



File Code: 2230

Date: July 9, 2012

Flying M Ranch Limited Partnership
Attn: Kit Metzger
PO Box 700
Flagstaff, AZ 86002

Dear Ms. Metzger:

This document serves as your 2012 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Anderson Springs Allotment. There are some important additions and updates in this year's Annual Operating Instructions and I'd like to call your attention to the following sections:

- Section III: Drought Management
- Section XIV: Motor Vehicle Restrictions

This AOI is part of your Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a). Please review all sections of this AOI and contact your Rangeland Management Specialist if you have any questions.

I. AUTHORIZED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS/PERIOD OF USE

Your 2012 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

646 Head Months - Cattle	March 1, 2012 to May 10, 2012
5,876 Head Months – Cattle	May 5, 2012 to October 31, 2012

Additionally, Non-use has been authorized for 520 Head Months of cattle. This authorization is granted under the category of resource protection.

The 2012 authorized livestock numbers and the authorized period of use were determined based on referencing the Western Regional Climate Center 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (Northeast Division, Arizona; Climate Division 2) and allotment inspections conducted prior to the grazing season.

Any increases in the 2012 authorized livestock numbers will require Forest Service approval. Be advised that you will need to file an additional Authorized Use Request and the Forest Service will need a minimum of 45 days to assess resource conditions and process a supplemental grazing bill for additional livestock. Please contact your Rangeland Management Specialist prior to making any decisions regarding increased livestock numbers.



II. GRAZING SCHEDULE

The following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2012 grazing period. The pasture move dates shown are an estimate and may need to be amended based on actual conditions.

Spring Graze: Cow Herd

Pasture	Planned Graze Period	Livestock Numbers
South Burro #5	3/1 – 3/10	319
South Burro #7/Grapevine Basin	3/11 – 4/1	319
South Burro #1	4/2 – 4/18	319
South Burro #9	4/25 – 5/10	250

Summer Graze: Herd 1 – Adult Cattle

Pasture	Planned Graze Period	Livestock Numbers
South Boot	5/15 – 5/24	Increasing to 523
SE Pine Hill	5/25 – 6/5	523
East Mud Lake	6/6 – 7/3	523
West Mud Lake	7/4 – 8/6	523
SW Pine Hill	8/7 – 8/14	523
NW Pine Hill	8/15 – 8/29	523
NE Pine Hill	8/30 – 9/10	523
Herd 1 split into 2 separate herds		
SE Pine Hill	9/11 – 9/27	350
East Mud Lake	9/28 – 10/23	350
North Boot	9/11 – 10/8	173
South Boot	10/9 – 10/22	173

Summer Graze: Herd 2 – Adult Cattle

Pasture	Planned Graze Period	Livestock Numbers
South Boot	5/5 – 5/11	Increasing to 400
North Kinnikinnick	5/12 – 5/31	400
South Kinnikinnick	6/1 – 6/22	400
West Kinnikinnick	6/23 – 8/1	400
South Yeager	8/2 – 9/18	400
South Kinnikinnick	9/19 – 9/30	400
North Kinnikinnick	10/1 – 10/14	400
North Burro	10/15 – 10/31	400

Summer Graze: Herd 3 – Ashurst Run Cell Herd; Yearling Heifers

Pasture	Planned Graze Period	Livestock Numbers
Private Land	5/4 – 6/12	
Perry	6/13 – 7/22	220
Private Land	7/23 – 8/11	
Middle	8/12 – 9/20	220
Wallace	9/21 – 10/10	220
Private Land	10/11 – 11/2	

Reserve and/or Rested Pastures:

Yeager Basin

Diablo Basin

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 10 days of the scheduled date and livestock will be actively herded from one pasture to another. 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 unscheduled regrazing of previously used pastures is the permittee's responsibility.

III. DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

Drought is an inevitable occurrence in the southwestern United States. Both the Forest Service and grazing permittees must plan for drought as a normal part of management. During periods of drought, the following management actions may be necessary:

- Stocking levels may need to be reduced. Reductions may be necessary prior to the permitted season of use and/or during the permitted season of use.
- Season of use may need to be shortened. Depending on the severity of the drought and the stocking level, a reduced grazing season may be necessary.
- Pasture use periods may need to be shortened. Pastures will not be regrazed during the same grazing season and this may ultimately result in an early exit from the allotment.
- Utilization and/or seasonal utilization (grazing intensity) standards may need to be reduced. Depending on the severity of the drought and the stocking level, reduced utilization standards will likely result in shortened pasture use periods and may ultimately result in an early exit from the allotment.
- Lack of livestock water, or poor distribution of livestock water, may result in reduced pasture/allotment use periods. Depending on forage conditions, this effect may be mitigated by hauling water to temporary livestock watering facilities.
- Allotment Management Plan direction for pastures requiring rest or deferment will be followed. Livestock use of planned rested pastures due to drought will not be authorized.

IV. GRAZING STRATEGY

Graze multiple herds of livestock using deferred, rest rotation and time controlled management strategies on the allotment. The management of the allotment is objective-driven; where management objectives determine the length of grazing period, length of rest, number of grazing periods in a given year, and the numbers and class of livestock grazed. If management objectives are not being met, the strategy is changed to meet the objectives defined for the area. Flexibility is maintained to meet the resource needs, as well as the social and economic demands.

V. ALLOWABLE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

Upland and Non-Riparian Areas

Manage livestock and wildlife to achieve site-specific forage utilization on herbaceous and non-riparian woody vegetation within a range of 35% to 50%. Utilization is defined as the proportion or degree of current year's forage production by weight that is consumed or destroyed by animals. It is a comparison of the amount of herbage left with the amount of herbage produced during the year. Utilization will be measured at the end of growing season when the total annual production can be accounted for and the effects of grazing in the whole management unit can be assessed.

Riparian Areas

Utilization of woody vegetation in riparian areas will not exceed 20%.

VI. SEASONAL UTILIZATION

In general, a light to moderate seasonal utilization guideline of 21% to 50% will be used within grazed pastures on the allotment. Seasonal utilization is defined as the amount of herbage removed through grazing or trampling during the grazing period. Seasonal utilization will be measured at the end of each pasture's livestock grazing period.

The seasonal utilization guideline will be the primary factor in determining when livestock need to move to the next pasture; but other factors such as climatic conditions, opportunity for plant growth, and previous year's utilization level will also be considered. Annual reductions in the seasonal utilization guideline may be made based on resource conditions.

VII. RESOURCE MONITORING

Forage Utilization

Forage utilization within each pasture will be monitored and the allowable utilization standards (section IV) and the seasonal utilization guidelines (section V) will be 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 Anderson 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 Actual Use and Forage Utilization Monitoring Form: 1) Actual Grazing Period; 2) Actual Livestock Numbers; and 3) Average Utilization of all forage species at two different time periods: Just prior to livestock entering the pasture and immediately after livestock leave the pasture. **It is very important that this monitoring be completed during the time frames specified, and that the Forage Utilization Monitoring Form is submitted to your Rangeland Management Specialist at the end of the 2012 grazing period.**

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

There are no endangered or threatened species or critical habitat within the allotment.

Required mitigation measures for special status species include the following:

1. Northern Goshawks – Human activities in nesting areas and post-fledging areas will be limited during the breeding season (March 1 through September 30).
2. Waterfowl – Wetlands and open water containing emergent vegetation (semi-permanent and seasonal wetlands) that provide waterfowl nesting habitat are protected from disturbing uses that will harass nesting birds from May 1 to July 15. Wetlands that meet these criteria and are subject to this restriction on the Anderson Springs allotment include: Boot Lake, Corner Lake, Perry Lake, Pine/Camillo Lakes, Tony's Tank, and Yeager Lake. Livestock enclosure fencing has been constructed around all of these wetlands; as a result, the surrounding pastures may be used during the restricted period.
3. Prairie Dogs – Avoid prairie dog burrows with vehicles and large equipment during vegetation treatments.

IX. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Vegetation Treatments

The necessary clearances have been obtained for the planned vegetation treatment in the South Boot pasture (Section 11, T18N, R10E; approximately 85 acres). Work may begin on this project as soon as an on-site meeting has been held to clearly identify the project boundaries, project activities, and any necessary mitigation measures. To avoid project implementation delays, please contact your Rangeland Management Specialist as soon as possible to schedule an on-site meeting.

Construction of New Structural Range Improvements

No new structural range improvements are scheduled for construction this year.

Reconstruction of Existing Structural Range Improvements

The following existing structural range improvements are scheduled for reconstruction this year:

1. Reconstruct approximately 3.0 miles of the existing electric pasture fence between North Yeager and South Yeager pastures. Existing electric fence will be removed and a new 3-wire

barbed/smooth wire fence will be constructed. Fence will be constructed to standards provided by the Forest Service. Material for this project will be supplied by the Forest Service and the permittee will provide the labor to remove the existing fence and construct the new fence. Permittee will also be responsible for properly disposing of the old fence material. No work may begin on this project until the appropriate clearances have been obtained and authorization is received from the Forest Service.

Removal of Existing Structural Range Improvements

The following existing structural range improvements are scheduled for removal this year:

1. Remove the remaining existing fencing within the Pine/Camillo wetland enclosure. Some of this existing fence was removed during the 2011 grazing season; the remainder will be removed this year. All fencing material removed will be disposed of properly or will be used as maintenance material for other fences on the allotment.

