



File Code: 2210

Date: 2013

Gregg Draney or Zan Draney

Dear Permittees;

These are your Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the **Salt Lick Cattle Allotment**. These Instructions are guidelines for managing this allotment during the 2013 grazing season. We have also included your **Actual Use Form**, which should be completed and returned with the folder to the Soda Springs Ranger District by **November 30, 2013**.

### Permittee and Permitted Livestock

Listed below are the permittees on the allotment, permitted numbers, and livestock class.

Permittee	Permitted Numbers	Authorized Numbers	Season of Use	Class
Gleno Draney and Sons	46	46	6/6-9/1	Yearling
Gregg Draney	12	35	6/6-9/1	Yearling
Gregg Draney	31	12	6/6-9/1	Cow/Calf
<b>Totals</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6/6-9/1</b>	<b>Cow/Calf</b>
	<b>58</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6/6-9/1</b>	<b>Yearling</b>

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.

### Grazing Schedule

The 2013 order of unit rotation is outlined in this section. The Salt Lick Allotment is separated into two units. The grazing system is a deferred rotation system, with each unit being grazed at the same time two years in a row. The entry date onto your allotment may be adjusted depending on range readiness. If a change is necessary you will be notified. **Please contact us 5 days prior to when your cattle will enter the Forest.**

Year	South Unit (38 days)	North Unit (50 days)
<b>2013</b>	7/22-9/1	6/6-7/25

The time allowed in each unit will still be based on distribution of livestock and utilization of key areas. If riparian or upland monitoring shows that an area is being overused, even if there is adequate vegetation in surrounding upland or riparian areas, livestock will be moved to the next unit, or taken off the forest. It is your responsibility to see that this grazing schedule is followed. Approval must be obtained before changes to the grazing schedule occur.



### Documented Use for the 2012 Grazing Season

Monitoring Site	Observed Use	Allowable Use
Smokey Creek	18% AIZ	35% AIZ
Webster Creek	22% AIZ	45% AIZ

### Special Instructions

This year 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.

You will be issued a 2013 Caribou-Targhee National Forest permit for travel off designated routes. When you carry this permit it authorizes you to travel off of designated routes with an ATV for the purpose of **maintaining improvements and spraying weeds. It does not authorize you to travel off designated routes to salt or check animals.**

### Wolf Recovery Management:

#### Current Legal 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.

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

### Riparian Guidelines for Grazing

The standards in the following table were developed using the Allotment Management Plan that stated Smokey Creek and Webster Creek would be monitored for use. The Caribou National Forest Riparian Grazing Implementation Guide (GIG) was used to set the triggers.

**Riparian Utilization Standards**

<b>Stream</b>	<b>AIZ(aquatic influence zone) stubble Height</b>	<b>AIZ% utilization</b>	If you were grazing in Webster Creek the cattle would have to be removed when the average stubble height reached 4 inches early in the year; if it was late in the year cattle would be moved when stubble height reached 5 inches. If there were very few riparian species in the AIZ (Aquatic Influence Zone) you would use the % Utilization column. In this instance you could utilize 45% of the forage early and 35% late in the season.
Smokey Creek	4/5 *	45/35 *	
Webster Creek	4/5 *	45/35 *	
<p>In 2011 Smokey Creek was rated as Functioning at Risk-Moderate; Standards from the Grazing Implementation Guide (GIG) are used above</p> <p>In 2011 Webster Creek was rated as Functioning at-Risk High; Standards from GIG are used above</p>			

\*The two values (4/5 or, 45/35) correspond with the order the units are grazed.

**Upland Utilization Guidelines**

These standards are established using the 2003 Revised Forest Plan for the Caribou National Forest (RFP) Utilization of upland vegetation will be based on stubble height and percent of total weight grazed on key forage species. Monitoring will include using utilization cages, utilization scales, ocular estimates or a combination of these three. **Use on key grass species** such as Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Elytrigia (Agropyron) spicata*), and mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*) or **key shrub species** such as sagebrush (*Artemisia spp.*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), and serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*).

<b>Forage Type</b>	<b>Type of Upland Area</b>
	Non-Winter Range
Grass and herbaceous species (% dry weight)	55%
Shrubs (% annual leader growth)	35%

**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. The longer cattle can be kept out of these key areas, the longer they can remain in the unit. **Cattle should be "cleaned" out of units within a week after the move date.** Units should be checked regularly to ensure cattle have not drifted back into previously grazed areas.
- 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. A copy has been attached to this document for your convenience. 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 the standards listed below:

### **Fence Maintenance Standards**

#### Wire

- Broken wires should be spliced or replaced. Wire spacing and height should be consistent with the original construction.
- Loose wire should be re-stretched. Damaged clips and stays need to be replaced. Wire that is breaking frequently should be replaced.

#### Posts

- Damaged and rotted wood posts will be replaced. Posts that have been pushed over by snow or wire tension need to be reset.
- Bent steel posts need to be straightened or replaced.

#### Braces

- Loose or missing brace wires need to be tightened or replaced.
- Damaged or rotten brace posts will be replaced. Straighten and reset any posts that have settled or are crooked.

#### Let-Down Fences

- Let-down fences will be put up before the beginning of the grazing season and taken down at the end of the grazing season.
- The let-down design of the fence will be maintained. Retighten let-down spans that have loose wire, replace broken stays, and replace missing staples or wire loops.

### **Water Development Maintenance Standards**

#### Springboxes

- Sediment and foreign objects need to be removed from headboxes.
- Damaged headbox covers need to be repaired or replaced.
- Repair any damaged fence around springs.
- A galvanized screen must be kept on the intake pipe in the headbox. Replace and repair screens as needed.
- Water should be kept in the trough throughout the grazing season.

#### Pipelines and Troughs

- Cracked or broken pipelines need to be replaced. Clean plugged pipelines.
- Drain pipes must be kept open, operating, and able to drain overflow at least 20 feet away from trough.
- Clean sediment from troughs. Repair and clean overflows and float valves. Level troughs and reset when needed. Replace broken trough braces.

- Wildlife escape ramps need to be installed in every water trough, contact your Forest range manager to obtain these ramps.

Stock Ponds and Reservoirs

- Clean stockwater ponds and spillways of debris, dead animals, etc.
- When siltation builds to one half the capacity of the pond, it must be cleaned.

**Forms to be Completed**

Please read and follow the general instructions in your folder, **complete the Actual Use Form and return this folder to us by November 30.** Read the instructions on Part 2 of your Term Grazing Permit.

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.

	<b>Office</b>	<b>Cell</b>
<b>Jack Isaacs District Ranger</b>	208) 547-4356	
<b>Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Specialist</b>	208) 547-1108 208) 547-4356	208) 313-7328
<b>Garth Nelson Range Specialist</b>	208) 547-1113	208) 313-7910



# Salt Lick C&H

