

Utah Wildlife Board Meeting

September 29, 2016, DNR, Boardroom
1594 W. North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah

Thursday, September 29, 2016, 9:00 am

1. Motion to Dismiss – Duane Ward – **Time Certain 1:00 pm** **ACTION**
- Martin Bushman, Asst. Attorney General
2. Approval of Agenda **ACTION**
- John Bair, Chairman
3. Approval of Minutes **ACTION**
- John Bair, Chairman
4. Old Business/Action Log **CONTINGENT**
- Kirk Woodward, Vice-Chair
5. DWR Update **INFORMATION**
- Gregory Sheehan, DWR Director
6. Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 **ACTION**
- Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator
7. OIAL Archery Hunt Strategies **INFORMATION**
- Utah Bowman's Association
8. Lake Powell Management Plan **ACTION**
- Richard Hepworth, Aquatics Manager
9. Conservation Permit Annual Report **ACTION**
- Dax Mangus, Wildlife Manager
10. Conservation Permit Audit **ACTION**
- Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Section Chief
11. CRC Recommendations – Sunset Shrimp Farm and Mere Shrimp Farms **ACTION**
- Staci Coons, Certification Review Committee Chairman
12. 2017 RAC/Board Dates **ACTION**
- Staci Coons, Wildlife Board Coordinator
13. Wildlife Board Stipulation – Aram W. Barsch Von-Benedikt **ACTION**
- Greg Hansen, Asst. Attorney General
14. Other Business **CONTINGENT**
- John Bair, Chairman
 - Winter WAFWA

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act - Persons needing special accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) for this meeting, should contact Staci Coons at 801-538-4718, giving her at least five working days notice.

Wildlife Board Motions

Following is a summary of Wildlife Board motions directing the Division to take action and the response to date:

Fall 2016 - Target Date – Impacts of lead poisoning

MOTION: To add a provision into R657-19, Taking of Non-Game Mammals, for proper disposal of non-game mammals shot with lead ammunition as proposed by Derris Jones in the Southeast RAC and report back to the Board at a later time.

Motion made by: Mike King
Assigned to: Kim Hershey
Action: Under Study
Status: To be addressed with the
Placed on Action Log: March 5, 2015

Spring 2017 - Target Date – Youth hunts on WMA's

MOTION: I move that we add to the action log a listing of state youth hunts, their restrictions and preclusions on WMA's and the feasibility of closing these areas during youth hunts. The findings will be presented at the next upland game meeting.

Motion made by: Byron Bateman
Assigned to: Jason Robinson
Action: Under Study
Status:
Placed on Action Log: August 27, 2015

Spring 2017 - Target Date – Order of the Turkey Hunts

MOTION: I move that we ask the division to look into the possibility of changing the order in which turkey hunts are held so that they have a greater benefit for youth hunters. Also to review the possibility of eliminating the Limited Entry Turkey draw and replacing it with over-the-counter permit sales. The findings will be presented at the next upland game meeting.

Motion made by: Byron Bateman
Assigned to: Jason Robinson
Action: Under Study
Status:
Placed on Action Log: September 1, 2016

Utah Wildlife Board Meeting

September 1, 2016, DNR Auditorium
1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City,
Utah

Thursday, September 1, 2016 9:00 a.m.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Approval of Agenda
– John Bair, Chairman | ACTION |
| 2. Approval of Minutes
– John Bair, Chairman | ACTION |
| 3. Old Business/Action Log
– Kirk Woodward, Vice-Chair | CONTINGENT |
| 4. DWR Update
– Gregory Sheehan, DWR Director | INFORMATION |
| 5. R657-11 – Furbearer Rule Amendments
- Leslie McFarlane, Mammals Coordinator | ACTION |
| 6. Bobcat Management Plan
- Leslie McFarlane, Mammals Coordinator | ACTION |
| 7. Furbearer and Bobcat Harvest Recommendations for 2016-2017
- Leslie McFarlane, Mammals Coordinator | ACTION |
| 8. Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments for 2016-2017
- Leslie McFarlane, Mammals Coordinator | ACTION |
| 9. Fee Proposal
– Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Section Chief | ACTION |
| 10. Expo Permit Audit
– Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Section Chief | ACTION |
| 11. Expo Permit Allocation
– Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Section Chief | ACTION |
| 12. Blue Ribbon Council Letter of Support
- Byron Bateman, Wildlife Board Member. | ACTION |
| 13. Proposed Modifications to the Mentor Program
- Greg Hansen, Asst. Attorney General | ACTION |
| 14. Use of Public Hunters to Aid in Deer Research
- Justin Shannon, Wildlife Coordinator | ACTION |
| 15. Other Business
- John Bair, Chairman | CONTINGENT |

Utah Wildlife Board Meeting
September 1, 2016, DNR Auditorium
1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
Summary of Motions

1) Approval of Agenda (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Byron Bateman, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we approve the agenda as presented.

2) Approval of Minutes (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Byron Bateman, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the minutes from the April 28, 2016 and the August 16, 2016 meetings as presented.

3) R654-11 – Furbearer Rule Amendments (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Kirk Woodward, seconded by Mike King, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division’s proposal as presented.

4) Bobcat Management Plan (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we approve the Division’s recommendations as presented.

5) Furbearer and Bobcat Harvest Recommendations for 2016-2017 (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division’s recommendations as presented.

6) Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments for 2016-2017 (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Byron Bateman, and passed with five in favor and one opposed (Kirk Woodward).

MOTION: I move that we increase the number of permits from 11 to 14 on the Boulder unit, and from 12 to 16 on the Fishlake unit.

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed with five in favor and one opposed (Byron Bateman).

MOTION: I move that we follow the RAC recommendations and increase the permits from 5 to 8 on the Manti unit, leaving it limited entry.

The following motion was made by Bryon Bateman, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the remainder of the Division's proposals as presented.

- 7) Fee Proposal (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Kirk Woodward, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the fee proposal as presented.

- 8) Expo Permit Audit (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division's expo permit audit as presented.

- 9) Expo Permit Allocations (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Steve Dalton, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the expo permit allocations as presented.

- 10) Blue Ribbon Council Letter of Support (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Steve Dalton, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the letter of support for the Blue Ribbon Council as written.

11) Proposed Modifications to the Mentor Program (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the proposed modifications as presented.

12) Use of Public Hunters to Aid in Deer Research (**Action**)

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the proposal as presented.

Utah Wildlife Board Meeting
September 1, 2016, DNR Auditorium
1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
http://wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings/board_minutes/audio/01-09-16.mp3

Wildlife Board Members Present

John Bair – Chair
Kirk Woodward – Vice Chair
Greg Sheehan - Exec Sec
Calvin Crandall
Byron Bateman
Donnie Hunter
Steve Dalton
Mike King

Division Personnel Present

Jason Vernon	Mitch Lane	Rick Olson
Mike Canning	Sarah Scott	Bryan Christensen
Staci Coons	Josh Pollock	Teresa Griffin
Jamie Martell	Kenny Johnson	Chris Wood
Lindy Varney	Bill Bates	Rory Reynolds
Judi Tutorow	Paul Gedge	Scott White
Karen Caldwell	Greg Hansen	Riley Peck
Kevin Bunnell	Leslie McFarlane	Dax Mangus
Phil Gray	Linda Braithwaite	Justin Shannon

RAC Chairs Present

Northern – Justin Dolling
Northeastern – Dan Abeyta
Central – Richard Hansen
Southern – Dave Black
Southeastern – Kevin Albrecht

Public Present

Allan Buskirk	Jeffrey Himsl	Stephany Alexander	Sundays Hunt
Chris Carling – SFW	David West	Maria Roberts	
Brian Perkes – Voices of Wildlife	John Ziegler	Camron Carpenter	
Sharon Cantwel – Voices of Wildlife	Marianne Bicksler		
Bill Christensen – RMEF	Kim Crumbo – Wildlands Network	Kirk Robinson – Western Wildlife Conservancy	
Jeremy Snitker – MDF	Julie Schleck	Cherise Udell	
Scott Bye – Voices of Wildlife	Dean Shepherd	Ken Strong – SFW	
Dan Cockayne – Utah Houndsmen Association	Mary Pendergast – Wild Utah Project	Carrie Reilly	
Gene Baierschmidt – Humane Society of Utah	Kent Fowder – Utah Trappers	Jeff Thomas	

Chairman Bair called the meeting to order and welcomed the audience.

- 1) Approval of Agenda (**Action**) 00:00:00—00:04:10 of 05:13:08

The following motion was made by Byron Bateman, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we approve the agenda as presented.

- 2) Approval of Minutes (**Action**) 00:04:45—00:06:29 of 5:13:08

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Byron Bateman, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the minutes from the April 28, 2016 and the August 16, 2016 meetings as presented.

- 3) Old Business/Action Log (**Contingent**) 00:06:40—00:11:20 of 05:13:08

There were several action items that the board needed to discuss, which included: WMAs, CWMUs, and lead shot. The Board also had a question about closing the WMA to youth hunts.

- 4) DWR Update (**Information**) 00:11:33—00:21:50 of 05:13:08

Gregory Sheehan introduced Jason Vernon as the new Central Regional Supervisor. He replaced John Fairchild, who retired.

Bill Bates, the Wildlife Section Chief, was honored by WAFWA during the 2016 summer meeting.

The Tibble Fork Reservoir dam in American Fork Canyon is being renovated to make it taller in order to retain more water. During the process, construction crews had a higher discharge of water than anticipated and as a result it cut into some of the old mining tailings settlement. Water containing heavy metals went down the river, which resulted in about two miles of dead fish. Efforts are now being taken to route the water coming down the mountain around the dam and back into the river to avoid any more contamination by that sediment. The construction project is estimated to be completed by December 2016. Director Sheehan will keep everyone updated on the stream restoration process.

Both Utah Lake and Scofield Lakes had algal blooms this summer.

Utah is in the middle of fire season. A few fires have touched some Sage-grouse areas, but many have not had a long term or dramatic impact on wildlife. In some areas, the wildfires have actually been beneficial to wildlife.

The archery hunt started last week. Fall fishing should be excellent, and the Cutthroat Slam program has enjoyed phenomenal success. Upland hunts for chukar look good, and it should be a promising year for upland and waterfowl hunts.

5) R657-11 – Furbearer Rule Amendments (**Action**) **00:22:04—00:32:15 of 05:13:08**

Leslie McFarlane, the Mammals Coordinator for DWR, presented the Furbearer Rule Amendments to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 00:28:56—00:29:49 of 05:13:08

The Board wanted to know how close you could set a trap to the road.

Public Questions: 00:29:50—00:29:56 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

RAC Recommendations: 00:29:57—00:30:40 of 05:13:08

All RACs—the motion to accept the Furbearer Rule Amendments R657-11 as presented was passed unanimously.

Public Comments: 00:30:41—00:31:39 of 05:13:08

Public comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 00:31:47—00:31:58 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Kirk Woodward, seconded by Mike King, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division’s proposal as presented.

6) Bobcat Management Plan (**Action**) **00:32:25—01:07:53 of 05:13:08**

Leslie McFarlane, the Mammals Coordinator for DWR, presented the Bobcat Management Plan to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 00:43:31—00:44:07 of 05:13:08

John Bair asked if there were instances were bobcats were coming into town.

Public Questions: 00:44:08—00:54:31 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

RAC Recommendations: 00:54:44—00:55:34 of 05:13:08

All RACs—the motion to accept the Bobcat Management Plan as presented passed unanimously.

Public Comments: 00:55:36—01:05:17 of 05:13:08

Public comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 01:05:22—01:07:21

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we approve the Division's recommendations as presented.

- 7) Furbearer and Bobcat Harvest Recommendation for 2016-2017 (**Action**)
01:07:55—01:19:20 of 05:13:08

Leslie McFarlane, the Mammals Coordinator for DWR, presented the Divisions recommendations for the 2016-2017 furbearer and bobcat harvest to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 01:13:20—01:16:46 of 05:13:08

Steve Dalton asked about how the number of permits is increased. Mike King had a question about the earlier success rates for bobcats.

Public Questions: 01:16:48—01:18:05 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

RAC Recommendations: 01:18:06—01:18:07 of 05:13:08

All RACs—the motion to accept the Furbearer and Bobcat Harvest Recommendations for 2016-2017 as presented passed unanimously.

Public Comments: 01:18:08-01:18:09 of 05:13:08

Public comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 01:18:09—01:19:15 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division's recommendations as presented.

- 8) Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments for 2016-2017 (**Action**)
01:20:41—04:11:15 of 05:13:08

Leslie McFarlane, the Mammals Coordinator for DWR, presented the 2016-2017 Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 01:39:01—01:41:16 of 05:13:08

Donnie Hunter inquired as to why the Division does not have a management plan on the Zion unit.

Steve Dalton had a question about the overall population of the female harvest, and if the Division had an estimate of total numbers.

Public Questions: 01:42:56—01:55:54 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

RAC Recommendations: 01:56:05—02:11:33 of 05:13:08

CRO—the motion to accept the Cougar Recommendations and Rule as presented passed 7:2.

NRO, NERO—the motion to accept the Cougar Recommendations and Rule as presented passed unanimously.

SERO—the motion to accept the Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments for 2016-2017 as proposed with the exception that the southwest Manti be made a split season unit and increase the permit numbers from 5 to 8 passed unanimously.

SRO— Motion: to accept the Cougar Recommendations and Rule Amendments for 2016-2017 as proposed with the exception that the Plateau Boulder, Thousand Lakes, and Fishlake unit permits be increased by 30% and the southwest Manti increase to 8 permits.

Amendment to Motion: That the Thousand Lakes unit be excluded from the increase.

Vote on Amendment: Motion carries with 8 in favor and 1 opposed.

Vote on Amended Motion: Motion carries with 8 in favor and 1 opposed.

Public Comments: 02:11:43—03:21:37 of 05:13:08

Public comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 03:21:40—04:11:10 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Byron Bateman, and passed with five in favor and one opposed (Kirk Woodward).

MOTION: I move that we increase the number of permits from 11 to 14 on the Boulder unit, and from 12 to 16 on the Fishlake unit.

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed with five in favor and one opposed (Byron Bateman).

MOTION: I move that we follow the RAC recommendations and increase the permits from 5 to 8 on the Manti unit, leaving it limited entry.

The following motion was made by Bryon Bateman, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously.

MOTION: I move that we accept the remainder of the Division's proposals as presented.

9) **Fee Proposal (Action) 04:12:05—04:28:13 of 05:13:08**

Kenny Johnson, the Administrative Services Section Chief, presented the proposed fees to the Board.

Mike King was excused from the meeting.

Board/RAC Questions: 04:21:23—04:21:54 of 05:13:08

The Board did not have any questions.

Public Questions: 04:21:55—04:22:11 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

RAC Recommendations: 04:22:12—04:24:28 of 05:13:08

NRO—the motion to accept the Proposed Fee Schedule with the exception of youth turkey tags and mitigation cow tags passed unanimously.

CRO—the motion to change the fee proposal for youth turkey permits from \$25.00 to \$15.00

passed with 6 in favor and 3 opposed. The motion to accept the remainder of the Division's recommendations passed unanimously.

NERO, SERO, SRO—the motion to accept the Proposed Fee Schedule as presented passed unanimously.

Public Comments: 04:24:34—04:24:38 of 05:13:08

Public comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 04:24:39—04:26:50 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Kirk Woodward, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the fee proposal as presented.

10) **Expo Permit Audit (Action) 04:28:25—04:41:04 of 05:13:08**

Kenny Johnson, the Administrative Services Section Chief, presented the Expo Permit Audit to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 04:39:03—04:39:10 of 05:13:08

The Board did not have any questions.

Public Questions: 04:39:15—04:39:16 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

Public Comments: 04:39:17—04:39:36 of 05:13:08

Public Comments were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 04:39:37—04:39:39 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the Division's expo permit audit as presented.

11) Expo Permit Allocation (Action) 04:41:05—04:45:20 of 05:13:08

Kenny Johnson, the Administrative Services Section Chief, presented the Expo Permit Allocation recommendations to the Board.

Board/RAC Questions: 04:42:00—04:44:40 of 05:13:08

The Board did not have any questions.

Public Questions: 04:44:47—04:44:48 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 04:44:50—04:45:20 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Steve Dalton, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the expo permit allocations as presented.

12) Blue Ribbon Council Letter of Support (Action) 04:45:26—04:50:46 of 05:13:08

Board Member Byron Bateman passed a copy of a draft letter regarding \$1.3 million that could be allocated toward the Wildlife Action Plan (WAP) and applied to endangered species that the Division does not otherwise have the budget to help. The letter is from the Board saying that they support the Blue Ribbon Council.

Board Discussion: 04:49:39—04:49:41 of 05:13:08

The Board reviewed the letter that Byron Bateman drafted.

The following motion was made by Steve Dalton, seconded by Donnie Hunter, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the letter of support for the Blue Ribbon Council as it is written.

13) Proposed Modifications to the Mentor Program (Action) 04:50:55—04:59:40 of 05:13:08

During the August meeting, the Board asked that the Division re-examine modifications to the mentor program. Greg Hansen, the Assistant Attorney General for the division, presented the

proposed amendments to the Board.

Public Questions: 04:56:10—04:57:04 of 05:13:08

Public questions were taken at this time.

Board Discussion: 04:58:40—04:59:00 of 05:13:08

Chairman Bair reviewed the comments and recommendations.

The following motion was made by Calvin Crandall, seconded by Steve Dalton, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the proposed modifications as presented.

- 14) Use of Public Hunters to Aid in Deer Research (**Action**) **05:00:07—05:11:20 of 05:13:08**

Justin Shannon, the Wildlife Coordinator for DWR, presented a Power Point about using hunters to help aid in deer research that would identify what is causing antler deformities to the Board.

Board Questions and Discussion: 05:03:40—05:11:14 of 05:13:08

The Board asked for more clarification and details about how the hunters would be selected, how they would take down the specific deer, and how this would affect the hunters' permits.

The following motion was made by Donnie Hunter, seconded by Calvin Crandall, and passed unanimously, with one absence (Mike King).

MOTION: I move that we accept the proposal as presented.

- 15) Other Business (**Contingent**) **05:11:21—05:13:08 of 05:13:08**

The next Wildlife Board meeting will take place on September 29, 2016.

The December Board meeting has been moved from December 1st to December 9th, and the January Board meeting has been moved from January 5th to January 3rd.

Meeting adjourned.

Regional Advisory Council Meeting
September 2016
Summary of Motions

2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13

NRO - **MOTION:** Recommend the Wildlife Board accept 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 as presented with the exception of allowing a 2 day possession on Strawberry.

VOTE: Motion Carries- For: 5 Against: 4

CRO - **MOTION:** To treat Scofield Reservoir
Passed 5 to 2

MOTION: To accept the Division's recommendations as presented
Passed 6 to 1

SRO- **MOTION:** To accept as presented, but to open Utah Lake Tributaries to year round fishing and add the 2-day possession limit at Strawberry.

VOTE: Passed 7 - 1

SERO- **MOTION:** To approve the 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 as presented.
Passed unanimously

MOTION: To make Scofield Reservoir an action log item for the Wildlife Board to request that action be taken.
Passed unanimously

MOTION: To do away with the seasonal closure on the Utah Lake tributaries.
Passed 7-1

MOTION: To pass the rest of the Fishing Regulations as presented by the DWR.
Passed 7-0 with one abstention

NERO- **MOTION:** To approve the 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 as presented.
Passed unanimously

LAKE POWELL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

SRO, SERO-

MOTION: To accept the Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan as presented.

VOTE: Unanimous.

Northern Regional Advisory Council
September 7, 2016
Weber State University
Ogden, Utah

Draft Meeting Minutes

Meeting Begins: 6:05 p.m.

RAC Present

John Cavitt- Chair
Matt Klar- At Large
Russ Lawrence- At Large
Kevin McLeod- At Large
Justin Oliver- At Large
Matt Preston- BLM
Kristin Purdy- Noncon.
Bryce Thurgood- At Large
Craig VanTassell- Sportsman
John Wall- At Large

DWR Present

Jodie Anderson
Justin Dolling
Paul Thompson
Chris Penne
Randy Oplinger
Randy Wood
Devin Christensen

Wildlife Board

Byron Bateman

RAC Excused

John Blazzard- Agric

RAC Unexcused

Joel Ferry- Agric
Chad Jensen- Elected
Mike Laughter- Sportsman

Agenda:

Approval of Agenda
Approval of July 27, 2016 Meeting Minutes
Wildlife Board Update
Regional Update
2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13
OIAL Archery Hunt Strategies

Item 1. Approval of Agenda

-John Cavitt, Chair

Agenda is approved.

Item 2. Approval of July 27, 2016 Minutes

-John Cavitt, Chair

Minutes approved as circulated.

Item 3. Wildlife Board Update

-Justin Dolling, Regional Supervisor

Furbearer Rule Amendments- passed unanimously.

Bobcat management plan- passed unanimously. Furbearer and bobcat harvest recommendations also passed unanimously.

Cougar recommendations- Were a little bit more drawn out with a lot of discussion. In the end, the board made 2 changes to the divisions recommendations. Change to increase Fish Lake from 12 to 16 permits and the Boulder from 11 to 14 permits. That passed 5 for and 1 against. The next motion was to increase the Manti from 5 permits to 8 permits and go to a limited entry hunt structure. That passed 5 for and 1 against. Balance of the recommendation was passed unanimously.

Proposed fee schedule- Our RAC recommended a reduction in the fee schedule for youth turkey and mitigation cow elk tags. The central region recommended an additional reduction in fee for the youth turkey tags. The other 3 RAC's recommended going with the division's recommendation. In the end, they accepted the divisions recommendation for the fee schedule adjustments as presented which passed unanimously.

Action item from the board on the youth turkey- To explore youth turkey hunting at the front end of the season and evaluate the value of limited entry hunts and whether they are still necessary or to use an over the counter system.

Item 4. Regional Update

- Justin Dolling, Regional Supervisor

Law Enforcement- Fully staffed. Archery hunt fairly slow, probably due to heat.

Outreach Section- Waterfowl Youth Fair Farmington Bay this Saturday. Conducting interviews for the wildlife recreation specialist position.

Wildlife- Randall McBride new specialist helping with depredation is still going on. Elk management plans are in Salt Lake and under review. Finishing pronghorn classifications.

Great Salt Eco System- Chad Cranney, new assistant manager and public shooting grounds for Locomotive Springs and Salt Creek. Waterfowl finished phragmites for the year. Banded over 1,200 ducks this year.

Habitat Section- Rehab opportunities from fires.

Aquatic- Interviewing for the native aquatics biologist position. Least Chub monitoring occurring which is currently only found in Utah. Tried to establish refuge populations but unsure if reproducing. Found some in Locomotive Springs. Fishing is good at Willard for wipers as well as high Uintah Lakes.

Item 5. 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13

- Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator

See RAC Packet

Public Questions

Ken Strong- Was there any discussion on putting Strawberry as a 2 day fishing limit?

Randy Oplinger- Yes. Still uncomfortable with that regulation change. Spend some time over the next 2 years.

Ken Strong- Survey results?

Randy Oplinger- Majority of people did want it. Still need to work with angler groups a little bit.

RAC Questions

Russ Lawrence- On Donkey Lake, if you increase the take to 16, how do you encourage people to keep a fish that is smaller and so forth? How do you educate people that it is a benefit for them that they should keep fish?

Randy Oplinger- That is a tough issue. By expanding that limit, we are hoping more people will keep fish. A big part is just trying to put out information so people understanding why we are doing this. Working with certain groups.

Craig VanTassell- How is corn any different from any other type of bait?

Randy Oplinger- At one point and time, it was a significant problem than other kinds of bait. You could potentially leave any kind of litter out but that is a big part of what we are doing. We are not sure it is going to be worse than other baits or not. We are trying to evaluate that.

Justin Oliver- Problem with fish digesting corn? Any fact to that about problems?

Randy Oplinger- There is new science out there saying that corn is not digestible by fish but it does not harm them.

Public Comment

Guy Perkins- More strict limit on catfish.

Ken Strong-SFW- Accept the proposal with 2 exceptions. Bring back a 2 position duel. Kokanee do not feed on corn and does not affect them. Have 3 bodies of water on the 2 year plan. Flaming Gorge, Lake Powell and Utah Lake.

RAC Comments

Bryce Thurgood- If that is something the Wildlife Board recommended, and overwhelming on your survey. You are going with everything else the survey recommended, why not that one? If public supports, why not do it?

Randy Oplinger- I see your concern. Working hard to move forward.

Bryce Thurgood- Looks like 3,000 people took the survey that fish at Strawberry. What they want, sounds like it should be.

Randy Oplinger- The actual amount was probably a little bit less. Regulation changes. We feel like spending an extra 6 months is enough time.

Bryce Thurgood- Seems like you are managing individual reservoirs for political rather than biological.

Kevin McLeod- Is there a negative impact on the fishery if you do go to a 2 day limit? Is it going to affect the number of fish in the fishery or is it just simply a political concern?

Randy Oplinger- It probably is primarily political at this point.

Justin Oliver- With the one day limit possession and the rest of the state being 2, has there been numerous citations? Does it keep the law enforcement busy?

Randy Oplinger- A few people unknowingly. I don't think it is widespread.

Devin Christensen- (cannot hear comment)

Justin Dolling- Stats?

Bryce Thurgood- I like simple things. If it is statewide, it makes more sense to have it statewide and more simple so people don't get into trouble unknowingly.

Justin Dolling- Fat pot is a computer based system that is like a database our law enforcement uses. Don't know how they came up with the name.

Motion

Motion-Bryce Thurgood- Recommend the Wildlife Board accept 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 as presented with the exception of allowing a 2 day possession on Strawberry.

Second- Craig VanTassell

Discussion on the Motion

Kevin McLeod- This is what these guys do for a living. They manage the waters and the relationship of the public with the resources. I am concerned by accepting that in addition to the motion that we are kind of taking away the opportunity for the DNR to try and bring this other group of people along. We can make the recommendation certainly and the board decides whether to accept it or not. I am just a little concerned.

Kristin Purdy- Don't understand objections to Strawberry being a 2 day possession limit.

Randy Oplinger- (could not hear comment)

Kristin Purdy- You did say that even if people do a catch and keep instead of catch and release, you don't anticipate a big effect on the fishery.

Randy Oplinger- (could not hear comment)

Motion Carries- For: 5 Against: 4

Kevin McLeod- My reason is just as I had stated. They could work through it and maybe make it smoother.

Matt Preston- My rationale is similar to Kevin's. I support the proposed regulations and commitment by DWR to work with constituents down there to find resolution over the next year.

Russ Lawrence- Agree with Kevin as well. I do agree that we need to be consistent across the board.

John Wall- Feel the legwork they are doing if it is only 6 months to a year for a fishery that looks like it would not harm it either way. Feel this should carry on. That is a small window.

Bryce Thurgood- How do we go about asking the division to address these comments about the catfish?

John Cavitt- We can have you bring that comment up to the Wildlife Board at the next meeting. Right?

Justin Dolling- I would also add that Paul Thompson and Chris Penne have heard that and could give their thoughts for the future.

Chris Penne- Samples taken to study. Takes about 8 years. Don't have a whole lot of data to tell if increased pressure is affecting catfish. Growing in popularity.

Item 6. OIAL Archery Hunt Strategies

-Ben Lowder-Utah Bowman's Association

See RAC Packet

RAC Comment/Questions

Justin Oliver- Impressed with the work put in. A lot of thought put into this.

Ben Lowder- Thank you.

Matt Klar- Have you done surveys to get an idea of how many archers would potentially be interested in this?

Ben Lowder- No surveys have been done. Interested parties will vary from year to year and species to species as well.

Matt Klar- How are we going to deal with those people who wait 16 years to draw a tag and did the early season and did not get one. Now they want to be able to use their rifle like they could before if they had kept the original tag.

Ben Lowder- Our proposal is that this is an option if you choose to take this option you are exchanging this tag for that current season.

Matt Klar- I think it is a neat idea as long as that is clear to the people that are choosing that. I foresee that being an issue.

Kevin McLeod- Where do you see this stop? It is not going to stop with the archery people. Next will be muzzleloaders. That is my big question. Extending the dates without studying it, the number of days to be able to hunt. I think you are stepping under a lot of opposition from other groups that are going to want the same thing. I like the idea but I think we are stepping into a mud puddle if we don't really clear this up.

Craig VanTassell- I am not necessarily against this but one concern I have had for a long time is the pressure that wildlife have and how long that pressure lasts. If you are hunting deer or elk or moose or grouse, you are pushing all of these animals around and it starts in August and goes into January with some hunts. I think that is something that needs to be looked at. How much people are going to be out affecting wildlife and pushing them around. That is something that needs to be a part of this discussion in the management of wildlife.

Ben Lowder- I am not a biologist but have talked to biologists about that issue. Their response is that it really is not an issue.

Craig VanTassell- I think it needs to be studied.

Motion to adjourn

Meeting Ends- 7:19 p.m.

Central Region Advisory Council
DNR – Boardroom
1594 W North Temple, Salt Lake City
September 6, 2016 ⌚ 6:30 p.m.

Motion Summary

Approval of Agenda and Minutes

MOTION: To accept the agenda and minutes as written
Passed unanimously

2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13

MOTION: To accept the Division's recommendations with the exception of changing the recommendation to allow the use of corn to only Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake
Motion dies for lack of second

MOTION: To allow the use of corn on Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake for a two year observation period and accept the rest of the Division's recommendations
Failed 2 to 5

MOTION: To treat Scofield Reservoir
Passed 5 to 2

MOTION: To accept the Division's recommendations as presented
Passed 6 to 1

Central Region Advisory Council
DNR – Boardroom
1594 W North Temple, Salt Lake City
September 6, 2016 ⌚ 6:30 p.m.

Members Present

Ron Camp, Sportsmen
Karl Hirst, Sportsmen
Richard Hansen, At large, Vice Chair
Ben Lowder, At Large
Kristofer Marble, At large
Danny Potts, Non-consumptive
Kenneth Strong, Sportsmen
Alan White, Agriculture

Members Absent

Matt Clark, Sportsmen
Larry Fitzgerald, Agriculture
George Garcia, Forest Service
Michael Gates, BLM
Greg McPhie, Elected
Gary Nielson, Sportsmen, Chair
Christine Schmitz, Non-consumptive
Jacob Steele, Native American

-
- 1) **Approval of the Agenda and Minutes (Action)**
- **Richard Hansen, RAC Chair**

VOTING

Motion was made by Ken Strong to accept the agenda and minutes as written
Seconded by Ron Camp
Motion passed unanimously

- 2) **Wildlife Board Meeting Update (Information)**
- **Richard Hansen, RAC Chair**

- 3) **Regional Update (Information)**
- **Jason Vernon, Central Regional Supervisor**

Wildlife

Biologists are finalizing elk management plan for November RAC and December Board meeting presentations. Looks like it is going to be a good chukar year. Biologists flew the range this year and it looks like there are very high densities for the 2nd year in a row. Pen raised birds will be released and the release sites will be available on a map on the Division's website. Youth hunts scheduled for Sept 17 and regular season hunts begins on Sept. 24. Archery hunt – hunters are reporting seeing many bucks out in the field this year which coincides with the Division's initial hunt forecast.

Habitat

Three guzzlers have been placed on Lake Mountain and biologists have plans in place to put another 3-4 on the mountain in the upcoming weeks.
Watching wild land fires - DWR will be cooperating with land management agencies to rehabilitate and restore these fires for wildlife.

West Government Creek – about 4,000 acres most of which within GRSG habitat
Cedar Fire – about 1,200 acres north and west of Dugway
North Moore – about 1,400 acres on south end of Sheeprack Mountains

Aquatics

Tibble Fork/American Fork Creek – completely fish kill in 2 miles N. Fk, partial kill about 0.5-1 mile below confluence, no major fish kill in the lower 4 miles or so of the canyon. Cautions have been put in place against wading and walking in the stream bed or sediment. DWR is encouraging catch and release of fish.

DWR wrapped up 10 day effort partnering with USU on seine monitoring to track changes in carp populations (and success of removal efforts) on Utah Lake.

As part of the new Jordanelle Reservoir Fishery Management Plan, 25,000 wipers were stocked into Jordanelle on August 25.

Final rotenone treatment for Mill Creek Rotenone Treatment on Sept 12-14. They treated it last year so there shouldn't be many if any fish left in the system. Just doing a follow up to ensure entire removal.

Outreach

Kokanee Salmon viewing day is scheduled from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. on September 17, at the visitor's center. We are finishing a brand new boardwalk that will get you to the fish trap and egg-taking facility behind the visitor center.

- 4) **2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 (Action)**
- **Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator**

Questions from the RAC

Kristofer Marble – What is the mussel status on Deer Creek right now? Where are we with that?

Jason Vernon – That is a good question not sure if I have an answer. Chris or Mike, can you help me with that?

Chris Crockett – We did dive it earlier in the year and found no signs of mussels so I believe that has been two years it has been free of mussels so we need one more year, as I understand it then it's off the list. Let me add to that, we will be diving it again this fall as well.

Richard Hansen – Thank you Randy does the board have any questions on the presentation.

Ken Strong – On these limits we increase in the fall for Brough Reservoir from one to four fish those will also include a two day possession limit, am I correct?

Randy Oplinger – It should be because that is standard statewide for at least that water body.

Ken Strong – 2nd of all, Kokanee and corn, you mentioned that Kokanee fisherman wanted corn. Aren't Kokanee zooplankton eaters? They don't eat corn? They occasionally take something just like they do when you're trolling for them because they get ticked off but ...

