Appendix C

Report from the
Meeting on State-wide Issues Regarding Bighorn/Domestic Sheep Interaction
June 29, 2000, at The Nature Conservancy Learning Center, Lander, WY

Participants

Doug McWhirter, Wy. Game & Fish
Tom Thorne, Wy. Game & Fish
Art Reese, Wy. Office of Federal Land Policy
Bill Wichers, Wy. Game & Fish
Dave Roberts, BLM
Bill Taliaferro, rancher
Bryce Reese, Wy. Woolgrowers
Pati Smith, Sen. Thomas' Office
Mary Thoman, rancher
Kevin Hurley, Wy. Game & Fish
Meredith Taylor, Greater Yellowstone Coalition
Jim Collins, Wy. chapter/Foundation for No. Amer. Wild Sheep (FNAWS)
Tom McDonnell, American Sheep Industry
Ron Micheli, Wy. Dept. of Agriculture Cat Urbigkit, rancher/reporter
Albert Sommers, rancher
Jim Magagna, Wy. Stock Growers
Betty Fear, Sublette County Commission
Frank Philp, rancher
Pete Arambel, rancher
Daryl Lutz, Wy. Game & Fish
Paula Karres, FNAWS
Jeff Reynolds, FNAWS/rancher
Dan Stroud, Wy. Game & Fish
Joe Hicks, Shoshone National Forest
Tom Ryder, Wv. Game & Fish
Regan Smith, rancher
Melanie Woolever, regional Forest Service
Walt Cook, Wy. Game & Fish
Barb Franklin, Bridger-Teton National Forest

Facilitator: Bob Budd, The Nature Conservancy-Red Canyon Ranch
Recorder: Carol Kruse, Wy. Office of Federal Land Policy

Informative Presentations (see attachment)
Dan Stroud - Trends, Problems, and Solutions Regarding Bighorn Sheep habitat

QUALITY HABITAT = food (90% grass and forbs, 10% shrubs), water, cover, space, escape terrain adjacent to forage, 0-25% conifer cover, good visibility.

BENEFITS = direct relationship to body size and weight, correlates to willingness to pioneer new habitats, mediates disease, and reduces predation.

CHANGES IN HABITAT such as increases in conifer and shrub cover (can be due to fire suppression) and restriction of migration corridors, leads to sedentariness, which increases susceptibility to lungworm.

PROBLEMS WITH HABITAT are caused by snowmobiling, rock/ice climbing, backcountry hiking/camping/ photographing/hunting/etc, competition from elk and livestock, housing and mineral developments - these activities tend to fragment Bighorn habitat.

HABITAT NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS include open migration corridors, need for fire, making Bighorn sheep a priority especially in wilderness areas, habitat improvement projects including logging (tree fires hard to control), do planning on larger scales (1000s of acres, not 100s), more involvement from federal agencies, funding

BIGHORN SHEEP don't re-leam social knowledge, so don't tend to use re-opened habitat (they're not good pioneers). They prefer open areas, avoid conifers.

WHAT CAN THIS GROUP DO? Support planning and implementation efforts, encourage involvement by the bureaucracies

DISCUSSION: Can we quantify stress? Can't in free-ranging sheep, only in lab tests - must use behavior observations in the field (such as time spent feeding in open areas vs feeding among conifers, etc); historic distribution was in every drainage of the Wind River Mountains -just a not that domestic sheep were more numerous then, too (6M then vs 1/2M today); could clear cuts be an option, besides fire? If the timber is marketable, slope is not too severe for regeneration, etc., Discuss desirable fire management prescriptions Are putting out fires where they'd be good for Bighorn sheep, so maybe we should do more contain/confine/ control actions rather than suppression. Some forests have wider firecontainment barriers than others. Can this group address with the federal agencies, timber harvests and fire management with regard to Bighorn habitat? Is often not marketable timber in good Bighorn habitat, and Bighorn habitat is often considered by some interest groups when they review proposed timber sales and prescribed bums; What is a wise prescriptionjor fire in Bighorn sheep management areas, and are there timbering opportunities there? Prescribed bums are not always controllable, it would be better to give away any timber and save the fire-fighting costs. But we do need to do prescribed burning in wilderness areas. This group needs to write a recommendation to the federal agencies on fire/timber management and uses GYC, FNAWS, and G&F supported that;

Ron Micheli, Dan Stroud, Paula Karres, Mary Flanderka, and Bob Budd will develop this recommendation

It should be noted that if pastures are grazed in Ma v/June, the second growth is higher in protein, etc, and is therefore better winter forage; improving domestic sheep forage may benefit Bighorn sheep (habitat qualitv)

Committee Reports

Economic Viability, Loss of Allotments, Distrust of Agencies,

Ron Micheli We developed four operating principles regarding economic viability/loss of allotments:

1. We'll collectively work to maintain healthy Bighorn sheep herds

2. Bighorn/domestic sheep interactions should not be used as a surrogate for removing domestic sheep from public lands, or other land use decisions

3. It is important that Bighorn sheep management decisions regarding closing and/or retiring sheep allotments be made only on a willing permittee basis

4. We'll collectively work to maintain the domestic sheep industry

Regarding distrust of agencies, we emphasized the communication theme, and agreed that the only thing each of us brings to the table is our credibility.

