



DECISION NOTICE AND
 FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
HASSAYAMPA GRAZING ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
BRADSHAW RANGER DISTRICT, PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

DECISION NOTICE

Based upon my review of the Hassayampa Grazing Allotment Management Environmental Assessment (EA), I have decided to implement Alternative 1, which includes the following elements and resource protection measures:

Summary of specific components of Alternative 1, Hassayampa Allotment

Grazing System	Grazing Intensity Guidelines – Areas of Satisfactory Condition	Grazing Intensity Guidelines – Areas Needing Improvement
<p>A range of stocking from 294 to 656 Animal Unit Month's on a dormant season basis (generally from October 1st through March 31st), annually. As an example, this livestock use strategy would provide for livestock numbers to range from 49 to 109 head of cattle, cow/calf pairs and bulls for 6 months.</p> <p>Livestock will be managed by dispersing in the Quartz Mountain, Rootplows, Orofino, and Middlewater Pastures during the dormant season, while Carter Pasture use period is restricted to when woody riparian plants along the Hassayampa River are fully dormant (generally December through February). Livestock may either use the upper pastures (other than Carter) simultaneously or in a rotation, depending upon achieving allowable use levels and management objectives.</p>	<p>A management guideline of 35-45% utilization of key forage plants in upland key areas as measured at the end of the growing season or seasonal use period;</p> <p>Up to 50-60% leaders browsed on key upland woody species;</p> <p>Minimum stubble height on key riparian herbaceous species: four to six inches where sedges and rushes are key and eight inches where deergrass is key;</p> <p>Up to 20% use by weight on key woody species within riparian areas; or less than 50% of terminal leaders browsed on woody species less than 6 feet tall.</p>	<p>Up to 30% utilization of key herbaceous plants in the riparian corridor (TEUI 44); use active livestock management techniques (herding, salt and supplement placement, etc.) to disperse cattle throughout the pasture and discourage concentration and trailing within the river corridor.</p>

Other Site-specific Resource Protection Measures

In addition to the site-specific grazing intensity guidelines to be applied in areas of resource concerns in the uplands, the following riparian area management objectives will also apply:

- Grazing may be deferred in riparian areas showing recruitment until seedlings become established and can be maintained while withstanding grazing impacts
- Manage the Carter Pasture as a riparian pasture. Defer livestock grazing within the pasture annually until riparian vegetation is dormant (generally December through February); manage to encourage woody species recruitment and to establish and maintain effective herbaceous vegetation along the greenline, where present. Emphasize sedges and rushes and/or deergrass for the herbaceous component.
- Construct a fence along the lower ½-mile of the Hassayampa River in the Carter Pasture to exclude livestock access to the riparian corridor if livestock use is expected outside the proposed December through February period, or if 3-5 years of monitoring data shows that desired conditions are not being met through limiting season of use alone.

In the event that the above resource protection measures do not accomplish site-specific resource objectives, additional optional measures may be implemented. These optional measures will be designed to address site-specific resource concerns and may include, but are not limited to, such things as temporary fencing, electric fencing, reconstruction of non-functional improvements, and construction of new improvements such as drift fences.

Range Structural Improvements

1. Increase water storage capacity at the Orofino Well #2 and increase the size of the existing corral.
2. Construct a new water development in the northeast part of the Quartz Mountain Pasture in the vicinity of the south half of section 35 or the north half of section 2. The water development may be a well with storage, pipeline, and troughs, an earthen stock tank, or a trick tank collection apron with storage, pipeline, and troughs.
3. Develop a new water source in the Carter Pasture. This water system will be located in the uplands west of the river and may include such facilities as a well development, storage tank(s), pump/windmill, pipeline, troughs, and corral facilities.
4. Develop a dependable water source at or near Orofino Tank.
5. Develop a dependable water source in the area of Miner's Tank in the Carter Pasture.
6. Construct a riparian enclosure at the lower end of the Hassayampa River in the Carter Pasture if livestock use is expected outside the proposed December through February

period, or if 3-5 years of monitoring data shows that desired conditions are not being met through limiting season of use alone.