Randy Oplinger – I believe what most Kokanee anglers are doing are tipping their bait, they're trolling or something like that and they are using it to help encourage a strike or keep a fish on their lure.

Ken Strong – Well, okay I just not a really 100% sold on Kokanee fisherman wanting corn. Don't know if it will increase or if it even will make a difference at all on fishing, I think it's just an excuse to get chumming back into the state. That's my opinion but...

Danny Potts – I agree 100%. I have fished for Kokanee for many, many, many years and the unique thing about corn is it's YELLOW! And I just don't know once you put a kernel of corn in the water for a couple of seconds I mean anything there is I don't know. I'm with Ken, I don't see any practically to that relative to Kokanee. I think we can use bright yellow thing very well to catch Kokanee. I agree that is won't make any difference whatsoever however I think it makes a HUGE difference and I have mentioned to the Utah Anglers Coalition and that corn is almost my go to, was my go to bait for carp. They are vegetarian critters and you want to catch a carp especially if you chum, right, so this is an issue, in most carp waters - Utah Lake, or the duck clubs out west or I mean that isn't really an issue at all. I do believe when I was younger I would see Rainbow trout just packed with corn. They couldn't even pass it. Main concern is using corn in some waters we are going backwards and not forward but on the other hand my go to bait for common carp is sweet corn. Another question, 2 year guide, I entirely support that. You guys have done such a great job over the years dealing with all these issues that it seems like publishing a new guide every year costs us a little bit extra money to retool it or are we saving any money?

Randy Oplinger – I think that is the hope to save some money on it and putting out less probably will find that people can keep the same book for a couple of years. In long term it is going to save us some money. I think some of it to that saving money is internal, a little less on our end each year revising the guidebook and printing it and things like that.

Danny Potts – and of course the Director always has the flexibility of imposing catch and kill or whatever radical thing that needs to happen in the inner, right?

Randy Oplinger – yes that's right, so if we have an emergency changes we have means of proposing those through the emergency actions from the Directors office.

Karl Hirst – I remember fishing with corn when I was a kid, is it really just a social change or was there a biological reason to eliminate that corn? Was it really littering and chumming or was there, I mean I heard it they couldn't digest all those things.

Randy Oplinger – I think we have heard all that. The science says now that it is not necessarily a digestive issue. I don't know if they digest it well but it doesn't harm the fish. A lot of it I think was social with chumming issues and littering etc. That is what prompted the change in the past. I think from talking to other states it seems like they are not having problems they used to so I think maybe society has changed a little bit we might see less issues with chumming and stuff like that that we have seen in the past so that is why we are opening on giving this 2 year thing a try to see if we don't have the issues that we have in the past with corn.

Ron Camp – I have a couple of comments 1. Agriculture people really appreciate you pushing that forward for them. Sportsman helping them out a little. No opinion one way

or the other on that. If people are going to chum they will chum with everything they have so it's not going to make a difference. 2. Donkey Lake, is that the one we're going to 16, are we to assume that by raising the limits that eventually will bring that back down because so many fish are fighting for the same amount of food and that the fish will actually grow bigger or is it just that they are just kind of studying that lake no matter what?

Randy Oplinger – yes to his first question and they are still studying that lake but that is probably due to overcrowding and too many mouths to feed within that lake so yes, we hope to increase the amount limit we are promoting people to thin the population and reduce the mouths and promote the growth.

Ron Camp – Perfect, that's what I thought.

Kristofer Marble – So wondering if we are voting on all the regions or just the Central region? He wanted to clarify but was happy to hear all of the different regions. So I have a question that wasn't asked, on the Monroe Lakes were we going to do additional harvest because we see some winter kill there? Is the harvest going to be additive to the winter kill? Going to experience winter kill anyway, but we are going to harvest more fish is that a possible scenario?

Randy Oplinger – In all those lakes all the fish die every winter so we are just providing an opportunity to remove them before they die.

Kristofer Marble – I just wanted to check and see if there was some winter kill.

Randy Oplinger – yeah, it's not additive.

Questions from the Public

None

Comments from the Public

Doug Cloward, represents Homeowners Association of Aspen Cove Scofield west Mountain home and Scofield Mountain Communities, I am here to request a consideration by the Board and recommendation from the RAC to treat immediately as soon as that can be done the Scofield Reservoir. The problems starting in 2006 is continue to escalate the current system of predation to clean up the chubs in the reservoir has proven NOT to be effective. We have had a group of us that has participated in the last several gill net studies, we have had meetings and had the folks down in the southeastern region come down and speak with us and we watch continually as they bring load after load after load of fish in and the pelicans come in and immediately gobble up that resource. It has been an obvious failure in terms of being able to remove the population. They tell us that the population is a 20 year life span on those chubs and that it would take 8 to 10 pound trout either the Tigers or the Cutthroats to take those fish on. That process of trying to put in tigers has failed they are not showing up in the gill net study particularly those that have been in put in the last 2 years. So we are requesting that there be a change of attitude and direction to have a treatment on that reservoir now that it is the lowest that it has been in recent history. It would be a perfect time for us to

treat that reservoir and turn it back into the rainbow trout fishery – family fishery that is has been throughout most of the lifetime. I am here tonight in the central region requesting that assistance and I'll be down on the 14th in the southeastern region but the reality is the bulk of those who fish Scofield reservoir or who used to fish it because they don't anymore, are those from the central region from Provo/Orem kind of area. I have lived there on the reservoir for the last 15 years, I see it every day, I watch the fisherman or lack of fisherman or there I speak with the wardens I speak with the fisherman. It's becoming travesty that we have allowed that fishery to get to its crimp position. PLEASE put support behind to rotenone that water and returning it the fishery that my children and grandchildren will return. It's affecting property values negatively and business there on that small community it feels like it's a forgotten resource of the state to the fisherman of the state of Utah. Thank you!

Richard Hansen asks if there is someone from the Division to give us a little bit of information on that Scofield situation.

Drew Cushing - We had an algae bloom on Scofield reservoir this last week and it killed a lot of chubs it killed some animals, some bats, raccoons so on and so forth...anything that drank the water that really had issues down there. I am sympathetic with you, Doug, we are looking into. I talked to Justin and Calvin and we talked about the algae bloom and the fish death down there and looked at it as an opportunity to evaluate the management of Scofield this fall. They are going to go in do their fall gill netting and the conclusion of that gill netting depending on what we see we are going to make a decision on where to go with it.

Kristofer Marble- If we were going to treat that, how long would it take to recover that water if we treat it?

Drew Cushing – Fairly short, we could it get back up and going in most times in most fisheries we treat it's back up and fishable to fisherman within a year. The problem is cost. Honestly, it's a pretty short window for us to come up with \$150,000-\$200,000, \$300,000, mid-budget year to treat Scofield but it is something that if we sit down because we are going to involve the anglers and discuss the future of Scofield and what it will take for the anglers to get back there and work into this.

Kristofer Marble – If it is budgeted for we could perhaps address it for next year or something along those lines.

Danny Potts – asked about rotenone.

Drew Cushing – These types of treatments in big reservoirs are fall effort. Because you want to that water as low as possible to reduce cost, have temperatures high as possible, before it cools down to fall. It definitely is a fall effort.

Dan Potts – So asking for money is one thing but also the availability to rotenone.

Drew Cushing – We have other rotenone treatments that are on the books, ready to be treated. We accumulate rotenone annually for efforts that are a year out and we have a

couple of those right now and it would be just an internal decision on how that rotenone is spent essentially because Scofield Reservoir is a very important fishery but we also have lakes like Pelican Lake and some of these others that need treatments to so we have to evaluate the costs and priorities within the state but it is definitely something that we like to discuss with the anglers.

Ron Camp – Sounds like a great use of expo money.

Richard Hansen – I was going to say if some of the expo money was still available that hasn't been committed that might be a good resource. Have the Division look into that.

Kristofer Marble – asked Doug Cloward would you see a major concern with long term prospects look very bright in that scenario but for the year or so that the lake has virtually empty would the economic impact be too significant during that year, have you looked into that or thought of that?

Doug Cloward – It has been so bad and getting worse and the property values have gone plummeting. The ability to sell lots there are cabin size or existing cabins have fallen off. I retired there built a large cabin right above the reservoir, my children and grandchildren don't even want to come anymore because no one wants to fish there. When they had the slot limit where you could catch one over 22" and the ones that were between it really meantthere are no rainbows, there are NONE! In the last couple of gill net studies, I think we got one or two period. So when you go there the most fish you really could catch would be 1, because you can only get 1 rainbow or get 3 of the rainbows the right size only one over the slot limit of the 22". So no one wants to fish there anymore. There may be 3-4 people who like to come to use a whole chub to try and catch a trophy tiger but that is it. There is no one fishing that reservoir! It is already so bad that if there any resource or availability of the product and a budget we have been told over and over and over again that it is budgeted disposition of the Board to allocate the budget to treat the water, that is why I say for most of us it feel like it has been lost and forgotten.

Ron Camp – commented that it is one of the waters that his grandfather took him over 45 years ago to also he is very familiar with Scofield and have great memories of when there were trout so I do understand of what it used to be like, it was always best when the ice would be coming off. I would agree that we need to do something with that and it's a great resource that we can't allow to go away.

Richard Hansen – suggested that this is really a decision that the Division needs to make. It is not normally something that doesn't go through a RAC process or even the Wildlife Board.

Doug Cloward – When I talked to Justin about it while doing the gill net studies and we had a fishermen's meeting at my home and had about 40 of them there, and they came and Justin addressed us great guy, appreciate the work that he's doing and he frankly said, Doug what you got to do is get to the RAC meetings because all we do is follow the policy. We don't make the decisions. Again it's a budget issue so go and speak.

Richard Hansen – Yeah, I agree, you do need to come express that to the RAC because that gets that out in the open and gets things moving. The Division, I think, is the ones that have to make that decision as the way that might happen or if that is something that they want to spend that resource on, so we really appreciate you coming and bringing this...

Ron Camp – I'll write a letter to the Director for you too!

Doug Cloward – appreciate that, we got Rep Hinken that is also being bombarded with support requests.

Kristopher Marble – I'm just curious as a RAC if we couldn't get the proper motion of votes, if we could make a decision to the Board to make this an agenda item or something along those lines for future discussion.

Ken Strong – Is it within the RAC's and the Board to make the final decision or is it up to the Division and the funds? I think we can make a recommendation or proposal. Asked Drew if it was something they were thinking of doing if the rotenone was available? It is true what Doug is saying that it does suck and that no one is fishing it.

Drew Cushing – He's right. The discussion I have with Justin is there is no better time to discuss Scofield's future than right now because we have a lot fewer chubs in the system than we did a week ago. It opens up a whole bunch of doors for us as from management perspective going down the road. We need to engage the anglers and see what they want in the future. I think everybody knows there are reservoirs in Utah that we treat every 9 years because of chubs. You got to know just because we treat it, it's not the end all be all of managing Scofield. There has to be a management plan behind it that actually drives it to the future so we don't have to treat it again. I have heard several times that we want it to go back to a rainbow trout fishery. That's all good and well except in 9 years we are going to be having the same discussion about treating Scofield again. And we are not going to have \$300,000 in our pocket to treat Scofield 9 years from now and another 9 years from that. We actually have to come up with a management plan that addresses the chubs. It could be rainbow trout and probably will be, but we have a number of fisheries down in the southern region that were managing with rainbow trout continuously that are doing really well. Those we used to treat about every 9 years, Piute, Otter Creek, Minersville, those reservoirs were the same issue. We added tiger striped bass which are really effective predator on Utah chubs. Those two fish, rainbow trout and tiger striped bass get along quite well. One takes care of the competition for rainbow trout and allows rainbow trout to grow quite big, and it's a pretty good management scenario and I think that's why it's important for us to sit down with the anglers to really discuss long term solution to Scofield that involves rainbow trout and management strategy that doesn't put us in this situation again.

Doug Cloward – has one comment on that, we had that same conversation with a group of fisherman, with Justin and the group, the response that we explore the idea of putting walleyes in there and several predator types that would be more aggressive on the fish and his comeback was, we have so much pressure against us for anything with teeth getting into the Price River and downstream into the Colorado River that they didn't want

to fight that battle. And that sounded ridiculous to us when there is already fish with teeth in on the south end of the Colorado River coming up. So, it felt like frankly run from a fight! Just telling you a tremendous amount of frustration over the attitude of what else could be done to manage the fishery. We agree that there needs to be a slot limit if they would just do what doing right now after they treated it, that would be a major move forward to give us longevity on that water.

Danny Potts – However there a HUGE difference between a sterile fish like a wiper as Drew was suggesting and other predators that can reproduce so that becomes far less of an issue downstream in the Price River.

Doug Cloward – Agreed

Ken Strong – commented that he has been quite involved with the fishing in the State of Utah for last 6-7 years, and I understand some of the things but you need to understand when the federal government says you can't put this fish in here because of where the water ends up downstream like Lake Powell, yet Lake Powell is full of walleye, but we can't put walleye into the upper waters that drain down into Lake Powell so, the Federal Government rules a lot on this too. I just want to bring this to your attention, not trying to make any excuse for anything.

Doug Cloward – I appreciate that so much I just think that the Utah State Government is smarter than the Federal Government!

Ken Strong – They are smarter but they have their hands tied.
But I agree with you Doug, something has to be done up there!

William Westrate/Utah Fishing Outfitter and Guide Association - We would like the board to think about restating the 1 day fishing license. We have found that most of our member and most of their clients come in for vacation to the Salt Lake/Park City area as opposed to the rest of the state, that is where the concentration is but families come in and fish 1 day for half a day. Whether they fish with a guide on the reservoirs or in the rivers fly fishing and they are forced to buy a 3 day license for 4 hours of fishing. We understand when the change was done we needed more revenue back then but we have seen a decline in number of trips where groups are picking different activities they are doing different thing. A lot of these people are doing this because it is more of an activity they almost see the fishing license as like a baggage fee. They are not used to being fisherman and they are not used to hunting and they don't know where those fees go to and the good they do. But for especially for a family where the father is paying for all of his kids to go fishing, that fishing license fee can almost constitute almost 15% of the total cost of the trip that they go out for their 4 hours. I think there could be a lot of flexibility a lot of it just a perception when they look and see that they have to buy a 3 ay license to go fishing for 4 hours it immediately just turns them off. I think you could call it a 1 day license and charge a good amount for it and keep the revenue coming in and I think a lot of people would have be pretty okay with that. We also market corporate groups/big conferences like dental associations, a lot of those pick the big hotels up in Park City and they may come with 300-400 people and these groups have conferences for 3 days and then they have a free day to do whatever. If they choose to fish, the price of

the license is on their mind if it adds another \$2400 on to their activity that the company is paying for that is a definite factor in what they choose to do. We know there really isn't a way for us to acknowledge how much business we have lost because of that, we send out quotes all the time like any contractor, and they may come back and say we will go with you or you may never hear from them again. You don't know why, maybe the license is because of it? It may not have been the license, it may have been some other factor that we don't know about. Every other state around us has a 1 day fishing license and always have. When these big groups come in they are usually with a travel consultant. Those travel consultants look in all the states for the best deal for their customers. You can see that it's between \$9 - \$14, for a 1 day and we were there 3 years ago. 1 day was \$12. Most of this is non-resident. Resident fees are fair that's a good thing, like the 3 day license but for the family going out Friday, Saturday and Sunday that's the perfect thing and I have talked about that to a few other people about how the licenses go seeing those 7 day licenses going to the 3 day because they are only going out for the weekend but they need that for the extra day. They think they are being taxed to death. People come in and we take advantage of the tourists, well can't say take advantage but give them room tax, restaurant tax, transit tax and like I said earlier they look at that fishing license almost as an extra fee on what they're doing that day. If they want to go mountain biking that fee is not included. Talked to Tom Adams also and I think the Governor's office on tourism they're going to start promoting more fishing. They are going to come up with a fishing website and so I think part of that is trying to draw tourists into the state. I mean Colorado almost gets 3 times the visitors days that we do and for fishing and we have as good rivers as they do. There's got to be a reason for that. We should be able to draw those people here. They just think a 1 day license would help that. Thank you!

RAC Discussion

Karl Hirst – How much is a three day fishing license?

William Westrate – said \$24. The one day used to be \$12. So they have doubled the price of it and like I said I think a lot of it is just the perception of it. If you'd call it a 1 day license again, I think you could make the revenue side work. You could have a lot of lead way in what you could charge for it.

Ron Camp – How many licenses do we sell to non-residents through the year, do we have an idea and how much did it fluctuate from the time it went from 1 day to a 3 day?

Drew Christensen – Spit balling this number, but think it's around 100,000 license sold per year

William Westrate – I actually talked to Kenny Johnson, who was the administrative section chief, he said, that this year they are going to sell about 86,000 licenses. Hard to say how many of those are effective by what we do.

Ron Camp – commented if you have a young family it would be effective pretty good.

William Westrate – Well that's what I mean you're paying \$120-\$125 for 4 hours of fishing.

Drew Cushing – we are looking at the license schedule that came out this 1 day was one of the ones that we were going to go back and explore for the same reason that you have stated.

Dan Potts – I can agree with you 100%. I guided for 5 years but it was prior and we did have 1 day licenses and just again, like Mr. Christensen suggested just spit balling, I think 50% of my clients were alone, male on a business trip types and probably wouldn't make much difference, but the other 50% were families or couples that a 3 day license would have killed their budget.

Ben Lowder – asked what does an average day of fishing cost?

William Westrate – A one person trip is around \$300 per person without the fishing license or gratuity. That is just the guide fee and tax. 2 people would be \$170 per person, and 3 people \$150. The more you have, the cheaper it is.

Ben Lowder – 2nd question is this something we can entertain or is this a legislative issue with the fee schedule?

Kris Marble – We can make any recommendation that you would like or ...

The Board controls all the fees or can initiate the process just as we spoke about on the other issues.

Ron Camp – are you wanting to keep the 3 day and add an additional 1 day?

William Westrate – Yes, I think the 3 day what we see for the residents, is a good thing but it's also very cheap so I don't think it would make a difference if you kept the 3 day or 7 day or however you want to do it for the residents but it's for the non residents is the concern.

Ron Camp – Give them the option for the number of days that you can purchase for the non-residents.

Drew Christensen – Typically what I have found after 5 years is that these out of state people only have 1 day. Is that correct?

? - You mentioned that the fee schedule was being addressed could you go into that a little bit?

Drew Christensen – We changed the fee schedule a couple of years ago and some things worked and some things didn't so we're going back in and look at those price breaks and I asked the question which I talked about with Ken beforehand and asked why do we need a 1, 3 5 and 7 day license? Why can't we just charge by the day like our neighboring states? It seems like we should be catering to our public and giving them what they want instead of force feeding them something.

Richard Hansen commented that the Division is already on top of this situation.

Ken Strong – recommend that everything that the Division has with exception of corn and I would like to see that limited to Flaming Gorge as a trial basis and Utah Lake as a trial basis. Flaming Gorge because Wyoming is doing it, Utah Lake cause we need to get rid of the carp and it's full of carp, and see what happens and rest for a year before they go any farther with any more of the other recommendations. So I would like to make that recommendation and we accept the proposal by the Division with the exception of changing it just to Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake for the use of corn.

VOTING

Motion was made by Ken Strong to accept the Division's recommendations with the exception of changing the recommendation to allow the use of corn to only Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake

Karl Hirst – Would you make the same argument for Lake Powell because the use of corn is already allowed in Arizona?

Randy Oplinger – In Arizona corn is legal.

Will the new guidebook reflect the changes in here?

Ken Strong – I just want to see what happens using those two lakes before we add the other lakes.

Seconded by NONE

Motion dies for lack of second

Motion was made by Karl Hirst to allow the use of corn on Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake for a two year observation period and accept the rest of the Division's recommendations

Seconded by Ken Strong

Ben Lowder – Could we see the slide that shows the lakes proposed.

Drew Cushing – Here is the rationale. In the survey 70 percent supported. Chumming and littering are illegal. We wanted kokanee and carp waters because those are the most sought after for the use of corn.

Ben Lowder – educate me, what am I missing?

Ken Strong – This would make chumming a lot easier

Ben Lowder – Chumming is already illegal. For that reason

Danny Potts – what I like about the recommendation is the diversity of waters and I think this will get us the kinds of information we need to move ahead.

Alan White supports

Motion failed 2 to 5

Motion was made by Kris Marble to treat Scofield Reservoir

Seconded by Ron Camp

In Favor: Ken Strong, Danny Potts, Ron Camp, Kristofer Marble, Alan White

Opposed: Ben Lowder, Karl Hirst

Motion passed 5 to 2

Motion was made by Alan White to accept the Division's recommendations as presented

Seconded by Ben Lowder

In Favor: Danny Potts, Ron Camp, Kristofer Marble, Alan White

Opposed: Ken Strong

Motion passed 6 to 1

5) OIAL Archery Hunt Strategies (Informational)

- Riley Peck, Regional Wildlife Manager

Questions from the RAC

Richard Hansen – Would there be a limited number that could actually choose that option?

Kevin Adamson – No. If 10 people chose option 2 then 10 people can have option 2. We are promoting archery and we would LOVE for everyone to choose archery only. Not a limited number.

Ron Camp – The point that I am making do you really need another 28 days for that? Trying to figure out why they need to be 7 days earlier on the moose hunt if you did that?

Karl Hirst – Discussing okay idea.

Ben Lowder concerned about archery season, how would it be different on moose than deer and elk

Ron Camp - there are not a lot of moose tags , I'm not against it I am just throwing out some things that others might come to you with negative feedback.

Alan White – concerned t muzzleloader going to come in and do the same thing...

This proposal or idea is complex. Kevin explained to the members why they have done it this way.

Thank you!

Questions from the Public

None

Comments from the Public

None

RAC Discussion

None

6) Jordanelle Reservoir Fishery Management Plan (Informational)

- Chris Crockett, Regional Aquatics Manager

Questions from the RAC

Ken strong congratulates Randy doing a great job. And I want to thank Chris and your staff

Danny Potts – It's a balancing act between a family fishery and a trophy area.

Questions from the Public

None

Comments from the Public

None

RAC Discussion

None

- 7) **Other Business**
- Gary Nielson, RAC Chair

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

20 in attendance

Next board meeting September 29, 2016 at the DNR boardroom, Salt Lake

Next RAC meeting November 10, 2016 at the Springville Civic Center

**SOUTHERN REGION RAC MEETING
Beaver High School, Beaver, UT
September 13, 2016 7:00 p.m.**

1. REVIEW & ACCEPTANCE OF MINUTES AND AGENDA

MOTION: To accept the minutes and agenda as written.

VOTE: Unanimous.

2. 2017-2018 FISHING GUIDEBOOK AND RULE R657-13

MOTION #1: To accept the Divisions recommendation with the exception of allowing corn, and open Utah Lake Tributaries to 12 month fishing, add the 2-day possession limit at Strawberry.

VOTE #1: Failed for lack of a 2nd.

MOTION #2: To accept as presented, but to open Utah Lake Tributaries to year round fishing and add the 2-day possession limit at Strawberry.

VOTE #2: Passed 7 - 1

3. LAKE POWELL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

MOTION: To accept the Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan as presented.

VOTE: Unanimous.

SOUTHERN REGION RAC MEETING
Beaver City Center, Beaver, UT
September 13, 2016 7:00 p.m.

RAC Members Present	DWR Personnel Present	Wildlife Board Present	RAC Members Not Present
Dave Black Rusty Aiken Dale Bagley William Boardman Nick Jorgensen Sean Kelly Craig Laub Mack Morrell Brayden Richmond Michael Worthen	Phil Tuttle Natalie Brewster Kevin Bunnell Richard Hepworth Mike Hadley Craig Walker Randy Oplinger Drew Cushing	Donny Hunter Steve Dalton	Brian Johnson Layne Torgerson Wade Heaton Harry Barber

Dave Black called the meeting to order at 7 p.m. There were approximately 4 interested parties in attendance in addition to RAC members, members of the Wildlife Board, and Division employees. Dave Black introduced himself and asked RAC members to introduce themselves. Dave Black explained RAC meeting procedures.

Review and Acceptance of Agenda and Minutes (action)

Craig Laub made the motion to accept the agenda and minutes as presented. Rusty Aiken seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Wildlife Board Update and Regional Update:
- Dave Black, Chairman

Dave Black: Okay, Wildlife Board update. I can say that the Wildlife Board meeting was a lot more interesting than our last RAC meeting that we had. The audience was filled with special interest groups that were against increasing the number of tags for cougars and I don't know how many comment cards there were but there was over thirty or so I would imagine. All the news channels were there and we heard from all these groups how we don't need to increase or kill anymore cougars in the state so it was a very interesting meeting. There is a strong contingency out there that is really against hunting cougars and we heard from most of those. But what I can report on is that the board went along fairly closely to what came out of the Southern RAC. We, if you recall we recommended increases of cougars in a couple of areas as far as tags go, permits go, and the board went along almost exactly in line with what came out of the Southern RAC. So they do listen to us, and we appreciate them and their comment and we appreciate you guys and the discussions that we had. And, maybe Kevin might have a little bit more to say on that meeting too but we'll turn the time over to him for an update.

Regional Update:
-Kevin Bunnell, Regional Supervisor

Kevin: Okay thank you Dave. Seeing as how we don't have a lot of public here I'm gonna kind of inaudible my update a little bit with the things I think you guys will be most interested in. From the Wildlife Section, Teresa and Jason attended last week what's called the Wild horse and Burro Advisory Board in Elko and represented, they were there representing the whole state and spoke in behalf of the State in terms of managing wild horses. There was some, Tammy Pearson from Beaver County was there as well and expressed a lot of appreciation for Teresa and Jason being there helping bring that message. That's a tough one, but there is a, the pressure seems to be mounting and hopefully if anything is gonna be resolved it will have to be done probably through Congress and we'll see what happens. But its, I think, there's more the drum beats louder right now on that issue than it has been in a long time so we'll see if it breaks something loose. Just for your guy's information, in case you have kids or grandkids that you want to take out, the youth chucker hunt is this Saturday and we'll be releasing birds in the usual spots. There's usually some in the Parowan Gap, there's some out at our WMA's in Millard County, there's birds released in Sevier County, West of or East of Richfield, and there's information on all the sites I believe Phil, on the website on where we're gonna be releasing birds. And the following Saturday is the general chucker hunt, and we'll also be releasing birds in similar locations for that. And then on that same note, our pheasant releases will continue on our wildlife management units, similar to the way they've gone the last couple of years. Starting in November we'll be releasing birds on the WMA's. Habitat Section probably the biggest news right now is the various fires that we have going on around the state. The fire here on the Beaver Mountain referred to as the Briggs Fire so far, has been a very positive fire for wildlife. The report that we got just recently was the outer circumference of it or boundary covers about 7000 acres but there's only about 2000 acres that are actually burned within that perimeter. So it's kind of a spotty slow moving fire and it will probably do a lot of good for wildlife. While we've got, I see we've got our district ranger here I want to publicly thank the Forest Service for the way they've worked with us on that fire. When it started Richard, our aquatics manager got really nervous because we have a population of Bonneville Cut Throat Trout that was just below where that fire started in a tributary and the Forest Service provided the man power and with the assistance of our biologists we went in and shocked that stream and collected about 200 of those fish, which we think was most of them, and moved them to another place where they are not in danger of that fire and so that

allowed the forest to manage that fire to do some good and at the same time we were able to protect a fish population that is pretty important to us. That's the way things are supposed to work and they worked right in this situation so thank you. Law Enforcement, obviously this is a pretty busy time, the busiest time of year for our officers and they've been being kept busy. We do have a new officer in Millard County, Curtis Shumway, he's only a rookie in name, he actually has about nine years of experience with a local police department up in Cache Valley and then moved over so he's an experienced officer and is hitting the ground with a lot more experience than normal and he'll do very, very well. You know one thing that's been a little disappointing, this time of year the law enforcement guys use a decoy to, you know to help patrol and they've put it out six or seven times so far. They've had five people that have shot at it after dark which, you know that happens, but the disappointing part to me is that two or three of those have been dads and moms with young kids with them, hunting with them at the same time. You know that's pretty disappointing that they'd do that with their kids with them and just, anyway, they were all pretty embarrassed and I don't think they'll do it again. But, the fact that it happened in the first place is a little disheartening. In our Aquatics Section, a lot going on. There has over the summer, just by for announcement, the Fish Lake Perch Tournament will happen again. This winter, I think it's the last or second to last Saturday in January. The last Saturday, did we decide the 28th? January 28th. Gunlock Reservoir, if you remember, we treated that reservoir last winter. It's now been restocked. And doing well. Sometimes we have to do a two-year process but we felt like we had a really good treatment with one year and we've already got fish back in Gunlock. Fall fishing is just starting to pick up. Richard's hearing good reports from Panguitch Lake and Minersville. And Lake Powell, the water temperatures are coming down and the fish are starting to get really active again at Lake Powell. So a good a time to be out enjoying that. Just in our Administrative or Admin Section, we've got some new faces at our front desk if you come in the office. Gianni that worked with us and has been here at the RAC's with us for, how many years did Gianni work with, work for us Natalie? Almost ten years, she applied for a job with State Parks, which was a promotion for her and was successful in obtaining that position so she's still within the Department of Natural Resources, but is over with State Parks now and we've hired Mindy Cox full time, she's been working part time at our front desk for a while and just to make things a little more complicated during one of the busiest times of year Stephanie who is the other person, the other one that you'll recognize and has been here in these meetings, just had knee surgery so she's been out, or will be out for two or three weeks, so, some new faces at the front desk if you come in but they're doing well. That's about all I have, Conservation Outreach, Phil is there anything you want to add from? Let me, I think Phil introduced himself last time but I'm gonna introduce him again formally, Phil Tuttle has taken Lynn Chamberlain's spot as our Conservation Outreach Manager. Phil came to us through what was probably, not probably, was the most in depth interview process we've ever done in the agency. We had almost a hundred and fifty people apply for that job. We started with an interview, we interviewed almost thirty people in the first round and narrowed it down from there and I can, when Phil applied he was only interested in the Southern Region, which made it easy for me because there were three positions that were open. We hired the position in our Southeastern Region, Southern Region and Northeastern Region and all of the other supervisors would have taken Phil first if they would have had the chance but they didn't. And so we've got him here and we're lucky to have him so we'll look for, you know you'll see some changes in that program over the next several years as he hits the ground running. With that Dave, I'll, one other thing, I was asked several times, I've been asked by a couple of the RAC members about the meeting I attended and missed the RAC meeting in, I think it was in July, I was attending a meeting down in Mexico, on the Mexican Wolf Recovery Project. My role on that committee is to make sure that the Fish and Wildlife Service follows their own rules in, in terms of keeping, reintroductions within that historic range of that species which is well south of the State of Utah. Early in that process there was

some interest being expressed in moving the Mexican Wolf recovery up into Southern Utah and Southern Colorado. So far, we've successfully pushed back on that. And part of that is because the Mexican Government has engaged and is willing to take part in that effort to, for the conservation effort for Mexican Wolves. Which is appropriate because literally 90% of the range of that species was within the State of Mexico. About 10% of it, or the country of Mexico, about 10% of it came up into Southern Arizona and Southern New Mexico, and there's an active program going on there as well, but with the engagement of the Mexican Government right now all the recovery efforts are focused South of I-40, which is about where the inaudible rim starts in Arizona, if you are familiar with Arizona, about half-way up the state, that's not, that process isn't complete. I'll be back down in Tucson in November and then back in New Mexico again in February to finish that process. But as of now I think we're in pretty good shape so, unless anybody has any questions?

Unknown Audience Member: Which species is that?

Kevin Bunnell: The Mexican Wolf which is a sub-species of wolves.

Unknown Audience Member: Is it spotted or gray?

Kevin Bunnell: No it, they look very similar, they are a little bit smaller than the Northern Wolves. They evolved with inaudible deer and inaudible so smaller prey base than elk and moose and caribou that the northern wolves evolved with. The thing that has been nice about that process is the four states that are involved, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, have had a very united front in terms of keeping the recovery effort within the historic range. We had a letter that was signed by all four governors that went to Sally Jewel and to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and our Congressional Delegation is engaged and through those efforts I think we've been successful in pushing it back. For now. Like I said nothing is at the federal register yet. No official decisions have been made as of right now.

Dave Black: K, thank you Kevin. We'll move on to item number 5 on the agenda which is an action item. Following the presentation by Randy, we'll have an opportunity for questions and then also an opportunity for comments. If you want to make a comment, please fill out the comment cards. We have one up here so far and with that we'll turn the time to Randy.

Unknown: Actually, Craig Walker.

Dave Black: Oh, excuse me, Craig.

