United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Mogollon Rim Ranger District
HC 31 Box 300
Happy Jack, AZ 86024-9714
Phone: (928) 477-2255
Fax: (928) 527-8282

File Code: 2230
Date: June 13, 2014

Bar T Bar Ranch, Inc.
c/o Bob & Judy Prosser
PO Box 190
Winslow, AZ 86047

Dear Bob and Judy:

This document serves as your 2014 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Bar T Bar Allotment. This AOI is part of your Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a).

I. AUTHORIZED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS/PERIOD OF USE/APPROVED NON-USE

Your 2014 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following Livestock Numbers and Periods of Use:

1365 cow/calf pairs	May 9 to Nov 15
628 yearling heifers	May 15 to Oct 1
90 bulls	May 9 to Nov 15
20 yearling bulls	June 1 to Oct 1
20 horses	July 15 to Oct 1

A total of 15,854 of Animal Unit Months (AUMs) is provided. Non-Use of 6,462 AUMs on the Bar T Bar Allotment from May 9, 2014 to Nov 15, 2014 has been approved for resource protection. We commend you for your voluntary reductions in livestock numbers.

II. GRAZING SCHEDULE

The following is the planned grazing schedule for the 2014 grazing season:

UNITS	PLANNED GRAZING PERIOD	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
Melatone/Green Howard	5/09/2014 – 10/01/2014	300-2 yr old cows/16 bulls
Red Hill/Quail	5/15/2014 – 10/01/2014	450 yearling heifers/22 bulls
Red Hill/Quail	6/01/2014 – 10/01/2014	20 yearling bulls
Hay Lake/Lost Eden	6/05/2014 – 10/01/2014	250 cow/calves & 8 bulls
Moqui/Yellow jacket (Wilkins)	6/14/2014 – 11/01/2014	400 cow/calves & 20 bulls
Red Hill/Quail	6/18/2014 – 10/01/2014	178 yearling heifers & 4 bulls
Service/Broomy/Lakes/Cowhill /Grapevine	6/25/2014 – 11/01/2014	375 cow/calves & 18 bulls
Service/Broomy/Lakes	7/03/2014 – 11/15/2014	40 cow/calves & 2 bulls
Melatone	7/15/2014 – 10/01/2014	20 horses

Rested (Un-grazed) Units/Pastures for the 2014 Grazing Season

Buckhorn Yellowjacket and Fisher.

This schedule is designed to be flexible; dates, pastures, and timing of livestock moves may vary depending on available forage or other resource concerns. Changes from the grazing schedule will be made only with Forest Service approval. 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, cattleguards not maintained, cut fences, etc.), cattle may stray from the designated pasture. Preventing livestock from grazing adjacent allotments, your allotment's rested pastures, or regrazing previously used pastures is the permittee's responsibility.

III. GRAZING STRATEGY

Graze multiple herds of livestock using both rest rotation and deferred rotation management strategies within the 8 management units (29 pastures) on the allotment. The management of the allotment is objective-driven; where management objectives determine the length of graze, length of rest, whether a pasture is grazed or re-grazed in a given year, and the number of livestock grazed. If management objectives are not being met, the strategy is changed to meet the objectives defined for the area. Flexibility is maintained to meet the resource needs, as well as the social and economic demands.

IV. FORAGE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

Grassland/Woodland/Forest Types

Manage livestock and wildlife to achieve site-specific forage utilization levels within a range of 35% to 50% of annual forage production depending on the management objectives defined for the area. These forage utilization levels are averages across the pasture and include grazing by both livestock and wildlife.

Riparian Areas

Forage utilization of woody vegetation will not exceed 20%.

Specific Resource Areas

Within Mexican spotted owl protected activity centers (PACs), Mexican spotted owl restricted habitat, and northern goshawk post-fledging family areas (PFAs), forage utilization will not exceed 35% of current forage production.

V. RESOURCE MONITORING

Forage Utilization

Forage utilization within each pasture will be monitored at the end of the growing season (typically late-October to early-November). Numerous key areas for forage utilization monitoring have been identified for the Bar T Bar allotment. 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.

The location of key areas for forage utilization monitoring, key vegetation species, and the specific application to your allotment should be discussed with your Rangeland Management Specialist. Permittee participation in utilization monitoring is encouraged.

Permittee Monitoring

The Diablo Trust proposal (dated 2/2/98) for monitoring forage utilization is acceptable and will be followed for the 2014 grazing year. You and the Diablo Trust will ensure that the procedures as outlined in the proposal are followed and that the Forest Service receives copies of all the monitoring forms at the end of the 2014 grazing year.