We developed six principles:

1. We all commit to support each other's roles in Bighorn sheep management

2. We all agree to inform each other about Bighorn/domestic issues at the earliest possible opportunities

3. We all agree to work together to resolve conflicts

4. We all agree to stop misinformation as soon as we hear it

5. We all commit to seeking common ground

6. We all commit to bringing everyone together to talk

The five criteria for an ESA listing/delisting decision need to be disseminated; a public flyer or briefing paper which outlines the listing/delisting processes would help correct misinformation and misperceptions about those processes. This Committee should now deal with economic viability in more detail The issue may be more maintaining AUMs than maintaining allotments; a person can't be a willing seller and get their AUM's replaced elsewhere - that would be double-dipping; the

federal agencies need to provide their sideboards, because some recommendations may not work

Disease and Stresses, Tom Thorne

Terry Kreeger (G&F) will have a draft of the literature review project discussed at the last meeting, out for peer review and review by this full Working Group, in September.

The BLM guidelines are too restrictive, not flexible enough to be applied to site-specific cases; conflicts have been uncommon. So, this committee developed recommendations for lowering the risk of disease transmission:

1. Keep the "hold harmless" clause

2. Define "core native herd"

3. Define "reintroduced herds"

4. Express differing priority levels (emphasis should be on core native herds)

5. Existing potential conflicts should not be used to force land use planning/changes

6. Commit to no net loss of useable grazing allotments (useable defined as economically viable to the domestic sheep producer), and recognize the relationship between allotments and base property

This Committee recommends the BLM guidelines not be adopted, but the first page is good and the 6 recommendations above should be brought into this Group's principles.

Game & Fish options to reduce disease transmission risks are:

- use geographic barriers
- modify/take advantage of grazing systems
- use common sense (good neighbor) approach for removal of strays (both domestic and Bighorn)
- two-way notification/communication when there is co-mingling
- permit conversion
- shifting allotment use
- permit waivers

Closing allotments is certainly not the only means of getting separation between Bighorn and domestic sheep.

Site-specific solutions:

- cooperation with permittees

- communication is key
- use caution in transplanting Bighorn sheep and using vacant allotments
- management of population densities and habitat
- effective predator control

Discussion: Spatial segregation is not the onlv tool, but it is the only tool being used now, there are real opportunities with vaccines right now, using GPSIGIS, etc.

NEW BUSINESS - Boxelder Canyon Reintroduction Effort

G&F told the Group what their process was:

- G&F got the scientific information together, and developed a proposal
- G&F got together with the local G&F Commissioner, the whole Commission, and then with the 5 affected permittees who have cattle allotments in the reintroduction area
- All those people said the reintroduction should be considered, but indicated they had some concerns
- G&F had an open meeting with people in the reintroduction area
- G&F discovered 1 landowner with domestic sheep on 40 acres 2 air miles from the reintroduction area; they talked to him
- That landowner said if the community wanted Bighorn sheep, he'd do whatever was needed to work to that end; G&F gave him his options
- 1'/2 weeks later, G&F was sabotaged by the landowner with the sheep, who called Wy Woolgrowers and Dept of Ag; they gave him reasons to oppose the reintroduction; and there was poor journalism and misinformation, too

G&F asked what they could/should have done differently

DISCUSSION: This Group had agreed all such decisions would be aired here first - why didn't G&F bring their proposal to this Group, which could have helped pave the way for the reintroduction? We were afraid there would be a leak out of this Group. What about the endangered species listing of Bighorns? The Bighorns we'd have been transplanting wouldn't be the listed species. But the perception is out there that all Bighorns are now listed. We need to do some education on that, then. How will G&F
deal with the 9-mile buffer issue, what guarantees can you give? How about translocation, and movement of the Bighorns outside the park? Does the 9-mile buffer move as they expand? What about setting herd size? Surely G&F knew the producers would contact the Wyoming Woolgrowers and Wy Dept of Agriculture - why didn't G&F include them in the communications? You need a paper trail of your process and discussions.

After considerable lively discussion, the Group agreed that there is a lack of trust within the Group itself, and that needs to be addressed before the Group can go much further.

Our next meeting should address this issue.

The Group also agreed that if any State agency is proposing an action, all affected State agencies should at least be informed, and hopefully in agreement that the project should be done, and how.

An ad hoc committee was established to recommend a public involvement process for this type of project at the next full meeting.

