

RTC Technical Session

Salt Lake City

Nov. 4, 5, 6
1970

Utah

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>District</u>
A. Lowell Decker	Area Manager	Salt Lake
Mervin Miles	Range Tech.	Salt Lake
Mack Camp	"	Richfield
Vernon Davis	"	Richfield
Dale Ross	Area Manager	Richfield
Craig Zufelt	Range Conser.	Richfield
Conway E. Parry	Area Manager	Salt Lake
Bob Mitchell	Nat. Res. Spec.	Kanab
Ed Scherick	Range Tech	Kanab
John Naylor	Nat. Res. Spec.	Kanab
Gary Hansen	Area Manager	Price
Gerald Huff	Area Manager	Vernal
Mark Bailey	Area Manager	Vernal
Larry Oldroyd	Nat. Res. Spec.	Vernal
Gordon Staker	Area Manager	Cedar City
Bill Lamb	Area Manager	Kanab
Tom Moore	Nat. Res. Spec.	Monticello
Marvin Jensen	Area Manager	Monticello
Cliff Yardley	Area Manager	Kanab
Darwin Snell	Nat. Res. Spec.	Kanab
Terral King	Area Manager	Price
Quint Pickup	Range Tech.	Price
Dwayne P. Bayles	Nat. Res. Spec.	Fillmore

<u>Name</u>	Utah <u>Position</u>	<u>District</u>
Ervin L. Larsen	Nat. Res. Spec	Fillmore
Vance Turner	Range Tech	Fillmore
John Gross	Range Tech	Brigham City
Sherwin Sandberg	Nat. Res. Spec	Fillmore
Joshua Warburton	Wildlife Mang. Bio.	Monticello
Reed Wilson	Range Tech	Monticello
ElBert Lowry	Wildlife Bio.	Cedar City
Jerry Nelson	Range Tech	St. George
Douglas Melling	Range Tech	Cedar City
Donald Burt	Range Conserva	Fillmore
David Moore	Nat. Res. Spec	Vernal
Kenneth Moore	Nat. Res. Spec	Monticello
Larry Maxfield	Area Manager	Salt Lake
Grant Rogers	Nat. Res. Spec	Salt Lake
Gerald Muhlestein	Area Manager	Price
Don Jones	Range Conser.	Salt Lake
John Carlson	Area Manager	Salt Lake
Lloyd Carpenter	Range Tech	Salt Lake
Nick Cozacos	Nat. Res. Spec.	Utah State Office
Ed J. Hoffmann	Chief, Div. RPM	Utah State Office

Idaho

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>District</u>
Jim Gabettas	Chief, Div RPM	Burley
Lewis Martindale	Area Manager	Burley
Robert Brock	Area Manager	Burley
Rodney Harris	Area Manager	Burley
Bill McIlvain	Chief, Div. Operations	Burley
Deane Zeller	Area Manager	Burley

Colorado

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>District</u>
Joe Cresto	Nat. Res. Spec.	Alamosa, Colo
Carl Madison	Range Tech	Montrose
Loren Anderson	Wildl. Spec	Glenwood Spgs
Adrian Neisius	Nat. Res Spec	Kremmling
Guy Sheeter	Wildl Spec	Grand Junction
Frank Hilfer	Range Conserv.	Grand Junction
James Hancock	Nat. Res.Spec.	Grand Junction
Bob Rheiner	Nat. Res. Spec.	Canon City
Larry Kmoch	Nat. Res. Spec.	Canon City
George Duzik	Range Tech	Craig
Frank Rowley	Nat. Res. Spec.	Craig
Dennis Schulze	Nat. Res. Spec.	Craig
Gordon Bentley	Range Conser.	DSC

California - New Mexico

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>District</u>
James Andersen	Range Conser.	Riverside, Calif
Rex Morgan	District Manager	Susanville, Calif
Marvin LeNoue	Chief, Div RPM	Roswell, New Mex.

File! Please



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Escalante, Utah
84726'

November 10, 1970

Mr. August L. Hormay
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 245
Berkeley, California 94701

Dear Gus:

After attending your rest rotation training session last week, I wanted to write and thank you for a very impressive presentation. I feel the refresher course on plant physiology, agronomy and ecology has made me appreciate and more fully understand the rest rotation objectives.

We have several rest rotation systems now being practiced in the Escalante Resource Area, and can say that they have been very successful. We have a number of other allotments including the 50 Mile Mountain, that will be under a rest rotation system as soon as funds are provided for the necessary improvement.