**2017-2018 FISHING GUIDEBOOK AND RULE R657-13 (action)
- Craig Walker, Warm Water Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator
(see attachment 1)**

Richard Hepworth: Alright we just got a couple changes here that I wanted to make sure and talk to you about. The first one is Donkey Lake. If you are not familiar with where that's at, it's on the Boulder Mountain, kind of on the North-East corner. It's one of the fairly popular lakes on the mountain especially with a lot of our anglers right there in Wayne County. When we did the management plan here a couple of years ago, we identified Donkey Lake as one of those lakes we wanted to improve the size of the fish in the lake. And we talked about at that time doing an inaudible treatment to remove the

brook trout that can reproduce and tend to stunt out to some degree which means there gets to be so many there is not enough food for them to grow very big. We've had some opposition to that. We've got a few people that are concerned, not sure if they want us to do that. So, as we're working through those issues, and in an attempt to try a little bit different avenue to get the fish size up, we asked people if they would support a 16 fish limit, right now it's a 4 fish limit up there. And one of their concerns was they kept telling us well why don't you just let us go up and catch a bunch, that should help them grow better. So we're giving them the opportunity or proposing that they get the opportunity to do that by this and if you see here, 76% of the people supported that idea. So, the other one was the last couple years at these RAC meetings we've had some people show up to talk about lakes on what they call Cold Mountain. These are the ones up above Glenwood Fish Hatchery up on that Monroe Mountain. It's the Big Lake, Deep Lake and Anabella Lake. We've been stocking those lakes for probably 40 or 50 years now. They don't over-winter. In fact, I don't know that we've ever seen fish survive the winter up there. So, we get up there as soon as we can get a truck up there, we stock fish that are 8 to 10 inches long, they grow all summer, people have fun catching them, whatever is left in the lake dies. So we had some people come and say hey, what about letting us keep more fish at the end of the summer, doubling the limit, doing something to help us catch more of those out before it freezes and they all die. So what we did is we asked people if they would support doubling the limit after August 15th. And here again, it's right around 80%, 70 to 80% of the respondents said yeah, we'd support that. So, the two changes here in our region this year are we're asking to increase the limit on brook trout at Donkey Lake to 16 fish and then doubling the limit at Big Lake, Deep Lake and Anabella from 4 to 8 starting August 15th each year.

Dave Black: Thank you. Do we have any questions from the RAC? Okay, Nick?

Questions from the RAC:

Nick Jorgensen: Can you be a little more specific on what the public might have meant by increasing bass management, improving bass management?

Craig Walker: It was my job to lump the 1500 responses into categories. It ran the gambit. We had individuals that felt that we needed more harvest. We had individuals that felt that we needed the increased use of inaudible limits, specifically for black bass. We had individuals that felt that we needed to have a complete catch and release fishery in Utah for black bass. One thing that you know, I as a fisheries biologist have learned and anybody who is in our profession, there is no one size fits all. I think we have oddly enough, in the second driest state in the nation, ample opportunity to provide a diverse array of opportunities and potentially address many of the concerns that were lumped into that one category.

Nick Jorgensen: Thank you.

Dave Black: Anybody else?

Rusty Aiken: On the Utah Lake situation, with the Northern Pike and your, want to extend it to the tributaries, is there a seasonal regulation on the tributaries?

Craig Walker: There is currently, yes. There is a seasonal closure.

Rusty: Would you oppose opening that up to twelve-month fishing?

Craig: Uh, it depends on what the public's desire is. We, we aim to serve, where its biologically sound, so.

Rusty: I got one for Richard on the, let's see, the Big Lake, Deep Lake, Annabella Lake. Why, why December 31, why don't you go a little bit further into ice fishing and stuff, is that?

Richard: Generally, there is just really no ice fishing up there. And, it's the end of the year when a new regulation book comes into effect so it's easy just to set that as January 1st, so the next summer to start with. The people that asked us, the big thing was is they wanted us to put the fish in early, they didn't want a lot of them harvested so they had a chance to grow and then they could harvest them right before it froze. Some years there might be a little ice fishing but by January 1st, just access and the ice fishing up there is just non-existent.

Rusty: Okay, I was sure that you had a good answer, so.

Dave: Brayden?

Brayden: I've got a couple questions and this is just for my own education. I've been to a whole lot of RAC meetings in my life but this may be my first fishing RAC meeting. So, and so I just have some questions and probably easy answers, but on the Jordanelle Management Plan, one of your objectives was how to ensure no illegal species. I guess I'm just wondering what does that mean in the Management Plan?

Craig: There's several ways. What we're trying to do there specifically, as I mentioned tonight was provide people with a satisfactory angling experience at that water. Using sterile fish species in some instances. We're trying to minimize people's desire to move fish to other waters illegally. By giving them the opportunities that they are looking for. At existing fisheries.

Brayden: Okay so it would be addressing the fisheries near Jordanelle also then, so they aren't moving them, is that?

Craig: Correct.

Brayden: Interesting, okay. Again, like I said this is just for my education so. I think the other one I was wondering about is prevent further invasive species introduction. My understanding is what we're primarily dealing with is the quagga mussels and I'm just kind of curious, how effective is that per dollar spent? I see a lot of money going out and I'm just interested in your response there.

Craig: Uh, I would, these are hard questions you guys. I would say that among the states that are conducting aquatic invasive species control efforts, we are if you want to call us the premier state, we are the best at what we do in the aquatic invasive species realm. We have a dedicated staff and I think that for every dollar spent we actually get more than that dollar back. We have a small army of technicians, and they may be small but they are mighty. They do a pretty good job.

Brayden: So you would say it's an effective program? I just look at it and I think man, it just seems like a lot of effort, but if its effective, that's great.

Craig: We right now, given the fact that we have an infested water within the state, that is a destination water for pretty much all boaters in Utah at one time or another, during the year, for us to have not had another finding other than Electric Lake, which is a suspect finding, is a testament to our efforts.

Brayden: Good.

Kevin: Brayden, let me add to that, and Richard or Craig can edit, the effort is large because the risk is huge. If you understand what the potential consequences of quagga mussels spreading across the state is, you would think we needed to do even more than what we are. It's amazing. To the level of hundreds of millions of dollars in the Great Lakes States they are spending annually just to maintain water systems because of quagga mussels.

Brayden: And I can spend more time researching that on my own but that, thank you for your answer there. I would be curious to know why other states aren't taking it as serious. Last question and this one is an easy one. On the statewide changes for the corn, you said that you asked each region to come up with two bodies of water and there is only eight bodies listed I was just wondering what where the missing two are.

Craig: We have a shared water, between two regions in Lake Powell, and then one of the other regions was unable to come up with a inaudible water.

Brayden: Thank you.

Dave: Any other questions? Do we have any questions from the audience? If so, please come to the mic in the center. We'll use that same mic for comments as well.

Questions from the Public:

None

Comments from the Public:

Dave Black: Okay, I don't see any questions, let's move on to comments. I have one comment card from the audience. If anybody else would like to comment, please fill out a card. This is Ken Strong with Sportsman for Fish and Wildlife.

Ken Strong: Ken Strong with Sportsman for Fish and Wildlife. I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to stand here and talk to you guys. I've really had the pleasure with working with Mr. Walker, Randy and, and Drew Cushing with over some of these issues and they've been true gentlemen and we've worked a lot of things out. What I would like to address today though is the fishing regulations is corn. We approve or we accept basically all of the fishing regulations that the Division has proposed with the exception of corn. Corn was brought in, brought up basically because of carp and kokanee fisherman. To give you an idea kokanee are so plankton eaters, they don't eat corn, you put corn on the end of a squid when you are trolling for them. It's for the color and the scent which you can put anything really yellow back there and you can buy corn scent in any of the sporting goods stores. Which would serve the same purpose. Otherwise you are gonna have corn, you get out in a boat and I just want you to think realistically, you get out there and you open that fifty cent can of corn, you use a few kernels, you don't

want to spill it in your boat, so what do you do with it, you dump it over the side of the boat. If you're coming back into the shore or you are on the shore, hopefully you will pick up your can and throw it in the garbage can. Whether that happens or not is yet to be seen. But we're concerned about the, the use of corn in the state. It was outlawed because of the chumming and the littering and we can see that coming back. Now I know that there are seven, all the states around us have corn is legal. But does that mean we move in and follow them or are we the leader. We know what it created in the past so we need to look at that. For the future. Now if you are concerned or if you think we need to put corn on some waters, I would say we use Flaming Gorge, because Wyoming allows corn, Lake Powell, because you can chum down there as it is, and Utah Lake for the carp situation. But as far as kokanee goes, corn makes no difference. Second of all we would like to make a proposal, with problem, with the problem we have of people moving fish around the state. Northern Pike got moved into Utah Lake. Its created a real mess down there, especially with the June suckers. And, those fish spawn in the tributaries the same time as those tributaries are closed to fishing. And yet you are supposed to catch and kill all Northern Pike. So what we would like to see is those tributaries opened up to year-round fishing. Now the reason they were closed in the first place was because of the walleye anglers, they didn't want to lose the walleye, therefore, you turn around and put that the walleye must be immediately returned to the water just like we do with other fish on the waters, so thus the walleye are protected and yet we can harvest those northerns which we need to do before it destroys a reservoir such as it did Yuba. Yuba used to have a great walleye fishery, it's gone. At one time it had a good trout fishery and its gone. And they put perch in there, we fed perch for several years, we fed the pike, perch for several years out of Fish Lake, which none of them survive, they all get eaten. Now a third thing that's not on your paper that came up tonight and I've been on the phone over this issue. The Northern RAC did pass it and that's a two-day possession limit on Strawberry. Strawberry and Flaming Gorge are the only two bodies of water in the State of Utah who do not allow a two-day possession limit. Many people are already doing it thinking it's a statewide issue, and I had agreed with a certain member at Strawberry to maybe back off a little bit, but as I look tonight with a two-year proclamation, that means it's gonna be 2019 before it can be done and like I said Strawberry is the only complete body of water in the State of Utah that does not have a two-day possession limit. So I would urge you guys to consider Strawberry becoming a two-day possession limit. To present to the board. At this time I just thank you again for the opportunity to be here. I appreciate working with the Division and these guys they, are really good to work with and really easy to work with. Thank you.

Dave Black: K, thank you Ken. That's the only comment card that we have. Richard would you mind talking to us a little bit about Strawberry and the possession limit? Or somebody?

Richard: Strawberry is not in my region. So I have a hard time with it. I will say that I have not seen any issues with the two-day possession limit in my region at any of our waters. First I was concerned about Panguitch Lake and Otter Creek, neither one of those seems to have been an issue.

Craig: We conducted the survey and it was supported by the general public. We conferred with our regional biologist in the central region. He indicated that he would like one more year to examine this with anglers that have specific interest at Strawberry Reservoir and we gave him that leeway.

Dave: K, thank you. Rusty?

Rusty: Randy, how is Strawberry doing right now? Your, your gill nets, are they meeting your objectives?

Craig: Strawberry is doing really well. It is not perfect. We are trying to hone that to become closer to perfect. We are in the midst of a three-year intensive monitoring effort to look at gill net results, conduct some different netting efforts, to conduct hydro-acoustics surveying similar to what we do at the Gorge to get a better handle on what the overall population structure looks like. I think that coming out of this three-year period, after intensive monitoring we're gonna have a management prescription that is gonna bring it back up to an even higher level than it already is as our top fishery in the state.

Brayden: Can I ask you another question while you are still kind of up? And again, excuse my ignorance here, I'm not much of a fisherman. I've spent plenty of time behind a pole. But I don't catch anything. So, you, Richard you made the comment that you haven't seen any issue with the two-day possession limit. Educate me again. I don't understand what issues you would be looking for with that. What issues does it cause that you would be looking for?

Craig: The thinking is that if you liberalize regulations to allow for two-day possession that you are actually going to impact the health of the fishery, by over-harvest. What we've identified is the fact that increasing the possession limit has not changed the harvest of fish at these waters. People harvest what they harvest. Within the boundaries of what they need. And a two-day possession limit has not caused them to go out and seek, it has not increased their need to harvest.

Dave: Brayden, just to correct you, it's a rod, not a pole. You build fences out of poles and you fish with rods.

Brayden: Thank you. The way I fish it's a pole.

Dave: There you go, it doesn't move very much, is that what you are saying? Any other comments? So let's summarize again from the comments that we did receive from SFW. They basically had an overall objection to the corn regulation but if it is to be allowed they suggested it be limited to only three bodies of water that would be Flaming Gorge, Lake Powell and Utah Lake. The Utah Lake tributaries they would like to see open year round. But require that the walleye be returned. And then also they would like to add the two-day possession limit at Strawberry Reservoir. So those were the comments from them. You can include those in a motion, we can discuss them separately if that's something that we would want to add or not, however you guys would like to move forward.

Brayden: I've got one more question, I'm sorry. If we're gonna go through this meeting quick, we might as well make it longer. It seems like the only real issue from the public tonight is the corn so I just have another education for me. One of the big concerns is chumming and I understand it's a cheap bait and you open the can and I think what Ken says is probably exactly right I would probably be guilty of the exact same thing, I would get done fishing and I would dump it in the water. And I guess I, in my ignorance wouldn't assume if I'm dumping it because I'm leaving, that that's chumming, I thought chumming was when you were going to fish over it. Is it a problem to dump it and drive away?

Craig: Dumping it and driving away in my mind would then be littering.

Brayden: In the water? I'd call that feeding, feeding small fish.

Craig: I don't know. I think that if you were to have a law enforcement person here they would be able

to give you a better answer than I can on that. I think it's a judgement call for them.

Kevin: We have two law enforcement people in the back of the room there if they want to come down.

Craig: They can answer that question related to chumming.

Dave Black. Okay we have a question from Shaun inaudible.

Shaun: I'm just curious, since all of the other states have been doing this for several years now, have you heard of any problems that have risen there?

Craig: No.

Paul Washburn: I guess technically dumping anything like that into a water body would be considered littering. I don't know that my officers would be real inclined to issue a citation just from dumping a can of corn in. I think the cans themselves are more of the issue. Once you've got the empty can sitting there it's pretty easy for that to be in the water as well. And from talking to Richard and some of the history on it, it sounds like the cans are more of the concern.

Richard: Yeah, just one other quick thing with that because I mean I was a little kid when this changed but I do remember some of it and at that time it wasn't just a can. When people would load up their boat on places like Panguitch Lake for example. It was a whole case of corn that went with them and all of that went overboard and it was one can that they kept to fish with. SO it was more of a volume issue at that time. I don't see that being a big issue now. We've got just different fisherman than we had then, as well though, so that's what that was, it was a volume thing and you could literally see the cans littering the bottom of Panguitch Lake at that time. I don't see that being an issue anymore, there's too many other good options out there.

Dave: K, more questions?

Rusty: I remember the chumming the corn, does it not plug the fish up, can they digest it? That was a big, that's what I thought they made it illegal for.

Craig: Yeah I remember growing up with that as well and that was one of the reasons why my Dad refused to let me fish with corn. Right now there is no evidence to show that it is really impacting fish at all. Recently because there were concerns on Utah Lake, related to the potential impacts to June sucker which is an endangered fish, we actually conducted just some small feed trials with some June sucker that we have on station at the fisheries experiment station, they actually refused to eat corn as if it were rocks, they spit it out so.

Gene: Most of you aren't old enough to know about corn but whether I was fishing with corn or not, we never baited with corn, we baited with cheese, if there happened to be corn strung around in the water. And we used to pull out fish that when you caught them and went to unhook them, corn would just go everywhere, so it is easy to drop a little out there and like you say, nobody wants to carry an open can of corn around all day and if you have three extra fishing worms when you are headed back in they probably go into the water to feed the fish, the corn is going to do the same.

Dave: Okay. Anybody like to make a motion or would you like to entertain these items separately?

RAC discussion and vote:

Rusty Aiken made the motion to accept as presented with the exception with the corn, it should still remain illegal and with Utah Lake open the tributaries to 12-month fishing and if a Walleye is caught to be immediately be released. The Strawberry fishing limit to 2 days. No one seconded. Motion failed.

Brayden Richmond made the motion to accept as recommended with the exception to the two-day limit on Strawberry and open the tributaries around Utah Lake. Dale Bagley seconded. 7 for, 1 opposed. Motion carries.

OIAL ARCHERY HUNT STRATEGIES (informational)

-Kevin Bunnell, Regional Supervisor

Kevin Bunnell: Introduced the Bowman Association.

Ben Lauder: Introduced himself

Dave: K, do we have any questions from the RAC? Dale?

Dale: So just to be clear, the archery only hunts would be prior and after, if you had that tag you couldn't hunt during with archery tackle, during the regular season, right?

Ben: That is correct yes. You would essentially give up that season. It would be a trade, Yeah, you are giving up that season, giving up the opportunity to hunt with a rifle or muzzle loader. Or the archery only seasons and the archery tag.

Dale: I just want to make sure that you, I mean, if you had that tag I guess if you couldn't still only use archery tackle during that season, but you are giving up that right for that middle season?

Ben: That's correct. That is what we are proposing. And that is what I'm here to gain feedback on is this something that is acceptable, do you like it, do you not like it, is there ways to tweak it. Yeah, give me any feedback you've got.

Dave: Rusty, do you have a question?

Rusty: Just clarification so you, you are gonna draw a rifle tag, the once in a lifetime, the normal way, but then you will have the option to turn that in?

Ben: Yes, that is correct.

Dave: Okay, Nick?

Nick: Is it a big problem with rifle hunters shooting over archery hunters, is that something that is a major problem, I'm just curious?

Ben: I don't know that's it's a major problem, I mean it's a possibility you know when you are hunting with a bow, the stalk situation is different and it varies from species from species but you know you start talking like mountain goat or sheep that live in you know very difficult country, it can take a bow hunter you know know a long time to you know possibly even wait for an animal to get into a position where it can be stalked to within bow range, whereas an archer might be waiting for the opportunity and on a sheep hunt that might take a day or two and where as a live rifle hunter could come in and you know to get three to four hundred yards is much easier than you know thirty to forty yards and could be done much quicker.

Brayden: I have a couple comments here. Trying to represent, or being on the RAC and trying to represent sportsmen in general, I don't see a big concern as far as the idea of this because they are once in a lifetime, we expect or would like 100% harvest, it's not like deer hunting where if we had a 100% harvest it would be catastrophic so this is just more opportunity. I guess my comment would be I would be, very much like to see us extend the season dates of all once in lifetime to the maximum amount we can to allow these hunters to hunt when they can, that's a general comment. My additional comment with this is again I don't see any issues with this at all other than I don't understand why archery hunters would need to give up, give up their regular dates also, if they want to hunt with a rifle and those additional dates, again were looking for 100% harvest. To me it seems like an easy solution. Or a, a easy opportunity, that's the right word. Additional opportunity.

Ben: So if I understand what you are suggesting then is rather than a trade for an archery only tag, just add an archery only season that anybody with that, that drew that tag could,

Brayden: Well I guess my first thought is, is if these dates are available to hunt, now you did have a couple dates that overlapped into the archery hunt, that would make total sense to have archery only tags, but like on the sheep units, why can't we just already extend those dates for everybody so we can hunt longer and spread out pressure. So, my comments may not be so much in favor of the archery idea, although anytime we can, anytime we can extend opportunity in on a hunt where we are expecting 100% success that should be our goal is to extend opportunity. I think there is a, I think there is room to discuss this further, absolutely.

Ben: Sure.

Dave: K, anybody else? I'm sure all this will get flushed out you know as this moves along too but my question might even be for Steve, that understands the bison a lot better than I do, but right now there is three hunts for bison This would put another, hunters in the field even earlier so essentially there is four hunts for bison and they seem to want to leave certain areas and get moving out of the country to somewhere else so I don't know how that would affect the quality of that hunt but, I'm sure you know people would understand the bison better than me. Or that would be discussed as it moves through a normal RAC process but.

Ben: Yeah if there is somebody here that is an expert on bison I would love to hear from them as well. As, as we've discussed this with Bill Bates who, knows bison fairly well, the idea was archers hunting in October, once shooting starts with a rifle they, yeah they move quite a bit, we don't believe that chasing them with a bow is going to move them that much but yeah Steve I would love to hear your comments about it.

Steve Dalton: Yeah, I agree. I think we would be just fine with archery equipment if you go out there and start shooting a gun that's different, but, I don't think that would cause an issue.

Dave: What about the sheep, Donny, you understand sheep pretty well, do you see any conflicts that way?

Gene: Sometimes the DWR throws in an antlerless once in a lifetime on goats and bison, and they, they usually put a different date on it so that might foul up, your dates might foul up that or that might foul up your dates a little bit as far as going for antlerless or not antlerless, heck they all got em but going for female goats and cow, buffalo they, sometimes those dates are, are they are an added hunt.

Ben: Sure, so we've taken those dates into account. As you can see on bison those if I recall correctly the cow bison hunts on the Henries are those December 3rd to the 16th and December 17th to the 31st days so my vision is the way this would work. If you drew a bison tag whether it's a bull tag or a cow tag and you want the, you would have the option to trade it so essentially you could potentially have in that October 1 to 21 season, somebody hunting on a cow tag or a bull tag and they could be hunting together potentially, I don't see that as an issue and we've taken those dates into account.

Dave: K, great. Appreciate it. Very interesting.

Ben: Thank you very much.

Dave: K, our last agenda item tonight is the Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan by Richard.

**LAKE POWELL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN (action)
- Richard Hepworth, Aquatics Manager**

Dave: Any questions from the RAC?

Questions from the RAC:

Gene: Do you have any Red Ear Sunfish in the state at this time?

Richard: I think we do up in a community pond that showed up in one of our stocking trucks is that correct, it's kind of a hitchhiker species that we didn't really want but they are in a pond in the Salt Lake Valley. Just to clarify, just so you guys know, that picture on the right is a Red Ear Sunfish. I think that's the current world record that was caught down in Lake Havasu maybe two years ago.

Unknown: How big was that?

Richard: I think it's just over three pounds, three and a half pounds. It's a great big blue gill is what it really what they look like. Five pounds, they are correcting me. So it's even bigger than I told ya. That's where the excitement comes from for Lake Powell. That's why we're getting some pressure to try them there.

Dave: Do we have any questions in the audience? Okay Ken, remember to state your name for us.

Questions from the Public:

Ken Strong; Ken Strong with Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife. Richard, with the Red Ear Sunfish, and, and I may be getting led astray a little bit but from what I have read on the internet, some of these Red Ear Sunfish have reached the size of up to 8 pounds in Lake Havasu, now I could be wrong. With the, will the blue gill eat the quagga mussel? And if they do will they grow big like this or is that an unknown?

Richard: They will eat, we've already found evidence that blue gill at Lake Powell are eating mussels. We don't know how their population and their size is gonna change because of mussels. That's what we're going to monitor and that's what we're going to watch over this three to five-year study.

Ken: So you are going to wait till this study is done before you consider the Red Eared?

Richard: Yes. We're gonna do that first and then at that point at the end of this study we're gonna make a decision, do we need to introduce red eared or do we not.

Dave: Good question. Anybody else, Gene?

Gene: Do you think it's likely that somebody will haul some up from Lake Havasu before the three to five-year study is over?

Richard: It wouldn't surprise me.

Dave: K we don't have any comment cards from the audience. Do we have any comments from the RAC?

Comments from the Public:

None

Dave: I'm ready to entertain a motion then.

RAC discussion and vote:

Brayden Richmond made the motion to accept the Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan as presented. Rusty Aiken seconded. Motion carried.

Other Business

-Dave Black, Chairman

Dave Black:

Meeting adjourned at 8:33 p.m.

**Southeastern Regional Advisory Council
John Wesley Powell Museum
1765 E. Main
Green River, Utah
September 14, 2016**

Motion Summary

Approval of today's agenda and minutes

**MOTION: To accept the agenda and minutes as written.
Passed unanimously**

2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 (Action)

**MOTION: To approve the 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 as presented.
Passed unanimously**

**MOTION: To make Scofield Reservoir an action log item for the Wildlife Board to request that action be taken.
Passed unanimously**

**MOTION: To do away with the seasonal closure on the Utah Lake tributaries.
Passed 7-1**

**MOTION: To pass the rest of the Fishing Regulations as presented by the DWR.
Passed 7-0 with one abstention**

Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan (Action)

**MOTION: To accept Lake Powell Fishery Management plan as presented.
Passed unanimously**

**Southeastern Regional Advisory Council
John Wesley Powell Museum
1765 E. Main
Green River, Utah**

September 14, 2016 ⚡ 6:30 p.m.

Members Present

Members Absent

Kevin Albrecht, Chairman, USFS

**Sue Bellagamba, Non-consumptive
Keith Brady, Elected Official
Blair Eastman, Agriculture**

**Trisha Hedin, Sportsperson
Todd Huntington, At Large
Karl Ivory, BLM representative
Kent Johnson, At Large
Derris Jones, Sportsmen**

Darrel Mecham, Sportsmen

**Christine Micoz, At Large
Charlie Tracy, Agriculture**

Gerris Willis, Non-consumptive

Chris Wood, Regional Supervisor

Others Present

**Dr. Mike King
Public Attending: 9**

1) **Welcome, RAC introductions and RAC Procedure**
-Kevin Albrecht, Chairman

We would like to welcome everybody out to the southeastern RAC tonight. Looks like we have got good participation and we appreciate people making the effort to come. We would like to provide an opportunity for you to voice your opinions and your concerns. A few things on the RAC procedure: There in the back there will be a comment card, and it will look like this. If you would put the line item to which you would like to comment — we will first go to RAC questions — if you would come up to the microphone and we'll have a Division employee to answer your questions, and then after the questions we'll go to comments. You will have three minutes to be able to give your comment, and the RAC will take that into consideration. I appreciate that. With that we will go to approval of the agenda and minutes.

2) **Approval of the Agenda and Minutes**
-Kevin Albrecht, Chairman

Kent Johnson – Motion to approve the agenda and minutes.

Todd Huntington – I second that.

Kevin Albrecht – Motion to approve the agenda and minutes by Kent Johnson and seconded by Todd Huntington. All in favor? Passed unanimously.

VOTING

Motion was made by Kent Johnson to approve this meeting's agenda and the minutes of the August 3, 2016 meeting as printed.

Seconded by Todd Huntington

Motion passed unanimously

3) **Wildlife Board Meeting Update**
-Kevin Albrecht, Chairman

We had our Wildlife Board meeting on September 1. One of the things that were talked about that came from our RAC was the lead shot Derris brought up. That is going to be put into the white tail prairie dog plan. As they go forward with that, that is what they are going to work with. They also talked about Rebel Fork, which, a lot of this is talked about by Director Sheehan and some of the things that have been going on. For a couple of miles there was 100 percent fish kill, and they are working with the DEQ in American Fork Canyon to work on that. They talked about the Scofield Reservoir and the algae bloom. The time of the meeting is when it first just happened. He gave a quick update on that, and we will get a lot more of that tonight. The furbearers rule passed unanimously.

The bobcat management plan passed unanimously. The furbearer and bobcat recommendations passed unanimously. At that meeting there was a lot of discussion and there were a lot of people from both sides, some supporting the cougar management plan or having opinions towards the cougar management plan, and there were a lot of people there against the cougar management plan. There were several reasons, and one which they talked about was an incident up in Park City that had happened. And then a lot of them mentioned Cecil the lion and what had happened, and a lot of people were there with an opinion. On the Southwest Manti they did take our recommendation to go from 5 to 8 cougars but it will stay a limited entry instead of a harvest objective or split, and that passed.

Chris Wood – I think the point there with Cecil the lion is that there were a lot of people from the Humane Society and a lot of anti-hunters which there was a lot of people against cougar hunting specifically, and they think that cougar hunting is a trophy hunt and they compared it to, in their minds, going to Africa and killing a lion such as Cecil. There were dozens of people there.

Kevin Albrecht – A big take-home of that is education of what a lot of those management plans are and what that is but also the importance of the science behind those plans. And a lot of that science was not understood on how the numbers are given in the number of lions that are out there based off of those trigger points and the percent of females. All of those trigger points were not understood. It is good to be aware of that, and probably more than ever, sportsmen need to be united and work together to have good science and good data that support what they're doing. One of the things behind that that was very important was that multiyear study down on the Monroe Mountain and the Oakers and all of that work that just ended one year ago and that relevant of science was very good in the discussions there and it really helped a lot with the Wildlife Board.

4) Regional Update

-Chris Wood, Regional Supervisor

Good evening. I would like to introduce our new outreach manager, Morgan Jacobsen. I introduced him last month but he was not here yet. Morgan has been with us for a month. He is from Montana and grew up in Logan, Utah, partially, as well. He has a degree in environmental studies and communications from Utah State University and he has worked for Deseret News the last two-and-a-half years as a reporter. We are excited to have him on board and will get to know him better real soon.

It is a busy time of year. All of the sections have been really busy doing really great things. The aquatic section this week and last week has been treating the Ferron drainage, Big Bear, Little Bear—those have been treated. Cove Creek was treated today. Millcreek and Singleton Creek will be treated next week. The idea is to restore the native cutthroat trout. These drainages will be restocked with fish later this fall. We are getting ready to do our gill net survey and would like to invite all of you to attend. If you're interested in helping, please let us know and we will give you times and locations. When we do Emery County we are going to team up with some of the schools, and that will be a

little bit later in the day than normal. The other reservoirs we usually start at 8 o'clock in the morning. Just let me know and I will give you the time for sure. It's that time year that we put out the nets, and in the next day, we come back and we pull the nets. It is a good indicator of what is in the reservoir, such as species, size of fish and composition of fish. It gives us an idea if our management plan is working or not. Scofield Reservoir is still closed to any type of recreational activity including fishing. We have had a lot of fish mortality. As you drive or walk around the Scofield banks, you will see thousands of fish on the bank. Every few inches there is dead fish. Most of the fish but not all of them are Utah chub. The chubs got caught up on the surface and they are the victims of the algae and so far the trout have stayed away from it. There have been a few, I think I've heard of one or two trout getting the algae, but most of them have been the chub. About 10 days ago the health department tested some algae below the dam and closed fishing at our community ponds. They said the water should not be used from the river for agricultural use or any types of recreational use. That has since been lifted, and those ponds have since been opened, and the water below the dam is showing better water quality. The water in the lake is still too high of algae toxins and is still closed.

Kent Johnson – Do they know what caused that?

Chris Wood – I don't have a great answer. Maybe Justin Hart, our Aquatics Regional Manager, does. I think it is a combination of low waters and high temperatures. Scofield does have algae blooms periodically, but it's usually not to this magnitude.

Justin Hart – We have had to really low-water years in a row and warm temperatures.

Chris Wood – Our conservation outreach section has been busy as well with the State Fair. If you've never been to the State Fair, it ends this Sunday, and you need stop by our wildlife building and pay us a visit. We had a kids fishing day here in Green River, Utah, on Saturday here at the State Park. We have a waterfowl clinic coming up on the 24th and this is to get youth and families out to Desert Lake to teach them the basics of waterfowl hunting. We should have six or seven stations that will include bird identification, skeet shooting, placement of decoys, how to use your dogs. This is to teach the basics to kids and family of waterfowl hunting.

The habitat section has a lot of habitat projects going on right now, and this will continue throughout the fall. In Nash Wash, our Wildlife Management Area in the South Book Cliffs, the wildlife section has been busy trapping beavers and moving them to our Nash Wash with the hope to establish better riparian habitat. They flew a drone over it a few weeks ago, which was a few months after they released the beavers, and they found that the beavers are doing their job and adapting to their new home. We have been building guzzlers. We have 15 new guzzlers throughout our region and there are more that are planned. Habitat restoration work we have 15 projects for this upcoming year those projects will cover 14,500 acres in the game habitat areas. Other areas that we are including will help with the sensitive species: Gunnison sage grouse, fish on the San Rafael, migratory birds.

The Law enforcement section has been busy. They have been out patrolling and investigating on some cases, taking leads, and they are very, very busy this time year. They work a lot of hours. On Labor Day weekend at Lake Powell we had a boat check where they checked over 500 boats, and 14 of them went by the check stations and they ended up getting pulled over and were cited. We have a new officer at the Lake Powell facility. He will be covering the Lake Powell area including the Henry Mountains. His

name is Brock Thornley. He is a great officer, and we look forward to him getting to know the region and getting to know all of you.

The Wildlife section has been doing pronghorn classifications including the mule deer and elk unit plans and they have been working on landowner and CWMU applications, LOA applications as well. And with that I will take any questions you have. Thank You.

- 5) **2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook and Rule R657-13 (Action)**
- **Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator**
- **Craig Walker, Warmwater Sportfish Coordinator**

Questions from the RAC

Kent Johnson - In regard to corn and the fact that all surrounding states allow it, has there been any data collected from them to see if there's been any problem with it?

Craig Walker - In the conversations that we've had with biologists and managers in the other states, there have not been any problems.

Karl Ivory - With the Jordanelle plan, where we've had some certain goals or objectives mainly for a family fishery or a family place to go or destination, trophy fishery or quality recreation, how do you determine that? Do you do a survey to find out if people are going there for those specific reasons?

Craig Walker - We conduct a statewide anglers survey every five years. Additionally we conduct water-specific surveys depending on what the management goals of water are. Based on the results of those surveys we have a diverse array of wants and needs from anglers. We have enough waters to potentially offer those different opportunities at different waters. In the case with Jordanelle, with the diversity of habitat we have there and the diversity of access opportunities we have there, we feel that we have the ability to offer both sport and family fishing opportunities. Right now based upon the management plan and effort, there are diverse species that are planned to be stocked in the waters. To date, we have put in tiger muskie, wipers, and we are now moving forward with splake and rainbow trout. I believe that splake and the rainbow trout will provide that shoreline family fishing opportunity and will not interfere with the management of those other species that provide the destination quality opportunities. We are trying something here. I think that the family fishing opportunity and the quality trophy opportunities that often times are mutually exclusive are potentially are going to work together at this reservoir. That is what the management team came up with.

Kevin Albrecht - Seeing no other questions from the RAC, we will go to questions from the audience. Again please come to this first microphone and state your name.

Questions from the Public

No Questions

Comments from the Public

Doug Cloward - I am a full-time resident of the Scofield area, five minutes from the boat ramp, and I have lived there for the last 16 years full time. Prior to that I was one that came with the grandfather, father and family and learned a lot of my values about the great outdoors around the Scofield area. I have a master's degree in outdoor recreation management. Tonight I am representing the Aspen Cove Homeowners Association as well as Scofield Mountain, Scofield West Mountain Home, and Bellotis and other HOA's of the area.

