

Jim Cagney

District Manager

Bureau of Land Management

NW Colorado

[jcagney@blm.gov](mailto:jcagney@blm.gov)

970-244-3066





Administration

Standards of Rangeland Health

Management and Projects

Monitoring and Supervision

Drought

**Laws**



**Regulations**

**Manuals Policy and Guidance**

**Permitting**

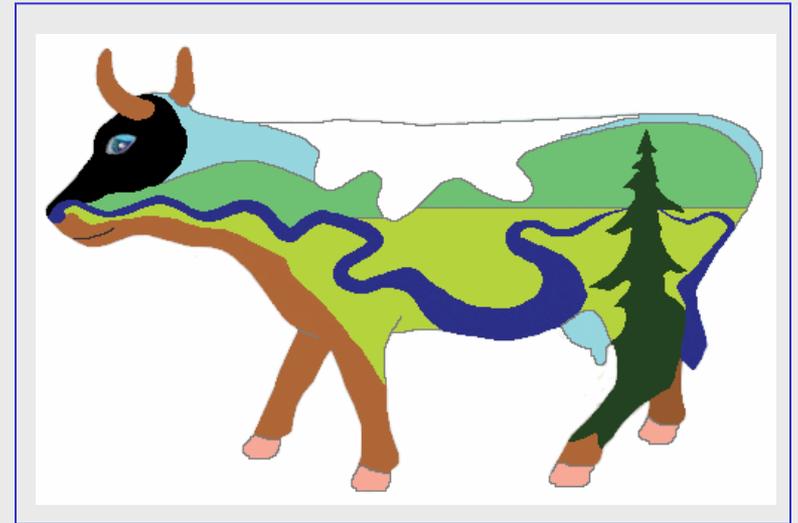
**Billing**

**Management & Range Improvements**

**Range Supervision**

**Monitoring**

**Case Files and Record Keeping**



# Administration

SIG    INT.    K    K    M  
WEST    MIT.    E    NAK    I  
                  WEST    U    EST    T  
                                  U    SS    W

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>
	<u>20</u>		30	30
	180		20	<u>210</u>
			30	
			<u>210</u>	

18,000,000

2,829

670

42

# **Laws** — a few germane examples



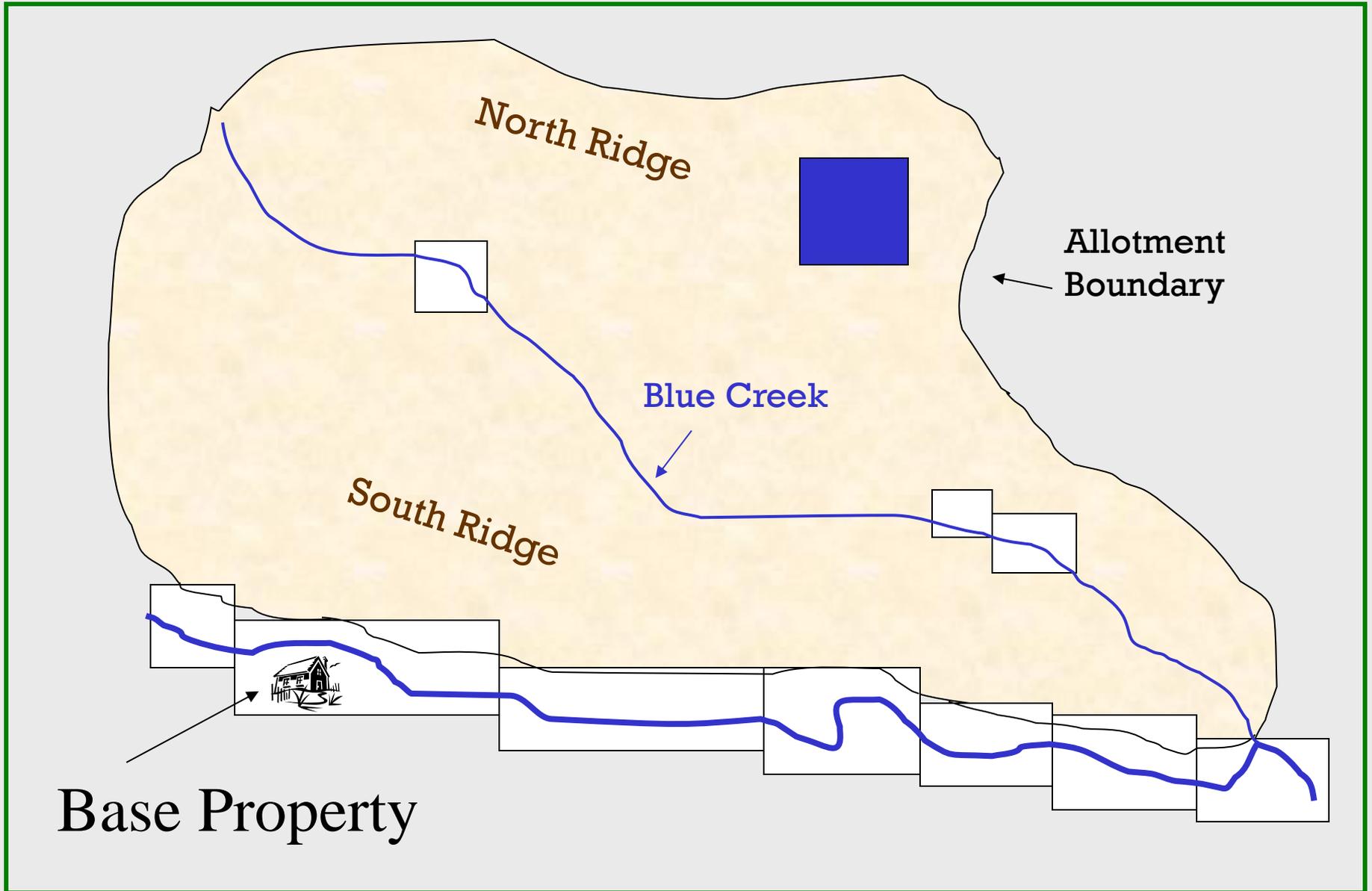
**Public Rangelands Improvement Act**  
Set the grazing fee formula