I believe we can solve all of our over grazing problems through management and limited mechanical treatment, but funds for development seems to be our stumbling block. Our winter ranges are unable to have a grazing formula that will provide livestock seed trampling because of user operations, however, rest can be provided. This may take longer to improve range conditions, but at least they are improving. We have convinced most of the range users that management is the answer for better livestock production, but sometimes it is rather difficult to convince our superiors that reductions are not the answer to our problems.

I hope some day that a system as effective as rest rotation can be devised to provide funds to implement management.

Thanks again for your experience and knowledge which you share.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Lamb

hs

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

November 10, 1970

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Range Management (330) Wash., D. C.
From: A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist, Berkeley
Subject: Monthly Report, September, October 1970

I completed assignments in September and October as outlined in my F.Y. 1971 work schedule excepting the Governor's conference in Idaho. This conference is scheduled for November 18.

Enclosures

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

November 10, 1970

Karl G. Parker
Extension Range Specialist
Utah State University
Extension Services
Logan, Utah 84321

Dear Karl:

I believe you got an answer to your question about the availability of my publication on rest-rotation grazing shortly after you wrote me on October 28, 1970. The publication is out now. I understand you have a supply. Inquire about additional copies at the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management in Salt Lake City or the Regional Office of the Forest Service in Ogden.

I am completely obligated with range training sessions and other work through the remainder of this fiscal year. I plan not to start scheduling further commitments until about June 1971. However, I will be conducting four one-day range training sessions for stockmen and others in Utah and Colorado this coming January and February (1971). The meetings in Utah will be held in Kanab, January 27 and Vernal, January 29, and in Colorado in Grand Junction, February 1 and Glenwood Springs, February 3. These meetings are being arranged at the request of stockmen and other range interests. Please contact Nick Cozacos of the BLM State Office for more information on these meetings if interested.

I hear about your enthusiasm for rest-rotation grazing management and your efforts on informing people on the subject. It makes me feel good.

Sincerely,

A. L. Hormay

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Standard Form 1189
December 22, 1965
Treasury Department
Fiscal Service
Department of the Treasury
Circular No. 1076
1189-101
USBR Rev. 10-69

**REQUEST BY EMPLOYEE FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES OR WAGES
BY CREDIT TO ACCOUNT AT A FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION**
(To be submitted by employee to employing agency)

TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYEE (In Triplicate)

NAME OF EMPLOYEE (As stated on check) <i>August L. Hormay</i>		REG SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER <i>36064-0112</i>
HOME ADDRESS <i>101 Arada Str. San Francisco, California 94131</i>		BK-BR <i>10</i>
AGENCY (Include also Bureau, Division, Branch or other designation of employing organization) <i>Bureau of Land Management Range Management</i>		BANK-IRS NUMBER <i>10</i>
TO: <i>TO</i>		BK-IR <i>10</i>
You are hereby authorized and requested to pay the net amount of salaries or wages due me by credit to my account with the financial organization designated below, beginning with pay for the next full pay period and continuing until canceled by me in writing.		
NAME OF FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION (To receive check) <i>WELLS FARGO BANK</i>		BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER <i>0125302166</i>
ADDRESS (office to receive check) <i>2144 SHATTOCK AVE</i>		
CITY <i>BEEKLEY CALIFORNIA</i>	STATE <i>CA</i>	ZIP CODE <i>94701</i>
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE <i>August L. Hormay</i>		DATE SUBMITTED TO AGENCY <i>Nov. 13, 1970</i>
TO BE COMPLETED BY FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION (For return of original and copy to employee and retention of a copy) We, the above-designated financial organization, hereby agree to act as agent of the above-named person in the capacity indicated. Our account number shown above for the person named herein, should be included as additional identification, for our convenience, on individual checks forwarded for credit to his account or on records accompanying composite checks for credit to his and other persons' accounts. Our Internal Revenue Service number and bank branch code is also shown in the appropriate space above.		
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE <i>M. Wirth</i>		TITLE <i>Credit Officer</i>

EMPLOYEE COPY

Handwritten initials and date:
11/16

NOV 16 1970

Mr. Walter Corawell, President
Montana Stockgrowers Association
P. O. Box 986
Glasgow, Montana 59230

Dear Mr. Corawell:

We wish to extend you an invitation to attend a three-day rest-rotation grazing training session that will be conducted by Gus Normay on December 7-9.

