

Lattin Livestock LLC Presentation Summary
Nevada Legislative Interim Committee on Public Lands, March 26, 2004

March 26, 2004

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Agenda Item:

Discussion of USFS Policies and Procedures Regarding the Monitoring and Use of Grazing Allotments

Testimony by:	Presentation Topics & Issues
Mike Lattin	<p style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS</p> <p>Purpose Lattin Livestock LLC is a ranching operation located in Elko County south of Jiggs, Nevada, with both Forest Service and BLM grazing permits. We have experienced difficulties with Forest Service administration practices, as have many other grazing permit holders. My purpose today is to offer ideas for your consideration that I believe will greatly improve the administration of the Forest Service in a manner that will be beneficial for livestock grazing permittees, for the general public, and for Forest Service employees. Those ideas will be presented to you by my range management consultants Al Steninger and Quinton Barr of Western Range Service. You have been provided with copies of my letters to Congressman Jim Gibbons, dated March 12 and March 23, which summarize the testimony to be presented today.</p>
Al Steninger	<p>Response - General response to Forest Service presentation</p> <p>USFS Accountability - An Overview Implement procedures requiring responsible action and local review before decisions are issued, and revise appeal procedures to establish an impartial, fair and rational due process opportunity for judicial review of decisions. Specific Issues: Definitions, Review Board, Decisions, Due Process Correlate modifications for BLM administration and accountability</p>
Quinton Barr	<p>Response - Technical/specific response to Forest Service presentation</p> <p>USFS Accountability - Problems caused by lack of accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lattin example · Misuse of Terms and Definition

EXHIBIT N Lands Document consists of 14 pages
 Entire document provided.
 Due to size limitations, pages ____ through ____ provided.
A copy of the complete document is available through the Research Library
(775-684-6827 or e-mail library@lcb.state.nv.us).
Meeting Date 03/26/04

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Agenda Item:

Discussion of USFS Policies and Procedures Regarding the Monitoring and Use of Grazing Allotments

Testimony by:	Presentation Topics & Issues
Mike Lattin	<p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY COMMENTS</p> <p>The following summary comments and questions are respectfully submitted for the Committee's consideration.</p> <p>Historical Data for Grazing Permits The Forest Service has received written and oral requests since November 2003 to provide historical data for livestock grazing permits and actual use on the Humboldt National Forest, by Congressman Jim Gibbons, Assemblyman John Carpenter, Elko County Commissioners, and Lattin Livestock? The Forest Service has not provided the requested data, much of which their Forest Plan requires they annually report. Will the Forest Service provide such data? If so, when?</p> <p>Public Complaints about Livestock Grazing We are told by the Forest Service that many public complaints have been filed concerning livestock grazing in the Ruby Mountain Ranger District. How many complaints were filed in 2003 with the Ruby Mountain Ranger District regarding livestock or livestock grazing issues? Will the Forest Service provide the names and addresses of the complainers? If not, why not?</p> <p>Failure to Follow Forest Plan Direction The Forest Service's failure to follow its own Forest Plan, especially with respect to its grazing monitoring procedures has resulted in a deterioration of wildlife habitat (especially bitterbrush browse for deer), a significant increase of fire hazard by allowing a significant accumulation of unharvested and decadent vegetation, and rendering livestock grazing on the Forest to be an economically non viable enterprise. The existing Forest Service administration is one of excluding beneficial human multiple uses, not management.</p> <p>Request for Nevada Legislative Assistance Lattin Livestock LLC requests the Committee's support of the ideas presented for its consideration. What can the Nevada Legislature do, if anything, to cause the Forest Service to effectively manage and fairly administer its resources?</p>

Mike Lattin
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March 23, 2004

Congressman Jim Gibbons

c/o Betty Jo Vonderheide, District Director
400 South Virginia Street, #502
Reno, Nevada 89501

**U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management
Misuse of Well-Defined Range Management Terms**

Dear Congressman Gibbons:

Thank you for meeting with us in Elko on March 12, for your offer of assistance, and for your recommendations. I presented two letters to you during our meeting regarding my suggestions for improving US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management accountability, and one letter summarizing the lack of Forest Service accountability that I am experiencing with respect to their administration of my Forest Service grazing permit. At the close of our meeting, you requested my consultant Al Steninger to provide supplemental information for my March 12 letters in the form of a list of range management terms that have been misused by Federal land management agencies, particularly the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

The following presentation provides specific examples of agency misuse of "words of art" outside of their otherwise well-defined and accepted meanings, which was prepared with the assistance of Western Range Service range management consultants Al Steninger and Quinton Barr.

