



File Code: 2230-3

Date: June 7, 2007

Mr. David Schafer, Resident Director  
V Bar V Ranch - University of Arizona  
Arizona Agriculture Experiment Station  
2657 Village Drive  
Cottonwood, AZ 86326

Dear Mr. Schafer:

This document serves as your 2007 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Walker Basin Allotment. This AOI is part of your Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a).

**I. AUTHORIZED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS/PERIOD OF USE/APPROVED NON-USE**

Your 2007 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

390 Adult Cattle (cow/calf/bull)	March 1, 2007 to July 31, 2007
530 Adult Cattle (cow/calf/bull)	August 1, 2007 to February 29, 2008
20 Horses	March 1, 2007 to February 29, 2007

Non-Use of 140 adult cattle from 3/1/07 to 7/31/07 has been approved for resource protection. I commend you for your voluntary reductions in livestock numbers due to our extended drought conditions.

**II. GRAZING SCHEDULE**

The following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2007 grazing season:

PASTURE NAME	PLANNED GRAZE PERIOD	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
EAST RUSSEL SPRING	3/1/07 to 3/8	390
WEST RUSSEL SPRING	3/9 to 3/19	390
NORTH MONTEZUMA	3/20 to 3/30	390
SOUTH MONTEZUMA	4/1 to 4/8	390
WEST WIKIUP	4/9 to 4/19	390
MIDDLE WIKIUP	4/20 to 4/29	390
EAST WIKIUP	4/30 to 5/7	390
CEDAR FLATS A,B,C,D,F SHIPPING LANES 3,4,5	5/8 to 7/16	390
TWIN BUTTES	7/17 to 7/26	390



SUGAR LOAF	7/27 to 7/31	390
SUGAR LOAF	8/1 to 8/6	530
WEST SNAKE RIDGE	8/7 to 8/18	530
MIDDLE SNAKE RIDGE	8/19 to 8/29	530
EAST SNAKE RIDGE	8/30 to 9/9	530
SUMMER HEIFER	9/10 to 9/16	530
STEER	9/17 to 10/7	530
MAHAN PARK/MAHAN HORSE – SHIPPING	10/8 to 10/12	530
PINE	10/13 to 10/29	530
BANFIELD	10/30 to 11/15	530
HORSE KNOLL	11/16 to 12/6	530
BIG HILL	12/7 to 12/27	530
CEDER FLATS F	12/28 to 1/17/08	530
WALKER BASIN	1/18/08 to 2/24/08	530
EAST RUSSEL SPRINGS	2/25/08 to 2/29/08	530

Rested (Ungrazed) Pastures for the 2007 Grazing Season

Bull	Gypsum	Landfill	Shipping Lane 1	Shipping Lane 2
Underpass	Upper	Walker Rim	Willard	Winter Heifer

Changes from the grazing schedule will be made only with Forest Service approval. The planned use period in a pasture may be shortened or lengthened depending on forage availability and utilization in key areas. Livestock pasture moves will be completed within a five (5) day period and livestock will be actively herded from one pasture to the other. It is imperative that once a pasture move occurs, the livestock remain within the designated pasture. For various reasons (i.e. pasture gates left open, cattleguards not maintained, cut fences, etc.), cattle may stray from the designated pasture. Preventing livestock from grazing adjacent allotments, your allotment's rested pastures, or regrazing previously used pastures is the permittee's responsibility.

III. GRAZING STRATEGY

Graze livestock on the allotment using a deferred rest-rotation management system. This system of management facilitates the permittees need for two herds of cattle during the breeding season to promote a controlled breeding program and an artificial insemination program to fulfill animal husbandry/genetic program needs for the University of Arizona's College of Agriculture. Outside the artificial insemination breeding season the cow herds will be combined into a single herd, with bulls and heifers separated into individual herds in the winter months. Spring shipping of livestock (calves and culls) to market will typically occur in early May at the Winter Headquarters. Fall shipping of livestock (calves and culls) to market generally occurs in late September at the Summer Headquarters.