The Idaho Stockgrowers and Woolgrowers have jointly called on Gus to present a large number of training sessions to groups of stockmen throughout Idaho. When Gus had fairly well covered Idaho, the demands for his services were such that they requested repeat performances.

With this in mind, we felt you might be interested to attend one of Gus's training sessions. This would give you the opportunity to make your own evaluation and consider the possibility of arranging training sessions for the members of your organization.

The December 7-9 sessions will be conducted in the Bismarck Room of the Northern Hotel in Billings. The times will be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

You are welcome to attend.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James M. Linno

James H. Linno
Acting State Director

cc:
DM, Malta

bc:
Dr. Don Ryerson - MSU - Bozeman

CRCleary:vs 11/16/70

**FOURTH ANNUAL
Governor's Conference
on
Natural Resources
of Idaho**



THE Idaho Cattlemen's Association; The Idaho Wool Growers Association and The Idaho Wildlife Federation are very pleased to sponsor this Fourth Annual Governor's Conference on Idaho's Natural Resources.

"IDAHO'S FORAGE RESOURCE"

HOTEL BOISE

BOISE, IDAHO NOVEMBER 18-19, 1970

sponsors

**IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION**

P R O G R A M

Wednesday—November 18, 1970

- 8:00 a.m. Registration—Hotel Boise Lobby
- 9:00 a.m. Invocation—
Address of Welcome—Lawrence
Bradbury, President ICA
- 9:20 a.m. Gus Hormay, Berkeley, California
Range Conservationist BLM—
“Grazing—Balance of Life”
- 10:15 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m. Questions to Gus Hormay
- 10:55 a.m. Roy Neider, Pocatello, Idaho Bank &
Trust
“Bankers Role in Forage Resources”
- 11:15 a.m. Jack Pierce, Malta, 1st Vice President
ICA—“Forage—Necessary for
Existence”
- 11:45 a.m. Break for lunch
- 12:00 Noon Lunch—Hotel Boise Ballroom
- 1:00 p.m. Max Bruce, Burley, District Manager
BLM—“Story of the Early West”

- 1:45 p.m. Panel — “Forage — Source of Wealth
and Future”
Walt Little, New Plymouth, moder-
ator; Clair Whitlock, Boise, Bureau
of Land Management; Alex Smith,
Ogden, Assistant Regional Forester;
Ray Holmes, Twin Falls, Idaho Fish
and Game Commission; John Mar-
tin, Priest River, Idaho Public Land
Law Commission; Ralph Samson,
Boise, State Land Department
- 3:30 p.m. Coffee Break
- 3:45 p.m. Walt Little, President, Idaho Wool
Growers Association—“Public
Lands and Forage Resources”
- 4:10 p.m. Franklin Jones, Boise, President, Ida-
ho Wildlife Federation — “How the
Recreationist Appraises Forage”
- 4:30 p.m. Keith Rudd, Boise, Idaho Fish & Game
Department — “Livestock and
Game Compatibility”
- 5:00 p.m. Recess
- 6:00 p.m. Social Hour—No Host
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner—Hotel Boise Ballroom
Entertainment—“Showtimers”
- Thursday—November 19, 1970**
- 9:00 a.m. Walt Little, New Plymouth, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association
Conference call to order
- 9:05 a.m. Dr. Lee Sharp, University of Idaho,
Moscow—“Forage Research and
Production”
- 10:00 a.m. Coffee
- 10:15 a.m. Robert S. Nobis, Coeur d’Alene,
Outdoors Unlimited “Forage to
the Sportsman”
- 10:30 a.m. Dr. Lee Stokes, Boise, State Health
Department—“Water Pollution”
- 10:45 a.m. Doyle Scott, Administrative officer
Idaho Soil Conservation Commission
“Soil Conservation Districts Role
in Forage Production”
- 11:05 a.m. Al Teske, Boise, Idaho Mining
Association—“Mining and Forage
Production”
- 11:20 a.m. William Guernsey, Boise, Grazing and
Forest Consultant—“Forage and
The Forest”
- 11:40 a.m. John A. McBoyle, Grangeville, Idaho
Beef Council—“The Consumer’s
Product”
- 12:00 Noon Lunch—Master of Ceremonies
Ralph Comstock, President First
Security Bank of Idaho, N.A.
- Address by Governor Don Samuelson
- Adjournment

4th Annual Governor's Conference

"Idaho's Forage Resources"

Hotel Boise, November 18, 1970

"Grazing - Balance of Life"

Good morning ladies and gentlemen!