We are deeply concerned about the status and the future of the Scofield Reservoir as a fishery. We have watched it for the last eight or nine years as the fishery has deteriorated to the increased population of the chubs and we put efforts and intended to the management plan there. We have not seen a reduction in the number of chubs that are there, but we are seeing significant reduction in the number of fishermen to the point that many of our children and grandchildren simply refuse to go to the water, not because of not wanting to be there, but because of the challenge of not being able to catch and return home with something to put on the table. Scofield has been, for the last 60 years and longer than I've been alive, a premier family fishery. It is the place where we raise the next generation of anglers for Central and Southeastern Utah. The situation that we face now is the population of the chubs that has deteriorated the trout fishing to where there is a tremendous amount of noise, frustration and anger over the current condition of the reservoir.

There is a group of us that is anxious to be participants and to help in the process. We have held meetings in our home and the management and division people explain and answer questions for us. We have got involved in the gill net studies and we want to be involved further. Tonight I'm requesting and more importantly for the Association for the grandfathers and fathers and grandchildren and the generation of anglers that are even born. We are going to be impacted over a situation where chubs last 20 years, where it takes 12 years to raise a cutthroat or a tiger trout to be able to take on as a meal a full-grown chub.

My concern is that we are not operating fast enough and that there needs to be a change in management plan. I know that there is a lot of voices out there and I know there is a lot of small reservoirs. But I'm asking you to consider the fact that the population for the central Utah and Southeastern region and that premier fishery that is now very seldom seen by family fishermen or boaters. They come once and they leave and they do not return. It is time now and it is a particularly important time that at the reservoirs lowest state water rise that we've ever seen it with the die-off of the chub that we've had recently. I'm asking you to consider a change in the priority for the use of the approved rotenone resources and also budget resources. I know it takes both of those, and we are willing to do whatever it takes to be able to support these gentlemen to be able to implement a strategy for a long-term answer for Scofield. The one thing that we must not do is to sit by and wait for more years. We are not wanting to see more time. It's costing us for those who have businesses around the reservoir, property values are dropping we can hardly sell a lot up there. People come there just as I did for the fishery and that fishery right now is not.

Kevin Albrecht - You have met your time so we just ask you to finish up.

Doug Cloward - I am simply asking for a change in priority and to treat the water immediately move into a supportive plan for future management.

Kent Strong, SFW - Scofield definitely needs some stuff taken care of. We urge you to look at that, and if nothing more, put an action item to the Wildlife Board to get Scofield action going there. The problem that we've had is that people have been moving fish around they take from this reservoir and put them in another. They took northern pike from Yuba — I am guessing that's where they got them from — and they ended up in Utah Lake. They now have a real problem with the northern pike in Utah Lake, and as Craig Walker mentioned, they would like to add a catch and kill to the streams leading into Utah Lake. The problem we have is the first few months of the year those streams are closed to angling to protect the walleye, and so we're not getting those northerns taken out while they are spawning.

So what would like to impose that you open though streams to year-round fishing with the exception that if you catch a walleye you must immediately return it to the water. That way it will not create a problem with walleye and we can start harvesting those northern pike which we want to get out of there as soon as we can, or at least slow them down.

Second of all, a few years back the Wildlife Board mentioned that we needed to look at Strawberry as a two-day possession limit. It is currently the only complete water in the state of Utah that does not have a two-day possession limit. The rest of the state does. We would like to propose that you would consider making Strawberry and adding to the list of two-day possession waters. That would make it statewide. It would create a lot and it would stop a lot of people. People don't understand that it is not a two-day possession limit. They just take it as a statewide. We would like to see that change. On corn, we do not want corn. We are worried about the littering and the chumming. It has no nutritional value for the fish, and it was done away with before because of the littering of the chumming. I think that will just invite the chumming.

It was mentioned that the kokanee is one of the fish that the people wanted the corn for. Kokanee is a plankton eater. They do not eat corn and they will not eat bait. They will take it. But the idea is to take them off of it. You can put yellow on anything and corn flavor or scent that you can buy a just about every sportsman store that will do the same thing. Doing that you wouldn't have to worry about anything being littered. What would you do if you're out in the boat and you have a can of corn and you open it up and you use a few kernels? You don't want to tip over in your boat because it will make a mess so you pour over the edge, and last night we learned that is called littering. And if you bring it in and you spill it all over your boat or you card and you have a mess to clean up.

So if we need to add corn, we would recommend three waters. One would be Lake Powell because they're already allowing chumming. The next would be Flaming Gorge and that's because Wyoming already uses it, and the third would be Utah Lake because of the carp in Utah Lake and that would be a good test water. Basically I think that's all that I have and I appreciate your time and all the efforts and time that you put in on such an important issue as a Regional Advisory Council. Thank You.

Kevin Albrecht- That is all the comment cards that I have. Are there any others? Comments from the RAC.

RAC Discussion

Derris Jones - The other states that use corn surrounding us is chumming also legal? Or is it just the possession of corn?

Craig Walker - I am not sure on that, we don't know.

Kevin Albrecht - I have got a question for you. It seems on the plan that there was a lot of thought and a lot of different things for different reservoirs and different waters. One of those that I didn't pick up that was brought up was the northern pike regulations. Would you address that and may be why that wasn't addressed and the Division's feelings on that?

Craig Walker - We presented the Northern pike catch and kill regulation on the tributary as a proposed change. It's just to be consistent with the attempt to control that population of invasive northern pike that were illegally stocked into Utah Lake.

Kevin Albrecht - So the difference, if I'm understanding the regulation, would be a change to allow it year-round?

Craig Walker - What SFW proposed, and not to put words in Kent's mouth, but they would like to see the seasonal closure on the territories to Utah Lake lifted specifically for walleye and that walleye be a catch and release fishery during those recently opened periods. And that would allow for walleye anglers to access the walleye during their spawning periods, while at the same, time minimizing risks of snagging. That is not the divisions proposed change there. That is SFW's.

Charlie Tracy - I would like to know about the Scofield thing. What is the deal there? I don't know exactly what is going on. Are we doing anything to help that fishery?

Justin Hart - I guess it was probably about eight years ago almost tonight I was here proposing the change in management in Scofield. Starting in 2009 we moved to a slot limit on cutthroat and tiger trout: 15- to 20-inch fish will remain not harvested essentially. The idea was to get a very large population of predators and to start mowing the Utah chub down. Two years after that we had a two-year master project that Utah State completed for us. They were looking at population dynamics, diet, predation, the biomass of chubs, some modeling on whether or not that management style could be effective. The results from that indicated that yes, maybe it could be effective. We planned a creel survey for 2015 which was a time period that we felt that would have a very large proportion of predators in the lake. We also expected to see some management changes regarding chubs at that time. And for the last two years we have shifted the size structure of the chubs. They are averaging 10 inches, which is big and we are not seeing small ones, and this is what we expect if they are being managed by predators. We annually sample twice a year. And that is essentially where we are. So biologically and based on our results we do not have any indication that our management is failing this time.

What has become abundantly clear, however, is the social side of it. As Craig presented earlier, there was about 5 percent of 3,700 people who want to fix Scofield. The creel survey that I told you we completed this January it ran all 2015, and the use of the lake is down 50 percent. So why we may be moving into the right direction based on our management, and this management style will take a long time, socially it seems like we are not headed in the right direction. We have talked about this for about the last year. Drew Cushing is relatively new as our chief and we've had some other changes in our administration in our Salt Lake office and we have tossed around some different ideas.

So moving forward, what we are planning on is we are going to do an online

survey. That survey is going to ask how people essentially feel about Scofield now and would they support a rotenone treatment. Would they support sterile walleye, wipers? What exactly do people want with Scofield and the future? A question on the survey would be: Would you be willing to participate on a management team to write a management plan? So within the next couple months, hopefully we'll get those results back will be able to identify some individuals that can help us write a management plan.

We are also looking at doing NEPA to do a rotenone treatment, and maybe that's the direction we would go. So maybe we would use that maybe we wouldn't. We need to gauge what people want for Scofield. Doug Cloward has facilitated me to talk to his group of people and I really appreciate that. They have a strong opinion but there are other opinions out there were going to evaluate them all and figure out how to move forward. That is the current plan. We are going to be gillnetting out there in two weeks. This algae bloom who knows what it did out there; there a lot of dead fish. We don't think a lot of trout have died. After we get the online surveys back, our fall sampling results back we will compile the information and hopefully figure out a way to move forward. It is clear the people are not happy. We've produced four, five state-record tiger trout and some huge fish from Scofield. We had some fantastic opportunities for a period of time so we did a few good things. That is what has been going on for the last year so. This is what we anticipate moving forward.

Karl Ivory - With that what is the time frame for the management plan? Is it now?

Justin Hart - Six months I think is realistic. Let's just assume that we get a group together before Christmas. And hopefully late October or November if we get a group of people a diverse group of people from all over the state and we meet a couple of times, we do a census, we write a plan, six months seems reasonable given take. This is a process that a lot of the regions have been using the last couple of years. It has produced really good results from all of the different groups of people. That is a reasonable timeframe.

Derris Jones - Putting the social issue aside. In your opinion is the biology working? Are the predators controlling the chubs or has it stabilized?

Justin Hart - The point that we are at right now the only thing that is left in there are 10 inch plus chubs. There is small fish in there also of course but the majority of the Chubb biomass is very, very large. There is trout in there but there is not a lot. It takes a trophy size fish to eat a 10- to 12-inch-size Chubb. So those things essentially have to die.

Derris Jones - How long does that take?

Justin Hart - You can take some time. Those chub seem to live 20-plus years. So we are 11 years into it. It can take some time. And we can get any other species in there until that biomass of the chubs is down. We stopped stocking rainbow trout several years ago, because they were not surviving. We were just wasting them. So we focused on the predation fish. Until we get that biomass shifted, we can't do anything different than what we are doing right now. And I think that is where a lot of the frustration comes from on the social side of it, people are not willing to wait that long.

Kevin Albrecht - Any ideas on this algae bloom and how that helps with the biomass shift?

Justin Hart - I don't know. Utah State estimated tens of millions of chubs individuals. You can go out there walk along the shorelines in their thousands and thousands. But I think that is just a drop in the bucket. I hope I'm wrong.

Chris Micoz - When was the last time they used rotenone in Scofield?

Justin Hart - It was in the early 90's. And that was to control carp, walleye and perch, I think. Chubbs are relatively new there unfortunately.

Charlie Tracy - How hard would it be to get NEPA on it?

Justin Hart - It will probably take about six months

Kevin Albrecht - I think that is doable

Justin Hart - It's just part of the process

Charlie Tracy - Sounds like to me that Scofield is a disaster. I think we need to do something, whether it's poisoning them or do something but something needs to happen.

Kevin Albrecht - Sounds like that is going to happen, but if we wanted to we could ask that they put that as an action log item. If they put that is an item that they work on. Sounds like the division knows that that is needed, and it sounds like it will go forward. If we want to make that as a request we can do that.

Charlie Tracy - I think we need to there is no sense in waiting around. You lose a whole generation there. That would be devastating for us. I think we ought to make that a motion to make that an action.

Kevin Albrecht - I would ask that. Drew, does that make sense to put that as an action log?

Drew Cushion - Whether you do or don't it doesn't matter. We have heard loud and clear over the last year that the public isn't willing to wait any longer. If you think it's necessary, that's great. If not, you have our commitment to fix the mess in Scofield by putting this group together and seeing this through.

Kevin Albrecht - Thank you.

Charlie Tracy - I think we need to make it tonight. At least we are doing something.

Kevin Albrecht - That would be an easy one if we wanted to make it a motion.

Kevin Albrecht - Charlie Tracy has made a motion that we make Scofield reservoir on the action log item for the Wildlife Board to request that an action be taken. That is seconded by Kent Johnson. All in favor? Unanimous. Anything else that's been brought up that you want discussion on?

Derris Jones - I think we need to address the seasonal closure the Utah Lake tributaries. And also on the court issue.

Kevin Albrecht - Let's have a discussion on the seasonal closure on Utah Lake tributaries.

Derris Jones - Could one of you aquatic guys give us an indication on how easy it is to catch a northern pike while it is headed upstream to spawn? Is that a method that is effective or is it just like the walleye, to catch them and snag them?

Drew Cushion - Right now just prior to this closure is when the anglers are in the tribs actually catching the pike. They are going in pre-spawn. They are pretty successful at this time of year in the shallows. Then of course they have the closure now. This would just add the catch and kill to it. There is a time period when they are really vulnerable.

Derris Jones - Do you think they could be effective and reduce the numbers?

Drew Cushion - Oh no, but any pike that you take out of Utah Lake is a help. They are not going to effect the overall population by just fishing the tributaries, but it is kind of a conflict of management.

Charlie Tracy - I think if anybody is willing to up there and do it I think we should let them. That's the way I look at it.

Derris Jones - Is the closure is strictly to protect walleye so they can spawn successfully?

Drew Cushion – No. About three or four years ago, we had a closure on the Willard Bay inlet. It is the same thing where you have a social regulation put in place because anglers get mad at other anglers because they proceed through snagging. It created a lot of angst at Utah Lake and Willard Bay. Our law enforcement officers at Willard Bay felt like they could tackle that, and against some pretty strong public oppositions and some vocal minority, we lifted that closure on Willard Bay. The law enforcement officers have done a good job. The public understands that, biologically, it's a non-issue. Snagging is illegal so we are giving tickets. It really comes down to the anglers policing themselves. Likely the same thing will take place on Utah Lake. So it's not biological issue, and it never was. It was just a social regulation to appease the anglers.

Derris Jones - To stop the fistfights.

Kevin Albrecht - Just trying to understand with us not living in that area, so if it was lifted on Willard Bay, how come it remained on Utah Lake?

Drew Cushion - We have two separate regions. We talked about this with the Central region and they felt that it was a social battle that they were not willing to face right now so we have left that in their hands.

Charlie Tracy - And they still feel that way?

Drew Cushion - They do.

Derris Jones - I make a motion that we lift the seasonal restriction on the tribs for Utah Lake and to make it compatible with the Willard Bay regulation.

Kevin Albrecht - Just to clarify, can you state what those dates would be if we made it the same as Willard Bay?

Drew Cushion - It would just go away. It would be open 365. What that closure was, was that it was sometime in April but I can't remember the exact dates.

Kevin Albrecht - So then we would just do away with it.

Derris Jones - I would make a motion to have year round fishing in the tributaries of Utah Lake.

Kevin Albrecht - We have a motion made by Derris Jones to do away with the seasonal closure on the Utah Lake tributaries. Seconded by Kent Johnson. Is there any discussion on the motion? All in favor. We've got one opposed: Karl Ivory

Derris Jones - For clarification the difference between the SFW proposal and the Division's proposal is the Division has one water in each region, essentially, except for one region because it does not have a kokanee water. And the SFW's is just on the Flaming Gorge and Utah Lake and Lake Powell.

Kevin Albrecht - That is what I understand. Is that right?

Todd Huntington - I propose that we accept the rest of the Division recommendations as presented.

Karl Ivory - I second that

Kevin Albrecht - Motion by Todd Huntington to accept the rest of the fishing regulations as presented by the DWR. Seconded by Karl Ivory. All in favor? Motion passed.

VOTING

Motion was made by Todd Huntington to approve the rest of the 2017-2018 Fishing Guidebook regulations and Rule R657-13 as presented.

Seconded by Karl Ivory

Motion passed 7-0 with one abstention (Trisha Hedin)

Motion was made by Charlie Tracy to make Scofield reservoir an action log item for the Wildlife Board to request that an action be taken.

Seconded by Kent Johnson

Motion passed unanimously

Motion was made by Derris Jones to do away with the seasonal closure on the Utah Lake tributaries.

Seconded by Kent Johnson.

Motion Passed with 1 opposed (Karl Ivory)

6) OIAL Archery Hunt Strategies (Informational)

-Guy Wallace, Regional Wildlife Program Manager

-Kevin Adamson, Utah Bowman's Association

Questions from the RAC

Kevin Albrecht - One question that I have, can you go to the first slide just to help me understand that again

Kevin Adamson - This one?

Kevin Albrecht - Yes, this would be drawn just like any normal OIAL but then if you chose then you would choose option 2?

Kevin Adamson - Correct. By doing that, we don't alter the current draw process. The initial feedback from the DWR brownbag session, and some of the feedback that we received was if you alter the draw process or the odds that's an initial financial impact for the DWR. Any time that the DWR asks the organization in Nevada to make changes, you're talking and \$10,000 and is probably a minimum for program changes. This option right now there is no impact because we are not proposing any changes to the draw process. You go in and you apply just as if you would've originally. If you draw, you choose option two.

Trisha Hedin - I was just wondering how long it will take before muzzleloaders step up and then they will want their own season. Do you know what I mean? I think there is a trickle-down effect that is inevitable.

Kevin Adamson - The feedback was presented a little bit different from the central RAC. The Central RAC wanted to know why we were just proposing it for the OIAL species? Because that is what we have right now you get to choose your own weapon.

Kent Johnson - That is an easy answer.

Kevin Adamson - That is an easy answer because you change and you alter the draw

process you alter the odds. You open a big can of worms.

Trisha Hedin - I guess my other comment, and I've only been on one once-in-a-lifetime hunt and it wasn't mine. They don't happen very often but I never saw another hunter except I did see some lion hunters. I don't feel that those OIAL hunts are bogged down with hunters. I am an archer I am a bow hunter and I know what it is like to have competition, and honestly it's usually from people running dogs. I just don't see that is a conflict. I feel that your opportunity is abundant in any of your OIAL hunts. That's my opinion. But of course I've only been on one.

Kevin Adamson - Great comment. Thank you. In that second picture right there, it is a little bit more visible, you see those two gentlemen and one of those is myself this was not my tag. We hunted goats down on the Beaver unit and we went in with archery only. Probably about 10 minutes after he harvested this animal, we were scrambling and laying down as quickly as we could because there were rifles, bullets flying right over us. And because he had shot an animal, there was no weapon, that people didn't hear another weapon go off. So they didn't even know that we were in the area. Also the gentleman to the right here in the far pictures there has been opportunities when he has hunted OIAL species where he has been sneaking in on the animal to get close enough to harvest it with a bow and have it shot right out from underneath him because the rifle guys were about 400 yards behind them. It does happen, but thank you for your feedback.

Trisha Hedin - Do you know if it is like this in any of the surrounding states? We seem to like to conform with them.

Kevin Adamson - We have reached out to Colorado to see how they handle it they do have archery only, but I'm not sure on which species it's on.

Kevin Albrecht - Remember, we are just in questions only.

Kevin Adamson - Great feedback, thank you.

Trisha Hedin - I think my largest concern is a trickle-down effect, and like Kent said, there are only so many days in the fall.

Trisha Hedin - I will never draw once-in-a-lifetime tag.

Kent Johnson - I have been with people that have drawn them and I had a Rocky Mountain bighorn tag myself, and I hunted nine days before I took a ram and I saw exactly 2 other people. Now I could've drove up and down the river corridor here and seen hundreds of people looking at sheep and a couple that were hunting too, but I chose to hunt somewhere else. That way there wasn't that many people. I had a great quality experience. Bison would be a hard hunt for archery.

Kevin Albrecht - Any other questions?

Karl Ivory - What would you estimate people that draw would actually go for option two?

Kevin Adamson - As we created the proposal, one of the things that was mandatory for us as an organization was to present this back to our Board of Directors to see if we even had support. As a subcommittee we created a proposal for the DWR, and then our process was to go back and present this back to our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors consists of representatives from each of the archery clubs in the state of Utah that are affiliated with Utah Bowman's Association, which, by far, is most of the archery clubs. The big archery clubs. Our organization voted unanimously to move forward with this proposal believing that it's what archers are looking for right now. As to how many people would choose option two, I don't have any feedback on that.

Kevin Albrecht - Any other questions?

Charlie Tracy - Do you think they would go after the sheep and the goats more than they would the Buffalo? I guess if you get a once-in-a-lifetime, would you get to pick the species at that time too? Or did I misunderstand that?

Kevin Albrecht - You put in for the species, whichever one.

Chris Micoz – With a once-in-a-lifetime, option one would be [best] even if you are an archery hunter because you don't want to go home empty-handed. If you blow a stock and it's the last day of the hunt, you would probably use your rifle.

Kevin Adamson – That is absolutely the option that's available. As a bow hunter myself, I would choose option two if it's available.

Chris Micoz - OIAL hunt puts it in a whole other category. I understand as a bow hunter that's how you feel but I think there are other people that bow hunt and rifle hunt and would probably pick option one.

Kevin Adamson - Thank you.

Questions from the Public

No Questions

Comments from the Public

No Comments

RAC Discussion

Derris Jones – The only comment I have is an advisory that the days that you picked before the season on some species you will not have all to yourself. OIAL hunters have a countless number of days scouting pre-season. You won't have the competition with somebody else shooting an animal. But you're not going to be alone in the forest.

Todd Huntington - I second that because the muzzleloader hunt this year goes over into October 6. The potential decrease in the success rate in everything except for the sheep because that's a prime rut and you want then the rut. I would vote this down in two seconds. You can already hunt archery on a once-in-a-lifetime hunt. And you can hunt at the first part archery and then you can hunt with the rifle. It's unnecessary.

Kevin Albrecht - One comment that I have I can see that through the proposals that the season dates and stuff that you have you guys have put a lot of time and I can see that there is a lot of effort and a lot of thought going through each of those and some of those ideas as you went through there that are well thought out. So the comment that I have, I don't want to take that away, but my eyes were really opened at the last Wildlife Board meeting and a lot of our comments were carefully thought out is not to say too much. But at that Wildlife Board meeting they knew the number of hunters that were in Utah and the number that they brought up was only 25 percent of people in Utah are now hunters. So 25 percent of the people in Utah are now hunters and they knew that only 5 percent of our youth are now hunters. And they were very adamant to say that we may not get this passed today but we will get passed. The scary part of that to me is if we do not unite as

sportsmen we are in trouble with not just lion hunting; it's going to be all things. To me that is not only goes to hunting, but to livestock, and it goes for each of us. I just worry that with this proposal, even though there is some very well thought out things, I really get worried about things that separate us between archers, muzzleloaders to rifle hunters. I don't think right now is the time to do that; I think we need to join efforts together.

Kevin Adamson - Thank you for your time. Feedback is what we want.

7) **Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan (Action)**
-Richard Hepworth, Aquatics Manager

Questions from the RAC

Kent Johnson - Sunfish are similar to bluegill. Do bluegill eat the muscles too?

Richard Hepworth - Yes, they are eating them. We just don't know if they're going to be able to utilize them or if we'll see the population growth, the size increase that we know what we are getting with the red ears. And that's exactly what we are monitoring. We have been checking stomachs and we have seen muscles in the stomachs of the bluegills.

Charlie Tracy - So catfish won't eat muscles?

Richard Hepworth - Catfish don't eat them very well. A lot of fish will eat them but a lot of the times they will just pass through. They are not able to get any nutritional value. The red ear sunfish have a mouth that enables them to actually crush the shells before they swallow. So they can get all of the nutritional value out of the muscle that other fish cannot.

Kevin Albrecht - What are some of the negatives that Lake Havasu has seen from the red ear?

Richard Hepworth - It's been tough to get any really good information. They don't have the biologist like we do that is just specific to those lakes. They have some annual monitoring that is actually done by the Bureau of Reclamation down at Lake Havasu. And really none. The interesting thing is even though they're throwing out the world-record fish they are not attracting anglers that they think they should be. It hasn't become the biggest destination fishery as what I would expect it could've been with those kind of fish.

Todd Huntington - Why wait to introduce the red eared sunfish? Why not put it in and have a complement the bluegill?

Richard Hepworth - That is the discussion we internally have been having for the last year-and-a-half; we've had these public committee meetings. There is always a risk associated with introducing a new fish into a water, especially like Lake Powell. Once it's there, you're never going to get rid of it. It will be there forever. Striped bass, put them in there. We don't necessarily want to get rid of them, but even if we did, we couldn't. So we are being cautious, we are being careful, but we know that there's going to be a day where we have to say, "Yes we are going to do this," or "No, we're not." We just want a

little more time and the other main thing here the committee told us they wanted us to maintain what we had for as long as possible. That was a real key to this. I think if that wasn't part of it would be looking at introducing these a lot quicker than 3 to 5 years.

Kevin Albrecht - Can the red ear have negative impacts with those that are in there? I think you went into that little of that.

Richard Hepworth - It could, but it is very similar to the bluegill. Chances are it's going to help some of the other species as a prey fish as well. And that's what we hope it really does is helps the largemouth bass, the walleye, and some of those types of fish. That's a bigger purpose than actually those trophies.

Charlie Tracy - Catfish eat these red ears?

Richard Hepworth -Yes they would

Kevin Albrecht - This is an action item?

Chris Wood – Yes.

Questions from the Public

No Questions

Comments from the Public

No Comments

RAC Discussion

Todd Huntington - We are voting on the plan.

Kevin Albrecht - Or you could ask them to do it sooner than that study period. You could give a recommendation.

Charlie Tracy - I don't think we have a choice.

Kevin Albrecht - I will just make the comment that I haven't been the biggest fisherman in the world, but the last couple of years I have gone down to Lake Powell and it has changed my outlook on fishing totally. It is amazing. I have missed hunting days to fishing now. That is saying a lot. They have got something special down there. I appreciate the thought that they have put into this plan. They really care about the lake and taking care of it as long as they can. I am in support of it.

Kent Johnson - I will make the motion to accept the proposal as presented.

Kevin Albrecht - Motion by Kent Johnson to accept the Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan as presented. Seconded by Charlie Tracy. All in favor? Passed unanimously

VOTING

Motion was made by Kent Johnson to accept the Lake Powell Fishery Management plan as presented.

Seconded by Charlie Tracy
Motion passed unanimously

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 8:23 p.m.

Public in Attendance: 9

The next Wildlife Board meeting will take place on September 29, 2016, at 9 a.m. in the DNR Board Room at 1594 W. North Temple, SLC.

Our next RAC meeting will take place on November 16, 2016, at 6:30 p.m. at the John Wesley Powell Museum in Green River.

NORTHEASTERN RAC MEETING SUMMARY OF MOTIONS
Utah Wildlife Resources Office, 318 N Vernal Avenue, Vernal
September 15, 2016

NER RAC MEMBERS PRESENT:

Bret Prevedel, Public At-Large
Daniel Davis, Sportsmen
Dan Abeyta, Forest Service
David Gordon, BLM
Melissa Wardle, Non-consumptive
Jerry Jorgensen, Elected Official
Andrea Merrell, Non-consumptive
Joe Arnold, Public At-Large
Joe Batty, Agriculture

UDWR PERSONNEL PRESENT:

Trina Hedrick, NER Aquatics Manager
Drew Cushing, Aquatics Section Chief
Randy Oplinger, SLO Coldwater Sport Fisheries
Program Coordinator
Dax Mangus, NER Wildlife Manager
Teri Weimer, NER Office Specialist
Jack Lytle, NER LE Officer
Rori Shafer, NER Office Manager
Torrey Christophersen, NER Lieutenant

NER RAC MEMBER EXCUSED:

Mitch Hacking, Agriculture
Randy Dearth, NER RAC Chair
Boyde Blackwell, NER Reg. Supervisor
Tim Ignacio, Ute Tribe

1. WELCOME, RAC INTRODUCTION – Dan Abeyta

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND MINUTES – Dan Abeyta

MOTION to approve agenda

Andrea Merrell
Jerry Jorgensen, second
Passed Unanimously

MOTION to approve minutes

Andrea Merrell
Jerry Jorgensen, second

3. WILDLIFE BOARD MEETING UPDATE – Dan Abeyta

Bill bates recognized for an award. Introduction of the Cutthroat Slam. Fire season has not had much impact on us this year. Chucker and Pheasant hunts are becoming more popular.

4. REGIONAL UPDATE – Torrey Christophersen

Kokanee Day was Sept 10 and we had 400 attendees, the turnout was great. Law Enforcement had the opportunity to take out two disabled hunters. Gordon VanDyke donated 2 Cow Elk tags. Chucker's are up statewide and rabbits are still high as well.

6. RED FLEET AND PELICAN LAKE UPDATE – Trina Hedrick

Red Fleet is doing very well with all the fish we stocked. The forage is doing great with all the fall spanners. The fish are small now but next year will be off to a good start for fishing. The habitat installation work we did provided a more structural habitat. We will be treating Pelican Lake in the fall of 2017; we are working hard to get a plan in place so we can rebuild the fishery and make it memorable again.

7. 2017-2018 FISHING GUIDEBOOK AND RULE R657-13 – Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator

See handout

Questions from the RAC:

None

Questions from the public:

Andrew Erckenbrack: Do you have any future plans for Brough?

Trina Hedrick: We need to focus on Red Fleet, Pelican and Steinaker fist.

Comments from the Public:

Ken Strong (SFW): See handout provided by SFW

Comments from the RAC:

Andrea Merrell: Is it difficult to catch someone chumming?

Jack Lytle: Depends on the water and how well you observe the public.

Torrey Christophersen: Chumming and littering are already illegal.

Daniel Davis: What about having the corn in a sealed container?

Jack Lytle: The biggest issue is the can, when they see us coming they already sneak and throw it in the lake.

Torrey Christophersen: We are trying to become less restrictive and make more family oriented water.

**MOTION by Joe Batty to accept the Divisions Proposal as presented
Jerry Jorgensen: Second**

Passed unanimously

8. OIAL ARCHERY HUNT STRATEGIES – Dax Mangus

See handout

Kevin Adamson (Utah Bowmen’s Association): Thanks to the DWR for all your services.

Questions from the RAC:

None

Questions from the Public:

None

Kevin Adamson: I would love to have this option personally.

Comments from the RAC:

Jerry Jorgensen: I think it’s a great proposal, nice job.

Brett Prevedel: I support your concept but I think you will have issues with the Moose hunts because hunters scout so hard for Moose.

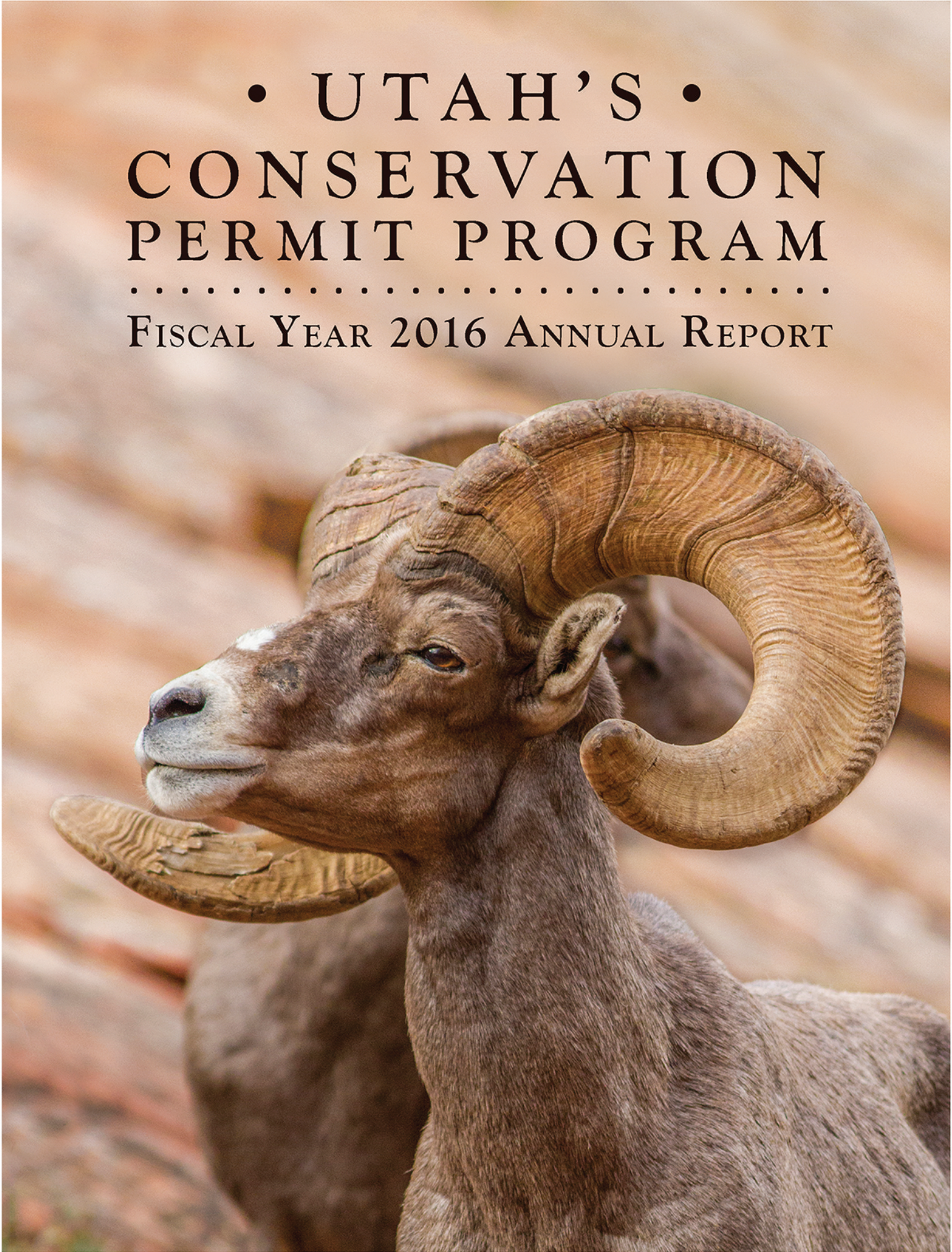
Kevin Adamson: Thank you and thank you for your time.