**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

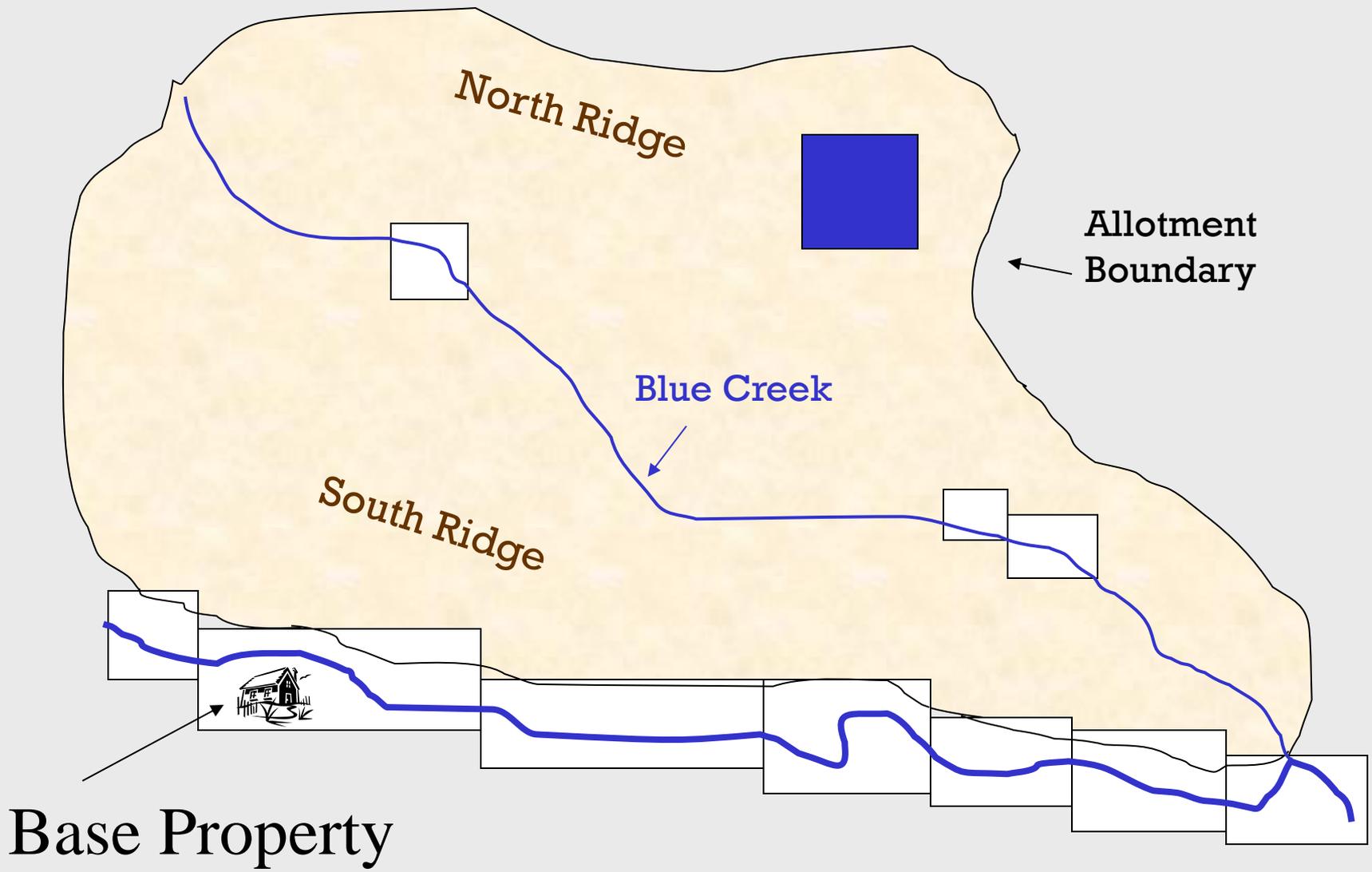
- Person to Person

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



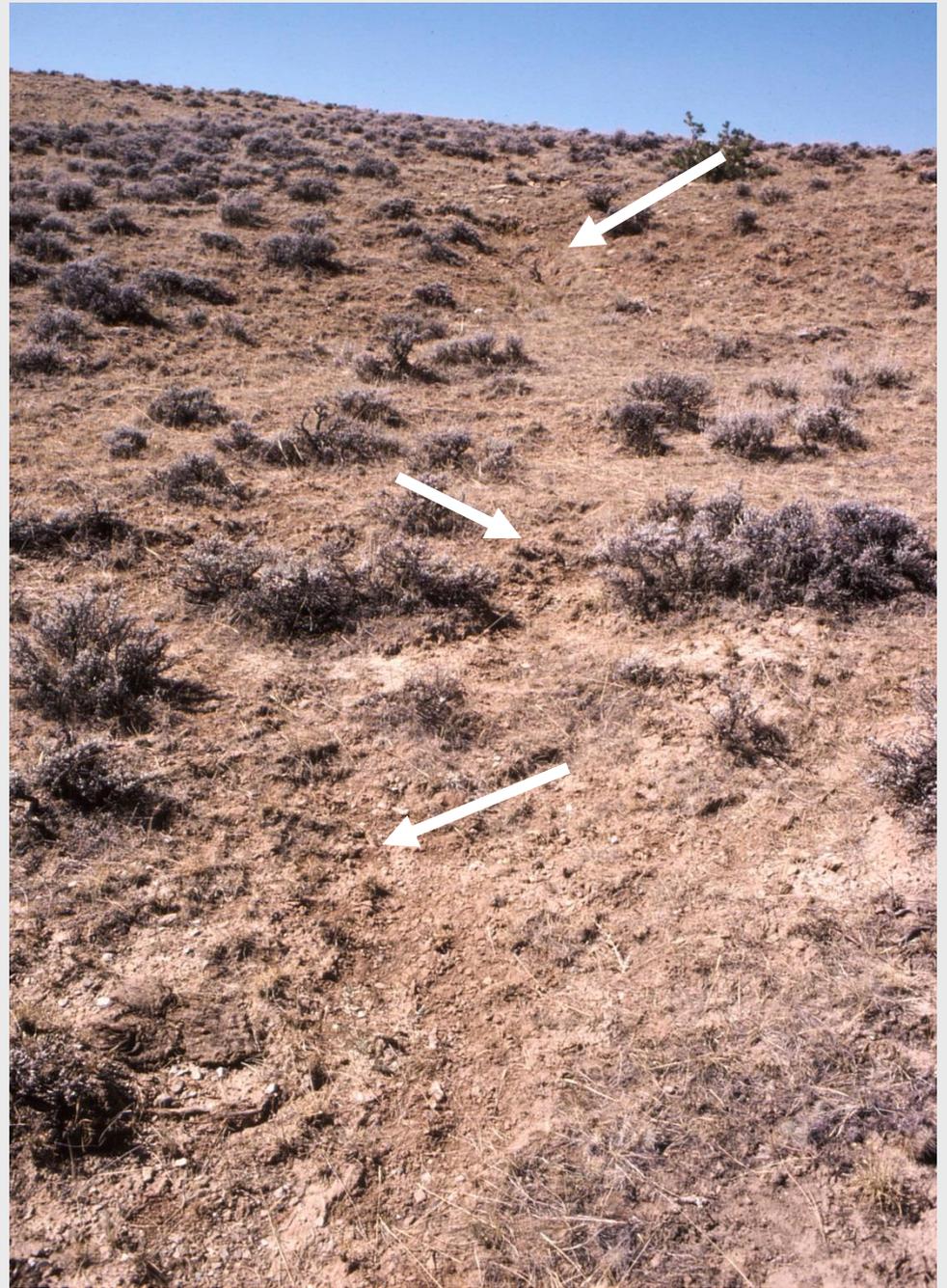
# Upland Soils Standard



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

# Connecting Gullies

!



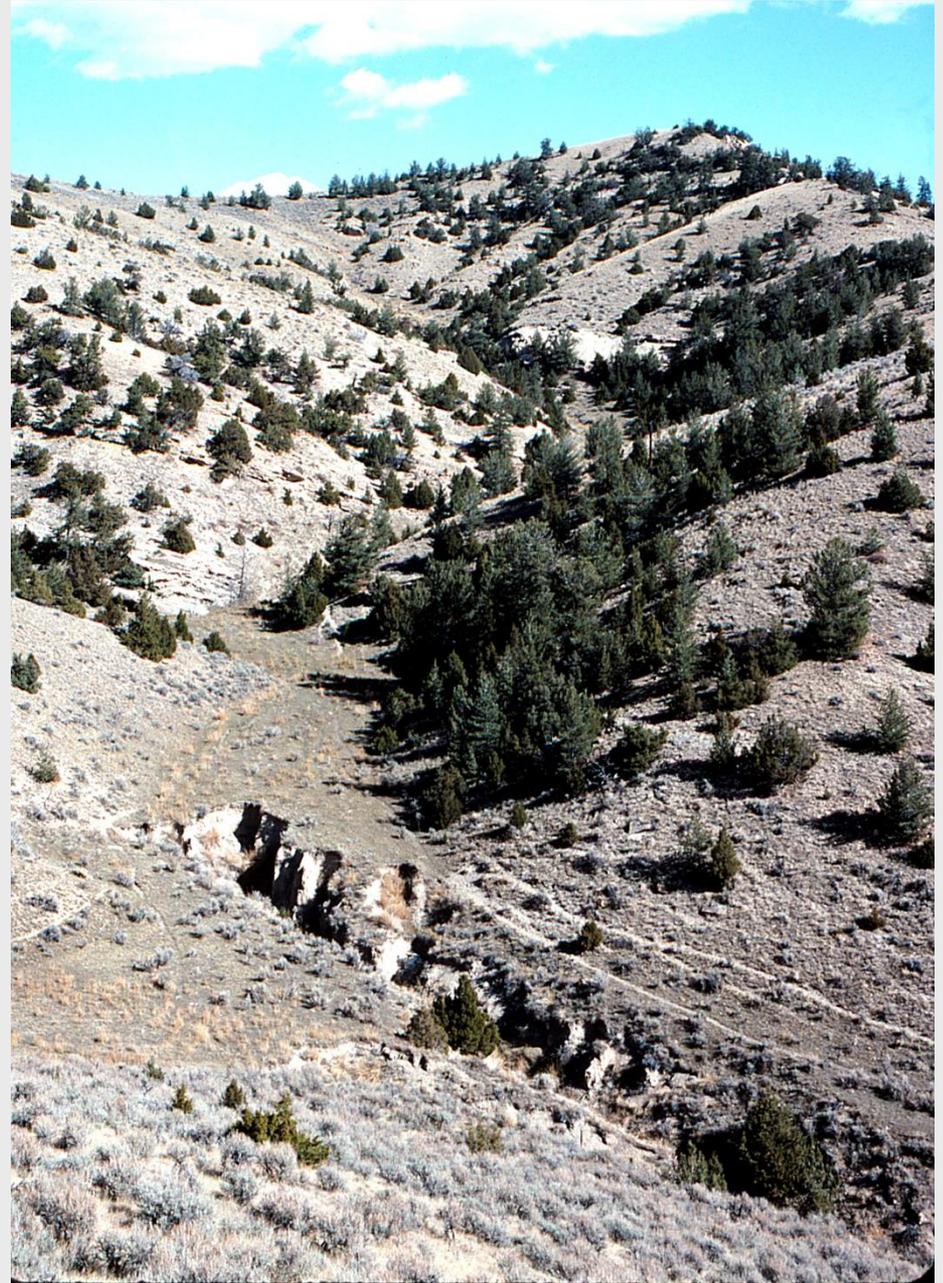
# Desertification

- 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.

