



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Red Rock  
Ranger Districts

P.O. Box 300  
Sedona, AZ 86339-0300  
Phone: (928) 282-4119  
Fax: (928) 203-7539

**File Code:** 2230  
**Date:** January 27, 2004

Mr. David W. Schafer, Resident Director  
V Bar V Ranch – University of Arizona  
Arizona Agriculture Experiment Station  
2657 Village Drive  
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326-5875

Dear David:

This letter will serve as the 2004 Annual Permittee Instructions (AOI) for the Walker Basin allotment, documenting the grazing use and management instructions for the period of time from March 1, 2004 to February 29, 2005.

Walker Basin allotment's ten year term permitted grazing numbers are for 543 head of cattle and 7 head of horses for a yearlong grazing season.

Your 2004 grazing application, dated January 27, 2004, was approved for 345 head of cattle from March 1 to April 30; 445 cattle from May 1 to July 15; 540 cattle from July 16 to August 31 and 10 head of horses from March 1 to August 31. These reduced permitted numbers reflect drought related poor range conditions observed during our November 27, 2004 field trip on the allotments winter range pastures.

**Grazing Schedules**

The following 2004 grazing schedule reflects the planned grazing use on the Walker Basin Allotment. Your permitted livestock will follow the planned sequence of pastures moves as listed below:

**2004 Grazing Livestock Pasture Rotation**

<b>PASTURE NAME</b>	<b>PLANNED GRAZE PERIOD</b>	<b>LIVESTOCK NUMBERS</b>	<b>ALLOWABLE USE PERCENT</b>
WINTER HEIFER	2/12-3/1	325	35
MONTEZUMA SOUTH	3/2-3/12	325	35
MONTEZUMA NORTH	3/13-3/27	325	35
RUSSELL SPRINGS WEST	3/28-4/11	325	35
RUSSELL SPRINGS EAST	4/12-5/3	325	35
SHIPPING LANE #1	5/6-5/11	425	35



## Walker Basin Range Allotment 2004 AOI

PASTURE NAME	PLANNED GRAZE PERIOD	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS	ALLOWABLE USE PERCENT
SHIPPING LANE #2	5/12-5/15	185	35
CEDAR FLAT A (HERD 2)	5/16-6/5	225	35
CEDAR FLAT C (HERD 1)	5/16-6/5	200	35
CEDAR FLAT F (HERD 1)	6/6-6/25	180	35
CEDAR FLAT B (HERD 2)	6/6-6/25	185	35
CEDAR FLAT D (HERD 2)	6/26-7/12	365	35
SHIPPING LANE 2 (Single Sire)	6/6-6/25	60	35
SHIPPING LANE 3 (Single Sire)	6/26-7/12	60	35
CEDAR FLAT C (HERD 1)	5/16-6/5	200	35
CEDAR FLAT A (HERD 2)	5/16-6/5	225	35
CEDAR FLAT C (HERD 1)	5/16-6/5	200	35
CEDAR FLAT F (HERD 1)	6/6-6/25	180	35
CEDAR FLAT B (HERD 2)	6/6-6/25	185	35
CEDAR FLAT D (HERD 2)	6/26-7/12	365	35
SHIPPING LANE 2 (Single Sire)	6/6-6/25	60	35
SHIPPING LANE 3 (Single Sire)	6/26-7/12	60	35
SHIPPING LANE 4&5(Single Sire)	7/13-8/5	60	35
BIG HILL (Add 115 Heifers)	7/13-8/4	480	35
HORSE KNOLL (Single Sires)	8/5-8/30	540	35
BANFIELD	8/31-9/14	540	35
PINE	9/15-10/4	540	35
MAHAN PARK	10/5-10/6	540	35
STEER	10/7-10/21	540	35
HEIFER	10/22-11/1	540	35
SNAKE RIDGE EAST	11/2-11/9	540	35
SNAKE RIDGE MIDDLE	11/10-11/17	540	35
SNAKE RIDGE WEST	11/18-11/25	540	35
SUGAR LOAF	11/26-12/3	540	35
SHIPPING LANE 4&5	12/4-12/11	540	35
TWIN BUTTES	12/12-12/19	540	35
CEDAR FLATS EAST	12/20-1/3	440	35
SHIPPING LANE #2 (2-Yr. Old Heifers)	01/4-1/20	100	35
WALKER BASIN	01/4-2/7	440	20 % WOODY 35% FORAGE

### Grazing Strategy

The allotment grazing management follows a deferred rest rotation system. This system of management is in compliance with the Forest Land management Plan and the allotment's current management plan. The grazing system of management is facilitates the permittees needs 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 aggregated into a single herd, with bulls and heifers separated into separate individual herds in the winter months.

Round-up and shipping of livestock stock (calves and culls) to market will occur annually in the spring in May at the ranch's Winter Headquarters and late September at the ranch's Summer Headquarters at Mahan Park.

The management of livestock pasture moves will be based upon both a plant forage phenology scheme of management and proper allowable grazing use. The following guidelines will determine the allotment's grazing management during this grazing year:

- 1). summer range pastures that are grazed during the forage's active growing seasons the livestock graze period per pasture is shortened to periods 21 days or less;
- 2). winter range pastures grazed during the winter dormancy period will not exceed a time period of approximately 30 days; and
- 3). under a deferred rest rotation grazing system, most pastures will be grazed and few will receive yearlong rest from livestock grazing. Consequently, during this trial period of time livestock grazing use in each pasture will not exceed 35 percent average utilization. This use requirement corresponds with the forage use guidelines stated in the Southwest Region's Range Analysis and Management Handbook, FSH 2209.21.

Pasture moves will be completed with a five (5) day period. Due to the relatively small size of the allotment's pastures, gathering and movement of your permitted livestock should be completed during this five (5) day period. And it is imperative that once pasture moves occur, the livestock remain within the designated pasture. For various reasons, (i.e. pasture gates are left open, cattleguards are not maintained, fences are cut, etc.), cattle may stray from pasture to pasture. Prevention of stray livestock is the permittee's responsibility; whereby preventing grazing of adjacent allotments, grazing of your allotment's rested pastures, or regrazing of previously used pastures. Prevention of stray livestock protects the rangeland resources and the well-being of your stock.

**Grazing Mitigation Measures**

The following list, taken from "Mitigation for Buckhorn, Walker and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments for the Mexican Spotted Owl for the 1998 AOP's (AOI's, dictates livestock grazing mitigation measures that 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 of these mitigation requirements:

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

<u>Pasture Name</u>	<u>Salting Technique</u>
Steer.....	No salt south of Dozer Tank and

- 2). No salt will be placed in mountain meadows or riparian areas or within 0.25 miles of riparian areas or mountain meadows. 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.

I am enclosing additional grazing mitigation measure documents, "Mitigation for the Mexican Spotted Owl and Peregrine Falcon on Grazing Allotments for Annual Operating Plans" and "Mitigation for Buckhorn, Walker and Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotments for the Mexican Spotted Owl for the 1998 AOP's (AOI's)." Please review these attachments and understand what actions are required by you on your allotment for management compliance.

**Resource Monitoring**

Forage utilization monitoring cages are installed on the allotment. Where possible, the cages are to be located within the following four Management Areas (MA's) and they include: MA 12 (riparian); MA 5 (aspen); MA 9 (mountain meadow) and MA 3 (ponderosa pine/oak). MA 5 (aspen) does not exist on this allotment; consequently, cages have been installed in the following areas for monitoring:

Pasture Name	Management Area	Legal Description
Walker Basin (Creek)	12 = Riparian	T 15 N, R 6 E, Section 34, SE,SE 1/4
Steer	9 = Mountain Meadow	T 14 N, R 9 E, Section 4, SW,SE 1/4
Steer	3 = Pine/Oak Vegetation	T 14 N, R 9 E, Section 10, SW,NW1/4

These forage monitoring cages will be installed in representative "key area" locations on productive soils, 0 to 15% slopes, approximately 20 to 500 acres in size, and minimum of 0.25 to 1.0 miles away from livestock water sources. The cages will monitor forage utilization on designated "key species" in "key areas" during three crucial periods of the grazing season: immediately before livestock entry; immediately after the livestock graze; and lastly at the end of the forage growing season.

This monitoring will be completed by the ranch personnel with instruction and review from the District's Range Staff Officers. Forage Utilization Monitoring spreadsheets, will be completed by the grazing permittee during the grazing season. The spreadsheet, identifies: individual pasture; planned and actual pasture graze periods; actual use livestock numbers; stage of plant growth, (fast, slow, dormant); average utilization of all forage species by pasture before livestock entry, following livestock graze and end of growing season; and identification of the pasture's "key species" and average grazing utilization percentage within the pasture's "key area(s)". The permittee will document the individual pasture's forage utilization percentage estimates by five categories of use; no use, light, moderate, heavy and extreme.

The monitoring of forage utilization by livestock and wildlife ungulates in the above management areas will provide an assessment of the grazing management, permitted livestock numbers, wildlife big-game ungulate numbers and distribution. If high utilization trends are observed, the District will coordinate with the grazing permittee and/or the Arizona Game and Fish Department to bring use within LMP guidelines to promote and improve range and watershed conditions.

Most of the allotment's riparian and open water areas have been fenced to control livestock grazing use and management, and the exception is the water gap at Walker Creek within the Walker Basin Pasture. However, these very important and diverse areas will be closely monitored by the District Range Staff and the permittee to insure proper allowable use met and where necessary grazing is restricted. To comply with the 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. A 20% or less utilization of woody species is acceptable because all three classes of riparian vegetation are present. (But only 5% grazing use is allowed in riparian areas if the mid-age class of trees species are not present in the riparian community).

Continue to implement and monitor grazing utilization standards to attain good to excellent range conditions in "key areas" over time.

### **Range Improvements.**

Relocation and construction of the Highway 260 Corral is scheduled this fall. Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT's) widening and upgrading to the State highway 260 immediately east of Camp Verde, Arizona resulted in the removal of the old corral. Consequently a new corral will be

constructed, funded by ADOT. A NEPA decision with clearances is anticipated to be approved by August 2003. The District will cooperate in the design of the corral. The corral's new location will be on Forest Road 9702 in T13N; R5E; Sec. 4; SE of the SE. This location was selected because of access and is outside of any new Right of Way that might occur because of any future construction of Highway 260.

Permittee Maintenance Responsibilities of Range Improvements" have been identified in red color on the permit maps of your term grazing permit. These improvements are to be fully maintained annually as a minimum, to comply with permit requirements. 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 notify the District Range Staff Officer, prior any maintenance of improvements where heavy-duty equipment is required, i.e. maintenance of earthen dam stock tanks.

### **Permit Compliance**

This 2004 Annual Operating Plan is a part of the Ten-Year Term Grazing Permit, as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a). If you fail to comply with any of the terms and conditions of specified in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of your Term Grazing permit, the Forest Service may suspend or cancel your permit, in part or in whole, after written notice to you. This is found within Part 1, Section 3, of your Term Grazing Permit. This annual operation plan is in compliance with the standards and guidelines found within the Coconino National Forest's Land Management Plan.

These Annual Operating Instructions have been reviewed by the District wildlife biologists and found consistent with the endangered species Act, as amended and with all conditions agreed to in consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

### **Appeal Rights**

Grazing permittees have appeal rights. Annual Operating Plan is appealable and subject to review under 36 CFR 251.82(a)(3), grazing and livestock term permits issued under 36 CFR pat 222, subpart A. Appealable decisions apply to written decisions of Forest Service line officers related to issuance, denial, or administration of written instructions to comply and use National Forest System lands.

David this annual operating plan covers all the topics discussed during your grazing application meetings with Jerry Bradley and Matt Atencio on January 29, 2004. If you have questions or comments regarding this plan, please feel free to call Jerry Bradley at the Sedona Ranger Station, telephone number (928) 203-7537.

Sincerely

KEN ANDERSON  
District Ranger

Enclosures

cc: Cecelia Overby, S.O.; cc: Jerry Gonzales, Mogollon Rim R.D.;  
cc: Larry Sears, Mogollon Rim R.D.

## Range Allotment Monitoring Plan

Allotment Name: WALKER B Allotment Name: WALKER BASIN Year: 2004

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	% Use on Key Area	LMP Mgmt Area
WINTER HEIFER	2/12-3/1		325					Spcr/Paob		11
MONTEZUMA SOUTH	3/2-3/12		325					Spcr/Paob		11
MONTEZUMA NORTH	3/13-3/27		325					Spcr/Paob		11
RUSSELL SPRINGS WEST	3/28-4/11		325					Spcr/Paob		11
RUSSELL SPRINGS EAST	4/12-5/3		325					Spcr/Paob		11
SHIPPING LANE #1	5/6-5/11		425					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE #2	5/12-5/15		185					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT A (Herd 2)	5/16-6/5		225					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT C (Herd 1)	5/16-6/5		200					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT F (Herd 1)	6/6-6/25		180					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT B (Herd 2)	6/6-6/25		185					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLATS D (Herd 2)	6/26-7/12		365					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 2 (Single Sire )	6/6-6/25		60					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 3 (Single Sire )	6/26-7/12		60					Agsm		7

\*D = Dormant      S = Slow Growth      F = Fast Growth

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

Allotment Name: WALKER BASIN Year: 2004 .

