Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest – Salt Lake Ranger District

RUSH VALLEY RMU #00106

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2026

PERMITTED USE

Permittee	Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Caldwell Ranching Company	34 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4	34 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
J5 Livestock, LLC	66 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4	66 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
Chad Hunt	14 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4	14 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
Rockin' R Ranch, LLC	22 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4	22 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
Blaine S and Judith A Russell	20 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4	20 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
Dusty, Travis, Nathan, Saige and Aspyn Sagers	23 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Sept. 30	23 Cow/Calf Pair June 10 to Oct. 4
		Total: 179 Cow/Calf Pair

GRAZING SYSTEM

The Rush Valley Allotment is managed with a three-pasture grazing system. The grazing rotation for the 2026 season is listed below:

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Big Hollow	179 Cow/Calf Pair	June 10 to June 30	21
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Bear Fork	179 Cow/Calf Pair	July 01 to Aug. 14	45
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
East Hickman	179 Cow/Calf Pair	Aug. 15 to Oct. 04	51
			Total Days:
			117

- *The above rotation dates are flexible based on utilizations listed below*

FOREST PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Revised Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, which was approved in 2003, requires the following standards, guidelines and objectives:

Standard: As a tool to achieve desired conditions of the land, maximum forage utilization standards for vegetation types in satisfactory condition using traditional grazing systems (including rest rotation, deferred rotation, and season long systems) are as follows.

Vegetation Type	Condition	Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like
Upland and Aspen	Satisfactory	50%
Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Crested Wheatgrass	Satisfactory	

		60%
Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Riparian Class 1 (Outside of Greenline)	Satisfactory	50%
Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Riparian Class II and III (Outside of Greenline)	Satisfactory	60%

Standard: As a tool to achieve desired conditions of riparian areas, maximum forage utilization standards (for stubble height) for low to mid elevation greenline species in Class 1, II, and III riparian areas in satisfactory condition are as follows (Key species being grazed include water sedge, Nebraska sedge and/or wooly sedge).

Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Riparian Class 1	Satisfactory	No Less Than 5 Inches
Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Riparian Class II	Satisfactory	No Less Than 4 Inches
Vegetation Type	**Condition**	**Percent Utilization Key Grass or Grass Like**
Riparian Class III	Satisfactory	No Less Than 3 Inches

Riparian Class 1: Fish Bearing Streams: Riparian Habitat Conservation Area (RHCA) consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 300 feet slope distance (600 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel).

Riparian Class II: Permanently Flowing Non-Fish Bearing Streams: RHCA consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to 150 feet slope distance (300 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel).

Riparian Class III: Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs and Wetlands Greater Than One Acre: RHCA consists of the body of water or wetland and the area to 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, or from the edge of the wetland pond or lake.

No Riparian Class 1, II or III areas have been identified on the Rush Valley Allotment.

Standard: For all rangelands, including big game winter range and riparian areas, permit no more than 50% of the current year's growth on woody vegetation to be browsed during one growth cycle, (i.e. when use has reached 50% allow no additional livestock use).

Standard: Allow management activities to result in no less than 85% of potential ground cover for each vegetation cover type.

Guideline: As a tool to achieve rehabilitation of upland, aspen, and riparian communities away from the greenline that are not meeting or moving toward objectives (i.e. in unsatisfactory condition), maximum allowed forage utilization will be 30-40 percent.

Guideline: Modify grazing practices that prevent attainment of desired future conditions for vegetation and/or aquatic resources.

Guideline: Delay livestock use in post-fire and post-harvest created forest openings until successful regeneration of the shrub and tree components occurs (aspen trees reach an average height of 6 feet).

Guideline: Stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas unless terrain and/or vegetation are prohibitive. When driveways and trailing routes must pass through Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, they will be located and livestock moved through them in such a way to minimize the extent and/or severity of potential damage caused by trailing.

Guideline: Manage Class 1 Riparian Area Greenlines for 70% or more late-seral vegetation communities. Manage Class II Riparian Area Greenlines for 60% or more late-seral vegetation communities. Manage Class III Riparian Area Greenlines for 40% or more late-seral vegetation communities.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Ear tags: Prior to turn-out, the permittee will provide to the Forest Officer all ear tag numbers of those cattle allowed to graze the Forest under the terms of this permit. These tag numbers will come from those tags provided to the permittee by the Forest Service prior to the grazing season. Those cattle

turned out on the Forest not wearing a tag clearly marked with the Forest Service logo, and whose tag number is not provided to the Forest Officer prior to turn-out will be considered unauthorized.

Actual Use: Please complete the enclosed actual use record form at the close of the grazing season and return to the Spanish Fork Ranger District before December 1.

Salting and Riding: You will need to take responsibility for monitoring utilization and move the cattle when necessary. Please place the salt far from water and out of the bottoms where cattle naturally tend to congregate. Salt should be used as a tool to achieve good distribution of cattle on the allotments.

State Livestock Health Laws: All owners of livestock must comply with state livestock health laws. All bulls must be trichomoniasis tested and have a trichomoniasis tag.

Dead Livestock: Livestock which die within 100 yards of public roads or live water will be disposed of in a manner approved by the District Ranger or his/her representative.

Payment of Fees: The permittee will not allow owned or controlled livestock to be on Forest Service-administered lands unless the fees specified in the Bill for Collection are paid.

Turnout: Turnout will not occur prior to range readiness (8 (c) on permit). Range readiness is measured by soil moisture and plant growth. Soils may be damp but should be firm to avoid excessive compaction/hummocking due to livestock.

Inspections/Monitoring: Allotment/pasture inspections will be performed periodically throughout the grazing season by Forest Service personnel. Livestock distribution, correct livestock location, numbers and identification, structural improvement maintenance, and utilization levels will be evaluated during these site visits. If you wish to accompany Forest Service personnel on these inspections, please contact the Rangeland Management Specialist.

Compliance: The permittee is responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit, allotment management plan, operating instructions and the directions of the Forest Officer in charge. Failure to meet these terms and conditions is a violation of the grazing permit.

SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Permittees will replace Spradley trough and either replace or repair White Pine trough as soon as possible.
- ✓ Permittees will replace and/or repair troughs in upper Big Hollow pasture.
- ✓ Permittees will repair Bear Fork-East Hickman pasture boundary fence.

MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

The permittee is responsible for all improvements assigned in the term grazing permits and listed in these operating instructions. Maintenance shall mean the timely repair of management facilities to a condition adequate to perpetuate the life of the facility and to serve the purpose intended. All

improvements will be maintained to the standard for which they were constructed. Maintenance includes permittee responsibility for furnishing the materials needed for repairs. Allotment boundary fences must be maintained before cattle enter the allotment. Pasture division fences and water developments must be maintained before cattle can enter each pasture. Improvements will be maintained to the following standards:

Posts, Poles and Bucks

- Replace broken or rotten posts, bucks, braces and poles
- Notch poles and attach to posts or bucks with spikes
- Straighten and re-tamp loose wood brace and line posts
- Straighten or replace bent steel posts

Wire

- Replace broken wire if necessary
- Splice wire with double strand 12-gauge minimum size barbed wire or smooth wire
- Wrap end of broken wires back around itself to form eye
- Place splicing wire through eye and wrap back around itself
- Make at least three wraps in each eye
- Make wraps adjacent to each other.
- Re-space wire where spacing has been altered
- Measure spacing from ground line in inches:
    - 4-wire fence: 16 inches, 24 inches, 32 inches, 42 inches
    - 3-wire fence: 18 inches, 28 inches, 40 inches
- Re-stretch wires tight with consideration for contraction and expansion
- Wire will not be twisted or kinked

Stays

- Replace broken or missing stays
- Straighten bent wire stays

Trees

- Remove all fallen trees from fences
- Do not use logs and/or brush instead of poles or wire
- If wire is attached to trees, nail wood slab to tree and staple wire to slab

Gates

- Stretch wire so gates will not sag, but easily open and close
- Make gate loops with smooth wire

Wire Fasteners

- Replace missing staples and steel post clips
- Drive staples diagonally into bucks, braces and stays
- Drive staples in wood posts, bucks and stays so wire can move
- Drive staples in brace posts so wire cannot move

Water Developments

- Keep troughs clean and free of debris
- Repair leaks in troughs
- Level water troughs
- Replace broken trough braces
- Replace or install small animal escape devices in troughs
- Unplug pipelines if necessary
- Replace trough plugs if missing
- Replace broken pipes
- Waterlines should be buried to protect from livestock
- Clean and repair overflows
- Maintain spring head fence according to above specifications
- Clean spring boxes or debris and secure cover
- Drain water troughs and pipelines at the end of the season
- Maintain overflows from ponds, keep spillways clean and protected from washing out

Maintenance responsibilities are listed below and shown on the attached map:

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
1	South Forest Boundary Fence	Need Description. BLM permittee maintains west of trough. Forest Service permittees maintain east of trough. NEED TO GPS MORE EAST OF CHOKECHERRY TROUGH.	Not Assigned YET.	106053
2	Rush Valley/Box Elder Allotment Boundary Fence (White Pine) East Side of the Trail	778 feet or 0.15 miles of 4 strand barbed wire and steel and wood posts.	Jay Sagers	106051
3	Bear Fork/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	1113 feet or 0.02 miles of 4 strand barbed wire and steel posts.	Rockin R	106052-1
4	Bear Fork/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	2463 feet or 0.47 miles of let-down fence with 4 strand barbed wire with steel and wood posts.	Caldwell	106052-2
5	Big Hollow/East Hickman Pasture Boundary Fence	2725 feet or 0.52 miles of 4 strand barbed wire and steel and wood posts.	Johnson	106050

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
6	Deer Spring Water Development	18 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert. Headbox is fenced with 430 feet of 4 strand barbed wire and steel posts. 177 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. 2 Powder River troughs. 9 feet by 29 inches by 16 inches. NEED TO GPS HEADBOX.	Russell	106007S 106007F 106007P 106007T
7	Miners Cabin Water Development	20 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert. Headbox is enclosed with cedar posts and aspen poles, approximately 10 feet by 10 feet by 6 feet. 150 feet of pipe; half is 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe and half is 1.5 inch PVC pipe. Powder River trough, 12 feet by 30 inches by 15 inches. 235 gallons. NEED TO GPS HEADBOX.	Russell	106006S 106006F 106006P 106006T
8	Bear Spring Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2 feet long by 1 foot diameter. Location unknown. Buried 1.5 inch galvanized steel pipe. 2 Powder River troughs, 10 feet by 30 inches by 16 inches each. 115 gallons each. NEED TO GPS PIPE.	Russell	106001S 106001P 106001T

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
9	Sammys Water Development	20 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert with lid. Headbox is fenced with 135 feet of 4 strand barbed wire with steel and wood posts. 83 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank. 100 inches by 24 inches by 12 inches.	Jay Sagers	106010S 106010F 106010P 106010T
10	Hidden Water Development	20 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert can with lid. Headbox is enclosed with 67 feet of steel posts and aspen logs. 157 feet of 1.25 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank. 58 inches by 31 inches by 12 inches.	Hunt	106005S 106005F 106005P 106005T
11	Jackie's Water Development	20 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert with lid. 75 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank. 106 inches by 26 inches by 11 inches.	Hunt	106011S 106011P 106011T

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
12	East Hickman Slide Water Development	20 inch galvanized steel culvert with lid. Headbox is fenced with steel posts and aspen poles. 16 feet by 16 feet by 16 feet (triangle). 460 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Powder River trough. 8.6 feet by 30 inches by 16 inches. Approximately 195 gallons.	Johnson	106008S 106008F 106008P 106008T
13	Cold Springs Water Development	Buried cement tile, 2 feet long by 1 foot diameter. 16 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Aluminum army surplus tank. 5 feet by 30 inches by 20 inches. NEED TO GPS HEADBOX.	Hunt	106004S 106004P 106004T
14	Buck Springs Water Development	Buried cement tile. 2 feet long by 1 foot diameter. 18 feet of 1.25 inch diameter galvanized pipe. Aluminum trough. 100 inches by 24 inches by 12 inches. Old Powder River trough needs to be removed. NEED TO GPS HEADBOX.	Rockin' R	106002S 106002P 106002T

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
15	Spradley Water Development	8 inch diameter steel army surplus can with lid. 63 feet of buried 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. 2 aluminum army surplus tanks. 58 inches by 29 inches by 16 inches each. NEED TO GPS CCC CEMEMENT TROUGH ABOUT ¼ MILE BELOW EXISTING TROUGH.	Rockin' R	106003S 106003P 106003T
16	Chokecherry Water Development	Buried cement tile. 2 feet long by 1 foot diameter. Location unknown. Buried galvanized pipe. Powder River trough. 6 feet by 30 inches by 16 inches. 115 gallons. NEED TO GPS PIPE.	Rockin' R	106009S 106009P 106009T

We look forward to working with you this coming grazing season. If you have any questions or concerns please contact Cody Miller at 385-268-2019.

RUSH VALLEY ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2026

SIGNATURES:

_____	_____
PERMITTEE	**DATE**
_____	_____
PERMITTEE	**DATE**
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SALT LAKE DISTRICT RANGER	**DATE**