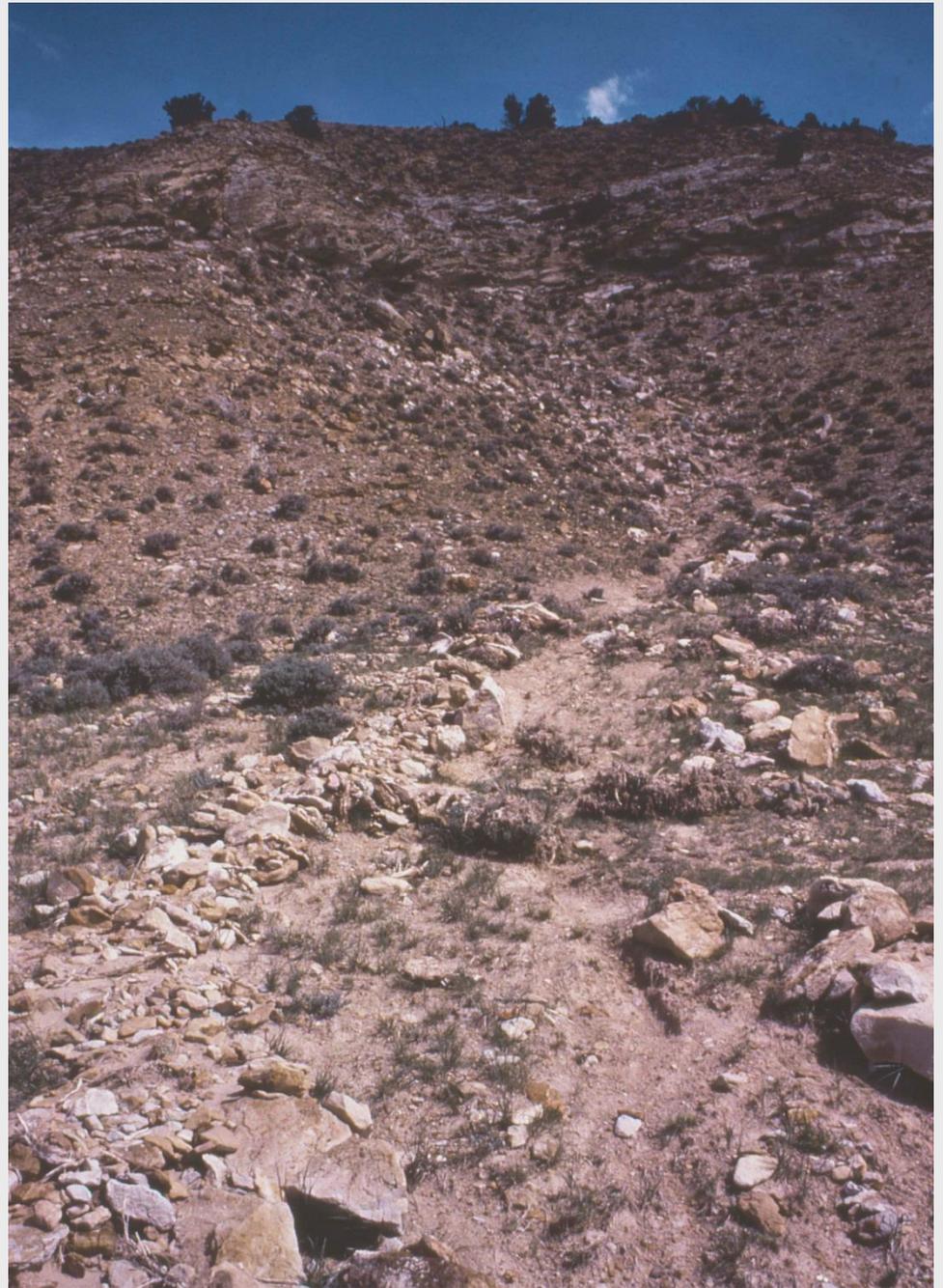


# Upland Soils Standard

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

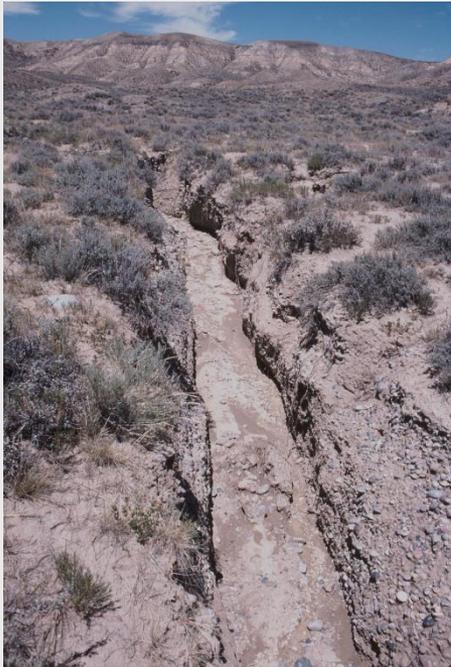


# Natural Erosion



# 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

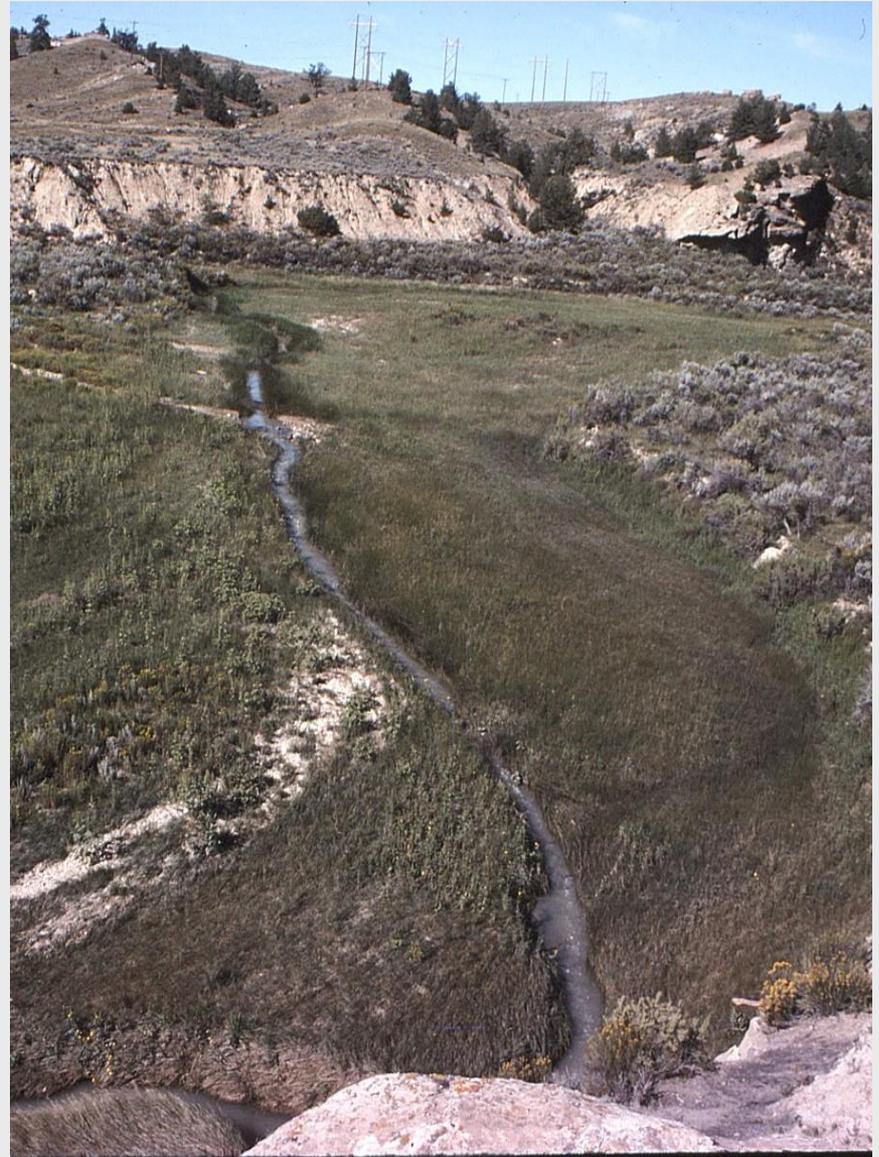


**Bluegrass Shearing**



**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

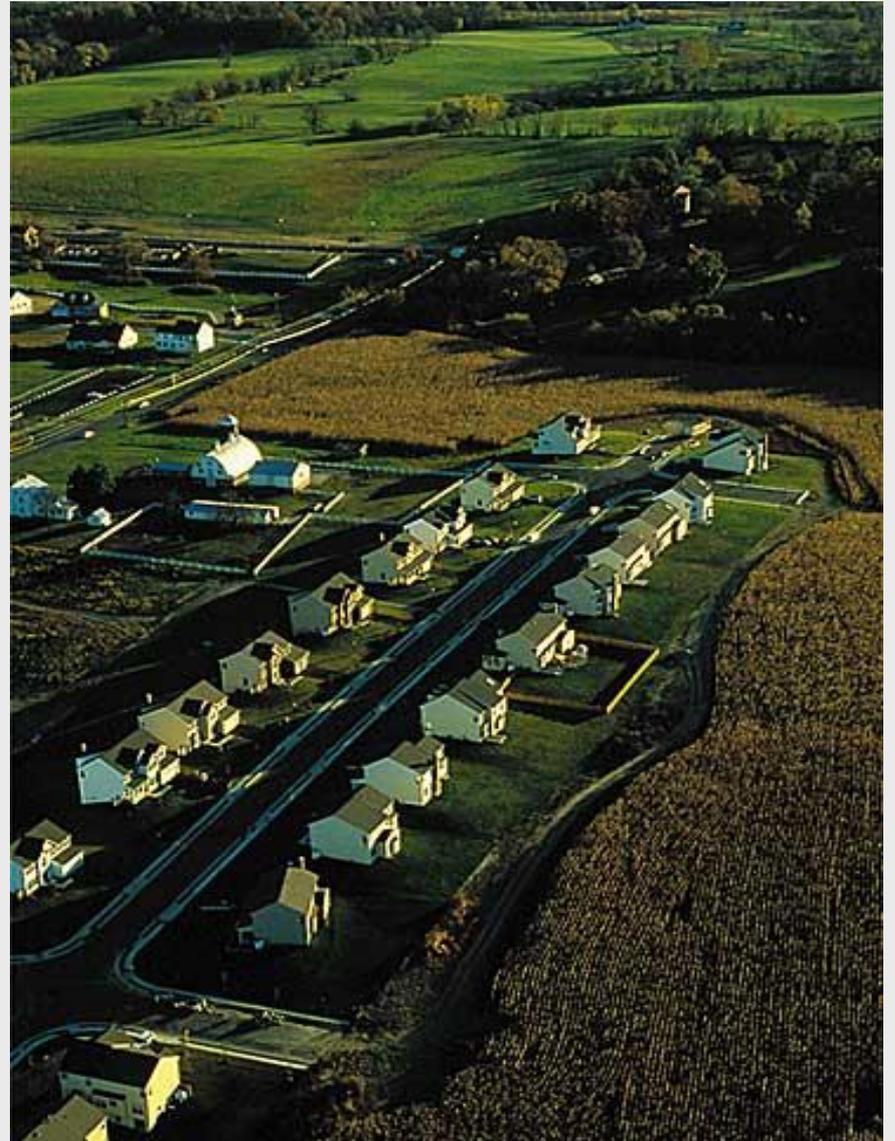
# Animal Standard

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



# Animal Standard

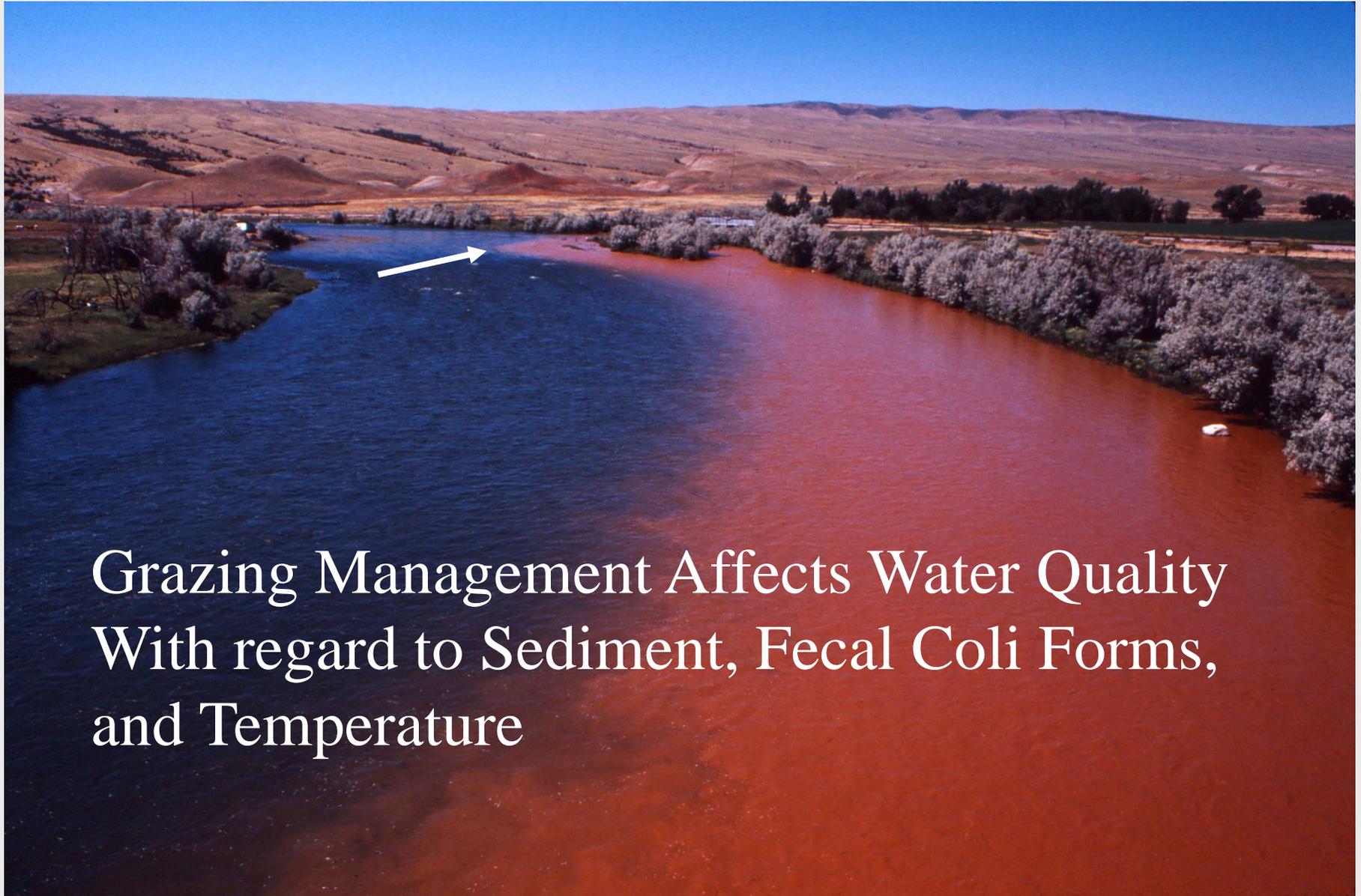
Cow Free for this?



# 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**

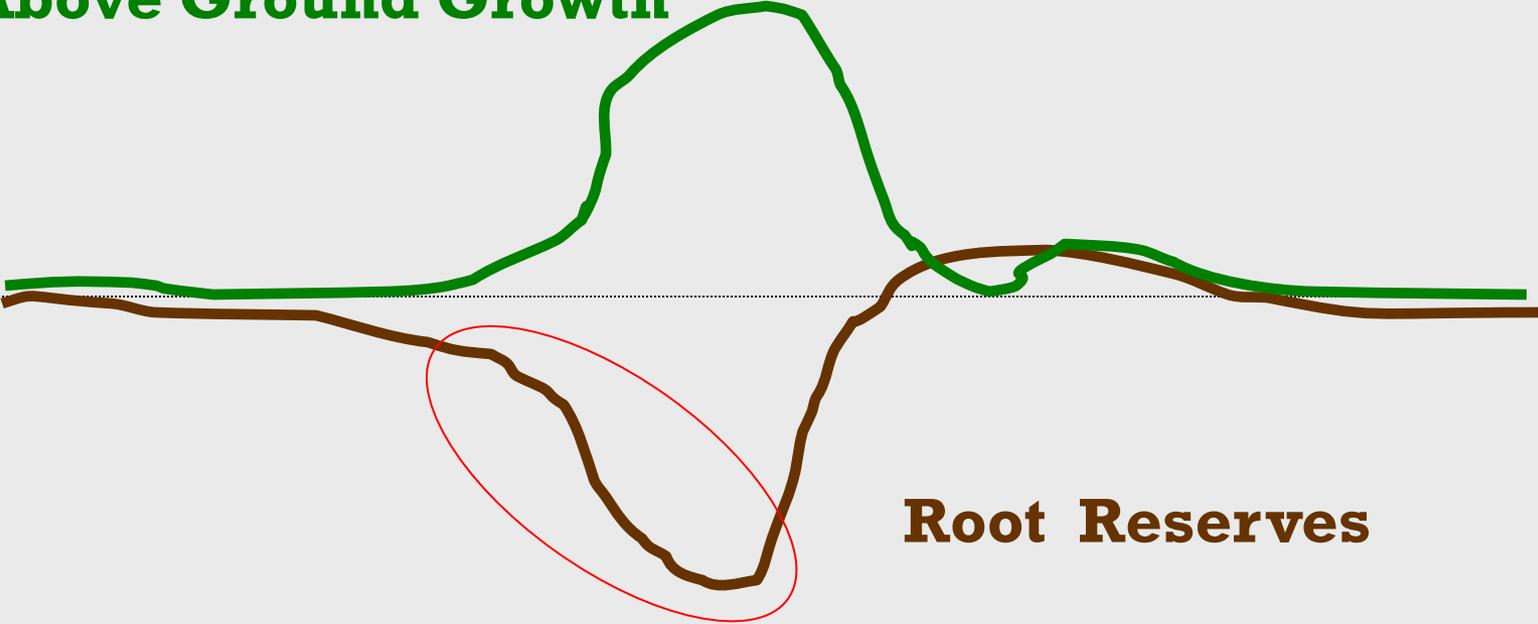


**Evaluation Schedule**



# Plant Physiology

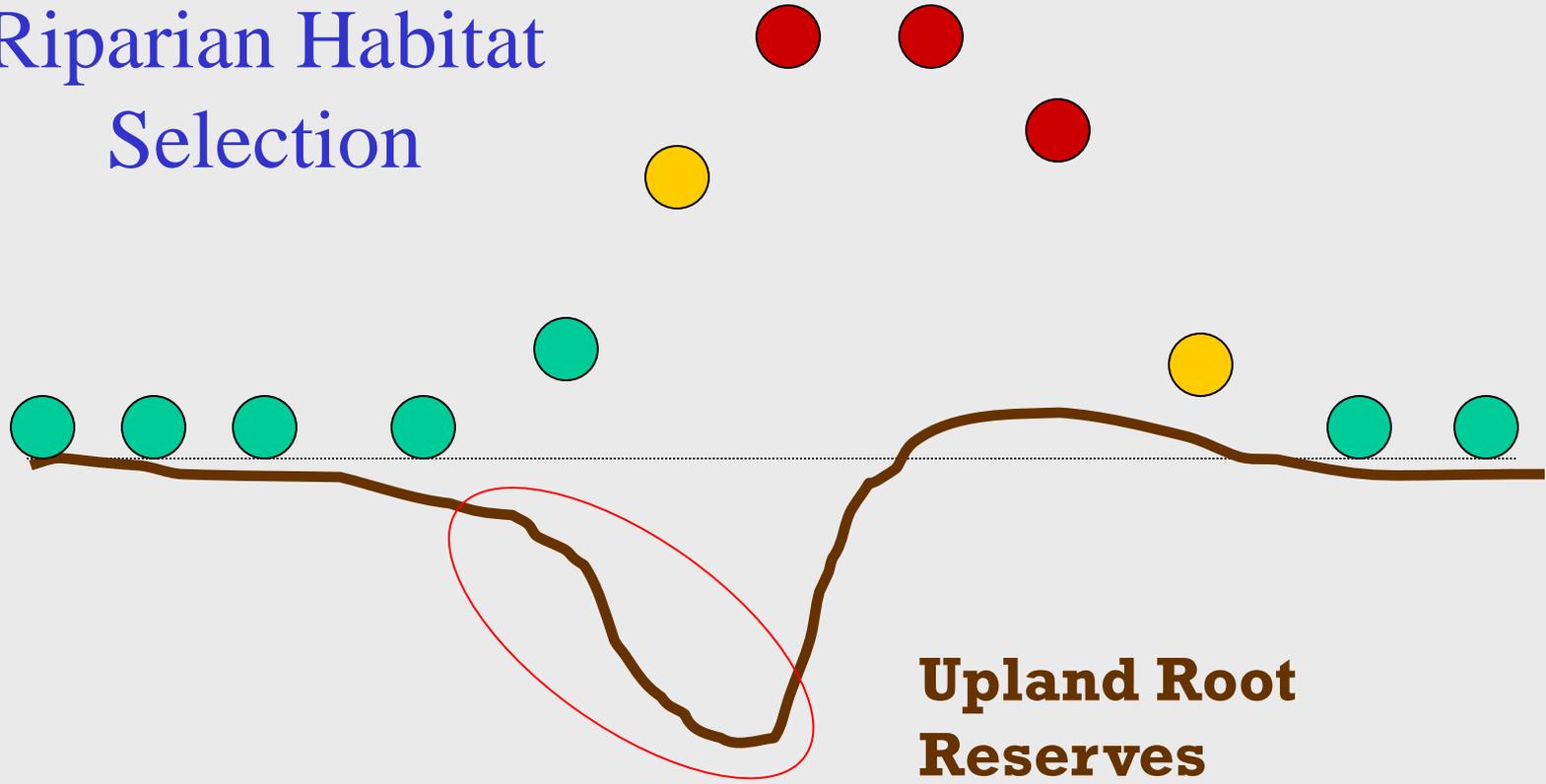
**Above Ground Growth**



**Root Reserves**

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

# 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



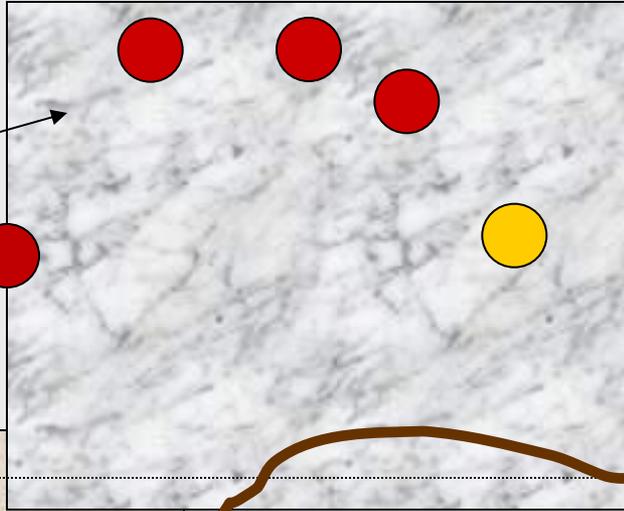
Upland Root  