Maintenance of Existing Structural Range Improvements

Structural range improvements assigned to you for maintenance are listed in your Term Grazing Permit and are also identified on the allotment map. 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 the beginning of any maintenance work that requires the use of heavy equipment.**

X. GRAZING ENCLOSURES

The following semi-permanent or seasonal wetland enclosures exist on the Anderson Springs allotment: Boot Lake, Corner Lake, Perry Lake, Pine/Camillo Lakes, Tony's Tank, and Yeager Lake. With the exception of the Pine/Camillo enclosure, livestock grazing is excluded from these areas. Livestock may use the Pine/Camillo enclosure as a pass-through area to facilitate livestock movement on the allotment. Livestock use of the Pine/Camillo enclosure will be limited to a maximum of 5 days each year and livestock use will not occur prior to July 15. All enclosure fencing must be maintained to ensure that livestock do not enter these areas. You must monitor these enclosures and if livestock enter these areas you must take immediate action to remove them.

XI. 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. The following guidelines will be used when placing salt and protein blocks:

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. Areas of sensitive plant or animal species will be identified by your Rangeland Management Specialist and included in each year's AOI.
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.

XII. 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. Portable water hauls will not be located in areas of depleted range, erosive soils, or sensitive plant or animal species.
4. Portable water haul locations will be moved when the desired forage utilization levels have been reached.
5. Portable haul water storage tanks and troughs will be removed when livestock leave the pasture.

XIII. 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, ATVs 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 Flagstaff Ranger District Office at (928) 526-0866 or to the Coconino National Forest Supervisors Office at (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.

XIV. MOTOR VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

On May 1, 2012, the Coconino National Forest began implementation of the Travel Management Rule. The Travel Management Rule requires the designation of roads, trails, and areas open to

motor vehicle use and these routes are identified on the Motor Vehicle Use Map. Implementation of the Travel Management Rule requires active management of all motorized use, including use related to permitted grazing activities. Motorized travel off the designated road system, including off-road access, by grazing permit holders will be based on the need to carry out required management practices necessary to comply with the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit. Examples of required management practices include, but are not limited to: the repair and maintenance of structural range improvements; transport and placement of mineral and protein supplement; herding of livestock; and tending to sick or injured animals. Legitimate motorized use off the designated road system, including off-road access, for conducting activities required under the Term Grazing Permit will be authorized as follows:

1. **For motorized use with ATVs, UTVs, motorcycles, and full-size pickup or smaller vehicles (curb weight less than 8,000 pounds):** Grazing permittee must obtain a grazing allotment specific Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit. Motorized vehicle use off the designated road system will be limited to only that use which is necessary for compliance with the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit.
2. **For motorized use with larger vehicles (curb weight greater than 8,000 pounds or larger than a full-size pickup) or any heavy equipment:** Grazing permittee must obtain a site specific Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit. Motorized vehicle use off the designated road system will be limited to only that use which is necessary for compliance with the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit. To request site specific Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit, the grazing permittee must provide their Rangeland Management Specialist with the project details a minimum of 30 days prior to the proposed starting date for the permit.
3. A copy of the approved Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit must be with the vehicle operator while operating the vehicle off the designated road system.
4. A Permit Placard must be attached to all permitted vehicles while operating off the designated road system.
5. Off-Highway vehicles (ATVs, UTVs, and motorcycles) used for conducting activities required under the Term Grazing Permit must be licensed and permitted in accordance with Arizona State law.
6. The Motor Vehicle Use Map for the Coconino National Forest identifies certain roads as “Roads Open to Highway Legal Vehicles Only”. These roads are open only to motor vehicles licensed under State law for general operation on all public roads within the state. Grazing permittees operating motor vehicles on these roads must comply with the legal requirements. Operating a motor vehicle off the designated road system to avoid the legal requirements of “Roads Open to Highway Legal Vehicles Only” is not permitted.
7. Grazing permittees will utilize motorized vehicles off the designated road system in a manner that will not result in damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, wildlife, heritage, or other forest resources.

8. Failure to comply with the conditions of the Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit may result in the immediate cancellation of the Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit and may result in the issuance of a Notice of Non-Compliance for violation of the terms and conditions of your Term Grazing Permit.

Grazing permittees that do not obtain a Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit are required to operate motorized vehicles only on the designated road system. Operating a motorized vehicle off the designated road system without a valid Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit will result in the immediate issuance of a Notice of Non-Compliance for violating the terms and conditions of your Term Grazing Permit (Part 2, Section 8a). A Notice of Non-Compliance may result in Term Grazing Permit suspension or cancellation proceedings.

XV. PERMITTEE REVIEW

On February 8, 2012 and April 3, 2012, Gary Hase, Jr. met with Kit Metzger (permittee) to develop and discuss the 2012 Annual Operating Instructions for the Anderson Springs allotment. The permittee has reviewed and agreed with these instructions.

XVI. 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 at (928) 527-8262.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jennifer Hensiek
JENNIFER J. HENSIEK
Deputy District Ranger