

2010

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS (AOI'S)

JAROSA ALLOTMENT #00110

Jake and Kathy Salazar

CARSON NATIONAL FOREST

CANJILON RANGER DISTRICT

 /s/John P Moore III
John P Moore III,
District Ranger

 3/18/2010
Date

Annual Operating Instruction

AUTHORIZATION

You are permitted to graze 200 head of cattle for the grazing season of 6/15 to 11/05; you are authorized to graze the following in 2010:

Table 1 - Permitted & Authorized Use

<i>Number of Cattle Permitted</i>	<i>Number of Private Land Permitted Cattle</i>	<i>Number of Cattle Authorized</i>	<i>Number of P.L. Cattle Authorized</i>	<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Grazing Period</i>
175	25	175	25	Jarosa West	06/09 – 09/01
175	25	175	25	Private Land	09/02 – 09/15
175	25	175	25	Terrero	09/16 – 10/31
				Jarosa East	Rest

Dry conditions may cause utilization rates to be reached sooner than the planned dates. Please ensure that you help in moving the cattle. It's critical that utilization rates are maintained as a part of drought management. Movement decisions will be made in cooperation with you and based on the utilization of key forage species and key areas as outlined in the Annual Operating Instructions.

You must continue salting practices to draw the cattle away from the meadows. It is in your best interest to fully distribute your cattle throughout the entire range. We monitor at the key areas and if these areas are fully used then you will be moving your cattle ahead of schedule and perhaps headed home sooner than your ending or off date you should also move your salt blocks often to reduce impacts to salt grounds.

The rotation schedule described above can be changed by the District Ranger when circumstances such as lack of water or overuse occur within the pasture. You may propose changes of pastures outside of the above rotation schedule in coordination with this office. A written justification should be submitted by the permittee ten days prior to the proposed change date to this office before a proposal to change the approved rotation schedule will be acted upon by the District Ranger. The decision made by the District Ranger will be based upon the condition of the range, recommendations of the range staff, and the needs of the permittees.

If you decide to move your cattle off of the grazing allotment early or put on reduced numbers resulting in less head months grazed than the amount paid for, you may want to apply for a credit/refund of unused grazing fees. In order to do so, you will need to apply in writing for the credit within two weeks of incurring the credit/refund or by

November 1 2010, whichever comes first. This keeps the numbers accurate and allows for Ranger approval and more accurate accounting of grazing fees the following season.

All cattle should be moved off the allotment by the last day of the grazing season. The last day of the grazing season is not the day to open gates and allow cattle to drift home. Anticipate moves in advance and plan accordingly. We understand that a few cows will be hard to catch. We ask that you make a concerted effort and let us know if you have any cows left on the grazing allotment after the end of the grazing season.

ALLOWABLE USE

The scheduled rotation, grazing season, and livestock numbers are indicated in Table 1 of this Annual Operating Instructions. Adjustments in numbers, rotation schedule, or season of use will be made if allowable use standards are met or exceeded. To achieve the desired allowable use, it is important to have proper livestock distribution. The maximum overall allowable use for the entire grazing season is:

Pinyon juniper woodland and grassland 20 – 40%
Ponderosa pine, aspen and mixed conifer 20 - 40%

2010 Allotment Objectives

1. Authorized reductions in time and numbers of livestock may influence flexibility of livestock management in the deferred grazing system.
2. Management goal is to improve consistent communication/documentation of actual use to USFS. USFS is requesting record of actual use, are to be submitted to the USFS at the end of the 2008 grazing season, 10/08.
3. Maintain or improve current range condition of the Jarosa grazing allotment by fence maintenance, herding, riding, salting and good stewardship practices.
4. It is highly recommended that the 2008 rotation schedule follow a one herd deferred rest rotation grazing system.
5. Jarosa permittee will allow only the numbers, kind and class of livestock on the allotment during the period specified in Part 1 hereof or the annual Bill for Collection, including any modifications made as provided for in Section 8 (c). Part 3 item 4. Permittees will notify the District Ranger at least 5 days before livestock enter National Forest Service lands.