Specific Examples of Terms that have been Misused by Federal Agencies

Key Area A "key area", by Forest Service accepted definition, must reflect the overall grazing management of the range. Regarding utilization standards, the Humboldt National Forest's Forest Plan states:

"They [utilization standards] are applicable to key species and areas."¹

Contrary to this explicit Forest Plan direction, the Humboldt National Forest is applying the utilization standards to limited livestock concentration zones within riparian areas that do not reflect the overall grazing management of the range. When I tried to hold the Forest Service to the "key species and areas" requirement of the Forest Plan during a March 3, 2004 meeting, they stated that they considered the livestock concentration zones in riparian areas to be "key" to management of my allotment, therefore such areas are "key areas." However, this is a re-definition of the term "key area" to mean the same thing as another range management term, "critical area," already accepted by the Forest Service. If the Forest Service intended for the utilization standards to be applied to "critical areas" the Forest Plan should and could have used that well-known term rather than the term "key species and areas" which must reflect the overall grazing management of the range.

During my March 22, 2004 meeting with the Forest Service, they claimed that the Forest Plan sentence quoted above makes the utilization standards applicable to "key species" but not to "key areas." They made this claim by stating that the adjective "key" attaches to the noun

"species" but not to the noun "areas." Thus, they claim the utilization standards are applicable to "key species" and unspecified "areas." First, this claim is betrayed by the Forest Service's own response to Comment 20 in its Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statementⁱⁱ that was prepared in connection with Amendment Number 2 which established the Forest Plan utilization standards, as follows:

"20. Comment: Utilization standards should be set on an allotment basis considering the variability of soil, vegetation and climate.

Response: This is Forest Service direction and intent. In many instances it may be appropriate to set different standards for the various key areas that occur within an allotment..." (underlined emphasis added).

This Forest Service response shows that they had the "key area" concept in mind when Amendment Number 2 was written to establish the utilization standards. To now claim otherwise is post-hoc rationalization that is contrary to the original intent of the Forest Plan utilization standards. Second, this claim is nonsensical, as can be seen by rewriting the compound sentence from the Forest Plan as two separate sentences based upon the Forest Service's new post-hoc rationalization:

"They (utilization standards) are applicable to key species. They are applicable to areas."

The second sentence adds no clarification and meaning to the first sentence because it fails to specify what areas the utilization standards are applicable to. It is obvious that the utilization standards are applicable to areas somewhere, but the addition of the noun "areas" to the original Forest Plan sentence adds no meaning unless it specifies to what areas the standards apply, namely to "key areas." Thus the adjective "key" must modify both the nouns "species" and "areas" or the inclusion of the word "areas" adds no meaning to the forest Plan sentence.

Utilization "Utilization", by accepted definition, is the proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed. However, contrary to this accepted definition, both the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management routinely insist that utilization monitoring must occur immediately following the livestock use period even if such use period ends before the forage plants have made an entire year's growth, and these agencies routinely refuse to consider the contribution of additional growth toward the current year's total forage production that occurs after the livestock use period. Thus, such agencies utilization determinations are biased to be higher than they should be. Essentially, these agencies are conducting what are actually "seasonal utilization" studies (utilization before the end of the growing season), but are incorrectly referring to such studies and reporting the results as classical "utilization" data. In most cases, such "seasonal utilization" studies do not conform to land use plans because their objectives are written in terms of classical "utilization" instead of "seasonal utilization."

Animal Units and Animal Unit Months An "Animal Unit", by accepted definition, is one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds, with or without a calf, or the equivalent. An "Animal Unit Month" (AUM) is the amount of dry forage required by one Animal Unit for one month. While the Bureau of Land Management routinely considers a cow with a calf as one Animal Unit for forage allocations, the Lakeview, Oregon District recently considered each mare and foal as a separate Animal Unit when allocating forage to wild horses, contrary to the accepted definition which would consider a mare and her foal one Animal Unit equivalent to a cow and her calf. The result was that the Lakeview District increased the forage allocation for wild horses from 2,400 AUMs to 3,000 AUMs based only upon this re-definition of an Animal Unit for wild horses in an allotment where they concurrently denied a request to increase the forage allocation to cattle.