What makes Idaho so great? Its people and natural resources. The basic natural resource is land. It is the basis of all life and wealth.

In Idaho, less than 10 percent of the land is cultivated. The rest is wildland. The viability and economy of the state rest firmly on wildland resources, particularly on the renewable ones such as water, forage, wildlife, timber, recreation, and esthetics. Idaho is richly endowed with all of these. Their wise use and management are vital to the state and the nation.

You may not realize that, except for water and the land, forage is the most important renewable wildland resource in the state. And I believe livestock grazing is the most important wildland use. This is so because livestock grazing affects the production of all renewable wildland resource values.

It should be fully appreciated that all these resources stem directly or indirectly from vegetation. Their yield and quality and the productive capacity of the soil itself are determined by the density and species composition of the plant cover on the land. Both the density and composition of the vegetation are greatly influenced by grazing, and most of the wildland area in Idaho is grazed by livestock, principally beef cattle and sheep.

Mismanaged, livestock grazing can bring about undesirable changes in vegetation and reduction in yield of all resource values. Properly managed, it can enhance the yield of these values.

Proper livestock grazing is a powerful wildland management tool. In many cases, it is the only tool man has for manipulating vegetation. The economy and welfare of Idaho, therefore, rest largely with livestock producers and proper management of livestock grazing.

Unfortunately, as in other western states, livestock grazing has not been managed satisfactorily in the past in Idaho. Desirable plants have been reduced or killed out and undesirable plants have increased. The plant cover on many areas has been thinned, resulting in loss of top soil through erosion and in reduction of land productive capacity. Much of this damage occurred before Idaho became a state. But inadequate management of grazing continues even today. The principal reason for this has been the lack of a sound grazing management philosophy.

It should be understood first that the plant makes its own food in its leaves. If too much of the plant crown is grazed off over a period of years, the plant dies because it cannot make enough food. But a certain amount of the plant crown can be grazed off without interfering with adequate food manufacture and normal growth. This amount is called the proper-use amount or factor and varies for different species.

The idea has long prevailed that vegetation and ranges deteriorate under grazing use mainly because of overstocking and improper grazing season. This philosophy assumes that ranges can be improved and maintained under continuous year-to-year grazing by stocking the range with the proper number of animals and grazing at the proper season, particularly the former. This is known as the proper-use concept of management. Under this concept, proper stocking is defined as the number of animals that will graze the important forage plants to the point of proper utilization.

Because of the grazing habits of livestock, however, it is physically impossible to get the important forage plants grazed to the proper-use level. So in practice the proper-use concept breaks down.

Livestock consistently graze the more palatable and important forage plants beyond proper-use level. Hence, under continuous grazing these plants ultimately die. The only way these plants, and others grazed less closely, can be maintained and increased on the range is by resting the range from use periodically so the plants can make adequate food and reproduce.

Timely periodic resting of the range from use is the basis of a sound grazing system. A grazing system based on these considerations is called a rest-rotation grazing system. The amount and time of rest is determined by the requirements of the plants involved and other considerations. This varies from range to range. So a rest-rotation grazing system is designed for each range individually. It is tailored to fit and be practical.

To practice rest-rotation grazing the range has to be divided into pastures or units. Some of these are grazed and others rested in a given year. A given number of livestock therefore can be grazed on the range each year.

In such a pasture system, land and vegetation can be allocated between livestock and wildlife--and other uses--as deemed best by the land manager. In a sound pasture setup oriented strictly toward livestock production, 25 to 33 percent of the range area is rested from use each year and is thus available for other uses. Cultural treatments such as seeding and spraying can be applied in pastures without change in grazing plans or additional management controls such as fences. Animal husbandry practices can be greatly facilitated in a pasture setup.

Livestock can be used to help bring about rapid improvement of land condition and balanced yield of the various resources. They can be used to trample seed into the soil and thus speed revegetation. This "planting" can be done over practically the entire wildland area only by livestock. Seeds of all species of plants are "planted" so all resources are served. Livestock can be used to remove old, stifling growth on plants, thus promoting a greater amount of vigorous usable growth. Grazing also stimulates greater than normal growth on many plants. Cattle are now being used to produce more browse for deer and other big game animals. Livestock can be used to reduce plants that compete with tree seedlings, favoring greater seedling survival and quicker establishment of a new forest. Of great importance, livestock can be used to reduce the fine inflammable fuel on the forest and range floors, and thus reduce fire hazard.