FORAGE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

The proper utilization of forage is a critical factor in livestock management on the Jarosa Allotment. We will be checking levels of use during the grazing season. We will be visiting the allotment to ensure that utilization levels are within recommended levels. Grazing permittees are invited to accompany Forest Service range staff in the field while range condition evaluations are being made. Within the Jarosa Allotment the key grass species will be:

Table 2 - Key Forage Species

<i>Pasture Name</i>	<i>Key Forage Species</i>	<i>Utilization Guidelines</i>	<i>Stubble Height</i>
Terrero	Western Wheatgrass	20-40%	4"-6"
	Blue Grama	For all	1.5"-3"
	Galleta	Species	3"-5"
Terrero, East & West Jarosa	Crested Wheatgrass	20-40%	3"-5"
	Arizona Fescue	For all	6"-8"
	Kentucky Blue	Species	2"-4"
	Mountain Muhly		4"-6"

MONITORING

Both the Forest Service and the permittee are responsible for monitoring use and stubble height on the allotment to ensure that proper use levels are not exceeded. If areas within a pasture or the pasture as a whole begin to approach the identified stubble heights, actions will be taken to limit additional forage use. We are especially concerned with use levels in riparian areas and canyon bottoms where cattle tend to concentrate use on palatable feed. We have identified key areas to be monitored on this allotment (we provided a map last year). The primary grass species on this allotment and approximate stubble heights associated with 20-40% use are as outlined above.

Forage use level should be monitored periodically by permittees to aid in determining when livestock should be moved between pastures. Forest Service personnel will be checking within each grazed pasture during the scheduled grazing period. If use within that key area is approaching allowable stubble heights then the remaining key areas will also be monitored and the pasture inspected to determine overall use patterns. This information will be used to determine if cattle need to be re-distributed within the pasture or removed from the pasture.

The Forest Service may conduct inspections on the grazing allotment during the on-going grazing period as time and personnel availability allows. Monitoring items such as distribution patterns, range readiness, cattle numbers, forage use levels, salting practices, and condition of improvements will be evaluated. The range readiness inspection will determine whether range vegetation and soils are ready for grazing. The permittees are encouraged to participate in these inspections.

Table 3 2009 END OF SEASON MONITORING

Pasture	Date	Species	Utilization 20-40% STD
Jarosa West	10/22	Arizona Fescue	41%
		Western Wheatgrass	38%
Terrero	10/22	Needle Grass	25%
		Arizona Fescue	37%

Table 3 lists last years utilization rates. Jarosa West pasture was just 1% over utilization and it's an improvement over last year's 3%. We appreciate the diligence in good range management practices. We attribute this to proper salt distribution, and proper rotation.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of existing range improvements is critical to the proper management of your allotment. In order for rotation schedules to work, all fences must be in good condition. All fences, in the pasture you will be using first, must be up and functioning and any fences your neighbor is counting on in their first pasture. Then, before you move your cattle to the next pasture, the fences in that pasture must be maintained and in good condition prior to cattle being allowed to enter the pasture. It is also in your best interest to let the Range Staff personnel in the district office if the neighboring allotment fences are not maintained. As you know the livestock grazing program has come under the scrutiny of the environmental public. It is critical that we demonstrate the ability to manage your livestock. This means that the cattle should be in the pastures scheduled for grazing during the times they are scheduled to be there.

Please make a concerted effort this year to repair the fence in between East Jarosa and the Jarosita Allotment grazed by Rudy Jaromillo on the El Rito District. This fence has been down for a number of years but your cattle have started to drift further out. It appears to be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Please ensure that you check the fence around the Montano private land that is part of the grazing allotment and your responsibility for maintenance. Install a cattle guard on the entrance to Terrero pasture. Give Craig Newman a call for materials and when you can pick up the cattle guard at the district office.

SPECIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

In order to conform with Amendment of Forest Plans and the final U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service "Biological Opinion for Ongoing Livestock Grazing Activities on Allotments" which determine a No Affect and/or May affect Not Likely to Adversely Affect on your allotment, the following conditions must be met

Forage Utilization

Forage use by grazing animals will be maintained at or above a condition which assures recovery and continued existence of threatened and endangered species. In order to attain this standard, the above site specific key areas and key forage utilization standards have been developed for the Jarosa Allotment.

Mineral Supplements/Salt Blocks

Mineral supplement/Salt block sites will be regularly rotated to reduce trampling and grazing impacts to vegetation. Please insure salting is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to water and try to avoid salting in high productive areas to encourage good distribution throughout the allotment.