Motion to adjourn by Melissa Wardle

David Gordon: Second

Meeting adjourned at 7:40 pm

• UTAH'S •
CONSERVATION
PERMIT PROGRAM
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FISCAL YEAR 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



Utah's Conservation Permit Program

Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report

Utah's Conservation Permit Program provides benefits to all Utah hunters. What started in the early 1980s as a creative approach to raise needed funds for wildlife conservation has blossomed into a well-regulated program that raises millions of dollars each year. Those dollars are then invested back into wildlife conservation. This novel approach to funding conservation has allowed the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to seize opportunities, grow the state's wildlife populations and improve wildlife management.

Origins of Utah's Conservation Permit Program

Historical accounts and archeological evidence indicate that bighorn sheep were once abundant across much of Utah, but in the early 1980s, many of Utah's bighorn sheep populations were struggling or had altogether disappeared. There was a very limited distribution of desert bighorn across southern Utah. Biologists observed large tracts of unoccupied desert bighorn sheep habitat and, at the same time, became concerned about the many desert bighorn concentrated in Canyonlands National Park. Wildlife managers recognized that the high bighorn densities in Canyonlands were not sustainable. Those excess bighorn presented wildlife managers with both an opportunity and a dilemma.



The excess bighorn in Canyonlands provided an opportunity to establish new populations and augment other struggling herds, but how could a large-scale, expensive translocation project fit within the tight constraints of the DWR's budget? Wildlife managers assessed their options and came up with the creative idea of using conservation permits to raise the needed funds. This strategy would allow generous sportsmen and women to help cover the costs of conserving, transplanting and managing this highly sought-after species.

The conservation permit strategy was effective, and over several years, the DWR used the proceeds of auctioned desert bighorn sheep conservation permits to fund a successful translocation program. That program led to the establishment and/or supplementation of new desert bighorn sheep herds in the San Rafael-North, San Rafael-South, Arches National Park, Henry Mountains, Capitol Reef National Park, Kaiparowitz-East and Kaiparowitz-Escalante desert bighorn units.



The early success of the conservation permit program led to its expansion. The program now includes and benefits the following species: bear, bighorn sheep (desert and Rocky Mountain), bison, cougar, deer, elk, moose, mountain goats, pronghorn and turkey.

How the program works

Conservation permits represent only a small percentage of total permits issued, but they can produce big results. The program is regulated by Administrative Rule R-657-41, which limits conservation permits to approximately five percent of the number of permits issued to the public and allows a maximum of eight conservation permits per hunt. After the Utah Wildlife Board approves specific permits and numbers, the DWR partners with wildlife conservation organizations to sell the permits. Conservation organizations that currently participate in the program include Mule Deer Foundation (MDF), National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf), Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF), Safari Club International (SCI), Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife (SFW), Utah Bowmen's Association (UBA) and Utah Foundation for North American Wild Sheep (Utah FNAWS).

The conservation organizations market, promote and auction the permits. These auctions typically coincide with chapter banquets, expos or other fundraising events. The goal is to maximize revenue to fund wildlife conservation activities. After the auction, the conservation organization returns 30 percent of the money raised directly to the DWR. The conservation organizations may keep up to 10 percent of the proceeds to cover administrative costs, and the remaining 60 percent is held by the conservation organizations for a short time as they work cooperatively with the DWR to choose approved conservation projects to fund. As a result, sportsmen and women are able to identify and prioritize projects that matter to them and then direct conservation permit funding to those projects. It gives conservation-minded hunters a strong voice and encourages cooperation and collaboration between the DWR and participating organizations.



Seizing opportunities

The funds raised through the Conservation Permit Program are reinvested back into Utah's wildlife. Conservation projects are wide ranging and provide diverse benefits. With these projects, wildlife managers can establish new populations, augment existing populations, improve wildlife habitat, monitor for disease and conduct essential research. The program provides resources and tools that let wildlife biologists and sportsmen dream big and make big things happen.

Having a source of funding available to wildlife managers in a timely manner can make all the difference when it comes to managing wildlife. Wildlife and their habitats are dynamic, and changes can happen rapidly. The desert bighorn sheep source population in Canyonlands National Park experienced a die-off shortly after the translocations in the 1980s occurred. Had wildlife managers been forced to pursue traditional funding, which is typically limited in availability and takes much longer to obtain, that

opportunity might have been lost. Whether it is capturing source animals when they are abundant, or striking while the iron (or ground) is hot to get a wildfire reseeded, timing is essential in effective wildlife management. Utah's Conservation Permit Program allows wildlife managers to adapt to challenges and allocate resources where and when they are needed.

Improving wildlife management

Having adequate funding is often a source of concern and a limitation for fish and wildlife agencies. While many western states struggle with increasingly stretched budgets, Utah leads the way with habitat work, wildlife transplants, wildlife research and monitoring.

Recently, hunters became increasingly concerned about the numbers and distribution of elk on the Wasatch unit. The Wasatch is one of Utah's largest elk units and provides opportunity to thousands of hunters and elk enthusiasts each year. To answer pressing questions and find creative solutions, the DWR was able to use conservation permit funding to initiate the largest GPS collar elk study ever conducted in Utah. During FY 2015 and FY 2016, DWR biologists and university researchers placed 325 GPS collars on elk on the Wasatch. These collars provide biologists and researchers with an exact location twice a day via satellite. Wildlife managers and hunters are gaining new understandings of elk movements and how they relate to habitat, roads, hunting pressure and land ownership. After assessing some of the early results, the DWR has already made changes to hunting strategies and targeted specific areas for habitat improvement. Wildlife managers are focused on addressing elk-distribution concerns and improving management of the Wasatch herd.



Conservation permit funds have also enabled the DWR to begin radio and GPS collar studies to assess mule deer survival across the state. These studies have provided the best survival and population information on mule deer that Utah has ever had. Utah’s biologists are able to conduct regular aerial surveys to count elk, bison, pronghorn, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. Conservation permits have also contributed to the ongoing monitoring of black bear and cougar survival, disease monitoring and other components of wildlife management. In FY 2016, conservation permit sales funded the capture of more than 1,200 big game animals as part of translocations, research, monitoring and disease-testing activities (see Table 1). This work would not have been possible without the money generated through the Conservation Permit Program.

Table 1. Big game animals captured and/or transplanted using conservation permit funds in FY 2016.

Species	No. Animals	Unit	Purpose
Bighorn sheep	16	Zion	Disease profile and monitoring
	18	San Juan	Disease profile and monitoring
	19	Dirty Devil	Disease profile and monitoring
	21	Stansbury	Disease profile and monitoring
	7	Avintaquin	Disease profile and monitoring
	12	Zion	Translocated to Pine Valley
	49	Antelope Island	Translocated to Oak Creek
Total bighorn sheep	142		
Mountain goats	21	Willard Peak	Translocated to Mt. Dutton
Bison	15	Book Cliffs	Disease testing
Elk	189	Wasatch	Collared for movement study
	10	Southwest Desert	Collared for movement study
	10	Panguitch Lake	Collared for movement study
	10	Beaver	Collared for movement study
	6	San Juan	Collared for movement study
	34	Park City	Translocated to other portions of the unit
Total elk	259		
Deer	83	Pine Valley	Deer survival study
	81	Wasatch/Manti	Deer survival study
	70	Oquirrh-Stansbury	Deer survival study
	81	Cache	Deer survival study
	54	South Slope	Deer survival study
	87	San Juan	Deer survival study
	70	Monroe	Deer survival study
	22	Vernon	Migration study
	94	Bountiful	Translocated to Big Wash (Anthro)

	93	Bountiful	Translocated to Raft River Mountains
	69	Bountiful	Translocated to Southeast Manti
	2	Bountiful	Translocated to East Canyon WMA
	32	Herriman	Translocated to Southeast Manti
	1	Herriman	Translocated to East Canyon WMA
Total deer	839		

Total animals	1,276
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Program results in 2016

In 2016, the Utah Wildlife Board approved 314 conservation permits (see Table 2). This represents less than five percent of the total number of permits issued for these hunts. These permits were auctioned by conservation organizations and raised more than \$3.9 million dollars. In contrast, if these permits had just been sold at current resident permit prices they would have raised only \$53,075. Since 2001, conservation permits have generated more than \$40.7 million dollars (see Appendix 2). The true value of conservation permit dollars often exceeds the balance listed on paper. The DWR frequently uses these dollars to serve as matching funds for grants and other funding mechanisms that result in much larger amounts being awarded and spent in Utah. For example, in projects permitted by the Pittman-Robertson Act, every dollar generated by the Conservation Permit Program can be matched by three dollars in federal aid. In FY 2016, conservation organizations spent more than \$1.2 million on approved wildlife conservation projects (see Appendix 1), and conservation organizations have already pledged more than \$2.17 million for wildlife projects in FY 2017.

Table 2. Utah Conservation Permits authorized in 2016.

Permit Type	Number
Antlerless elk	19
Bear	29
Bison	5
Buck deer	47
Bull elk	107
Bull moose	3
Cougar	11
Desert bighorn sheep	6
Mountain goat	6
Pronghorn	37
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	5
Wild turkey	39
Total Permits	314

Program oversight

The DWR understands the value of Utah's wildlife resources and takes many steps to ensure the Conservation Permit Program is transparent, complies with administrative rule and uses funds effectively for wildlife conservation purposes. In addition to an annual report, the DWR conducts an audit of the Conservation Permit Program each year. Both the annual report and the results of the audit are presented in a public meeting to the Utah Wildlife Board. Additionally, specific information about all funded conservation projects — including project details, budgets, wildlife benefits and summary reports — is available online at <https://wri.utah.gov/wri/>.

Successful wildlife conservation

In FY 2016, Utah's Conservation Permit Program raised millions of dollars that were directed back into productive and meaningful wildlife conservation projects. These projects help the DWR better fulfill its mission of serving as trustees and guardians of the state's wildlife. The program has a track record of success and creates unique opportunities for sportsmen and women to work with the DWR in expanding wildlife populations and conserving wildlife habitat. As a result of this program, Utahns have more wildlife species to enjoy, and hunters have a greater diversity of hunting opportunities. Translocations and population growth have also ensured the availability of more hunting permits. The DWR believes that wildlife is valuable to everyone, and the Conservation Permit Program protects and improves wildlife and wildlife habitats for all to enjoy.



Appendix 1.

FY16 Wildlife Conservation Permit Fund Expenditures by Project and Organization

WRI Project ID	Project Title	Amount Spent	Organization
3154	Book Cliffs Gobbler Guzzler Project	\$ 1,965.20	FNAWS
3292	Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat Improvement Phase 1	\$ 27,688.86	FNAWS
3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 4,881.80	FNAWS
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 2,036.61	FNAWS
3322	Daggett County Guzzlers	\$ 6,574.90	FNAWS
3502	FY16 Bighorn Sheep Captures	\$ 23,359.82	FNAWS
3503	FY16 Mountain Goat Captures	\$ 4,378.68	FNAWS
3516	Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Biologist III	\$ 13,844.04	FNAWS
3536	Uinta Bighorn Sheep Capture FY 16	\$ 841.25	FNAWS
3173	Antimony Phase 5	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3233	Beaver Creek Thinning Phase 1	\$ 1,500.00	MDF
3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 7,319.50	MDF
3315	Big Wash Masticaton II	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 10,000.00	MDF
3294	Burnt Timber Bullhog	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3427	Cedar Groves Lop and Scatter Project Phase II	\$ 24.00	MDF
3331	Chipeta Canyon Guzzler	\$ 1,962.07	MDF
3281	Coal Hollow, Kane County - Phase II	\$ 2,089.72	MDF
3326	Cold Springs WMA Conifer Removal/Aspen Phase IV	\$ 86.15	MDF
3267	Cottonwood Ridge PJ Removal	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3298	CRO WMA Maintenance FY-16	\$ 2,055.00	MDF
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 2,036.61	MDF
3504	Deer Fawn/Adult Survival FY16	\$ 30,000.00	MDF
3407	East Fork Eight Mile Lop and Scatter/Water Development Project Phase I	\$ 2,894.49	MDF
3501	Effects of Habitat Treatments on Mule Deer	\$ 10,193.41	MDF
3344	FFO Furner Valley Bullhog Phase 1	\$ 10,000.00	MDF
3503	FY16 Mountain Goat Captures	\$ 4,373.43	MDF
3454	Grouse Creek Bullhog Phase 3	\$ 10,000.00	MDF
2076	Hamlin Valley Habitat Restoration Project - Sagebrush Restoration Year I	\$ 15,000.00	MDF
3452	Hatch Bench Vegetation Enhancement Phase III	\$ 1,500.00	MDF
3365	Hiawatha/Miller Creek Phase 2	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3293	Horse Ridge bullhog	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3304	Indian Spring Phase I Maintenance	\$ 1,500.00	MDF
3350	McMillan Spring Phase III	\$ 40,000.00	MDF
3306	Meachum Canyon stage 1 Juniper Removal	\$ 15,000.00	MDF

3019	Mill Fork Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project (Phase 2)	\$ 7,500.00	MDF
3517	Monroe Deer Study FY16	\$ 22,444.51	MDF
3248	Monument Peak Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3455	Mountain Home West Big Game Guzzler	\$ 2,500.00	MDF
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 2,000.00	MDF
3198	North Springs Pinyon/Juniper Removal Phase 1	\$ 15,000.00	MDF
3441	Park Valley Winter Range Bullhog	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3309	Park Valley Winter Range Lop and Scatter	\$ 10,000.00	MDF
3366	Paunsaugunt Water Conservation Project	\$ 4,993.97	MDF
3234	Roughneck Vegetation Restoration (Phase II)	\$ 9,999.75	MDF
3282	Sheep Creek Phase 3: Sheep Creek North	\$ 20,000.00	MDF
3383	Sieler Stewardship Project Phase 2	\$ 15,000.00	MDF
3330	South Bookcliffs Vegetation Improvement (Hay)Phase III	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3264	South Canyon (Limestone)	\$ 1,500.00	MDF
3312	Swasey Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project Phase VI	\$ 5,000.00	MDF
3370	Temple Fork Juniper Restoration	\$ 4,800.00	MDF
3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 7,500.00	MDF
3278	UKC - Cottonwood Spring- Phase I	\$ 2,000.00	MDF
3402	Warm Spring Hills Archeological Clearance for Juniper Removal	\$ 10,000.00	MDF
3236	West Vernon Phase 5: Lion Hill	\$ 2,280.36	MDF
3263	Yellowjacket (Farm Canyon)	\$ 15,000.00	MDF
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 1,000.00	NWTF
3154	Book Cliffs Gobbler Guzzler Project	\$ 9,827.85	NWTF
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 2,000.00	NWTF
3314	Cabin Cliff Water Tank	\$ 2,000.00	NWTF
3331	Chipeta Canyon Guzzler	\$ 784.97	NWTF
3326	Cold Springs WMA Conifer Removal/Aspen Phase IV	\$ 86.05	NWTF
3322	Daggett County Guzzlers	\$ 1,826.59	NWTF
3407	East Fork Eight Mile Lop and Scatter/Water Development Project Phase I	\$ 2,894.49	NWTF
3344	FFO Furner Valley Bullhog Phase 1	\$ 1,000.00	NWTF
3371	Fuller Bottom Riparian and Upland Improvement	\$ 13,148.16	NWTF
3304	Indian Spring Phase I Maintenance	\$ 1,000.00	NWTF
3216	Mendon Turkey Plantings - Phase One	\$ 2,576.30	NWTF
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 884.06	NWTF
3437	North Canyon Revegetation Project	\$ 2,500.00	NWTF
3478	Tidwell Slope Pond Enhancement Project	\$ 1,000.00	NWTF
3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 10,000.00	NWTF
3173	Antimony Phase 5	\$ 2,500.00	RMEF
3233	Beaver Creek Thinning Phase 1	\$ 2,000.00	RMEF

3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 1,465.18	RMEF
3315	Big Wash Masticaton II	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3516	Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Biologist III	\$ 2,845.15	RMEF
3080	Boobe Hole CWMU Habitat Improvement Project Phase I	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 2,500.00	RMEF
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 1,500.00	RMEF
3294	Burnt Timber Bullhog	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3314	Cabin Cliff Water Tank	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3427	Cedar Groves Lop and Scatter Project Phase II	\$ 16.00	RMEF
3331	Chipeta Canyon Guzzler	\$ 2,354.23	RMEF
3281	Coal Hollow, Kane County - Phase II	\$ 627.55	RMEF
3326	Cold Springs WMA Conifer Removal/Aspen Phase IV	\$ 86.15	RMEF
3267	Cottonwood Ridge PJ Removal	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 1,015.75	RMEF
3504	Deer Fawn/Adult Survival FY16	\$ 2,000.00	RMEF
3407	East Fork Eight Mile Lop and Scatter/Water Development Project Phase I	\$ 868.25	RMEF
3501	Effects of Habitat Treatments on Mule Deer	\$ 1,357.55	RMEF
3502	FY16 Bighorn Sheep Captures	\$ 8,803.02	RMEF
3490	FY16 Sage Grouse Initiative Biologists	\$ 2,000.00	RMEF
3454	Grouse Creek Bullhog Phase 3	\$ 2,000.00	RMEF
2076	Hamlin Valley Habitat Restoration Project - Sagebrush Restoration Year I	\$ 10,000.00	RMEF
3452	Hatch Bench Vegetation Enhancement Phase III	\$ 1,500.00	RMEF
3365	Hiawatha/Miller Creek Phase 2	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3293	Horse Ridge bullhog	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3304	Indian Spring Phase I Maintenance	\$ 2,500.00	RMEF
3469	Jakes Knoll Pronghorn Trap updates	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3306	Meachum Canyon stage 1 Juniper Removal	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3019	Mill Fork Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project (Phase 2)	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3248	Monument Peak Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	\$ 10,000.00	RMEF
3455	Mountain Home West Big Game Guzzler	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 18,299.02	RMEF
3198	North Springs Pinyon/Juniper Removal Phase 1	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3363	Parker Mountain Ponds Phase III	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3366	Paunsaugunt Water Conservation Project	\$ 998.80	RMEF
3234	Roughneck Vegetation Restoration (Phase II)	\$ 9,999.75	RMEF
3330	South Bookcliffs Vegetation Improvement (Hay)Phase III	\$ 2,500.00	RMEF
3264	South Canyon (Limestone)	\$ 2,500.00	RMEF
3312	Swasey Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project Phase VI	\$ 10,000.00	RMEF
3370	Temple Fork Juniper Restoration	\$ 1,440.00	RMEF

3478	Tidwell Slope Pond Enhancement Project	\$ 1,000.00	RMEF
3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 5,000.00	RMEF
3278	UKC - Cottonwood Spring- Phase I	\$ 1,500.00	RMEF
3173	Antimony Phase 5	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 1,951.44	SCI
3516	Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Biologist III	\$ 1,317.74	SCI
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3154	Book Cliffs Gobbler Guzzler Project	\$ 981.74	SCI
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 3,000.00	SCI
3294	Burnt Timber Bullhog	\$ 3,000.00	SCI
3281	Coal Hollow, Kane County - Phase II	\$ 418.90	SCI
3267	Cottonwood Ridge PJ Removal	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3322	Daggett County Guzzlers	\$ 1,825.21	SCI
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 810.54	SCI
3504	Deer Fawn/Adult Survival FY16	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3292	Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat Improvement Phase 1	\$ 553.97	SCI
3407	East Fork Eight Mile Lop and Scatter/Water Development Project Phase I	\$ 579.48	SCI
3505	Efficacy of Translocation as a Management Tool for Urban Mule Deer in Utah	\$ 540.36	SCI
3502	FY16 Bighorn Sheep Captures	\$ 8,803.00	SCI
3490	FY16 Sage Grouse Initiative Biologists	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3454	Grouse Creek Bullhog Phase 3	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
2076	Hamlin Valley Habitat Restoration Project - Sagebrush Restoration Year I	\$ 5,000.00	SCI
3452	Hatch Bench Vegetation Enhancement Phase III	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3293	Horse Ridge bullhog	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3304	Indian Spring Phase I Maintenance	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3469	Jakes Knoll Pronghorn Trap updates	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3306	Meachum Canyon stage 1 Juniper Removal	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3216	Mendon Turkey Plantings - Phase One	\$ 937.05	SCI
3019	Mill Fork Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project (Phase 2)	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3248	Monument Peak Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	\$ 3,000.00	SCI
3455	Mountain Home West Big Game Guzzler	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 4,198.30	SCI
3363	Parker Mountain Ponds Phase III	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3366	Paunsaugunt Water Conservation Project	\$ 1,997.58	SCI
3234	Roughneck Vegetation Restoration (Phase II)	\$ 3,004.90	SCI
3282	Sheep Creek Phase 3: Sheep Creek North	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3330	South Bookcliffs Vegetation Improvement (Hay)Phase III	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3264	South Canyon (Limestone)	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3312	Swasey Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project Phase VI	\$ 3,000.00	SCI

3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3278	UKC - Cottonwood Spring- Phase I	\$ 1,000.00	SCI
3402	Warm Spring Hills Archeological Clearance for Juniper Removal	\$ 2,000.00	SCI
3236	West Vernon Phase 5: Lion Hill	\$ 570.09	SCI
3263	Yellowjacket (Farm Canyon)	\$ 3,000.00	SCI
3844	Additional Elk Surveys FY16	\$ 36,821.85	SFW
3173	Antimony Phase 5	\$ 1,500.00	SFW
3233	Beaver Creek Thinning Phase 1	\$ 1,000.00	SFW
3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 14,421.47	SFW
3315	Big Wash Masticaton II	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 13,625.00	SFW
3154	Book Cliffs Gobbler Guzzler Project	\$ 4,913.95	SFW
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 10,000.00	SFW
3294	Burnt Timber Bullhog	\$ 3,000.00	SFW
3314	Cabin Cliff Water Tank	\$ 6,000.00	SFW
3427	Cedar Groves Lop and Scatter Project Phase II	\$ 40.00	SFW
3331	Chipeta Canyon Guzzler	\$ 1,412.93	SFW
3281	Coal Hollow, Kane County - Phase II	\$ 1,672.41	SFW
3326	Cold Springs WMA Conifer Removal/Aspen Phase IV	\$ 344.45	SFW
3267	Cottonwood Ridge PJ Removal	\$ 2,500.00	SFW
3322	Daggett County Guzzlers	\$ 1,826.59	SFW
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 4,073.22	SFW
3504	Deer Fawn/Adult Survival FY16	\$ 30,000.00	SFW
3292	Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat Improvement Phase 1	\$ 4,153.17	SFW
3407	East Fork Eight Mile Lop and Scatter/Water Development Project Phase I	\$ 2,894.49	SFW
3501	Effects of Habitat Treatments on Mule Deer	\$ 8,952.91	SFW
3505	Efficacy of Translocation as a Management Tool for Urban Mule Deer in Utah	\$ 3,212.78	SFW
3344	FFO Furner Valley Bullhog Phase 1	\$ 2,000.00	SFW
3371	Fuller Bottom Riparian and Upland Improvement	\$ 1,052.28	SFW
3502	FY16 Bighorn Sheep Captures	\$ 4,410.60	SFW
3503	FY16 Mountain Goat Captures	\$ 4,373.43	SFW
3490	FY16 Sage Grouse Initiative Biologists	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3454	Grouse Creek Bullhog Phase 3	\$ 6,901.00	SFW
2076	Hamlin Valley Habitat Restoration Project - Sagebrush Restoration Year I	\$ 10,000.00	SFW
3452	Hatch Bench Vegetation Enhancement Phase III	\$ 1,500.00	SFW
3365	Hiawatha/Miller Creek Phase 2	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3293	Horse Ridge bullhog	\$ 3,000.00	SFW
3304	Indian Spring Phase I Maintenance	\$ 2,500.00	SFW
3469	Jakes Knoll Pronghorn Trap updates	\$ 14,000.00	SFW

3350	McMillan Spring Phase III	\$ 55,000.00	SFW
3306	Meachum Canyon stage 1 Juniper Removal	\$ 12,000.00	SFW
3019	Mill Fork Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project (Phase 2)	\$ 10,000.00	SFW
3248	Monument Peak Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3455	Mountain Home West Big Game Guzzler	\$ 3,000.00	SFW
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 12,936.63	SFW
3437	North Canyon Revegetation Project	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3198	North Springs Pinyon/Juniper Removal Phase 1	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3441	Park Valley Winter Range Bullhog	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3309	Park Valley Winter Range Lop and Scatter	\$ 10,000.00	SFW
3363	Parker Mountain Ponds Phase III	\$ 2,000.00	SFW
3366	Paunsaugunt Water Conservation Project	\$ 11,985.53	SFW
3234	Roughneck Vegetation Restoration (Phase II)	\$ 11,999.70	SFW
3282	Sheep Creek Phase 3: Sheep Creek North	\$ 25,000.00	SFW
3383	Sieler Stewardship Project Phase 2	\$ 1,500.00	SFW
3330	South Bookcliffs Vegetation Improvement (Hay)Phase III	\$ 2,500.00	SFW
3264	South Canyon (Limestone)	\$ 2,000.00	SFW
3312	Swasey Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project Phase VI	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3370	Temple Fork Juniper Restoration	\$ 8,880.00	SFW
3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 5,000.00	SFW
3279	UKC - Carly Knoll/Mill Creek	\$ 1,500.00	SFW
3278	UKC - Cottonwood Spring- Phase I	\$ 1,500.00	SFW
3402	Warm Spring Hills Archeological Clearance for Juniper Removal	\$ 11,000.00	SFW
3236	West Vernon Phase 5: Lion Hill	\$ 2,280.37	SFW
3263	Yellowjacket (Farm Canyon)	\$ 15,000.00	SFW
3307	Beef Basin Phase II	\$ 1,951.44	UBA
3241	Book Cliffs Divide Ridge Water Improvements	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
3311	Browns Park Lop and Scatter	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
3308	Dark Canyon Plateau Phase III	\$ 815.67	UBA
3504	Deer Fawn/Adult Survival FY16	\$ 5,000.00	UBA
3505	Efficacy of Translocation as a Management Tool for Urban Mule Deer in Utah	\$ 1,081.05	UBA
3490	FY16 Sage Grouse Initiative Biologists	\$ 1,500.00	UBA
3454	Grouse Creek Bullhog Phase 3	\$ 2,500.00	UBA
3019	Mill Fork Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project (Phase 2)	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
3455	Mountain Home West Big Game Guzzler	\$ 2,500.00	UBA
3506	Movements of elk among management units in central Utah	\$ 3,384.06	UBA
3363	Parker Mountain Ponds Phase III	\$ 1,000.00	UBA
3234	Roughneck Vegetation Restoration (Phase II)	\$ 2,497.45	UBA
3282	Sheep Creek Phase 3: Sheep Creek North	\$ 2,500.00	UBA

3330	South Bookcliffs Vegetation Improvement (Hay)Phase III	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
3312	Swasey Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project Phase VI	\$ 2,500.00	UBA
3447	Triangle Ranch WMA Bullhog Project	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
3263	Yellowjacket (Farm Canyon)	\$ 2,000.00	UBA
Total External Conservation Permit Money spent in FY 2016		\$ 1,225,733.73	

Appendix 2.

2001 - 2016 Conservation Permit Revenue and Number of Permits by Organization

Updated: September 15, 2016

YEAR	Sportsmen for Fish & Wildlife Inc.		Mule Deer Foundation		FNAWS		Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation		Safari Club International		National Wild Turkey Federation		Ducks Unlimited		Utah Bowmen Association	
	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits
2001	\$188,539.00	55	\$158,400.00	29	\$283,880.00	17	\$168,665.00	43	\$15,770.00	4	\$101,398.00	68	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2002	\$429,038.00	97	\$90,964.00	63	\$252,950.00	8	\$119,915.00	61	\$28,700.00	8	\$120,112.00	57	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2003	\$656,521.00	197	\$51,853.00	43	\$226,500.00	5	\$270,205.00	54	\$1,250.00	5	\$51,835.00	26	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2004	\$848,790.00	135	\$252,310.00	41	\$291,320.00	9	\$300,770.00	97	\$0.00	0	\$46,312.00	14	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2005	\$522,647.00	178	\$622,040.00	82	\$310,600.00	10	\$175,975.00	27	\$28,500.00	11	\$19,901.00	26	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2006	\$710,875.00	109	\$932,400.00	113	\$258,650.00	14	\$306,445.00	47	\$710,875.00	22	\$91,035.00	56	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
2007	\$1,039,552.00	102	\$913,220.00	151	\$405,870.00	24	\$336,775.00	30	\$81,515.00	8	\$82,670.00	37	\$19,000.00	4	\$6,000.00	2
2008	\$1,079,055.00	102	\$976,510.00	152	\$382,650.00	24	\$288,390.00	30	\$83,760.00	8	\$89,425.00	37	\$14,625.00	4	\$10,250.00	2
2009	\$860,000.00	102	\$822,802.00	152	\$390,075.00	24	\$250,675.00	30	\$72,055.00	8	\$66,365.00	37	\$26,200.00	6	\$6,750.00	2
2010	\$948,400.00	116	\$900,020.00	95	\$502,090.00	43	\$262,095.00	39	\$148,850.00	7	\$68,085.00	32	\$18,300.00	6	\$15,400.00	4
2011	\$799,290.00	116	\$754,695.00	97	\$486,785.00	43	\$235,000.00	39	\$102,500.00	7	\$65,470.00	32	\$0.00	0	\$28,700.00	7
2012	\$876,600.00	104	\$968,715.00	92	\$494,400.00	41	\$247,740.00	38	\$93,500.00	6	\$70,210.00	31	\$9,215.00	3	\$37,500.00	7
2013	\$1,083,725.00	124	\$971,285.00	84	\$519,500.00	23	\$275,135.00	26	\$128,747.00	21	\$104,535.00	21	\$12,430.00	4	\$53,525.00	13
2014	\$1,273,679.00	124	\$975,530.00	84	\$516,200.00	23	\$334,995.00	26	\$172,950.00	21	\$99,335.00	21	\$23,075.00	4	\$64,875.00	14
2015	\$1,508,650.00	124	\$1,259,765.00	84	\$564,510.00	23	\$366,865.00	26	\$158,970.00	21	\$112,145.00	21	\$0.00	0	\$90,050.00	18
2016	\$1,429,825.00	145	\$1,186,400.00	63	\$550,800.00	14	\$354,190.00	31	\$205,200.00	24	\$141,675.00	26	\$0.00	0	\$77,500.00	11
	\$14,255,186.00	1930	\$11,836,909.00	1425	\$6,436,780.00	345	\$4,293,835.00	644	\$2,033,142.00	181	\$1,330,508.00	542	\$122,845.00	31	\$390,550.00	80

YEAR	California Deer Association		Boone & Crockett		Total	
	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount	Permits
2001	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$916,652.00	216
2002	\$14,010.00	5	\$0.00	0	\$1,055,689.00	299
2003	\$27,565.00	10	\$0.00	0	\$1,285,729.00	340
2004	\$3,270.00	8	\$0.00	0	\$1,742,772.00	304
2005	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$1,679,663.00	334
2006	\$10,500.00	20	\$11,500.00	1	\$3,032,280.00	382
2007	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,884,602.00	358
2008	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,924,665.00	359
2009	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,494,922.00	361
2010	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,863,240.00	342
2011	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,472,440.00	341
2012	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$2,797,880.00	322
2013	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$3,148,882.00	316
2014	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$3,460,639.00	317
2015	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$4,060,955.00	317
2016	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$3,945,590.00	314
	\$55,345.00	43	\$11,500.00	1	\$40,766,600.00	5,222



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor
SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for NWTf was Melanie Mercer. NWTf was given 26 of the 314 permits in 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified auction prices of 3 permits sold and compared them to the prices being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 141,675.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 14,167.50)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$ 42,502.50)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 85,005.00
Carry-over	\$ 137,943.27
Total:	\$ 222,948.27
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$ 185,050.00)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ 37,898.27
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 53,315.27
Adjustment	(\$15,417.00)
Adjusted Bank Balance	\$ 37,898.27



September 29, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – National Wild Turkey Federation

Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. There were three adjustments identified through the reconciliation process as follows:

Permit revenue deposits to be received after September 1 st	\$ 41,250.00
Check #1010 to DWR (30% of permit proceeds) – Not cleared	(\$42,502.50)
10% of permit proceeds to be placed in Admin Acct minus bank fee	(\$14,164.50)
Total Adjustment	<u>(\$15,417.00)</u>

NWTF remitted the mandatory 30% of the permit proceeds late to DWR. Per rule this payment must be remitted by September 1st of each year. NWTF had not deposited \$41,250 of permit revenue into the account by September 1; DWR will verify these funds are deposited. NWTF was slow in providing the audit information requested. DWR will work closely with their staff in the coming year to train and help ensure compliance. We sincerely thank NWTF for their time and willingness to provide the information requested. If there are questions regarding this report, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
National Wild Turkey Federation



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Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear National Wild Turkey Federation,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$37,898.27 . This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and National Wild Turkey Federation concur on the above Project Fund balance.

NWTF – Please Print Name

NWTF - Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Foundation for North American Wild Sheep (FNAWS)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep (FNAWS) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for FNAWS was Don Peay. All information requested was promptly provided. FNAWS was given 14 of the 314 permits for 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified auction prices of 8 permits sold and compared that with the prices being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 550,800.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 55,080.00)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$ 165,240.00)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 330,480.00
Carry-over funds	\$ 571,770.82
Total:	\$ 902,250.82
Less 2016 Projects paid	(\$ 504,757.38)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ 397,493.44
Verified Bank Balance	\$ 397,493.44



Page 2
September 29, 2016
Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – FNAWS

Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account.