Idaho is leading all the western states in the application of rest-rotation grazing management principles. This reflects the progressive attitude of the people of Idaho and its educational institutions. The people of Idaho should appreciate that in a quiet, unobtrusive way stockmen and range managers in the state are creating a cleaner and more productive wildland environment.

And now I would like to illustrate with slides some of the points I made in my talk.

I hope these slides have made more clear the great importance of proper livestock grazing to the welfare of Idaho.

I thank you for your kind attention.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
State Office
Post Office Box No. 11505
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4112.16
4440

November 20, 1970

Mr. Richard E. Dooley
President
Uintah Cattle Association
Randlett, Utah 84063

Dear Mr. Dooley:

In the early part of March you wrote to me concerning the possibilities of holding a rancher session on rest rotation grazing principles.

At that time, I advised you that because of Gus Hormay's busy schedule it was unlikely that a session could be scheduled in Vernal. However, at this time I am pleased to advise you that because of your efforts Gus Hormay will be in Vernal on January 29, 1971, to conduct a one-day rancher training session. I suggest that you keep in contact with our Vernal District Manager, O'dell Frandsen on the details concerning this meeting.

I appreciate the interest you and your organization have expressed on this important phase of range management.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. Nielson
State Director

cc: DM-Vernal
Gus Hormay ✓

cc: Rev

American Society of Range Management

To Foster Advancement in the Science and Art of Grazing Land Management

49 Starlit Circle
Sacramento, California 95831

November 23, 1970

Dr. Harold Biswell

Mr. D. W. Cooper

Mr. Ray Dalen

Mr. August L. Hormay

Mr. Douglas Propst

Mr. Irvin Sealander

Gentlemen:

You will be interested in the replies I have received regarding the matter of whether the section presidents' travel expenses to national meetings should be a budget item.

After asking you to serve on the ad hoc study group, I wrote to the presidents of all other sections asking for their opinions and suggestions. The presidents of 13 ASRM sections responded:

Colorado	Nevada	Southern
Idaho	Northern Great Plains	Texas
National Capitol	Pacific Northwest	Utah
Nebraska	South Dakota	Wyoming
New Mexico		

None of these sections defrays the travel expenses of its president or delegate to the national meetings. (In the past, on single occasions, two of the sections did pay such expenses). The reason is twofold: lack of funds and a high percentage of members employed by governmental agencies which pay such expenses. All but one of the section presidents had no objection to the payment of travel expenses by the section; many thought it would be a good idea, but none held out much hope for such action by his section. A sampling of opinions and suggestions is as follows:

"If we had funds, it would be good business for the section to pay these expenses."

"The sections should underwrite travel expenses, but only if his employer does not pay such expenses."

"If he is not willing to assume these responsibilities (travel expenses) he should not accept the nomination."

"While it is a concensus that we should as a section cover these costs making the section stand on its own two feet - we have not been able to do it. There is no question in our mind but that the whole organization would be strengthened by such a business-like and professional approach."

"A variable approach to allow some flexibility may be more appropriate than a set policy. Thus, the need could be based on the concerned delegate's circumstances in any given year."

"If it would help assure attendance to both winter and summer meetings then it would be worthwhile."

"Until a section can find some means to generate some income any travel expense is out of the question."

The Northern Great Plains section also is concerned about the question of travel expenses and its president contacted five of the ASRM national officers. All of these officers were in favor of assisting in some way. Here is the substance of their replies:

"It seems there is a very good case for sharing these expenses but I am doubtful if the majority of the membership would favor paying the additional dues."

"If we as a group expect an individual to represent us, the onus is on us to see that he is not financially or otherwise discommoded. Having said that, I seriously question the suggestion that the individual sections defray the travel expenses. Rather, such expenses should be budgeted for and paid for at the society level."

"The President and Vice President are expected - and should - represent an organization to the best of their ability regardless of where they are expected to go. For this reason the membership should carry out part of the financial load.

I also think that this would make for a stronger organization because the membership would not have to limit their choice of officers to those who are financially well able to pay their own way."

"I personally feel that at least 90% of the cost necessary for the section president and vice president to attend the national meetings be paid by the section."

"My feeling on the subject is that the section should defray the expenses of both people. I do think it is extremely important that these meetings be attended by the executive officers in

order to better maintain a liaison with the other sections and parent society. As far as I am concerned it indeed is an honor for the elected individual to attend these meetings, but it also becomes a penalty and a sizable expense when he is expected to be there and carry the burden of paying the total expense."