Betty Fear, chair
Ron Michell
Bryce Reece
Carol Kruse
Kevin Hurley
Jeff Reynolds
Tom Ryder
Wy. FNAWS

The next meeting will be a full day, in Laramie (location TBA), on August 18, 2000

Additions to Participant List

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL
Joe Hicks	203A Yellowstone Cody, WY 82433	307 527 6921		Jhicks01@fs.fed.us
Daryl Lutz	3030 Energy Lane, Ste 100 Casper, WY 82604	307 473 3408		
Jeff Reynolds	PO Box 146 Douglas, WY	307 358 3692	307 358 3262	
Tom Ryder	260 Buena Vista Lander, WY 82520	307 332 2688		
Walter Cook	1174 Snowy Range Rd Laramie, WY 82070	307 742 6638		wecook@uwyo.edu

Bighorn Sheep/Domestic Sheep Interaction
Disease Working Group
Red Canyon Ranch 29 June 2000

The working group met from 8:30 am to 12:00 pm. Participants included: Jim Logan, Walt Cook, Tom Thorne, Paula Karres, Doug McWhirter, Pete Arambel, Cat Urbigkit, Bill Taliaferro, Tom McDonnel, Art Reese, and Mary Thoman.

Flip Chart:

Sheet l:

BLM Guidelines

1. Too Restrictive
2. 2) Not Flexible Enough
3. 3) Conflicts uncommon
4. 4) Recommendations
    a. Maintain "Hold Harmless" Clause
    b. b. Define "Core Native Herd"
    c. c. Define "Reintroduced Herd"
    d. Express differing Priority Levels. Emphasis should be on Core Native Herd

Sheet 2:

    e. Existing Potential conflicts should not be used to force land use planning.
    f. There should be no net loss of "useable" grazing allotments. Recognize relationship between allotments and base property. (term of agreement)

Sheet 3:

<u>Options to decrease risk</u>

- Use Geographic Barriers
- Modify/take advantage of Grazing System
- Use Common Sense approach for removal of strays (both domestic and wild)
- Two-way notification of commingling
- Permit conversion
- Shifting allotment use
- Permit waivers

TM: Technologic advancements: Gene slicing of Pasteurella made a non-hemolytic vaccine. Some encouraging research being done in Ames.

The group then discussed specific recommendations that they would like to make to the main group. TT briefly reviewed the Terms of Agreement (TOA) from the 31 March 2000 meeting and asked for comments.

Jim: Did not think they should be prioritized, but thought that grouping related TOAs together might help. For example, we could put all the Pasteurella points together.

ET: Can we get the main group to sign off on TOA?

Cat: Maybe this should be our first recommendation. We could also ask for their comments.

TT: Suggested we review some recommendations that we all agree on (as outlined in the email).

1. Where possible, site-specific recommendations are preferable. General guidelines may provide a model.
2. BLM guidelines and WGFD working guidelines. Are there parts we want to use?

Cat: These are based on the premise that you need to keep BHS and DS separate.

Mary: The BLM guidelines are too restrictive.

Doug: BLM guidelines are not very flexible. They don't lend themselves to site-specific approaches.

TM: Commented that the process doesn't seem fair. At the last meeting industry people were out numbered by agency folks. He has not seen a conflict with BLM, but has seen conflict with USFS. The reason for no conflict with BLM: no introduction of BHS into areas with existing sheep vs. FS which does this. Agrees that there is little flexibility.

Doug: BLM guidelines work well for desert BHS-not so well for Rocky Mt. BHS

TM: In WA state a BHS herd was augmented. It led to a 9-mile buffer zone due to habitat expansion. This essentially shut down a sheep operation in the area. He has problems with the canadensis subspecies.

Paula: Desert BHS that went into the Sierra Nevadas are classified as a subspecies.

TM: If canadensis gets "sensitive species" status sheep producers are in big trouble.

Core Native: Never been extirpated

Transplanted: Transplanted into historic range.

But, then we get a problem with sheep that aren't Core or Native-they are not in the native areas (e.g.. stray sheep) like the one's at Boar's Tusk.

Pete: Need to put the definitions of Core Native etc in the TOA.

TT: Doug, can you define so we can make a recommendation for WY to define Core Native Herd with higher priority.

Doug: WGFD BHS working group has been working on this. We can also put a map together showing the different herds.

Core Native: Those populations that have never been extirpated and repopulated. The Targee, the entire Absorka range (5 herds), Whiskey Mt herd, and the Jackson herd. All other herds were at one time extirpated and repopulated. It does get tricky at times. For example, the Temple Peak and Darby herds would be considered Transplanted. The Temple peak herd in the southern winds is in close proximity to the Whiskey Mt herd. Thus, the Temple Peak herd is a higher priority than other transplanted herds.

Bill: We need to make a priority between transplanted BHS and DS. There is a big problem with people using BHS as land management surrogates.

TM: The sheep industry has lost 5 FS permittees due to transplants despite Hold harmless agreements.

Mary: Can we put in a Grandfather clause?

TM: There is only 1 area of co-existence in MT (that we talk about).

Mary: There are 25 allotments w/in BHS range. We need a Grandfather clause "no Net Loss".

TT: We address this in TOA.

Doug: With some transplanted herds WGFD may be interested in doing some things iff the producers is willing.

Bill: We are afraid to make agreements with agencies because they may not stick to them.

Doug: Or Environmental Groups may push the issue. But, that might happen anyway.

Bill: We want solid agreements.

Doug: We need to have this potential for both Core Native and Transplanted herds-maybe with more flexibility for transplanted herds.

TT: The recommendation is: e) Existing potential conflicts (both with Core Native and Transplanted BHS) should not be used to force land use planning; this includes protection and stability of grazing allotments and management changes only on an opportunistic willing permittee basis, not under a sense of urgency or duress.

Back to Mary's "no net loss"

Bill: I agree, but if allotments are no longer useable (roads closed etc), you still in effect lose the permit.

TT: What about when the lease wants to sell?

Mary: Make agency offer a vacant lot to other producers.

Art: If a producer loses an allotment the Base property in many areas (e.g. Cody) will go to development: subdivisions or corporate ownership. No net loss maintains open space.

TT: That was somewhat addressed in the TOA.

Jim: We need to recognize the relationship of allotments to base property.

f. There should be no net loss of "useable" grazing allotments. Recognize the relationship between allotments and base property.

TT: This should be added to TOA. This group needs to be more directed toward Dz problems.

Doug: If the best opportunity for the permittee is to sell the allotment, we don't want this to be an obstacle.

Mary: Wants list of available permits accessible to producers.

Doug: How do we implement f)? Is it on a statewide scale, forest scale?

TT: Think of f) as TOA-agree on concept of no net loss. We need to get more Dz oriented-let's get back on specific Dz recommendations. He asked Doug to explain WGFD internal BHS working group guidelines.

Mary: We could endorse BLM guidelines # 7&8

TM: There are 6 points on the previous page that we agree on. We agree on reasonable measures but some guidelines are not reasonable i.e. 9 mile buffer.

Doug: This relates to how WGFD deals with its strays

TM: All the above just deals with separation. Since 1988 there hasn't been 1 case of Dz attributed to co-mingling. At the same time we have had co-mingling w/o Dz. There may be opportunities for preventative management (e.g. vaccination) and co-mingling would not be so important. In some cases, BHS follow DS for predator protection.

Doug: More complex problems include those with larger BHS populations, more allotments and migratory herds. Options in these cases include:

5. Covert from sheep to cattle where appropriate. This may not be necessary for the entire allotment.
6. Shift allotment use.
7. Permit waivers i.e. where you waive the permit back to the land management agency. Forced closures are suggested by some groups but are not advocated by WGFD. Other interests suggest accepting a high level of Dz risk – this is not advocated by WGFD either. There are 2 important messages from WGFD below:
8. Deal with site specific solutions
9. Work Cooperatively with willing permittees
10. We need to use caution in transplanting BHS. We need to make sure we don't bring in new Dz etc.
11. Use caution in filling vacant allotments.

TM: Cattle Pasteurella is easier to manage. There is a much broader spectrum in sheep – both DS and BHS.

Jim: When you introduce Dz agent into naive population immunity may develop over time. Research needs to clarify if once the agent has been intro'd the ones that don't die are resistant.

TT: In a sense this is being researched in nature today.

TM: Some strains are more virulent. Vaccines can be used to increase antibodies to Dz.

TT: Asked Jim to review mgmt to prevent Pasteurella in domestic livestock at a future meeting. We'd like to review these to see if any can be applied to BHS.

Art: Do Chapt. 10 regs apply to intrastate?

TT: Not really, but we do address dz in such translocations. EG we don't relocate NW elk (brucellosis), or SE deer and elk (CWD), and we closely monitor Whiskey Mt herd for Dz.

Bill & Jim: Dom. Livestock vet inspections can't detect many dzs such as vibrio in sheep or trich in cattle.

Draft 6/27/2000

Statewide Domestic Sheep Allotments

Medicine Bow Forest

Pole Mountain

Warren Allotment	Warren Livestock	1200 head	6/16 – 9/25

Laramie Peak Range

Bates Creek Allotment	Mills Livestock Co. William Mills	585 head (ewe/lamb) (on federal land)	7/1-8/31
Indian Flat Allotment	Mills Livestock Co.	200 yrlg ewes	7/1-10/10

Snowy Range

Copper King Trail Creek Sheep Lake Reservoir Headquarters Cathedral Libby Flats Nelson Park	"VACANT" Palm Livestock (previous permittee)		

Bridger-Teton Forest

Pinedale Ranger District

Washakie-Francis Lake S&G	Transferred? Previous permittee-Magagna Brothers	1353 sheep (409 S AUM's)	7/11-9/10
Raid-Rainbow/Cross Lake/Sheep Creek	Erramouspe Bros. Inc	2500 sheep (605 S AUM's) Deferred Rotation between the 4 allotments	7/11-8/31
Pyramid Lake/Dads Lake/ Bunion Creek	Greys River Livestock Co	1500 sheep (599 S AUM's) Deferred Rotation between the 2	7/11-9/10

		allotments	
South Fork/ Middle Fork	South Fork Sheep Co	1500 sheep (976 S AUM;s) Deferred Rotation between the 2 allotments	7/11-9/10
Irish Canyon	South Fork Sheep Co	1500 sheep or 210 cattle (747 S AUM's or 413 C AUM's) Rest Rotation (either cattle or sheep?)	7/01-9/10
Mt. Gieke/East Fork Boundary Cr.	5 and E Livestock	1250 sheep 615 S AUM's) Deferred Rotation between the 3 allotments	7/11-8/31
Muddy Canyon	G and E Livestock	1250 sheep (691 S AUM's) Rest rotation	7/11-8/31
Lamreaux Meadow/ Muddy Ridge	Midland Land & Livestock	1500 sheep or 550 yrlgs (1007 S AUM's or 557 C AUM's) Deferred Rotation between the 2 allotments	07/01-9/10
Middle Fork/ Pipestone	Midland Land & Livestock	1500 sheep (199 S AUM's) Deferred Rotation between the 2 allotments	07/11-09/10

Alpine Ranger District

West Pine Cr. (#418)	Permittee?	1100 sheep (946 AUM's)	6/20-9/15
Williams Cr. (#40278)	Permittee?	1150 sheep (977 AUM's)	6/21-9/15

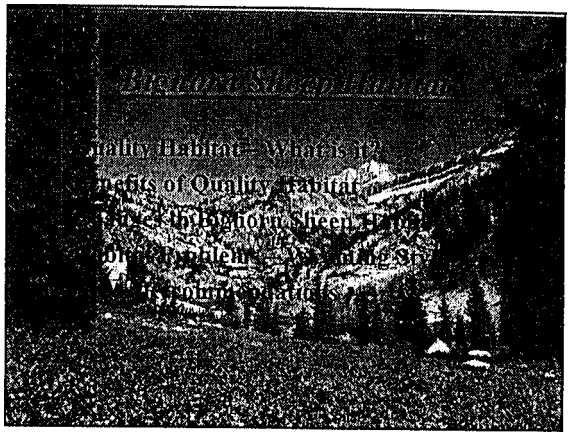
Bighorn National Forest

Medicine Wheel/Patinrock Ranger District

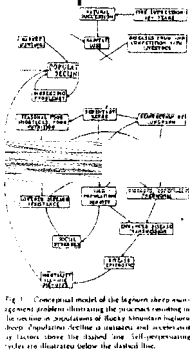
Crooked Cr. S&G	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2002)
Medicine Lodge S&G	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 1999)
Paintrock S&C SHEEP??	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2002/ 2003)
Shell Basin S&C	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2000)
Southside S&C	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2002)
Pole Creek S&G	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2000)
Red Canyon S&G	Vacant	----------	----------
Spring Cr. S&C	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 1999)
Wllrock-Hidden Tepee S&G	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2000)
Whaley Creek S&G	Permittee?	Dates Stocked?	No. AU/AUM's (Active) (Exp. Date – 2004)

Presentation by Dan Stroud
June 29, 2000
Nature Conservancy - Red Canyon

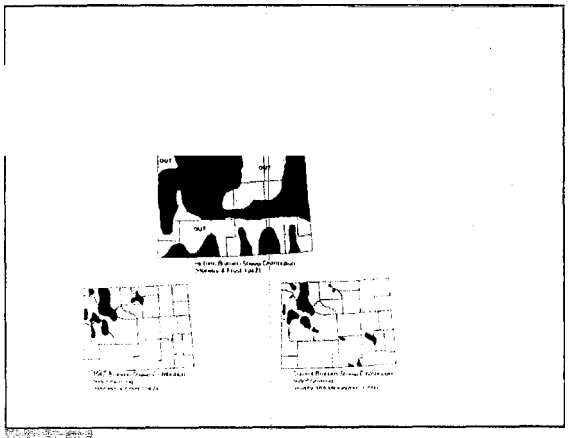
Bighorn Sheep Habitat
Trends, Problems and Solutions



Teton Ran,
,e Plan_ (1996)
"Bighorn sheep are highly evolved ungulates whose regimented social structure facilitated their successful long-term occupancy of virtually all suitable habitats --- stable grasslands and alpine vegetation associated with rough terrain (Geist 1971x). These gregarious animals inherit traditional habitat use patterns from adults. Thus, populations that are eliminated from historic habitats, and lose their social memorv.of an area, are limited in their ability to relearn to use habitats that may again become suitable."
Complexities of Sheep Management
Flow Chart from I2isenhoover, Bailev and WakelvnIllustrates complexities of sheep managementinteractions and processes.

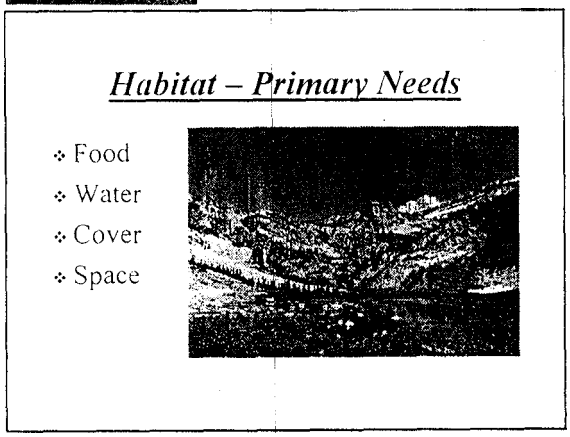


Lee Hughs Modeling Pat'ameters
"Primary Habitat Parameters(1997 study)" Escape & Ideal Escape Terrain
Area Patch Size
'I oral Area (for 125 sheep "viable pop.-) Coniter Coveraee
Forage Composition Quality (winter cs lambing and sununer ranges)
Historical Sheep Distribution
- Sheep-eater Indians; Sheep Traps - Historical \/laps
- Inter\ icws from lone-time residents

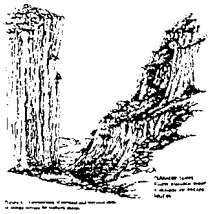


Historical Maps Historic vs. Current Bighorn Sheep Distribution
Interviews, with Long-term Residents

"Personal interviews with long time residents of the Wind River Indian Reservation, conducted in the late 1970's and early 1930's, revealed that during the first)0 years of this century, there were bighorns in about every drainage ofthe Wind River Mountains (Smith 1952).° (Frchow 1994).

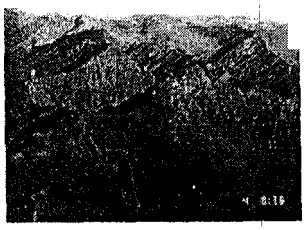


Esc,rWe Cover

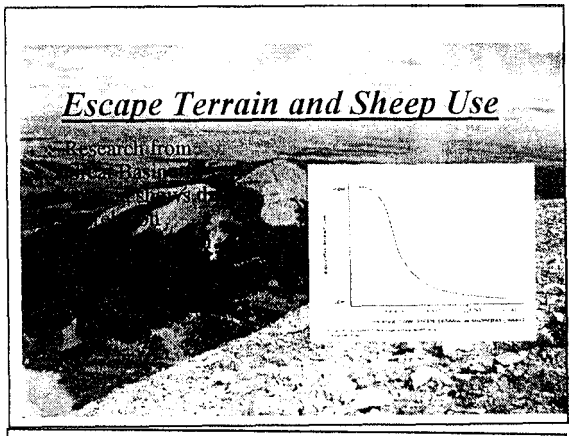


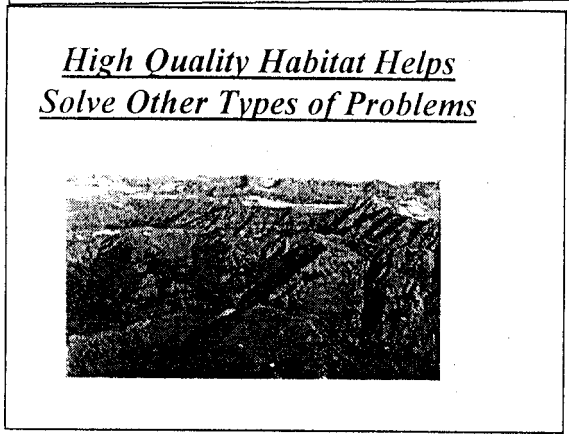
Great Basin of Orerron - escape terrain includes bench type of terrain rather than cliffs.

Cover = Escape Terrain



Jaggar Peak - illustrates adequate escape terrain adjacent to foraging areas





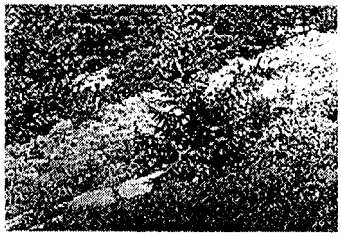
Body Weights And Size
Correlation with Dispersal

Greater nutrition year round can produce larger body sheep in better health - this is correlated with their ability and willingness to pioneer into new habitats.

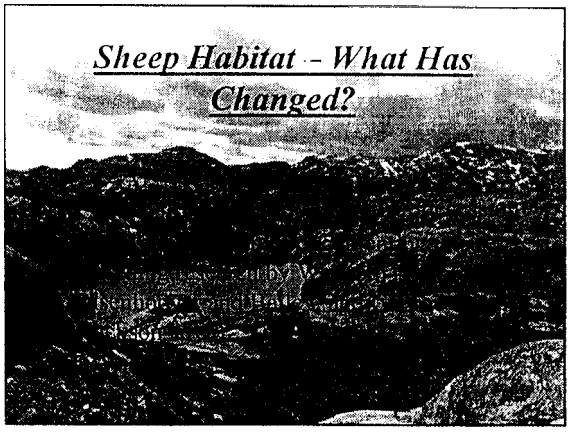
Disease Prevention
High quality habitat helhs to reduce and/or minimize effects of diseases such as scabies.