Reserves  
Issues

Retain Soil Cover

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

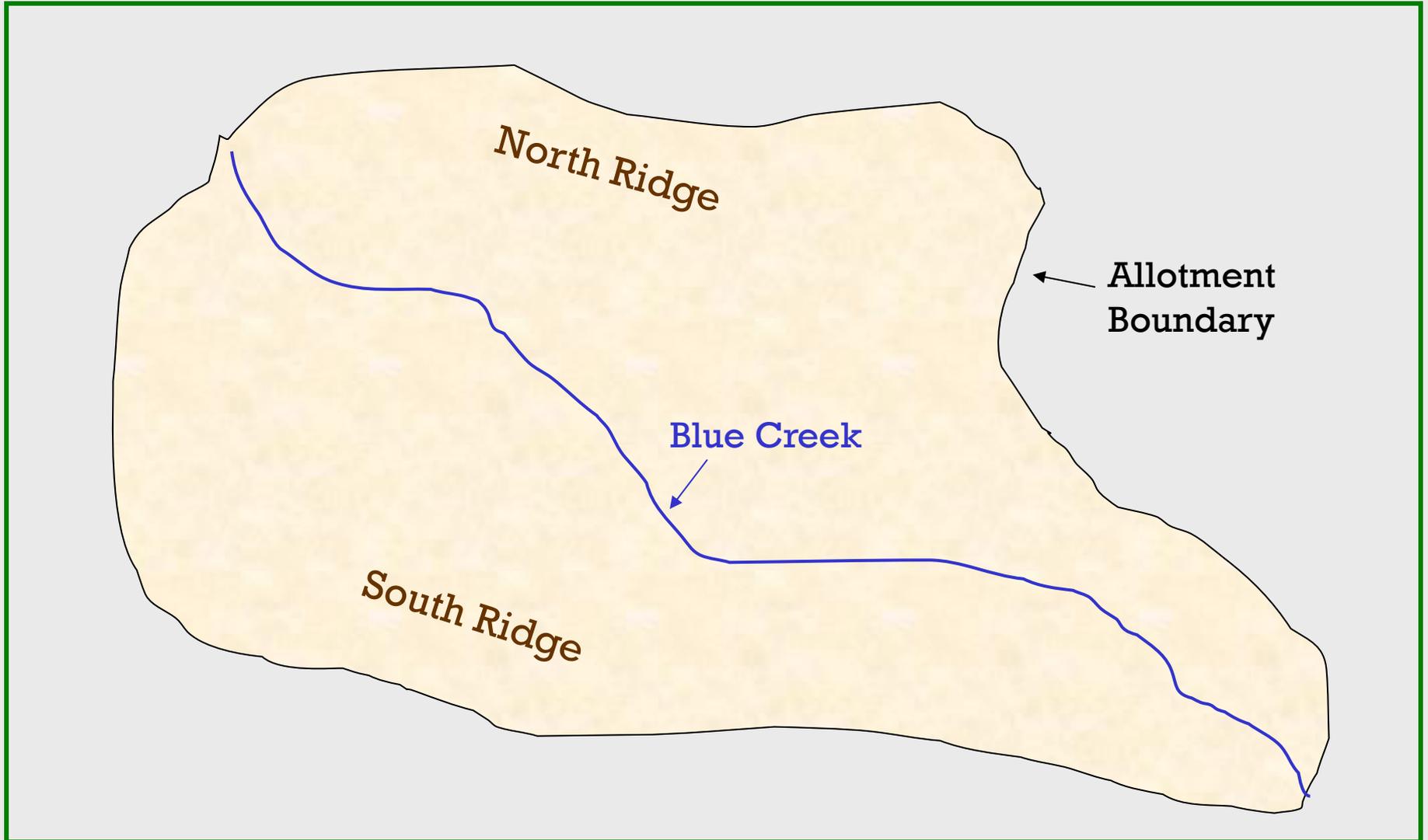


Upland Root  
Reserves  
Issues

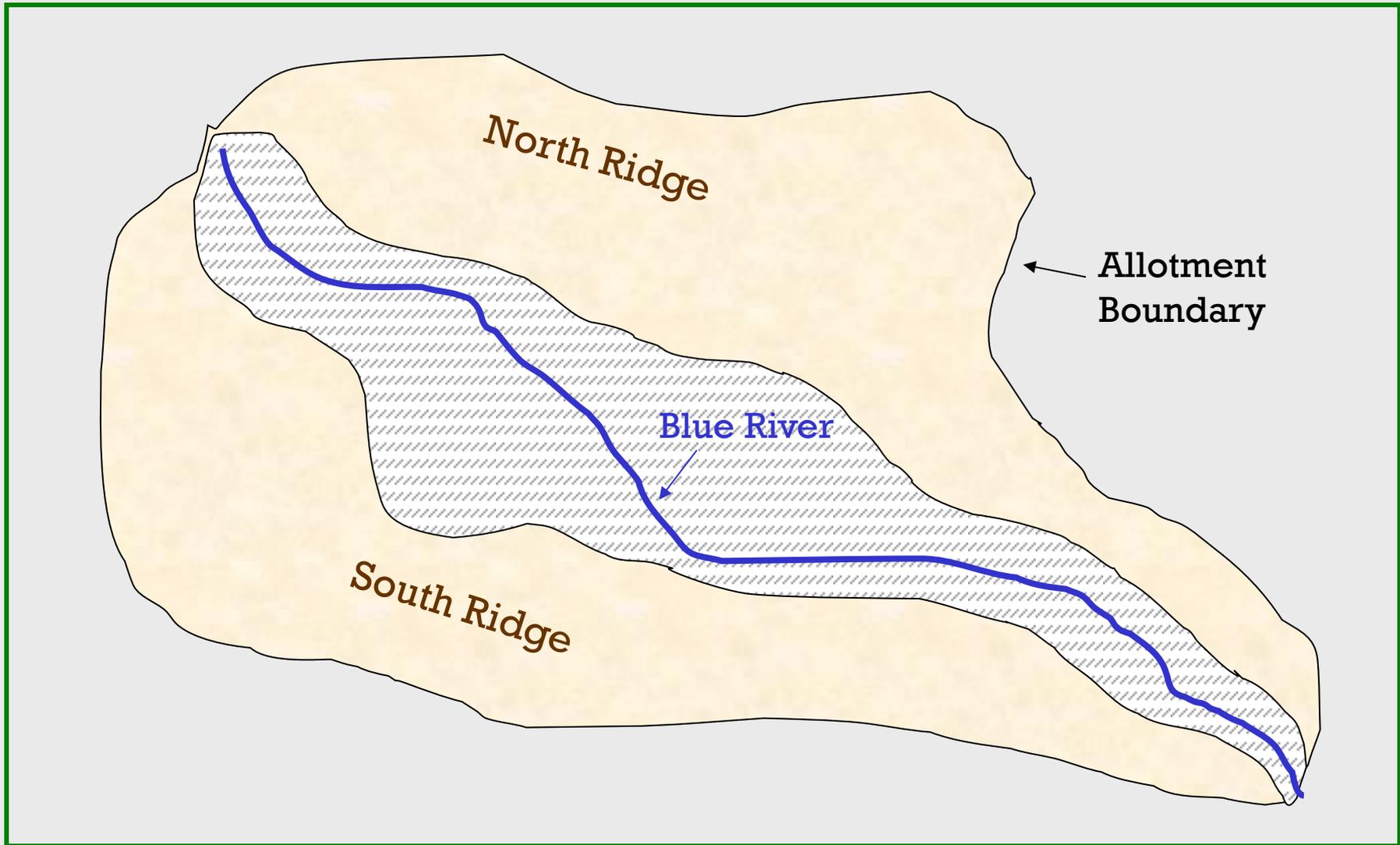
Retain Soil Cover

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

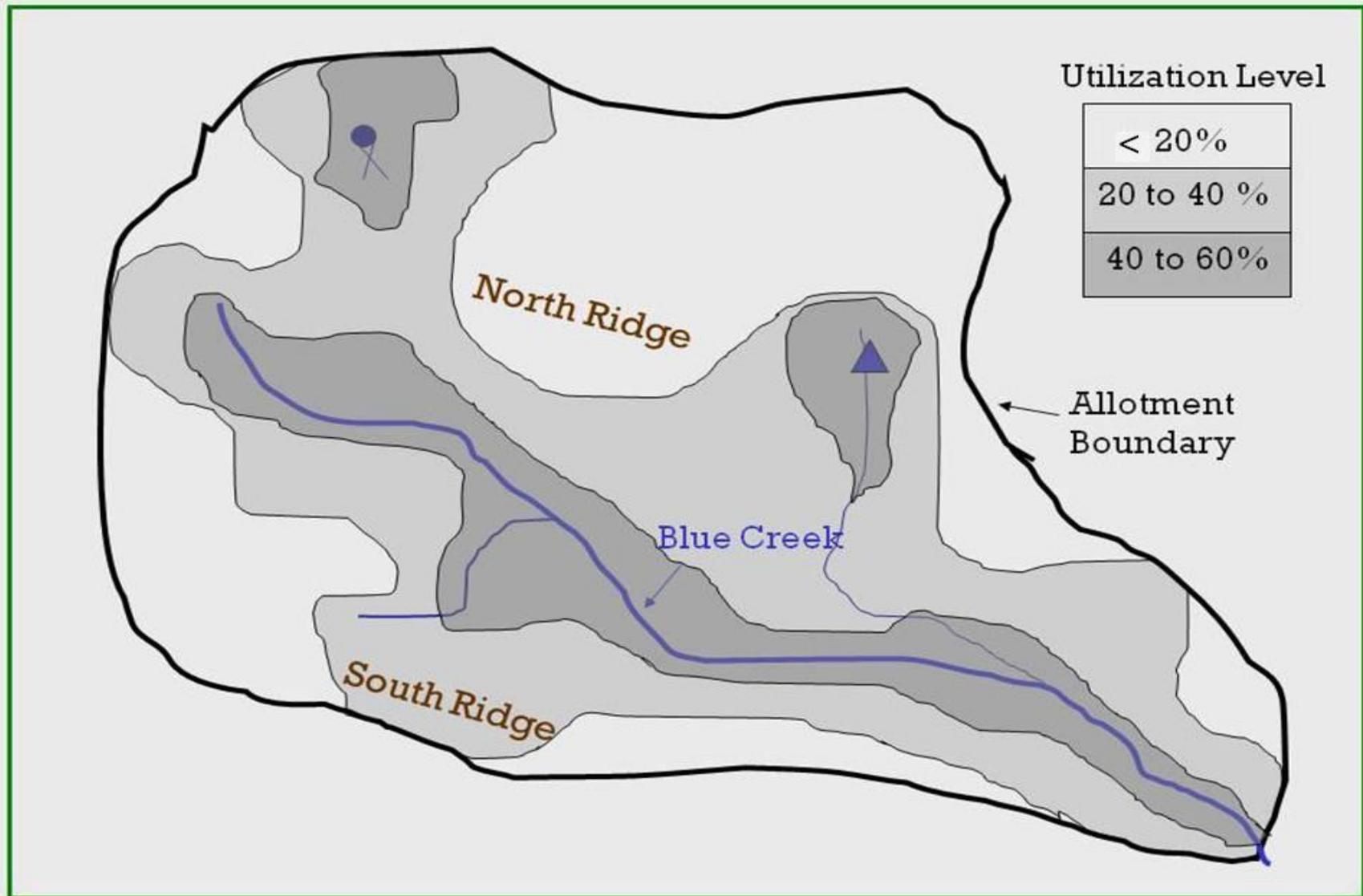
# Grazing Allotment



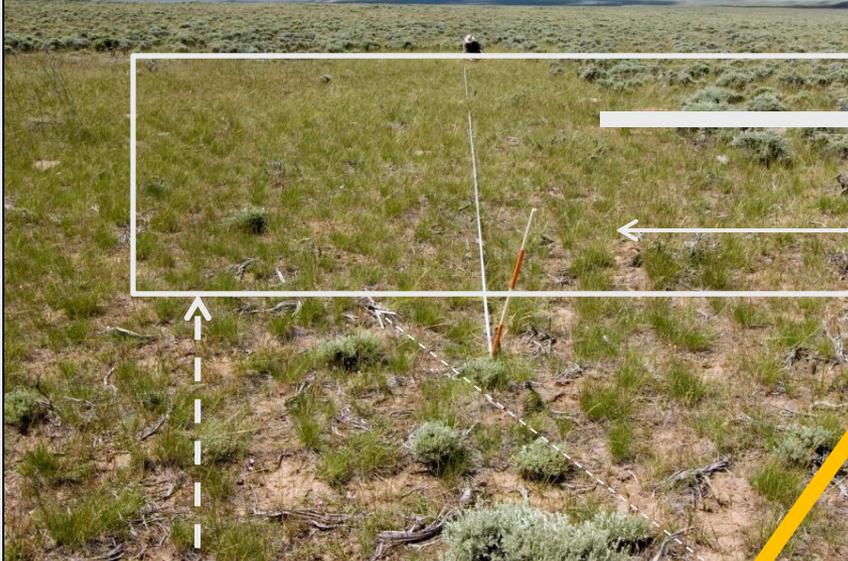
