

*Uinta-Watach-Cache National Forest – Salt Lake Ranger District*  
**RUSH VALLEY**  
**ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**  
**2016**



**PERMITTED USE**

<b>Permittee</b>	<b>Permitted Use</b>	<b>Authorized Use</b>	<b>Brand</b>	<b>Brand Location</b>	<b>Eartags</b>
Caldwell Ranching Company	34 cow/calf 06/06 to 09/30	34 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	IJ	LR LH	White
J5 Livestock, LLC	66 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	66 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	±	RS	White
Chad Hunt	6 cow/calf 06/06 to 09/30	6 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	⊔	RR	White
Rockin R Ranch B, LLC	22 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	22 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	Ⓡ	LH	White
Blaine S and Judith A Russell	20 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	20 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	℞	LR	White
Clint Sagers Trust	4 cow/calf 06/06 to 09/30	0 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	CS	RR	White
Lavar Sagers Trust	4 cow/calf 06/06 to 09/30	4 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	BS	LH	White
Dusty, Travis, Nathan, Saige, and Aspyn Sagers	23 cow/calf 06/06 to 09/30	23 cow/calf 06/10 to 10/04	BS	RH	White
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>179 cow/calf</b>	<b>175 cow/calf</b>			



**GRAZING SYSTEM**

The Rush Valley Allotment is managed with a three pasture grazing system. The grazing system for the 2016 season is listed below:

	<b>Livestock Numbers</b>	<b>Dates of Use*</b>	<b>Days*</b>
East Hickman	179 cow/calf	06/10 to 08/02	54
Bear Fork	179 cow/calf	08/03 to 10/04	63
Big Hollow	REST	REST	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>117</b>

*\*The above rotation dates are flexible based on utilization listed below.*

**FOREST PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

The Revised Forest Plan Wasatch-Cache National Forest, which was approved in 2003, requires the following standards, guidelines and objectives:

*Standard:* As a tool to achieve desired conditions of the land, maximum forage utilization standards for vegetation types in satisfactory condition using traditional grazing systems (rest rotation, deferred rotation, season long) are as follows.

<b>Vegetation type</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass like</b>
Upland and Aspen	Satisfactory	50
Crested Wheatgrass	Satisfactory	60
Riparian* Class I	Satisfactory	50
Riparian* Class II and III	Satisfactory	60

\* Riparian away from greenline

*Standard:* As a tool to achieve desired conditions of riparian areas, maximum forage utilization standards (stubble height) for low to mid elevation *greenline* species in Class I, II, and III riparian areas in satisfactory condition are as follows ( Key species being grazed include water sedge, Nebraska sedge and and/or wooly sedge)

<b>Vegetation type</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Greenline Stubble Height at End of Growing Season</b>
Riparian Class I	Satisfactory	No Less than 5"
Riparian Class II	Satisfactory	No Less than 4"
Riparian Class III	Satisfactory	No Less than 3"



**Riparian Class I: Fish Bearing Streams:** Riparian Habitat Conservation Area (RHCA) consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel).

**Riparian Class II: Permanently Flowing Non-Fish Bearing Streams:** RHCAs consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel).

**Riparian Class III: Ponds Lakes, Reservoirs and Wetlands Greater Than One Acre:** RHCAs consists of the body of water or wetland and the area to 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoir or from the edge of the wetland pond or lake.

No Riparian Class I, II or III areas have been identified on the Rush Valley Allotment.

*Standard:* For all rangelands, including big game winter range and riparian areas, permit no more than 50 % of the current year's growth on woody vegetation to be browsed during one growth cycle, (i.e. when use has reached 50% allow no additional livestock use).

*Standard:* Allow management activities to result in no less than 85% of potential ground cover for each vegetation cover type.

*Guideline:* As a tool to achieve rehabilitation of upland, aspen, and riparian communities away from the greenline that are not meeting or moving toward objectives (i.e. in unsatisfactory condition), maximum allowed forage utilization will be 30-40 percent.

*Guideline:* Modify grazing practices that prevent attainment of desired future conditions for vegetation and/or aquatic resources.