Stubble "Stubble", by accepted definition, is the basal portion of plants that is left after the top portion is harvested. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management used this accepted definition when establishing minimum stubble height requirements in many Districts. However, after the stubble height requirements were established, it has become common practice by both of these agencies to only measure the height of leaves that are left after grazing, ignoring the taller stems and seed heads that are left. This amounts to a redefinition of "stubble" to mean only the leaf material that is left rather than the entire basal portion of plants that is left. Measuring only remaining leaf heights to evaluate standards that were originally based upon entire basal plant portions results in determinations that minimum "stubble" heights have been reached earlier than is actually the case.

Overgrazing and Sacrifice Area "Overgrazing", by accepted definition, is grazing that exceeds the recovery capacity of the range and creates a deteriorated range. A "sacrifice area" is an area that is unavoidably overgrazed to obtain efficient overall use of the management area. Despite the requirement of these definitions that the terms are characterized by a deteriorated range (permanent or long-term damage to vegetation or related resources) the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management routinely refer to any situation where they observe closely grazed plants as "overgrazing" or "sacrifice areas", without any data or evidence that the observed close grazing has resulted in range deterioration. Unless grazing has caused permanent or long-term damage to vegetation or related resources, the terms "overgrazing" and "sacrifice area" are not applicable, no matter how close the plants are currently grazed. The application of these terms in such situations is misuse.

Recommendation

As can be seen in the above examples, misuse of well-defined "words of art" by Federal land management agencies is often an outgrowth of specific conflicts that arise between the agencies and resource users. This makes it virtually impossible to predict when or how these agencies will misuse an existing, well-known term, or which term will be misused. Accordingly, it is impossible to prepare a comprehensive list of all of the technical terms that might be misused by the Federal agencies in the future. This is why we suggest that the federal agencies be required to follow a specific protocol regarding the use of technical terms or "words of art." For example, Federal land management agencies should be required to adhere to a protocol regarding the use of range management terms similar to the following:

Unless specifically defined otherwise in existing laws, regulations, or land use planning documents, all technical terms regarding range science and range management shall be used as defined in the following references, listed in order of authority:

- 1] The most recent edition of "Interagency Technical References" approved by at least one agency under the U.S. Department of Agriculture and one agency under the U.S. Department of Interior (examples: two 1996 Interagency Technical References, one entitled "Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements" and the other entitled "Sampling Vegetation Attributes");
- 2] The most recent edition of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service's "National Range and Pasture Handbook";
- 3] The most recent edition of the Society for Range Management's "Glossary of Terms used in Range Management";
- 4] The most recent edition of an applicable national level Federal agency "Technical Reference" (example: Bureau of Land Management Technical Reference 4400-1 entitled "Planning for Monitoring"); and,
- 5] The most recent edition of state level "Monitoring Handbooks" (example: the Nevada Range Studies Task Group's 1984 "Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook").

Similar protocols could be developed for technical terms specific to other resource management disciplines, such as forestry, mining, and recreation.

Please contact me if I can provide any additional information, or you may contact Al Steninger or Quinton Barr at the following address.

Western Range Service
P.O. Box 1330
Elko, Nevada 89803
Phone, 775-738-4007; Fax, 775-753-7900, email, wrsnrs@frontiernet.net

Sincerely,

LATTIN LIVESTOCK LLC

by

Mike Lattin

Endnotes:

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- i. Humboldt National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) Amendment 2, page 3, change for page IV-32 of the Land and Resource Management Plan
 - ii. Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Humboldt National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, page 25, Comment 20

AL STENINGER

Elko, Nevada

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Call (775) 738-4007 or 738-4100 ♦ Fax (775) 753-7900

Curriculum Vitae

Consultant, appraiser, broker and arbitrator for livestock ranches and for range management in the western United States. President of Western Range Service, a range management consulting firm. President of Nevada Ranch Service, a ranch brokerage and ranch appraisal firm. The firms were established in 1968 and 1958, respectfully, and were incorporated in Nevada in 1985.

Professional expertise in the following areas: Range Management; Natural Resources; Ranch Economics; Ranch Management; Ranch Appraisal; Ranch Brokerage; and, Ranch Arbitration. University degrees in animal husbandry and range management.