VI. 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

VII. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Enclosed are two (2) grazing mitigation documents that include additional grazing mitigation measures for the Mexican spotted owl, the Peregrine falcon, and the Leopard frog. Please review and familiarize yourself with these required grazing measures. Forest Service personnel will field check your compliance with these mitigation requirements.

VIII. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Structural Range Improvements
The following range structural improvements are scheduled for your allotment this year:

1. Replace buried pipeline from Red Hill Well to Maverick Storage (1 Mile).
2. Replace Quail Field cattle guard.
3. Pipeline and road maintenance - Quail Field Corral.

Non-Structural Range Improvements/Vegetation Treatments
Approximately 32,677 acres of vegetation treatments have been proposed for the allotment (EIS - Bar T Bar and Anderson Springs Allotment Management Plans; Record of Decision 2/3/2005). Implementation of these vegetation treatments is subject to obtaining the necessary archaeological clearances. For the 2014 fiscal year, the Forest Service has no funding to conduct the necessary archaeological clearances or to begin implementation. If the permittee is able to secure funding for the necessary archaeological clearances and implementation from other sources, the Forest Service will cooperate to the fullest extent to provide implementation authorization. Please be advised that no work may begin on this project until the appropriate clearances have been obtained and authorization is received from the Forest Service.

*****Specifically, the following pastures will have Juniper treatment during the 2014 Grazing Season: Grapevine.**

Range Improvement Maintenance
Range improvements assigned to you for maintenance have been identified in red on the permit maps of your term grazing permit. 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. Where routine maintenance of improvements was followed the Forest Service will participate in replacing 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 the District Rangeland Management specialist prior to beginning any maintenance work that requires the use of heavy equipment to determine if any clearances will be needed. (ex. Maintenance of earthen stock ponds).**

Permittee approval regarding Range Improvements will follow the Travel Management Restrictions (TMR).

Removal/disposal of dead livestock
Dead livestock found near a live stream, spring, earthen stock pond or other water source, roadway or trail will be promptly removed to a distance of at least 300 feet away from these features.

IX. 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 description of the Coconino National Forest Salting and Supplemental Feeding policy can be found in Part 3 of your term grazing permit; however, the following guidelines are provided as a general reference:

1. In general, salt and protein blocks should not be placed within ¼ mile of water, roads, trails, riparian areas, mountain meadows, or non-riparian drainages in ponderosa pine unless being used for a watershed restoration project
2. Salt and protein blocks will not be placed in areas of depleted range, erosive soils, or sensitive plant or animal species.
3. 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.

The above listed guidelines will be used in conjunction with the salting mitigation measures listed in Section VI, Mitigation Measures for special status species.

X. PORTABLE WATER HAULING

Pre-determined Temporary Drinker Locations:
To be prepared for poor water availability, coordinate with the District Rangeland Management Specialist at the annual spring meeting as to where you anticipate placing temporary drinkers the ensuing year. Generally, temporary drinker locations will comply with the following:
1. Portable drinkers will not be located in areas of depleted range, erosive soils, or sensitive plant or animal species.
2. Portable drinkers will be moved when the desired forage utilization levels have been reached.
3. The Mogollon Rim Resource Risk map pertaining to temporary drinker locations will be used as a guide at the annual spring meeting.

Emergency Temporary Drinker Locations:
If a temporary drinker is necessary outside of a planned location it must comply with the following:
1. It will be placed in previously grazed areas and/or near existing roads, permanent watering sources, dispersed campgrounds, or handling facilities.

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, ATV's 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 Ranger District Offices at: Red Rock (928-282-4119), Happy Jack (928-477-2172), Mogollon Rim (928-477-2255); or to the Coconino National Forest Fire Dispatch Office (928-526-0600). 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 RESTRICTIONS

On May 1, 2012, the Coconino 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 absolutely 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 absolutely necessary for compliance with the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit.

   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.

3. 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.

4. A Permit Placard must be attached to all permitted vehicles while operating off the designated road system.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 the issuance of a Notice of Non-Compliance for violation of the terms and conditions of your Term Grazing Permit.

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.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss anything further, please feel free to contact Marc Stavropoulos at (928) 203-7517 or Kathy Sevy at (928) 203-7537.

Sincerely,

Polly A. Haessig acting for

LINDA WADLEIGH
District Ranger

Actual Use Monitoring Form

Allotment Name: Bar T Bar **Year: 2014 (5/9/2014 to 11/15/2014)**

*Pasture Name:	*Actual Grazing Period:	*Actual Livestock Numbers:	AUMs Used

- Permittee Fill in Sections with an *.