Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest – Spanish Fork Ranger District

BENNION ALLOTMENT RMU #00822

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2025

PERMITTED USE

Permittee	Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Alan Rex and Elizabeth B. Mitchell	144 Cow/Calf Pair May 1 to Aug. 31, Oct. 1 to Nov. 14	144 Cow/Calf Pair May 1 to Aug. 31, Oct. 1 to Nov. 14

GRAZING ROTATION

The Bennion Allotment is managed with two, four pasture modified rest rotation systems. The grazing rotation for the 2025 season is listed below:

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Bend	144 Cow/Calf Pair	May 1 to May 9	9
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Hansen Hollow	144 Cow/Calf Pair	May 10 to May 24	15
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Middle	72A Cow/Calf Pair	May 25 to June 21	28

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
East Reservoir	72A Cow/Calf Pair	June 22 to July 31	40

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Hansen Hollow	72W Cow/Calf Pair	May 25 to June 3	10

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Dunbar	72W Cow/Calf Pair	June 4 to July 31	58

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Sage Valley	144 Cow/Calf Pair	Aug. 1 to Aug. 31	31

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Private		Sept. 1 to Sept. 30	30

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Sage Valley	144 Cow/Calf Pair	Oct. 1 to Oct. 5	5

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Dunbar	144 Cow/Calf Pair	Oct. 6 to Nov. 14	40

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Cook Sharpes Valley	REST	REST	0

	Total Days:
	168

- *The above rotation dates are flexible based on utilization standards listed below.*

FOREST PLAN AND ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Uinta National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, which was approved in 2003, the Allotment Management Plan for the Bennion allotment, which was approved in April, 2010 list the following standards, guidelines, and objectives:

Upland Forage Utilization

Standard: Limit grazing to meet the following utilization levels on non-riparian vegetation types based on the annual average of the current year's growth. However, through June 15 at Strawberry Reservoir Management Area and through June 1 at the Vernon Management Area, minimum canopy cover and height requirements for greater sage grouse habitat take precedence over the forage utilization standards in the following table:

Forage Utilization Standards

Vegetation type **General Uplands and Winter Range** Upland shrublands (sagebrush, snowberry, mountain mahogany species, cliffrose, bitterbrush, saltbrush, and mountain brush)	**Forage Utilization** **Very Early to Early Seral** 40%	**Forage Utilization** **Mid to Late Seral** 60%
Vegetation type **General Uplands and Winter Range** Grasslands	**Forage Utilization** **Very Early to Early Seral** 45%	**Forage Utilization** **Mid to Late Seral** 65%
Vegetation type **Forest-wide** Sub-alpine shrublands	**Forage Utilization** **Very Early to Early Seral** 25%	**Forage Utilization** **Mid to Late Seral** 35%

Vegetation type Forest-wide	Forage Utilization Very Early to Early Seral	Forage Utilization Mid to Late Seral
Sub-alpine grasslands	40%	45%

For sagebrush and pinyon-juniper types in the Dunbar and Sharpes Valley pastures, those areas with less than 60 percent ground cover (70 percent of potential effective ground cover) will be grazed at no more than 40 percent utilization.

It is the permittee's responsibility to make sure allowable use standards are not exceeded. When utilization standards are met the permittee will be required to remove cattle from the entire pasture or allotment. Use of the rest unit will not be allowed.

Guideline: Manage approximately 80 percent of potential greater sage grouse breeding and winter habitat areas in the Vernon and Strawberry Reservoir Management Areas to support the percentages and heights of canopy cover listed in the table below. Breeding habitat should retain the given height levels of grasses and a diversity of forbs annually through June 1 in the Vernon Management Area and June 15 in the Strawberry Reservoir Management Area. Vegetation should be maintained in a mosaic of openings and shrubs.

Vegetation Requirements in the Vernon Management Area

Greater Sage Grouse Breeding Habitat		
Vegetation type	**Minimum % Canopy Cover**	**Minimum Height Canopy Cover**
Sagebrush	15 to 25%	16 to 32 inches
Vegetation type	**Minimum % Canopy Cover**	**Minimum Height Canopy Cover**
Grasses	Greater than 15%	Greater than 6 inches
Vegetation type	**Minimum % Canopy Cover**	**Minimum Height Canopy Cover**
Forbs	Greater than 10%	Greater than 6 inches

Greater Sage Grouse Winter Habitat		
Vegetation type	**Minimum % Canopy Cover**	**Minimum Height Canopy Cover**
Sagebrush	10 to 30% (above snow)	10 to 14 inches (above snow)

- There are no minimum percent canopy cover or minimum height requirements for greater sage grouse winter habitat in grasses or forbs.
- Minimum height is measured as droop height, the highest naturally growing portion of the plant.

Riparian Forage Utilization

Standard: Limit grazing to meet the following utilization levels within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) based on the average current year's growth.

Utilization Standards by RHCA Class

RHCA Class	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Mid to Late Seral in Early Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Mid to Late Seral in Late Season**
Riparian Class I (Above Vernon Reservoir)	90%	5 inches	6 inches	4 inches	5 inches
RHCA Class	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Mid to Late Seral in Early Season**	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Mid to Late Seral in Late Season**
Riparian Class III (Below Vernon Reservoir)	70%	3 inches	4 inches	2 inches	3 inches

RHCA Class	Minimum Percent of Stream Length	Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season	Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season	Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Early Season	Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Late Season
Riparian Class I (Above Vernon Reservoir)	90%	45%	35%	55%	45%
RHCA Class	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length**	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season**	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season**	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Early Season**	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Late Season**
Riparian Class III (Below Vernon Reservoir)	70%	60%	50%	65%	55%
RHCA Class	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Early Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Late Season**
Riparian Class I (Above Vernon Reservoir)	90%	Not Applicable	35%	Not Applicable	50%
RHCA Class	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Early Season**	**Willow Utilization by Season of Use – Mid to Late in Late Season**
Riparian Class III (Below Vernon Reservoir)	70%	Not Applicable	35%	Not Applicable	50%

- *Note:* For minimum Greenline Stubble Height the height of key species (palatable, hydrophytic species indicative of mid to late seral riparian plant communities, or as indicated in the site-specific Allotment Management Plan). If acceptable "key species" are absent from a site, only

utilization standards shall be used.

- *Note:* Forage utilization limits are based on percent of total average annual growth.
- *Note:* There are no willow utilization standards for early season use.

It is the permittee's responsibility to make sure allowable use standards are not exceeded, especially in riparian areas. Permittees are encouraged to herd cattle away from riparian areas since they are generally the first areas utilized. If use along riparian areas reaches Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines, even if forage remains on the uplands, permittees will be required to remove cattle from the entire unit or allotment. Use of the rest unit will not be allowed.

Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA)

Portions of *watersheds* where *riparian*-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RHCAs include traditional *riparian* corridors, *wetlands*, *perennial* and *intermittent* streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic *ecosystems*. There are three RHCA classes of varying widths offering varying levels of protection: class 1 with widths extending 300 feet from each edge of the waterbody (600 feet total); class II with widths extending 200 feet from each edge of the waterbody (400 feet total); and class III with widths extending 100 feet from each edge of the waterbody (200 feet total).

Additional Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines

Guideline: Maintain adequate ground cover to filter runoff and prevent detrimental erosion in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs).

Riparian Habitat Conservation Area (RHCA) Ground Cover Requirements

RHCA	**Minimum Ground Cover Requirement**	**Minimum Percent of RHCA to Meet Requirement**
Class I (Above Vernon Reservoir)	90% of Potential	90%
RHCA	**Minimum Ground Cover Requirement**	**Minimum Percent of RHCA to Meet Requirement**
Class III (Below Vernon Reservoir)	80% of Potential	70%

Standard: Locate livestock salt grounds outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs).

Standard: Locate new livestock troughs, tanks, and holding facilities out of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs). For existing livestock handling facilities inside RHCAs, assure that

facilities do not prevent attainment of aquatic Forest Plan management direction. Modify, relocate, or close existing facilities where aquatic Forest Plan management direction cannot be met.

Guideline: Minimize trailing livestock through Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs). Close or relocate livestock driveways to minimize impacts to RHCAs.

Guideline: Subject to valid existing rights, free-flowing water and associated riparian vegetation communities should be retained at developed spring sites. If possible, existing spring developments should be modified to return water to riparian ecosystems within the source drainage.

Guideline: Avoid equipment operation in stream courses, open water, seeps, or springs. If use of equipment in such areas is required, impacts should be minimized.

Guideline: Limit equipment operation in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs). If the use of equipment in these areas is required, incorporate additional mitigation to minimize adverse impacts.

Guideline: Implement intensive grazing management that provides periodic rest designed to achieve and maintain desired vegetation community composition and structure.

Guideline: Maintain at least 70 percent of potential effective ground cover to provide nutrient cycling and protect the soil from erosion in excess of soil loss tolerance limits.

Standard: Provide wildlife escape ramps in all developed water sources.

Guideline: Provide for wildlife movement through and/or around structures or project sites such as fences, spring developments, guzzlers, roads, and ditches.

Guideline: Defer livestock grazing in areas disturbed by wildland fire or other natural events until vegetation has reestablished sufficiently, but for no less than two growing seasons.

Standard: Only certified noxious weed-free hay or feed is allowed on National Forest land, including hay or feed for use by recreational livestock. Any materials such as hay, straw, or mulch that are used for rehabilitation and reclamation activities shall be certified weed-free.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Hauling Water: Water must be hauled at least one-half mile away from any areas in less than satisfactory condition (those areas requiring 40 percent utilization) in the Sharpes Valley or Dunbar Pastures.

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.

Salt: Salt will be used as a tool to improve livestock distribution. Place salt where use is light, such as ridge tops and areas away from water. Avoid stock tanks, wet meadows, and creek bottoms. Place salt away from roads and developed trails.

State Livestock Health Laws: All owners of livestock must comply with state livestock health laws.

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.

Off Road Vehicle Use: Off road vehicle use for reconstruction or maintenance of range improvements (when hauling materials only) listed in these operating instructions is hereby authorized. ATV's or trucks can be used to check water. ATV's or trucks can be used to haul salt on system and non-system roads or trails. No new trails or roads can be made. Use of off-road vehicles is limited to periods of time when weather and ground conditions are such that rutting, and soil movement will not occur. Any other off road vehicle use shall be approved in advance (location and time) by the District Ranger or his/her representative. Absent this approval, travel restrictions described in the Forest Supervisors Order of May 27, 2005, and in the Uinta National Forest Summer Travel Map (2007) apply.

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 or 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 violation of the grazing permit.

SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

- ✓ The Forest Service has completed the NEPA process for the Vernon Reservoir Fence project and is looking into funding options with the state of Utah. Forest Service and permittee will agree on design.
- ✓ The Forest Service will complete the NEPA process for removing the horse pasture from admin use.
- ✓ Forest Service and permittee will work together on loose ends related to the Little Valley pipeline extension, including fixing a leak, and welding metal covers for water development cans (permittee will provide materials).
- ✓ Forest Service and permittee will figure our water rights for Little Valley pipeline extension as a step toward NEPA phase II.

✓ Forest Service will look into possibility of installing a new trough in Wayne Cook 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 #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
1	Bennion/Benmore #1 Allotment Boundary Fence (Bend/Ault South)	0.56 miles of wood & steel posts with 3 and 4 strand barbed wire and wood stays.	Mitchell	822008
2	Bennion/Benmore #2 Allotment Boundary Fence (Benmore Pastures/Middle Pasture Boundary Fence)	1.03 miles of wood posts with net wire and 3 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822000
3	Bennion/Benmore #3 Allotment Boundary Fence (Ault BLM/Dunbar)	0.22 miles of steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822022
4	Bennion/Benmore #4 Allotment Boundary Fence (Ault South/Dunbar)	0.097 miles of steel posts with 3 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822023
5	Bennion/Sharpes Valley Allotment Boundary Fence #1 (Segment 1)	0.84 miles of steel and wood posts and 4 strand barbed wire with wood dancers.	Mitchell	822003
6	Bennion/Sharpes Valley Allotment Boundary Fence #1 (Segment 2)	0.072 miles of steel posts and 5 strand barbed wire. Triangle section of fence that splits the Windmill Trough.	Mitchell	822003-2
7	Bennion/Sharpes Valley Allotment Boundary Fence #2	0.66 miles of steel posts and sheep wire and 2 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822005
8	Bennion/Sabie Mountain Allotment Boundary Fence (Rick Fence)	1.5 miles of steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire fence.	Mitchell	822020
9	Middle/Bend Pasture Boundary Fence	1.59 miles of wood posts and 3 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822001

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
10	Bend/Hansen Hollow Pasture Boundary Fence	1.67 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Mitchell	822002
11	Sage Valley/East Reservoir Pasture Boundary Fence	1.47 miles of wood & steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire with wood dancers.	Mitchell	822004
12	Sage Valley/Sharpes Valley Pasture Boundary Fence	1.45 miles of wood & steel posts with sheep wire and 2 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822006
13	Hansen Hollow/Dunbar Pasture Boundary Fence (Rock Garden)	1.45 miles of wood & steel posts and 4 strands of barbed wire	Mitchell	822015
14	Dunbar/Sharpes Valley Pasture Boundary Fence	1.05 miles of wood & steel posts, net wire and 2 strand barbed wire with spiral stays. 0.56 miles of wood & steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822016
15	Horse Pasture Fence	1.6 miles excluding the east side, which is a private fence. Includes the fence that surrounds the old guard station site with the exception of the outside corner next to the road. It includes the fence around the pond. Benmore permittees maintain the fence just south of the pond.	Mitchell	822007
16	Sage Valley/Hansen Hollow Pasture Boundary Fence	2.03 miles of wood and steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire.	Mitchell	822021

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
17	Vernon Creek Riparian Fence	Need to GPS both sides.	Mitchell	
18	Dunbar Drift Fence *(Abandoned)*	205.5 feet of steel post and net wire. Used to funnel livestock in to corrals and/or holding pen.	None	822017
19	Dunbar Holding Pen *(Abandoned)*	972 feet of cedar and steel posts and net wire.	None	822018
20	Dunbar Corral *(Abandoned)*	100 feet by 100 feet of wood posts with net and smooth wire.	None	822019
21	Middle Pasture/Private Land Cattleguard	Channel steel. 16 feet by 8 feet. Yellow.	Tooele County	822CG1
22	East Reservoir Pasture/Private Land Cattleguard	Channel steel. 12 feet by 8 feet. Yellow.	Tooele County	822CG2
23	Vernon Reservoir Cattleguard	Channel steel. 14 feet by 8 feet.	Forest Service Recreation	822CG3
24	Railroad Cattleguard	12 foot Cattle guard.	Tooele County	822CG4
25	Bennion/Sharpes Valley Cattleguard (Lofgreen Road)	16 foot green Channel steel with concrete supports.	Tooele County	822CG5
26	Bennion/Sabie Mountain Allotment Boundary Fence (Rick Fence) Cattle Guard	Need Description.		822CG6
27	Little Valley Spring Source	GPS proper location.	Mitchell Ajax Larson	823009S

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
28	Little Valley Spring Exclosure	184 feet. Wood posts and net wire. Spring is buried in front of fence. Fence not needed.	None	
29	Little Valley Pipeline Reroute	Need to GPS. Approximately 1.7 miles of 2 inch diameter SDR buried fusion pipe from trough on Sharpes Valley allotment to junction with old pipe.	Mitchell	822009P3
30	Little Valley Pipeline Solar Pump, Solar Panels and Protection Fence	Need to GPS and describe.	Mitchell Ajax Larson	823009 Pump
31	Little Valley Storage Tanks and Protection Fence	Need to GPS and describe.	Mitchell Ajax Larson	823009 Storage
32	Little Valley Pipeline Trough #3 (East Reservoir)	13 foot diameter Rubber tire trough with cement base. Need to GPS.	Mitchell	822009T3
33	Little Valley Pipeline	Approximately 1.1 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe.	Mitchel	822009P4
34	Little Valley Pipeline Trough #4 (Sage Valley)	1700 gallons. 1 feet diameter by 2 feet deep round steel trough.	Mitchell	822009T4
35	Little Valley Pipeline Trough #5 (Sage Valley)	1700 gallons. 12 feet diameter by 2 feet deep round steel trough.	Mitchell	822009T5
36	Little Valley Pipeline Pond (Sage Valley)	3000 gallons. 40 foot by 40 foot by 6 foot earthen pond.	Mitchell	822009PO

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
37	Vernon Reservoir Pipeline	1.43 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe.	Mitchell	822011P
38	Vernon Reservoir Pipeline Trough #1 (Bend)	650 gallons. 14 foot by 4 foot by 18 inch fiberglass trough.	Mitchell	822011T1
39	Vernon Reservoir Pipeline Trough #2 (Bend)	650 gallons. 14 foot by 4 foot by 18 inch fiberglass trough.	Mitchell	822011T2
40	Vernon Reservoir Pipeline Trough #3 (Middle)	750 gallons. 8 foot diameter by 2 foot deep round steel trough.	Mitchell	822011T3
41	Vernon Reservoir Pipeline Trough #4 (Middle)	650 gallons. 14 foot by 4 foot by 18 inch fiberglass trough.	Mitchell	822011T4
42	Bennion Creek Pipeline Segment 1	1.48 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Old segment.	Mitchell	822014P1
43	Bennion Creek Pipeline Segment 2	0.269 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Newer segment.	Mitchell	822014P2
44	Bennion Creek Pipeline Trough #9 (Wayne Cook)	Trough 1: 1140 gallon, 10 foot diameter by 2 foot deep round steel trough. Trough 2: 750 gallon, 8 foot diameter by 2 foot deep round steel trough.	Mitchell	822014T9
45	Windmill Water Development	Water source from horizontal well with 30 inch steel casing. 0.24 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Three 14 foot by 4 foot by 18 inch, 583 gallon Powder River troughs. Two are galvanized steel.	Mitchell	822013S 822013P 822013T

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
46	Vernon Reservoir Protection Fence	Steel posts, barbed and net wire, with log rail.	Vernon Irrigation Company	822RC1

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.

BENNION ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2025

SIGNATURES:

PERMITTEE	**DATE**
SPANISH FORK DISTRICT RANGER	**DATE**

Bennion Allotment 2025

Uinta-Watach-Cache National Forest
Spanish Fork Ranger District

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles