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

GRANTSVILLE NORTH RMU #00105

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2025

PERMITTED USE

Permittee	Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Ajax Cattle Company, LLC	161 Cow/Calf Pair June 1 to Aug. 26	161 Cow/Calf Pair June 1 to Aug. 26
Mike Worthington	23 Cow/Calf Pair June 1 to Aug. 26	19 Cow/Calf Pair June 1 to Aug. 26 Clayton Worthington 4 Cow/Calf Pair June 1 to Aug. 26
		Total: 184 Cow/Calf Pair

GRAZING SYSTEM

The Grantsville North Allotment is managed with a three-pasture deferred rotation system. The grazing rotation for the 2025 season is listed below:

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Lower West	184 Cow/Calf Pair	June 1 to July 12	42
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Lower Magpie	184 Cow/Calf Pair	July 13 to Aug. 26	45
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Upper	REST	REST	0
			Total Days: 87

- *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 I: 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 Grantsville North 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

- ✓ Forest Service will investigate possibility of a new water development project to pump water into upper pasture.

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	Lower Magpie Headbox and Fence	20 inch by 36 inch diameter steel culvert headbox. The headbox is enclosed with 160 feet or 0.03 miles of 4 strand barbed wire with wood and steel posts.	Permittee	105001S 105001F
2	Lower Magpie Pipeline	9602 feet or 1.82 miles of 1.5 inch polyethylene pipe.	Permittee	105001P
3	Lower Magpie Trough #1 (Square Trough)	Powder River trough. 12 feet long by 45 inches wide by 19 inches deep. 495 gallons.	Permittee	105001T1
4	Lower Magpie Trough #2 (Reseed Trough)	12.5 foot diameter by 27 inches deep steel round tank.	Permittee	105001T2

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
5	Lower Magpie Trough #3 (West Canyon Reseed Trough)	12 foot by 4 foot aluminum trough.	Permittee	105001T3
6	Lower Magpie Trough #4 (Calf Trough)	Army surplus steel. 12 feet long by 29 inches wide by 12 inches deep.	Permittee	105001T4
7	Upper Magpie Water Development	18 inch diameter PVC pipe with 15 inches deep headbox. 126 feet or 0.02 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Powder River trough. 12 feet long by 28 inches wide by 16 inches deep. 235 gallons.	Permittee	105012S 105012P 105012T
8	Upper West Canyon Water Development	Need to describe headbox. 120 feet of what type of pipe? Powder River trough. 30 inches wide by 15 inches deep by 10 feet long. 195 gallons.	Permittee	105004S 105004P 105004T
9	Middle West Canyon Water Development	20 inch by 12 inch concrete headbox. 103 feet or 0.02 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Two army surplus steel tanks. Each is 6 feet long by 40 inches wide by 36 inches deep.	Permittee	105002S 105002P 105002T

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
10	Limekiln Water Development	20 inch diameter by 3 foot deep steel culvert headbox. Spring is enclosed with 389 feet or 0.07 miles of 4 strand barbed wire and steel posts. 136 feet or 0.03 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Powder River trough. 10 feet by 45 inches wide by 20 inches deep. 450 gallons.	Permittee	105003S 105003F 105003P 105003T
11	Pope Diversion	Rock dam with sandbags. Water diverted from Pope Creek.	Permittee	105005D
12	Pope Pipeline	2171 feet or 0.41 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe.	Permittee	105005P
13	Pope Trough	Powder River trough. 12 feet long by 45 inches wide by 19 inches deep. 495 gallons.	Permittee	105005T

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
14	Vanderhoof Water Development	Headbox #1 is a 20 inch diameter by 2 foot deep steel culvert. Headbox #2 is a 24 inch diameter by 2 foot deep fiberglass headbox. Need to GPS Coordinates. The head boxes are enclosed with 330 feet or 0.06 miles of 3 strand barbed wire fence and steel posts. 52 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Powder River trough. What size?? Galvanized steel pipe and half round steel trough, 30 feet long *(abandoned- needs to be removed).*	Permittee	105008S1 105008S2 105008F 105008P 105008T
	Mack Canyon Water Development *(Abandoned)*	Military surplus. Road to remove washed out. Located by Forest Service boundary. Spring on private land.		
	Upper Dry Canyon Water Development *(Abandoned)*	50 gallon drum.		
15	Lower Magpie/Lower West Pasture Boundary Fence (West Canyon Reseed #2)	Approximately 1 mile of 4 strand barbed wire with steel posts.	Permittee	105050
16	Upper/Lower Magpie Pasture Boundary Fence (West Canyon Reseed #1)	1.7 miles of 4 strand barbed wire with steel and wood posts.	Permittee	105052

Map Number	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra Number
17	Upper/Lower West Pasture Boundary Fence (Grantsville Division)	Approximately 1.5 miles of 4 strand barbed wire with steel posts.	Permittee	105054
18	Grantsville South/Grantsville North Allotment Boundary Fence (Beet Flat)	Approximately 2.0 miles of 4 strand barbed wire with steel posts.	Permittee	121058
19	West Dry Canyon Riparian Fence	630 feet or 0.12 miles of 4 strand barbed wire with steel posts.	Permittee	105053
20	Forest Boundary Cattleguard West Canyon	16 foot by 8 foot yellow channel steel with wings. Railroad ties and 2 inch by 6 and 8 inch treated timber supports.		105090
21	Lower Magpie/Lower West Pasture Boundary Fence Cattleguard (Magpie Canyon)	16 foot by 8 foot yellow channel steel with wings. Railroad ties and 2 inch by 6 and 8 inch treated timber supports.		105091

We look forward to working with you this coming grazing season. If you have any questions or concerns please contact Linda Appel at 801-794-6767.

GRANTSVILLE NORTH ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2025

SIGNATURES:

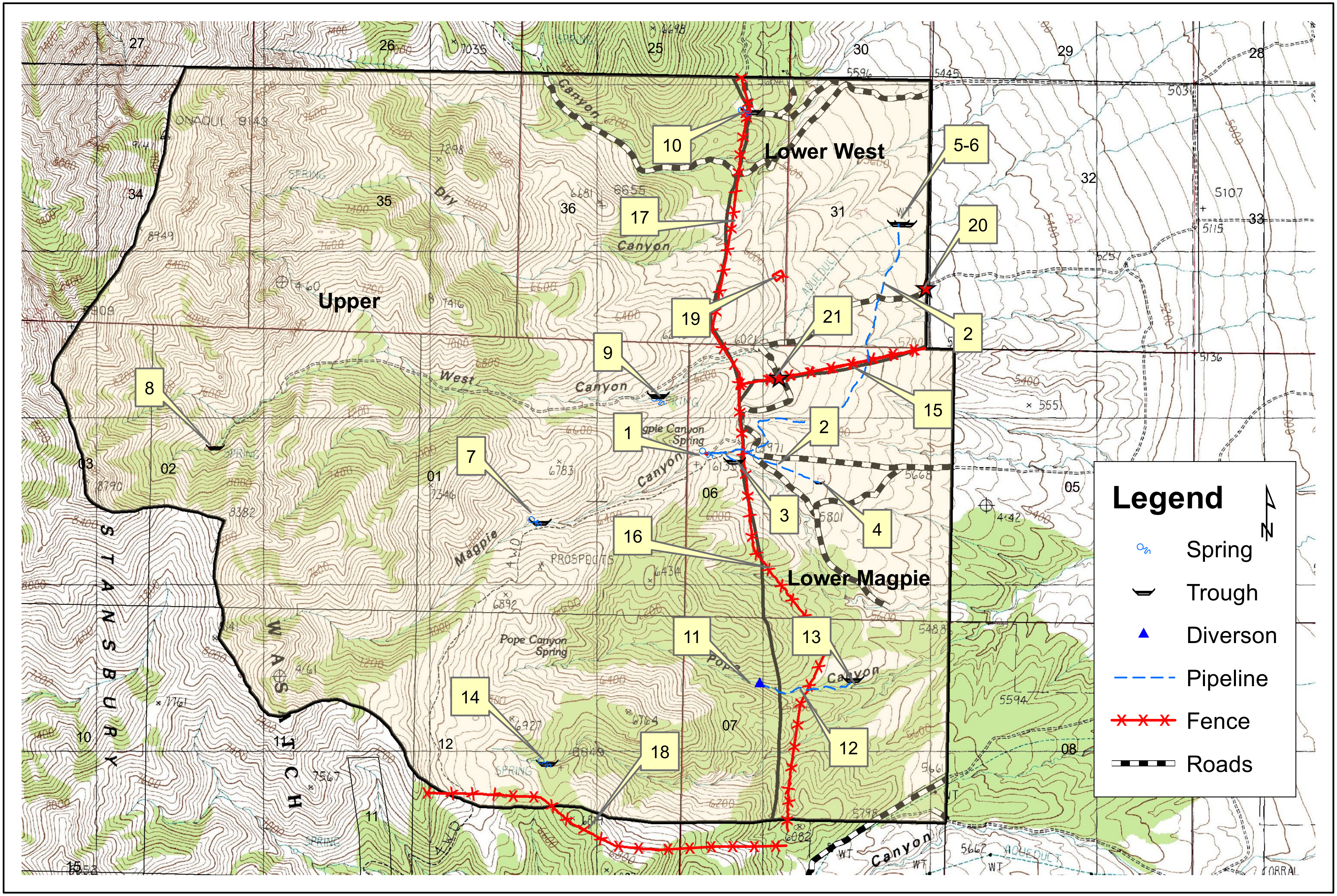
Cody [illegible] 3-18-25

PERMITTEE **DATE**

Mike Worthington 4-7-25

PERMITTEE **DATE**

SALT LAKE DISTRICT RANGER **DATE**



Grantsville North Allotment - 2025

Uinta-Watach-Cache National Forest
Salt Lake Fork Ranger District

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles