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

ONAQUI ALLOTMENT RMU #00824

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2025

PERMITTED USE

Permittee	Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Richard and Coleen McClimans Family Living Trust	88 Cow/Calf Pair May 26 to Oct. 15	88 Cow/Calf Pair May 26 to Oct. 15
Permittee	**Permitted Use**	**Authorized Use**
Corp of Presiding Bishopric DBA Nephi Crops	200 Cow/Calf Pair May 26 to Oct. 15	200 Cow/Calf Pair May 26 to Oct. 15
Total	288 Cow/Calf Pair	288 Cow/Calf Pair

GRAZING ROTATION

The Onaqui Allotment is managed in a three-pasture rest rotation system with the Upper and Lower Oak brush pastures managed as one pasture. The grazing rotation for the 2025 grazing season is listed below:

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Rocky	288 Cow/Calf Pair	May 26 to August 04	71
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Oak Brush	288 Cow/Calf Pair	Aug. 05 to Oct. 15	72
Pasture:	**Livestock Numbers:**	**Dates of Use:**	**Days:**
Elderberry	REST	REST	0
			Total Days:
			143

- *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, and the Allotment Management Plan for the Onaqui allotment, which was approved on March 15, 2013, 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.

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%

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 Riparian Class III	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length** 70%	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season** 3 inches	**Minimum Greenline Stubble Height by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season** 4 inches
RHCA Class Riparian Class III	**Minimum Percent of Stream Length** 70%	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Early Season** 60%	**Forage Utilization Limits by Season of Use – Very Early to Early in Late Season** 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
Riparian Class III	70%	Not Applicable	35%

- *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 I 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 III	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

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 will look into scheduling a clean out of the cattleguard between Elderberry Pasture and the BLM allotment.

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	Onaqui/West Cottonwood Allotment Boundary Fence (Elderberry Fence)	0.88 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire. More fence on top needs to be GPSed.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric	824021
2	Lower Oak Brush/Rocky Pasture Boundary Fence #1	1.81 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire and metal spiral stays.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric	824024
3	Lower Oak Brush/Rocky Pasture Boundary Fence #2	1.11 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric	824024A
4	Upper Oak Brush/Elderberry Pasture Boundary Fence	2.60 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	McClimans	824025
5	Upper Oak Brush/Rocky Pasture Boundary Fence	1.74 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	McClimans	824033
6	Upper/Lower Oak Brush Pasture Boundary Fence	0.84 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	McClimans	824034
7	Rocky Pasture Drift Fence #1 *(Abandoned)*	1.46 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	None	824023
8	Rocky Pasture Drift Fence #2 *(Abandoned)*	0.51 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire.	None	824035
9	Elderberry Forest Boundary Cattle Guard	Railroad rail. 10 foot cement box support.	BLM	824CG2
10	West Oak Brush Forest Boundary Cattle Guard	Channel steel. 12 feet.	BLM	824CG3
11	West Government Forest Boundary Cattle Guard	Railroad rails. 10 foot cement box support.	BLM	824CG4

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
12	Log Canyon Forest Boundary Cattle Guard	8 foot by 8 foot yellow channel steel cattle guard.	BLM	824CG5
13	Rocky Canyon Forest Boundary Cattle guard	8 foot by 8 foot yellow channel steel cattle guard.	BLM	824CG6
14	West Government Pipeline	4.74 miles of 2 inch diameter polypropylene pipe.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001P
15	West Government Pipeline Spring	Buried spring.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001S
16	West Government Pipeline Headbox Enclosure	366 feet of wood and steel posts with 3 strand barbed wire.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001F
17	West Government Pipeline Trough #1	750 gallon steel trough with concrete base.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001T1
18	West Government Pipeline Trough #2	750 gallon steel trough with concrete base.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001T2
19	West Government Pipeline Trough #3	600 gallon round fiberglass trough.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001T3
20	West Government Pipeline Trough #4	1000 gallon round fiberglass trough.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001T4

Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
21	West Government Pipeline Trough #5	1000 gallon rectangular fiberglass trough.	Corp of Presiding Bishopric and McClimans	824001T5
22	West Government Pipeline Trough *(Abandoned-Need to Remove)*	200 gallon torpedo trough.	None	824001TR
23	Copper Spring *(Abandoned)*	Not found or GPSed.	None	824004S
24	Copper Spring Pipeline *(Abandoned)*	0.92 miles of 0.75 inch poly pipe, 1 inch galvanized pipe and 1.5 inch poly pipe.	None	824004S
25	Copper Spring Pipeline Trough #1 *(Abandoned)*	Concrete trough.	None	824004T1
26	Copper Spring Pipeline Trough #2 *(Abandoned)*	Remains of sheet metal trough and timbers. Cement debris.	None	824004T2
27	Copper Spring Pipeline Trough #3 *(Abandoned)*	200 gallon Powder River trough.	None	824004T3
28	Copper Spring Pipeline Storage Tank *(Abandoned)*	1000 gallon steel tank.	None	824004ST
29	Copper Spring Pipeline Trough #4 *(Abandoned)*	2000 gallons. 14 steel troughs.	None	824004T4
30	West Oak Brush Pipeline Source *(Abandoned)*	16 inch culvert and old cement diversion.	None	824017A
31	West Oak Brush Pipeline *(Abandoned)*	1.72 miles of 1.5 inch poly pipe.	None	824017P

