

SEVENTY-SIX ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN  
TONTO BASIN RANGER DISTRICT  
TONTO NATIONAL FOREST

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4/21/87  
Date

AGREED TO BY: Troy & Judy Neal  
TROY & JUDY NEAL, Permittees

4/21/87  
Date

APPROVED BY: Charles C. Wilder  
JAMES L. KIMBALL, Forest Supervisor

6/1/87  
Date

SEVENTY-SIX ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

The form of management to be applied on the Seventy-Six Allotment is Holistic Resource Management. This allotment management plan provides a general framework within which the HRM model will initially be applied in order to better manage the land, financial and human resources presently associated with the Seventy-Six Allotment. The HRM biological plan and control procedure will be used to plan livestock grazing on the entire allotment. The Thumb and Del Shay Units will have less than 90-day rest periods between grazing periods and are, therefore, designated as time control grazing areas in accordance with FSM ~~2212~~, R-3 Supplement ~~115 (9-84)~~.

123 (4/87).

2210.32

## II. ALLOTMENT DESCRIPTION

The Seventy-Six Allotment is located in Gila County, Arizona and lies approximately 2-miles east of Jake's Corner, Arizona and 7-miles north of Punkin Center, Arizona. It is bounded on the north by the Soldier Camp and Gisela Allotments; on the west by the Hardt Creek Allotment; on the south by the Del Shay Allotment; and on the east by the Tonto Basin Allotment. Elevations range from 2,750-feet at the headquarters to 6,200-feet at the top of Sheep Basin Mountain. The allotment is approximately 23,571-acres in size of which 17,860-acres are suitable for grazing.

### A. Management Units (Existing)

#### 1. Cottonwood and Thumb Units

These units are characterized by long ridges draining into Tonto Creek with broad, gentle ridge tops and steep sided slopes. These units are separated by a fence that runs from Tonto Creek to a division fence near Felton Mountain. The ridges are primarily low to moderate vigor, curly mesquite with mesquite, cat-claw, and turbinella oak found on the north facing slopes. Good browse species can also be found along the ridges as you gain elevation. Overall range conditions within these two units is poor to very poor with a stable trend.

#### 2. Coffee Pot Unit

This unit consists of broad ridges with several deep canyons bisecting the area. Vegetation is primarily curly mesquite, hairy grama, and sideoats grama with an overstory of juniper. There are several small juniper pushes in the unit that are in need of maintenance. The northeast side of the unit has an overstory of Pine with grass understory. Range condition varies from poor to a few areas of fair condition exhibiting a stable trend.

#### 3. Erie Unit

This unit consists of steep, rocky slopes and dense chapparrel. Grass cover is primarily located in small isolated openings. The unit is divided by both Gun Creek and Pigeon Creek, which drain into Tonto Creek. Browse ratings in the unit are generally moderate composition, moderate/high density, high vigor, and moderate availability.

#### 4. Del Shay Unit

This unit is a broad, fairly gentle drainage running up into steep slopes. This unit has a good grass composition consisting of curly mesquite, sideoats grama, hairy grama, cane beard grass, and sand dropseed. Vigor is moderate to high on the slopes to low along Del Shay Creek. Range condition is generally poor to fair with an area along the creek of very poor. Range trend is upward over most of the unit.

B. Class of Livestock and Type of Operation

The livestock operation is a cow/calf/yearling operation with yearlings being marketed in May following the year of their birth. The allotment is primarily stocked with brama cross cattle. Following implementation of this AMP, a spring calving season will be established to increase the marketed pounds of red meat.

C. Permitted Numbers

The term permit 12-698 issued to Troy E. and Judy Neal on 10/31/83, lists:

305 cows/bulls, 01/01-12/31

213 yearlings, 01/01/05/31 (yearlings are progeny of adult cattle)

D. Problems and Conflicts

Additional problems and conflicts to those listed here undoubtedly exist or will surface as the prescribed form of management begins to be applied. Those listed here and those presently not known will be considered and dealt with in the biological plan and control process.

The lack of or insufficient quantity of water in several portions of the allotment currently present problems with effective livestock distribution. This problem should be resolved with the development of the proposed water projects. As the AMP develops and evolves, fencing of several stock tanks and springs may become necessary to further improve livestock distribution.