Road Closure

Vehicular traffic on an existing road located in the riparian corridor of the Hassayampa River is causing damage to plants establishing in the floodplain and disrupting the natural stream channel characteristics. Without protective plant cover in and adjacent to the river, there is the potential for increased sedimentation into the river and degradation of important habitat. The existing forest road 9402R heads south from forest road 72 in section 33 within the Carter Pasture. This road is entirely contained within the riparian corridor of the Hassayampa River for its ¾-mile length that is on National Forest System lands. The road does not continue beyond the forest boundary where it is blocked by an existing fence. A locked gate or large boulders will be used to block vehicular access at or near the junction with forest road 72 while allowing a turn-around for vehicles at this road junction. There may be limited motorized use for administrative purposes by either the permittee or Forest Service personnel of forest road 9402R after the closure is put into place. Use of the road by the permittee to access range improvements may be approved by the Forest Officer in the annual operating instructions if it is determined that vehicular access would not damage the riparian resources.

Details of Alternative 1

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is designed to provide sufficient flexibility to allow livestock management to address changes in climatic conditions, seasonal fluctuations in forage production, and other dynamic influences on the ecosystem in order to effectively make progress toward or maintain desired conditions of the rangeland and other resources. Under the adaptive management approach, regular/annual monitoring of short-term indicators may suggest the need for administrative changes in livestock management. If monitoring indicates that progress toward desired conditions is not being achieved on the allotment, management will be modified. Modifications can include adjustments in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing. Timing is the time of year the livestock are present in a pasture. Intensity is the degree to which forage is removed through grazing and trampling by livestock. Duration is the length of time livestock are present in a given pasture. These modifications would be made through administrative decisions such as: the specific number of head stocked on the allotment annually or in a particular season; the class of animals stocked (cow/calf pairs vs. yearlings, steers or heifers, etc.); specific dates of grazing; livestock herd movement; and periods of rest, deferment, or non-use of portions or all of the allotment for an appropriate period of time, as conditions warrant. Such changes will not result in exceeding the AUMs authorized for livestock use that is included in the selected alternative.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a practice or combination of practices determined to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals, and are developed to comply with the Clean Water Act (FSH 2509.22_10.5). The Interdisciplinary Team followed the guidance in the Southwest Region Forest Service Handbook 2509.22, Chapter 20, in the formulation of resource protection measures related to range management that also function as BMPs to address water quality and watershed concerns. These resource protection measures will be implemented in order to comply with the Clean Water Act.

Authorization

The Bradshaw District Ranger proposes to continue to authorize livestock grazing on the Hassayampa Allotment under the following terms:

- ❖ A range of stocking from 294 to 656 Animal Unit Month's on a dormant season basis (generally from October 1st through March 31st), annually. As an example, this livestock use strategy would provide for livestock numbers to range from 49 to 109 head of cattle, cow/calf pairs and bulls for 6 months.
- ❖ Livestock will be managed by dispersing in the Quartz Mountain, Rootplows, Orofino, and Middlewater Pastures during the dormant season, while Carter Pasture use period is restricted to when woody riparian plants along the Hassayampa River are fully dormant (generally December through February). The pastures other than Carter may be used either simultaneously or in a rotation depending on achievement of management objectives.

The term grazing permit will be issued for up to ten years. The permit will authorize livestock use within parameters identified in this proposal, and subsequent permits may be issued as long as resources continue to move further toward desired conditions or are being maintained in satisfactory condition, as appropriate.

Range Improvements

New Range Improvements: The list of 6 new range improvements that are authorized for construction is shown on page 2.

Maintenance of Range Improvements: The Term Grazing Permit includes a list of all improvements which the permittee will continue to maintain at a level that effectively provides for their intended uses and purposes. Range improvements will be inspected periodically during the term of the permit to document condition. Annual Operating Instructions (AOIs) will identify range improvements in need of maintenance. Existing improvements may be replaced when needed as conditions warrant.

Access to Improvements: Authorization for cross-country motorized travel is provided for the permittee to administer the livestock operation and maintain improvements under the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit.