# Distribution



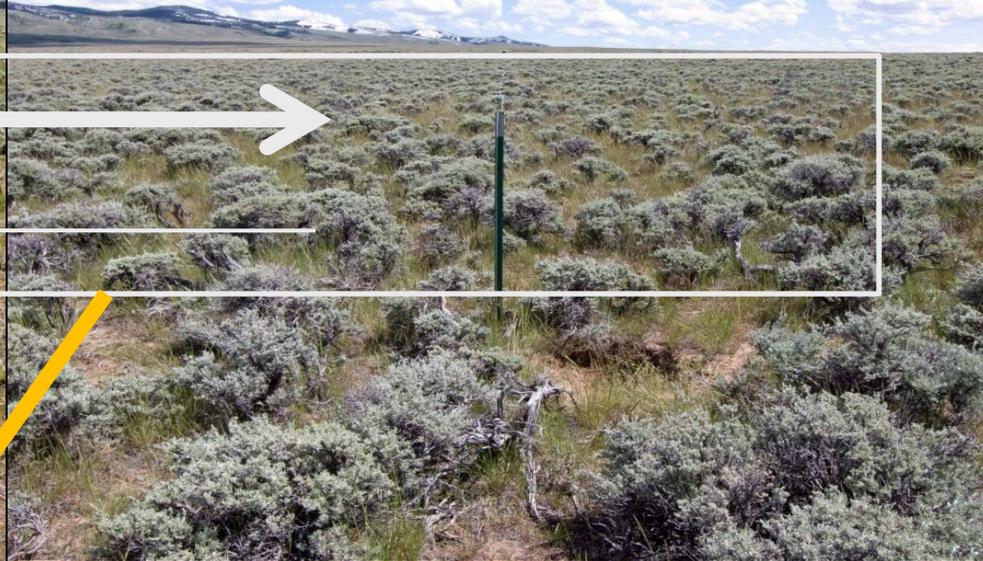
# Unplanned Water Development can Result More Overused Areas



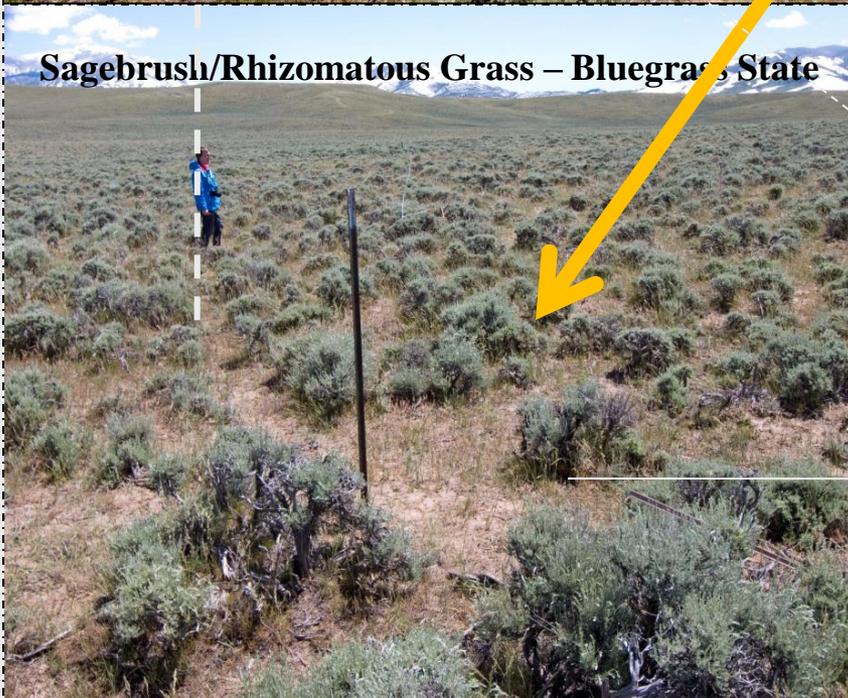
**Reference State – Bunchgrass Plant Community**



**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.**

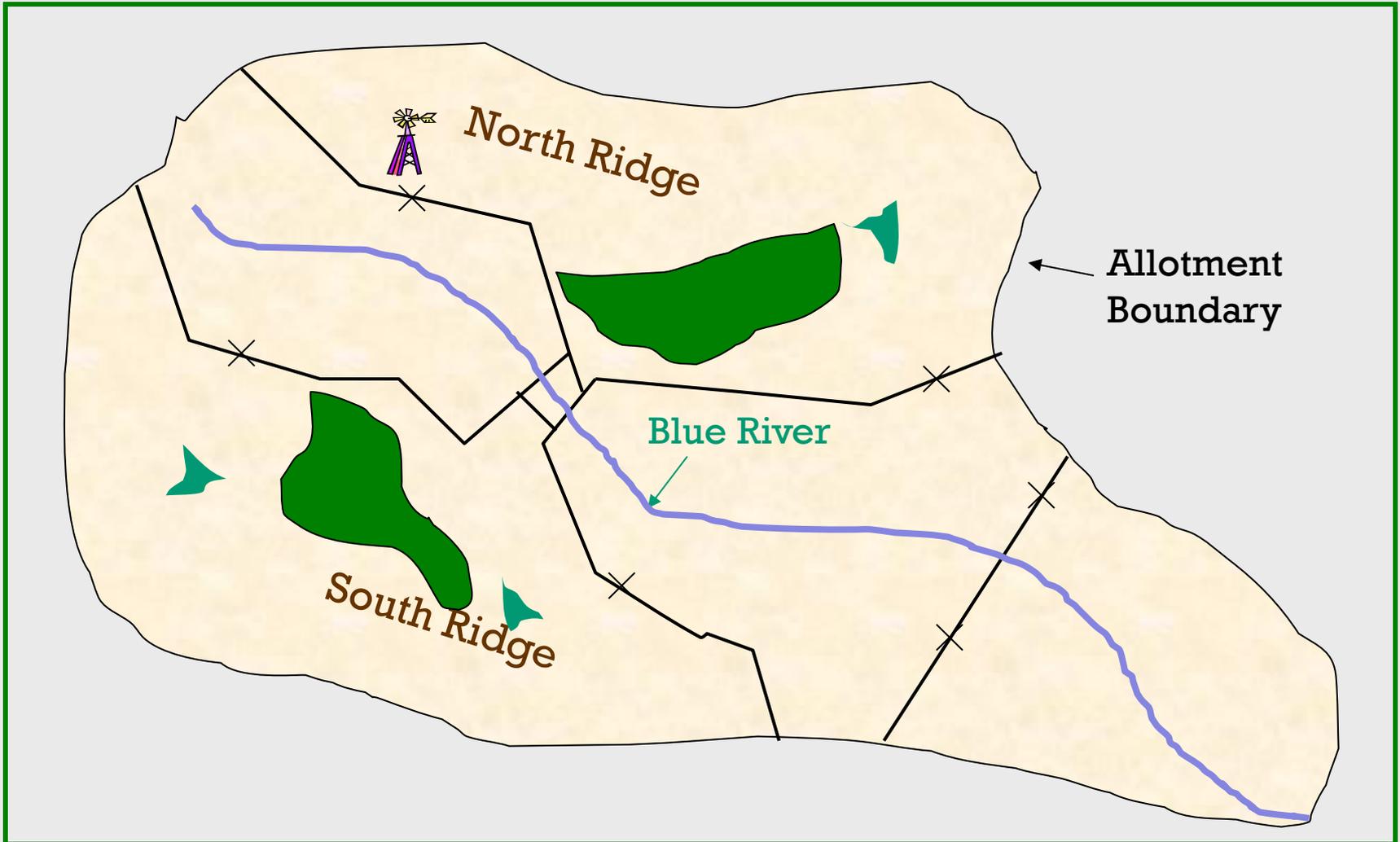
**To maintain Proper Functioning Condition you need 1 year in 3 during the Hot Season, and Moderate Utilization**

