

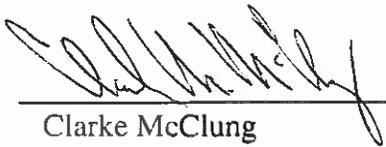
ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

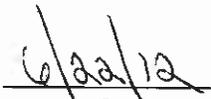
2012

WEST FREEZEOUT C&H ALLOTMENT

TONGUE DISTRICT

BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clarke McClung  
District Ranger

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Permittee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

WEST FREEZEOUT C&H ALLOTMENT  
2012 ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Before Entering the Allotment

1. Review all clauses of your term grazing permit and the information contained within these Annual Operating Instructions (AOI). Be sure to contact David, Zach or Tyler if you have questions or any portion of your grazing permit or these operating instructions is not clearly understood.
2. The current year's grazing fees must be paid before placing livestock on the National Forest.
3. Review Section G. - Maintenance of Improvements, and complete the necessary maintenance of assigned range improvements as described in that section.

B. Entering and Leaving the Allotment

The on-date for the allotment is tentatively set for July 23<sup>rd</sup>. The delay from the permitted on-date is designed to provide individual plants an opportunity to develop beyond the traditional range readiness stages of development and initiate recovery from being grazed beyond allowable use guidelines in 2011. If you do not hear from us you can plan to place livestock on the allotment on the 23<sup>rd</sup> or after as you determine what best fits your schedule. I remind you that you are the responsible party to meet the allowable use/herbage left guidelines described in Section D below so making sure there is adequate forage available when livestock enter the allotment is an important decision and can affect not only your ability to meet guidelines but the length of time cattle may remain on the allotment.

Livestock may continue to be trailed to and from the allotment via the Smith Creek Stock Drive. In a meeting near the Dry Fork Saddle on September 19, 2005, the Forest Service and permittees using the Stock Drive agreed to the following mitigations to reduce any future potential impacts from livestock trailing to the following sites:

1. Livestock will be trailed on or very near the Freezeout Road (FSR #168) when trailing (either direction) the estimated 0.6 mile adjacent to Camp Creek between the Dry Fork Saddle (junction of the Freezeout Road and Dry Fork Road, a.k.a. FSR #149) and the point where the Freezeout Road crosses Camp Creek. The important thing to remember is to keep the livestock on the Freezeout Road or on the sagebrush slopes adjacent to the road and off of the flatter benches or terraces adjacent to Camp Creek.
2. When trailing from west to east across the divide between Camp Creek and Sheep Creek, livestock will be trailed on or adjacent to the Freezeout Road for approximately another 0.25 mile instead of trailing through gate adjacent to the cattleguard at the junction of the Freezeout Road and the Sheep Creek Road (a.k.a. FSR #201). Access through the fence on this divide will be through the gate adjacent to the cattleguard on the Freezeout Road located along the edge of the old clear cut north of the Sheep Creek Road.

C. Authorized Numbers and Pasture Rotation

Permittee	Authorized Livestock Numbers	Authorized Season of Use
John Kane	45 Mature	7/23-10/10
	19 Yearlings	7/23-10/10
Kane Land & Livestock	273 Mature	7/23-10/10
S.R. Cattle Company	136 Mature	7/23-10/10

Pasture Sequence	Pasture Name
1	Traps and Sheep Creek (3-5 days – SR Cattle & Kane L&L) *
2	Hay Creek (overnight)*
3	Schuler Park
4	Hay Creek **
5	Dry Fork
6	Sheep Creek
7	PK Horse (1-3 days for John Kane only to accommodate shipping)

\* Hay Creek pasture may be used overnight to facilitate trailing from Sheep Creek pasture to Schuler Park pasture. If John Kane trucks livestock to the allotment, he can trail cattle directly to Schuler Park pasture.

\*\* When livestock are moved from Dry Fork to Sheep Creek, John Kane’s cattle may return to the Hay Creek pasture for up to 7 days provided allowable use guidelines have been met in all key areas of the Hay Creek pasture and adequate forage remains to sustain this additional grazing and still meet all allowable use guidelines. A second entry will not be allowed, however, if one or more allowable use guidelines have been exceeded during the first entry. As with any pasture, if an upland or riparian allowable use guideline has been exceeded, all livestock must be removed from the pasture for the remainder of the season.