Annual authorization for actions implementing management direction in the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) will be included in the Annual Operating Instructions (AOI), such as a description of the anticipated level of cross-country travel, travel needed for improvement maintenance, new improvement construction, or reconstruction of existing improvements.

All authorizations for cross-country motorized travel are subject to existing regulations intended to protect natural and/or heritage resources. Cross-country travel is not allowed when such travel would cause unacceptable resource damage.

Monitoring

Three types of monitoring will be used - implementation monitoring, periodic monitoring of short-term indicators of resource conditions, and effectiveness monitoring.

Implementation Monitoring: This monitoring will be conducted on an annual basis and will include such things as livestock actual use (# of head, # of months) and scheduled and unscheduled inspections to ensure that all livestock and grazing management measures stipulated in permits, AMPs and AOIs are being implemented (e.g. cattle numbers, on/off dates, rotation schedules, maintenance of improvements, mitigation measures).

Periodic Monitoring of Short-term Indicators of Resource Conditions: Short-term indicators of resource conditions such as forage utilization, residual forage, and/or vegetative ground cover will be monitored on the allotment at key areas and at areas identified with site-specific resource concerns. Methods will include generally accepted monitoring protocols.

The purpose of periodic monitoring of short-term indicators is to determine:

1. If individual plants have had an opportunity to recover, grow, and reproduce following grazing impacts.
2. If sufficient residual forage remains at the end of the growing season to provide for other resource values or requirements such as soil productivity, wildlife habitat, and dormant season use.
3. If maintenance or improvement of rangeland conditions are indicated.
4. If management adjustments are warranted for the following season to provide for the physiological needs of primary forage species and other resources identified as concerns.

Effectiveness Monitoring: Monitoring, according to a Monitoring Plan to be established in the Allotment Management Plan, to evaluate the success of management in achieving the desired objectives will occur within key areas or on permanent transects at an interval of 10 years or less. Information on species composition, plant cover, frequency or density, groundcover attributes,

and riparian condition will be collected to determine if management is making progress in moving towards desired resource conditions. Initial baseline information has been collected on this allotment. Effectiveness monitoring may also occur if data and observations from monitoring of short-term indicators suggest a need for additional information.

Decision Rationale

I have selected Alternative 1 because it meets the purpose and need for action described in the EA while allowing desired conditions to be achieved over the long term for the riparian dependent resources along the Hassayampa River. I have also factored into my decision that the forage resource on the allotment is mainly browse, which is better suited for dormant season use by cattle. There are some areas of impaired soil condition that are likely to improve by allowing 6 months rest during the warm growing season. Vegetative ground cover in the form of plants and litter are likely to increase given the additional rest, thereby improving soil structure, stability, and functions. Dormant season grazing has been a successful strategy for improving riparian areas as discussed in the technical reference *Riparian area management: Grazing management processes and strategies for riparian-wetland areas*. Forest Plan management direction will be met by implementing this alternative; in particular: Elimination of yearlong grazing in riparian areas (p. 35 of Forest Plan); Maintain riparian communities by providing water for wildlife and livestock away from sensitive areas (p. 31); Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to allow for and favor adequate establishment of riparian vegetation and elimination of overuse (p. 32); Implement grazing systems and/or methods that will advance the ecological objectives for riparian dependent resources, and require sufficient recovery rest to meet the physiological needs of the plants and plant associations (p. 35). The effects of implementing Alternative 1 have been disclosed in Chapter 3 of the EA for Rangeland Vegetation, Soils, Riparian Vegetation Resources, Watershed and Water Resources, Wildlife, Aquatic Species, and Rare Plants; Recreation, and Heritage. I have reviewed these summary findings in the EA as well as the specialist reports in the project record, and conclude that the design of the alternative and the associated resource protection measures will allow for desired conditions to be met and will be in compliance with the Prescott National Forest Land Management Plan. Alternative 1 provides grazing opportunities while also allowing for improvement and protection of vegetation, soil, riparian areas, and watershed values. This alternative will move resources towards desired conditions or maintain conditions that are already favorable by providing growing season rest, implementing site-specific grazing intensity guidelines, and by authorizing the construction of range improvements designed to improve livestock distribution and reduce reliance on riparian areas as water sources.

