

TERM GRAZING PERMIT - PART 3 (Reference FSM 2230) BEAVER CREEK, BOBCAT-JOHNSON, FISHHOOK-STEEPLE MESA ALLOTMENTS	Page 6 of 23
	Permittee Number LWJ
	Permit Number 01035A

BASE PROPERTY

Base Property is land owned and used by the permittee for a farm or ranch operation and cannot be leased to another entity. Base property shall include basic livestock management facilities. The permittee will immediately notify the Forest Officer in charge of any change in control of base property. The following land parcel is recognized as base property for the permit:

Acreage	Legal Location (MDM)	Property Assessed to:
10 acres	NE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ of Section 22, Township 3 N, Range 31 East	LWJ Ranch L.L.C.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The most recent (1995) NEPA grazing analysis conducted did not develop an AMP document for the Beaver Creek, Bobcat-Johnson, and Fishhook-Steeple Mesa allotments; however, the 12/5/95 NEPA Decision Notice contains allotment management direction for these allotments. The following AMP direction applies to all three allotments unless otherwise noted.

- Management is based on utilization in key areas, now termed *critical areas*, which are typically riparian and meadow areas (key upland areas, representative of the pasture as a whole, may also be monitored) - for definitions see 2005 U of A Principles publication. Because critical areas can vary based on time of year and growing season, and on pasture sequence, critical areas are not identified here but may be specified in the AOL.
- Management is based on utilization by weight applied as what is now termed *seasonal- or point-in-time* use (end-of-season utilization may also be monitored). Maximum seasonal use levels for management are:
 - No more than 45% on riparian herbaceous forage and browse species.
 - No more than 40% on upland herbaceous forage and browse species.
 - Within Northern Goshawk territories (see allotment maps), no more than 20% average on herbaceous forage species and no more than 40% on browse species.
 - Within Mexican Spotted Owl Critical Habitat (primarily mixed conifer and pine-oak), no more than 20-40% on herbaceous forage and browse species.

The scheduled rotation, grazing season, and livestock numbers will be in the AOL. Adjustments in numbers, rotation schedule, or season of use may be made if maximum seasonal use levels are exceeded and cattle may be moved to the next scheduled pasture or off the allotment if this occurs.

- Management is based on key forage species (herbaceous or browse) being used during the period just before livestock pasture entry (as by wild ungulates) and while the pasture is being grazed by livestock (NEPA variation of 2005 U of A definition). Because key forage species will vary based on mix of species present and vary based on time of year and growing season, key species are not identified here but may be specified in the AOL.

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- Pasture entry by livestock is based on range readiness, i.e., plant physiological ability (vigor, growth) to withstand grazing of key forage species at the time of livestock entry.
- There will be no re-entry, i.e., no re-grazing, of a pasture already grazed that season to help accomplish the NEPA objective that any subsequent plant regrowth that might occur, helps improve vegetation and soil conditions; unless re-entry is specifically authorized by the Forest Officer in charge, including rationale.
- Adaptive and Flexible Management: Seasonal use levels for management is not an objective but rather a means to move toward desired conditions (SRM 2008) as determined by the NEPA analysis, and the application of seasonal use levels for management is adaptive in that it adjusts the level of grazing each year consistent with moisture and plant growth for that year, helps to buffer the effects of drought, leaves adequate litter for soil protection and fertility, and provides the fine fuels necessary to begin the return to historic fire frequency intervals. Application of range readiness to management is adaptive relative to the initiation of grazing based on current year's moisture and growth conditions as well. Pasture rotations are not identified here but will be specified in the AOI. This will allow maximum management flexibility based on each year's conditions.
- Mitigation measures for threatened Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO) related to salting and herding:
 - ✓ There will be no mineral supplement sites and no herd-size gathers or trailing within MSO protected activity centers (see allotment maps), unless specifically authorized.
 - ✓ Outside of PACs, there will be regular rotations of mineral supplement sites within MSO critical habitat (primarily mixed conifer and pine-oak).
- Mitigation measures for the threatened Loach Minnow by allotment:
 - Bobcat-Johnson - exclude livestock from pastures encompassing the Blue River (specifically, Streambottom Pastures #3, #4 and #5, and Maness Pasture) -or- prevent their access to the river, its floodplain and adjacent slopes by fencing; monitor to determine if livestock are accessing the Blue River in the Lower Bobcat Pasture and elsewhere; if so, construct a fence to exclude cattle from the river, its floodplain and adjacent slopes.
 - Fishhook-Steeple Mesa - exclude livestock from pastures encompassing the Blue River (specifically, River, Horse, and Heifer Pastures) -or- prevent their access to the river, its floodplain and adjacent slopes by fencing; monitor to determine if livestock are accessing the Blue River in the Bear Pasture and elsewhere; if so, construct a fence to exclude cattle from the river, its floodplain and adjacent slopes.

Recommended Best Management Practices for livestock grazing are:

- Diligent herd riding to locate livestock to areas where actual use is less than the utilization standard.
- Salt blocks, mineral concentrates or other supplements will be strategically placed to help distribute livestock away from water sources, improvements, riparian areas, high use recreation sites and trails, and roads. Actual placement will be at least ¼ mile from riparian areas or live water, unless otherwise approved by the Forest Officer in charge. Supplements are a tool to enhance overall livestock distribution and utilization patterns.
- Frequent riding of fence-lines to ensure gates remain closed and fences remain serviceable.

ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES

- Protection of cultural resources. Impacts to significant cultural resource sites are avoided – or – appropriate mitigations are made where impacts are unavoidable.

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- Best management practices for soils and watersheds. Best Management Practices (BMP) will be implemented to meet soil and water quality issues. If an area with significant erosion is identified, grazing management may be adapted to enhance stabilization of the site. The permittee will insure that livestock do not congregate in riparian areas when soils are saturated.
- Ground Disturbing Activity. The Permittee will obtain written permission from the Forest Officer in charge of the allotment prior to implementing any ground disturbing activity.
- Drought Guidelines. Stocking during and after drought will be adjusted in compliance with FSH 2209.13, Chapter 10, 19.1.

Range Improvements

Range Improvement Maintenance Standards. All assigned range improvements will be maintained by the permittee. When the annual grazing application is approved, in whole or in part, livestock will not be placed on an allotment or move into pastures if permit requirements concerning range improvement maintenance are not met. Proper maintenance of the range improvements will ensure that the condition of improvements is adequate to hold livestock in a pasture and will extend the useful life of the improvements. Forest officers periodically will inspect assigned improvements for compliance with maintenance standards prior to livestock entry or movement dates.

A permit modification will be prepared for approved range improvement projects each year. Permittees will sign a permit modification form for the project and will sign for materials furnished by the Forest. Range improvements not specifically listed in the improvement program schedule and all ground disturbing activities will not be initiated by the permittee until proper clearances have been approved. Normal maintenance of improvements does not require approval.

- A. **Fences:** Many existing fences are very old and in need of major reconstruction. The permittee will identify these fences for the District Ranger. All fences in need of reconstruction will be inventoried and prioritized by the District for reconstruction. The following will be implemented to ensure fence maintenance objectives are met:
1. All allotment boundary fences are to be maintained to standard prior to livestock entering National Forest lands. Livestock will not be permitted to enter the Forest until fences have been properly maintained to ensure fences are adequate to hold the livestock.
 2. Each permittee is responsible for the maintenance of all or a portion of his allotment boundary fences.
 3. Pasture fences will be maintained before moving livestock to a new pasture.
 4. Old wire and steel fence posts will be removed from the Forest.
 5. Broken wire will be spliced with good quality double strand, 12 gauge barbed or smooth wire.
 6. Wire spacing. The top wire height will not exceed 42". The bottom wire will be smooth wire and will be at least 16" from the ground.
 7. Wire will not be over tightened and will be stretched to remove slack.
 8. Broken posts or rotten wood posts will be replaced with a steel post or a juniper or treated wood post greater than 5" diameter.
 9. Brace posts will be maintained in tight and serviceable condition.
 10. Steel posts which have settled may need to be jacked up and possibly moved. Leaning steel posts will be straightened.
 11. Gates will be maintained so they can be opened easily. Gate sticks will be 2-3" diameter. Use smooth wire for gate loops.

