

File Code: 2210; 2230
Date: April 15, 2022

Joseph Auza, Jr.
353 East Wiley Way
Casa Grande, Arizona 85122

Dear Mr. Auza;

This document serves as your summer 2022 Annual Operating Instructions for the Hat Allotment.

I. Authorized Livestock Numbers / Use Period:

Your 2022 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

4,160 Sheep / Ewes	May 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022
140 Rams	June 1, 2022 to July 15, 2022

The 2022 authorized livestock numbers and the authorized period of use were determined based on past stocking rates and allotment inspections from seasons on the Hat Allotment.

Any changes to the 2022 authorized livestock numbers will require that you file an additional Authorize Use Request. Be advised that 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 summer 2022 grazing period:

Pasture	Utilization Threshold	Band
North Winter	40%	1
Meath Trap/ South Winter	40%	1
T Bar Y/Dutch Kid	40%	1
South Coleman/North Coleman/ Cow Tank Trap/ DT 36	40%	1



Rabbit Bill Trap/ Trap Tank Trap/ Barney Flat / Lockett Trap/ 36 Tank Trap (shipping)	40%	1-2
Pasture	Utilization Threshold	Band
13 Mile	40%	2
McCauley	40%	2
North/South Snyder	40%	2
North/South Perrin	40%	2
Perrin E/ House (shipping)	40%	2

Due to active herding by shepherds, both grazing rotation and time in pasture is flexible. Sheep bands will actively be herded to unutilized forage once 40% utilization limits have been reached and may not graze the same locations within the same year. The planned use period in a pasture may be shortened or lengthened depending on forage availability and utilization in key areas. Sheep will not bed down in the same location for more than three days in a row. For various reasons (i.e. pasture gates left open, cattleguards not maintained, cut fences, etc.), livestock may stray from the designated pasture. Preventing livestock from grazing adjacent allotments or your allotment's rested 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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Pasture use periods may need to be shortened. Pastures will not be re-grazed during the same grazing season and this may ultimately result in an early exit from the allotment.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. 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:

The grazing management system will incorporate seasonal deferment, with an emphasis on spring deferment. Spring deferment, from May 1 to June 15, will include minimizing the number of areas used during this time period, and not using the same areas again the following spring. Sheep will not be allowed to bed in the same area for more than 3 days in a row.

The sheep will be herded to avoid use on riparian vegetation at springs and aspen regeneration. The riparian vegetation at Coleman Lake, MC Draw, Twin Springs West, and Mud Springs will continue to be excluded from sheep grazing by existing enclosure fences.

V. Allowable Utilization Standards

The utilization guideline will allow up to 40 percent use by livestock and/or wildlife at the end of the livestock grazing season. This includes “conservative” grazing intensity, which is measured before the end of the growing season and is used to determine when livestock will move to the next grazing area in the rotation, in combination with other factors such as weather patterns, potential for plant regrowth, and previous years’ utilization levels. Livestock will move to the next grazing area when grazing intensity approaches a conservative level (40%) before August 30. The pasture will not be grazed again during the same grazing season. Forage utilization in aspen and riparian areas will be limited to light use (0-10%). 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.

VI. Seasonal Utilization

The current utilization guideline would allow up to 40 percent use by sheep and/or wildlife at the end of the sheep grazing season. This includes “conservative” grazing intensity, which is measured before the end of the growing season and is used in determining when livestock will move to the next area in the rotation, in combination with other factors such as weather patterns, likelihood of plant regrowth, and previous years’ utilization levels. Livestock would move to the next area when grazing intensity approaches a conservative level (40%) before August 30. The area would not be grazed again during the same grazing season

Forage utilization in aspen and riparian areas will be limited to light use (0-10%). 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).

Forage utilization monitoring will occur at locations within pastures using the “key area” concept. 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.

Forage utilization monitoring and its 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 2022 grazing period.**

VIII. Range improvements

Please contact Rangeland Management Specialist Joey Dahms a minimum of 45 days before any ground disturbing activities are to begin to acquire proper clearances on the site and to complete a letter authorizing the ground disturbing activity.

Construction of New Structural Range Improvements

There are no structural range improvements scheduled for removal this year.

Removal of Structural Range Improvements

There are no structural range improvements scheduled for removal this year.

Existing Structural Range Improvements

1. Repair Perrin Trick Tank in North/South Perrin Pasture.
2. Repair and expand South Trick Tank in North Winter Pasture.
3. Routine maintenance is planned on fence number 7606.

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 and Part 3, Section 3a). 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 your Rangeland Management Specialist Joey Dahms at least 45 days prior to the beginning of any maintenance work that requires the use of heavy equipment. To obtain any necessary clearances and complete a letter authorizing the activity, including any mitigations that may be needed.**

IX. Salting and Protein Block Practices

Salting and Protein Blocks:

Proper salt and protein block location can be a good tool to aid in livestock distribution. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of water. Locate salt/protein blocks where forage is abundant and utilized less than average.
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. Limit supplement types to non-emergency feeds such as salt, protein, and mineral blocks. 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.

Supplementing with Hay:

This practice may be approved for use on all Kaibab National Forest allotments provided the following criteria are being met:

1. A deficiency supplement during sustained unusual heavy snow/ice events. This criterion is a Best Management Practice (BMP).
2. Only certified weed-free hay may be authorized to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. This criterion is a BMP.
3. Supplemental feeding will not be used in place of forage if forage runs low within a pasture. This criterion is a BMP.
4. This practice will only be allowed for a specific location and time under the authority of the District Ranger (FSM 2200 Range Management Chapter_Zero Code-2204.3 Item 2).

X. 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.

XI. 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, heave 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 Williams Dispatch Center at (928) 635-2601 or to the Kaibab National Forest Supervisors Office at (928) 635-8200.

Cooperation in the reporting, prevention, and suppression of fires will be expected as specified in Part 2, section 10 of your Term Grazing Permit.

XII. Motor Vehicle Use / Restrictions

On July 9, 2010, the Kaibab 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. A Permit Placard must be attached to all permitted vehicles while operating off the designated road system.
6. 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.
7. The Motor Vehicle Use Map for the Kaibab 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
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XIII. Permittee Review

On April 12, 2022, 2022 discussed with Joseph Auza, Jr. to develop and discuss the 2022 Summer Annual Operating Instructions for the Hat Allotment. The permittee has reviewed and agreed with these instructions.

If you have any questions or concerns, Rangeland Management Specialist 2022 at (928) 635-5621 or joseph.dahms@usda.gov.

Sincerely,

/s/ Debra Mollet
DEBRA MOLLET
District Ranger