

**2008 ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
WILDHORSE/CROOKED RIVER C&H ALLOTMENT**

These Annual Operating Instructions are a guide for implementing grazing management activities on the **Wildhorse/Crooked River C&H Allotment** for the 2008 grazing season. This plan was developed with participation of the livestock permittees at the Annual Operating Instruction meeting held at the Council Ranger District Office on March 27, 2008. This plan is made part of the Term Grazing Permit as specified in Part 2, Number 8 (a) of the permit.

These instructions are a guideline for grazing management. It is necessary to contact the Forest Service if there are any changes or additions to these instructions through out the grazing season. Refer to Part 2 of your term grazing permit for general terms and conditions which apply to these Annual Operating Instructions.

Grazing fees of \$ 1.35/HM must be paid before livestock are authorized to enter the National Forest. Payment must be made to: USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 894183, Los Angeles, California 90189-4183. The Council District Office must receive confirmation from the Citibank Lockbox that payment has been made prior to cattle entering the Forest.

PERMITTED USE:

<u>Permittee</u>	<u>Livestock Numbers</u>	<u>Season</u>
Lori Quilliam	100 cow/calf*	5/16 – 6/7
Rocky Comfort Cattle Company	879 cow/calf **	6/1 – 11/30
	308 cow/calf **	6/15 – 10/9
	12 cow/calf**	6/1 – 6/14
	(6 head months on Forest “on” portion of No Biz on/off)	
Rod & Darla Johnson	214 cow/calf	5/20 - 10/10

* permit includes Bear Creek, Steves Creek & Wildhorse/Crooked River allotments

** permit includes Bear Creek, Lick Creek & No Biz on/off allotments

AUTHORIZED USE:

<u>Permittee</u>	<u>Livestock Numbers</u>	<u>Season</u>
Lori Quilliam	90 c/c Wildhorse	5/16 – 6/9
	90 c/c Crooked River	6/9 – 7/7
Rocky Comfort Cattle Company	306 c/c Crooked River	6/21 – 9/30
	309 c/c No Biz on/off	6/8 – 6/20
Rod & Darla Johnson	150 c/c	5/20 – 10/10

GRAZING SCHEDULE:

Quilliam: Turn on from private land along Wildhorse River. Move along Wildhorse drainage breaks staying north of the Wildhorse River road # 070, ending at the forest boundary.

Rocky Comfort Cattle Company: South of Powerline – Turn out in No Biz Basin in early June and move across top of Cuddy Mountain in July, staying above Crooked River in August. Move along Crooked River in September. Gather at Grizzly Springs and trail to the base on the Ditch Creek road, coordinating with Johnson.

Johnson: North of Powerline - Turn out 25 pair in Coyote Gulch June 1st, 125 pair in lower Ditch Creek; then move between mid-July and August 1st up Ditch Creek draw on top of ridge; then move towards Moonshine mid-August to September 1st; coming off the Forest by October 10th.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO SEASON OF USE AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS:

The District Ranger may modify the season of use and livestock numbers permitted on any given year. The season of use is especially dependent upon weather conditions (annual precipitation) which influences annual forage production and range readiness. The District Ranger's authority to modify term grazing permitted use is further described in Part 2, Section 8 (b) & (c) of your permit.

Turnout will not occur prior to range readiness. Range readiness is measured by soil moisture and plant growth. Soils may be damp, but not saturated, and should be firm to avoid excessive compaction due to livestock. Grass species must be a minimum of 6 inches in height and out of the boot stage. Arrowleaf balsamroot should be in bloom or past bloom. All animals must be off the Forest by October 10, 2008.

These dates are tentative and may vary according to range conditions and utilization levels.

Notify the Forest Service at least 3 days before you turn onto the allotment.

Actual Use: The permittee is **required** to complete an "actual use" form which is enclosed and includes a record of livestock losses and the permittee's maintenance costs. The form accompanying this plan is for convenience. Any format that provides the information requested is acceptable.

Credits: All requests for refunds or credits for unused portion of grazing fees for Forest System Lands must be received in the Council Ranger District office by March 1 following the grazing season.

GRAZING PRESCRIPTION AND LIVESTOCK ROTATIONS:

The following are specific utilization standards and guidelines from the July 2003 Forest Plan. Utilization percentages are by weight and are the maximum allowed.

RAST01 - Maximum forage utilization of representative areas within each pasture shall not exceed the values shown at the end of the growing season. Variation in utilization standards in order to achieve specific vegetative management objectives shall occur with a site-specific or project-level decision according to direction in FSM 1922.5.

- a) Riparian Areas: Maximum 45 percent use or retain a minimum 4 inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first.
- b) Upland Vegetative Cover Types: Early season or season long pastures – 40 percent use. Vegetative slow growth, after seed ripe conditions, or late season pastures – 50 percent use.

In cattle allotments where riparian area restoration is an objective (Upper Crooked River and Lower Crooked Creek subwatersheds, and the Wildhorse River drainages), grazing systems should be designed to incorporate the following parameters where appropriate (RAGU02):

- a. Provide residual vegetative cover (at least 6 inches of hydric vegetation) either through regrowth or rest treatments for at least 75 percent of the years in a rotation cycle.
- b. Reduce the duration of riparian area grazing periods where needed. Grazing period reduction may be especially needed in the fall where riparian deciduous woody species are an important riparian vegetation component.
- c. Design grazing periods to take advantage of favorable seasonal livestock dispersal behavior (examples: spring use of uplands, due to wet riparian conditions, late fall upland use, due to cold temperatures, poor dispersal during “hot” season).
- d. Incorporate sufficient growing season rest to provide good vigor, physiological needs, and regeneration of all riparian plants.
- e. Where deciduous trees and shrubs are important in the composition, modify the frequency of grazing periods, reduce the grazing duration, or reduce grazing intensity to levels that provide for recovery/maintenance of healthy diverse trees and shrubs.

Part of good cattle management is riding to assure proper cattle distribution. In particular we want to insure that the stream banks and meadows aren't over used. These riparian areas are considered key areas and will be monitored. When an area has reached maximum allowable use levels cattle will be removed from that area. Keeping cattle off select areas and in areas of lesser use serves to prolong the time cattle can expect to stay in an area.

When an area reaches allowable use levels the cattle will be moved and kept from returning to that area. If cattle are in the final area of the rotation sequence and utilization standards are reached, then they will have to be removed from the allotment.

Livestock in units outside the season of use or on an allotment other than the one permitted, is a violation of the terms and conditions of the Term Grazing Permit.

Salting

Salting is restricted to the following:

- No less than ¼ mile from water, and not be placed in meadow bottoms.
- Placed at a minimum distance of 100 yards from roads and out of sight from roads, if possible.
- Should be moved yearly unless present salt ground is located in a rocky area where no vegetation grows.
- Unconsumed salt will be removed from the site.
- ¼ mile from timber plantations with trees less than 15 feet tall. If this can't be accomplished, the District Range and Reforestation personnel will work with you to find acceptable locations.
- Recommend use of containers and rocky areas.

MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS:

All range improvements must be maintained prior to turning livestock into the unit scheduled for use. If an existing range improvement has been properly maintained but requires reconstruction, a cooperative effort can be made between the Forest Service and permittee to reconstruct the development, depending on material availability. Those projects to which the permittee contributes normally receive higher priority for funding by the Forest Service.

Maintenance of spring developments is vitally important to the health of your livestock and to the grazing allotment. If you are aware of spring developments that require reconstruction or extensive maintenance, please discuss this with your Rangeland Management Specialist.

The division fence on Cuddy Mountain between the Wildhorse/Crooked River and East Pine/Rush Creek allotments is to be set up by Rocky Comfort Cattle Company and laid down by the East Pine/Rush Creek permittees.

The Forest Service has agreed to look at construction of ¼ mile drift fence at the head of Grouse Creek to prevent cattle from dropping off into Lori Quilliam's private land. Please contact Maura to let her know when you propose construction. The Forest Service has agreed to look at locations for water gaps in the Crooked River exclosures. Please contact Maura when you are available to go look at sites. The Forest Service will provide a new trough for Tamarack spring. Please contact Maura to pick it up.

MONITORING OF THE ANNUAL LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACTIVITY:

We are requiring you to report actual use information for each unit grazed because we are required to report this grazing use to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). If you have any questions completing the form, please call Maura at 208-253-0100. **These forms need to be returned no later than November 1, 2008.**

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT

There is one known population of Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel located on the ridge top between the Wildhorse/Crooked River and North Hornet allotments. Please refer to enclosed map. Placement of salt must be a minimum of 1/4 mile from the NIDGS site. No further mitigation of livestock grazing effects is anticipated due to the lack of livestock use in that area.

In the event a designated mitigation measure fails to protect a species listed under the Endangered Species Act, a change in the authorized grazing activity will occur. If proper utilization levels are reached, then livestock will be moved to the next grazing area or off the forest. If livestock grazing does not comply with the terms and conditions of these Annual Operating Instructions, then the Forest Service policy and procedures dealing with administrative permit actions will be followed.