It is clear from the comments of both section presidents and the national officers (people who are personally involved) that almost all would favor section financial support for travel expenses of section officers attending national meetings. However, recognizing that additional section dues or other income would be required and would be difficult to obtain, not many of them hold out much hope for such support on a regular basis.

No matter how this problem may be regarded by ASRM members, I contacted the presidents of four California sections of related and comparable societies to see "how the other half lives". In studying these replies, please bear in mind that our section membership is about 400 and annual dues are \$3.00.

California Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America (membership 500; dues \$2.50).

"The California Chapter has for some years given \$100.00 to its President or alternate delegate to help defray his expenses in attending the parent society's annual meeting. Out of an annual budget of about \$1200.00 (half of which is rebated to ten local sections), this \$100.00 seems about all that can be afforded for this type of expense."

California-Nevada Section, The Wildlife Society.

"Our procedures have been:

1. Where possible the representative's agency pays the costs. This is often accomplished when the representative accomplishes additional agency responsibilities on the same trip.
2. When the above is not possible, then the parent society's office pays the bill. Note that the section or chapter generally does not.
3. On infrequent occasions, the section assist members attending national meetings when they have been accepted to present a paper and their agency cannot foot the bill."

Southern California Section, Society of American Foresters (membership 210; dues \$4.00).

"In 1965 through 1968, we contributed \$100.00 toward expenses. Beginning in 1969, we began to attempt to pay the full necessary expenses of the delegates. In order to finance this increase, we voted last year to increase our dues to \$4.00 annually.

We now have about 210 members in our section giving us a proposed annual budget of over \$800.00 of which roughly one-half will be contributed toward annual meeting expenses."

Northern California Section, Society of American Foresters (membership 1100; dues \$3.00).

"The Northern California Section of the Society of American Foresters has had a policy for the past five years of defraying at least a part of the expenses of its Chairman or Executive Secretary to all National Meetings. Last year as an example we paid the full expenses of the Executive Secretary and half of the expenses for the Chairman to the meeting in Miami Beach, Florida. This year we are paying the full expenses of our Chairman to the 1970 meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada.

We have now adopted the policy of budgeting these expenses at our winter meeting."

All of these societies have considered the matter of paying travel expenses, have endorsed such expenditures, and have established policies and procedures covering travel expenses.

So that a report can be prepared for our Council, I will need your thoughts on this matter and your recommendation as to what position the section should take. If you can let me have this before the first of the year, I will have time to prepare the report for the Council's study prior to the spring meeting.



Robert Blanford,
Chairman, Ad Hoc Study Group

cc: Al Murphy
Merton Reed

File

4112 (330)

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

November 24, 1970

Professor Gene F. Payne
Animal and Range Sciences Dept.
Agricultural Experiment Station
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Gene:

I'm sorry I did not have time to answer your letter of October 7, 1970 on my visit to Bozeman. Rex Cleary probably has explained by now. Please accept my apology.

Any program you work out will be satisfactory with me. I plan simply to participate in conferences and discussions. The subjects you have outlined are interesting.

I plan to leave Bozeman for San Francisco at 6:30 a.m., Saturday, December 12.

I am looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Hormay

A. L. Hormay
Range Conservationist

cc: SD, Montana
Geo. Lea, W.O. (330)

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

November 25, 1970

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Range Management (330) Wash., D.C.

From: A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist, Berkeley

Subject: Monthly Report, November 1970

Idaho
On November 17 I visited the Boise Front deer winter range area with Idaho Fish & Game and BIM personnel and Jack White, permittee. The rest-rotation grazing management program now in effect there is getting off to a good start. Some livestock handling problems have to be smoothed out.

I gave my scheduled talk at the 4th Annual Governor's Conference on Natural Resources of Idaho in Boise on November 18. A copy of the conference program, my talk, and newspaper clipping are enclosed.

Montana
On November 20 I made a 4-hour presentation on rest-rotation grazing management principles at the Montana State Grazing Districts Association Annual Meeting in Chinook, Montana. The meeting was well attended by stockmen and other wildland interests. Reactions to rest-rotation grazing management were very satisfying.

Harmony
Correspondence on two future commitments are enclosed. Also enclosed is a newspaper article on rest-rotation grazing in the Winnemucca District. You may have seen this. I am glad the Phil Etcheverry plan mentioned on page 6 is completed. The Roberts Mountain range is a very important multiple-use area.

Enclosures