We sincerely thank FNAWS for their time, their prompt response, and their willingness to provide the information requested. If there are questions regarding this report, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
FNAWS



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Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Foundation for North American Wild Sheep (FNAWS)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Foundation for North American Wild Sheep,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 397,493.44. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Foundation for North American Wild Sheep concur on the above state Project Fund balance.

FNAWS – Please Print Name

FNAWS - Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Mule Deer Foundation (MDF)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of the Mule Deer Foundation (MDF) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for MDF was Rachel Moody. All information requested was promptly provided. MDF was given 63 of the 314 permits in 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified auction prices of 25 permits sold and compared that with the prices being reported. The bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$1,186,400.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 118,640.00)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$ 355,920.00)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 711,840.00
Carry-over funds	<u>\$1,562,322.20</u>
Total:	\$2,274,162.20
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$1,398,030.00)
Funds remaining for projects	<u>\$ 876,132.20</u>
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 877,514.24
Adjustment	(\$1,382.04)
Adjusted Bank Balance	<u>\$ 876,132.20</u>



Page 2

October 1, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – Mule Deer Foundation

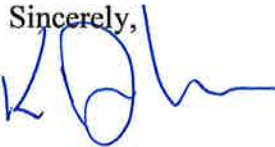
Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. There was one adjustment identified through the reconciliation process as follows:

Interest earned (minus fees) that need to be placed in Admin Acct **(\$1,382.04)**

Total adjustment **(\$1,382.04)**

We sincerely thank MDF for their time, and their willingness to provide the information requested. If there are questions regarding this report, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
Mule Deer Foundation



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Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Mule Deer Foundation (MDF)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Mule Deer Foundation,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 876,132.20. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Mule Deer Foundation concur on the above Project Fund balance.

MDF – Please Print Name

MDF - Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





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Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for RMEF was Elliot Thomas. All information requested was promptly provided. RMEF was given 31 of the 314 permits in 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified the auction price of 11 permits sold and compared that with the price being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 354,190.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 35,419.00)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$106,257.00)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 212,514.00
Carry-over funds	\$ 271,995.25
Total:	\$ 484,509.25
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$ 206,500.00)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ 278,009.25
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 384,266.25
Adjustment	(\$106,257.00)
Adjusted Bank Balance	\$ 278,009.25



Page 2

September 29, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. There was one adjustment identified through the reconciliation as follows:

Check #1242332 to DWR (30% of permit proceeds) - Not cleared (\$106,257.00)

Total Adjustment (\$106,257.00)

We sincerely thank RMEF for their time, their prompt response, and their willingness to provide the information requested. If there are questions regarding this report, please contact me at 801-538-4837.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation



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Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 278,009.25. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation concur on the above Project Fund balance.

RMEF – Please Print Name

RMEF - Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





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Governor

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Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Safari Club International (SCI)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of Safari Club International (SCI) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for SCI was Kyle Witherspoon. All information requested was promptly provided. Safari Club International was given 24 of the 314 permits for 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified auction prices of 5 permits sold and compared that with the prices being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 205,200.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 20,520.00)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$ 61,560.00)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 123,120.00
Carry-over funds	\$ 111,988.20
Total:	\$ 235,108.20
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$ 225,123.00)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ 9,985.20
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 87,453.89
Adjustments	(\$ 77,468.69)
Adjusted Bank Balance	\$ 9,985.20



September 29, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – Safari Club International

Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. There were four adjustments identified through the reconciliation as follows:

Interest donated to the DWR	(\$ 617.12)
Check #125 (30% of permit proceeds) Not cleared	(\$ 61,560.00)
Interest earned that needs to be placed in Admin Acct.	(\$ 2,494.57)
10% of permit proceeds that needs to be placed in Admin Acct from 2015 audit reconciliation	(\$ 15,897.00)
Under deposited proceeds from 2015/2016	\$ 3,100.00
Total Adjustments	<u>(\$77,468.69)</u>

We sincerely thank Safari Club International for their time, their prompt response, and willingness to provide the information requested. If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
Safari Club International



State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Safari Club International (SCI)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Safari Club International,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 9,985.20. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Safari Club International concur on the above Project Fund balance.

SCI – Please Print Name

SCI - Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife (SFW)

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife (SFW) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for SFW was Melissa Whitaker. All information requested was promptly provided. SFW was given 124 of the 314 permits in 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified the auction price of 66 permits sold and compared that with the price being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 1,429,825.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 142,982.50)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$ 428,947.50)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 857,895.00
Carry-over funds	\$ 1,172,091.51
Total:	\$ 2,029,986.51
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$1,165,228.08)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ 864,758.43
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 866,203.75
Adjustments	(\$ 1,445.32)
Adjusted Bank Balance	\$ 864,758.43



Page 2

September 29, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Audit – Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

Findings and Recommendations

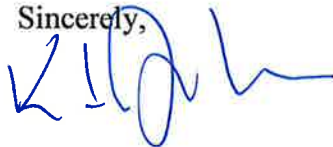
All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. There was one adjustment identified through the reconciliation process as follows:

Interest earned (minus fees) that need to be placed in Admin Acct **(\$1,445.32)**

Total Adjustment **(\$1,445.32)**

We sincerely thank SFW for their time, their prompt response, and their willingness to provide the information requested. If there are questions regarding this report, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife (SFW)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 864,758.43. This amount includes \$2,594.32 in interest that was donated to the division to be used for future projects. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Sportsmen for Wildlife concur on the above Project Fund balance.

SFW- Please Print Name

SFW- Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief





GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: John Bair, Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board
Kirk Woodward, Vice Chairman, Utah Wildlife Board

From: Kenneth Johnson, Administrative Services Chief

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit
Utah Bowmen for Habitat

Background

In accordance with R657-41, a review of Utah Bowmen for Habitat (UBH) has been conducted. This audit was performed internally by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources fiscal section. Our report focuses on verifying that funds were placed in a secure account and that expenditures on projects were approved prior to performance.

Overview

The contact for Utah Bowmen for Habitat was Kevin Adamson. All information requested was promptly provided. UBH was given 11 of the 314 permits in 2016. At the time of sale Division staff independently verified auction prices of 11 permits and compared that with the prices being reported. Bank account statements were obtained and reviewed. The calculations are as follows:

Total Permit Revenue:	\$ 77,500.00
Less 10% retained for administrative expenses	(\$ 7,750.00)
Less 30% remitted to DWR	(\$23,250.00)
Total retained by organization for project(s):	\$ 46,500.00
Carry-over funds	\$ 63,790.07
Total:	\$110,290.07
Less 2016 Projects billed	(\$ 92,122.00)
Funds remaining for projects	\$ <u>18,168.07</u>
Verified Bank Statement Balance	\$ 41,418.07
Adjustments	(\$ 23,250.00)
Adjusted Bank Balance	\$ <u>18,168.07</u>



Page 2

September 29, 2016

Subject: 2016 Conservation Permit Internal Audit – Utah Bowmen for Habitat

Findings and Recommendations

All 2016 projects were properly approved and project funds were placed in a secure, separate account. The following adjustment was identified through the reconciliation:

Check #203 to DWR (30% of permit proceeds)- Not cleared (\$ 23,250.00)

Total Adjustment (\$ 23,250.00)

We sincerely thank Utah Bowmen for Habitat for their time, their prompt response, and willingness to provide the information requested. If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-538-7437.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief

GS:sms

cc: Gregory Sheehan
Wildlife Board Members
Utah Bowmen for Habitat



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

September 29, 2016

To: Utah Bowmen for Habitat (UBH)
From: Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Subject: 2016 Conservation Project Fund Balance

Dear Utah Bowmen for Habitat,

It has been determined from the 2016 Conservation Permit Audit that the Project Funds remaining in the Conservation Permit Account equal a total of \$ 18,168.07. This is the net amount to be used exclusively for approved projects.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Utah Bowmen for Habitat concur on the above Project Fund balance.

UBH- Please Print Name

UBH- Signature

Sincerely,

Kenneth Johnson
Administrative Services Chief



2016 Conservation Permit Audit - Executive Summary

Organization	Total # of Permits	2016 Funds Available to the Organization (60%)	Carry over Funds from previous years	Available Funds from 2014-2016	Funds Spent on Approved Projects	Required Fund Balance per Audit
FNAWS	14	\$330,480.00	\$571,770.82	\$902,250.82	\$504,757.38	\$397,493.44
Mule Deer Foundation	63	\$711,840.00	\$1,562,322.20	\$2,274,162.20	\$1,398,030.00	\$876,132.20
National Wild Turkey Federation	26	\$85,005.00	\$137,943.27	\$222,948.27	\$185,050.00	\$37,898.27
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	31	\$212,514.00	\$271,995.25	\$484,509.25	\$206,500.00	\$278,009.25
Safari Club International	24	\$123,120.00	\$111,988.20	\$235,108.20	\$225,123.00	\$9,985.20
Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife	145	\$857,895.00	\$1,172,091.51	\$2,029,986.51	\$1,165,228.08	\$864,758.43
Utah Bowmen for Habitat	11	\$46,500.00	\$63,790.07	\$110,290.07	\$92,122.00	\$18,168.07
Total:	314	\$2,367,354.00	\$3,891,901.32	\$6,259,255.32	\$3,776,810.46	\$2,482,444.86



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 15, 2016

TO: Utah Wildlife Board

FROM: Staci Coons, Chair
Certification Review Committee

RE: Variance Request from Reed Noble (Sunset Shrimp Farms) for the commercial growing of Saltwater Pacific White Shrimp.

The Certification Review Committee discussed the above-mentioned variance request to Rule R657-3, for the commercial growing of Saltwater Pacific White Shrimp at Sunset Shrimp Farms in St. George, UT.

In attendance were: Reed Noble (Sunset Shrimp Farm); Bill Bates, Wildlife Section Chief; Drew Cushing, Aquatic Section Chief; Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Chief; Rick Olsen, Law Enforcement Chief; Dallin Peterson, Department of Health; Chris Crnich, Department of Agriculture; Tom Smart, COR Specialist and Staci Coons, Administrative Rules Coordinator.

ANALYSIS

The committee evaluated the merits of the request based on the criteria established by the Wildlife Board in R657-3. Based upon the criteria established by the Wildlife Board, the analyses and recommendations of the committee are as follows:

- 1. The health, welfare, and safety of the public** - The committee expressed no concerns over health, welfare, and safety of the public.
- 2. The health, welfare, safety and genetic integrity of wildlife, domestic livestock, poultry and other animals** - The committee had no concerns with possible impacts on wildlife or domestic animals.
- 3. The ecological and environmental impacts** - The committee had no concerns with ecological or environmental impacts.
- 4. The suitability of the facilities** - The committee had no concerns with the suitability of the proposed facilities. The facility has been inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- 5. Experience of the applicant for the proposed activity** - The committee expressed no concerns with the level of experience or education of the applicant for this proposed project.
- 6. The ecological and environmental impacts on other states** - The committee had no significant concerns with impacts of this request on other states.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee, after careful evaluation, recommends that the request be approved.

cc: Certification Review Committee Members



APPLICATION
for Certificate of Registration (COR)
FOR BANDING, COLLECTION, DEPREDATION, SALVAGE
(R657-3)

Initial Application

FILL OUT COMPLETELY AND LEGIBLY Yes No

1. APPLICANT (name and complete address of individual, business, agency or institution for which COR is requested; if business/agency, indicate responsible person):

Sunset Shrimp Farm, LLC
690 N Industrial Rd
St George UT 84770

2. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FOR INDIVIDUAL OR RESPONSIBLE PERSON:

Reed Noble

Date of Birth 7/12/1948

Work Phone 435-668-6711

Home Phone 435-673-3702

BUSINESS/AGENCY/INSTITUTION:

3. TYPE OF COR APPLIED FOR:

- BANDING (band/mark/tag/release) DEPREDATION
 COLLECTION/POSSESSION SALVAGE/POSSESSION

Federal Permit # (if applicable) _____

4. PURPOSE (describe proposed activities; attach additional sheets if necessary) (PROJECT PROPOSAL OR OUTLINE MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION, if applicable):

Sunset Shrimp Farm's goal is to raise Saltwater Pacific White Shrimp from the post larvae stage through maturity at a reasonable survival rate, and to sell the shrimp at an amount that makes scaling the business a possibility.

5. SPECIFIC LOCATION(S) WHERE CONDUCTING ACTIVITY (Township, Range and Section information is available from the county recorder's office):

COUNTY: Washington

DRAINAGE:

CANYON:

TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION:

or

UTM COORDINATES:

6. METHODS AND/OR EQUIPMENT TO BE USED:

At present, we have a nursery tank of \ approximately 500 gallons that is used to receive the post larvae shrimp. They remain there for 34-35 days. They are then moved to one of our two grow tanks (approximately 7500 gallons each). There they are held to grow and mature for approximately another 90 days. They are then harvested and sold directly to retailers. **The facility has already been inspected by the Utah Department of Agriculture.**

7. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF HOLDING FACILITIES:

The facilities described in #6 are housed in a building at 690 N Industrial Road, St George, Utah.

8. NUMBER, SEX AND SPECIES OF ANIMALS:

Number	Sex	Species Name (common and scientific)
We are raising only saltwater Pacific White Shrimp. We receive in a delivery approximately 15,000 Shrimp with a guaranteed 90% survival rate. In our operation, the sex of the Shrimp is meaningless.		

9. WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE ANIMAL(S) (e.g., retain, release, sacrifice, etc.)
The Shrimp are harvested and sold directly to retailers for human consumption.

10. REQUESTED BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES:
Beginning _____ Ending _____

11. In many instances, other agency (federal/state/county/ city/municipal) laws covering live possession of animals or groups of animals, pond/facility location, water rights, etc. may be in effect. If local laws (city/county) restrict live possession of any zoological animal, written permission from the local entity granting authority to possess such animal must be submitted with this application for a COR. THE APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH SUCH LAWS PRIOR TO SUBMITTING A COR APPLICATION.

If a federal permit is required for the activity applied for herein (U.S. Fish & Wildlife or U.S. Department of Agriculture), submit with this application either a copy of the permit or a copy of your application for the federal permit.

12. Enclosed is legal tender in the amount of \$10.00, which is a nonrefundable handling fee. If your application is approved, additional fees may be billed. Make checks payable to:

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Submit application and \$10.00 nonrefundable handling fee to:

**WILDLIFE REGISTRATION OFFICE
1594 WEST NORTH TEMPLE, SUITE 2110
BOX 146301
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114-6301**

Cashing your check or accepting money from you neither implies issuance or denial of a certificate of registration.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE RULES PERTAINING TO THE ACTIVITY(IES) APPLIED FOR AND THAT I ACCEPT ANY AND ALL LIABILITY RESULTING FROM THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION. I FURTHER CERTIFY THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A COR IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY RESULT IN THE APPLICATION BEING DENIED.

Date _____

Applicant signature

Parent signature if applicant is a minor



Staci Coons <stacicoons@utah.gov>

FW: Certificate of Possession

Reed Noble <Reed.Noble@jviation.com>
To: Staci Coons <stacicoons@utah.gov>

Tue, Aug 30, 2016 at 1:26 PM

Staci: Thank you for your quick response. Our water comes from the St George City municipal system. It has to be filtered to remove any iron that's in the water. We also get makeup water from that same system. We don't plan on releasing the water. The water is reused with only makeup water being added. The water is pumped to another tank after every batch to allow for cleaning of the tanks, then reused. The shrimp cannot live in fresh water so are not a threat to any other species. The system has already been inspected by the state agriculture inspector who had no recommended changes. Thanks for the help. If you need any other questions answered, call or text. Please advise of your committee times and the board hearing. R

From: Staci Coons [mailto:stacicoons@utah.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 30, 2016 9:32 AM
To: Reed Noble
Subject: Re: FW: Certificate of Possession

[Quoted text hidden]

Reed Noble receipt for a variance request. (fresh water shrimp business.)

421309481883
WILDLIFE SLO LICENSING
1594 W NORTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84116
801-538-4843

Term ID: 002
Shift #: 2

Ref #: 003

Sale

XXXXXXXXXXXX0674

MASTERCARD

Entry Method: Manual

08/30/16

13:40:39

Inv #: 000003

Appr Code: 06087E

Apprvd: OnLine

Batch#: 000000

V-Code: M

Total: \$ 200.00

Customer Copy
THANK YOU!



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 15, 2016

TO: Utah Wildlife Board

FROM: Staci Coons, Chair
Certification Review Committee

RE: Variance Request from Stephen Smoot (Mere Shrimp Farms) for the commercial growing of Saltwater Pacific White Shrimp.

The Certification Review Committee discussed the above-mentioned variance request to Rule R657-3, for the commercial growing of Saltwater Pacific White Shrimp at Mere Shrimp Farms in Newcastle, UT.

In attendance were: Stephen Smoot (Mere Shrimp Farms); Bill Bates, Wildlife Section Chief; Drew Cushing, Aquatic Section Chief; Kenny Johnson, Administrative Services Chief; Rick Olsen, Law Enforcement Chief; Dallin Peterson, Department of Health; Chris Crnich, Department of Agriculture; Tom Smart, COR Specialist and Staci Coons, Administrative Rules Coordinator.

ANALYSIS

The committee evaluated the merits of the request based on the criteria established by the Wildlife Board in R657-3. Based upon the criteria established by the Wildlife Board, the analyses and recommendations of the committee are as follows:

- 1. The health, welfare, and safety of the public** - The committee expressed no concerns over health, welfare, and safety of the public.
- 2. The health, welfare, safety and genetic integrity of wildlife, domestic livestock, poultry and other animals** - The committee had no concerns with possible impacts on wildlife or domestic animals.
- 3. The ecological and environmental impacts** - The committee had no concerns with ecological or environmental impacts.
- 4. The suitability of the facilities** - The committee had no concerns with the suitability of the proposed facilities. The facility, once constructed, will need to be inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- 5. Experience of the applicant for the proposed activity** - The committee expressed no concerns with the level of experience or education of the applicant for this proposed project.
- 6. The ecological and environmental impacts on other states** - The committee had no significant concerns with impacts of this request on other states.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee, after careful evaluation, recommends that the request be approved.

cc: Certification Review Committee Members





MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH LLC

Request and Business Plan

Biofloc Recirculating Aquaculture System Tropical Shrimp Farm in Newcastle, Utah

USA ADDRESS: 2319 Foothill Drive, Suite 160, SLC UT 84109

UTAH CELL: 801-979-0387

CONTACT NAME: Stephen Smoot

RIGA CELL: +371 29425870

CONTACT NAME: Gints Dzelme

Website: www.mereshrimpfarms.com

DATE: September, 2016

Contents

Section

1. Formal Request
2. Background and present status
3. Project outline
4. Products
5. Markets
6. Management
7. Financial Details
8. Quality
9. Appendices

1. Formal Request

Request

Mere Shrimp Farms Utah LLC, a Utah Limited Liability Company, respectfully requests a variance from the Utah Wildlife Board to possess a prohibited species.

Currently, all non-native shrimp / species of crustacean are classified as prohibited by Wildlife Rule 657-3-22. As such we are respectfully requesting a variance from R657-3-22 to possess Pacific white shrimp (*L. vannamei*) and an aquaculture COR from UDAF to raise the shrimp commercially in a **self-contained, drug and pollutant-free shrimp farming operation**.

The location of the proposed shrimp farming operation is in Iron County at 690W 300S, Newcastle, Utah 84756, approximately 27 miles west of Cedar City, Utah. The location has ample amounts of geo-thermal and well water to supply the needs of a commercial shrimp farming facility. (see Appendices)

There are **no open waterways** in the Newcastle valley.

2. Background and Present Activities

Business Background

The Managing Director & Chief Operations and Technology Officer of MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH LLC, Mr. Gints Dzelme, is an engineer and, together with his business partners, formed the Latvian company FishBODE SIA, operating a pilot plant of Pacific White shrimp farming in Latvia, Europe. The main background comes from more than 16 years experience in business related with manufacturing, sales and installation of water filtration and water treatment plants. Gints Dzelme has, for the past 16 years, supplied and installed sewage treatment and water purification systems for aquaculture companies and state fish hatcheries. He and his partners accumulated extensive experience serving firms that, aided by substantial EU support, were behind the development of the aquaculture industry in Latvia, Europe. Entrepreneurs established facilities for culturing sturgeon, trout, catfish and other species. When the local aquaculture boom slowed so too did the business of supplying and installing equipment. While exploring new business areas the partners came across the idea to culture shrimp.

Several years of research on super-intensive shrimp culturing technologies that built on experience in related fields resulted in the investment of US 140,000 in a pilot plant. Located in rented industrial premises in the Latvian capital Riga, the relatively small facility with 4 reservoirs of 30 m³ each had a production capacity of up to 2 tonnes per year. The plant was commissioned in August 2014 and first shrimp reached harvesting size in December of that year. The first harvest was not sold but instead given away to restaurants for marketing and publicity purposes. Being the first super-intensive shrimp farm in Eastern Europe and one of the first in Europe, it attracted considerable attention from top local restaurateurs and chefs, as well as Latvian and international media. As never frozen shrimp had been unavailable up to that time, the operation allowed the target clientele to discover for themselves that the taste and texture of never frozen prepared shrimp is highly superior to that of frozen shrimp.

The pilot plant allowed for a beneficial learning process from various technical glitches that were experienced during its start up, some of which even led to the loss of some biomass. The result was the development of a fail-safe, modern and stable process that utilises a combination of recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) and biofloc technology. After the completion of 4 successful harvests, production was moved in September 2015 to a new, larger, and strategically appropriate location next to a cogeneration power plant. The investment of an additional CAD 140,000 allowed production capacity to be increased to 3-4 tonnes per year. Requests to use our acquired experience to set up plants elsewhere have been received from Turkey, the UK, Russia, Cyprus, Germany, Kazakhstan and Sweden.

The European Business

MERE SHRIMP FARMS SIA (“MERE SHRIMP FARMS”), the owner of the technology and the brand, (a limited liability company registered in Latvia) was founded in 2015 by the project owners to expand the shrimp farming business both locally and internationally. It is planned that MERE SHRIMP FARMS will be the sole owner or a partner in shrimp farms set up in other countries. MERE SHRIMP FARMS is owned by the Latvian investors. The company rents an office at Lutrinu Street 1 in the Latvian capital Riga. MERE SHRIMP FARMS plans to use its proprietary

technology and know-how to establish aquaculture facilities in countries with temperate climates to supply them fresh and healthy tropical shrimp that is cultivated locally. MERE SHRIMP FARMS will distribute information about the business opportunities its technology offers to seek local business and government partners to open farms near major markets. The first steps in this direction have already been made (Figure 1). MERE SHRIMP FARMS is open to opportunities arising from the availability of local investors, surplus energy and other factors.

The USA Business

MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH LLC (MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH) was recently established by MERE SHRIMP FARMS to find possibilities to set up a shrimp farming project in Newcastle, Utah. MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH is a Utah Limited Liability Company registered September 2, 2016, under registration number 10086301.

The Managers and Officers are as follows:

Manager & Chief Executive Officer -	Mikhail Afendikov
Managing Director, Chief Operations & Technology Officer -	Gints Dzelme
President & Sales Director -	Stephen Smoot

The registered office is 2319 Foothill Drive, Suite 160, SLC, UT 84109.

Strengths and Challenges of Proposed Utah Operation

Strengths:

- The multidisciplinary background of the owners and personnel that includes experience in engineering, water treatment and purification, aquaculture, commerce and media
- An energetic and goal-driven team
- Production in close proximity to markets
- The stability of the production technology
- The technology and product are aligned with several current trends in the US food industry: ecology, solidarity, slimness, natural foods, exotic products and sophistication
- The technology allows for continuous supply of fresh shrimp all year round
- Efficient water usage achieved by recirculation
- High shrimp density of up to 70 t/ha
- Differentiated, unique product
- Successful sales record to Latvian and foreign customers
- High media coverage locally and international recognition in professional media

Challenges:

- High production costs at low production volumes

- At low production volumes the business model is vulnerable to business cycle troughs. The process relies on equipment which increases initial investment, maintenance expenses and technological risks
- Short storage period of never frozen shrimp
- Heating is required for ensuring optimal water temperature in temperate climate zones

3. Project Outline

MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH has located the proposed site of the shrimp farming operation in Newcastle, Utah and the following considerations were taken into account in the selection of the process:

- The availability of a cheap geo-thermal energy source.
- A site near Las Vegas would be advantageous as it is more densely populated and very attractive as a market
- The availability of inexpensive industrial electricity supply
- A minimum area of 13 acres
- Accessibility of fresh water
- Land owners currently in the aquaculture business

The farm will locally produce at least 1000 tonnes per year (19 tonnes per week) of never frozen Pacific white shrimp (*L. vannamei*) that are drug and pollutant-free using an innovative and commercially tested of RAS and biofloc intensive-aquaculture technology. The technology has a low ecological footprint, features high feed conversion rates and will allow for the partial substitution of predominantly imported shrimp consumed in US. The production process will ensure the availability of fresh local shrimp to customers all year round. The project will create 9 to 12 new jobs.

The project will be funded by the parent company – via a cash injection by the owners and a loan. The total project investment cost is expected to reach US 13 617 032 (Table 1) whereas the working capital needed for the project is expected to be US 6 332 968.

<u>Project Costs</u>	<u>US13 617 032</u>
Equipment	646 111
Plant + Machinery	8 541 191
Vehicles	92 638
Building costs	2 717 092
Services incl. in building cost	1 620 000
<u>Funded By</u>	<u>US19 950 000</u>
Owners cash injection (share capital)	700 000
Loans	19250 000
Bank Overdraft	
HP	
(loans not applied for at this stage)	

Table 1. **Project Costs and Sources of Funding**

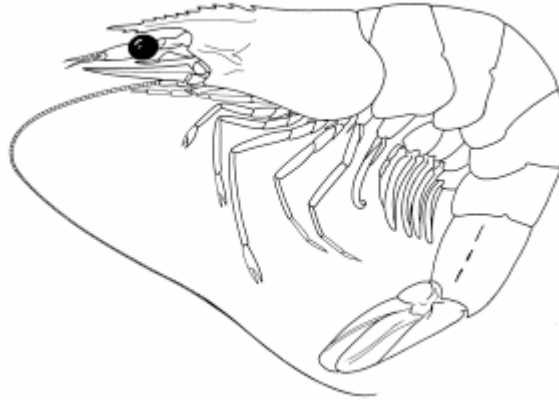
The first stage of the project's implementation is expected to last 12 months, of which the first 6 months will be necessary for preparing documentation and receiving necessary permits whereas construction of the facility and installation of equipment will take a further 6 months. The production process will start from the 13th month and the first harvest obtained in the 19th month of the project implementation as 6 months are needed for the first batch of shrimp to reach harvesting size.

The project will be financed by the owners' share capital and by a 10-year loan at a 6% annual interest rate.

4. Products

Product

MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will produce locally high quality, never frozen and frozen Pacific white shrimp (*L. vannamei*) (Figure 2) that are both drug and pollutant-free using an innovative and commercially tested combination of recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) and biofloc technology. Frozen shrimp can be stored for up to a year, but due to the lower sale price it will be produced only in case of slower sales of never frozen shrimp.



Source: FAO

Figure 2. **Pacific white shrimp (*L. vannamei*)**

L. vannamei grows to a maximum length of 230 millimetres (9.1 inches), with a carapace length of 90 mm (3.5 in). It is the most demanded species on the global market due to its size, sophisticated taste and texture. Other popular species of shrimp on the market include *P. monodon* or Giant tiger prawn, another widely cultivated tropical species, and *P. borealis* or Northern prawn which is smaller in size and caught in cold areas of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Shrimp are available on the market as *live*, *never frozen* or *frozen*. Live shrimp are the best for gourmet cooking whereas never frozen (chilled shrimp) come second in this respect. But due to being produced in countries remote to the main markets, by far most shrimp come frozen and have been stored for long periods of time (up to 1 year). Never frozen and live shrimp are very rare in colder climate countries and expensive due to the high cost of flying the products in from tropical countries and their short shelf life.

According to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) the 6.7 million tonnes of cultured and caught shrimp in 2012 made it the global leader in value terms among seafood products. It is also the favourite seafood of many consumers. Shrimp is promoted as a healthy product low in fat and calories that contains no carbohydrates and is high in proteins. The Omega-3 fatty acids that shrimp contain decrease the impact of cholesterol while it is claimed that astaxanthin and selenium ensure shrimp is a good source of anti-inflammatory and antioxidant agents. Furthermore shrimp is rich in vitamins D, B12, B3 and in iron and zinc.

Another aspect of shrimp's popularity can be explained by reviewing the history of the shrimp industry. Prior to the 1980s less than 1% of shrimp were cultured. Shrimp fishing in the wild was

costly and, for many of the most highly valued species, seasonal. Thus unless consumers lived near a shrimp capture area, it was considered a luxury product and served only in high-end restaurants. Rapid development of shrimp culturing technologies considerably increased shrimp supply and made them available at affordable prices for consumption at home and restaurants in all price segments. The increasing affordability of shrimp, still viewed by many to be a luxury item, fuelled a boom in demand and consumption and in 2001 shrimp surpassed tuna as the worldwide leader in the group of fish and crustaceans.

Health and Environmental Issues of Tropical Shrimp Aquaculture

Though its perception as a healthy product was the key reason for shrimp's rise in popularity, research shows that it no longer deserves this status. Practically all cultured shrimp at present come from tropical farms. Almost 80% of cultured shrimp are just two species – *L. vannamei* and *P. monodon* – and thus the monocultures are susceptible to outbreaks of diseases. In an extensive paper summarising wide-ranging prior research the authors Sapkota et al. (2008) concluded that various chemical and biological agents, including antibiotics, compounds containing metals, pesticides and other agrochemical substances as well as human and animal excreta are widely used in tropical fish farms. These practices obviously have negative short- and long-term effects on the health of shrimp consumers, farmers and even tropical communities. The US Food and Drug Administration in 2015 noted a record high level of failed inspections among imported cultured shrimp. Most failures (75%) were a result of the presence of nitrofurans and other veterinary drugs. European institutions are also stepping up inspections of imported shrimp. All of this receives ample media attention and comes up in web searches for shrimp.

Consumption of cultured tropical shrimp at present goes against the trend of consuming sustainably grown products in environmentally conscious countries. According to the World Wildlife Foundation shrimp farming has had devastating effects on mangroves around the world. The loss of mangroves has destabilised entire coastal zones, thus negatively affecting local communities. These zones are also highly important as hunting, nesting, hatching and migration grounds for many species. Poorly controlled intensive tropical aquaculture produces a steady flow of waste, chemical substances and veterinary drugs into ground water and estuaries of coastal rivers. Saline water from shrimp ponds enters the ground water and contaminates agricultural land. In 2010, Greenpeace International added *L. vannamei* to its seafood red list. This is a list of fish that are commonly sold in supermarkets around the world that have a very high risk of being sourced from unsustainable fisheries. Greenpeace said *L. vannamei* was added due to the destruction of vast areas of mangroves in several countries, over-fishing of juvenile shrimp from the wild to supply shrimp farms, and significant human rights abuses.

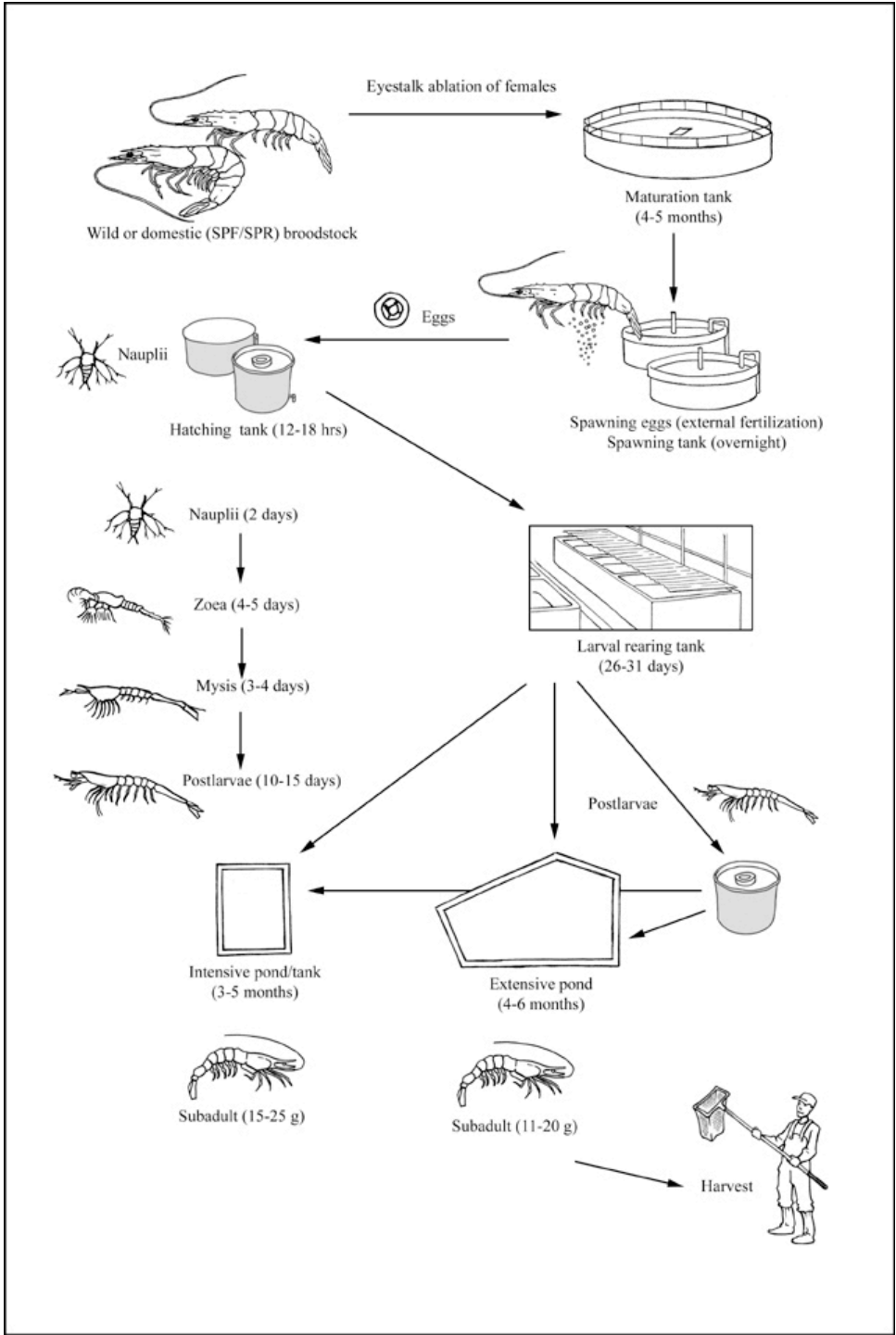
Technology

The innovative technology used by MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will fully avoid the health and ecological pitfalls of current tropical shrimp farms. The product will be healthy, sustainably produced close to consumers and satisfy the most rigorous demands for gourmet seafood. Thus the technology is also obstacle-free in ASC Shrimp Standard certification compared to tropical farms which face significant challenges.

The production cycle and the growth stages of *L. vannamei* are explained in Figure 3. MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH plans to produce its own postlarvae from SPF (specific pathogen free) brood-stock. Biosecurity measures drastically reduce any chance of illness as contact with external environment is excluded. Shrimp are constantly ensured an ideal environment to

eliminate stress, which is a leading cause of virus infections in other technologies. In exceptional cases probiotics may be used but not antibiotics or other veterinary drugs. Despite not using veterinary drugs and other chemicals the technology allows to obtain economically viable growth rates and yields.

From there the process will take place in super-intensive enclosed tanks using no water exchange (only replacement of evaporation losses) or discharge. The production will be bio secure, eco-friendly with a small ecological footprint and produce high-quality shrimp on a cost effective basis. One shrimp culturing cycle lasts 5 to 6 months during which they grow from post larvae to sizes of 25-30 g each. On average there is a weight increase of 1.5 to 2 g per week.



Source: FAO

Figure 3. Pacific white shrimp (*L. vannamei*) production cycle

As noted above, the facility will combine RAS and biofloc technology. RAS uses technological equipment, both mechanical and biological, to purify the water so that it can be used in cycles (Figure 4). Classic RAS exploits processes to reduce ammonia, the main pollution agent in tanks, into nitrates which are not harmful.

Biofloc differs from the classic system in the way the water parameters are achieved. Biofloc RAS converts ammonia compounds into bacteria biomass which further form bioflocs. Bioflocs are a mix of detritus with associated bacteria, algae, protozoa, rotifers, copepods, nematodes and other micro-organisms. They are at the base of the food chain in water. The nutritional value of organisms associated with bioflocs has been proven, even for larval stages of shrimp.

The proteins produced in bioflocs by bacteria are called single cell proteins, similar to proteins originating from yeast and algae. Bacterial single cell proteins have been used as raw materials in aquaculture feeds for a long time. Bioflocs are able to assimilate waste nutrients (or pollutants), cleaning the water and producing new proteins. Shrimp can passively ingest and digest some of those bacteria and graze on the substrates to supplement feeds. Nutrient recycling is then a reality and provides up to 25% of feed for shrimp. Biofloc RAS optimises the shrimp culturing process, lowering equipment costs and reducing feed consumption.

The facility is a series of water tanks fitted with equipment that ensure that optimal shrimp biomass growth conditions are maintained. This includes aeration systems, recirculating pump circuits complete with heating elements, feeders, integrated process monitoring and automated management systems. Smaller tanks are used to ensure the acclimation of post larvae. Then the shrimp are moved to larger tanks to grow to harvest size.

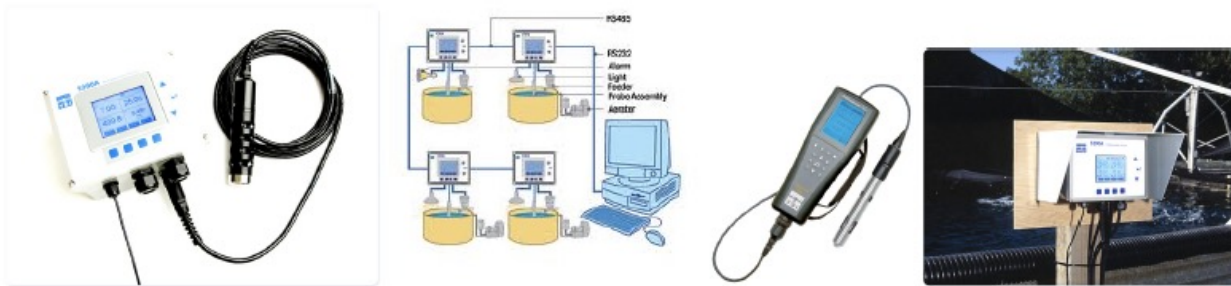


Figure 4. **Equipment and machinery used in super-intensive RAS biofloc shrimp production**

An automated feeding system is used to ensure controlled and even consumption of feed and achievement of the desired biomass growth curve. Each of the feeders is connected to a control bloc which guarantees automated and measured supply of feed at programmed times. The tanks are continuously monitored and connected to an integrated process monitoring and automated management system. Temperature, levels of dissolved oxygen and pH as well as other water quality parameters are monitored in real time and deviations are reported via text messages to allow for fast responses. A manual universal multi parameter tester is used to supplement the fixed sensors and to obtain an immediate and independent source of information on the water quality in the tanks.

General information

Unit costs and margins

The annual minimum production capacity of the MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH facility will be 1000 tonnes of live shrimp. At this level of production the expected unit cost is US7.61 per kg of live shrimp in the first full year of operation (3rd project implementation year). Average net price per kg of shrimp sold (US17.5 for never frozen direct, US13 for all shrimp sold in wholesale) is

expected to be US16.15, thus the margin will be US8.54 per kg of shrimp sold. The projected cost calculation is presented in Table 2. The main types of costs are labour, depreciation, feed, heat, interest and postlarvae.

Cost calculations along with underlying assumptions of resource usage and their costs have been presented in the financial file accompanying the business plan.

<u>Projected Unit Costs</u>	<u>US</u>
Depreciation	2.07
Shrimp feed	1.65
Interest	1.08
Heat	0.72
Electricity	0.53
Sludge disposal	0.39
Rental costs	0.33
Other costs	0.84
TOTAL	7.61

Table 2. **Projected Unit Costs per Kilogram of Shrimp**

Legal requirements and opportunities

All aquatic animals imported into the state need to come from Health Approved sources. There are 4 shrimp viruses that need to be tested for: White spot syndrome virus (WSSV), Yellow head virus (YHV), Taura syndrome virus (TSV) and Infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV) before shrimp are imported into the state. If the facility is raising shrimp as a food crop, killing the animals at harvest, and not processing the shrimp in any fashion (i.e. selling it whole), there is no UDAF inspection requirement. If the shrimp are processed in any manner (cleaned, beheaded), UDAF and/or the Department of Health may become involved in inspections to address food safety issues. If a facility wants to sell live shrimp, it would be subject to aquatic animal health inspections on an annual basis.

Utah Classifications

R657-3-22. Classification and Specific Rules for Crustaceans and Mollusks.

(1) Crustaceans are classified as follows:

(a) Asiatic (Mitten) Crab, family Grapsidae (Eriocheir, All species) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(b) Brine shrimp, family Mysidae (All species) are classified as controlled for collection, and non-controlled for importation and possession;

(c) Crayfish, families Astacidae, Cambaridae and Parastacidae (All species except Cherax quadricarinatus) are prohibited for collection, importation and possession;

(d) Pilose crayfish, (Pacifastacus gambelii) is prohibited for collection, importation, and possession;

(e) Daphnia, family Daphnidae (Daphnia lumholtzi) is prohibited for collection, importation and

possession;

(f) Fishhook water flea, family Cercopagidae (*Cercopagis pengoi*) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession; and

(g) Spiny water flea, family Cercopagidae (*Bythotrephes cederstroemii*) is prohibited for collection, importation and possession.

(h) *Stygobromus utahensis*, family Crangonnyctidae is prohibited for collection, importation and possession.

(2) Mollusks are classified as follows: (Not included)

(3) All native species and subspecies of crustaceans and mollusks not listed in Subsection (1) and (2), excluding ornamental aquatic animal species, are classified as controlled for collection, importation and possession.

(4) All nonnative species and subspecies of crustaceans and mollusks not listed in Subsection (1) and (2), excluding ornamental aquatic animal species, are classified as prohibited for collection, importation and possession.

Mere Shrimp Farms Utah will implement all biosecurity measures and plans to minimize the risk of introducing and spreading disease.

All shellfish farms are subject to a statutory process prior to consent and must be registered with the appropriate devolved government agency. All commercially harvested shellfish are subject to strict hygiene regulations. The growing waters must be tested on a regular basis for contamination and shellfish flesh monitored and categorised before the shellfish can be harvested or marketed. Most farms operate at the two highest levels, A or B. Under the European Commission's Shellfish Hygiene Directive, Member States must also have algal toxin monitoring programs, which cover all the commercial shellfish production areas. Target maximum levels of toxins are set by the EU & USA and fisheries can be closed to protect the public health if concentrations of toxins exceed these limits. MERE SHRIMP FARMS complies with the above-mentioned EU directives at its Latvian operations and US specific requirements will be implemented for the Utah operations.

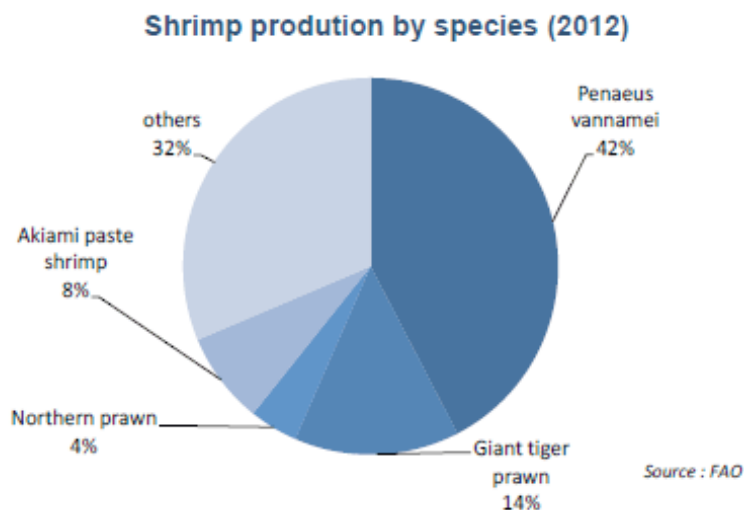
The challenge for the US aquaculture industry is to maximize the value of activities that can be undertaken sustainably, whilst minimizing the environmental impact.

5. Markets

Global Seafood Market

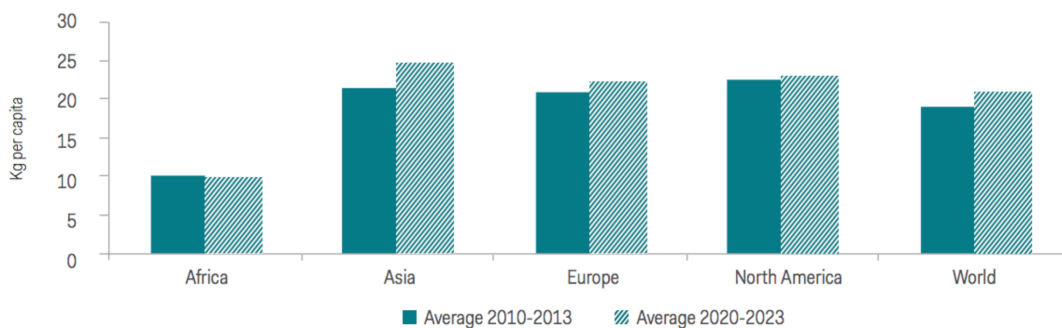
Fish and other seafood products are an important source of protein. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), seafood accounted for 16.7% of the world population's intake of animal protein in 2010 and 6.5% of all protein consumed. Seafood supply grew at an average rate of 2.5% per year during the period from 1980-2013, outpacing the average annual growth rate in the world population of 1.4%. Increasing demand for seafood has been driven by growth in the world population and increasing per capita consumption, reflecting a shift to healthier eating choices and rising income levels in developing countries.

Compared to other sources of animal protein, the seafood industry is extremely diverse. There are almost 2,000 species in FAO's capture production database with many different types of species and products being produced to meet consumer demands which vary based on regional preferences, income levels, supply, distribution infrastructure and other factors. Although there has been a recent trend towards consolidation, the seafood industry remains highly fragmented.



Global Seafood Consumption

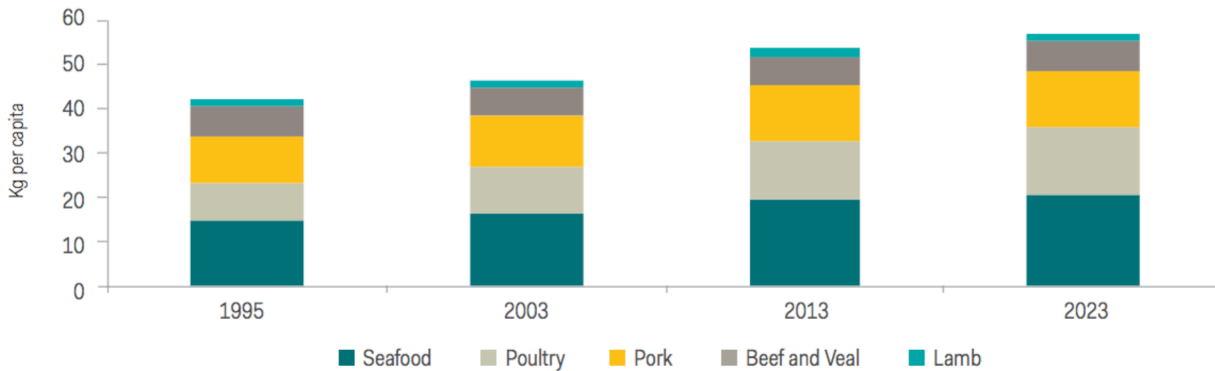
Average Global Consumption of Seafood



Source: FAO; OECD-FAO

Despite a rapid rise in the consumption of poultry, average per capita consumption of seafood exceeds that of other animal proteins on a global basis. Annual per capita consumption of poultry increased by 55% from 8.5 kg. in 1995 to 13.2 kg. in 2013. Over this same period, the rate of growth of seafood consumption outstripped all other forms of animal protein. Per capita consumption of seafood is projected to grow by 7.0% during the period from 2013-2023.

Per Capita Consumption of Animal Proteins



Source: FAO; OECD-FAO

US Shrimp Market

Shrimp are one of the most valuable commercial fisheries across the U.S. and have a wide range of sizes, flavors and textures. The most important shrimp species in the U.S. are brown shrimp and white shrimp, which are harvested in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico (although shrimp are among the highest value species harvested in the U.S., farm raised imports make up the majority of the supply). Shrimp are short lived and heavily influenced by environmental factors. Therefore, although scientists monitor shrimp abundance to ensure the stock is healthy, managers primarily consider historic harvest amounts and fishing rates to set catch levels.

US demand for shrimp has increased. US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS) reports that January-August of this year saw shrimp imports higher, at 604.4 million frozen pounds, over the same time last year, which was 545.5 million pounds of frozen shrimp. ERS also reported that 168.012 million pounds of fresh shrimp imported into the US in January-August of 2014, which surpassed the 146 million pounds of fresh shrimp imported the same time last year.

Imports

Shrimp: USA

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(1 000 tonnes)					
India	15.6	20.0	30.3	48.2	66.0	94.4
Thailand	183.5	192.8	203.4	185.8	136.1	84.2
Indonesia	84.1	69.3	61.1	70.3	74.1	81.1
Ecuador	56.3	61.6	65.0	73.8	81.5	74.5
Viet Nam	48.5	42.3	48.5	45.4	41.2	59.9
China	48.7	44.2	48.2	43.0	35.7	32.5
Mexico	34.5	41.1	23.5	30.9	26.3	18.5
Malaysia	30.1	18.4	24.3	29.3	23.5	10.3
Peru	7.5	8.5	7.0	8.3	8.4	9.0
Guyana	9.1	8.9	7.8	6.5	9.0	8.7
Honduras	5.7	8.7	10.3	10.4	9.1	8.5
Others	43.9	36.7	32.0	25.1	24.1	26.9
Total	567.454	552.6	561.5	577.1	534.9	508.5

Source: NMFS

Imports

Shrimp: USA

Product	2011		2012		2013	
	1 000 tonnes	million USD	1 000 tonnes	million USD	1 000 tonnes	million USD
Peeled frozen	207.1	1 939.4	205.4	1 794.9	199.7	2 106.1
Other frozen	95.5	943.1	71.0	669.4	70.3	824.5
Breaded	43.9	293.6	37.9	250.1	36.9	272.5
Other preparations	4.0	22.8	2.6	14.0	2.5	14.0
Headless shell-on frozen						
All sizes	223.0	1 927.9	215.6	1 714.8	196.3	2 054.7
< 15	17.8	263.8	19.0	266.4	16.6	267.6
15/20	20.9	237.2	24.4	223.0	21.1	267.1
21/25	30.1	295.5	29.5	244.4	29.5	335.2
26/30	30.3	264.3	33.0	260.2	29.7	314.4
31/40	45.5	349.9	41.4	296.5	38.4	377.4
41/50	28.3	194.5	25.9	171.4	25.5	225.1
51/60	26.8	180.2	21.7	134.4	18.8	149.9
61/70	13.7	85.8	12.1	72.0	10.0	74.7
> 70	9.6	56.7	8.6	46.5	6.8	43.2
Other products	3.6	37.4	2.4	21.3	2.8	36.5
Total	577.1	5 164.3	534.9	4 464.5	508.5	5 308.4

Source: NMFS

Largest Species by Value

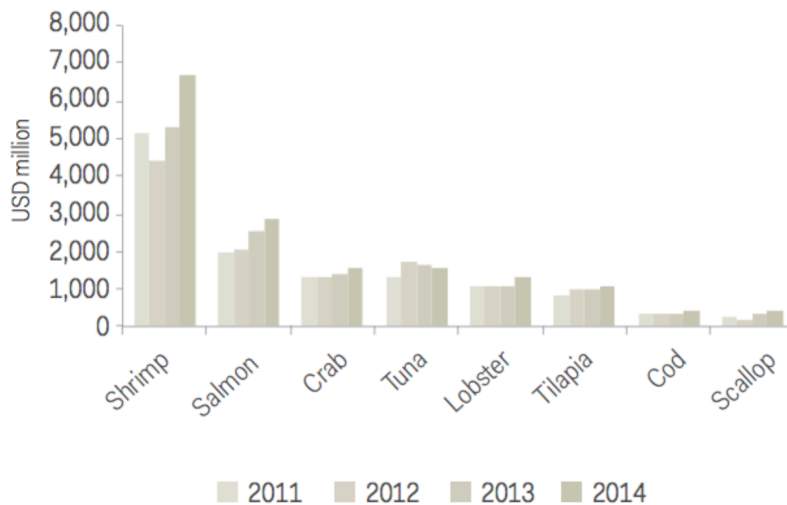


Source: NOAA Fisheries

U.S. Seafood Imports

As previously mentioned, the growth rate in seafood imports has accelerated in the past five years. Total imports increased by 55% from \$13.3 billion in 2009 to \$20.6 billion in 2014. Shrimp is by far the largest import species. The total value of shrimp imported into the U.S. increased by 50% in the last two years from \$4.5 billion in 2012 to \$6.7 billion in 2014. Most shrimp is imported from Asia. The USA is the world's single largest import market for shrimp.

Imports by Species



Source: NOAA Fisheries

White shrimp, such as *P. vannamei* and *P. stylirostris*, are the preferred species for consumption for the world's largest shrimp market - the USA. USA consumers appear to prefer the taste of *P. vannamei* over *P. monodon* (Rosenberry, 2002), particularly from freshwater production (UF/IFAS, 2003). Another advantage is that *P. vannamei* have a higher meat yield at 66-68 percent than *P. monodon* at 62 percent.

Actual and Potential Customers

Live tropical shrimp are produced in very limited quantities. Live or never frozen shrimp are flown in from tropical countries. However some farmers produced and locally cultured live shrimp have been on the market for shorter or longer periods of time. But the quantities are very small and not significant. Because of the potential shrimp farming project close location to Las Vegas, we are looking forward to fit in to Las Vegas seafood consumption market. Shrimp consumption in Las Vegas is more than 60,000 pounds a day -- higher than the rest of the country combined!

Drawing upon their experience several key potential customer groups can be identified:

- **Gourmets** who prefer never frozen to frozen tropical shrimp due to taste and texture. These customers can be reached by selling to medium-range or high-end restaurants which can differentiate themselves by offering dishes prepared from chilled shrimp.
- **Ethnic consumers** who are immigrants or their descendants with strong community ties from countries whose cuisine uses fresh shrimp.
- **Socially responsible** customers who are well informed about the negative influence of tropical aquaculture on sensitive ecosystems and social structures of developing countries. Abundant information on the devastating effects of shrimp culturing in tropical countries is available and has put off socially responsible customers whereas shrimp grown in UT will comply with ethical standards. This category of customers can be reached via specialised shops such as Whole Foods Market.
- **Health-conscious customers** for whom shrimp is important as a source of protein and other essential nutrients, but only if cultured without veterinary drugs and other harmful substances.

Market Channels

The production volume of MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will be small (19 tonnes per week) relative to the US Vannamei shrimp consumption of 4500 tonnes per week. The expected market share in the US will be only about 0,4%. It is expected that 55% of the products will be sold to wholesale companies and 45% will be directly sold within a radius of 3 hours drive from the farm and will be delivered to customers by the company logistics vehicle in special containers either never frozen or frozen. The main market will be located in Las Vegas.

A special website will be created for explaining the product, its uses and taking orders. The experience of MERE SHRIMP FARMS in Latvia (and that of other similar farms in the US and EU) shows that setting up a shrimp farm always attracts considerable free media coverage. It is expected that a low-budget media campaign will be sufficient to get the message out to consumers also in the Nevada/Utah. This will be supplemented by the marketing strategy employed in Latvia of supplying free trial samples of never frozen shrimp to the regions' best chefs so they experience the taste and texture advantages of the product. Locally grown shrimp events at restaurants draw attention to the establishments and to the products.

Options of offering products in local grocery chains, opening a private farm shop and participating in local farmers' markets will be considered in the future.

The MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will use the following main selling points:

- Top quality gourmet seafood.
- Healthy, drug and pollutant-free product.
- Sustainable and socially responsible culturing technology.
- Local product.
- Fresh from farm all year round.
- Low ecological footprint.

Prices

The MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH direct sales prices per kilo will be as follows:

- Never frozen shrimp US 17.5

The average wholesale price will be US 13 per kilogram of shrimp.

Although shrimp in various forms is available on the US market via several trade channels, there are no analogues to our product. Differences (such as likely presence of pollutants in the tropical shrimp currently on the market) among products are considered in the next section whereas here we provide a price range comparison which may be most important for buyers indifferent to health and ecological considerations.

Wholesale prices of frozen whole tropical shrimp range from approximately US11 (16-20 pieces per kg) to US27 (5 pieces per kg).

At the retail level the price of frozen or fresh, boiled, and cleaned tropical shrimp is approximately US16-19 per kg in major supermarkets whereas more processed products cost about US22-25 per kg. An alternative is cold water captured shrimp, boiled, peeled and frozen, which is available at US15-18 per kg.

The prices of MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH products will be relatively higher compared to other shrimp on the market but the price will also signal an entirely different level of quality to customers. Therefore the reasons for the price differences will have to be clearly and effectively communicated.

Competition

Currently there are no companies in Utah or Nevada that locally produce live tropical shrimp and supply it to customers never frozen.

However shrimp is widely available and any buyer will have a number of alternative options to MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH products.

Never frozen (chilled) shrimp is also a very rare niche product on the USA market. While this option may be an acceptable substitute for some to satisfy gourmet needs for live shrimp, tropical

aquaculture products may still be harmful to health, and also cultured without respect to the environment and local communities.

Fresh shrimp. So-called fresh shrimp is widely available in supermarkets and also in wholesale. This product type is offered in various forms, chilled on ice, but not frozen. These products look appealing on supermarket fish counters and sometimes may even not differ in price to frozen products. The problem is that in almost all cases it is a defrosted product. The term *fresh* is thus a marketing trick. There are no additional benefits in buying so-called fresh shrimp because it will likely be from unsustainable tropical aquaculture and potentially harmful to health. On top of this, the defrosted storage time prior to purchase adds to risks of buying a spoiled product.

Frozen shrimp. Frozen shrimp is widely available and sold at rather affordable prices. Although there have been notorious cases of storing frozen products for over 5 years, normally buying frozen reduces the risk of buying a spoiled product. However, once again, when buying frozen tropical products, there is the potential they contain harmful elements and have been produced using unsustainable practices. An alternative is purchasing captured cold water shrimp. In most cases it is responsibly captured in northern areas of the Atlantic or Pacific and is not considered overfished. Therefore consuming it may be considered as ethical. However practically all cold water shrimp have been frozen at some stage and preservatives are often added. Therefore the widely available cold water shrimp is inferior in terms of taste and texture to never frozen tropical shrimp.

Future considerations. Since 2014 aquaculture farms around the world can prove their sustainability practices by receiving an ASC certificate which requires adherence to rigorous standards in production, environmental and social practices. In the best case scenario the widespread adoption of this scheme will over time reduce and eventually remove ethical concerns from consuming tropical aquaculture shrimp. Therefore MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will no longer be able to use ethics as a unique selling point. However the image of tropical aquaculture is so damaged that it will take a long time for US consumers to feel safe consuming these imported products. Although there are no tropical shrimp farms in the Nevada/Utah area, it is expected that others will eventually set up facilities. Therefore it is necessary to immediately set a goal of decreasing production costs so the facility can operate profitably in the presence of increased competition and lower prices.

Risks

While it has been proven that it is technologically possible to culture tropical shrimp in Europe, never frozen shrimp is currently a niche product unknown to most customers. Attention needs to be paid to marketing-related risks. Four main types of marketing-related risks have been identified and will be addressed:

- **Selection of appropriate sales channels.** Never frozen shrimp will have to be sold directly to customers by company staff and via wholesale partners. Explanatory work will be done via the company's website and the media, as well as by sales staff. The value of the product will be shown in tasting sessions and in restaurant trials. There are more possibilities to acquaint customers with the product's unique benefits that justify its higher price by dealing directly with restaurants and retailers, or using direct sales, than sales via traditional US wholesale channels.

- **Poor marketing.** Professional and innovative marketing work is essential to promote the brand and unique selling points compared to other shrimp on the market.
- **Economic cycle risks.** In times of economic crisis (such as in 2008-2009), as learned from the experience of Dutch shrimp farmers, consumers become very price sensitive. Thus it is very important to achieve lower production costs as soon as possible by achieving economies of scale and through cooperation with suppliers of low-cost energy.
- **Matching production volume and demand.** It is an advantage that live shrimp are harvested from a tank during a period 1-1.5 months. In case of lower demand in certain weeks, it is possible to leave the shrimp to grow both in size and in value. In the worst case remaining output will be sold as frozen, but responsibly and locally farmed shrimp.

6. Management

MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will employ 9 to 12 people who will take care of all key aspects of the business: Managing Director, Sales Director, 2 Aquaculture Technicians, and 5 aquaculture labourers (for harvesting, cleaning, feeding as well as shipping and handling tasks).

The **Managing Director** will plan, organise, monitor and improve the work of the company. The Managing Director will ensure that the proprietary technology developed by MERE SHRIMP FARMS in Latvia is fully and properly implemented at the US farm and will be responsible for solving any problems requiring shrimp farming know-how. The Managing Director will also hire local staff and exercise financial control with the assistance of an outsourced accounting firm. One of the Managing Director's key responsibilities will be communication in the media about the farm and participation in the main marketing events. The Managing Director will be the key person during implementation of the project and take care of issues related to financing, deliveries of facilities and equipment, and relations with government institutions. The Managing Director will also take care of procurement of supplies and materials.

The **Sales Director** will be responsible for sales of the products. The Sales Director will engage in person in sales to restaurants and via other channels, organise free trials in restaurants and other events, organise and maintain the company website, ensure that shrimp orders are properly processed.

The **Aquaculture Technicians** will take care of the technological processes of culturing shrimp and be responsible for quick reaction in case of deviations. As the technological processes are relatively stable and technical work is not expected to take much time, the main everyday activity will be processing of shrimp orders and general maintenance of the facility and equipment. The specialist will also be trained in solving technical problems which will be done with the support of a local subcontractor.

In order to ensure the best results, it is planned that CEO of MERE SHRIMP FARMS, Mr. Gints Dzelme, will carry out the duties of Managing Director of the UTAH company (CV enclosed in Appendix 1).

The Sales Director is a Utah native with extensive experience in international trade, including aquaculture sales of Brine Shrimp from the Great Salt Lake (CV enclosed in Appendix 1). Qualifications for this position are as follows: excellent sales and negotiation skills, good communication skills, good organisational and time management skills as well as determination and the drive to work towards targets. The Sales Director will be assisted by MERE SHRIMP FARMS Regional Development Officer, Mr. Romāns Zeile. It is planned that the Sales Director will also personally arrange the deliveries of the shrimp as it is highly important to have direct contact with customers.

A qualified local Aquaculture Technician with previous experience in the field of shellfish or finfish farming will be hired. The Aquaculture Technicians will be trained by the MERE SHRIMP FARMS Managing Director on the site.

7. Financial Information

MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will be a start-up company, registered in Utah.

Forecasts for monthly cash flows with detailed cost calculations, year-end cash flows, balance sheets, profit and loss statements, depreciation calculations, calculations of corporation tax payments and loan payments are listed in a separate Excel file.

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unit: USD						
1	Revenue	-	4579200	16144800	16144800	16144800
2	Cost of goods sold	20000	2688938	5611164	5611164	5611164
3	Gross profit	(20000)	1890262	10533636	10533636	10533636
4	Administrative and sales expenses	784693	910892	919392	919392	919392
5	Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
7	Interest and similar income	-	-	-	-	-
8	Interest and similar expenses	146750	1040698	1082812	967312	851812
9	Gross profit before extraordinary income and expenses	(951443)	(61328)	8531432	8646932	8762432
10	Extraordinary income	-	-	-	-	-
11	Extraordinary expenses	-	-	-	-	-
12	Profit before taxes	(951443)	(61328)	8531432	8646932	8762432
13	Corporation tax	-	-	1570403	1958699	2029429
14	Business rates	-	-	-	-	-
15	Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Net profit/(loss) for the year	(951443)	(61328)	6961029	6688233	6733003

Table 3. Profit and Loss statement

8. Quality Assessment

Experience of the directors. Managing Director Mr. Gints Dzelme has experience in several fields important in the setting up and management of a super-intensive shrimp farm. These include water treatment, general aquaculture, intensive shrimp farming technologies, engineering, and management of start-up companies. Furthermore, he has hands-on know-how in the Internet media sector to draw upon in order to plan and execute a cost-effective communications strategy, which will be no less important in achieving a quick and successful introduction of locally cultivated live shrimp into a new market. Regional Development Officer Mr. Romāns Zeile has extensive skills and experience in sales and starting up new businesses. He has been successful in starting and managing a number of companies and will support Mr. Gints Dzelme in setting up the company in US and will replace him when needed.

Commitment to Skills, Training, and Equal opportunities. The capital funding of MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH will create employment and skills opportunities for local residents. It is planned to initially create 5 new jobs and as production expands more jobs will be added. The project will result in transfer of skills and know-how in super-intensive shrimp aquaculture to residents of Newcastle, Utah. The company will ensure equal opportunities to all employees and will fully abide by all Federal regulations and will not discriminate against anyone for any reasons set out in the legislation.

Resource efficiency and environmental sustainability. According to the FAO, recent research conducted in the USA has focused on growing *L. vannamei* in super-intensive enclosed systems such as used by MERE SHRIMP FARMS, using no water exchange (only the replacement of evaporation losses) or discharge, stocked with specific pathogen free postlarvae. Such systems are thus bio-secure, eco-friendly with a small ecological footprint and can produce high quality shrimp on a cost-efficient basis. Stocking 282 m² raceways with 300–450 of 0.5–2 g juveniles/m² and raising them for 3–5 months has realized production of crops between 28 000 and 68 000 kg/ha at growth rates of 1.5 g/week. The survival rates have ranged from 55 to 91 percent, with mean weights of between 16 and 26 g and feed conversion rates of 1.5–2.6:1.

