

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

SABIE MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT RMU #00819

ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2025



PERMITTED USE

Permittee	Permitted Use	Private Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Fitzgerald Land and Livestock, LC	10 Cow/Calf Pair May 6 to Oct. 15	5 Cow/Calf Pair May 6 to Oct. 15	15 Cow/Calf Pair May 6 to Oct. 15
Permittee	Permitted Use	Private Permitted Use	Authorized Use
Larry W. Fitzgerald Family Living Trust	157 Cow/Calf Pair May 6 to Oct. 15	Not Applicable	157 Cow/Calf Pair May 6 to Oct. 15
Total	167 Cow/Calf Pair	5 Cow/Calf Pair	172 Cow/Calf Pair

GRAZING ROTATION

The Sabie Mountain Allotment is managed in a four-pasture rest rotation system. The rotation for the 2025 season is listed below:

Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Dog Hollow/Sabie Creek	172 Cow/Calf Pair	May 6 to June 9	35
Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Sharpes Valley	172 Cow/Calf Pair	June 10 to July 19	40



Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Brush Creek	172 Cow/Calf Pair	July 20 to Aug. 23	35
Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
Sabie Mountain	172 Cow/Calf Pair	Aug. 24 to Oct. 15	53
Pasture:	Livestock Numbers:	Dates of Use:	Days:
East	REST	REST	0
			Total Days:
			163

- *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 Sabie Mountain allotment, which was approved on August 15, 1995, 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%

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.

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
Riparian Class III	70%	3 inches	4 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
Riparian Class III	70%	60%	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

- ✓ Dog Hollow water development may need some pipe replaced.

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	Little Valley/Sabie Mountain Allotment Boundary Fence	1.45 miles of wood & steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire.	Larry	819001
2	Sabie Mountain/Bennion Allotment Boundary Fence	1.5 miles of steel posts and 4 strand barbed wire.	Larry	819023
3	Sabie Mountain/Sharpes Valley Allotment Boundary Fence	1 mile of steel posts, sheep wire and 2 strand barbed wire fence.	Larry	819024
4	Sabie Creek/Sabie Mountain Pasture Boundary Fence	0.30 miles of steel posts with net wire and 2 strand barbed wire. Segment to the east. 0.139 miles of steel posts with 4 strand barbed wire and spiral stays. Segment to the west.	Fitzgerald Land and Livestock	819002
5	Dog Hollow/Brush Creek Pasture Boundary Fence	2.43 miles of steel posts with net wire, 1 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Larry	819006
6	Brush Creek/East Pasture Boundary Fence	1.75 miles of steel posts with net wire, 2 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Larry	819007
7	Brush Creek/Sabie Mountain Pasture Boundary Fence	0.11 miles of steel posts with net wire, 1 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Larry	819017
8	Sabie Mountain/Gathering Pasture Boundary Fence	0.20 miles of steel posts with net wire, 2 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Larry	819015



Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
9	Dog Hollow/Gathering Pasture Boundary Fence	0.25 miles of steel posts with net wire, 1 strand barbed wire and spiral stays.	Larry	819011
10	Brush Creek/Gathering Pasture Boundary Fence	0.38 miles of steel posts with net wire, 2 strand barbed wire.	Larry	819016
11	East Pasture/BLM Cattle Guard	Channel steel. 12 feet by 6 feet.	Tooele County	819CG1
12	Dog Pasture/Private Land Cattle Guard	Two yellow, 8 foot by 8 foot channel steel.	Tooele County	819CG4
13	Dog Hollow/Brush Creek Pasture Boundary Fence Cattle Guard	Yellow. Channel steel. 12 feet by 8 feet.	Tooele County	819CG2
14	Brush Creek/East Pasture Cattle Guard	Yellow channel steel. 14 feet by 8 feet.	Tooele County	819CG3
15	Sabie Mountain Water Development	30 inch diameter galvanized steel culvert headbox. Head box is enclosed with metal panels and net wire fence (Need to GPS). 253 feet of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. 1200 gallon round galvanized steel trough. 10 feet by 30 inches. Earthen overflow pond. 30 feet by 10 feet by 3 feet.	Larry	819008S 819008P 819008T 819008PO



Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
16	Dog Hollow #1 Water Development	10 inch diameter, 36 inch galvanized culvert headbox. Perforated pipe collection point. Headbox is enclosed with 0.018 miles of steel & wood posts with 4 strand barbed wire and metal spiral stays. 0.20 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Three, 538 gallon galvanized Powder River troughs. Earthen overflow pond. 40 feet by 40 feet.	Larry	819009S1 819009S2 819009S3 819009F 819009P 819009T 819009PO
17	Dog Hollow #2 Water Development (Optimart)	Water source buried perforated pipe in an old trench covered with railroad ties that have caved in. Need to GPS pipeline. 700 gallon, 10 foot by 30 inch round galvanized trough. Abandoned overflow pond. 30 feet by 40 feet.	Larry	819018S 819018P 819018T 819018PO
18	Dog Hollow Trough #1 Exclosure (Waters cattle from Dog Hollow and Brush Creek and Sabie Mountain Pastures)	0.05 miles of steel posts with 1 strand barbed wire and net wire with spiral steel stays.	Larry	819010
19	Brush Creek Pipeline	1.41 miles of 1.5 inch diameter polyethylene pipe. Headbox on BLM (Powell Springs). Need to GPS Spring.	Larry	819012P 819012S
20	Brush Creek Trough	538 gallon Powder River trough.	Larry	819012T



Map #	Improvement	Description	Maintenance	Infra #
21	Brush Creek Pond	Earthen pond. 20 feet by 15 feet.	Larry	819019
22	East Pasture Trough	Half round galvanized steel trough. 40 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot. Water is hauled in.	Larry	819013T
23	East Pond	Earthen pond. 100 feet by 70 feet by 3 feet.	Larry	819020
24	Fitzgerald Pond	Earthen pond. 70 feet by 30 feet by 1 foot.	Larry	819004
25	Jones Pond	Earthen pond in Dog Creek.	Larry	819021
26	Sabie Creek Pond	Earthen pond. 40 feet by 30 feet by 5 feet.	Larry	819022
27	Brush Creek Pipeline Overflow Pond and Exclosure	Pond and exclosure.	Forest Service Wildlife	819WL12D

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.



SABIE MOUNTAIN ALLOTMENT ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS 2025

SIGNATURES:

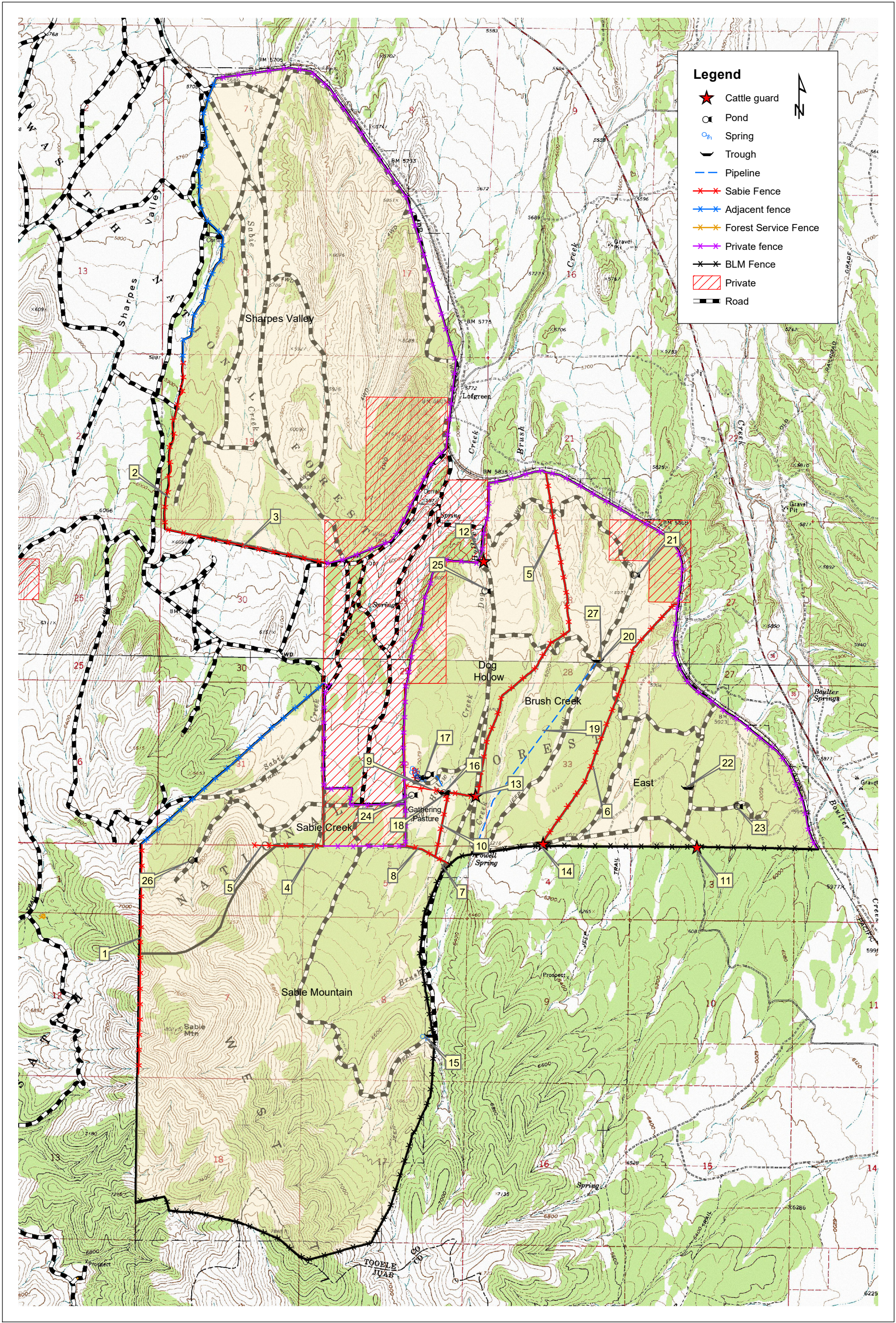
PERMITTEE

DATE

SPANISH FORK DISTRICT RANGER

DATE





Sabie Mountain Allotment -2025

Uinta-Watch-Cache National Forest
Spanish Fork Ranger District