Alternative 2 would allow for desired conditions to be met for riparian areas by constructing a fence along the Hassayampa River, but the cost of implementing this alternative would not be economically feasible given the number of livestock the allotment can sustain. There are more range developments needed to implement alternative 2 than alternative 1, including several additional water developments, and the new 2.5 miles of riparian fencing. The project area receives considerable recreational usage and has been subject to frequent vandalism of existing range improvements, so funding more range infrastructures would not be advisable.

Alternative 3 would also allow desired conditions to be met, but it would not meet the Congressional intent to allow grazing on suitable lands, nor would it comply with Forest Service policy to make forage available to qualified livestock operators from lands suitable for grazing, while contributing to the economic and social well-being of people by providing opportunities for economic diversity and by promoting stability for communities that depend on range resources for their livelihood (FSM 2203.1, 2202.1).

The Hassayampa Grazing Allotment Management EA and the project record document the environmental analysis and conclusions upon which this decision is based.

Public Involvement

Notice of the intention to initiate the present analysis of the proposed action for this allotment was provided in the Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) at <http://www.fs.fed.us/sopa/>. A letter dated 5/22/2013 describing the two alternatives for grazing management of this allotment was sent to the permit holder of the allotment and to members of the public, non-profit groups, and other entities who have expressed interest in livestock grazing activities. It was also sent to State and Federal government entities and to six Native American Tribes interested in activities in the area inviting them to provide information regarding concerns or opportunities related to the proposal. The content of the scoping responses was reviewed by the ID Team and Deciding Official and resulted in the identification of no additional issues that were not addressed within the design of the two action alternatives. No additional alternatives were developed as a result of public scoping.

The *Environmental Assessment for the Hassayampa Grazing Allotment Management* was mailed to scoping respondents and the grazing permittee, and a legal notice announcing the start of the 30-day comment period was posted in *The Daily Courier* newspaper on September 6, 2013. There were three responses received during the 30-day comment period. The responses were reviewed by the ID Team Leader, resource specialists, and the Deciding Official to determine if any new information was received that would have bearing on a decision between the three alternatives. No new concerns were raised by the comments.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The significance of environmental impacts must be considered in terms of context and intensity. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human and national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. In the case of a site-specific action, significance usually depends upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Intensity refers to the severity or degree of impact. (40 CFR 1508.27)

Context

The Hassayampa Allotment is located on the Bradshaw Ranger District of the Prescott National Forest (PNF) and represents the project area for this analysis, an area of approximately 10,500 acres. The allotment is located in the southwestern portion of the District, approximately one-half

mile southeast of Wilhoit, Arizona. The Hassayampa Allotment is divided roughly down the middle, north to south, by the Hassayampa River. The landform along the river consists of numerous ridges with moderate to fairly steep slopes and narrow ridge tops. These ridges run east and west of the river. Elevation ranges from about 4,000 feet to 5,750 feet. The topography of the allotment is very steep in the northern region of the allotment to moderately steep throughout the remainder. A minor portion of the allotment is considered gently sloping with gradients less than 10% in the floodplain areas adjacent to the Hassayampa River. Vegetation on the allotment consists mainly of chaparral and pinyon-juniper. Canopy cover from shrub species is moderately to extremely thick in some locations to the extent that herbaceous forage is reduced or absent. The forage base of the allotment is primarily provided by desirable browse species such as mountain mahogany, deerbrush, Apache plume, and silktassel. Perennial grasses can be locally abundant, especially on south-facing slopes. Important forage grasses on the allotment include sideoats grama, black grama, blue grama, squirreltail, and curlymesquite.

The Hassayampa River through this allotment has an interrupted, intermittent flow regime with some segments exhibiting surface ephemeral characteristics due to subsurface flows in the Orofino and Middlewater pastures. There are pockets of old growth Fremont cottonwood stands in the Quartz Mountain pasture with mature cottonwood and mixed stands of riparian saplings in the south end of the Middlewater and in the Carter pasture. Herbaceous vegetation is sparse throughout the river floodplain. Net leaf hackberry, desert willow, seep willow, desert broom, burro brush, and mesquite make up the woody components associated with the ephemeral river corridor in the Middlewater and Orofino pastures.

Precipitation patterns in this area are bi-modal with monsoon events occurring during the summer and a second period of precipitation occurring within the winter season. Average annual precipitation across the area ranges from 17 to 20 inches. Typical in the Southwest, the summer rains are very cyclic from year to year. In the period from 2001-2005 a prolonged period of below average growing season precipitation was apparent. In 2009 the summer rains were only 33% of average.

The four primary watersheds being evaluated for cumulative effects of past, present, and future activities at the 6th level hydrologic unit code (HUC) are: Buzzard Roost Wash, Moore's Spring, Sheppard Wash, and Elmer Tank.

Intensity

The intensity of effects was considered in terms of the following:

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that, on balance, the effect will be beneficial. Consideration of the intensity of environmental effects is not biased by beneficial effects of the action.

The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety. There will be no significant effects on public health and safety because rangeland management activities similar to those described in the EA have occurred in this area, as well as over most of the Forest, without issues related to public health and safety.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas. There will be no significant effects on unique characteristics of the area. There are no Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) within the allotment. There are no wilderness areas on the allotment. There are no eligible or designated Wild and Scenic River reaches occurring within the Hassayampa Allotment. The allotment is known to contain cultural resources of both prehistoric and historic periods. The Forest Service's proposal to continue livestock management is considered to have a no adverse effect on the heritage properties located within the Hassayampa Allotment since the construction of new range developments will avoid impacts to cultural resources.

The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial. The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. There is no known credible scientific controversy over the impacts of the proposed action. This environmental analysis is tiered to the Land Management Plan (LMP) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Forest-wide effects of LMP's standards were disclosed in that EIS. The selected alternative with the identified resource protection measures meets LMP standards. In addition, extensive scoping was completed during the analysis in order to identify areas of potential controversy. The scoping activities are identified in Chapter 1 and 4 of the EA, this Decision Notice, and the project record. There has been no information presented that would demonstrate that the action would cause adverse impacts that could not be mitigated. I conclude that it is very unlikely that the environmental effects associated with the action will be highly controversial.

The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks. The Agency has considerable experience with actions that are similar to the selected alternative. The analysis shows the effects are not uncertain, and do not involve unique or unknown risk. This action is similar to many past actions, both in this analysis area and adjacent areas. Effects of this action will be similar to the effects of past, similar actions. Livestock grazing has occurred on the Prescott National Forest for over 100 years. The Interdisciplinary Team that conducted the analysis used the results of past actions as a frame of reference, and combined that insight with scientifically accepted analytical techniques and best available information to estimate effects of the proposal (See EA Chapter 3).

The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration. The action is not likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects because effects of this project are predictable, given that similar actions have occurred in the watershed for many decades. Major follow-up actions will not be necessary. I conclude that this action does not establish precedence for future actions with unknown risks to the environment.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. The cumulative impacts have been displayed in this analysis in both the EA and in specialist reports contained in the project record. Chapter 3 of the EA discusses the combined effects of the project with other past, current and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Based on the discussions in the EA, specialist reports, and

information identified during public review, I have concluded that there are no significant, cumulative impacts.

The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources. The action will have no significant adverse effect on districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Areas proposed for ground-disturbing activities will be surveyed and all cultural resources or historic sites will be avoided. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has been completed.

The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. There are no Federally-listed Threatened or Endangered species or habitat within the project area. There is one candidate species proposed for listing that was considered in the analysis. The Wildlife, Fisheries, and Rare Plants Report and Biological Evaluation for the Hassayampa Allotment documents the effects on species and habitat.

Whether the action threatens to violate Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment. The action will not violate Federal, State, and local laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. This project is fully consistent with the Prescott National Forest Land Management Plan and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), Clean Water Act, and the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976.

After considering the effects of the actions analyzed, in terms of context and intensity, I have determined that these actions will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

This decision is consistent with the Prescott National Forest Land Management Plan (LMP). The project was designed in conformance with LMP direction concerning resources including range management; soils, watershed, and riparian areas; wildlife, rare plant, fish, and aquatic species; and heritage resources.

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and EA were considered. I determined these actions will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment, and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be prepared.

The National Environmental Policy Act provisions have been followed as required by 40 CFR 1500 and 36 CFR 220. The EA discloses the expected impacts of each alternative and discusses the identified issues. This document describes the decision I have made and my rationale for the decision.

The selected alternative complies with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and any potentially affected tribes have been consulted. Clearance for new range improvements that will be implemented within 2 years of this decision was submitted to SHPO and approved on 2/28/2014.

Water and air quality standards will be met. There are no classified floodplains or wetlands within the project area.

Administrative Review (Objections)

The Hassayampa Grazing Allotment Management project is an activity implementing a land management plan and not authorized under the HFRA and is subject to 36 CFR 218 Subparts A and B. There were two objections filed in a timely manner by parties with standing to object. The Forest Supervisor for the Prescott National Forest reviewed the content of the objections and found that the District Ranger's rationale for this project is clear and the reasons for the project are logical and responsive to direction contained in the Prescott Forest Plan. The review of the contents of the objection letters did result in minor amendments to both the Riparian Vegetation Specialist Report and the Hydrology and Water Resources Specialist Report to provide clarifying information. The final reports are now displayed in the project record. All objections are available for public inspection during and after the objection process.

There will be no further review of the objections by any other Forest Service or U.S. Department of Agriculture official as per 36 CFR 218.11(b)(2).

Administrative Appeal Opportunities

This decision is subject to administrative appeal by the grazing permit holder pursuant to 36 CFR Part 214. The appeal must be received by the Appeal Deciding Officer within 45 days from the date of the decision at the following address:

Teresa Chase, Forest Supervisor
344 South Cortez
Prescott, AZ 86303

In accordance with 36 CFR 214.8, the appeal must include:

1. Your name, mailing address, daytime telephone number, and email address, if any;
2. A brief description of the decision being appealed, including the name and title of the Responsible Official and the date of the decision;
3. The identification number for your term grazing permit that was issued after this decision and the date that it was issued to you;
4. A statement of how you are adversely affected by the decision being appealed;
5. A statement of the relevant facts underlying the decision being appealed;

6. A discussion of issues raised by the decision being appealed, including identification of any laws, regulations, or policies that were allegedly violated in reaching the decision being appealed;
7. A statement as to whether and how you have attempted to resolve the issues under appeal with the Responsible Official and the date and outcome of those efforts;
8. Any statement of the relief sought;
9. Any documents and other information upon which you rely; and
10. Your signature and the date.

The following specific requirements also must be included in your appeal, where applicable:

1. A request for oral presentation.
2. A request for stay.
3. A request to participate in a state mediation program regarding your term grazing permit dispute as provided by 36 CFR 222, Subpart B.

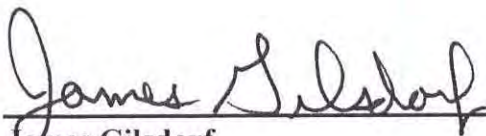
As the Responsible Official for this decision, I am willing to meet with you to discuss any issues related to the decision. Please contact my office at (928) 777-2230 or my cell phone at (928) 848-8691 if you would like to arrange a meeting.

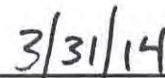
Implementation Date

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, the 5th business day from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, there will be a 45-day period to resolve the appeal.

Contact

For additional information concerning this decision, contact: Christine Thiel, ID Team Leader, Chino Valley Ranger District, (928) 777-2211.


James Gilsdorf


Date

Acting District Ranger, Bradshaw Ranger District

References:

Wyman, S., D. Bailey, M. Borman, S. Cote, J. Eiser, W. Elmore, B. Leinard, S. Leonard, F. Reed, S. Swanson, L. Van Riper, T. Westfall, R. Wiley, and A. Winward. 2006. Riparian area management: Grazing management processes and strategies for riparian-wetland areas. Technical Reference 1737-20. BLM/ST/ST-06/002+1737, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, National Science and Technology Center, Denver, CO. 105 pp.

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