

Alleman Cattle Allotment
Annual Operating Instructions
2011

I. Livestock Management:

Permitted: 50 head

Permittee: Crystal Springs Cattle Company: Brent Stewart

Kind: Cattle

Class: Cow/Calf

Permitted Period of Use: 6/11 – 9/30

II. Grazing Management:

The following table summarizes management of livestock during the upcoming grazing season.

	South Unit	North Unit
2011	6/11 – 8/5	8/6 – 9/30

As no division fence separates the grazing units, riding/herding is necessary to control livestock movement. A 10% drift is allowed. No more than approximately 10 % or 5 head of cattle should be outside the grazing unit, allotment boundary and/or time frame specified above unless proper use has been reached in the first unit prior to August 5th. The expected amount of time in each unit, indicated in the above table is approximate and will vary depending on range conditions.

Aquatic influence zone (AIZ) will be measured to determine utilization in riparian areas on the allotment. AIZ – the area encompassing aquatic and riparian ecosystems. Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) – The condition of a resource, when they are dynamic and resilient to disturbances to structure, composition and processes of their biological or physical components. High, moderate, low indicate the direction away from PFC.

Season of Use	Properly Functioning Condition (% Stubble Height)	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

**Wells Canyon is Functioning at risk (high). In fall a 5 inch stubble height on the AIZ should be left at the end of the grazing period. 3 inches should be left in early season. Table from GIG, 2005, p.48.

Upland Forage Utilization

Vegetation Component	Allowable Percent Utilization
Grass and Herbaceous Species (% dry weight)	55%
Shrubs (% annual leader growth)	35%

There are no winter range prescriptions on the allotment. Table from RFP (2003).

Under the Revised Forest Plan for the Caribou National Forest (2003) 4-52, utilization guidelines apply to native and desirable nonnative key plant species as recorded at the end of the grazing period (when the livestock leave the unit /pasture). See enclosed map for location of key areas. It is important to keep livestock evenly distributed across the unit to avoid overuse of any one area. As the season progresses, Forest Personnel will be routinely checking range and forage conditions. If monitoring determines that there is a shortage of forage production, or other associated resources are sustaining unacceptable impacts, early removal of the livestock from the allotment will occur. If livestock are removed from the Forest early (at the request of the Montpelier Range staff), your remaining grazing fees will be credited to next year's fee. This must be requested by you in your actual use form.

III. Range Improvement Maintenance:

The permittee is responsible for maintaining all improvements to standards of repair, orderliness, and safety, acceptable to the Forest Officer in charge. All maintenance must be completed prior to the turnout of livestock into the scheduled unit.

IV. Range Improvement Projects:

No range improvement projects are planned on the allotment this year (2011). However, if you feel there are improvements that could be made on the allotment to improve distribution and use of forage please notify the Range Staff.

V. Trailing and/or Trucking:

Livestock may be trailed or trucked to the Forest; however, permission may have to be obtained from adjacent private landowners and other public land managing agencies before crossing those lands.

VI. Special Instructions:

Please become familiar with the terms and conditions of your grazing permit.

Outlined below is a list of annual inspections on the allotment.

Type of Inspection	Frequency	Responsibility
Count-coordinate with permittee	As needed	Permittee/ Forest Officer
Range Improvement Maintenance	Annually. Periodic inspections for improvement maintenance will be conducted prior to livestock entry into the lower elevation units and prior to upper pasture moves.	Permittee
AOI and Permit compliance	Annually.	Forest Officer
Utilization Measurements	Annually. To determine if forage utilization standards are met.	Permittee - Forest Officer

Photos should be taken at random locations to document use specific to that year.	Annually. To support utilization measurements.	Permittee – Forest Officer
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Salt is not to be placed within 300 feet of water, roads or trails. Ridge tops and other hardened areas should be used. Salting in under-used areas will help distribute cattle to these locations.

Riding is required to distribute livestock evenly throughout the unit and ensure cattle are in the scheduled unit and within the allotment boundary.

Permittee on the allotment should inform Forest Service personnel if they discover Noxious Weeds on the allotment so weeds can be mapped and treated.

Actual Use Forms must be returned by November 30th following the grazing season. Failure to do so may result in Permit Action.

This year all AOI's will be posted on the internet. In conjunction with this action all permittees must sign the AOI verifying that they have read and accepted the terms, conditions and management practices presented in it.

VII. Multiple-use Coordination Requirements:

Livestock should be carefully managed to avoid and reduce conflicts with other resources and uses.

VIII. Wolf Issues:

As of April 15, 2011 Congress passed the delisting of the wolf from Federal protection. The wolf will be managed under the Idaho Fish and Game. Until details are in place follow the guidelines below or contact the Idaho Fish and Game.

The following statement came from the Idaho Fish and Game web site 2/17/11

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/wolves/current.cfm>

August 5, 2010, wolf management south of Interstate 90 reverted to a section of the Endangered Species Act known as the 10(j) rule.

Simply put, the 10(j) rule allows states and tribes with approved wolf management plans some options to manage wolves to ensure the health of wild elk and deer herds. It also provides more flexibility to protect livestock and private property. The rule allows individuals on private or public land to kill a wolf that is in the act of attacking their stock animals (horses, mules, donkey, llamas, goats used to transport people and possessions) or dogs provided there is no evidence of intentional baiting, feeding or deliberate attractants of wolves. On land north of Interstate 90 in Idaho, or land administered by the National Park Service, wolves may be killed only to protect human life.

For wolf sightings, wolf mortalities or wolf management questions, contact:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Idaho State Office - Toll-free at: 877-661-1908
To report suspected wolf depredations on livestock or pets, contact
USDA Wildlife Services: Toll-free at: 866-487-3297 or 208-378-5077

IX. Weed Free Hay:

Any hay or straw brought on the Forest must be certified, "Weed free".

If you have questions or concerns during the grazing season, please call Jane Rushane or Kevin Parker.

	Office	Cell
Dennis Duehren District Ranger	(208) 847-8935	
Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Specialist	(208) 547-4356 Soda Springs Office	(208) 313-7328
Jane Rushane Range Specialist	(208) 847-0375 (208) 847-8939	(208) 313- 5683

/s/ Brent Stewart
Permittee Signature

/s/ Dennis Duehren
District Ranger Signature

Alleman C&H

