

**2022  
Annual Operating Instructions  
China Dam Allotment**

This document serves as your 2022 Grazing Year, Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the China Dam Allotment. This AOI is part of your Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a).

**GRAZING SCHEDULE**

The Annual stocking level (annual authorized livestock numbers and dates) are considered approximate. The actual dates and numbers may change due to many variables. Annual stocking level is based on current and expected forage production. The planned use period in a pasture and livestock numbers can/should be adjusted if conditions change, either (shortened or lengthened, depending on forage availability but not in excess of the permitted numbers and utilization in key areas).

**\*Any changes from these Annual Operating Instructions is to be coordinated and confirmed in advance and will be made only with prior written Forest Service Officer Approval. (An Amendment)**

\*If emergency conditions require making an immediate change, notify the Forest Service Officer promptly.

**Authorization**

Upon payment of fees, the following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2022 grazing season:

Number of Livestock	Pasture	Grazing Period
150	Sand Bar	11/01/22 to 12/06/22
150	Andres Mesa	12/07/22 to 01/15/23
150	Gray Hills	01/16/23 to 03/15/23
150	China Dam	03/16/23 to 05/20/23
150	Robert E	05/21/23 to 05/31/23

**Rested (Ungrazed) Pastures for the 2022 Grazing Season**

None

## RESOURCE MONITORING

### Allowable Use

The following is maximum allowable use: Uplands: *On key grass species*: 40% while actively growing, 40% during dormant periods. This percentage is of the total weight of the current year's production. *On key shrub species*: browsing of 40% of available leaders.

Cattle will be moved to the next scheduled pasture or off the allotment when allowable use standards are met, no matter what the dates on paper are. Failure to remove your cattle to avoid use above the allowable levels is a violation of these instructions and the terms of your grazing permit.

The permittee is encouraged to participate in the allotment Monitoring process.

1. If the Forest Service detects livestock in any excluded riparian areas, the following process will be followed. The Forest officer is responsible for documenting the removal of those livestock.
  - a. If livestock are detected in the Verde River corridor on the allotment, the Forest Service will make reasonable efforts, within 48 hours, to notify you.
  - b. Livestock must be removed within 72 hours after being notified.
  - c. Permittee will notify the Forest service when livestock have been removed.
2. If the Forest Service detects damage to fencing during monitoring the Forest Service, notify you of the location and extend or repair needed, and timeframe.
  - a. Minor repairs (e.g., busted wire, closing gate) will be accomplished as soon as practicable if actively grazing or as soon as possible, prior to any grazing in the pasture. Repairs requiring additional work (e.g., new wire and post to patch hole, removal of fallen trees) will be completed within 14 days, to the extent reasonable and feasible.
  - b. The Forest Service will work with permittees to continue to identify areas where livestock may be incidentally accessing closed or excluded riparian areas through gaps in natural barriers and remedy those situations.
  - c. If the Forest Service identifies any particular riparian area where the agency determines that livestock intrusions are a chronic issue, the Forest Service will initiate best efforts to determine how to address those intrusions on a more permanent basis.

### Actual Use

The permittee will document the following items on the enclosed Actual Use Form during the 2021 grazing year: 1) Pasture; 2) Actual Grazing Period; 3) Actual Livestock Numbers.

**\*It is very important that this Actual Use form be completed and submitted to your Rangeland Management Specialist at the end of the grazing year.**

## RESOURCE OBJECTIVES for THIS GRAZING SEASON

Proper livestock management practices, e.g. distribution, timing of grazing, and intensity of grazing, must be managed closely to provide for plant maintenance, improved vigor, and maintenance/improvement of vegetative ground cover. When cattle are not in a pasture, ensure water is available for wildlife and escape ramps are in place on troughs.

## 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