*Guideline:* Delay livestock use in post-fire and post-harvest created forest openings until successful regeneration of the shrub and tree components occurs (aspen trees reach an average height of 6 feet)

*Guideline:* Stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas unless terrain and/or vegetation are prohibitive. When driveways and trailing routes must pass through Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, they will be located and livestock moved through them in such a way to minimize the extent and/or severity of potential damage caused by trailing.

*Guideline:* Manage Class I Riparian Area Greenlines for 70% or more late-seal vegetation communities. Manage Class II Riparian Area Greenlines for 60% or more late-seal vegetation communities. Manage Class III Riparian Area Greenlines for 40% or more late-seal vegetation communities.

## **Other Requirements**

*Eartags:* Prior to turn-out, the permittee will provide to the Forest Officer all ear tag numbers of those cattle allowed to graze the Forest under the terms of this permit. These tag numbers will be from those



tags provided to the permittee by the Forest Service prior to the grazing season. Those cattle turned out on the Forest not wearing a tag clearly marked with the Forest Service logo, and whose tag number is not provided to the Forest Officer prior to turn-out will be considered unauthorized.

*Actual Use:* Please complete the enclosed actual use record form at the close of the grazing season and return to the Spanish Fork Ranger District before December 1.

*Salting and Riding:* You will need to take responsibility for monitoring utilization and move the cattle when necessary. Please place the salt far from water and out of the bottoms where cattle naturally tend to congregate. Salt should be used as a tool to achieve good distribution of cattle on the allotments.

*State Livestock Health Laws:* All owners of livestock must comply with state livestock health laws. All bulls must be trichomoniasis tested and have a trichomoniasis tag.

*Dead Livestock:* Livestock which die within 100 yards of public roads or live water will be disposed of in a manner approved by the District Ranger or his/her representative.

*Payment of Fees:* The permittee will not allow owned or controlled livestock to be on Forest Service-administered lands unless the fees specified in the Bill for Collection are paid.

*Compliance:* The permittee is responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit, allotment management plan, operating instructions and the directions of the Forest Officer in charge. Failure to meet these terms and conditions is violation of the grazing permit.

## **SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES**

- ✓ The Forest Service will meet with the BLM and permittees to look at the South Forest Boundary Fence to determine maintenance assignments and reconstruction needs.

## **MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES**

The permittee is responsible for all improvements assigned in the term grazing permits and listed in these operating instructions. Maintenance shall mean the timely repair of management facilities to a condition adequate to perpetuate the life of the facility and to serve the purpose intended. All improvements will be maintained to the standard for which they were constructed. Maintenance includes permittee responsibility for furnishing the materials needed for repairs. Pasture division fences and water developments must be maintained before cattle can enter each pasture. Improvements will be maintained to the following standards:

### **Posts, Poles and Bucks**

- Replace broken or rotten posts, bucks, brace poles and poles
- Notch poles and attach to posts or bucks with spikes
- Straighten and re-tamp loose wood brace and line posts
- Straighten or replace bent steel posts



## Wire

- Replace broken wire if necessary
- Splice wire with double strand 12-gauge minimum size barbed wire or smooth wire
- Wrap end of broken wires back around itself to form eye
- Place splicing wire through eye and wrap back around itself
- Make at least three wraps in each eye
- Make wraps adjacent to each other.
- Re-space wire where spacing has been altered
- Measure spacing from ground line in inches
  - 4-wire            16 24 32 42
  - 3 wire            18 28 40
- Re-stretch wires tight with consideration for contraction and expansion
- Wire will not be twisted or kinked

## Stays

- Replace broken or missing stays
- Straighten bent wire stays

## Trees

- Remove all fallen trees from fences
- Do not use logs and/or brush instead of poles or wire
- If wire is attached to trees, nail wood slab to tree and staple wire to slab

## Gates

- Stretch wire so gates will not sag, but easily open and close
- Make gate loops with smooth wire

## Wire Fasteners

- Replace missing staples and steel post clip
- Drive staples diagonally into bucks, braces and stays
- Drive staples in wood posts, bucks and stays so wire can move
- Drive staples in brace posts so wire cannot move

