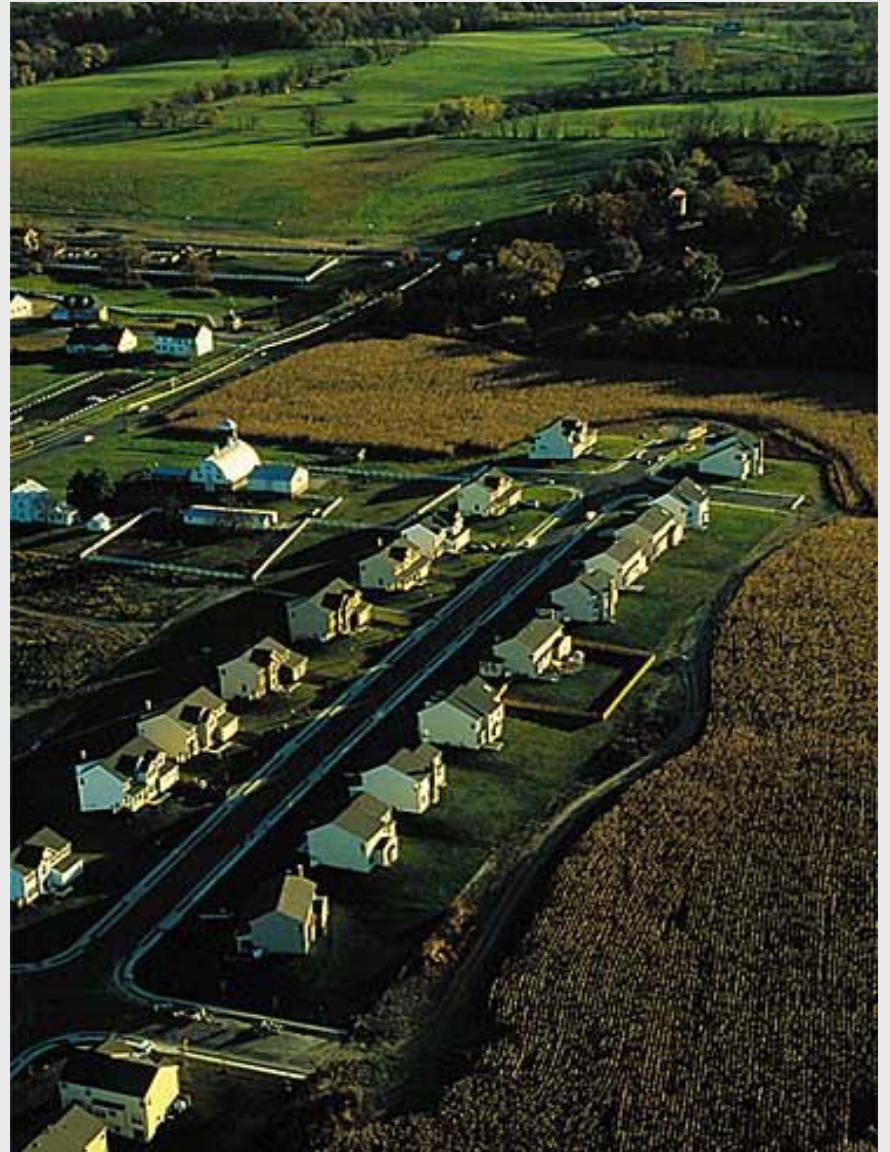
Animal Standard

- Wildlife versus grazing conflicts are rarely forage - big game issues
- This owl needs cottonwood reproduction for nesting



Animal Standard

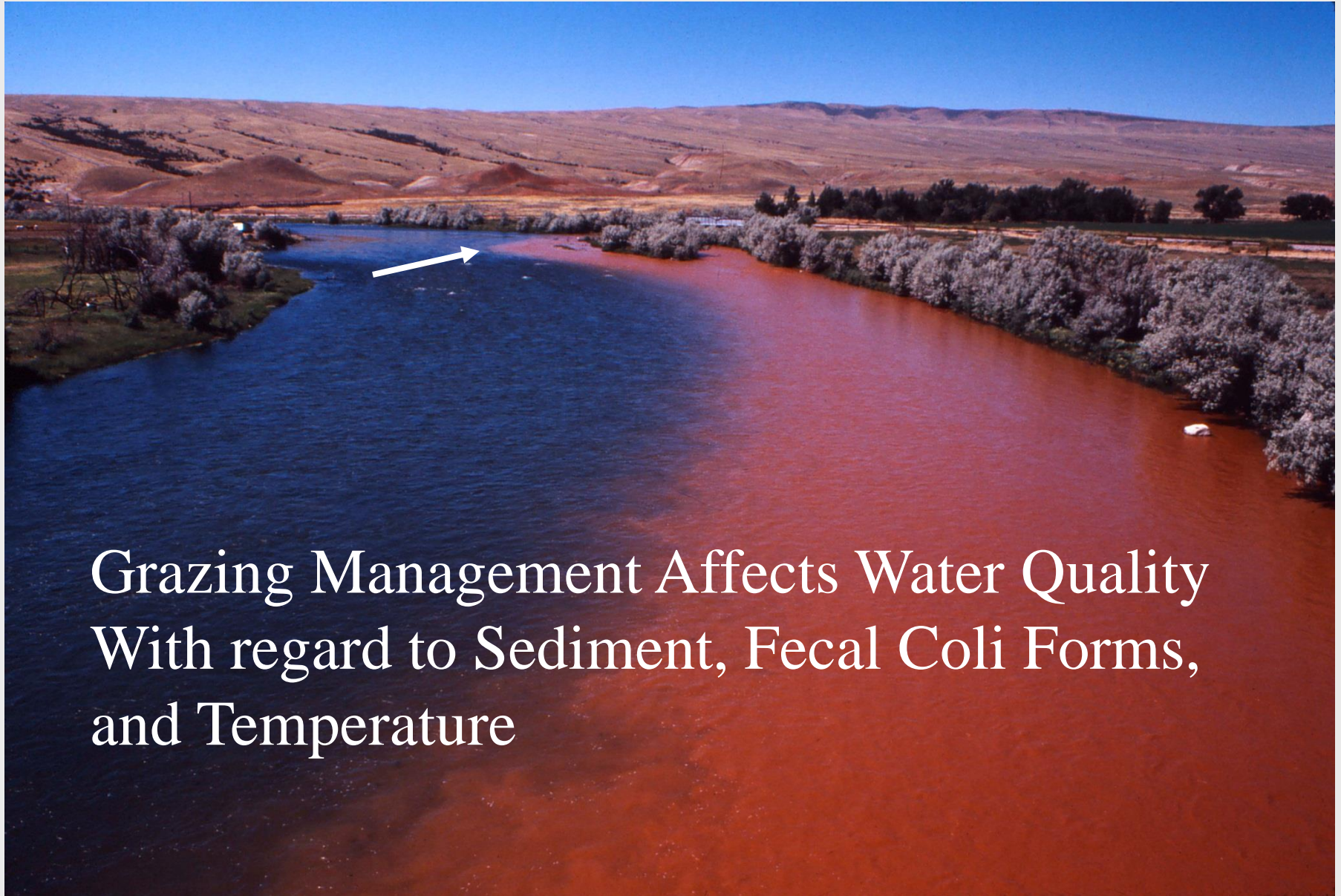
Cow Free for this?



