



**File Code:** 2210; 2230  
**Date:** March 10, 2025

Rain Tank Cattle Company, Inc  
Post Office Box 3095  
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Dear Mr. Anthony,

This document serves as your summer 2024 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Rain Tank Allotment.

## **I. AUTHORIZED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS/PERIOD OF USE**

Your 2023 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

300 Yearlings                      April 1 to October 31

Any changes to the 2023 authorized livestock numbers will require that you file an additional Authorized 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 Joey Dahms prior to making any decisions regarding increased livestock numbers.

## **II. GRAZING SCHEDULE**

The following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2023 summer grazing period. The pasture move dates shown are an estimate and may need to be amended based on actual conditions.

<b>Pasture</b>	<b>Planned Graze Period</b>	<b>Livestock Numbers</b>
Wheat	April 1 <sup>st</sup> – June 15 <sup>th</sup>	300 (yearlings)
O'Connell	June 16 <sup>th</sup> – August 15 <sup>th</sup>	300 (yearlings)
Curry	August 16 <sup>th</sup> – October 31 <sup>st</sup>	300 (yearlings)

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 ten (10) day period 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, cattle guards not maintained, cut fences, etc.), cattle 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 regraded 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**

Graze livestock in a deferred rotation grazing system. Generally, pastures will be grazed only once during the grazing season. The Responsible Official will only authorize a second grazing period for a previously grazed pasture during the grazing season when conditions warrant and it has been determined through range inspections that soil, water, and vegetation conditions are appropriate. Utilization guidelines for the unit will not be exceeded as a result of a second grazing period.

In some cases, unit re-entry may be needed to facilitate livestock movement on the allotment such as trailing livestock from one unit to another. This is not the same as a second grazing period. Unit re-entry for livestock movement purposes will be allowed provided the livestock are actively herded through the previously grazed unit. The management of livestock pasture moves in this allotment will continue to be based upon seasonal utilization guidelines and allowable forage utilization standards.

### **V. ALLOWABLE UTILIZATION STANDARDS/ SEASONAL UTILIZATION**

#### Upland and Non-Riparian Areas

The maximum allowable level of utilization on herbaceous and non-riparian woody vegetation is 40%. This allowable use level is the utilization level permitted by both livestock and wildlife.

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.

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 V) 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 2024 grazing period.**

## **VIII. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS**

### Construction of New Structural Range Improvements

Depending on funding availability, virtual fence base stations will be installed on the Rain Tank Allotment. Upon installation the allotment management would be converted to a virtual fence system on a trial basis. Upon implementation, these operating instructions will be amended to allow the use of the Rain Tank pasture.

### Removal of Structural Range Improvements

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

### 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. The following fence lines will be Maintained to standard with Forest Service supplied materials: Rain Tank Pasture Eastern and Southern Boundary (improvement numbers 6050, 5761 east). **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.**

## **IX. SALTING, PROTEIN, and USE OF HAY AS A SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD**

### 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 ¼ 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 Cherie Owens and included in each year's AOL
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.
6. Temporary water haul will be placed off the 328 road west of the rain tank pasture / curry pasture division fence.

**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, 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 Williams Ranger District Office at (928) 635-5600 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 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.
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.

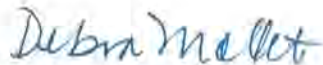
10. Grazing permittees that do not obtain a Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative Use Permit are required to operate motorized vehicles only on the designated road system. Operating a motorized vehicle off the designated road system without a valid Restricted Road, Trail and Off-Road Administrative 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.

### **XIII. PERMITTEE REVIEW**

On March 12, 2024; Joey Dahms and met with ranch manager, Dan Anthony, to develop and discuss the 2024 Annual Operating Instructions for the Rain Tank Allotment. The manager has reviewed and agreed with these instructions.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss anything further, please feel free to contact Joey Dahms at (928) 635-5621 or [joseph.dahms@usda.gov](mailto:joseph.dahms@usda.gov)

Sincerely,



/s/ Debra Mollet  
DEBRA MOLLET  
District Ranger

cc: Dan Anthony