



PORTIS C&H 2015 ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

These are your annual operating instructions and are part of your term grazing permit, as specified in part 2, item 8(a), and Part 3, (management practices) item 2.

Permitted Number and season of use:

Jackie Thompson 90 c/c 6/16 - 9/15

Authorized use:

Jackie Thompson 90 c/c 6/16 – 9/15

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT		
Deferred Rotation Grazing System		
Grazing Rotation	Move Dates	Special Instructions
Unit 1 (Mexican Draw)	Complete Rest	Livestock will be moved cleanly and not allowed to re-enter units previously grazed. If you meet maximum utilization of 50% prior to your scheduled move date you must move to the next pasture or off the forest.
Unit 2 (Bull Pond)	6/16 – 7/25	
Unit 3 (Portis)	7/26 – 9/15	
Portis PVT	As needed	

RUNNING GRI SCORES		
Grazing Rotation	2013 GRI Score	2014 GRI Score
Unit 1 (Mexican Draw)	+4	-1
Unit 2 (Bull Pond)	+1	+2
Unit 3 (Portis)	-1	+1
Portis PVT	+2	NA

Do not allow livestock to stay later than dates scheduled or change pasture rotations within this instruction at any time, unless authorized through amendment of this document. If forage conditions show greater than 50% utilization, you will move your livestock prior to the dates listed. If you feel that you need to stay in a pasture longer, or you feel there is a need to change the pasture rotations, you will need to make a request to your Rangeland Management Specialist. Any request to stay must be made prior to your exit date. No extension will be approved unless documentation shows that overall rangeland management objectives can be met with extended use in that pasture or use area.

Livestock management in 2015 will focus on the following:

- Continue using the GRI.
- Unit 1 will be rested (this pastures was heavily used in 2014 and far exceeded standards found in the 1991 Land Use Management Plan of 50%).
- Continue riding to disperse livestock into un-used areas.
- Consider contacting APHIS through this office if you find predation on your livestock.



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Range conditions, livestock distribution, compliance with annual operating instructions, forage utilization, etc. may be inspected during the summer field season. Cattle counts may also be conducted at any time as provided for in Part 2, Section 8(f) of your permit.

Monitoring and Administration: All permittees are required to keep Actual Use and Fence Maintenance records. In addition, you are required to utilize the Grazing Response Index for this allotment. An informational instruction sheet is included with this Annual Operating Instruction. If you require training on how to use the Grazing Response Index, please contact your Rangeland Management Specialist Brian Hoefling at 970-327-4261. These records will be requested by the administering office at the end of the grazing season.

For reference the target is a neutral GRI score averaged over three years by pasture where conditions are “Fair” or greater. The target is a positive GRI score averaged over three years by pasture where conditions are “Poor”.

Range Improvements: Maintenance of allotment boundary fences will be completed prior to turning out on the allotment. Maintenance of all other assigned range improvements must be completed prior to turning out in that unit. Maintenance will be completed according to the specifications outlined in part 3 of the term grazing permit. Reconstruction or construction of range improvements will not occur without a signed and approved permit modification, and cultural resource survey, where needed.

Salting: Salt will be placed no closer than 1/4 mile to all water sources, roads, trails, timber regeneration areas, meadows, or other key areas where forage utilization is of concern.

Grazing Fee: \$1.69/HM. This figure is calculated according to a formula established by Congress in the 1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act, and has continued under a Presidential Executive Order issued in 1986. Under that order, the grazing fee cannot fall below \$1.35 per head month and any increase or decrease cannot exceed 25 percent of the previous year’s level. The formula considers three main factors – the average annual change in beef prices, leasing rates for the grazing on private land in 11 western states, and the cost of livestock production.

Other: Sulfur cinquefoil will be treated again this year, but resources to treat this species are not unlimited and are declining. Grazing pastures beyond the Forest Plan standard of 50% is a detriment to our efforts in controlling this species. Sulfur cinquefoil takes advantage of disturbed areas. Unit one was grazed beyond the ability of native species to recover because so much leaf area was removed from the plants. This amount of disturbance creates a perfect situation for sulfur cinquefoil to take advantage of the native plants weakened state. Future invasive species treatment planning will take into account the conditions of grazing use and willingness to meet Forest Plan standards and objectives outlined in the Naturita Division Rangeland Assessment.

/s/ Judy Schutza
JUDY SCHUTZA
District Ranger



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