

**Paris-Liberty Cattle Allotment
2013 Annual Operating Instructions**

I. Permitted Livestock

Permittee and Permitted Livestock

Permittee	Permitted Numbers	Season of Use	Class
Beck Bros. Farm LLC.	14	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Bunderson, Max	162	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Hulme Ranch LLC	111	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Hulme, Nancy	47	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Hymas, Rao, Gary, Daren, Roger	20	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Larsen, Stacy or Janet	63	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Lewis, Joe P. Lewis Family Trust	5	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Parker, Mark S.	66	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Transtrum, Brad or Marsha	113	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Ward Bros. Dairy	124	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Paris-Liberty Cattle Association	30*	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf
Total	755	6/24-9/22	Cow/Calf

* This 30 pair is associated with private lands within the allotment.

If you intend to take any non-use, it must be approved prior to the grazing season. As a reminder, you must own the livestock you place on the allotment. Leasing of livestock is a violation of your term grazing permit and will result in the cancellation of your permit.

II. Grazing Rotation:

BLM: 1st and 2nd Hollows Grazing Allotment

Pasture	Number of Head	Season of Use	
		On	Off
Sleight	229	6/24	7/1
Hollows	352	6/24	9/22

The South Bear River Range Allotment Management Plan Revisions Final Environmental Impact Statement (SBRRFEIS) decision stated that we are going to use adaptive management to manage this allotment. This means that adjustments to the rotation may be made to improve efforts in meeting standards and guides set forth by the Forest Plan.

This year livestock will be placed in the lower pastures of the respective units (Miles and Danish Flat) to be grazed until proper use (See Tables 1&2) on forage species has been reached. Cattle will then move to the upper units (Green Basin and Dry Fork). Annual monitoring is used to determine when livestock shall be moved between units instead of using a set time or number of days. Once use levels are reached in the lower elevations cattle will be moved up.

III. Grazing Standards and Guides

Standards and Guides covering the allotments are found in the *2003 Revised Forest Plan for the Caribou National Forest* or the *South Bear River Range Allotment Management Plan Revisions Final Environmental Impact Statement* and are now made part of your permit. The proper use standards/triggers for this allotment are listed in tables one and two below. Your livestock must be removed from an area when the allowable forage utilization levels are reached in either the uplands or the riparian areas. The utilization standards will apply to, both native and desirable non-native, key species. Stubble heights on riparian areas will have to be adjusted to meet percent utilization standards if non-native species such as red-top or Kentucky blue grass are monitored. Monitoring of use will include using utilization cages, utilization scales/gauges, ocular estimates or a combination of these three.

Table 1. Riparian Zone Forage Utilization and Stubble Heights (AIZ)

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

The first number represents the percent of total weight of key species. The second number represents the height of standing riparian vegetation at the time of measurement.

A. The standards in Table 1 above are the riparian forage utilization standards that will be applied.

If it is determined that bank disturbance/alteration, greenline stubble height or woody/shrubby species utilization should replace the utilization triggers listed above it will be addressed in the site specific standards below. Riparian site specific standards will be established when a Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) rating is conducted on the riparian area. The site specific standards for riparian areas will come directly from the PFC rating and the latest Grazing Implementation Guide. If a site specific PFC rating has not been conducted on a riparian area standards for the area will be established by the Range Specialist on the allotment.

Site-specific standards for the Paris-Liberty Allotment:

Stream	Rating	Forage Utilization Standard*
Liberty Creek	Functional-At-Risk/Moderate	3"/4"/5" AIZ- Stubble Height
Mill Creek*	Functional-At-Risk/Low	4"/5"/6" AIZ –Stubble Height
Danish Flat	Non Winter Range Upland	55% use of Herbaceous Species

*Livestock grazing is not authorized in the enclosure at Nieber Spring (Mill Creek) area until desired conditions are met. Permittees are responsible for the maintenance of this enclosure. Following our meeting at Nieber Springs last year (2012) it was determined that the lower portion of the Nieber enclosure will be removed and the off-site water development constructed

to improve livestock distribution in the area. It is up to the association to clean up the old fencing reconstruct the cross fence and put in the water development. This needs to be completed prior to cattle entering the upper pasture. The Forest Service will provide materials for the project. While in the area you are encouraged to monitor use levels.

Table 2. Upland Forage Utilization Levels

Allowed Upland Forage utilization	Type of Upland Area
	Non Winter Range
Grasses and herbaceous Species (% dry weight)	55
Shrubs (Annual leader growth)	35

B. The standards in Table 2 above are the upland forage utilization standards that will be applied:

Utilization of upland vegetation will be based on stubble height and percent of total weight grazed on key forage species. **Key grass species** include Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Elytrigia (Agropyron) spicata*), tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*). There is no designated winter range on the allotment so upland use will be 55%. Danish Flat and Green Basin would be considered key areas for upland use.

(Table 3) Key Area Use 2012	% Utilization
Green Basin	40%
Danish Flat	45%

The following are some measures that you can take to reduce the impacts that may affect your operation:

- Make every effort to keep livestock well distributed. An intensive management effort to obtain proper distribution on available forage is essential.
- Monitor your allotment closely to ensure that allowable forage utilization is not exceeded.
- Properly maintain all water troughs and fences.
- Livestock should be managed to avoid and reduce conflicts with other resources in the 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, 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 Range Staff), your remaining grazing fees will be credited to next year's fee if you requested it in your actual use form.

IV. Permittee Responsibilities

1. **Salting** - Salt should be placed in lightly used areas and used as a distribution tool. Salt is not permitted in riparian areas, forest plantations, shade-up areas, roads, or areas where cattle

normally tend to congregate. Use of a packhorse is recommended to get salt into areas that receive light use. Rotate or remove salt from areas receiving excessively heavy use.

2. **Herding** - Effective and frequent riding is a good method of achieving uniform forage utilization and extending use in riparian areas. Cattle should be checked regularly to ensure they are properly distributed.
3. **Weed-free hay** - Any hay or straw brought on the Forest must be certified, "Weed free".
4. **Maintaining Improvements** - All improvements listed in part 3 of your permit must meet Forest Service Standards. These standards may be set by the Forest Officer over the allotment. A delay in livestock turnout on the allotment will result if improvements do not meet acceptable standards prior to the grazing season. If they are not up to standard, and your livestock are on the allotment, administrative action may be taken against your permit. Maintenance work should be completed prior to cattle entering the allotment and to standards. **The fencing on the North End of the allotment needs to be completed prior to turn out this year. The association has the materials and they have been put out.**
5. **Noxious weeds**- Dyer's woad, leafy spurge, and thistle are located on your allotment. Because of budget constraints, the control of noxious weed needs to become a joint effort. If you know of any infestations bring them to the attention of the Forest Officer. There may be spray days coordinated on your allotment and your assistance with them would benefit all.

V. Special Instructions:

All AOI's will be posted on the internet. In conjunction with this action all permittees must sign the AOI showing that they have read it and accept the terms, conditions, and management practices presented in it. Grant money was received in 2011 for construction of the north end drift fence, ATV crossing ramp and construction of two ponds. This work will be completed by the permittees. Also, 3 new steel troughs and 1 tire trough were requested by the permittees to replace non – functioning troughs.

V. Wolf Status:

Wolves in Idaho are no longer under the protection of the federal Endangered Species Act.

On May 5, 2011, wolf management in all of Idaho reverted to state management under state code 36-1107 and Idaho's 2002 Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. [PDF, 662 KB]

Simply put, the law says wolves molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals may be disposed of by livestock or domestic animal owners, their employees, agents and animal damage control personnel. No permit from Fish and Game is necessary. The incident must be reported to the Fish and Game director within 72 hours, with additional reasonable time allowed if access to the site where taken is limited. Wolves so taken shall remain the property of the state.

Livestock and domestic animal owners may take all nonlethal steps they deem necessary to protect their property. A permit must be obtained from the director to control wolves not molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals. Control is also permitted by owners, their employees and agents pursuant to the Idaho department of fish and game harvest rules.

"Molesting" means the actions of a wolf that are annoying, disturbing or persecuting, especially with hostile intent or injurious effect, or chasing, driving, flushing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, or stalking or lying in wait for, livestock or domestic animals.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/wildlife/wolves/?getPage=167>

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

VI. Forms to be Completed

- **Actual Use Forms must be returned by November 30th, 2013 following the grazing season. Failure to do so may result in Permit Action.**

If you have questions or concerns during the grazing season, feel free to call me or any of the range staff on the zone. Our phone numbers are as follows.

	Office	Cell
Dennis Duehren District Ranger	208) 847-0735	
Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Specialist	208) 547-4356	(208) 313-7328
Jane Rushane Range Specialist	208) 847-0375 208) 847-8939	208) 313- 5683

**Annual Operating Instructions
Paris-Liberty C&H Allotment
Montpelier Ranger District
2013**



Accepted By: /s/Brad Transtrum

Date
3-27-13

Accepted By: /s/Mark Parker

Accepted By: /s/Marvin Beck

Accepted By: /s/Joseph P. Lewis

Accepted By: /s/Roger Hymas

Accepted By: /s/Stacy Larsen

Accepted By: /s/Max Bunderson

Accepted By: /s/Philip Ward

Accepted By: /s/Chad P Hulme

Accepted By: /s/Nancy Hulme

Accepted By:

Approved By: /s/Dennis Duehren
District Ranger

4-22-2013
Date