Animal Standard



Clean Water Standard



Grazing Management Affects Water Quality
With regard to Sediment, Fecal Coli Forms,
and Temperature

Clean Water Standard



Clean Water Standard

Pole Mountain

Sedges

Mannagrass

Tufted Hairgrass

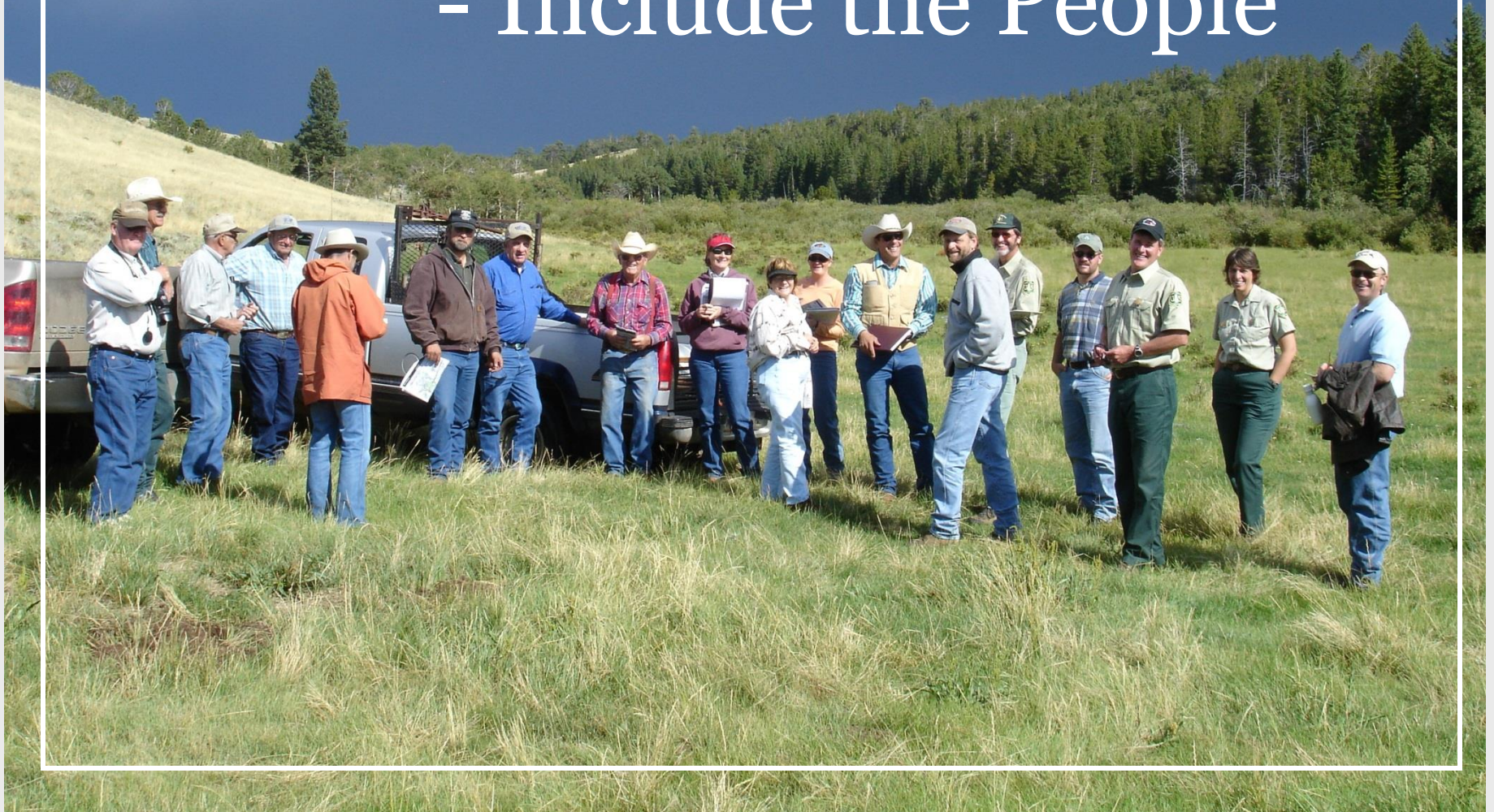


Values Beyond the Standards

- Many values such as **cultural resources** and **air quality** are not specifically addressed by the Colorado standards