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	% Use on Key Area	LMP Mgmt Area
CEDAR FLAT C (Herd 1)	5/16-6/5		200					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT A (Herd 2)	5/16-6/5		225					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT C (Herd 1)	5/16-6/5		200					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT F (Herd 1)	6/6-6/25		180					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLAT B (Herd 2)	6/6-6/25		185					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLATS D (Herd 2)	6/26-7/12		365					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 2 (Single Sire )	6/6-6/25		60					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 3 (Single Sire )	6/26-7/12		60					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 4&5 (Single Sire )	7/13-8/5		60					Agsm		7
BIG HILL (Add 115 Heifers)	7/13-8/4		480					Agsm		7
HORSE KNOLL (Add Single Sires)	8/5-8/30		540					Agsm/Kocr		3/7
BANFIELD	8/31-9/14		540					Kocr		3
PINE	9/15-10/4		540					Kocr		3
PRIVATE LAND @ MAHAN PARK	10/5-10/6		540					Popr		3

\*D = Dormant      S = Slow Growth      F = Fast Growth

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

Allotment Name: WALKER BASINYear: 2004 .

Pasture Name	Graze Period Planned	Graze Period Actual	Livestock Numbers	*Plant Growth	**Before Livestock	**After Livestock	**End of Growing Season	**Key Species	% Use on Key Area	LMP Mgmt Area
STEER	10/7-10/21		540					Kocr		3
HEIFER	10/22-11/1		540					Kocr		3
SNAKE RIDGE EAST	11/2-11/9		540					Agsm		7/3
SNAKE RIDGE MIDDLE	11/10-11/17		540					Agsm		7/3
SNAKE RIDGE WEST	11/18-11/25		540					Agsm		7
SUGAR LOAF	11/26-12/3		540					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 4&5	12/4-12/11		540					Agsm		7
TWIN BUTTES	12/12-12/19		540					Agsm		7
CEDAR FLATS E	12/20-1/3		440					Agsm		7
SHIPPING LANE 2 (2-Yr.Old Heifer)	01/4-1/20		100					Agsm		7
WALKER BASIN	01/4-2/7		440					Spcr/Paob		12/11

\*D = Dormant

S = Slow Growth

F = Fast Growth

\*\*N = No use (0-10%)

L = Light use (11-25)

M = Moderate Use (26-50%)

H = Heavy Use (51%-70%)

E = Extreme Use (71+%)

## **Mitigation for the Mexican Spotted Owl On Grazing Allotments for Annual Operating Plans**

**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 Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Allotments, Apache Maid, and Beaver Creek Allotments.**

*These allotments run in an east/west direction. On an ecosystem level, wildlife habitat conditions can be improved by coordination between adjacent allotments to provide alternating bands of rested pastures across the landscape. Each allotment should coordinate with the allotments directly to the north and south, so that all allotments are grazing northern pastures during the same year, or southern pastures during the same year.*

For example, 13 Mile will coordinate with the Buckhorn allotment, and when 13 Mile is grazing pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. In order to implement this system, rest Tom's pasture every other year. This year, Buckhorn will change its plan to coordinate with this allotment management plan.

Buckhorn will coordinate with the 13 Mile allotment and Walker Basin. When 13 Mile is grazing north pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest its southern pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. Buckhorn will graze its northern pastures at the same time Walker Basin grazes its northern pastures.

Walker Basin will coordinate with the Buckhorn and Beaver Creek allotments.  
Apache Maid will coordinate with Beaver Creek.  
Beaver Creek will coordinate with Apache Maid and Walker Basin.

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

**Recommended Mitigation for 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 in these pastures:

**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 euries.

**13Mile 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

1. 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**

<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

1. 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.

**Additional Mitigation for Buckhorn, 13 Mile Rock, Walker Allotments, Apache Maid, and Beaver Creek Allotments.**

*These allotments run in an east/west direction. On an ecosystem level, wildlife habitat conditions can be improved by coordination between adjacent allotments to provide alternating bands of rested pastures across the landscape. Each allotment should coordinate with the allotments directly to the north and south, so that all allotments are grazing northern pastures during the same year, or southern pastures during the same year.*

For example, 13 Mile will coordinate with the Buckhorn allotment, and when 13-Mile is grazing pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. In order to implement this system, rest Tom's pasture every other year. All allotments will change their plan, as necessary, to coordinate with this allotment management plan.

Buckhorn will coordinate with the 13 Mile allotment and Walker Basin. When 13 Mile is grazing north pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, the Buckhorn allotment will rest its southern pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek. The 13 Mile allotment will rest its pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Clover Creek, when Buckhorn grazes pastures adjacent to West Clear Creek and Willow Creek. Buckhorn will graze its northern pastures at the same time Walker Basin grazes its northern pastures.

Walker Basin will coordinate with the Buckhorn and Beaver Creek allotments. Apache Maid will coordinate with Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek will coordinate with Apache Maid and Walker Basin.

## **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 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.