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12. At least 90% of fence stays will be sound. Replacement stays will be of good quality wood 1-1/2" by 3" diameter. The bottom of each stay will rest on the ground. Galvanized stay wire will be used for tying stays.
13. Missing staples and fence clips will be replaced.
14. All trees which have fallen across the fence line will be cut and removed from the fence right-of-way.

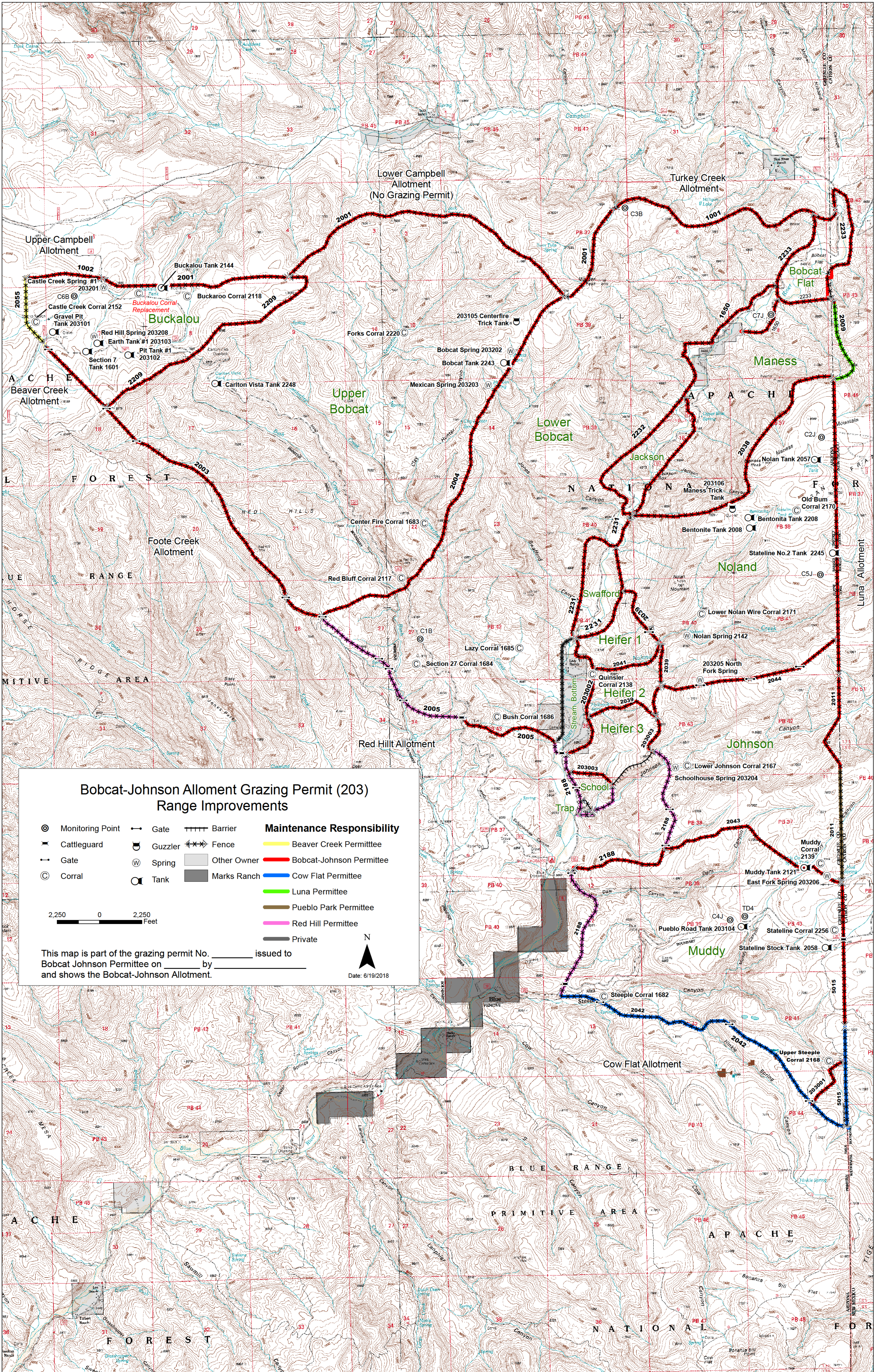
B. Water: Stock water is important for proper livestock distribution. Water must be used to demonstrate beneficial use and is necessary in order to maintain water rights. If natural water is not available, the permittee will be asked to haul water to properly use forage on the allotment. The following will be done:

