Vocabulary: allotment, litigation, assessment, monitor, riparian, transect, grasses, forbs, shrubs, NEPA, data

Questions
1. Where do many ranchers maintain their animals during the winter?

2. What are two types of public land ranchers often use during the summer?

3. What is a grazing allotment?

4. What do the solid black lines on the allotment map represent?

5. How often do grazing permits need to be renewed?

6. What type of assessment is done on the land every 10 years?

7. List several possibilities addressed by an environmental assessment.

8. What is a field manager’s proposed final decision?

9. Who can appeal a field manager’s final decision?

10. How many permit decisions were appealed in Idaho in the past two years?

11. List the sides of the “box” that BLM Field Manager Mike Courtney described. After the video, Look up what each of these terms mean, and describe them in your own words.

12. List two affects of increased litigation on the allotment permit process.
13. In the last four years, how many lawsuits have been filed against the BLM over grazing decisions?

14. How does Carey rancher John Peavy say the litigation is affecting the BLM?
   a. It is making their work more efficient
   b. It is making them do a better job at managing rangelands
   c. It is keeping them from working on improving range conditions
   d. It is improving rangelands by minimizing the affects of poor grazing practices

15. How does Peavy say ranchers can make up for the loss of BLM monitoring?

16. What is one good way for ranchers to gather data?

17. List three types of data BLM managers collect in the field to analyze rangeland health.

18. List some methods the BLM reviews with ranchers to improve rangeland conditions.
KEY

Questions

1. Where do many ranchers maintain their animals during the winter?
   Base property on the home ranch

2. What are two types of public land ranchers often use during the summer?
   BLM or Forest Service

3. What is a grazing allotment?
   A piece of land used to manage grazing

4. What do the solid black lines on the allotment map represent?
   Allotment boundaries – permanent fences or geographic features that keep livestock from moving

5. How often do grazing permits need to be renewed?
   Every 10 years

6. What type of assessment is done on the land every 10 years?
   Land health assessment

7. List several possibilities addressed by an environmental assessment.
   The existing permit, increases or decreases of grazing, or no grazing

8. What is a field manager’s proposed final decision?
   Decides which alternative preferred from the environmental assessment

9. Who can appeal a field manager’s final decision?
   Any interested party – environmentalists, or the permittee

10. How many permit decisions were appealed in Idaho in the past two years?
    27

11. List the sides of the “box” that BLM Field Manager Mike Courtney described. After the video Look up what each of these terms mean, and describe them in your own words.
    Regulations, laws, policy, case precedent

12. List two affects of increased litigation on the allotment permit process.
    Slowing the process down, increase the amount of data gathered

13. In the last four years, how many lawsuits have been filed against the BLM over grazing decisions?

14. How does Carey rancher John Peavy say the litigation is affecting the BLM?
    a. It is making their work more efficient
b. It is making them do a better job at managing rangelands

c. It is keeping them from working on improving range conditions

d. It is improving rangelands by minimizing the affects of poor grazing practices

15. How does Peavy say ranchers can make up for the loss of BLM monitoring?

Monitoring range conditions on their own

16. What is one good way for ranchers to gather data?

Take pictures of range conditions - photos

17. List three types of data BLM managers collect in the field to analyze rangeland health.

Riparian vegetation, water quality, native plant health, plant transects, plant height

18. List some methods the BLM reviews with ranchers to improve rangeland conditions.

Changing season of use, duration, rest-rotation, moving water, building fences, installing water