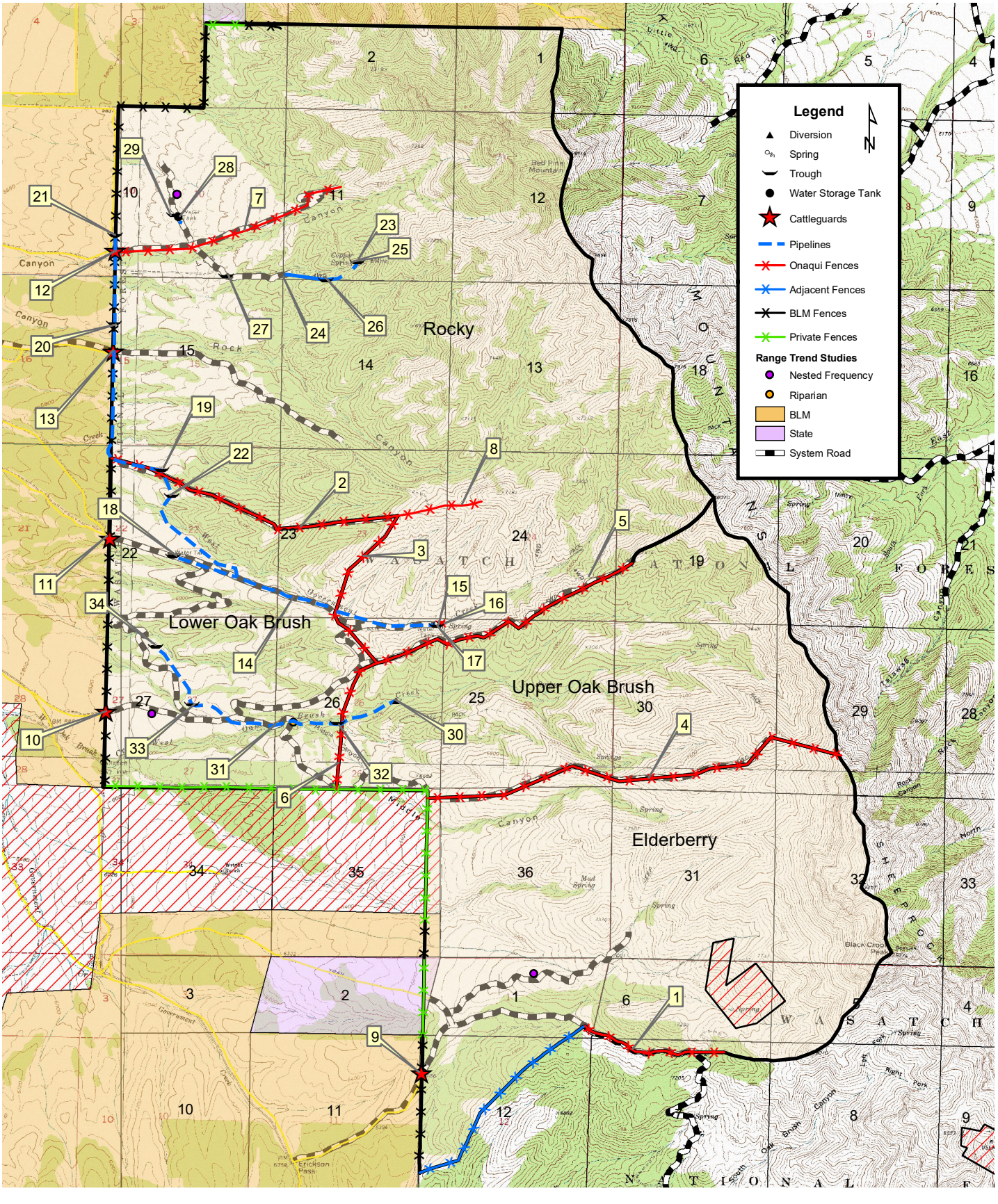
Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
32	West Oak Brush Pipeline Trough #1 *(Abandoned)*	200 gallon Powder River trough. 12 feet by 29 inches by 16 inches.	None	824017T1
33	West Oak Brush Pipeline Trough #2 *(Abandoned)*	200 gallon Powder River trough. 12 feet by 29 inches by 16 inches.	None	824017T2
34	West Oak Brush Pipeline Trough #3 *(Abandoned)*	200 gallon Powder River trough. 12 feet by 29 inches by 16 inches.	None	824017T3

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.

ONAQUI ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2025

SIGNATURES:

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



Onaqui Allotment - 2025

Uinta-Watach-Cache National Forest
Spanish Fork Ranger District

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles