



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Mogollon Rim  
Ranger District

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File Code: 2230

Date: June 2, 2008

Mrs. Karin Knight  
Knight Family Trust  
PO Box 1525  
Wickenburg, AZ 85358

Dear Karin /Alvin:

This document serves as your 2008 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Buck Springs 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 2008 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

460 Yearling Cattle	May 23, 2008 to October 15, 2008
8 Horses	May 23, 2008 to October 15, 2008

South Pinchot pasture is not to be used this year nor will Double North pasture be used in the Battleground Unit. Permitted livestock numbers reflect this reduction in useable acreage due to needed range improvements that are not yet in place.

II. GRAZING SCHEDULE

The following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2008 grazing season:

PASTURE NAME	PLANNED GRAZE PERIOD	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
North Pinchot	5/23-6/24	460
South Battleground	6/25-8/14	460
Burn/North Battleground	8/15-9/17	460
McCarty	9/18-10/4	460
Jumbo	10/5-10/15	460

### Rested (Ungrazed) Pastures for the 2008 Grazing Season

South Pinchot	Double North	North	Forest Service	Dines
North McClintock				
Moonshine	Knolls	Steer	Limestone	
Genes	Schneider	Lane	North Holding	

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

The allotment will use a rest-rotation strategy, with pastures grazed one year in two. The allotment will be managed with an east management unit called the Buck Springs Unit and a west management unit called the Battleground Unit. To implement the rest-rotation management strategy, livestock use will alternate annually between the Buck springs Unit and the Battleground Unit. The Buck Springs Unit contains the following pastures: North, Dines, North Knolls, Moonshine, North McClintock and the Limestone/Headquarters area pastures. The Battleground Unit contains the following pastures: Jumbo, Double North, McCarty, North Battleground, South Battleground, Burn, North Pinchot, and South Pinchot.

#### **Livestock Grazing**

1. Permitted numbers for the allotment are 393 cow/calf pairs (equivalent to 561 yearlings) and 8 horses while cattle are on the Battleground Unit, and 250 cow/calf pairs (equivalent to 357 yearlings) and 8 horses while cattle are in the Buck Springs Unit. Adjustments in annual numbers will be specified in each year's AOI.
2. The allotment will be grazed using a rest-rotation system, with approximately 1/2 of the pastures rested on a yearly basis. Season of use is from May 15 to October 15 allowing for plant maintenance needs. When conditions are suitable, allow entry before May 15th so that livestock can utilize native grasses in the northern pastures, particularly the fescue, while the plants are still green, growing, and palatable. The pastures will not be grazed until range readiness allows.
  - a. Year 1 - Buck Springs Unit: North, Dines, North Knolls, Moonshine, North McClintock and the Limestone/Headquarters area pastures.
  - b. Year 2 – Battleground Unit: Jumbo, Double North, McCarty, North Battleground, South Battleground, Burn, North Pinchot, and South Pinchot pastures.

3. Fencing, livestock trailing, control of waters, and cattleguards will be used to manage the distribution of livestock grazing and utilization of upland native species, to avoid meadows and riparian areas, and to increase livestock control in sensitive areas.
4. Pastures with critical fences for Little Colorado spinedace protection will not be grazed prior to construction or annual maintenance. Pastures will be added into the grazing land base as fences are constructed. The permittee will be required to maintain these critical fences both before the grazing season and during the season.

#### IV. ALLOWABLE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

##### **Forage Utilization**

Manage livestock and wildlife to achieve maximum site-specific utilization levels of 35%

in pastures with access to secondary drainages (Double North, McCarty, North Battleground, South Battleground, Burn, North Pinchot, and South Pinchot, North, Dines,

North Knolls, Moonshine, North McClintock and the Limestone/Headquarters area pastures) and in Mexican spotted owl areas. A maximum utilization level of 45% is allowed in upland pastures with no riparian concerns (Jumbo pasture) and outside of Mexican spotted owl areas.

#### 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 Buck Springs 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 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 each grazing season.**

## VI. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Attached are two (2) grazing mitigation documents that address grazing mitigation measures for the Mexican spotted owl and the Chiricahua leopard frog. Please review and familiarize yourself with these required grazing measures; Forest Service personnel will field check your compliance with these mitigation requirements.

## VII. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

### New Structural Range Improvements

1. Construct gap fencing across Yeager Canyon (North Pasture) at suitable locations up and downstream of the 96 Road crossing, with a cattleguard and wing fences, to split the pasture into east and west pastures, making 2 pastures from one. These gap fences would tie into bluffs and would exclude livestock from access to Yeager Canyon from FR96 and would be considered critical. Drift fences would also be constructed at points where livestock may access the canyon. (FS/Permittee partner)
2. Construct approximately 0.3 miles of drift fence along Yeager Canyon in Forest Service Pasture. (FS/Permittee partner)
3. Eliminate access to Leonard Canyon in the Dines Pasture by constructing approximately 1.6 miles of fence. (Permittee) Additionally, a small section of a level 3 road would be closed where the new fence crosses the road. A total of 0.2 miles would be closed on Forest Road 9713G.
4. Complete approximately 0.1 miles of fence at Turkey Pen to control livestock movement between North and South Battleground Pastures. (FS/Permittee partner)
5. Construct approximately 0.1 miles of drift fence to funnel livestock away from General Springs. (FS/Permittee partner)
6. Construct a temporary electric fence at General Springs Cabin to keep livestock away from sensitive areas when livestock are in the South Battleground Pasture. Permittee must construct this fence before using the pasture. (Permittee)

7. Construct approximately 0.5 miles of division fence and install a cattleguard on Forest Road 139 in the South Pinchot Pasture from East Bear Canyon to the riparian pasture at Merritt to allow use of the northern portion of the pasture. (Permittee)
8. Establish a livestock enclosure around Fred Haught Springs (approximately 7 acres in size) to promote formation of meadow sponge effect. (FS) Construct pipe and sucker rod enclosures around Pinchot and Aspen Springs. (FS) Use enclosures to monitor forage use by livestock.
9. Up to two corrals, three waterlots, and two drylots may be constructed or reconstructed to facilitate loading, unloading, and gathering of livestock. (FS/Permittee partner)
10. The Forest Service, in partnership with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, will maintain existing elk enclosures (Buck Springs, Houston Draw, Merritt Draw, General Springs, McClintock Springs, and Kinder Draw).

#### 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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: 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 Buck Springs 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 Mogollon Rim Ranger District has 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 District has 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 Robert Garcia at (928) 203-7517 or Colin Porter at (928) 203-7537.

Sincerely,

*/s/ Melinda Roth*  
MELINDA ROTH  
District Ranger



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## 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.

## **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.