

2012 Annual Operating Instructions

Clear Creek C&H Allotment

Powder River Ranger District

Bighorn National Forest

District Ranger _____ Date _____

Permittee _____ Date _____

Clear Creek C&H ALLOTMENT
YEAR 2012 ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Permitted and Authorized for 2012:

Clear Creek Allotment	LS Kind	LS Class	Permitted			Requested		
			LS #	From	To	LS#	From	To
Christian Family Trust	Cattle	Mature	329	7/1	9/30	180	7/1	9/30
	Horse	Mature	4	7/1	9/30	No Change from Permitted		
Fidelity Services LLC	Cattle	Mature	546	7/1	9/30	No Change From Permitted		
	Cattle	Yearling	144	7/1	9/30			
	Horse	Mature	8	7/1	9/30			

- Before Entering the Allotment

I suggest that you review your term grazing permit and the following Annual Operating Instructions, and ask questions if any portion is not clearly understood.

Year 2012 grazing fees are \$1.35/head month, and must be paid before livestock can be turned onto the Forest. Let Scott or Silas know the actual date and number of livestock entering the National Forest and, upon request, provide for having stock counted.

2012 rotation:

Clear Creek Pastures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grouse Mountain	1	4	3	2	1
North Hospital Hill	4	3	2	1	4
South Hospital Hill	2	1	4	3	2
South Lucasta	3	2	1	4	3
*North Lucasta	1	4	2	1	5
*Hunter Mesa	2	5	3	2	1
*Hunter Creek, N	3 early	1 early	4	3	2
*Hunter Creek, S	3 late	3 late	4	3	2
*Upper Buffalo	4	2	1	4	3
*Lower Buffalo	5	6	5	5	4
*Hunter Corral	5	6	5	5	4
Schoolhouse Park	4	3	2	PC Non-Use	5
Circle Park	3	2	1		4
Hondo, W	2	1	5		3
Holland	1	4	3		1
Hondo, E	1	5	4		2

*Rotation was adjusted to accommodate stocking yearlings, however, since then Fidelity Services has decided to stock with cow/calf pairs. The original rotation has been restored in order to maintain a deferred rotation schedule

- Upon Entering the Allotment

The turn on date for Clear Creek C&H Allotment is tentatively authorized for July 1. Plan to turn livestock onto the allotment on or after this date unless you feel that forage is not ready to be grazed, or unless you have been notified that delays are necessary to allow for further plant development. The actual date livestock may be turned onto the allotment depends on range readiness. The value of animal months lost due to a delay for forage development may be credited against next year's fees, if requested by the end of the calendar year.

Indicators to determine range readiness are soil and vegetation conditions. Rangeland is generally ready for grazing when soil has become firm after winter and early spring precipitation, and when plants have reached a stage of growth at which

grazing may begin under a specific management plan without long-lasting damage. This occurs when grasses are headed out, forbs are in full bloom, and shrubs are leaved out. Livestock should not be turned on until all portions of the first pasture of a rotation are determined to be "ready", and subsequent pastures in a rotation will be "range ready" when their scheduled grazing use is to occur.

- Resource Guidelines

Resource guidelines below are derived from the Clear Creek C&H Allotment Management Plan, 12/20/1999. The allowable use standards for utilization of the current year's growth by livestock and wildlife will be as follows:

Uplands	A maximum of 40% of current years growth in <u>first</u> used pasture; a maximum of 50% of current years growth in all other pastures.
Riparian*	A 5" stubble height of all riparian sedge species
Aspen	A 5" stubble height of all grass species within boundaries of aspen stands when livestock leave the pasture.
Elk winter range areas	No more than 20% of current years growth annually on the upper one third of North Hospital Hill Pasture and 35% on the top of Hunter Mesa.

* Stubble height measurements are to record longest leaf measurements unless otherwise agreed upon.

Moves between pastures are dependent upon forage utilization levels and other resource objectives being met for a pasture. When it is determined that further use and impacts in a pasture will exceed allowable use levels, livestock are required to be moved to the next pasture in the scheduled rotation, or off National Forest if they are already in the last pasture. It is your responsibility to see that livestock are managed to best utilize available forage while assuring guidelines are not exceeded. Since precipitation, forage production levels, and other factors change from year to year and livestock utilization patterns vary, this will require monitoring by you and/or your rider throughout the season.

Livestock use beyond allowable guidelines could result in an administrative action in subsequent years, such as an adjustment to the season of use, in order to allow plants a chance to recover and restore root reserves.

- Monitoring

The primary emphasis for monitoring should be placed on measuring stubble height in riparian areas, and estimating percent by weight of forage removed on upland sites, as described above. If issues are raised indicating the need to monitor aspen, stream banks, or willows, we prefer to establish monitoring protocols and locations together with you. Permittees are no longer required to submit annual monitoring data; however, it is strongly recommended that you continue monitoring. Actual use data is still to be turned in by permittees. Any data you collect and submit will be maintained in permanent monitoring files.

To facilitate monitoring actual use, and to avoid the need to measure utilization on all Suitable rangeland, monitoring will be done using a key area concept. "Key" areas are generally those areas of a pasture which livestock have the tendency to go to and graze first. If utilization in these "key areas" does not exceed allowable utilization guidelines, then use in the rest of the unit will most likely not exceed guidelines either. This is not to imply that guidelines need only be met in "key areas". Allowable use guidelines apply to all Suitable rangeland on the allotment. Key areas may be revised as needed.

I encourage you to contact Scott or Silas should you have any questions, want assistance with measurements, or need monitoring forms. In order to assure your results accurately reflect livestock use, all measurements should be completed within 7 days of the time livestock are removed from the pasture. Be sure to record the date measurements are taken, and the name of the data collector(s). Photos of the transect showing its general location and actual forage remaining will support your numerical documentation. The Forest Service will conduct spot checks throughout the grazing season and I encourage your participation.

- Key Areas

Key areas serve as a monitoring and evaluation point for the degree of grazing use occurring in each pasture. Properly selected key areas give an indication of the overall acceptability of current grazing management to meet all resource objectives.

Key Area locations on Clear Creek Allotment:

Pasture	Location
Grouse Mountain	N ½ NW 9-50-83 Near improvement 103001, Elk Draw Spring
North Hospital Hill	NENE 7-50-83 in Mosier Gulch
South Hospital Hill	NW ¼ 7-50-83 in Hospital Hill Spring Draw
North Lucasta	SWSW 11-50-84, west of US 16, South of Schoolhouse Park Road
South Lucasta	SWSW 12-50-84, drainage below improvement 103016 Lucasta Spg 2
Hunter Mesa	NW ¼ 11-50-84, riparian seep on the face of Hunter Mesa
Hunter Creek	SESE 4-50-84, just east of Paradise's South Horse Pasture
Upper Buffalo	NW ¼ 8-50-84, tributary to Seven Brothers Creek
Lower Buffalo	NENE 9-50-84, above Hunter Creek Road
Hunter Corral	SW ¼ 4-50-84, near Hunter Corral
Schoolhouse Park	SE ¼ 17-50-84, near Sawmill Creek Trail
Circle Park	NWNW 28-50-84, south of Circle Park Road
Hondo Creek	SWSW 22-50-84, south of Circle Park Road
Holland Pasture	NENE 23-50-84, near mitten creek, and NESE 23-50-84, along Tie Hack Reservoir Trail

I encourage you to keep thorough notes while taking measurements and making observations during the grazing season.

- Maintenance of Improvements

Term grazing permits state that permittees will maintain assigned range improvements 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. 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. Materials from abandoned range improvements or maintenance activities must be removed from the Forest. Contact Scott or Silas to revise your maintenance responsibility inventory list, accounting for improvements no longer present. The minimum maintenance standard for improvements is as follows:

- 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. Gates are to be tight enough to prevent sagging but must be able to be easily opened and closed by the general public. Any 'let-down' fences for which you are responsible should be let down after grazing use, for the winter.
- Buck and Pole Fences, and Pole-top 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 fastened to bucks or posts, and all broken or rotting poles and bucks are to be replaced.
- Springs and Stock Tanks: 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 spring boxes and tanks. Over-flow outlets on stock tanks shall prevent excessive water spill in the immediate vicinity (30 ft) of the tank. Tanks are to be level, completely surrounded by dry soil, gravel, or rock, and easily accessible by both cows and calves. Livestock barriers over tanks must be sturdy and poles and planks must be in good condition and fastened in place.
- Reservoirs and Stock Ponds: Any fill material used to create a dam must maintain sufficient vegetative cover to prevent erosion. The emergency spillway, if present, must also maintain sufficient vegetative cover to prevent erosion. Livestock travel routes must be planned such that trailing does not generate additional erosion in and around the reservoir. Erosion damage that does occur will be repaired as soon as is practicable. If ponds are not sealing well, bentonite or other sealers should be used to reduce seepage. Deeper reservoirs reduce evaporation loss over shallow reservoirs; as reservoirs silt in, they should be cleaned.
- Stock Pipelines: Maintain cover over buried pipelines, and maintain backfill around structures. Avoid travel over shallow buried pipelines. Repair any damage to above-ground and on-ground pipelines immediately. Remove all foreign debris that hinders system operation. Drain the system and components soon following periods of use. Maintain erosion protection at outlets. Protect the area adjacent to the trough with gravel or cover. Be sure that any outlet pipe is free and not causing erosion.

- Planned Range Improvement Projects

Fidelity Services has agreed to join Forest Service staff to review improvements on the Clear Creek C&H allotment. The intent being to identify improvements meeting Forest Service maintenance standards as well as improvements not meeting standards as well as to discuss range improvement construction projects.

No improvement projects have been identified for the Christian Family Trust.

- Salting Practices

The proper use of salt can be used as a management tool to help achieve proper utilization. The following guidelines must be followed when salting unless you have been given direction by a Forest Officer to do otherwise:

- a) Scatter salt in its proper location prior to livestock entering the pasture.
- b) Salt should be placed between water developments, and at least 1/4 mile from water if possible.
- c) Salt away from small parks, trails, roads, and areas of concentrated public use.
- d) Salt should be placed in areas of rock outcrops, mature timber stands (other than aspen), or areas of dense sagebrush.
- e) Change your salt location at least every year and preferably every time salt is placed. Moving salt blocks at least 100 feet can prevent an area from becoming abused from salt placement year after year.
- f) Remove salt from an area when proper use is reached.

- Other

Any dead livestock shall be moved to a location greater than 200 feet from water, 500 feet from developed camp sites, and out of view from roads or trails.

Much of the allotment is closed to off-road travel. Permittees are required to abide by all Forest road restrictions and closures, as are all users of the public lands. No exceptions will be made without prior written approval.

Documentation on the enclosed Annual Use Report is required, and will help us to plan livestock use in the future. Record both on-and-off dates for each pasture as well as the number of cattle. Feel free to make any other pertinent management notes, as they will be helpful in determining future management decisions for the allotment. Return the Actual Use Report to the Powder River Ranger District Office by December 31, 2012.