Riparian vegetation is not in satisfactory condition. Trees are primarily mature to over-mature cottonwoods and willows. Age structure is lacking due to the lack of seedlings, pole-sized or middle-aged trees. Riparian vegetation other than the above mentioned trees consist of desert broom, seep willow, mesquite, and catclaw. Isolated tree seedlings, grass plants, and desirable browse species are located in the riparian areas but primarily in areas with poor accessibility by livestock.

Recreation conflicts exist in the form of river rafters and livestock fencing across Tonto Creek during the spring rafting season. The implementation of the AMP will include at least two new water gaps across Tonto Creek. This should not be a problem due to the grazing use of the affected units being confined primarily to the historical low water (non-rafting) period. Any water gaps that will be installed will be marked, highly visible, and of a design to reduce risk of accidents. Water gaps will be designed for easy removal during periods of high water flows and will not be reinstalled until the water level recedes. If cattle are not in the units with the water gaps, these gaps will not be in place.

Conflicts existing between the bald eagle nesting and foraging territory and livestock use will be reduced. The nesting and foraging areas are located outside of the currently proposed Time Control Grazing area and ranch operations should not interfere with the eagles daily routine.

The management plan provides for flexibility in management through the plan/monitor/control/replan process. When biological replanning becomes necessary (i.e., extended drought or fires), the reasons will be discussed and agreed upon between the permittee and the District Ranger.

### III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives have been identified at this time but as the management begins to be applied, as time elapses, and as the plan/monitor/control/replan procedures are applied, these goals and objectives may change to meet new needs.

#### A. Three Part Goal for Application of the HRM Model

##### 1. Landscape Description

- a. Provide sufficient management of livestock so that the presence of livestock is not a limiting factor to achieving the production potential of the riparian areas, particularly Tonto, Gun, and Rye Creeks. It is the goal to achieve at least 80-percent of the potential riparian overstory crown coverage and to achieve at least 50-percent of the cottonwood-willow acres in Structural Type 1 (see structural type definition in appendix).
- b. Improve the water and mineral cycles which in turn will provide an improved watershed and range condition.
- c. Provide suitable habitat for increased wildlife populations with full consideration for threatened and endangered species, i.e., Southern Bald Eagles, desert tortoise, etc.

##### 2. Production Goal

- a. Provide forage for livestock and wildlife on a sustained yield basis. This will be accomplished utilizing the biological plan and control chart which will allow the forage resource to attain physiological requirements for growth on the entire allotment.
- b. Increase marketed pounds of beef per AUM while producing a leaner beef for the consumer and do so profitably.
- c. To increase numbers of wildlife on allotment, i.e., deer, wild turkey, etc., and increased numbers of waterfowl.
- d. Provide quality habitat for the Seventy-Six bald eagle nesting territory located on Tonto Creek.
- e. Provide structural improvements (fencing and water) necessary to provide adequate control of livestock to carry forth biological planning. ✓

##### 3. Quality of Life

- a. To use Holistic Resource Management to improve and protect the natural resource of the Seventy-Six Ranch and to do so profitably. This will be accomplished utilizing the various modes (analysis, management, and diagnostic) to accomplish goals and objectives outlined in this plan.

- b. Continue beautification and cleanup of the allotment.
- c. Protect all archeological sites.

B. Specific Objectives

1. All Units Outside of Time Control Grazing Area

- a. Allowable use on perennial grasses is 40-percent utilization of total volume.
- b. Allowable use of desirable browse is 40-percent utilization of current years leader growth and 20-percent by total forage volume.
- c. Allowable use of woody riparian vegetation is 70-percent utilization of grazed leaders and 20-percent by total forage volume.
- d. Allowable use of nonwoody riparian vegetation is 60-percent of total volume.

2. Time Control Grazing Areas

- a. Within the Time Control Grazing area, proper grazing levels will be determined by monitoring of plants to determine fast or slow growth and to minimize the chances of overgrazing occurring. Minimum/maximum rest periods of 30- to 90-days will initially be used until experience indicates that adjustments in rest periods needs to be made.
- b. Upon entering the dormant season for plant growth, use within the Time Control Grazing area should be planned so as to not exceed 40-percent.



#### IV. MANAGEMENT METHOD

##### A. Grazing Control

The method of management on the Seventy-Six Allotment will consist of both Time Control Grazing Unit and the remainder of the allotment being utilized under a Deferred Grazing System. The cattle will be kept in one herd to maximize herd effect within each unit. The exception to this will be when bulls are pulled and during the weaning of the yearlings. This will be planned annually on the biological plan and control chart.

Upon completion of the first increment of fencing in the Thumb Unit, grazing planning will be conducted through the biological plan and control procedure within the Thumb and Del Shay Units. Initial development calls for use of 2-strand electric fence to divide the units into 8-paddocks. After evaluation of the original 8-paddocks, these paddocks may be further subdivided or the Time Control Grazing area may be expanded into a portion of the Cottonwood Unit. This evaluation period will be conducted for two growing seasons unless other conditions exist that require faster action (Refer to Section VIII Schedule and Procedure for Monitoring Objectives).

Deferred grazing will be planned on the Cottonwood, Erie, Coffee Pot, Conway, and Skunk Tank Units with the option of resting a unit annually. Grazing in these units will generally be during the dormant season but if conditions warrant these areas may be grazed during the growing season. This will only be done after proper planning and evaluations have been completed. Movement of livestock within both the Time Control and Deferred units will be planned prior to the grazing season on the biological plan and control chart. At the request of the District's Range personnel, this chart will be presented for review to determine if proper planning and documentation is being performed.

A copy of the biological plan and control chart will be submitted annually as part of the documentation for determining cumulative actual use on the allotment. This form will be submitted during the Annual Application for Validation of the Term Grazing Permit in December.

Traditional monitoring of the AMP will consist of establishing two frequency plot transects in critical areas within the Time Control Grazing Unit and two located in critical areas located outside of the Time Control Grazing Unit. Two of the four transects will be read at a minimum of every other year. At least ten photo points will also be established and permanently marked. Photos will be taken annually by the permittee to use as reference points to determine rate of change.

##### B. Backup Management Methods

In the event the biological planning procedure is not followed or for some reason this method of management does not meet the objectives established in this plan, the following management will be implemented



as described in FSM 2200, R-3 Supplement No. <sup>123</sup>~~114~~, <sup>12</sup>2214.04b--2 (7 & 8) and R-3 Supplement No. 114, 2231.45 (1-4). Requirements of R-3 Supplement No. 114, 2231.45, are covered in Part 3 of the Term Grazing Permit No. 12-698 issued to Troy and Judy Neal on 10/31/83.

1. FSM 2200, R-3 Supplement <sup>12</sup>2214.04b(8a)
  - a. Time control grazing schedule with a 90-day rest period as the limiting time factor during the active forage growth period. Deferred grazing will be practiced on the remainder of the Seventy-Six Allotment.
  - b. A conventional 7-pasture rest-rotation grazing system will be the minimal level of management applied in the event that the 90-day rest backup level of management is not followed. Estimated carrying capacity for this level of management is 3,500 AUM's. A Grazing Control Chart is located in Appendix A.

V. LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Specific livestock management measures will be required to accomplish the range management objectives.

Salt and supplemental feed will be located on feed and located in such a manner that improves grazing distribution. Salting and supplemental feed stations will not be located at or near natural livestock concentration areas, such as watering sites, canyon bottoms, and riparian zones. Salt may be located on water only by written authorization of the District Ranger in charge. This authorization may be obtained in such instances as trapping livestock for shipping (for short periods of time), and to obtain utilization in certain areas where increased utilization is desired. Permanent salt and supplemental feed stations will not be established or continued. Permanent salt and supplemental feed stations currently located on water and in riparian zones must be removed. Salting and supplemental feeding stations must be relocated periodically to prevent trampling and trailing damage to the range resource.

VI. RANGE DEVELOPMENT

A. <u>Structural Developments</u>	<u>Year of Completion</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>FS Cost</u>	<u>Permittee Cost</u>
1. Reconstruct Exterior Boundary Fences and Interior Division Fences	1983-1986	-	-	50,000 P
2. Conway Electric Fence (5-miles electric fence)	1987	2 **	5,500	3,000 P
3. Reef and Thumb Horizontal Wells (includes connecting pipeline, water storage and troughs)	1987	1 *	14,900	2,000 <sup>2</sup> pry Holes
4. Thumb Paddock Fencing (8-miles electric fence)	1988	3 **	7,000	5,000
5. Skunk Tank Electric Fence (1 3/4-miles electric fence and helicopter time)	1987-1988	4 **	3,000	1,050 P
6. Long Shorty Pipeline (1 3/4-miles pipe, 2-troughs, and helicopter time)	1989	5 **	3,500	1,000
7. Alkali Paddock Fencing (7-miles electric fence)		6 **	7,000	5,000
8. Misc. Spring Development (10-springs)	1989	7 **	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	TOTAL		\$45,900	\$72,050

\* Constructed jointly by Permittee/Forest Service.

\*\* Constructed by Permittee.

Annual review by permittee and Forest Service of all projects may change priority or may delete projects as needed.

Identified in the Environmental Assessment was Jones Canyon Pipeline and Storage, which would provide a dependable source of water in the Thumb, Cottonwood, and Erie Units. This project will not be planned in the construction schedule until a determination for its need is made. This determination will be made in 1989. The projects calls for 4 3/4 miles of 1 1/4 inch galvanized pipe and 3/4 inch carbon impregnated pipe, and three 12,000 gallon storage tanks with associated concrete troughs. Estimated cost of this project is \$36,000.

These projects and notes of development are all subject to the availability of the necessary Range Betterment Funds.

Movement of livestock will begin upon completion of Thumb Paddock Fencing and Water Development.

VII. MAINTENANCE OF RANGE DEVELOPMENTS

Maintenance responsibility is listed on the COP-2200-5 in the Appendix of this plan.

All newly constructed and/or reconstructed developments that are not on this list are also the allotment permittee's maintenance responsibility.

VIII. SCHEDULE AND PROCEDURE FOR MONITORING OBJECTIVES

A. Inspection and Follow-up Action

1. 1987

Install improvements-----TBRD and Permittee  
Install Photo Points & Frequency Transects-----TBRD and Permittee

2. 1988

Install improvements-----TBRD and Permittee

3. 1988

Start movement of livestock if Time  
Control Unit developed-----Permittee

4. 1988

Monitor and inspect Time Control  
Unit if developed-----TBRD and Permittee  
Monitor Photo Points-----TBRD and Permittee

5. 1989

Install improvements/monitor and  
inspect grazed units-----TBRD and Permittee  
Monitor Photo Points & Frequency Transects-----TBRD and Permittee

6. 1990

Install improvements/monitor and  
inspect grazed units/conduct P/U  
Survey-----TBRD and Permittee  
Monitor Photo Points-----TBRD and Permittee

7. 1991

Update Allotment Management Plan-----TBRD and Permittee  
Monitor Photo Points & Frequency Transects-----TBRD and Permittee

B. Annual Permittee Plan

An annual permittee plan will be written each year at grazing application time. The annual permittee plan will include the following items:

- a. Current maintenance projects.
- b. Pasture movement schedule.
- c. New construction.
- d. Management practices.
- e. Salting instructions.
- f. Planned inspections.
- g. Any deviation to the management plan.

C. Management Instructions

- a. Any deviation from the management plan will only be done in consultation with the District Ranger and the Range Staff.
- b. All livestock must be removed from a rested unit.
- c. Acceptable livestock movement from one unit to another will be considered as two weeks prior and two weeks after removal date, except in the Time Control Grazing Unit, which will be determined by the biological plan and control chart.
- d. Salt, mineral, and supplemental feeds are to be located at least 1/4 mile from water.
- e. Additional inspections of the Time Control Grazing Unit will be scheduled as needed to determine proper monitoring by permittee and completion of biological planning procedure.



IX. STRATEGIC AND MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

An organizational structure should be established to apply HRM, monitor it, and ensure that the goal is kept in sight. A simple suggested structure involves the formation of two bodies. A strategic team or board, and a management team.

The strategic team should include representatives of appropriate uses or users. This team should meet infrequently to consider progress and any conflicts or deviations which have arisen. This team can be one and the same for many multiple land-use areas as it meets infrequently and is not an everyday working body.

The management team should be small, meet often, and is generally likely to represent only one multiple land use area. It should include the people or representatives most immediately involved, i.e., the rancher, the forester, wildlifer, or any other government personnel whose agencies are the custodians of that land and its resources, or who are involved deeply in some aspect of the use of the area.

The strategic team and the management team together should draw up the Ideal Goals (1--5 years) based on the Mission Statement and then the management team should convert these to action steps (1--12 months) and proceed with the management.

A. Strategic Team Members

- a. Eddie and Betty Sue Conway, Tonto Basin Ranchers practicing HRM.
- b. Steve Gallizioli, Arizona Wildlife Federation.
- c. Ron and Tommie Martin, Staff Personnel for the Center for Holistic Resource Management.
- d. Sue Morgensen, Arizona Game and Fish Department.
- e. Bob Ohmart, Arizona State University, Center for Environmental Studies.
- \*1 f. Tonto Basin District Ranger, Tonto National Forest.
- g. Forest Range Staff, Tonto National Forest.

B. Management Team Members \*2

- a. Troy and Judy Neal, Seventy-Six Allotment Permittee.
- b. Fred Salinas and Gary Snell, Tonto Basin Ranger District, Range Personnel.

\*1 Head of strategic team.

\*2 Management team members are also members of strategic team.

## APPENDIX

STRUCTURAL TYPE definition as used in Tonto Land Management Planning Process.

Structural Type V - No overstory canopy, lots of leaf area (seedlings, forbs, etc.) near ground level.

Structural Type IV - Poles and saplings with no defined overstory canopy.

Structural Type III - Same as Type IV.

Structural Type II - All of crown 9m (27 feet) above ground with no leafy area below this level. No seedlings, poles, or saplings able to survive due to lack of quality sunlight reaching the ground.

Structural Type I - Crown of 9m (27 feet) or higher that has been affected by a natural phenomenon (fires, floods, blown down, etc.) that has created holes in the canopy. These holes have allowed sunlight to reach the ground for the growth of seedlings, poles, and saplings as well as other brushy species.

STRUCTURAL TYPE I has well developed layers both above and below the 9m (27 feet) height that will maximize the diversity of a plant and wildlife species.

STRUCTURAL TYPE II lacks the well developed layers below the 9m (27 feet) level. Wildlife species confined to ground level or in the canopy few species associated with mid-level present.

STRUCTURAL TYPE III AND IV lacks well defined layers below the 9m (27 feet) level. Wildlife species primarily confined to those species utilizing this stage of growth for habitat requirements.

STRUCTURAL TYPE V lacks developed layers and is primarily utilized by wildlife species requiring low growing vegetation.

From paper presented at Tucson Symposium in 1977 by Dr. Robert Omhart (Ecological Study of Southwestern Riparian Habitats, Techniques and Data Collection).

USDA FOREST SERVICE 3) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2200-5 CPO  
TONT0

I N V E N T O R Y & M A I N T E N A N C E R E S P O N S I B I L I T Y  
N F (12) P E R M I T E E N A M E

TONT0 BASIN

RD (6)

ALLOTMENT NO. 104

ALLOTMENT NAME

Seventy-Six

N A M E	K I N D	IMP.NO.	UNITS	A S S I G N M E N T *
HEAD QUARTERS COR	CORRAL	R06014		Seventy-Six Permittee
76 DEL SHAY FEN	FENCE, ABF	R06341	4.5	Seventy-Six Permittee
'6 HARDT CR FEN	FENCE, ABF	R06347	7.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
76 TONT0 BASIN FEN	FENCE, ABF	R06352	6.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
SKUNK TANK COR	CORRAL	000858		Seventy-Six Permittee
HORSE PF	FENCE, AI	000897	.4	Seventy-Six Permittee
COFFEE POT CABIN	CABIN	005368		Seventy-Six Permittee
COFFEE POT TANK	DAM/RESVOR	005369	12	Seventy-Six Permittee
COFFEE POT CORRAL	CORRAL	005370		Seventy-Six Permittee
D S HOLD PAS COR	CORRAL	005371		Seventy-Six Permittee
DEL SHAY COF POT DF	FENCE, AI	006052	3.5	Seventy-Six Permittee
UPPER CONWAY SP	SPRING, DEV	<del>006057</del> <sup>852</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
DEL SHAY BASIN PF	FENCE, AI	<del>006058</del> <sup>860</sup>	1.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
HEIFER DF	FENCE, AI	006059	.	Seventy-Six Permittee
BURRS COR	CORRAL	006065		Seventy-Six Permittee
GUN CREEK COR	CORRAL	006066		Seventy-Six Permittee
COTTONWOOD BASIN COR	CORRAL	006067		Seventy-Six Permittee

\* REFER ALSO TO MAP. YOUR ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES AS LISTED HERE ARE  
UNDERSCORED IN COLUMN OF THE MAP.