1. Springs:

- a. Fences to protect springs will be maintained to standard.
- b. Collection boxes and inlet pipes will be clean of sediment and debris.
- c. Unserviceable pipe will be repaired or replaced. Material not usable will be removed from the Forest.
- d. Troughs that leak will be repaired. Troughs should be level. Overflow pipes should be placed to avoid creating a boggy area at the trough.
- e. Float valves will be cleaned and set to prevent overflow.

2. Stock Tanks:

- a. Check stock tanks for seepage.
- b. Spillways will be flat and will have a minimum height of three feet and width of ten feet. They will be free of debris and obstructions. Eroded portions will be repaired.
- c. Tanks will be cleaned to their original capacity. Special care will be taken during cleaning to prevent future water loss. The work will be coordinated with the District Ranger.



Bobcat-Johnson Allotment Grazing Permit (203) Range Improvements

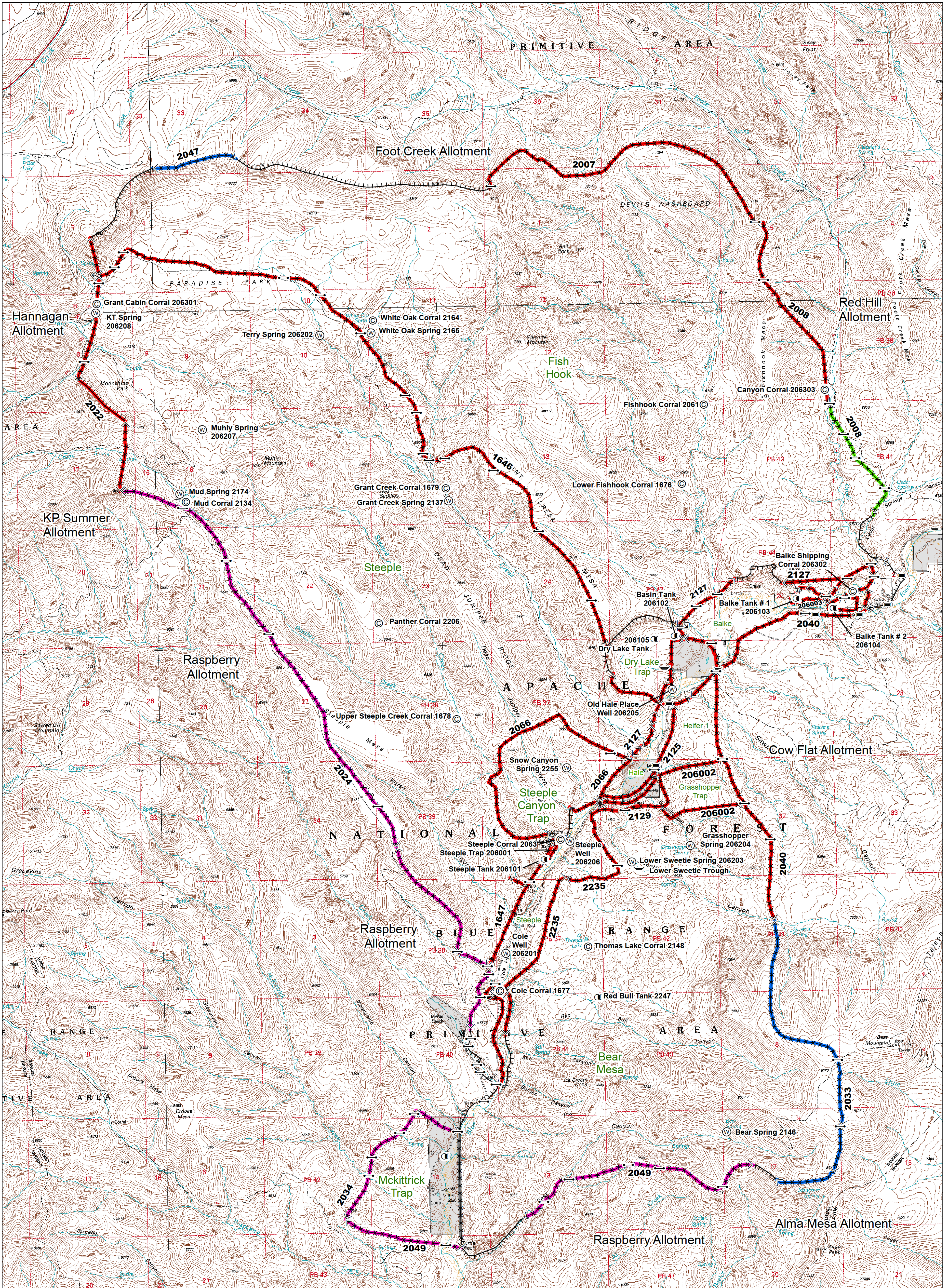
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| ⊙ Monitoring Point | — Gate | ++++ Barrier | Maintenance Responsibility |