## Water Developments

- Keep troughs clean and free of debris
- Repair leaks in troughs
- Level water troughs
- Replace broken trough braces
- Replace or install small animal escape devices in troughs
- Unplug pipelines if necessary
- Replace trough plugs if missing
- Replace broken pipes
- Waterlines should be buried to protect from livestock
- Clean and repair overflows
- Maintain spring head fence according to above specifications
- Clean spring boxes of debris and secure cover
- Drain water troughs and pipelines at the end of the season
- Maintain overflows from ponds, keep spillways clean and protected from washing out



**Maintenance responsibilities are listed below and shown on the attached map:**

<b>Map #</b>	<b>Improvement</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Permittee</b>	<b>Infra #</b>
0	South Forest Boundary Fence		Not Assigned	
1	Rush Valley/Box Elder Allotment Boundary Fence (White Pine) East Side of the Trail	778 feet or 0.15 miles of 4 strands of barbed wire and steel and wood posts	Jay Sagers	106051
2	Bear Fork/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	1113 feet or 0.02 miles or 4 stands of barbed wire and steel posts.	Rockin R	106052-1
3	Bear Fork/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	2463 feet or 04.47 miles of let-down fence with 4 strands of barbed wire with steel and wood posts	Caldwell	106052-2
4	Big Hollow/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	2725 feet or 0.52 miles of 4 strands of barbed wire and steel and wood posts	Johnson	106050
5	Deer Spring Water Development	18" diameter galvanized steel culvert. Headbox is fenced with 430' of 4 strands of barbed wire and steel posts. 177' of 1.5' diameter polyethylene pipe. 2 Power River troughs, 9' by 29" by 16".	Russell	106007S 106007F 106007P 106007T
6	Miners Cabin Water Development	20" diameter galvanized steel, culvert can. Headbox is enclosed with cedar posts and aspen poles, approximately 10' by 10' by 6'. 150' of pipe; half is 1.5' diameter polyethylene pipe and half is 1.5" PVC pipe. Powder River Trough, 12' by 30" by 15", 235 gallons.	Russell	106006S 106006F 106006P 106006T



Map #	Improvement	Description	Permittee	Infra #
7	Bear Spring Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2' long by 1' diameter. Location unknown. Buried 1.5 galvanized steel pipe. 2, Powder River troughs, 10' by 30" by 16" each, 115 gallons each.	Russell	106001S 106001P 106001T
8	Sammys Water Development	20" diameter galvanized steel culvert with lid. Headbox is fenced with 135' of 4 strands of barbed wire with steel and wood posts. 83' of 1.5" diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank, 100" by 24" by 12".	Jay Sagers	106010S 106010F 106010P 106010T
9	Hidden Water Development	20" diameter galvanized steel, culvert can with lid. Headbox is enclosed 67' of steel posts and aspen logs. 157' of 1.25" diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank, 58" by 31" by 12".	Lavar Sagers Trust	106005S 106005F 106005P 106005T
10	Jackies Water Development	20" diameter galvanized steel culvert with lid. 75' of 1.5" diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank, 106" by 26" by 11".	Hunt	106011S 106011P 106011T
11	East Hickman Slide Water Development	20" galvanized culvert with lid. Headbox is fenced with steel posts and aspen poles. 16' by 16' by 16' (triangle). 460' of 1.5 diameter polyethylene pipe. Powder River trough 8.6" by 30" by 16", approximately 195 gallons.	Johnson	106008S 106008F 106008P 106008T



Map #	Improvement	Description	Permittee	Infra #
12	Cold Springs Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2' long by 1' diameter. 16' of 1.5' diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank, 5' by 30" by 20".	Clint Sagers Trust	106004S 106004P 106004T
13	Buck Springs Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2' long by 1' diameter. 18' of 1.25 diameter galvanized pipe. Aluminum trough, 100" by 24" by 12". Old Powder river trough needs to be removed.	Rockin R	106002S 106002P 106002T
14	Spradley Water Development	8" diameter steel, army surplus can with lid. 63' of buried 1.5" diameter polyethylene pipe. 2 aluminum army surplus tanks, 58" by 29" by 16" each.	Rockin R	106003S 106003P 106003T
15	Chokecherry Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2' long by 1' diameter. Location unknown. Buried galvanized pipe. Powder River trough 6' by 30" by 16", 115 gallons.	Rockin R	106009S 106009P 106009T

We look forward to working with you this coming grazing season. If you have any questions or concerns please contact Paul Dart.