The management of livestock pasture moves will be based on both a plant forage phenology scheme of management and proper allowable grazing use. The following guidelines will be used to determine when livestock pasture moves should occur:

1. Summer range pastures that are grazed during the active growth period for forage plants will have a graze period of 21 days or less.
2. Winter range pastures that are grazed during the winter dormancy period for forage plants will generally have a grazing period that does not exceed 30 days.
3. Under a deferred rest-rotation grazing system, most pastures will be grazed and a few pastures will receive yearlong rest from livestock grazing. Within the grazed pastures, livestock grazing use will not exceed the established allowable utilization standard of 35% (see section IV). This use requirement corresponds with the forage use guidelines stated in the Southwest Region's Range Analysis and Management Handbook, FSH 2209.21.

#### IV. ALLOWABLE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

##### Upland Areas

The allotment's maximum allowable utilization on perennial forage species in upland, non-riparian areas is 35%. This allowable use level is the utilization level permitted by both livestock and wildlife. If use levels in key areas exceed the maximum allowable utilization level before livestock enter a pasture, the pasture will not be used.

##### Riparian Areas

Some riparian and open water areas exist within the Walker Basin pasture. These important and diverse habitats will be closely monitored to insure that the proper allowable use is not exceeded. To comply with the Coconino Forest Land Management Plan, the District will coordinate with you to improve and maintain riparian vegetative communities by promoting three age classes of woody vegetation (early, mid, and mature). Since all three classes of riparian vegetation are present within this pasture, a maximum allowable utilization level of 20% on woody species is acceptable. If the early or mid-age class were absent, the maximum allowable utilization level on woody species will be limited to 5%.

#### V. RESOURCE MONITORING

##### Forage Utilization

Forage utilization within each pasture will be monitored and the allowable utilization standards (section IV) will be strictly enforced. This may result in earlier pasture moves than indicated in the Grazing Schedule (section II).

Numerous key areas for forage utilization monitoring have been identified for the Walker Basin allotment. Key areas are defined as, "...a portion of range, which because of its location, grazing or browsing value, and/or use, serve as an indicative sample of range conditions, trend, or degree of use seasonally. A key area guides the general management of

the entire area of which it is a part.” Key areas will generally have the following characteristics: they will be approximately 20 to 500 acres in size; they will be located on productive soils with slopes less than 15%; they will have a plant community that is representative of the larger area; and they will generally be located 0.25 to 1.0 miles away from livestock water sources.

The location of key areas for forage utilization monitoring, key vegetation species, and the specific application to your allotment should be discussed with your Rangeland Management Specialist. Permittee participation in utilization monitoring is encouraged.

Permittee Monitoring

The permittee will monitor and document the following items on the enclosed Forage Utilization Monitoring Form during the 2007 grazing year: 1) Actual Grazing Period; 2) Actual Livestock Numbers; 3) Plant Growth Stage during the livestock grazing period; and 4) Average Utilization of all forage species at three different time periods; just prior to livestock entering the pasture, immediately after livestock leave the pasture, and at the end of the growing season. **It is very important that this monitoring be completed during the timeframes specified, and that the Forage Utilization Monitoring Form is submitted to your Rangeland Management Specialist at the end of the 2008 grazing season.**

VI. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

The following livestock grazing mitigation measures are specific actions required for maintenance and improvement of Mexican spotted owl habitats within the Walker Basin allotment. Forest Service personnel will field check your compliance with these mitigation requirements.

1. Specific livestock salting techniques to avoid livestock concentrations within or immediately adjacent to Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers are:

Pasture	Salting Technique
Steer	No salt south of Dozer Tank

2. No salt will be placed in mountain meadows or riparian areas; or within 0.25 miles of mountain meadows or riparian areas. Salt will not be placed in non-riparian drainages in the ponderosa pine (MA3) areas, unless it is being used for a watershed restoration project.

Additionally, enclosed are three (3) grazing mitigation documents that include additional grazing mitigation measures for the Mexican spotted owl, Peregrine falcon, and the Chiricahua leopard frog. Please review and familiarize yourself with these required grazing measures.

## VII. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

### New Structural Range Improvements

No new structural range improvements are scheduled for the Walker Basin allotment during the 2007 grazing year.