| ⊙ Cattleguard | ⊙ Guzzler | --- Fence | Yellow Beaver Creek Permittee |
| — Gate | ⊙ Spring | ⊙ Other Owner | Red Bobcat-Johnson Permittee |
| ⊙ Corral | ⊙ Tank | ⊙ Marks Ranch | Green Luna Permittee |
| | | | Brown Pueblo Park Permittee |
| | | | Pink Red Hill Permittee |
| | | | Grey Private |

2,250 0 2,250 Feet

This map is part of the grazing permit No. _____ issued to _____
Bobcat Johnson Permittee on _____ by _____
and shows the Bobcat-Johnson Allotment.

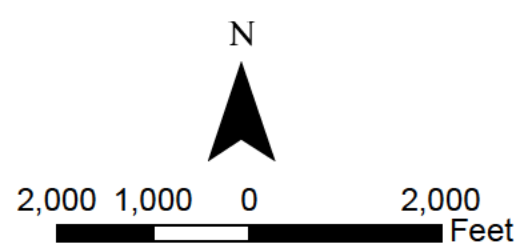


Date: 6/19/2018



Fishhook/Steeple Allotment (206) Range Improvements

- Ⓜ Spring
- Ⓞ Corral
- ||||| Natural Barrier
- ⓐ Earth Tank
- Gate
- ←→ Fence
- ⌒ Trough
- ⌘ Cattleguard
- Private



- #### Maintenance Responsibility
- Fishhook/Steeple Permittee
 - Cow Flat/Foote Creek Permittee
 - Raspberry Permittee
 - Red Hill Permittee
 - Private

This map is part of the grazing permit No. _____ issued to Fishhook Steeple Permittee on _____ by _____ and shows the Fishhook Steeple Allotment.