Background experience includes: Ranch-hand and cowboy in northern Nevada; Manager of Nevada cattle ranches; Owner-operator of irrigated stock and hay farms in Oregon and Idaho; University teaching and range research assistant in Colorado; and, Area Manager for the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon.

Educational Background

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon

Post Graduate Work, 1962

Toward Doctor of Philosophy in Range Economics

Colorado State University

Fort Collins, Colorado

Master of Science, 1962

College of Forestry and Range Management, 1959-1962

Major: Range Management

Minors: Range Economics, Plant Ecology, Plant Sciences

Thesis: Effects of Sagebrush Range Treatment on Beef Production

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, 1959

College of Agriculture, 1955-1959

Major: Animal Husbandry-Animal Production

Minors: Agronomy, Veterinary Science, Botany, Economics

Continuing Education

Seminars, courses and workshops, principally in the areas of range management, real estate brokerage, real estate appraisal and as aircraft pilot.

Professional Qualifications

Range and Ranch Management

Consultant to livestock ranches, mining companies and timber companies, primarily throughout the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest regions.

Activities include: Land Use Planning; Problem Analysis; Rangeland Monitoring; Public Agency Negotiations; Liaison Activities for private enterprise with federal land managing agencies, principally Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service; and, Administration of Ranch Leasehold activities for absentee owners.

Ranch Brokerage

Consultant and Broker for buyers and for sellers of cattle ranches, sheep ranches and livestock grazing permits.

Ranches have varied in size from small operations up to ranches with capacities of more than 10,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep.

Consulting Broker and Nevada Agent for large agribusiness company purchasing land and water for agricultural chemical processing plant.

Appraisal

Consultant and Appraiser of livestock ranches and rural lands.

Arbitration

Arbitrator for the division by binding arbitration of livestock ranching operations.

Experience

Consultant
1968 to present

Western Range Service
President, 1985 to present
Owner, 1968 to present

Nevada Ranch Service
President and Owner, 1985 to present

Broker
1975 to present

Nevada Ranch Service
Corporate Broker, 1985 to present
Associate Broker, 1975 to 1985

Appraiser
1968 to present

Nevada Ranch Service
Ranch Appraiser

Arbitrator
1996 to present

Arbitrator, for the division by binding arbitration of cattle ranch real and personal properties and management agreements.

Ranch Economist
1968 to present

Analyzing western livestock ranching operations for individuals, companies, banks, and the U.S. District Bankruptcy Court (Reno, Nevada).

Expert Witness
1969 to present

Expert Witness for private parties and the U.S. Government. Qualified before Federal District Courts in Nevada, Oregon and Idaho; Federal District Bankruptcy Court in Nevada; State Civil Courts in Nevada, Idaho and Oregon; Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service Administrative Hearings. Authorized to testify for Bureau of Land Management by BLM

- Solicitor Riley
Nicols
concerning the
grazing
Pilot
1969 to present
- decision administrative hearing of Viewpoint Ranches, Inc.,
Lakeview District, Oregon. Testified before for the Nevada
Federal Bankruptcy Court for the District Court Judge.
- Ranch
Management**
1971 to 2000
- Airplane Pilot with commercial license and instrument rating for
multi engine and single engine airplanes. Over 7,000 hours
flight time, principally flying Beechcraft Baron (twin engine), and
Cessna 185 and Cessna 182 (single engine) airplanes.
- Ranch Manager of Nevada ranches varying in sizes from less
than 500 cattle to more than 9,000 cattle. General and
liquidation management.
1971 - 1977
- Ranch Lease Administrator, for absentee owner of 8,850 animal
unit, 244,000 deeded acre cattle ranch, northeastern Nevada. 1993 - 2000
- Ranch Work**
1951 - 1958
- Buckaroo, for three large Nevada ranches, Allied Land and
Livestock, Ellison Ranching Company and Marble Ranches.
1955 - 1958
- Ranch Hand, on several northern Nevada ranches.
1951 - 1954
- Farm
Manager**
1960 - 1981
- Owner and Manager
Horse Training, Shoeing & Stable, Fort Collins, Colorado
1960 - 1962
- Irrigated pasture, hay and cattle farm. Lakeview, Oregon 1964 - 1981
- Irrigated pasture, hay and horse farm. Fruitland, Idaho
1977 - 1981
- Public
Land
Manager**
1962 - 1968
- Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, High Desert
Resource Area, Lakeview, Oregon
1964 - 1968
- Range Conservationist, Bureau of Land Management, Lakeview,
Oregon, Range administration and adjudications
1962 - 1963
- University
Researcher**
1960 - 1962
- Research Assistant, Colorado State University, Great Divide
Experimental Range, Craig, Colorado
Conducted field research at the Range Station. Analyzed
effects of chemical brush spraying, burning and seeding, and
proper range management of native sagebrush-grass range
on vegetational changes, animal nutrition, beef production,
and range economics.
- University
Teaching**
1960 - 1962
- Teaching Assistant, College of Forestry and Range Management,
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado Taught
courses in range management and range ecology.
Curator, Range Plant Herbarium (plant library).

