

Guidance Booklet

- Include a process for making decisions, resolving conflict, and settling on details of the agreement.
- Do we want to give any general monitoring guidelines in the Guidance Document such as when RDM monitoring would be appropriate vs. vegetation heights, vs. species relevè, etc. or some combination? Or does that start to get too complex?
- **From License Action Team:**
It may be helpful to attach exhibits showing assessors parcels, fencing, infrastructure, etc. In addition to the list above, it is advised that in sensitive habitat areas, a land management plan is developed to include habitat stewardship goals, grazing management goals, and monitoring. The grazing license should focus primarily on the legal aspects of the agreement and work in conjunction with the management plan that focuses on the stewardship of the land. Refer to RMAC Grazing Management Plan Template and associated Guidance Document. These management plans may be developed with a Certified Range Manager and more information can be obtained working with your regional RCD or local UC extensions agent.

Notes related to specific items above:

- 2 c. Public lands may need to include non-discrimination language and Americans with Disabilities Act language.
3. Provide description of benefits of various lease terms, i.e. A typical grazing license would be one year minimum up to five years or more. In general, a longer-duration license is more desirable to the grazing tenant, allowing them to plan long-term and can also benefit the property by giving more incentive for the tenant to work on site improvements and providing continuity of management. This should probably go in the Guidance Document rather than the Outline.
- 3b. Possession or 'occupation' ~ If you move onto an allotment do you take possession or just occupy in conjunction with other users. Elaborate on this.
- 3c. Describe or give examples of conditions that might warrant early or late on/off dates. Early rain, early thaw, drought, etc.
- 3d. Provide examples of what could cause early termination, i.e. specifics of failing to comply with terms of linked Grazing Management Plan, or repeated failing to meet performance standards. Performance standards must be clear and measurable in order to be enforceable.
- 3e. Discuss different extension options and benefits, based on agency renewal policies. For example: Opportunity for extension of the license for 2-3 additional terms if licensee continually complies with linked Grazing Management Plan and meets performance standards.
4. Explain the idea of fee credits for improvements and give common examples: fencing, water development, etc.
- 4b. Discuss pluses and minuses of different fee structures. Depending on how rent is figured, it may incentivize different grazing management strategies or stocking rates.
- 7a. We would normally use the term 'lease' if you are entitled to exclusive use of the property or a portion of for some purpose.
- 9a. Should define what fence specs are to be used. Good and substantial is defined in Ag Code, but some agencies like smooth wire at some locations and max heights for top and bottom. Also cover spacing of tee posts (and weight of tee posts) and distance

between wood posts and stretch points. May or may not include a dollar threshold where landlord pays for more expensive repairs, for example pump or well repairs.

11c. Use of ATVs / UTVs. Essential for many operations could be specified as implements of husbandry.

12a. Should also address taking in 'pasture cattle' (cattle / livestock not belonging to licensee.)

15a. Should specify what happens if it is an act of nature vs. vandalism vs. the fault of the licensee.

- **From Land Management Plan Action Team:**

- a. Differentiate various purposes of land management plans, and tier any plan to existing planning documents.
- b. We strongly recommend following the comprehensive plan template outlined below; and recognize that some entities will not have the resources to complete it, thus requiring a condensed template (see #2 below).
- c. Those authorizing such planning must identify who is to be responsible for developing these plans (usually the landowner, not the lessee/licensee if public lands).
- d. Those authorizing such planning must also identify who will be responsible for conducting the required monitoring (usually the landowner, with supplementary monitoring by the licensee).
- e. We strongly recommend employing professional expertise (such as a state-licensed Certified Rangeland Manager) to lead plan development and conduct the monitoring. Those authorizing such planning must identify who will pay for such services (usually the landowner).
- f. Plan for pilot implementations of these templates as well as a review period for these templates after 3-5 years for pilots, adjustments, and updates, including the website described in #3 below.
- g. RMAC should develop a Bibliography and Glossary to supplement the Land/Grazing Management Plan template