This planned pasture rotation is designed to help provide for the long term health and productivity of each pasture but may be changed, with sound reasons and prior approval, if it becomes necessary over the course of the grazing season. You are encouraged to use adaptive management practices (e.g. use of temporary electric fence, use of riders and low stress handling techniques, combination of allotments, etc.) to help meet the allowable use requirements described in Sections D and E below. To assure your management does not negatively affect other resources, all proposed changes to these instructions must be discussed with and approved by David, Zach or Tyler prior to implementation on the ground.

D. Allowable Use/Herbage Left Guidelines

The allowable use/herbage left guidelines are designed to ensure that short-term effects of livestock grazing activities are within established parameters intended to provide for the long-health and sustainability of rangeland resources. The two general approaches used to measure actual use to determine if the guidelines were met are residual herbage left and utilization.

**Residual herbage left methods:** This is expressed as the amount of herbage left after livestock grazing and includes methods such

as stubble height and visual obstruction methods (Robel pole).

**Utilization methods:** This is expressed as the amount of forage removed by grazing or trampling and includes methods such as paired plots and ocular estimates.

The following allowable use/herbage left guidelines will apply to all areas of your allotment. Total use by livestock and wildlife combined must not exceed any of these guidelines at the time livestock leave a pasture.

1. Upland Range Sites

Sites on sedimentary soils below 9,200 feet elevation (Excludes sites dominated by timothy and smooth brome).	Visual Obstruction Reading (VOR) of 5 or more bands for all applicable sites (readings of 4 bands or more acceptable).
Sites on granitic soils below 9,200 feet elevation (Excludes sites dominated by timothy and smooth brome).	Visual Obstruction Reading (VOR) of 5 or more bands for all applicable sites.
All Other Sites (such as sites dominated by timothy and smooth brome, or above 9200 feet elevation).	A. Maximum of 40% by weight in all pastures used prior to August 1 <sup>st</sup> . B. Maximum of 50% by weight in pastures used after August 1 <sup>st</sup> .

2. Riparian Range Sites

Herbaceous vegetation on all sites except areas suitable for water vole habitat.	A. A residual 5" stubble height on wide leaved carex species if livestock leave pasture prior to August 1st.* B. A residual 7" stubble height on wide leaved carex species if livestock leave pasture after August 1st.*
Herbaceous vegetation adjacent to streams suitable for water vole habitat.	A residual 7" stubble height on wide leaved carex at all times during the grazing season for that portion of Fool Creek beginning at upper end of the West Riparian Exclosure and extending upstream approximately 0.75 miles.*
Willows	Maximum of 35% use of current years leaders by livestock.

3. Aspen Range Sites

Herbaceous vegetation within all aspen stands	A residual 5" stubble height for all grasses and sedges when livestock leave a pasture*
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\* All stubble height guidelines stated for riparian and aspen range sites are the minimum required when transect measurements record the longest leaf length of all leaves readily available for livestock grazing for each plant measured. Leaves or portions of leaves trampled in the mud, lying on the ground or in water, protected by willows or otherwise unavailable to livestock are not to be included in the measurements. Transect measurements may also record the average length of all leaves available for grazing from each selected plant. If the average leaf method is used, all minimum guidelines shown in tables above will be adjusted downward 1".

#### 4. Pastures Grazed Twice

Pastures may be used twice during the grazing season if prior approval has been granted (see Section C above). If a pasture is used twice in one season, the first entry must be 7 days or less and the pasture must be deferred a minimum of 40 days between entries.

Livestock must be moved to the next pasture or off the National Forest if in the last pasture when further use will exceed one or more of the allowable use/herbage left guidelines shown above. It is your responsibility to manage your livestock within each pasture to assure use does not exceed any of the above guidelines. This will require constant monitoring of the vegetation by you and/or your allotment rider and not just simply waiting for estimated calendar dates to determine the proper use period for each pasture. It is imperative you take whatever steps are necessary (use of riders, move salt weekly, reduction in total numbers, shorten length of grazing periods in pastures, etc.) to manage your livestock to assure all guidelines are met throughout each pasture.