### Maintenance of Existing Range Improvements

Range improvements assigned to you for maintenance have been identified in red on the permit maps of your term grazing permit. These improvements are to be fully maintained annually to comply with permit requirements (Part 2, section 8i). Any maintenance you perform must conform to the standards specified by your District Rangeland Management Specialist. The grazing permittee is responsible for all maintenance materials, supplies and equipment necessary to properly maintain all range structural improvements. The Forest will replace range structural improvement materials and/or supplies at the end of the improvement's life; when maintenance and repair is no longer feasible to keep the improvement properly maintained and functioning. **Please note that you must notify the District Rangeland Management specialist at least 60 days prior to beginning any maintenance work that requires the use of heavy equipment (ex. Maintenance of earthen stock tanks).**

## VIII. SALTING AND PROTEIN BLOCK PRACTICES

Proper salt and protein block location can be a good tool to aid in livestock distribution and they will be used in a manner to spread livestock utilization throughout the pasture. A detailed description of the Coconino National Forest Salting and Supplemental Feeding policy can be found in Part 3 of your term grazing permit; however, the following guidelines are provided as a general reference:

1. In general, salt and protein blocks should not be placed within ¼ mile of water.
2. Salt and protein blocks will not be placed in areas of depleted range, erosive soils, or sensitive plant or animal species.
3. No more than three blocks (50 lb. blocks) of salt/protein will be placed at any location at any one time.
4. Salt/protein will not be placed at the same location twice during the same grazing season.
5. The use of portable salt/protein block containers is encouraged but not mandatory.

The above listed guidelines will be used in conjunction with the salting mitigation measures listed in Section VI, Mitigation Measures for Special Status Species.

## IX. PORTABLE WATER HAULING

Temporary sites for portable haul water may be needed and should be used as necessary to assist in livestock distribution. The following requirements will apply to portable haul water locations:

1. Coordinate with the District Rangeland Management Specialist to identify portable water haul locations for individual pastures prior to the grazing period.
2. To aid in livestock distribution, the portable water haul locations should generally be in areas of light forage utilization.
3. Generally, portable water haul locations will not be located at sites used in previous years.
4. Portable water hauls will not be located in areas of depleted range, erosive soils, or sensitive plant or animal species.
5. Portable water haul locations will be moved when the desired forage utilization levels have been reached.
6. Portable haul water storage tanks and troughs will be removed when livestock leave the pasture.

## X. FIRE

Please use caution during all ranch activities that could potentially start a fire. All ranch vehicles must be equipped with an axe, shovel, and water bucket. All open camp and branding fires require a ten foot fire ring cleared down to mineral soil.

During periods of critical fire danger the Forest Supervisor may declare a Red Flag Alert or issue other special orders. Under these conditions, the building or use of fires, the use of power saws, heavy equipment, ATV's and other motorized equipment may be prohibited on Forest Service land. All Federal, State and Local fire restrictions and regulations must be observed.

Report all fires to the Ranger District Offices at: Beaver Creek/Sedona (928-282-4119), Happy Jack (928-477-2172), Blue Ridge (928-477-2255); or to the Coconino National Forest Fire Dispatch Office (928-526-0600).

Cooperation in the reporting, prevention, and suppression of fires will be expected as specified in Part 2, section 10 of your Term Grazing Permit.

## XI. MOTOR VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions on the use of motorized vehicles may exist within the Walker Basin allotment. If you need to enter a restricted area, you must have special authorization in the form of an Off-Road Vehicle Permit or specific authorization through your Annual Operating Instructions. Entering a restricted area without authorization is a violation of 36 CFR 261.

The Red Rock and Mogollon Rim Ranger Districts have actively pursued a road closure program for the last several years. This program is aimed at reducing non-essential roads for watershed protection and to decrease disturbance to wildlife. The Districts have put in many hours contacting recreation users in an effort to enforce these closures. Please remember that these closures must also be honored by the grazing permittee.

## XII. APPEAL RIGHTS

Annual Operating Instructions are subject to appeal and review under 36 CFR 251.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss anything further, please feel free to contact Gary Hase, Jr. at (928) 203-7517.

Sincerely,

*/s/ Heather C. Provencio*  
HEATHER C. PROVENCIO  
District Ranger

cc: Melinda D Roth, Carol Boyd

## Grazing Allotment Annual Operating Mitigation Instructions for Mexican Spotted Owl

**The following mitigation measures would apply for Buck Springs, Bar-T-Bar, Willow Valley, Baker Lake/Calf Pen, Apache-Maid, Beaver Creek, Lost Eden, Fossil Creek, Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Basin, and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments.**

*The purpose of the mitigation measures is to improve and protect habitat for prey species such as birds and small mammals in sensitive areas, and to protect nesting birds from disturbance associated with gathering or construction activities. Thank you for your cooperation.*

1. Follow these guidelines to meet the intent of the grazing guidelines listed in the Mexican Spotted Owl Recovery Plan:
  - A. Continue to monitor grazing use by livestock and wildlife in "key grazing" areas such as riparian areas (MA12), meadows (MA9), pine/oak types (MA3), and aspen (MA5). If cattle show an increasing utilization trend, then change management strategies to reduce the trend. If wild ungulates show an increasing utilization trend, the Forest Service will work with the Game and Fish Department to reduce this trend.
  - B. Continue to implement and enforce grazing utilization standards to attain good to excellent range conditions in "key areas" over time.
  - C. Continue to restore good conditions to degraded riparian communities by maintaining or promoting three age classes in woody vegetation. If the mid-age class is absent, 5% utilization or less is required to promote three structural stages. If all three classes are present, utilization of 20% or less of woody vegetation is acceptable.
2. To reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover, follow these guidelines for placing salt, mineral blocks or food supplements.
  - A. Do not place these items in riparian areas, mountain meadows, or non riparian drainages in ponderosa pine unless being used for a watershed restoration project.
  - B. Do not place these items in spotted owl habitat or near peregrine falcon nesting areas. The attached map shows areas (shown as mitigation) where salt, supplemental feeding, or mineral blocks should not occur.
  - C. Rotate salt and mineral supplement sites regularly.
3. To eliminate potentially disturbing activities in spotted owl habitat or near peregrine nesting areas during their breeding season, do not allow the following types of activities in areas displayed in red on the map between March 1 and August 31 without prior consultation with the District Range Staff.
  - A. Spring branding or fall gathering.
  - B. Construction activities such as; new construction of fences, corrals, or buildings, or cleaning or construction of tanks.

**Additional Mexican Spotted Owl and Peregrine Falcon Mitigation for the  
Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Basin, and Hackberry/Pivot Rock  
Allotments**

1. Follow the grazing guidelines listed in the MSO Recovery Plan:
  - A. Continue to monitor grazing use by livestock and wildlife in “key grazing” areas such as riparian areas, meadows and oak types. If cattle show an increasing utilization trend, then change management strategies to reduce the trend. If wild ungulates show an increasing utilization trend, work with the Game and Fish Department to reduce this trend.
  - B. Continue to implement and enforce grazing utilization standards to attain good to excellent range conditions in “key areas” over time.
  - C. Continue to restore good conditions to degraded riparian communities by maintaining or promoting three age classes in woody vegetation. If the mid-age class is absent, 5% utilization or less is required to promote three structural stages. If all three classes of woody vegetation are present, utilization of 20% or less of woody vegetation is acceptable.
  
2. To reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover, follow the following guidelines for placing salt and mineral blocks.
  - A. Do not place salt in riparian areas and mountain meadows. Do not place salt in non-riparian drainages in ponderosa pine (MA3) unless being used for a watershed restoration project.
  
  - B. To avoid placing salt in PAC’s, use the following guidelines:

**Buckhorn Allotment**

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Buckhorn	No mitigation
South Maxwell	No salt in T14N, R9E, Section 31
Dukey	No salt
Willow Valley	Salt only at Peck’s Tank #2 and East Tank
Clover	No salt at Trap Tank
Brushy	No salt
Oak South	No salt within .25 miles of West Clear Creek
Chilson Mesa	Salt tanks only except Flatrock Tank

1. Do not place salt blocks within 1 mile of West Clear Creek in the Dukey or South Maxwell pastures, or at trap Tank in the Clover Pasture to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover near the Tram Trail and Maxwell Trail eyries.

### 13 Mile Rock Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Meadow Canyon N.	No salt
Tule North	Salt only within .25 miles of 142B Road
Wilbur North	Salt only at Wilbur and Bueno Tanks
Toms	Salt only at Pothole, Idas, Back, Dead Tanks
Meadow Canyon S.	Salt south of Section 5 Tank only
Wilbur South	No salt within .2 miles Wilbur Canyon or tributaries

- Do not place salt blocks within 1 mile of West Clear Creek in the Toms or Wilbur pastures to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species forage and cover near the Tram Trail and Maxwell Trail eyries.**

### Walker Basin Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Steer	No salt south of Dozer Tank in the Steer Pasture

### Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotment

<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Mitigation for salting</i>
Potato North	Salt at tanks only, but not within .5 miles of Potato Lake Draw
Potato South	Salt at tanks only, but not within .5 miles of Potato Lake Draw
Bald 1	No salt
Bald 3	No salt
Bald 4	No salt east of 136A or 136B roads
West Bedbug	Salt only east of Cart Cabin Tank
Kehl	No salt in T12N, R10E, Sections 4, 9, and 33
Toms	No salt in T13N, R9E, Section 28
Sandrock	No salt within 1/8 mile of Horsetank Wash
Miller	No salt in T12N, R10E, Section 33
Clear Creek	Salt only at tanks
Twenty-Seven Mile	No salt within 1/8 mile of Horsetank Wash
Horse Pasture	Salt in private land only

- Do not place salt blocks in the south half of the Kehl pasture to reduce animal concentrations and trampling of vegetation which may impact prey species cover near the Webber eyrie.**

## **Mitigation for Chiricahua Leopard Frogs**

Live fish, crayfish, bullfrogs, leopard frogs, salamanders, or other aquatic organisms shall not be moved among livestock tanks or other aquatic sites.

If a site is identified as occupied by Chiricahua leopard frogs, water shall not be hauled to the site from another aquatic site or tank that supports leopard frogs, bullfrogs, crayfish, or fish. When water is needed, such as for a bentonite application, all precautions shall be taken (use of fish screens of 1/8 inch or smaller mesh and adding bleach or use of municipal water source) to ensure that fish, bullfrogs, and their tadpoles, and crayfish are not moved among tanks.

If the chytrid fungus is detected and/or leopard frogs are found on the allotment, the permittee shall take precautions to minimize disease transmission and translocation of aquatic organisms. All equipment (front-end loader, shoes, waders, shovels, fence posts, etc.) used at an aquatic site shall be flushed clean of all dirt, mud, and debris, rinsed in a ten percent bleach solution, and allowed to thoroughly dry before coming into contact with another aquatic site.

All ranch hands, construction personnel, and others implementing the proposed action shall be given a copy of these terms and conditions, and informed of the need to comply with them.

At least 60 days prior to maintaining or cleaning out livestock tanks, the permittee shall inform the Coconino of planned activities. Authorized personnel shall survey the tank for Chiricahua leopard frogs and if frogs are found, shall work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop and implement a plan to minimize take of frogs. Measures to minimize take should include salvage and temporary holding of frogs, limiting disturbance and work areas to the minimum area practicable, leaving stands of emergent vegetation in place, and/or measures to minimize the likelihood of disease transmission. Plans to minimize take shall be approved by the USFWS.

## FORAGE UTILIZATION MONITORING FORM

Allotment Name: WALKER BASIN (Page 1 of 2)

Year: 2007 (3/1/2007 to 2/29/2008)

Pasture Name	Planned Graze Period	Actual Graze Period	Planned Livestock Numbers	Actual Livestock Numbers	Plant Growth Stage	Forage Utilization		
						Before Livestock	After Livestock	End of Growing Season
EAST RUSSEL SPRING	3/1/07 to 3/8		390					
WEST RUSSEL SPRING	3/9 to 3/19		390					
NORTH MONTEZUMA	3/20 to 3/30		390					
SOUTH MONTEZUMA	4/1 to 4/8		390					
WEST WIKIUP	4/9 to 4/19		390					
MIDDLE WIKIUP	4/20 to 4/29		390					
EAST WIKIUP	4/30 to 5/7		390					
CEDAR FLATS A,B,C,D,F SHIPPING LANES 3,4,5	5/8 to 7/16		390					
TWIN BUTTES	7/17 to 7/26		390					
SUGAR LOAF	7/27 to 7/31		390					
SUGAR LOAF	8/1 to 8/6		530					
WEST SNAKE RIDGE	8/7 to 8/18		530					
MIDDLE SNAKE RIDGE	8/19 to 8/29		530					
EAST SNAKE RIDGE	8/30 to 9/9		530					
SUMMER HEIFER	9/10 to 9/16		530					
STEER	9/17 to 10/7		530					
MAHAN PARK/MAHAN HORSE – SHIPPING	10/8 to 10/12		530					
PINE	10/13 to 10/29		530					
BANFIELD	10/30 to 11/15		530					

**Plant Growth Stage:** D = Dormant S = Slow Growth F = Fast Growth

**Forage Utilization Levels:** N = No use (0-10%) L = Light use (11-25%) M = Moderate Use (26-50%) H = Heavy Use (51-70%) E = Extreme Use (71+%)