# 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

*John Silliman ©*



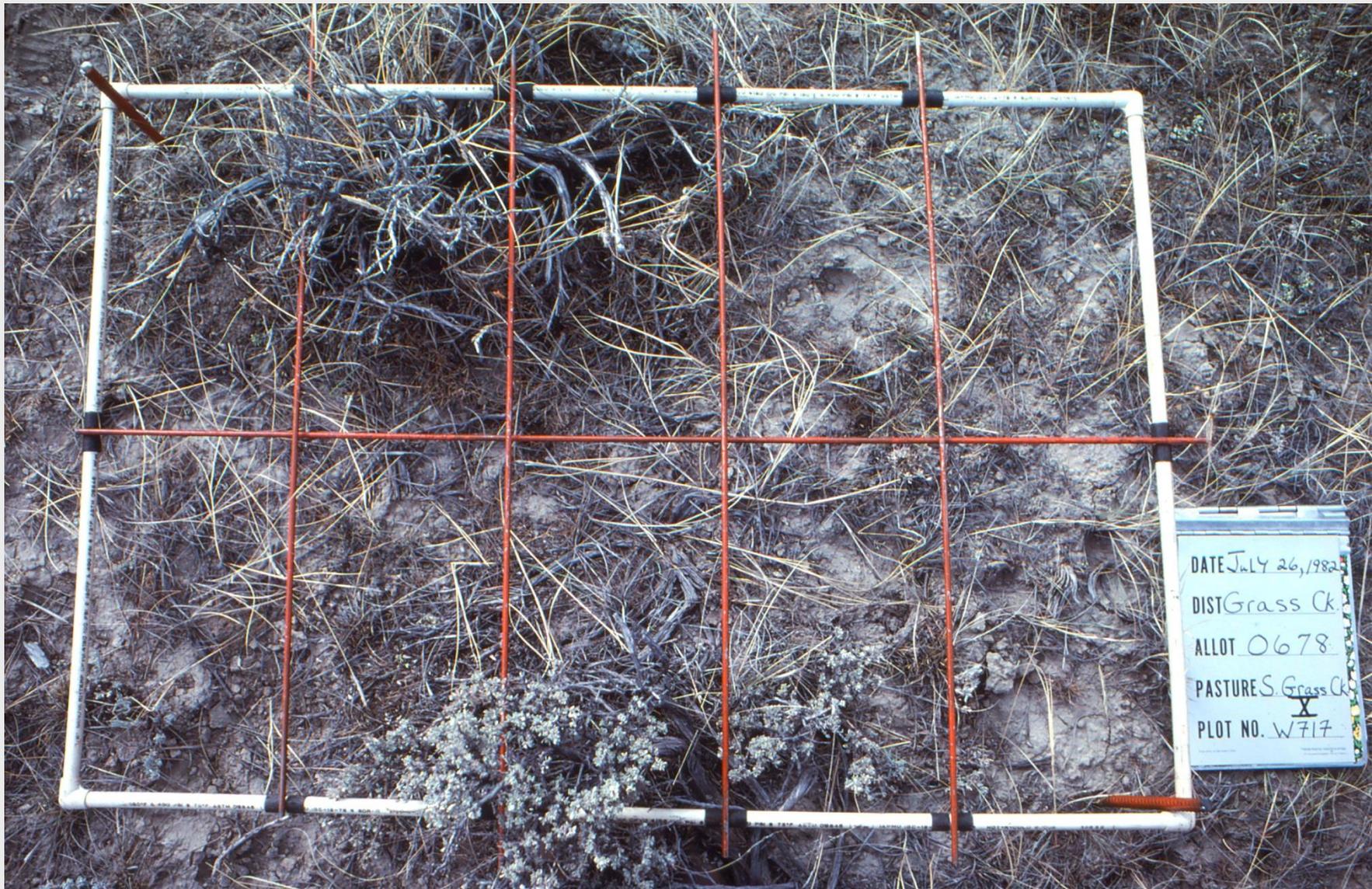
# Supervision



# 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



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

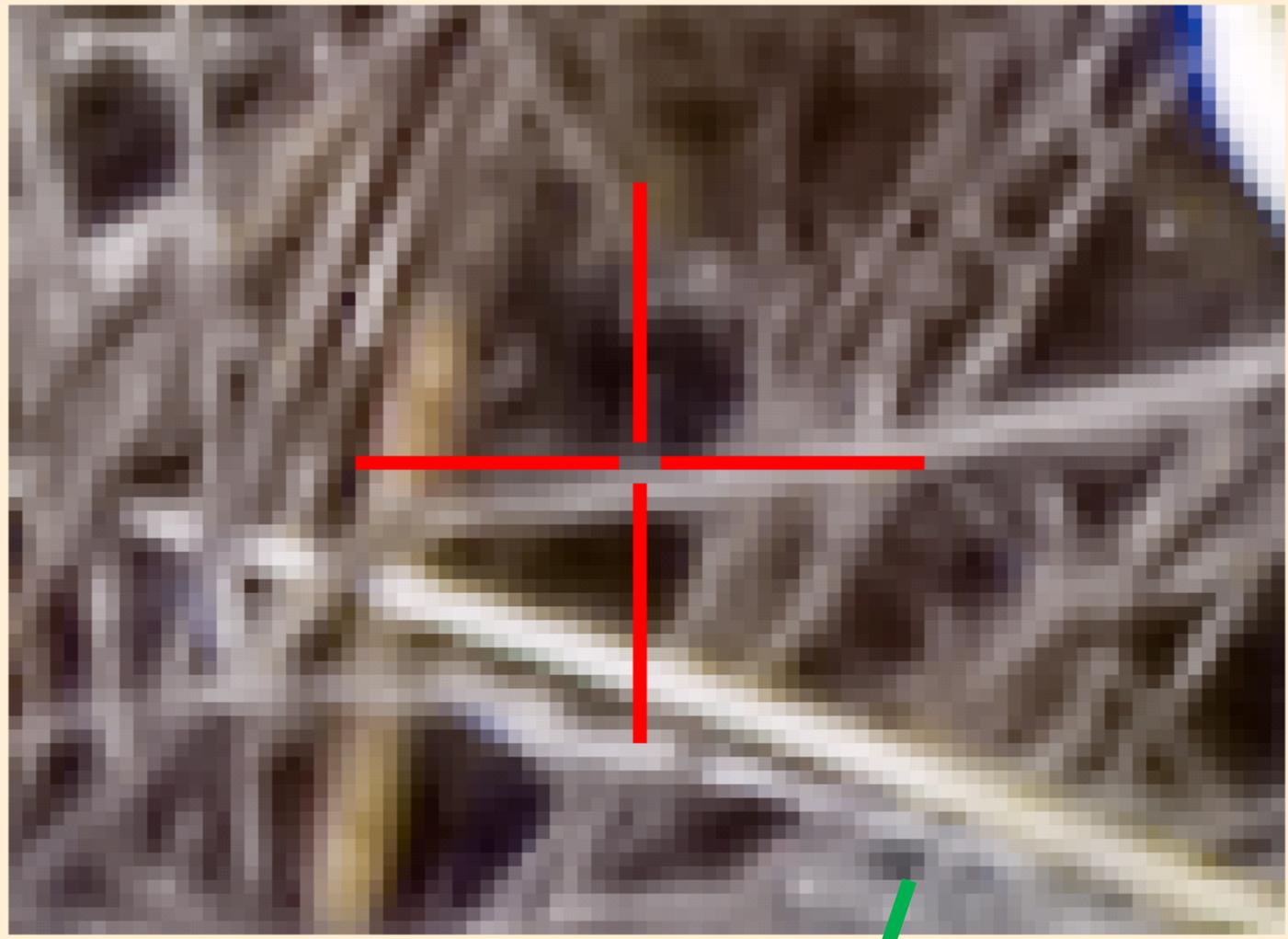
Unk

Exit

Back

Current Image ...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 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