Predation

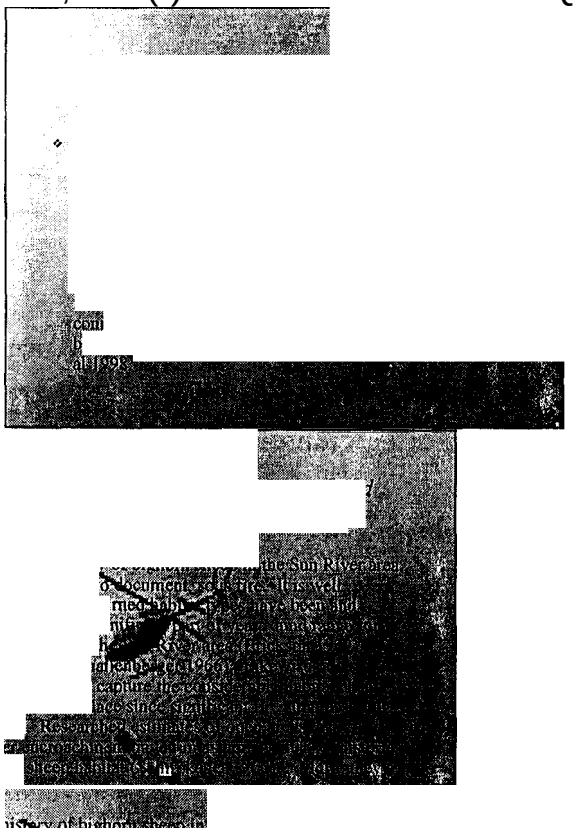
Conifers/Cover



Ii-eased conifer and shrub cover fragments habitat, reduces available forage and decreases ability to avoid predators.



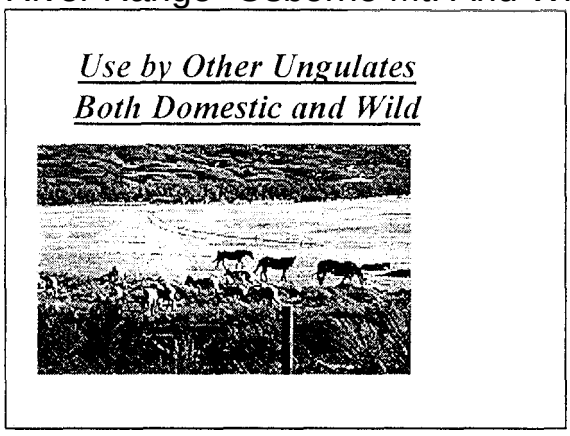
AM, irrh (-)Nole.i Fu.1..~`~?nnre-Qioricrn el (71

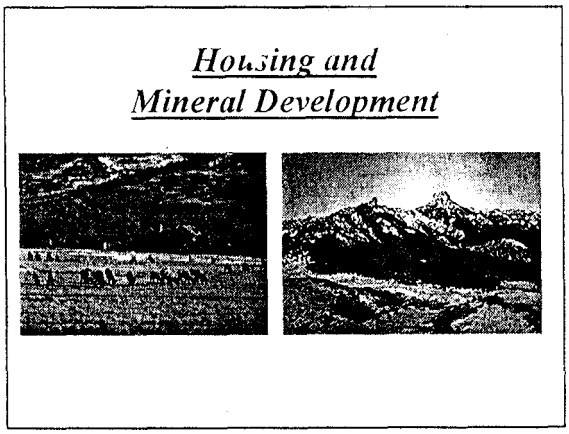


"Just as the
is relativ~~ly easy t docurnewcd that bu Couliiwc.:a t,t a sly, bl((,(Io1ii y'111CCtt'.IR t t'rlS711~1) ~w;;tiC~ r•latlcelti eisy to that II4VL talc'et 111iti tCd

Recreational Use

Various tvpes of recreational use can impact bighorn sheep:
1. Snow Machine t-se (Tosi Basin).
2. Rock Climbing ((argue of Towers) and ice climbing (South Fk of Shoshone).
3. Backcountrv Camping, Photography, Hunting and general use (Wind River Range -Osborne Mt. And White Rock).





Habitat Fragmentation

r All of'these factors, Ifom recreational use and competition With other ungulates, coupled with development and vegetation succession result in habitat fragmentation of sheep.

Introduced Herds

:• Laramie Peak Herd.

Planning efforts similar to those of the Targhee Herd were formulated, and included an interagency agreement.

•• Douglas Herd.

s Study identified that dietary needs during most seasons (except spring) were inadequate to meet needs for most reproductive processes. • Recommendations for burning were included to improve nutrition of sheep.

Herd Unit Reviews

Available for Each of WVotnin r's Sheep Herds

Herd Unit Reviews were done by sheep managers within the Wyoming Dame and Fish Dept. and compiled by the Bighorn Sheep Working Group

Common habitat themes among most herds - the need for Fire.

•: Additional habitat-related problems also identified.

Noxious Weeds

Additional Problems/1Veeds Identified in Herd Unit Reviews
•: I. private land issues.
:• 2. Limited opportunities due to lack of federal agency involvemcntiprioritization.
•: 3. Conifer encroachment. 4. Nutrition.
•: 5. 1-leavv use of browse.
6. Failure to implement existing plans.
Recommendations
What's Needed???
Recommendations
t. Need to make bighorn sheep a priority; especially in wilderness areas. "Recommendations for managing bighorn sheep in wilderness areas include revising the Forest Service manual, designating bighorns as primary components of much wilderness, and management intervention to sinuttate natural processes in order to achieve the highest possible degree of naturalness in most wilderness bighorn herds. "(Bailey and woolever-1992).
DRAFT 6/27/2000
Statewide Domestic Sheep Allotments Medicine Bow Forest
Pole Mountain
Warren Allotment Warren Livestock 1_'00 head 6/ 16 --9-'?
Laramie Peak Rangy
Bates Creek Mills Livestock Co. 5Sf head (ewe.~lamb) 7,'l - S!~ 1
Allotment William Milis (on federal land)
Indian Flat Mills Livestock Co. ?00 yrlg ewes 7 1 - 10~ 10 Allotment
Snowy Range
Copper King Trail Creek Sheep Lake
Reservoir Headquarters Cathedral Libbv Flats Nelson Park
.:VACANT" Palm Livestock (previous permittee)
Statewide Domestic Sheep Allotments (cont'd)

Bridger-Teton Forest
Pinedale Ran,er District
washakie-Francis Transferred'"
Lake S&G Previous permittee - Ma<,agna Brothers
1353 sheep 7/11 - 9/10 (409 S AUiWs)
Raid-Rainbow/Cross Erramouspe Bros, Inc. 2500 sheep 7 1 1 - 8/31
Lake/Sheep Creek (605 S AU-NI's)
Deterred Rotation between the 4 allotments
Pyramid Lake[Dads Greys River Livestock Co.1500 sheep T 'l 1 - 9/10
Lake[Bunion Creek (599 S AUVI's)
Deferred Rotation between the 4 allotments
South Fork/.liddle South Fork Sheep Co. 100 sheep 7'1 1 - 9/1i)
Fork (976 S AUM's)
Deterred Rotation between the 2 allotments
Irish Canyon South For'.: Sheep Co. 1 500 sheep or 210 cattle TO 1 - 9/10 (747 S AUNI's or =113 C AUM's) Rest Rotation (either cattle or sheep?)
Mt. Gieke/East Fork G and E Livestock 1250 sheep 7i l 1 - 8"31
Boundary Cr. (615 S AUiVI`s)
Deferred Rotation between the 3 allotments
.Muddy Canyon G and E Livestock 1250 sheep 7/11 - 8,21 (691 S AUM's)
Rest Rotation
Lamreaux Meadow/ vlidland Land & Livestock 07/01 - 09/1 0 .Iuddy Ridge 100 sheep or »0 vrlas (1007 S AVM's or »7 C AUNI's) Deferred Rotation between the 2 allotments
NIiddleFork/ Midland Land & Livestock 07/11 - 09/10
Pipestone 1500 sheep (199 S AUM's)
Deferred Rotation between the ? allotments
Alpine Ranger District (cont'd)
West Pine Cr. (9418) permittee? 6/20 - 9/15 - -1100 sheep (946 AUM's)
Williams Cr. (440278) permittee? 6/21 - 9/15 - - 1 150 sheep (977 AUN1's)
Statewide Domestic Sheep Allotments (cont'd)
Bighorn National Forest
Medicine Wheel/Paintrock Ranger District
Crooked Cr. S&G Permittee? Dates No. AU/AUVI's
Stocked? (Active) (Exp. Date - 2002)
Medicine Lodge Permittee? Dates No. AU/AU~t's
S&G Stocked? (Active) (Exp.Date - 1999)

Paintrock S&--C Permiuee` Dates No. AU:AU\,Fs SHEEP??
Stocked? (Active) (Exp. Date -)001700])
Shell Basin S&C Permittee" Dates No. AUiAUM's Stocked'(Active)
(Exp. Date - 2000)
Southside S&C Permittec, Dates No. AU/ALA/I's
Stocked '? (Active) (Exp. Date - 2002)
Pole Creek S&G Permittee? Dates No. AL'iAUM's
Stocked '? (Active) (Exp. Date - 2000)
Red Canvon S&G Vacant .....
Spring Cr. S&C Permittee? Dates No. AU/AVM's
Stocked'? (Active) (Exp. Date - t 999)
Wallrock-Hidden Perminee? Dates No. AU/:1UM's
Tepee S&G Stocked? (Active) (Exp. Date - 2000)
Wrhaley Creek S&G Permittee? Dates No. AU/AUv I's
Stocked '? (Active) (Exp. Date - 200=1)