Publications

Bailey, D.W., A.L. Steninger, K.O. Fulgham, and G.A. Lymbery. 1990. Relationship between utilization and changes in frequency of forage species in central Nevada.

- Abstract Annual Meeting Society of Range Management, Reno, Nevada. February 11-17, 1990.
- Lymbery, G.A., L.W. McKenzie, A.L. Steninger, and E.W. Hage. 1990. Monitoring climate, utilization, actual use, and vegetation trend on central Nevada rangelands. Abstract Annual Meeting Society of Range Management, Reno, Nevada. February 11-17, 1990.
- Steninger, A. 1989. Appraising range improvements. Proceedings, National Federal Lands Conference, Pocatello, Idaho. October 7, 1989.
- Steninger, Al. 1989. The value of accurate data: Monitoring federal rangelands. Proceedings, National Federal Lands Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada. January 17-18, 1989.
- Steninger, A. and J.D. Monfore. 1984. A livestock grazing technique for pine plantations. Proceedings, Second International Rangeland Congress. Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.
- Steninger, A. 1972. Benefits of livestock grazing on public lands. Rangeman's News, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 4.
- Steninger, A. 1970. Benefits of livestock grazing on public lands. Beef Cattle Science Handbook, Vol. 7, pp 174-177.
- Steninger, A. 1970. Practical value of range grazing systems. Beef Cattle Science Handbook, Vol. 7, pp 172-173.
- Hedrick, D.W., W.P. Moser, A.L. Steninger and R.A. Long. 1969. Animal performance on crested wheatgrass pastures during May and June, Fort Rock, Oregon. Journal of Range Management 22(4): 277-280.
- Steninger, A. 1962. Effects of sagebrush treatment on beef production. Master of Science Thesis, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Professional Affiliations

Present and past professional affiliations

- American Society of Agriculture Consultants, Certified Member
- American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Professional Member
- Association of Rangeland Consultants, Charter Member
- Federal Lands Legal Foundation
- National Association of Review Appraisers and Mortgage Underwriters,
Senior Designated Member, Certified Review Appraiser
- National Cattlemen's Association
- Nevada Cattlemen's Association
- Society for Range Management

Professional Recognition

Positions held and published recognition received during professional career

- Association of Rangeland Consultants Chairman
- Federal Lands Legal Foundation, Board of Litigation Member
- Nevada Cattlemen's Association Director
- Northern Nevada Community College Foundation Board Trustee

- Directory of Distinguished Americans Listing
- Dictionary of International Biography Listing
- International Register of Profiles Listing
- International Who's Who of Intellectuals Listing
- National Registry of Who's Who (2000 edition Life Member # 90757) Listing
- Who's Who in Executives and Professionals Listing
- Who's Who in Finance and Industry Listing
- Who's Who in the West Listing

Lecturer for ranch management, range management, ranch economics and appraisal topics at technical schools, colleges, and universities in Arizona, California, Nevada, South Carolina and Utah.

Lecturer at national and international professional society meetings, and national conferences.

Professional Licenses

Corporate Broker (real estate) for Nevada Ranch Service
State of Nevada, License number 1543

Certified General Appraiser
State of Nevada, License number 76

QUINTON J. BARR

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CURRICULUM VITA

EMPLOYMENT

Range Management Consultant 1992 - present, Western Range Service
Elko, Nevada

Responsibilities: 1) Conduct rangeland monitoring studies, including the collection, summarization, analysis, and interpretation of data; 2) Evaluate rangeland vegetation to determine carrying capacities, condition, trend, utilization levels, and rangeland health; 3) Analyze government regulations and documents concerning livestock grazing preferences, rangeland monitoring, agency planning objectives, and environmental issues; 4) Prepare Allotment Management Plans, Allotment Evaluations, and Environmental Assessments; 5) Develop cooperative resolutions to livestock grazing related issues between rancher-permittees and agency personnel; and, 6) Provide technical support to other experts, clients, and attorneys.

Research Assistant 1990 - 1991, University of California, Davis
Davis, California

Responsibilities: Collected data in a pasture production monitoring study.

Livestock Facility Herder 1988 - 1991, Humboldt State University
Arcata, California

Responsibilities: Planned, installed, and managed an Intensive Grazing Program for the University's sheep. Conducted tours. Developed and gave demonstrations and lectures on livestock production systems.

Range Herbarium Technician 1989 - 1991, Humboldt State University
Arcata, California

Responsibilities: Served as assistant coach and provided instruction to the Humboldt State University (H.S.U.) Range Plant Identification Team. Collected, identified, pressed, mounted and labeled plant study specimens and test mounts. Supervised a Work Studies student in the H.S.U. Range Herbarium.

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Graduate Research Assistant 1988 - 1991, Humboldt State University Foundation
Arcata, California

Responsibilities: Developed an Evaluation Narrative and Allotment Management Plan for the Sailor Bar Allotment of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Conducted a range resource survey, developed a management plan, and developed a two-year monitoring program for the Rush Ranch property owned by the Solano County Farmlands and Open Space Foundation in California. Supervised two graduate students and two research assistants collecting rangeland monitoring data for the projects listed above.

EDUCATION

Master of Science - Natural Resources Humboldt State University, May 1993,
Arcata, California.
Major Professor, Dr. Kenneth O. Fulgham

Bachelor of Science - Range Management Humboldt State University, May 1988,
Arcata, California.
Graduated Magna Cum Laude

General Education Certified Fresno City College, May 1985,
Fresno, California.

PUBLICATIONS

Barr, Q.J. 1999. Forage quality on offer and forage amount removed by steers decreased daily under time-controlled grazing. Proceedings of the VI International Rangeland Congress, Volume 1. Townsville, Queensland, Australia, July 19-23, 1999.

George, Melvin R., Q.J. Barr, et al. 1992. By budgeting irrigated pasture growth rates... managers control forage levels and animal performance. California Agriculture, Volume 46, Number 3.

Robbins, Marya, M.R. George, H. George, Q.J. Barr, K. Taggard, and K. Fulgham. 1989. Pasture probe equations for cool season irrigated pasture. Range Science Report, No. 26. Agron. and Range Science Dept., University of California, Davis.

THESIS

Barr, Quinton J. 1993. Quantity and quality of forage selected by beef cattle at seasonal and daily intervals under Time Controlled Grazing of irrigated pasture in Western Humboldt County. Master of Science Thesis, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California. 84pp.

PROFESSIONAL ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Barr, Quinton J., and K.O. Fulgham. 1991. Quantity and quality of forage selected daily by beef cattle under Time Controlled Grazing of irrigated pasture in Western Humboldt County. California Cattlemen's Association Convention. Range Improvement Committee and Livestock Memorial Research Fund Committee meetings. Sacramento, California. July, 1991.

Barr, Quinton J., and K.O. Fulgham. 1990. Fluctuations in the daily forage disappearance rate of stocker steers under Time Controlled Grazing of irrigated pasture. California farm advisors meeting. Willows, California. April, 1990. Humboldt County ranchers meeting. Arcata, California. June, 1990.

HONORS

Society for Range Management, Nevada Section, Young Range Professional - 1999.

Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society - 1988.

Presidential Scholar, Humboldt State University - 1987 and 1988.

PROFESSIONAL AND HONOR SOCIETIES

Member: Association of Rangeland Consultants - 1995 to present.
Chairman - 1997-1998.
Vice Chairman - 1996 & 1999.

Member: American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers - 1993 to present.

Member: Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society - 1988 to present.

Member: Society for Range Management - 1986 to present.
Rangeland Assessment & Monitoring (RAM) Committee - 1998 to present.