### Current U.S. Drought Monitor

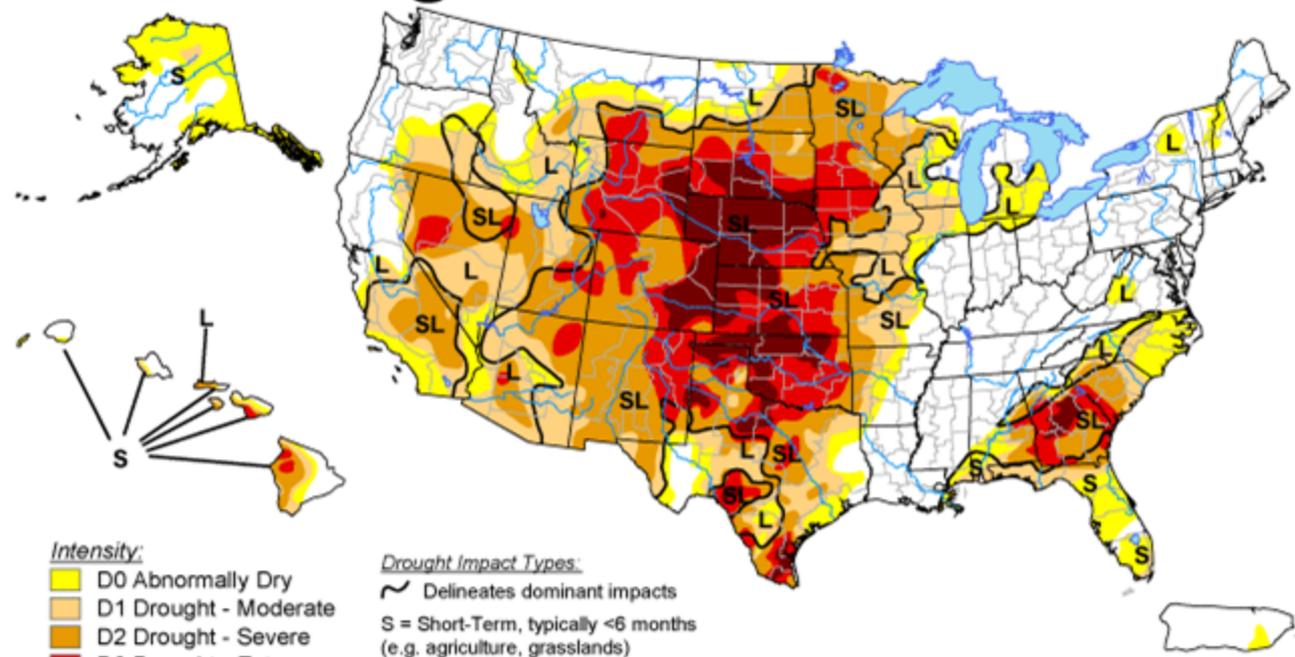
[Register now for the U.S. Drought Monitor Forum, April 16-18, 2013, West Palm Beach, Florida.](#)

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

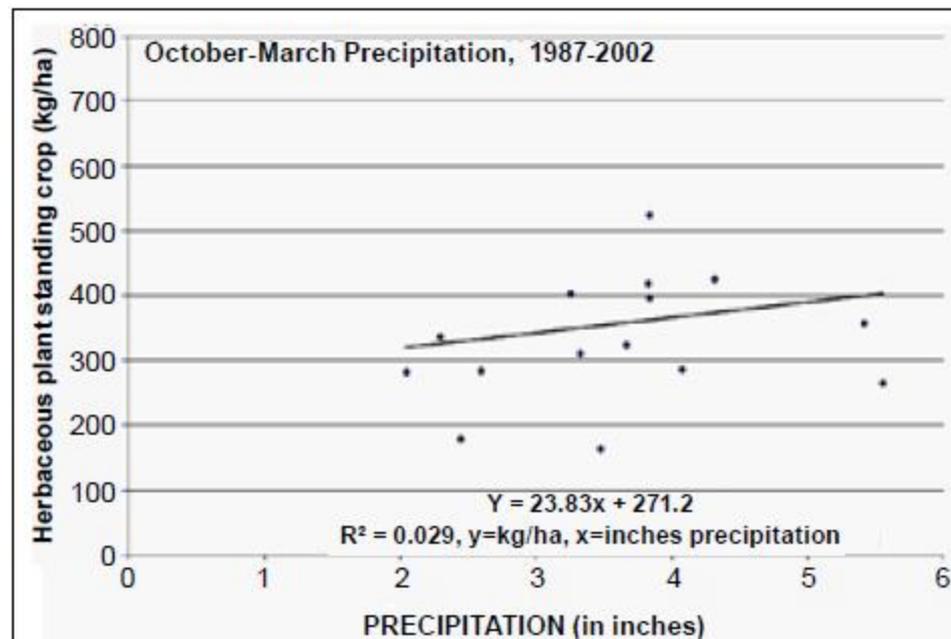
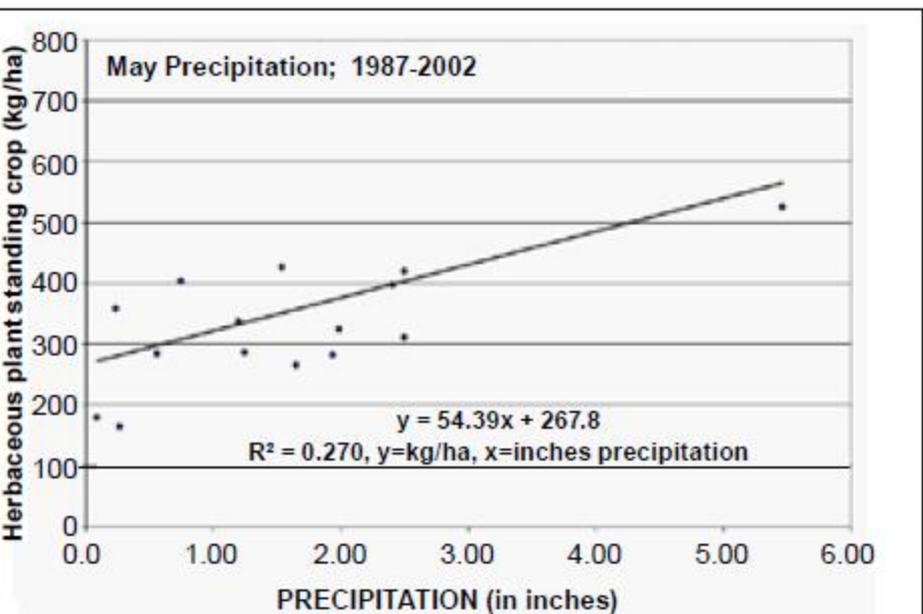
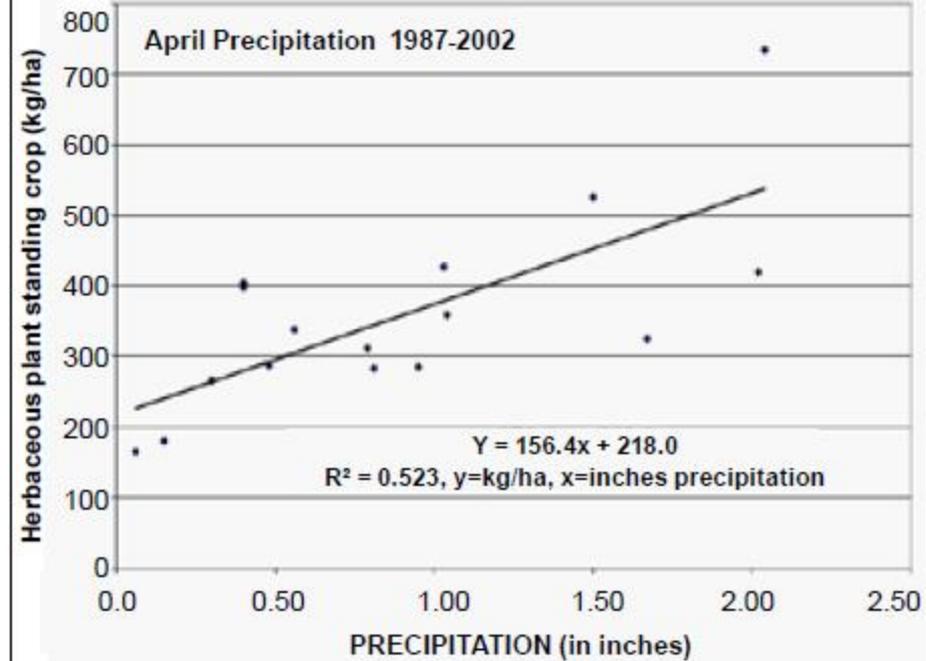
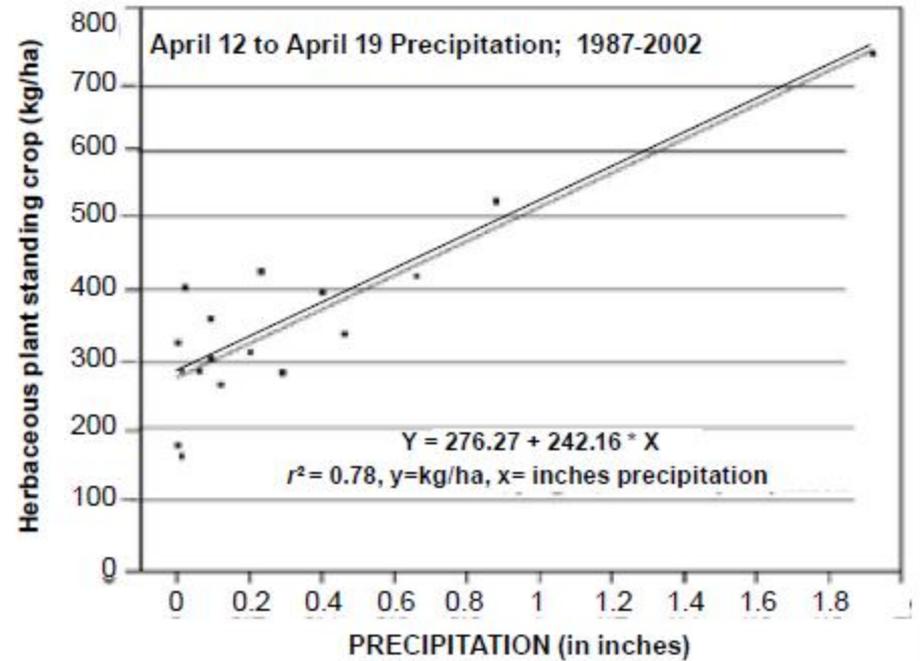


- Intensity:**
- D0 Abnormally Dry
  - D1 Drought - Moderate
  - D2 Drought - Severe
  - D3 Drought - Extreme
  - D4 Drought - Exceptional

- Drought Impact Types:**
- Delineates dominant impacts
  - S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
  - L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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