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Date: April 22, 2016

Enclosed are your Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the **Eightmile and Trail Hollow Cattle Allotments**. These Instructions are guidelines for managing these allotments during the 2016 grazing season.

1. Permittee and Permitted Livestock

Eight Mile Cattle Allotment

Permittee	Permitted Numbers	Authorized Numbers	Season of Use	Class
	158	158	6/26-9/10	Cow/calf
Totals	158	158		

Trail Hollow Cattle Allotment

Permittee	Permitted Numbers	Authorized Numbers	Season of Use	Class
	100	100	6/20-9/30	Cow/calf
Totals	100	100	6/20-9/30	

If you intend to take any non-use, it must be approved prior to the grazing season. As a reminder, you must own the livestock you place on the allotment. Leasing of livestock is a violation of your term grazing permit and will result in the cancellation of your permit.

2. Grazing Rotation

The grazing rotation routes are outlined in this section. The Eightmile and Trail Hollow Allotments are not grazed using separate units. The allotments are grazed using a deferred rotation system. The entry date onto the allotments may be adjusted depending on range readiness. If a change is necessary you will be notified. Dates are tentative; if proper use levels are reached you may have to leave the allotments prior to the permitted off dates.

Eightmile Allotment

The cattle will begin the season in the bottom of Eightmile, and will be moved to the higher elevations as the forage matures. Riding and salting will be used to keep the cattle properly distributed.



Trail Hollow Allotment

The cattle will be dispersed through the lower country at the beginning of the grazing season, and will be moved to the higher elevations as the forage matures. Riding and salting will be used to keep the cattle properly distributed.

The time allowed on the allotments will be based on distribution of livestock and utilization of key areas. If riparian or upland monitoring shows that an area is being overused your cattle may be required to leave early.

3. Grazing Standards and Guidelines.

The grazing standards and guides for these allotments are found in the *Caribou National Forest Riparian Grazing Implementation Guide Version 1-2, 2005(GIG)*, and are now made a part of your permit. Once these standards are met you must keep cattle out of the area or move to another area. If your cattle cannot be kept out of the areas where proper use has been reached, you will have to take livestock home.

Table 3-1. Riparian Utilization Standards

Vegetation sampling will be conducted within the Aquatic Influence Zone (AIZ)

Season of Use	Properly Functioning Condition	Functioning at Risk (high to Moderate) % Stubble height	Functioning at Risk (Low to Non-Functioning) % Stubble height	Non Functioning (States C&D) % Stubble height
Spring	65/2	55/3	45/4	55/3
Summer	55/3	45/4	35/5	45/4
Fall	45/4	35/5	20/6+	35/5

The *Functioning at Risk High to Moderate* column will be used to determine when proper use has been reached along the streams within The Eightmile and Trail Hollow Allotments.

For table 3-1 above, the first number in the box is the percentage of the key vegetation that is allowed to be used: the second number is the stubble height remaining at that use level.

Table 3-2. Upland Utilization Standards

Allowed Upland Forage Utilization	Type of Upland Area
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	Critical Winter Range	Winter Range	Non Winter Range
Grasses and Herbaceous Species(% Dry Weight)	35	45	55
Shrubs (Annual Leader Growth)	10	20	35

Upland standards on the allotment are shown in Table 3-2 above. Use in the uplands is dependent on location relevant to wildlife winter range. If an area is considered critical winter range use levels for the uplands is 35%. Non critical winter range is allowed to be used up to 45%, and non winter range is allowed to be used up to 55%. **There is no winter range within the Eightmile Allotment but there is winter range on the east and north sides of the Trail Hollow Allotment. The winter range standards will be applicable for this portion of the allotment. See the attached Winter Range Map.**

Forest Personnel will routinely check the range conditions within your allotments. If monitoring shows that there is a shortage of forage, or that other resources are sustaining unacceptable impacts early removal of the livestock from the allotment may be necessary.

4. Special Instructions.

AOI's will be posted on the internet.

The cattle will be required to leave when proper use is reached (riparian and upland utilization standards shown above).

5. Wolf Recovery Management:

Current Legal Status as taken from the Idaho Fish and Game Web page, 3/22/2012, (<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/science/>)

Wolves in Idaho are no longer under the protection of the federal Endangered Species Act.

On May 5, 2011, wolf management in all of Idaho reverted to state management under state code 36-1107 and Idaho's 2002 Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. [PDF, 662 KB]

Simply put, the law says wolves molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals may be disposed of by livestock or domestic animal owners, their employees, agents and animal damage control personnel. No permit from Fish and Game is necessary. The incident must be reported to the Fish and Game director within 72 hours, with additional reasonable time allowed if access to the site where taken is limited. Wolves so taken shall remain the property of the state.

Livestock and domestic animal owners may take all nonlethal steps they deem necessary to protect their property. A permit must be obtained from the director to control wolves not molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals. Control is also permitted by owners, their employees and agents pursuant to the Idaho department of fish and game harvest rules.

"Molesting" means the actions of a wolf that are annoying, disturbing or persecuting, especially

with hostile intent or injurious effect, or chasing, driving, flushing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, or stalking or lying in wait for, livestock or domestic animals.

6. Permittee Responsibilities

- A. *Salting*** - Salt should be placed in lightly used areas and used as a distribution tool. Salt is not permitted in riparian areas, forest plantations, shade-up areas, roads, or areas where cattle normally tend to congregate. Use of a packhorse is recommended to get salt into areas that receive light use. Rotate or remove salt from areas receiving excessively heavy use.
- B. *Herding*** - Effective and frequent riding is a good method of achieving uniform forage utilization and extending use in riparian areas. The longer cattle can be kept out of these key areas, the longer they can remain on the allotment.
- C. *Weed-free hay*** - Any hay or straw brought on the Forest must be certified, "weed free".
- D. *Maintaining Improvements*** - All improvements listed in part 3 of your permit must meet Forest Service Standards. A delay in livestock turnout on your allotment will result if improvements do not meet acceptable standards prior to the grazing season. If they are not up to standard, and your livestock are on the allotment, administrative action may be taken against your permit. Maintenance work should be completed prior to cattle entering the allotment and to the standards listed below:

a. *Fence Maintenance Standards*

Wire

- Broken wires should be spliced or replaced. Wire spacing and height should be consistent with the original construction.
- Loose wire should be re-stretched. Damaged clips and stays need to be replaced. Wire that is breaking frequently should be replaced.

Posts

- Damaged and rotted wood posts will be replaced. Posts that have been pushed over by snow or wire tension need to be reset.
- Bent steel posts need to be straightened or replaced.

Braces

- Loose or missing brace wires need to be tightened or replaced.
- Damaged or rotten brace posts will be replaced. Straighten and reset any posts that have settled or are crooked.

Let-Down Fences

- Let-down fences will be put up before the beginning of the grazing season and taken down at the end of the grazing season.
- The let-down design of the fence will be maintained. Retighten let-down spans that have loose wire, replace broken stays, and replace missing staples or wire loops.

b. *Water Development Maintenance Standards*

Springboxes

- Sediment and foreign objects need to be removed from headboxes.
- Damaged headbox covers need to be repaired or replaced.
- Repair any damaged fence around springs.
- A galvanized screen must be kept on the intake pipe in the headbox. Replace and repair screens as needed.
- Water should be kept in the trough throughout the grazing season.

Pipelines and Troughs

- Cracked or broken pipelines need to be replaced. Clean plugged pipelines.
- Drain pipes must be kept open, operating, and able to drain overflow at least 20 feet away from trough.
- Clean sediment from troughs. Repair and clean overflows and float valves. Level troughs and reset when needed. Replace broken trough braces.
- Wildlife escape ramps need to be installed in every water trough, contact your Forest range manager to obtain these ramps.

Stock Ponds and Reservoirs

- Clean stock water ponds and spillways of debris, dead animals, etc.
- When siltation builds to one half the capacity of the pond, it must be cleaned.

Allotment Improvements Trail Hollow Allotment

Name of Improvement	Improvement Number	Location
<i>Water Developments</i>		
Trail Hollow 1 Pond	413 320RA9	NE NE Sec 22 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 2 Pond	413 320RB9	NE NW Sec 23 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 3 Pond	413 320RC9	NE NE Sec 23 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 4 Pond	413 320RD9	SE NE Sec 23 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 5 Pond	413 320RE9	NW SE Sec 23 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 6 Pond	413 320RF9	NE SE Sec 23 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 7 Pond	413 320RG9	NW NE Sec 26 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow Pond 8	413 320RK9	NW NE Sec 26 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 9 Pond	413 320RH9	SE NE Sec 26 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 10 Pond	413 320RI9	SE NE Sec 26 T10S R42E
Trail Hollow 11 Pond	413 320RJ9	NE SE Sec 26 T10S R42E
<i>Fences</i>		
Pearl Creek Fence	232 320EA9	NE Sec 35 T10S R42 E

E. Completion of Forms

Please read and follow the general instructions in your folder. Read the instructions on Part 2 of your Term Grazing Permit. This year Actual use forms will be mailed out following the grazing season. Please complete these forms and mail back in a timely manner.

If you have questions or concerns during the grazing season, feel free to call me or any of the range staff on the zone. Our phone numbers are as follows.

	Office
Dennis Duerhen District Ranger	208) 847-0735
Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Specialist	208) 547-4356
Dell Transtrum Range Specialist	208) 847-0375 208) 847-8939