USDA FOREST SERVICE -3) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.

2200-5 CPO  
TONT0

I N V E N T O R Y & M A I N T E N A N C E R E S P O N S I B I L I T Y  
NF (12) PERMITEE NAME

TONT0 BASIN

RD (6)

ALLOTMENT NO. 104

ALLOTMENT NAME

Seventy-Six

N A M E	K I N D	IMP. NO.	UNITS	A S S I G N M E N T *
BUCK BASIN STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006069		Seventy-Six Permittee
PIGEON STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006070		Seventy-Six Permittee
COTTONWOOD STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006071		Seventy-Six Permittee
ALKALI STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006072		Seventy-Six Permittee
FELTON SPRINGS STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006073		Seventy-Six Permittee
SKUNK STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006074		Seventy-Six Permittee
REEF STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006075		Seventy-Six Permittee
ERNIE STK	DAM/RESVOR	✓006076		Seventy-Six Permittee
SKUNK TANK COR	CORRAL	<del>006104</del> <sup>858</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
RATLESNAK FLAT COR	CORRAL	006105		Seventy-Six Permittee
REEF CORRAL	CORRAL	<del>006120</del> <sup>1000</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
TONT0 CR ERIE OF	FENCE, AI	<del>006129</del> <sup>5332</sup>	4.1	Seventy-Six Permittee
TONT0 CR DELSHAY F	FENCE, AI	006131	1.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
SHORTY SPRING	SPRING, DEV	✓ <del>006132</del> <sup>5336</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
RALPH SPRING	SPRING, DEV	✓ <del>006136</del> <sup>5338</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
JOE SPRING	SPRING, DEV	✓ <del>006137</del> <sup>5339</sup>		Seventy-Six Permittee
ERIE COFFEPOT OF	FENCE, AI	006138	1.9	Seventy-Six Permittee

\* REFER ALSO TO MAP. YOUR ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES AS LISTED HERE ARE UNDERSCORED IN COLUMN OF THE MAP.

USDA FOREST SERVICE 3) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2200-5 CPG  
TONT0

INVENTORY & MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY  
NF (12)

PERMITEE NAME Troy and Judy Neal

TONT0 BASIN

RD (6)

ALLOTMENT NO. 104

ALLOTMENT NAME Seventy-Six

NAME	KIND	IMP. NO.	UNITS	ASSIGNMENT *
BUCK CORRAL	CORRAL	<sup>5350</sup> 006139		Seventy-Six Permittee
CONWAY CORRAL	CORRAL	<sup>5352</sup> 006140		Seventy-Six Permittee
SAM TANK	DAM/RESVOR	<sup>5354</sup> 006141	10	Seventy-Six Permittee
ARMOR TANK	DAM/RESVOR	<sup>5355</sup> 006142	10	Seventy-Six Permittee
COFFEE POT TRAP	FENCE, N.L.	<sup>5167</sup> 006143	0	Seventy-Six Permittee
<del>UPPER CONWAY SP</del>	<del>SPRING, DEV</del>	<del>006262</del>		<del>Seventy-Six Permittee</del>
<del>DEL SHAY BASIN PF</del>	<del>FENCE, AI</del>	<del>006263</del>	1.0	<del>Seventy-Six Permittee</del>
PF	FENCE, AI	006264	.4	Seventy-Six Permittee
PF	FENCE, AI	<sup>878</sup> 006265		Seventy-Six Permittee
DELSHAY HOLD PAST	FENCE, AI	006266	4.3	Seventy-Six Permittee
PF	FENCE, AI	<sup>851</sup> 006268	3.5	Seventy-Six Permittee
GISELA FEN	FENCE, ABF	006361	3.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
76 SOLDIER CP FEN	FENCE, ABF	006362	6.0	Seventy-Six Permittee
HEADQUARTERS CORRAL	CORRAL	003635		Seventy-Six Permittee
COTTONWOOD PASTURE	FENCE, DIVISION	003622		Seventy-Six Permittee