Grazing Management - Include the People



Ideally

Land Use Plan



Articulated Goals



Measurable Objectives



**Grazing Management
Strategy & project package**



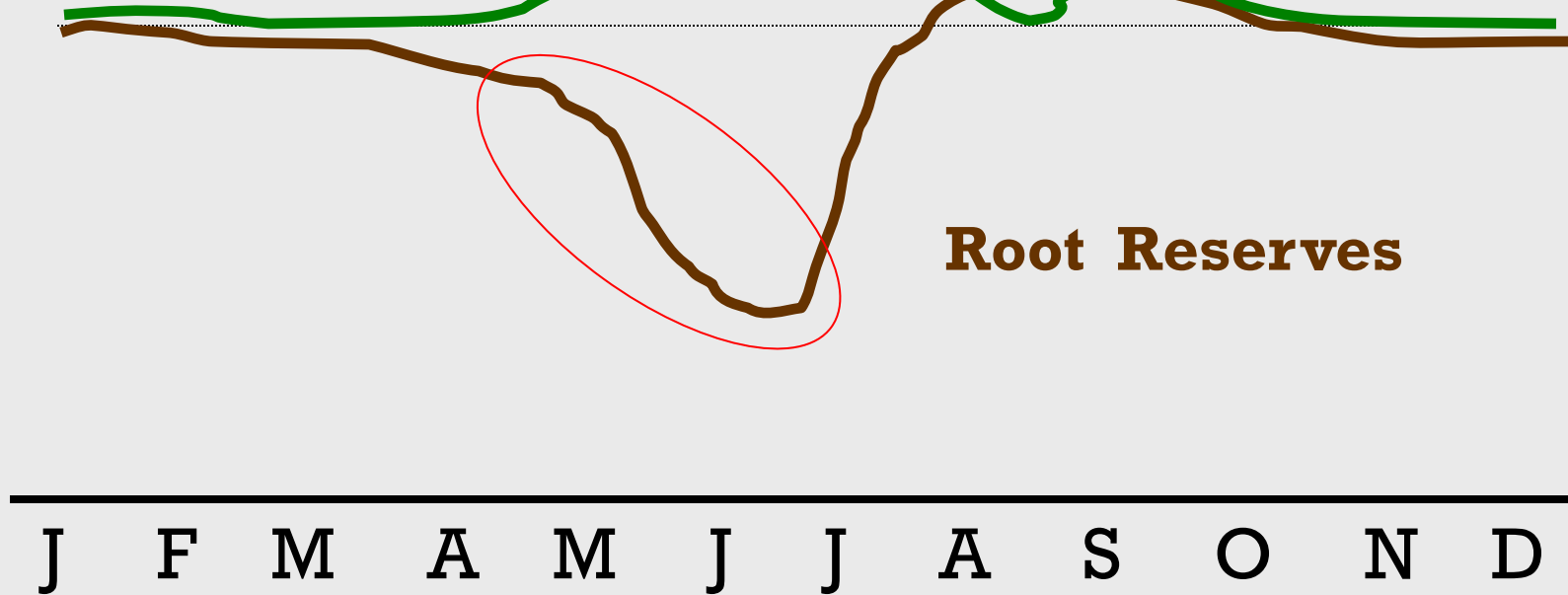
Evaluation Schedule



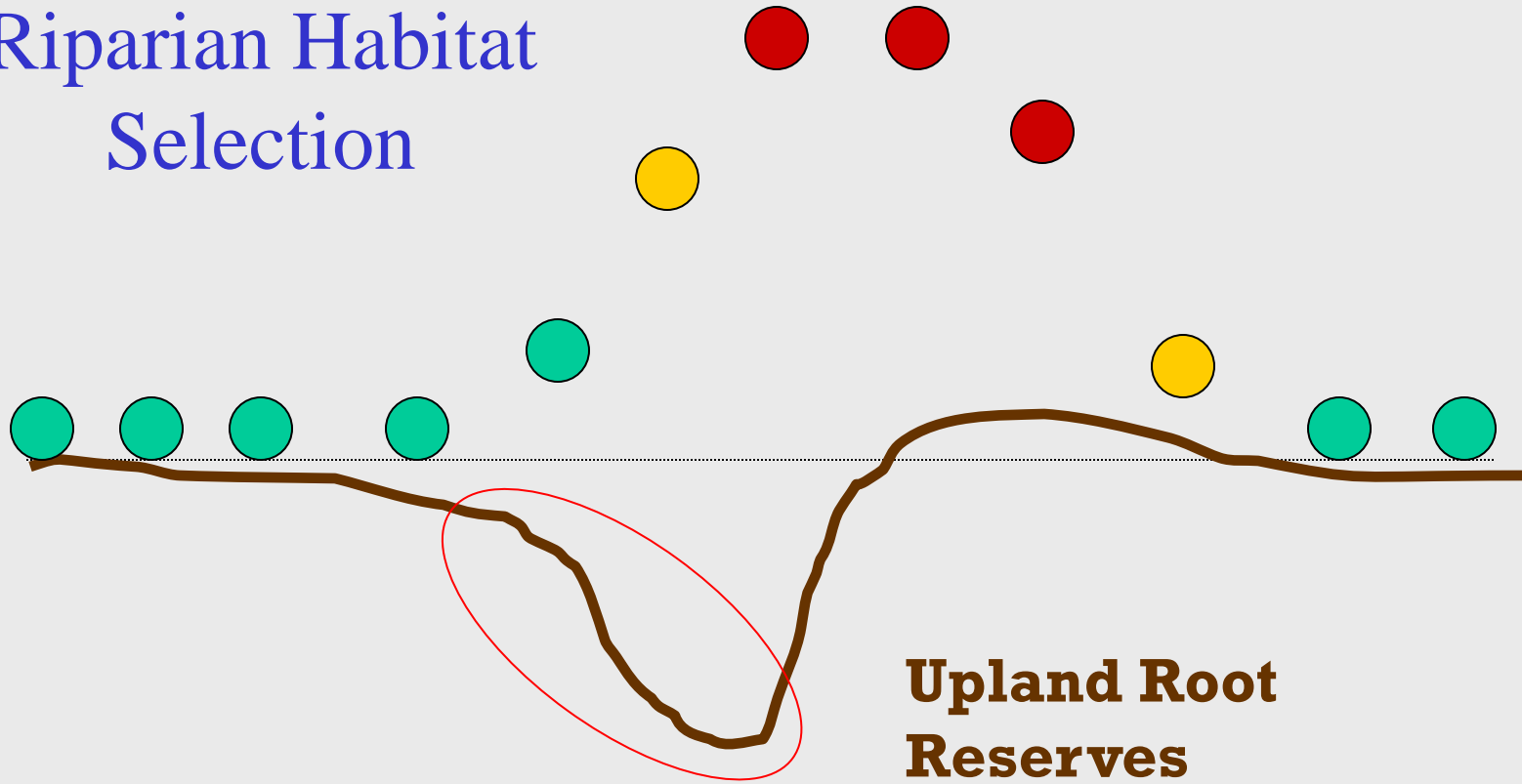
Plant Physiology

Above Ground Growth

Root Reserves



Riparian Habitat Selection

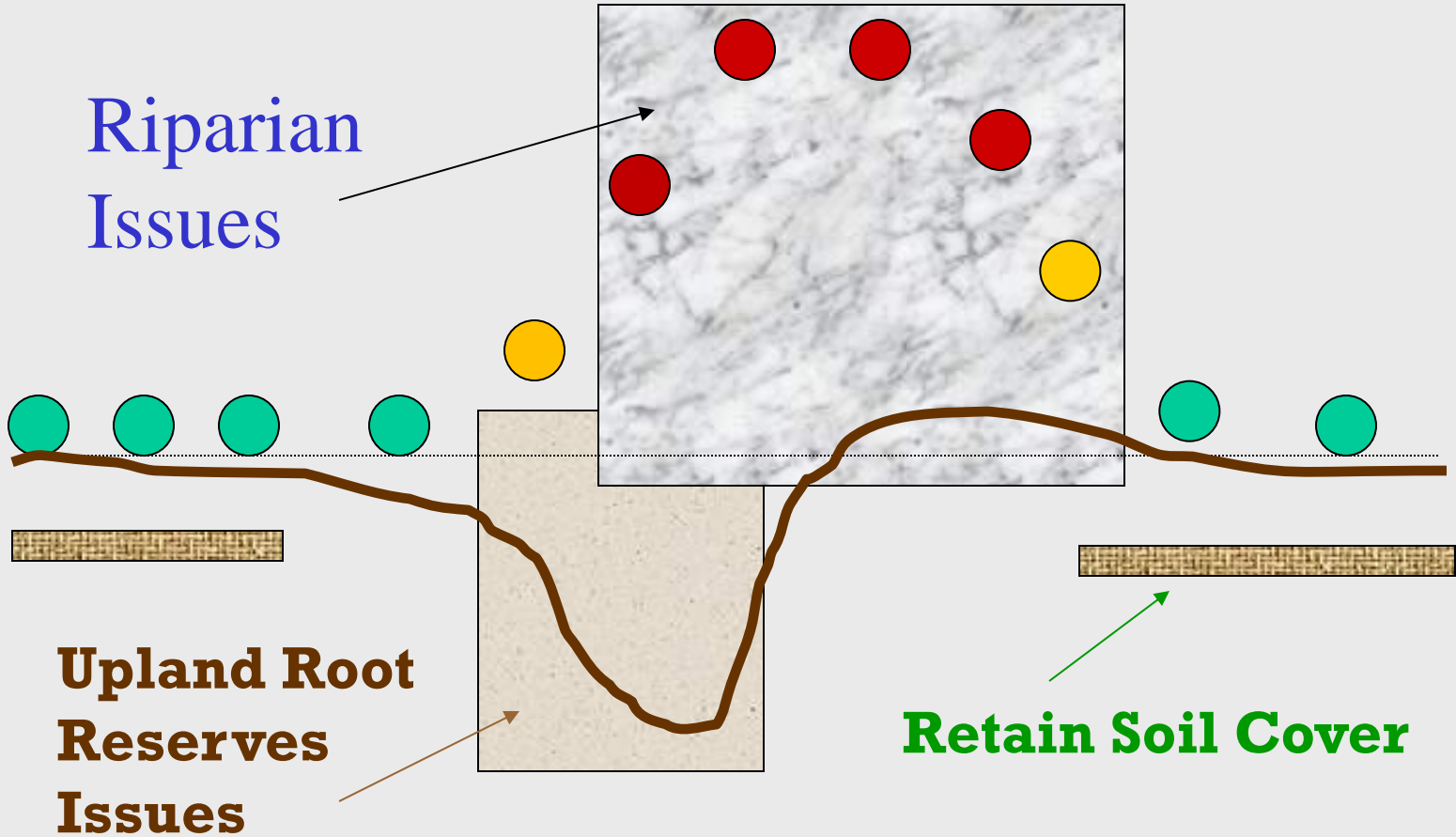


**Upland Root
Reserves**

J F M A M J J A S O N D

J F M A M J J A S O N D

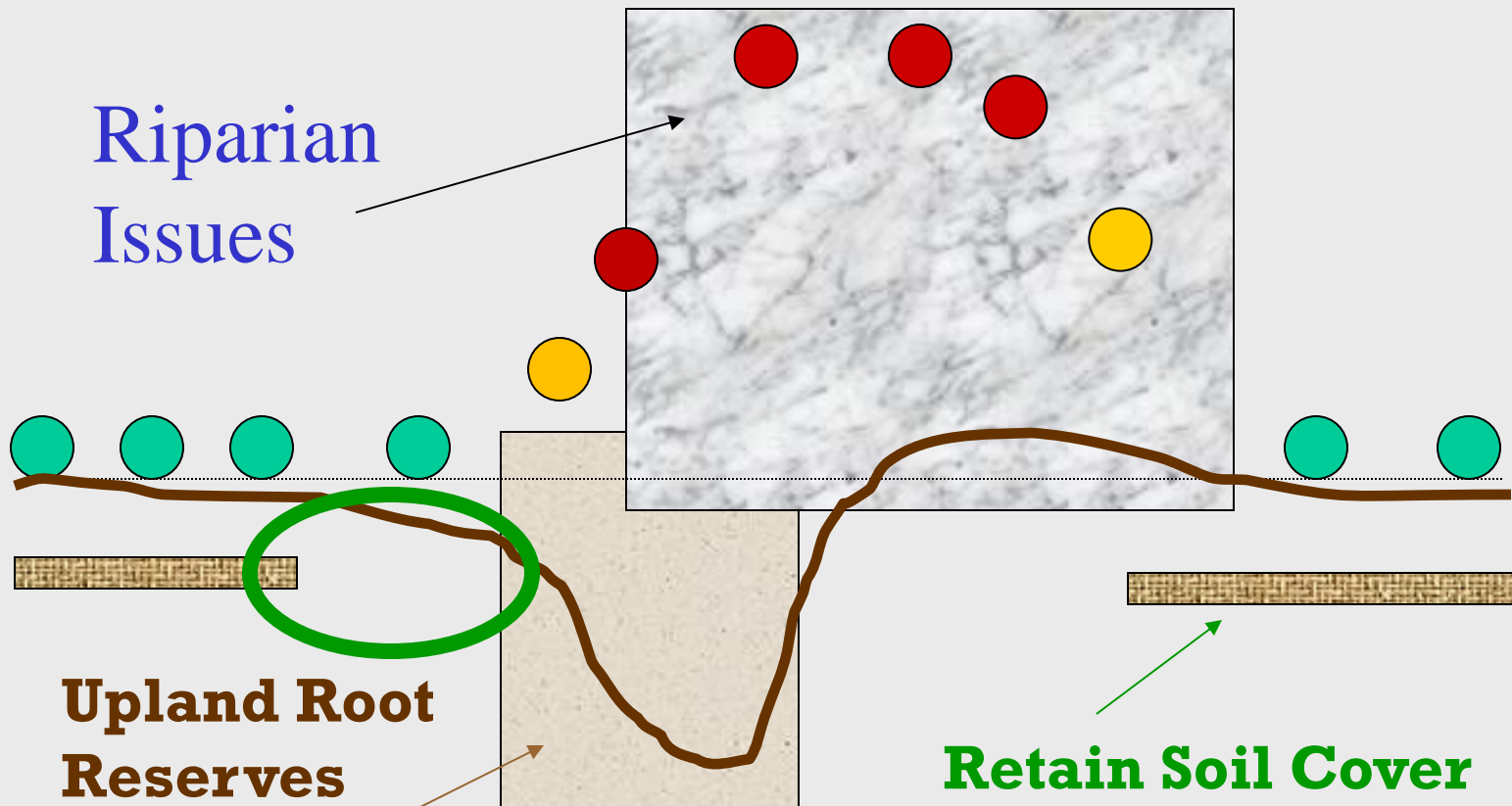
Riparian
Issues



J F M A M J J A S O N D

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Riparian
Issues

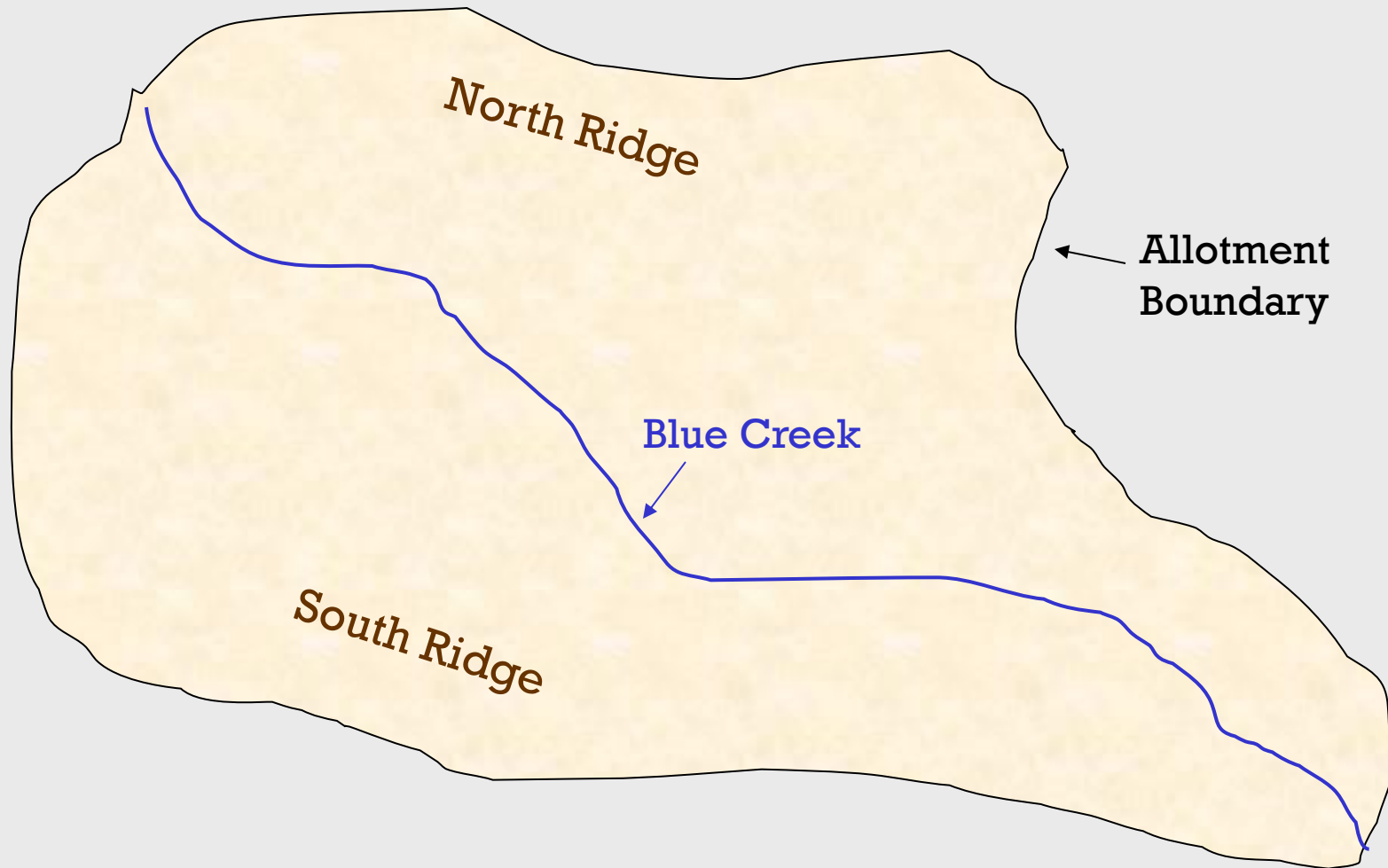


Upland Root
Reserves
Issues

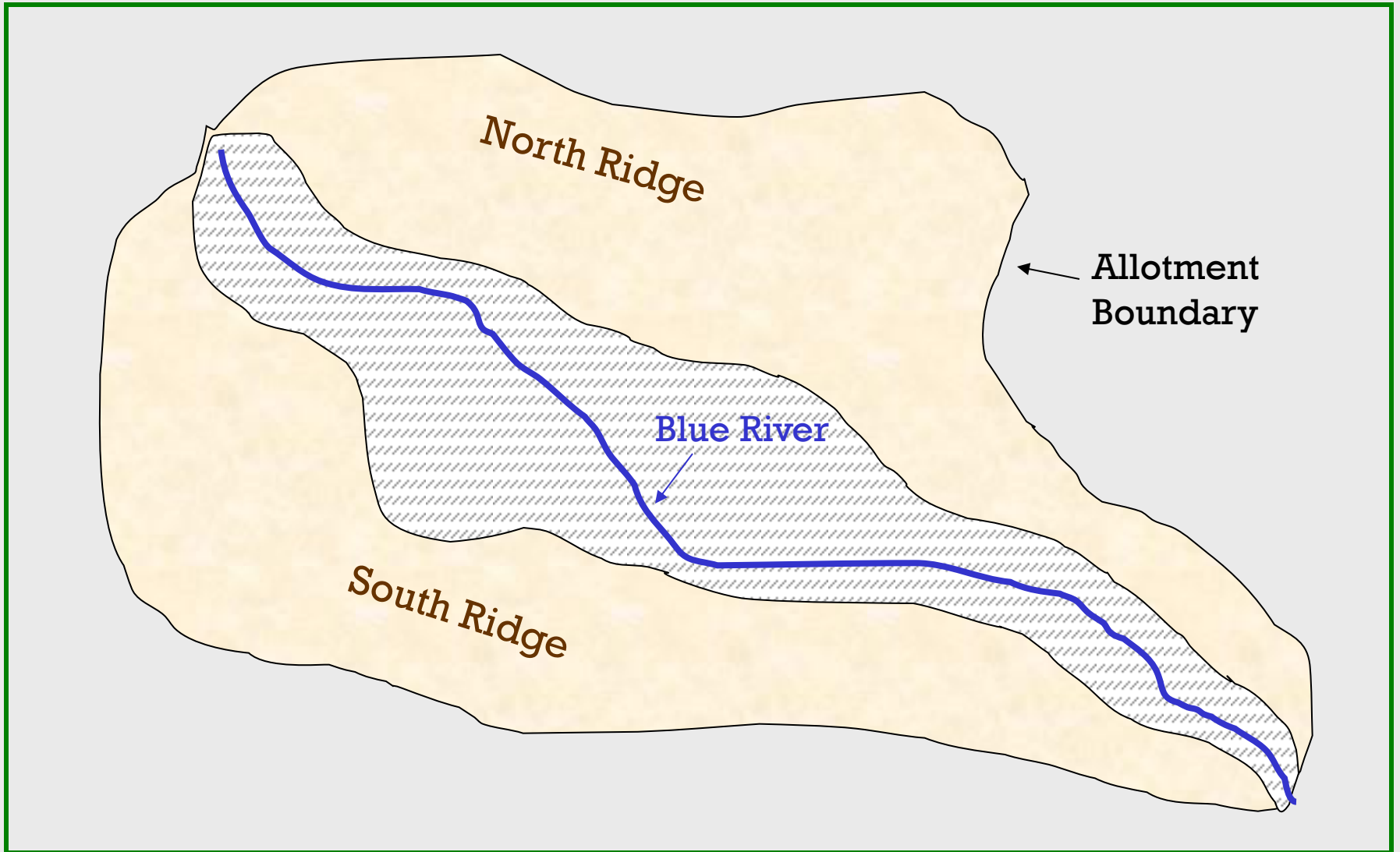
Retain Soil Cover

J F M A M J J A S O N D

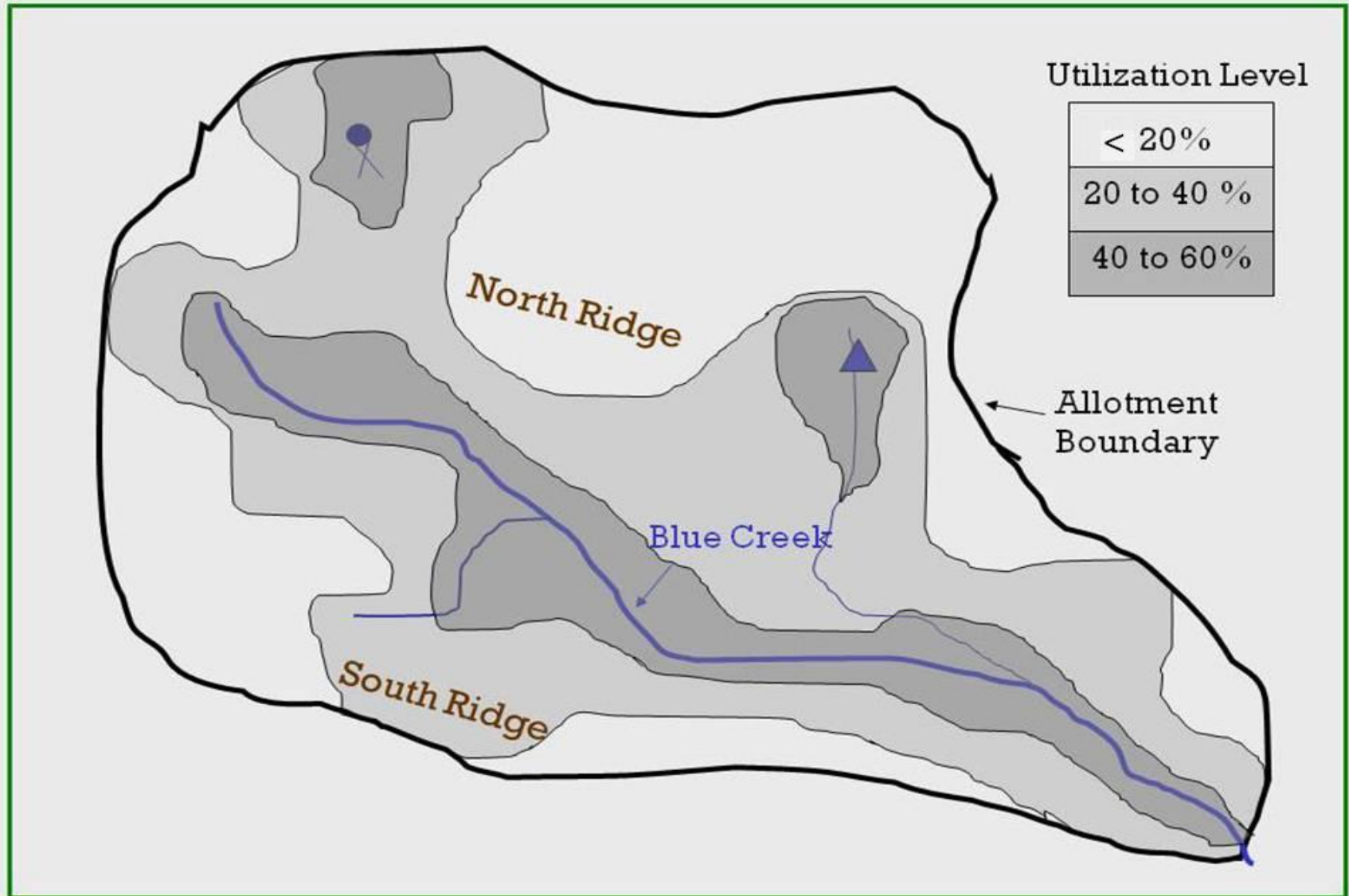
Grazing Allotment



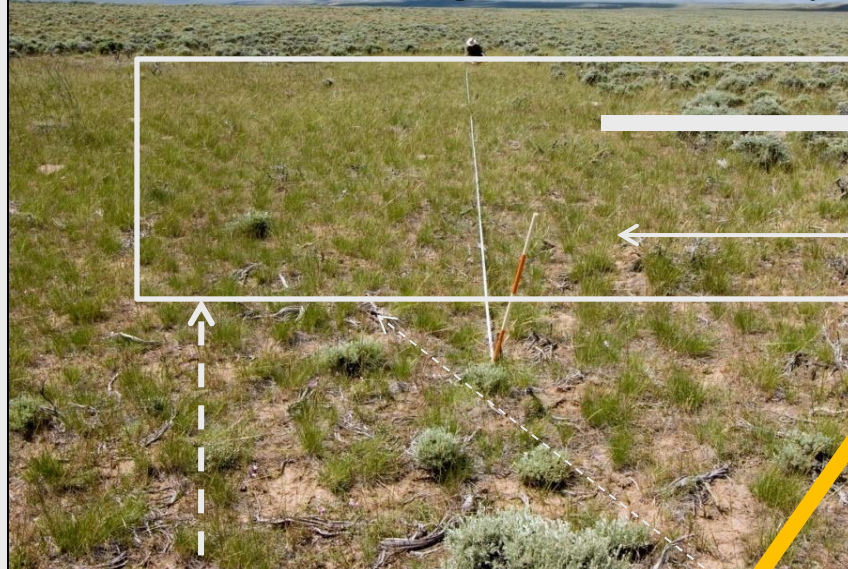
Distribution



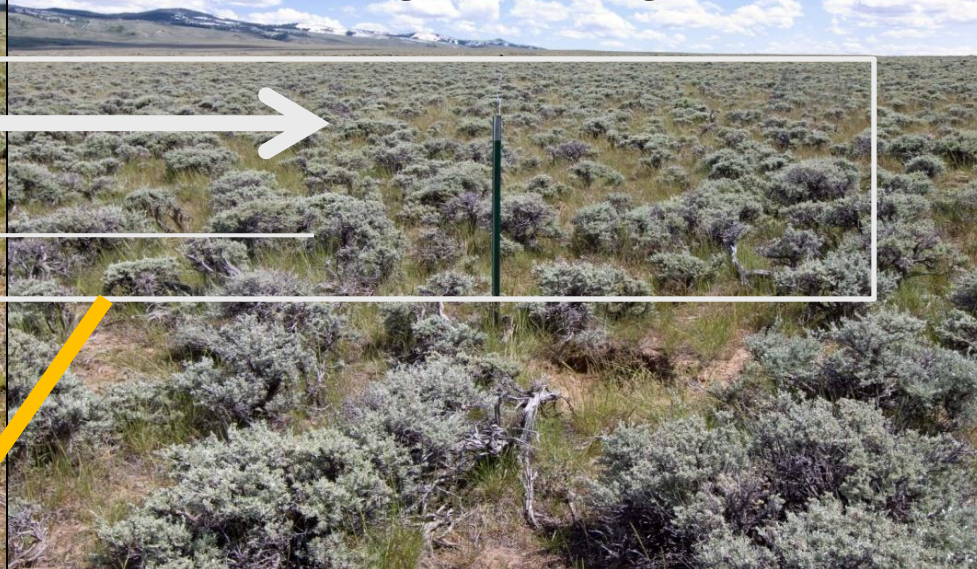
Unplanned Water Development can Result More Overused Areas



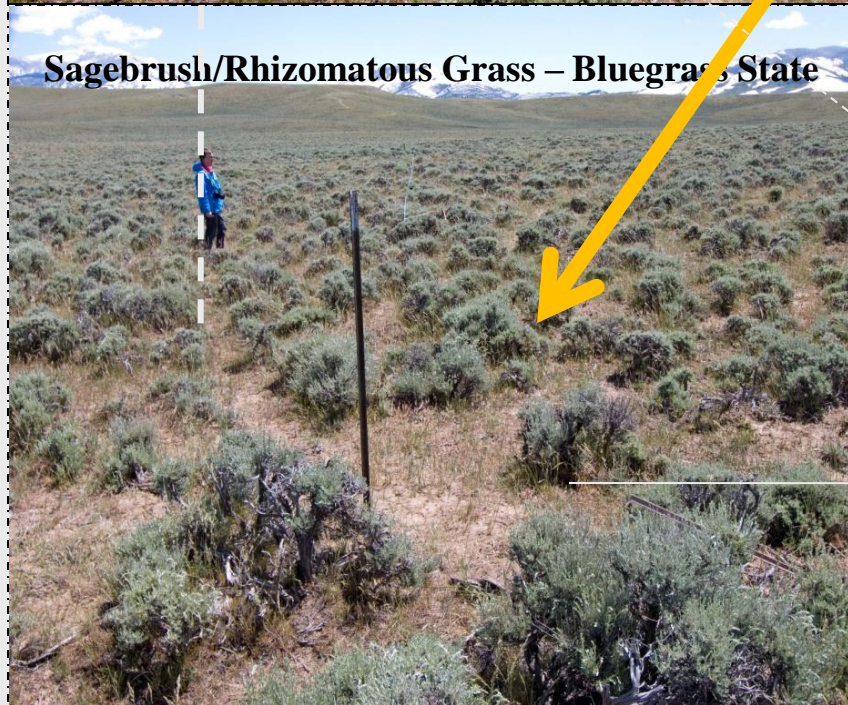
Reference State – Bunchgrass Plant Community



Reference State - Sagebrush/Bunchgrass Plant Community



Sagebrush/Rhizomatous Grass – Bluegrass State



Sagebrush/Bare Ground State



Grazing Management is about timing and intensity

If you have one pasture you can control the timing and intensity once.

If you have three pastures you can control the timing and intensity three times.

Timing

Grazing Management Seasons*

Upland Season	Winter			Early	Critical Growing	Late					Winter	
Month	J	F	M	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	N	D
Riparian Season	Winter			Early		Hot			Late	Winter		

Monthly Percentages of Cool Season Bunchgrass Growth

Month	J	F	M	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	N	D
				15	60	25						

* Upland seasons prepared for Cool Season Bunchgrasses on a Sandy Site in SE Wyoming with 10-14 inches of precipitation. Riparian Seasons are generalized for the region.

Intensity



Both sides of the fence are in the same “condition.” The only difference is utilization.

Even a well considered strategy will not adequately compensate for repeated heavy utilization.

Moderate Utilization:

5-25% of the number of current Seedstalks of herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10% of the number of low-value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized.

The landscape Appears Patchy.



Heavy Utilization:

The Rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Herbaceous species are almost complete used with less than 10% of the seedstalks remaining.



Rules of Thumb



To maintain the Sagebrush/Cool Season Bunchgrass Plant community you need 1 year in 3 during the Critical Growing Season, and Moderate Utilization.

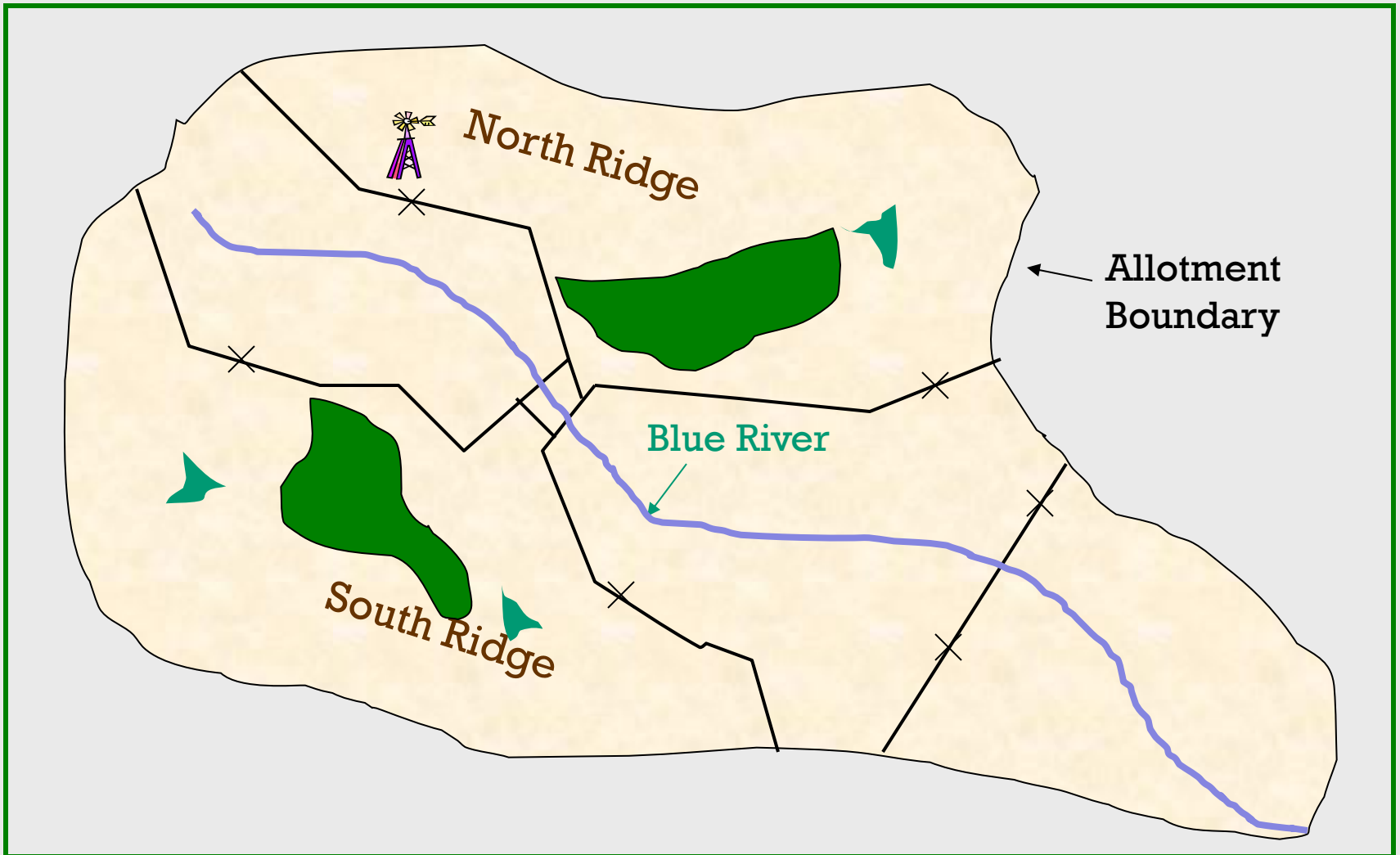
To maintain Proper Functioning Condition you need 1 year in 3 during the Hot Season, and Moderate Utilization

Range Projects



This configuration can deliver the recommended 1 in 3 rules for the:

- **Critical Growing Season for Uplands**
- **Hot Season for Riparian Areas**



**Range Projects are
increasingly controversial**





Herding



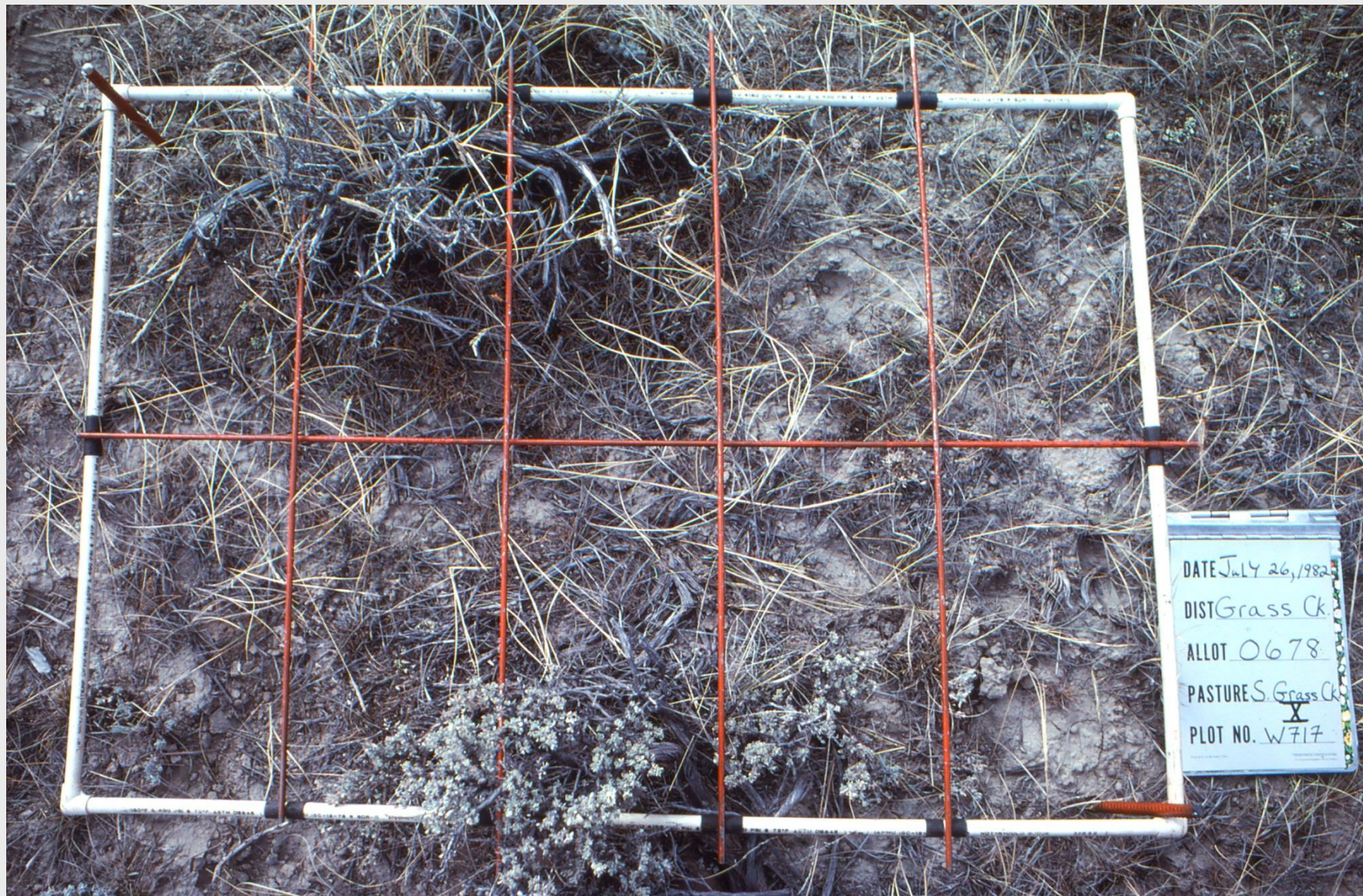
Supervision



Monitoring Data

- Maps & Plans
- Trend
- Utilization
- Actual Use
- Climate
- Analysis





DATE July 26, 1982
DIST Grass Ck.
ALLOT 0678
PASTURE S. Grass Ck.
PLOT NO. W717

Current Image

...011 08\Wind Basin\KA\WY13011 08-K1\T-WY13011 08 K1-062907\100_0368.tif

Next Image



KEY

1

☒ Block Zoom

RST

point

Zoom 1

Point 1

Begin

Refresh

Grass

CSB Gr

RhyP

Up Grl

WS Gr

Forb

BL Frb

C Frb

Cactus

A Forb

Shrub

Sage

W Fat

Rbt Br

Bit Br

O Shrb

Weed

Cht Gr

InvFrb

M-L

Cryp

Per Lt

NP Lt

Rock

Soil

Obs

Unk

Exit

Back

Current Image

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Next Image



KEY

1

☒ Block Zoom

RST

point

Zoom 35

Point 1

Begin Refresh

Grass	CSB Gr	RhyP	Up Grl	WS Gr	Forb	BL Frb	C P	Cactus	A Forb	Shrub	Sage	W Fat	Rbt Br	Bit Br
O Shrb	Weed	Cht Gr	InvFrb	M-L	Cryp	Per Lt	NP Lt	Rock	Soil	Obs	Unk			

Exit

Back

Drought

Usually a bad year!

Typical Precipitation Data w/ 7 inch Average

Year	Annual Precipitation	Year	Annual Precipitation
1990	6.3	2000	4.8
1991	6.4	2001	9.8
1992	5.7	2002	6.4
1993	13.8	2003	5.7
1994	14.2	2004	5.7
1995	6.5	2005	7.6
1996	4.6	2006	4.5
1997	6.3	2007	8.7
1998	6.1	2008	6.1
1999	5.7	2009	5.1
Average			7
15 below average /20 years			0.75

A 3:1 Fluxuation
Ratio such as
600 lbs/acre to
200 lbs/acre
is Normal!



Drought

Hydrologic or Forage

Drought Monitor

Forecasts

What's New

Current Conditions

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Current U.S. Drought Monitor

[Register now for the U.S. Drought Monitor Forum, April 16-18, 2013, West Palm Beach, Florida.](#)

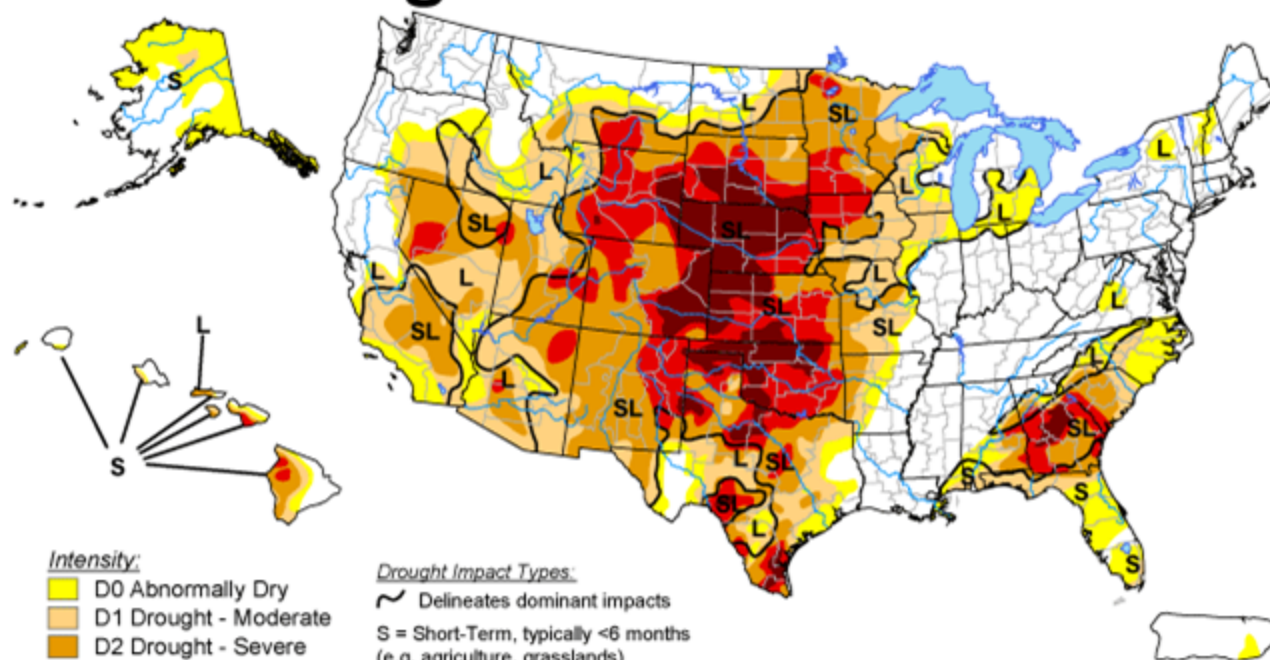
The data cutoff for Drought Monitor maps is Tuesday at 7 a.m. Eastern Standard Time. The maps, which are based on analysis of the data, are released each Thursday at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time.

NOTE: To view regional drought conditions, click on map below. State maps can be accessed from regional maps.

U.S. Drought Monitor

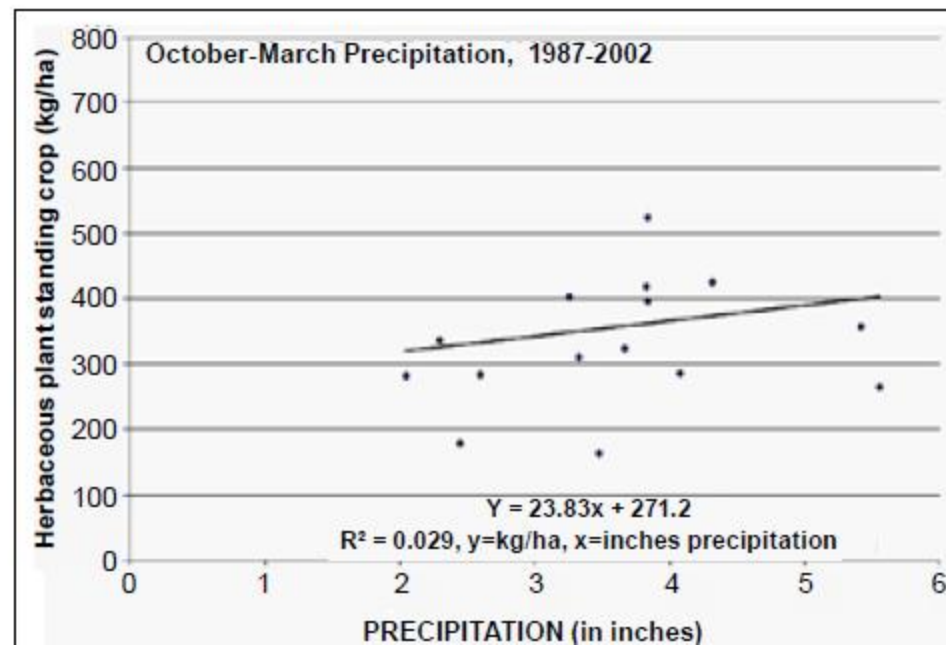
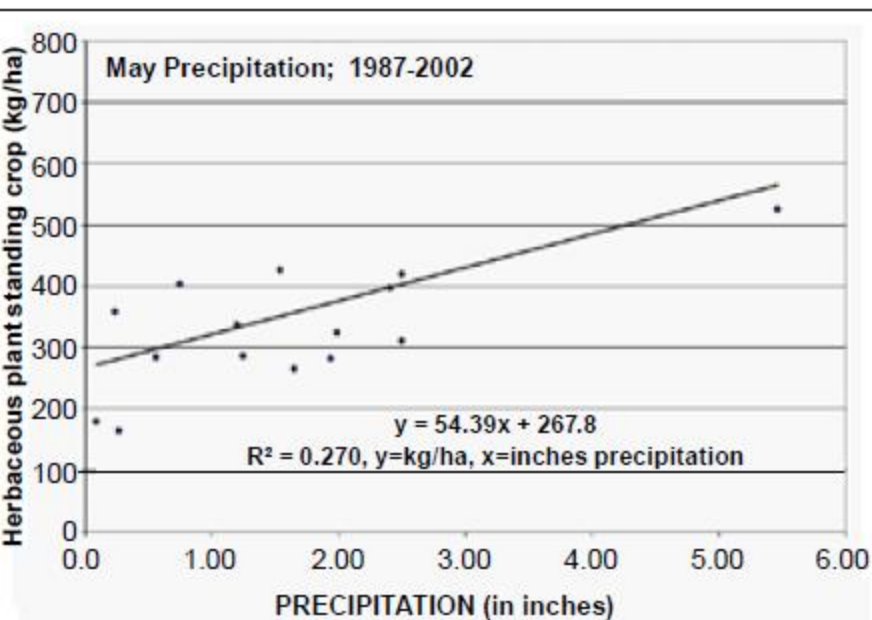
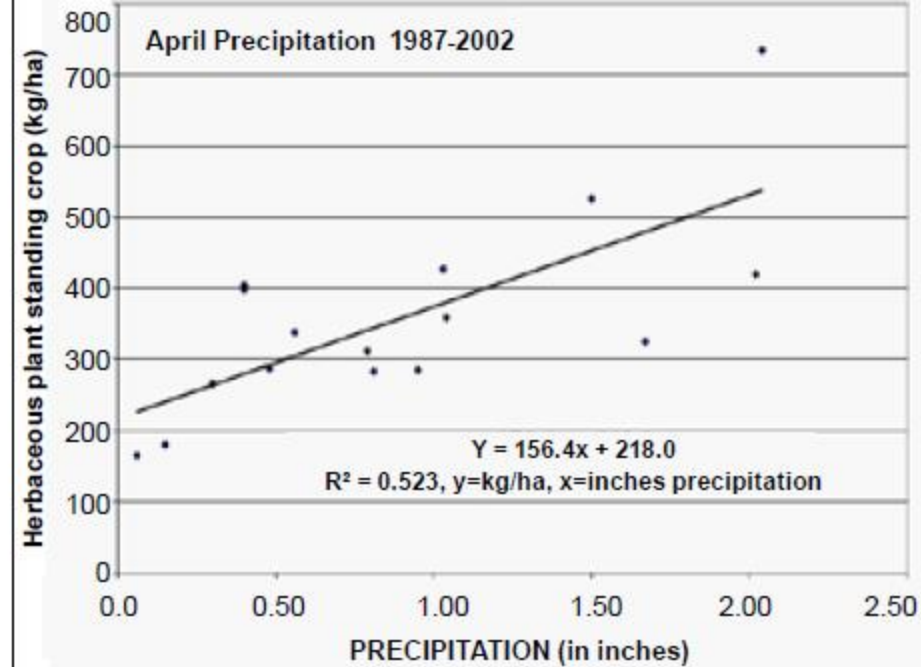
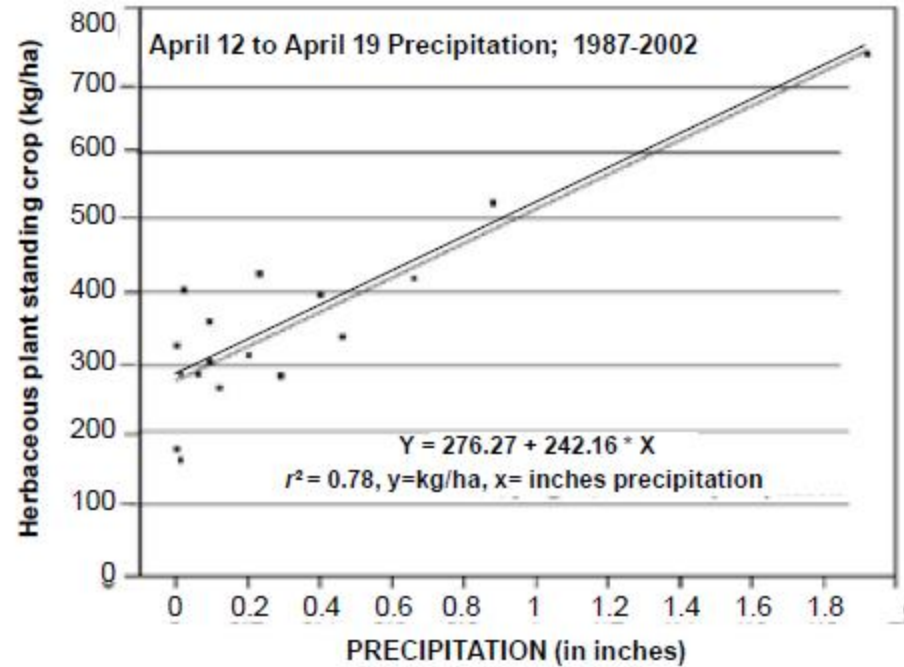
February 5, 2013

Valid 7 a.m. EST



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary





So what kind of Drought
Planning and Action
on the Part of the BLM
is Prudent?



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Worth 1000.com