**RUSH VALLEY ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2016**

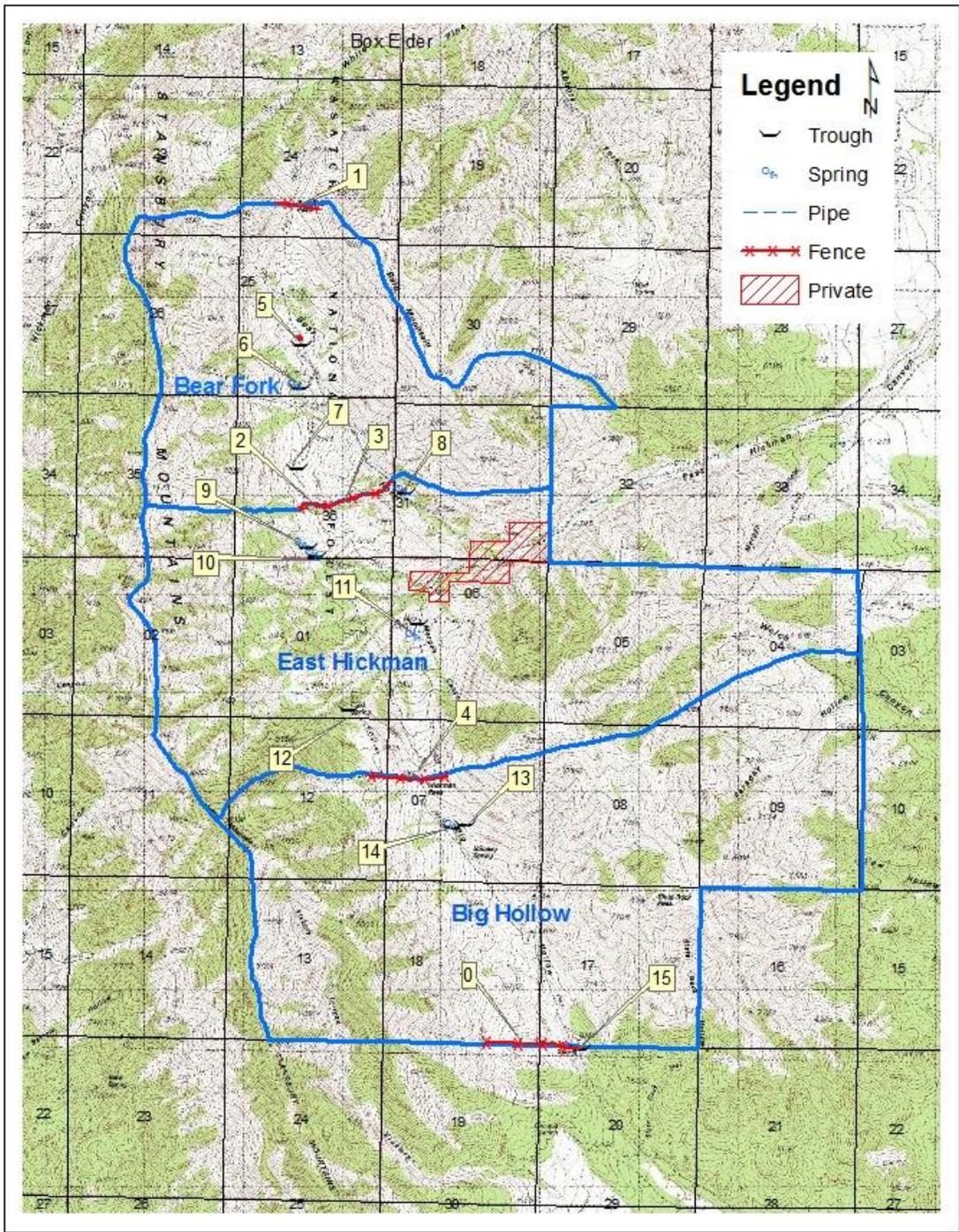
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PERMITTEE

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SALT LAKE DISTRICT RANGER

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## Rush Valley Allotment - 2016


 Uinta-Watch-Cache National Forest  
 Salt Lake Fork Ranger District