It is also important to note the allowable use/herbage left guidelines shown above apply to all suitable range (riparian and uplands) within the allotment. To assist you with your responsibilities of monitoring the actual use, all monitoring measurements will be done using a key area concept. The key areas are generally those areas livestock have the tendency to graze first when placed in a pasture. Livestock also tend to graze these areas repeatedly. As a result, these areas will typically reach the allowable use/herbage left guidelines before any other area of the pasture. If actual use in these key areas does not exceed the allowable use/herbage left guidelines, then use in the rest of the pasture will most likely not exceed guidelines either (unless livestock are constantly pushed off the key areas to other portions of the pasture). The important thing to remember is actual use should not exceed any of the guidelines throughout the pasture. If our management causes a change in use patterns we may need to discuss a change in key area boundaries.

#### E. Monitoring

An integral part of the ROD for the Tongue AMP is the use of adaptive management. Adaptive management requires a continuous cycle of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation into our management approach and modifies future management based upon the results. Our best chance for success will be for permittees and Forest Service to cooperatively work together to read transects, interpret the data, and discuss any annual or long-term adjustments that may be necessary to meet the intent of the ROD.

The annual monitoring will primarily use a combination of the following three protocols:

1. **Carex Stubble Height:** Stubble height measurements will be taken using paced transects in all key areas with riparian range sites. The number and location of transects you need to read will depend on the area size and the variances of use levels. One transect within 3 feet of the water's edge may be sufficient in narrow riparian areas where use does not vary across the riparian zone. Two or more may be necessary in larger riparian areas or whenever use on streambanks (especially within 3 feet of the water's edge) is noticeably different from the rest of riparian zone. In large areas where use does not vary, locate two or more transects within 3 feet of the stream but if use varies across the zone, locate at least one transect within 3 feet of the water's edge and additional transects further away from the stream. Each transect will consist of 50 measurements with a recommended 10 or more feet between each measurement. Transects to determine the actual use must be read within 7 days after

livestock leave each pasture. Photos of each transect are not required but would be helpful to substantiate your documentation.

2. Robel Pole: Visual obstruction readings (VOR) using a modified robel pole will be used to measure the remaining standing crop in appropriate key areas below 9200 feet (excludes sites dominated by timothy, smooth brome or very dense sagebrush): A minimum of four paced transects will be read in key areas located on sedimentary soils and a minimum of 5 transects in each key area located on granitic soils. Each transect will consist of 20 stations with each station a minimum of 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. At each station, four VORs (one in each cardinal direction) are recorded. Transects to determine the residual standing crop must be read within 7 days after livestock leave each pasture. Photos of each transect are not required but would be helpful to substantiate your documentation.
3. Grazing Response Index (GRI): GRI ratings will be determined for key areas within each pasture. Upland and riparian range sites, occurring in the same or separate key areas, will be rated independently of one another. It is important that you keep accurate records of the actual number of cattle, dates livestock graze in each pasture, monitoring data gathered, and any observations of plant development throughout the grazing season. This data will be useful if you choose to cooperate with David, or Zach to complete rating forms for key areas in your allotment. Like the allowable use guidelines, the ROD for the Tongue AMP requires livestock to be managed to consistently (4 out of every 5 years) provide a neutral to positive GRI rating for each pasture.

As in recent years, the Forest Service will be completing spot checks throughout the grazing season for consistency in meeting allowable use/herbage left guidelines and gathering information for the GRI ratings. You, however, remain responsible to manage your livestock to assure these guidelines are met and neutral to positive GRI ratings are achieved. I strongly encourage you to keep close watch of the growth cycle of the desirable forage plants to be able to adjust the length of grazing periods in each pasture as necessary and to complete spot checks of all key areas on a regular basis to assure actual use remains within the guidelines stated above. Feel free to give David, Zach or Tyler a call at anytime during the grazing season to compare notes and/or to discuss potential GRI ratings for your pastures. I have enclosed copies of the data forms to assist you with your monitoring. Please remember any forms and/or photos submitted to our office will be placed in the allotment monitoring folder.

#### F. Key Areas:

Properly selected key areas give an indication of the overall acceptability of current grazing management to meet all resource objectives. These areas may be moved or redefined in future years if monitoring results indicate a change is necessary. The following is a list of the key areas:

##### Schuler Park Pasture:

1. Suitable range and open parks within 300-400 yards of Fool Creek.
2. The area commonly known as Schuler Park, including both riparian and upland range sites.
3. The open parks adjacent to small tributaries to Fool Creek between Fool Creek and Hay Creek Divide (SW1/4 Section 27, SE1/4 Section 28 and NE1/4 Section 33, T56N, R 89W).

4. The open parks adjacent to the pipeline tanks on Hay Creek Divide between Fool Creek and the North Tongue River.

Hay Creek Pasture:

1. An area 0.25 mile either side of Hay Creek beginning in basin 300-400 yards south of tank #528 and extending northeast along the creek to the pasture boundary. This area is large enough and past monitoring results show use patterns on upland range sites have consistently varied between the area surrounding Hay Creek Spring and the area known as HN Flats that it warrants reading two sets of four transects with the robel pole.
2. The area between FDR #168 and Fool Creek (commonly known as Fool Creek Basin) in Section 22, T56N, R89W.

Dry Fork Pasture:

1. An area extending up the side slopes 0.25 mile on either side of the Dry Fork drainage, including the aspen stands to the south, from range improvement #484 (Sunrise's lower tank) downstream to the allotment boundary fence between the Freezeout and Upper Dry Fork allotments.
2. An area 300-400 yards either side of Camp Creek beginning where Camp Creek turns away from FDR #168 and extending in a southeast direction to Fool Creek (SW1/4 Sec 8 & NW 1/4 Sec 17).
3. An area 100 yards either side of Fool Creek from Fence #455 (drift fence between Hay Creek and Dry Fork pastures) downstream to Camp Creek.
4. The upland ridge extending 0.25 mile either side of FDR #168 between Fence #455 and Camp Creek.

Sheep Creek Pasture:

1. Open parks along the full length of Sheep Creek, including the lower half of West and East Forks of Sheep Creek.

G. Maintenance of Improvements

Part 2, Clause 8(i) of your term grazing permit states "...the permittee will maintain all range improvements, whether private or Government owned, that are assigned for maintenance to standards of repair, orderliness, and safety acceptable to the Forest Service". A complete list of the improvements and designated maintenance responsibility is included in Part 3 of your term grazing permit. The initial maintenance of each improvement must be completed prior to the time livestock enter the pasture in which the improvement is located each year or in the case of allotment boundary fences prior to livestock entering the pasture on either side of the fence. For many improvements, maintenance will be on going and will require additional attention after livestock enter the pasture. The minimum maintenance required will be as follows:

Springs: All tanks are to be level, completely surrounded by dry ground and easily accessible by both cows and calves. The inlet and overflow pipes are to be free of crimps or breaks, completely buried or otherwise protected from livestock and capable of delivering water to and away from tanks without any water spilling in the immediate vicinity (20-30 ft.) of the tank. Livestock barriers over tanks must be sturdy and all poles and planks must be in good condition and nailed/bolted in place.

Wire Fences: Fences are to be in an upright, vertical position with all broken wires repaired, wires tight and properly spaced and all corner posts, braces, line posts, steel posts, stays, loops, staples, etc. replaced as needed. Wire spacing may be adapted to the needs of each fence but the bottom wire should be 16-18" off the ground and the top wire must be no higher than 42" above the ground. Gates are to be tight enough to prevent sagging but must be able to be easily opened and closed by the general public.

Buck and Pole Fences: Fences must be in an upright, serviceable position. Bucks that are spreading and lowering the overall height of the fence must be stabilized with a bottom brace or replaced. All poles must be nailed to bucks and all broken or rotting poles and bucks are to be replaced.

As discussed in a May 11, 2011 meeting, Mike Kane will be the party responsible for the service and maintenance of the Garden of the Gods pipeline during the 2012 grazing season. To fulfill his responsibilities, Mike must:

1. Assure the pipeline is in working order and water is flowing through the line at all times livestock are grazing any of the four pastures serviced by the line.
2. Adjust valves to provide an adequate flow of water to tanks when livestock are grazing in pastures where tanks are located in the West Lower Tongue and West Freezeout allotments. Livestock from the West Lower Tongue allotment are scheduled to utilize the Garden of the Gods pasture in July (estimated 7/1-7/25) and the PK Special Use pasture in September (estimated approx. 9/1 immediately following planned use in the North Special Use pasture).
3. Respond to any notice of problems with the line from the Forest Service or other grazing permittees within 24 hours of such notice. Response will mean reviewing the problem on the ground and restoring flow to the appropriate stocktank(s). If flow cannot be restored, Mike agrees to call the Tongue District upon returning home to fully explain the situation and give an estimate of time when flow could be restored.

The above arrangement is for the 2012 grazing season. It will be evaluated following the season to determine if it will be continued beyond 2012.

#### H. Range Improvement Projects

1. A temporary electric fence will be installed around the terrace between FSR #168 (Freezeout Road) and Camp Creek, immediately northeast of FSR #151 (Skull Ridge Road), to limit use in this area of the Dry Fork pasture. The fence will be installed in the same location as it was during the 2011 season and must be in place prior to, or within 3 days of, livestock entering the allotment.
2. A temporary electric fence will be installed around the terrace adjacent to Hay Creek and immediately south of Hay Creek Spring. The fence will be installed in the same location as it was during the 2011 season and must be in place prior to, or within 3 days of, livestock entering the allotment.
3. Garden of the Gods Spring (#356) will be totally reconstructed. Reconstruction will include removal of all existing materials and installation of a new collection system, fence around collection system, pipeline, and fiberglass stocktank complete with overflow and livestock barrier.

The Forest Service will provide the necessary materials and the permittees will be responsible for providing the labor to install these improvements. Materials replaced during the reconstruction of Garden of the Gods Spring (#356) will be disposed of off forest, by the permittee assigned maintenance of this improvement.

I. Salting Practices:

The proper use of salt can be used as a good management tool to help you achieve proper utilization. The following are guidelines that should be used when placing salt on your allotment. If you feel your management situation requires changes in these guidelines please contact David, Zach or Tyler to discuss.

1. Scatter salt in its proper location prior to livestock entering the pasture.
2. Salt should be placed between water developments and at least 1/4 mile from water if at all possible. Salting near water just encourages cattle to stay nearby and should seldom be practiced.
3. Salt away from small parks, trails, roads and areas of concentrated public use. Salt should be placed in areas of rock outcrops, mature timber (other than aspen), or areas of dense sagebrush where the general public will not easily see it.
4. Change your salt location at least every year and preferably every time salt is placed within a pasture. Moving salt blocks 50-100 feet can prevent an area from becoming abused from salt placement year after year. Placing salt in areas of dense sage and changing location every 2-3 weeks or yearly (depending on length of grazing period) is an effective way to use cows to control sagebrush over small areas or create small pockets of grass within large areas dominated by sage.
5. Remove salt from an area when actual use in the nearby vicinity is approaching the allowable use standard. Livestock must be moved to the next pasture when proper use is reached.



ACTUAL USE RECORD - 2012

TONGUE R.D. WEST FREEZEOUT ALLOTMENT BIGHORN NATIONAL FOREST

ACTUAL USE

Pasture	Number of Cattle	Date on Pasture	Date off Pasture

Losses: Numbers by age class and possible cause (Poison, natural or predator).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Allotment Operating Cost:

Labor costs:

Rider \_\_\_\_\_

Transportation Cost \_\_\_\_\_

Improvement Maintenance \_\_\_\_\_

Horse Maintenance \_\_\_\_\_

Water \_\_\_\_\_

Fence \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Improvement Construction \_\_\_\_\_

Water \_\_\_\_\_

Fence \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Salt \_\_\_\_\_

Permittee signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE ATTACH ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR NOTES YOU WISH TO PLACE IN THE PERMANENT ALLOTMENT FILE.