Supply chain and regional benefits. Based on the weight of key costs in the total cost, the supply chain will mostly benefit from additional personnel, rental, electricity and heating related income to employees and suppliers in London. The shrimp farm is also likely to generate media attention as an example of efficient use of existing infrastructure. It will also be presented as another opportunity to substitute imported products with local produce, and may thus indirectly promote consumption of US products in general. Such positive unusual examples can also be helpful in fostering an entrepreneurial climate.

Quality standards. MERE SHRIMP FARMS UTAH aims to attain within the shortest possible time Aquaculture Stewardship Council (www.asc-aqua.org) certification of compliance to the ASC Shrimp Standard. This standard was the result of a seven-year dialogue between the industry, non-governmental organisations, scientists and others to develop a means to measurably improve the environmental and social performance of shrimp aquaculture operations. The ASC Shrimp Standard covers the most significant environmental and social impacts of shrimp aquaculture, which result primarily from the production systems themselves and production inputs such as feed, seed, chemicals and water, as well as social impacts related to on-farm labour practices and community relations. Food safety, sentient fish welfare and the nutritional value of farmed shrimp

are not directly addressed in the Standard. However, they are dealt with indirectly through health management, water quality, feed composition and other requirements. The Standard is oriented towards the production for *L. vannamei* and *P. monodon*. Certification is awarded only when a farm achieves 100% compliance on each and every requirement of the ASC Shrimp Standard. Third-party certified compliance to the Standard will be used to support the farm's selling points.

Innovation. MERE SHRIMP FARMS management are actively involved in developing innovative solutions in super-intensive shrimp aquaculture. The RAS and biofloc processes are known and have been described but the company has been able to make them economically viable and replicable. MERE SHRIMP FARMS is an innovation-oriented rather than research and development focused company. The company's engineering, aquaculture, sales and management potential is directed at commercial success and the viability of the business.

L.Vannamei Shrimp farming production process description.

Facility

Shrimp Production will be organized in indoor conditions inside a greenhouse structure. In the greenhouse will be an installation of a closed type shrimp pond and/or tank system. The size of one module will be 20m x 130m. To reach the production volume of 1000 tonnes shrimps per year we are planning the 15 modules. Therefore approximate area of farm will be around 11 acres. The closed greenhouse structure allows us to control the water quality and temperature parameters.

Production description

The production will be closed and indoor. The three of each module will be connected together to ensure maximum biomass production efficiency. Therefore each three modules will be separate and closed from the influence of other set of modules. General water condition in the closed type ponds/tanks: temperature 28C, salinity 20ppt.

Product

The final product is L.Vannamei shrimp. The size we are going to harvest will be 25-32gr each.

Products logistics of final production

The final products are fresh, never frozen shrimps. The best way to store shrimp are to store them in special food grade thermo-boxes with ice. We are planning to use liquid ice mix. We will arrange deliveries of shrimps to customers in special thermo-boxes to ensure best quality of the product. The shrimp will be delivered to customers within 24h. The shelf life of such packaging type is 5 to 6 days.

Possible pollutants and contamination

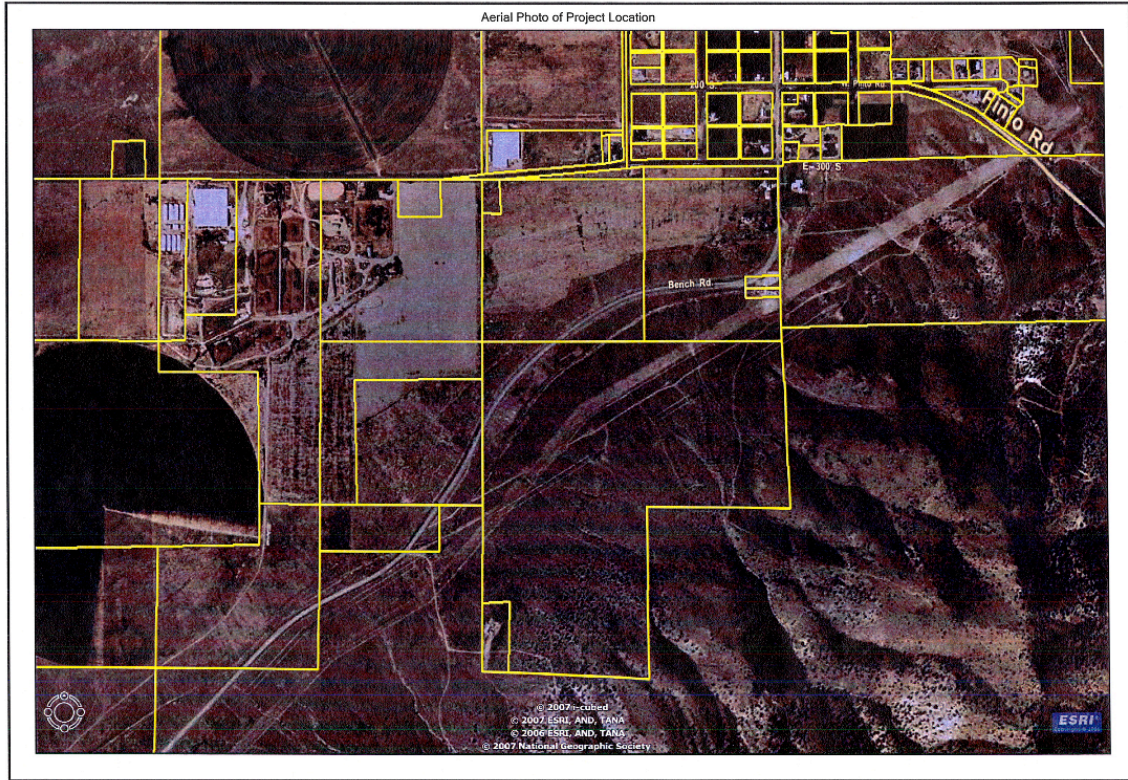
The shrimp production is supported by 100% recirculation process. The water will be added to the tanks only by volumes what are evaporated. The only possible pollutant from the production process will be excess sludge with bioflocs. We are planning to mineralize the sludge in separate closed lagoon (membrane bottom - no connection to the ground waters) till the sludge becomes fertilizer.

Bio-security

Biosecurity, or "hazard reduction through environmental manipulation" (Plumb, 1992), is defined as practices that reduce the number of pathogens that enter a facility. Biosecurity is the concept of protecting culture animals from contamination by diseases and of preventing the spread of diseases across boundaries, has become increasingly important with the intensification of aquaculture production systems. A significant challenge to the expansion of aquaculture production is the outbreak of disease. Management practices that may be implemented to reduce the risk of introduction of pathogens include:

- Wash hands with anti-bacterial soap upon entering the facility or keep hand dip at the entrance of each and every section, so it will help us to reduce the pathogenic load to transfer it from one section to another.
- Disinfect footwear before entering the facility otherwise foot dips should be prefer mixed with bleaching powder/chlorine with appropriate level to avoid the contamination
- Access to culture area and reservoir pond should be restricted to a minimum number of well trained individuals.
- Reduce the number of visitors to a minimum and/or only people working on the farm should be allowed into the facility
- Check tray should be cleaned on after use.
- Disinfect wheels of delivery vehicles when they come onto the facility and when they leave. Establish a visitor parking area on the periphery of the facility grounds.
- The feeding schedule should be such that the shrimp receive the best nutrition possible.
- Because of the closed free-house structure, there will be a special net installation to protect the entrance of the birds inside of the building.

9. Appendices



The Castle Valley address is 690W 300S Newcastle UT 84756.

The Castle Valley property is on the 2nd Row down from the Top left and comprises the 2nd and 3rd squares from left.

Castle Valley Greenhouses sits on Approximately 7 acres with additional 20 acres to the West.

There are no open waterways in the entire valley of Newcastle.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: **Gints Dzelme**
Telephone: +371 29425870
E-mail: gints@mereshrimpfarms.com

EDUCATION

1990 - 95 Riga Technical University
International Economics, Bachelor of Engineering Economics

WORK EXPERIENCE

2013 - present **Founder & CEO**
MERE SHRIMP FARMS, Riga, Latvia
The company aims to be one of the first scalable, replicable and sustainable indoor shrimp farms in the world using advanced aquaculture techniques, biotechnology and automated production process management.

2000 - present **Founder & CEO**
VATERIS ENVIRO SIA, Riga, Latvia
We offer a full range of products and state of the art technological solutions for water treatment and purification, wastewater treatment and waste treatment for various industries. With our own research, design and manufacturing base, we continuously innovate to help our clients meet increasingly stringent environmental requirements.

2013 - present **Founder, Project Developer, Program Host**
Nedēļa@
Nedēļa@ is an Internet television channel. The program host together with experts and invited guests discuss the most interesting and important weekly developments and trends in Internet entrepreneurship in Latvia, Europe and the world.

LANGUAGES

Latvian Native
English Fluent spoken and written proficiency
Russian Fluent spoken and written proficiency

SKILLS

Business strategy, project management, new business development, sales management, business planning

REFERENCES

Available upon request

CURRICULUM VITAE

STEPHEN H. SMOOT

P.O. Box 111, Smoot, Wyoming 83126

Cell: (801) 979-0387

E-Mail: utahinternational@gmail.com

Title: Foreign Equity Transfer Specialist

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Real Estate Years of Activity (1976 - 84)

Self Employed Salt Lake City, Utah and Denver, Colorado

- Opened the Denver, Colorado office of Marcus & Millichap, a national commercial brokerage firm specializing in the sale and acquisition of income-producing properties
- Developed 1,200 acres of sub-divisions in central Utah
- Owned and operated apartment complexes, mobile home park and ranch properties

Minerals

- Oil & gas leasing, exploration and production of oil & gas wells in Montana & Texas

International Business Development Years of Activity (1982 - present)

Self Employed USA, Mexico, UAE, China, Moscow, Russia & Kazakhstan

- Since 1982, negotiated over Nine Hundred Million Dollars (USD 900,000,000) in international contracts, including a USD 490,000,000 manufacturing agreement with the China Great Wall Industry Corporation, the commercial arm of the Ministry of Aerospace and Astronautics of China
- Managed numerous international technology development and transfer agreements
- Marketing consultant primarily targeting the Southeast Asia market for Brine Shrimp
- Directed the formation of numerous Joint Venture companies in USA, Mexico, Afghanistan, Middle East, China and former Soviet republics
- Specialist in offshore corporate asset protection and trust management for Non-US Persons
- Directed international corporate mergers and acquisitions for US public companies

PERSONAL OVERVIEW

- Married, with 6 children & 12 grandchildren
- Active in charitable, religious and social endeavors
- Religious Instructor (Christianity & Mormonism)
- Enjoys skiing, stand-up paddle boarding, mountain biking, snowmobiling & boating
- Active in charitable, religious and social endeavors
- Religious Instructor (Christianity & Mormonism)
- Enjoys skiing, stand-up paddle boarding, mountain biking, snowmobiling & boating

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: AFENDIKOV MIKHAIL

DOB: 9/12/1964

Residence: San Rafael, CA

415-2610556

mafendikov@gmail.com

married, 2 daughters

Education

1987 – Donetsk State Medical University (Ukraine), MD

1995 – Kennedy-Western University, Boise, ID (unaccredited)

Doctor of Business Administration

Work experience

2012 – present

Cub Energy Inc, Houston, TX – Chairman, CEO

Toronto listed O&G company focused on E&P in Black Sea region.

2011-2013

Glen Rose Petroleum, Houston, TX – Board member

OTCBB, O&G company

2010 – present

Drillcon LLC, San Rafael CA - CEO

Hydro-power company in Armenia (2 small power plants)

2008 - 2010

Eco-Energy LLC, San Rafael, CA – CEO

Mining in Ukraine (coal mine with 1M ton annual production)

2005 – present

Gastek LLC, CEO

O&G company with assets in Ukraine (part of Cub Energy since 2012)

2000 – present

Clarkeson Investments LLC, San Rafael, CA – CEO

Coal trade, investments

1993 – present

VEMA Shipping, Athens, Greece - director

Shipping company (ship-owning/ management)

1990 – 1999

Interbis LLC, Ukraine – director

Coal/steel trade

1987 – 1990

Donetsk State Medical University (Ukraine)

Medical research

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ryan Christensen

275 S 200 W Newcastle, UT 84756

Phone: 435-439-5302 Cell: 435-691-4584 E-Mail: ryan.christensen.geothermal@gmail.com

Experience

2013-Current Pure Power VP/ Power Generation and Aquaculture Producer

Responsible for power production using a Geothermal Binary Generator, maintenance, PPA, budgeting and sales.

Built and managed a warm water aquaculture recirculation system raising hybrid striped bass and Channel Catfish.

Responsible for water quality, purchasing, sales, maintenance, fish health, permitting, and construction of system.

2008-Current Raser Technologies/Cyrq Energy Thermo Plant Manager

Responsible for all safety, health and environmental requirements, operations, maintenance and all facets of the Thermo 1 geothermal power plant, including HR, compliance, budgeting, purchasing, inventory and scheduling.

Managed the commissioning of two geothermal power plants. Assisted in the writing and implementation of plant policies and procedures as well as supported the construction management at the Thermo site.

Responsible for numerous health and safety records including several years without a lost-time or recordable accident. OSHA 10 certified

2005-2008 Castle Valley Greenhouses Newcastle, UT Partner and Manager

- Purchases and formed a partnership in the Greenhouses. Designed and built a one-acre greenhouse, including all the electrical, heating, and irrigation lines. Managed a crew of 9 workers in growing, selling and maintaining two acres of hydroponic tomatoes.

2001-2010 Newcastle Reservoir Company. Water Master

- Responsible for reading and maintaining water meters and main water line over thousands of acres of area served.

1998-2004 Castle Valley Greenhouses / Christensen Brother Farms. Greenhouse Manager

- Managed a crew of 5 people. Grower, fertilizer manager, maintenance of buildings, repair and replacing electric motors and pumps, repairs on irrigation lines, obtained CDL license.

1997-1998 Carter Brothers Construction, Cedar City, UT. Construction Labor/Cement

- Poured and finished concrete for the building of an elementary school. In charge of footings and on crane crew for standing the walls.

1993-1996 Christensen Brother Farms, Newcastle UT, Farm Manager

- Foreman making day to day decisions on farm along with working at the farm, welding and diesel mechanic.

1984-1993 Christensen Brothers Farms, Newcastle UT, Farm Laborer

- Maintained irrigation sprinklers, cared for cattle herd, harvested hay and corn, maintenance on farm equipment.

Education

13 years

- Utah Valley State College: Diesel Mechanics and Generators 1994
- Graduate of Cedar High School 1993
- Southern Utah University: Building Construction 1993

References

- Mike Gipson: Cyrq Energy Director of Projects 435-820-9840
- Ladel Laub: Dixie Power CEO 435-691-2795
- Ron Gibson: Utah Farm Bureau Federation President 801-940-0477

Professional Memberships

- 2007- Present Iron county Farm Bureau Board Member
- 2005-2007 Farm Bureau Young Farmer and Rancher UT State Chairman, and

Board Member

- 2001-2005 Farm Bureau Young Farmer and Rancher District Chairman
- 1995-2002 Iron County Farm Bureau Young Farmer and Rancher Chairman

Volunteer Experience

- Boy Scouts of America: Scout leader for ages 12-14 7 years +
- Volunteer Fire Department: Certified Wild Land Firefighter
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints:
- Finance Clerk 7 years
- Primary Teacher 3 years
- Young men's advisor 7 years +
- Elders Quorum teacher 3 years
- Executive Secretary 3 years

Draft 2017 RAC & BOARD MEETING TIME LINE (Revised 09/015/2016)

RAC Meeting Month	Agenda Item	Rule 5 Year Lapse Date	Mngrs Mtg (TBA by program mgr.)	Regional Recs Due to Program Coordinator (Mondays) - 2 wks to Brown Bag -	Review Program Recs with Director- no later than	Brown Bag (Tuesdays)	Final Draft Due to Rules Coord. for mailing	Powerpoints Due to Rules Coordinator	RAC Meetings	Board Meeting (Thursdays)	Application Period	Comments
December	Bear Recommendations & Guidebook 2017			10/24	11/7	11/8	11/10	12/2	12/6-15	01/03/2017 (Tuesday)	Feb.	3-yr guidebook started 2012
January	No meetings											
February	No meetings											
March	No meetings											
April	Big Game Permit Numbers for 2017 season			03/06	03/20	03/14	03/23	03/30	03/28-29 04/4-6	04/27	BOM April 11-13	RAC order is CR, NR, then SR, SER, NER
April	CWMU Management Plans			03/06	03/20	03/14	03/23	03/30	03/28-29 04/4-6	04/27		
April	CWMU Rule Amendments			03/06	03/20	03/14	03/23	03/30	03/28-29 04/4-6	04/27		
May	Fishing Informational - Online Survey			03/27	04/07	04/10 Monday	04/13	04/27	5/2-11	06/01		
May	Upland Game and Turkey hunt tables and			03/27	04/07	04/10 Monday	04/13	04/27	5/2-11	06/01	July	3-yr guidebook started
May	Conservation Permit List - 1yr and 3yr permits (Board Only) (3yr in 2018)			03/27	04/07	04/10 Monday	04/13	04/27	5/2-11	06/01		
June	No meetings											
July	Cougar hunt tables and permit numbers			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/31	WAFWA	RAC order is CR, NR, then SR, SER, NER
July	Bobcat Permit Numbers			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/31	Oct.	3-yr guidebook started 2012
July	Proposed Fee Schedule			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/31		
July	Expo Permit Allocation			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/31		
July	Expo Permits Audit (Board Only)			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/31		
July	RAC/Board Training			06/26	07/10	07/11	07/13	07/21	07/25-08/3	08/30		
August	No meetings											
September	Fishing Recommendations & Guidebook - 2018			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28	2yr guidebook 2017-2018	RAC order is CR, NR, then SR, SER, NER
September	Conservation Permit Audit - 1yr permits (Board Only)			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28		
September	Conservation Permit Allocation - 1yr Permits (Board Only)			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28		
September	Conservation Permit Allocation - 3yr Permits (Board Only) (happens in 2018)			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28		
September	Conservation Permit Annual Report (Board			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28		
September	Board Approves 2018 Meeting Dates (Board Only)			08/07	08/21	08/22	08/24	08/31	09/05-14	09/28		

October	No meetings											
November	Big Game 2018 Hunt Tables and Dates			10/2	10/16	10/17	10/19	11/2	11/7-16	11/30		RAC order is CR, NR, then SR, SER, NER
November	CWMU and Landowner Permit Recommendations			10/2	10/16	10/17	10/19	11/2	11/7-16	11/30		
November	Waterfowl Recommendations			10/2	10/16	10/17	10/19	11/2	11/7-16	11/30		
December	Falconry Recommendations			10/23	11/6	11/7	11/9	11/30	12/5-14	01/04/2018		RAC order is CR, NR then SR, SER, NER
December	Bear hunt tables, permit numbers & Guidebook			10/23	11/6	11/7	11/9	11/30	12/5-14	01/04/2018	Feb.	3-yr guidebook started 2012

2017 WILDLIFE BOARD/RAC SCHEDULE

All information is subject to change and all agendas are tentative. Please check the DWR website often at www.wildlife.utah.gov for complete agendas and meeting locations posted prior to meetings. **Unless otherwise noted, all Wildlife Board meetings are on Thursdays in the DNR Salt Lake office auditorium, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City.** Board meetings begin at 9 a.m, unless otherwise indicated. Additional meetings may be scheduled if necessary. RACs meet at the locations and times listed below unless otherwise noted. Scheduling changes will be posted on the DWR website. Please check it often.

SR RAC – 7 PM
Beaver High School
195 E. Center St., Beaver

NER RAC – 6:30 PM
Wildlife Resources NER Office
318 North Vernal Ave, Vernal

SER RAC – 6:30 PM
John Wesley Powell Museum
1765 E. Main St., Green River

NR RAC – 6 PM
Brigham City Community Center
24 N. 300 W., Brigham City

CR RAC – 6:30 PM
Springville Civic Center
110 S. Main Street, Springville

Schedule & Tentative Agendas

January – Board Meeting, January 3, 2017 (Tuesday):

- Bear Proclamation & Rule

No RAC meetings scheduled.

February – No Board or RAC meetings scheduled.

March – No Board or RAC meetings scheduled.

April – RAC meetings:

- Big Game Permit numbers.
- Antlerless Permit numbers
- CWMU Rule Amendments
- CWMU Management Plans

March 28 - CR

March 29 - NR

April 4 – SR – 5:00 pm

April 5 - SER

April 6 - NER

Board meeting April 27

- Big Game Permit numbers.
- Antlerless Permit numbers
- CWMU Rule Amendments
- CWMU Management Plans

May –

RAC meetings:

- Upland Game and Turkey Recommendations
- Fishing Informational – Online Survey

2 - CR

3 - NR

9 – SR

10 - SER

11 - NER

June –

Board meeting June 1

- Upland Game and Turkey Recommendations
- Fishing Informational – Online Survey
- Conservation Permit List

No RAC meetings scheduled.

July –

No Board meeting scheduled.

RAC meetings:

- Cougar hunt tables and permit numbers
- Bobcat permit numbers
- Fee Proposals

July 25 – CR

July 26 – NR

Aug 1 – SR

Aug 2 – SER

Aug 3 – NER

August

Board meeting August 30

- RAC and Board Member Training

Board meeting August 31

- Cougar hunt tables and permit numbers
- Bobcat permit numbers
- Fee Proposals
- Expo Permit Allocation
- Expo Permit Audit

No RAC meetings scheduled.

September

RAC meetings:

- Fishing Recommendations and Guidebook –2017-2018

5 – CR – DNR Boardroom, Salt Lake City

6 – NR Weber State Univeristy, Shepherds Union Bldg.

12 – SR

13 – SER

14 – NER

Board meeting September 28

- Fishing Recommendations and Guidebook –2017
- 2018 meeting dates approval
- Conservation permit Allocation 1 yr
- Conservation permit Allocation 3 yr (scheduled for 2018)
- Conservation permit annual report
- Conservation permit audit

November –

RAC meetings:

- Big Game 2018 Hunt Tables and Dates
- CWMU Management Plans
- CWMU Rule Amendments
- CWMU and Landowner Permit Recommendations
- 2018 Waterfowl Recommendations

7 – NR - Weber State Univeristy, Shepherds Union Bldg.

8 – CR – Moved to Thursday to accommodate Election Day

14 – SR – MEETING STARTS AT 5:00 PM

15 – SER

16 – NER

Board meeting November 30:

- Big Game 2018 Hunt Tables and Dates
- CWMU Management Plans
- CWMU Rule Amendments
- CWMU and Landowner Permit Recommendations
- 2018 Waterfowl Recommendations

December –

RAC meetings:

- Bear hunt tables and permit numbers
- Falconry Recommendations

5 – CR

6 – NR

14 – SRO – MEETING STARTS AT 5:00 PM

15 – SERO

16 –NERO

January -

Board Meeting Thursday, January 4, 2018:

- Bear hunt tables and permit numbers
- Falconry Recommendations

MARTIN B. BUSHMAN (5594)
Assistant Attorney General
SEAN D. REYES (7969)
Utah Attorney General
Utah Attorney General's Office
1594 West North Temple, Suite 2110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Telephone: (801) 538-4703
Facsimile: (801) 539-4709

BEFORE THE UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE
PRIVILEGES OF **DUANE R.**
WARD TO HUNT IN THE
STATE OF UTAH.

:
:
:
:
:

MOTION TO DISMISS

Case No. 2014-000823

The Division of Wildlife Resources (Division), by and through counsel, Martin B. Bushman, Assistant Attorney General, hereby respectfully submits the following Motion to Dismiss Duane R. Ward's (Petitioner) administrative appeal.

ARGUMENT

On March 28, 2016, the Division issued a Decision and Order suspending Petitioner's big game hunting privileges in the State of Utah for a period of seven years beginning March 28, 2016 and ending March 27, 2023. (See, Exhibit A, Decision and Order). The decision was based on Petitioner's November 18, 2015 guilty plea in the First District Court of Utah to Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-4, a class A misdemeanor. (See, Exhibit A, page 3). The conviction was based on Petitioner's involvement in the unlawful taking of a trophy bull elk on the Cache Meadowville limited entry unit.

The Wildlife Board received from Petitioner on May 2, 2016 a mailed notice of appeal challenging the Division's March 28, 2016 Decision and Order suspending his big game hunting privileges for seven years. (See, Exhibit B, Petitioner's Appeal). However, the notice of appeal was not filed within the requisite time period and must be dismissed.

Administrative code in R657-26-8 states; "A person may file an appeal of the presiding officer's decision with the Wildlife Board," provided "the appeal. . . [is] received within 30 days after the issuance of the presiding officer's decision and order." Utah Admin. Code R657-26-8(1)(a) and (2). This information and more regarding appeal was provided to Petitioner in the March 28, 2016 Decision and Order. (See, Exhibit A, page 7). The Order specifically states: "This order may be appealed to the Utah Wildlife Board. **Any appeal must be received within thirty calendar days of the date of this order.**" (See, Exhibit A, page 7). The Order was e-mailed to Petitioner and his attorney on March 29, 2016 pursuant to Petitioner's written consent for service by e-mail. (See, Exhibit C, Consent to Service by E-mail). Both Petitioner and his attorney acknowledged receipt of the e-mailed Decision and Order on April 4, 2016. (See, Exhibit D, E-mail Confirmation). Petitioner's notice of appeal was received by the Wildlife Board on May 2, 2016, 35 days following the date of the Division's Decision and Order. (See, Exhibit B, Petitioner's Appeal).

In a similar case, the Court of Appeals of Utah held that the 30 day filing deadline for requesting further agency review of an administrative order, as in this case,

begins the date the appealed order is issued and not on the date it is received by the petitioner. Maverik County Stores, Inc. v. Industrial Commission of Utah, 860 P.2d 944 (Utah App. 1993). The Court further held that the appeal or request for review must be *received* by the reviewing agency within the 30 day appeal period and not simply mailed within that period. Id.

The Decision and Order challenged by Petitioner in the present appeal was dated March 28, 2016. Petitioner had 30 days from that date, or until April 27, 2016, to *file* an appeal of the Decision and Order. Although the appeal document itself is dated April 26, 2016 and the envelope enclosing the appeal is postmarked April 28, 2016, it was not *received* by the Wildlife Board until May 2, 2016. (See, Exhibit B, Petitioner's Appeal). Rule R657-26-8(1) and (2) require, as a prerequisite to the Wildlife Board taking jurisdiction over an appeal, actual receipt of the required documents within 30 days after issuance of the Decision and Order. See, Maverik County Stores, Inc. v. Industrial Commission of Utah, 860 P.2d 944 (Utah App. 1993). If the filing is untimely, even by one day, the Wildlife Board does not have jurisdiction to hear the appeal on the merits and retains only that authority necessary to dismiss the action for lack of jurisdiction. See, Varian-Eimac v. Lamoreaux, 767 P.2d 569, 570 (Utah App. 1989). Hence, Petitioner's untimely appeal must be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Based on foregoing legal argument and Petitioner's failure to file his appeal of the Division's March 28, 2016 Decision and Order within the required 30 day period, the

Division respectfully requests the Wildlife Board to enter an order dismissing Petitioner's appeal for lack jurisdiction.

DATED this 10th day of May, 2016.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Bushman', written over a horizontal line.

Martin B. Bushman
Assistant Attorney General
Counsel for the Division

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that on the 10th day of May, 2016, I caused to be deposited in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the attached Motion to Dismissed, addressed to:

John Bair
Utah Wildlife Board
1594 West North Temple, Suite 2110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6301

Duane R. Ward
4530 South 3375 West
West Haven, Utah 84401

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Bair", is written over a horizontal line.

EXHIBIT A



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY J. SHEEHAN
Division Director

March 28, 2016

Duane R. Ward
4530 South 3375 West
West Haven, UT 84401

Re: Case No. 2014-000823

Dear Mr. Ward,

The attached Decision and Order announces the outcome of the administrative proceeding held to consider the suspension of your wildlife privileges. If you have any questions about future legal wildlife activities, please contact an attorney or the Division of Wildlife Resources for assistance.

This letter also contains a Notice of Right to Appeal, which explains your right to appeal this decision to the Utah Wildlife Board. Please read it carefully because your appeal, if any, must comply with the time limitations stated.

Sincerely,
UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Melissa L. Reynolds
Hearing Officer &
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures.



STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

In the matter of: **Duane R. Ward's** license
and permit privileges to harvest protected
wildlife in the State of Utah.

DECISION AND ORDER

Case No. 2014-000823

I. OVERVIEW

This Decision and Order announces the result of an informal administrative proceeding held before the Division of Wildlife Hearing Officer. The proceeding addressed the suspension of Respondent Duane R. Ward's privileges to harvest protected wildlife in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (Division) alleges that Mr. Ward committed Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife and that Mr. Ward did so intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly.

The Division recommended suspending Mr. Ward's Big Game license and permit privileges for ten years. After considering the facts and law as set forth below, the Hearing Officer finds that the Division met its burden of proof and a suspension of seven years is warranted.

II. JURISDICTION AND COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS

The Hearing Officer has authority to hear this case and jurisdiction to issue this order under the Wildlife Resources Code, Utah Code § 23-19-9, and the Division's Rules, Utah Administrative Code Rules 657-26-1 to -6.

This proceeding was initiated through the proper means. The Division designated an Assistant Attorney General as the independent Hearing Officer. *See* Utah Code § 23-19-9(8). The Hearing Officer issued a Notice of Agency Action to Mr. Ward, which commenced this informal adjudicative proceeding under Utah Code section 23-19-9 and Utah Administrative Code Rule 657-26-3. Mr. Ward requested a hearing within the appropriate time and participated in a

hearing held on March 2, 2016. At the hearing, David Beveridge and Douglas Messerly represented the Division. Jonathan R. Grover, Esq. represented Mr. Ward.

III. FINDINGS OF FACT

Based on the Division's case file and on the testimony and evidence presented during the hearing, the Hearing Officer makes the following findings of fact. On September 13, 2014, Mr. Ward was hunting with his family in the Logan Canyon area near the Cache Meadowville unit. Mr. Ward's daughter Jennifer Goring had a valid limited-entry bull elk tag for that unit. No one else in the family had a valid permit. During their hunt, Mr. Ward's grandson Kasee Alex shot and killed a trophy bull elk about .5 miles outside of the Cache Meadowville unit. Mr. Ward was not with Mr. Alex at the time.

Mr. Ward and Mrs. Goring were hunting near each other when Mr. Alex killed the elk. The pair had separated briefly, and reconnected within minutes after hearing the shot. They met Mr. Alex and Travis Goring at some ATVs, where Mr. Goring explained that they had an elk down and needed to recover it. The four then went to the location of the elk carcass. During an interview with a Division Conservation Officer, Mr. Ward stated that he knew the boundaries of the unit and that the animal was killed outside of the correct unit.

Upon arriving at the carcass, Mr. Ward helped field dress the elk and assisted Mrs. Goring in placing her tag on the elk. After bringing the head and cape out, Mr. Ward and Mr. Alex returned to the carcass to harvest the meat. They only recovered the hind quarters and some of the back straps, and left the rest of the animal behind. The remaining portion—a majority of the meat—went to waste.

The State of Utah charged Mr. Ward with one count of Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife, a class A misdemeanor, in Case No. 151100008.

IV. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

For the Hearing Officer to suspend Mr. Ward's Big Game privileges, the Division must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Mr. Ward: (A) was convicted—or had some similar outcome—in a court of law for violating the Utah

Wildlife Resources Code; and (B) committed the underlying violation with an intentional, knowing, or reckless state of mind. Utah Code § 23-19-9(2).

A. Conviction in a Court of Law

To suspend Mr. Ward's privileges, the Division must prove that a court of law sentenced Mr. Ward for violating the Wildlife Resources Code. *Id.*

§ 23-19-9(2)(a). A conviction, a guilty plea, a plea in abeyance, or a plea of no contest all satisfy the triggering statute. *Id.* For clarity, this order uses the broad term "sentenced" to include all of the similar possibilities noted above.

Here, Mr. Ward was sentenced for Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife in the First District Court of Utah, Case No. 151100008 (November 18, 2015). Therefore, the Division proved the first element of this suspension action.

B. State of Mind

To suspend Mr. Ward's privileges, the Division must also prove that Mr. Ward acted intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly in the commission of the underlying offense. *Id.* § 23-19-9(2)(b) (referring to the mental states as defined under the Utah Criminal Code, Utah Code § 76-2-103). In this action, the underlying violation was for aiding or assisting in the wanton destruction of protected wildlife under Utah Code §§ 23-20-23 and 23-20-4.

Mr. Ward knew that Mrs. Goring had the only valid tag in the group, and that the tag applied to the Cache Meadowville unit. After hearing the shot, he reconnected with Mrs. Goring within minutes. The elk was more than .5 miles away at that time. It would have been nearly impossible for Jennifer to walk that far after separating from Mr. Ward to shoot the elk, and then return to Mr. Ward's location within minutes. The circumstantial evidence makes it almost inconceivable that Mr. Ward did not know that Mrs. Goring did not shoot the elk. Despite that, Mr. Ward assisted in placing Mrs. Goring's tag on an animal Mr. Alex shot and killed.

Even if he did not know that someone other than Mrs. Goring shot the elk, Mr. Ward admitted to a Conservation Officer that he knew the elk had been killed in the wrong unit. The fact that the elk was shot outside of the correct unit means

that even if Mrs. Goring killed the animal she would have done so unlawfully, and that the Cache Meadowville unit tag was invalid. Mr. Ward still assisted in tagging the elk and packing out some of the meat. He therefore knowingly assisted in the wanton destruction of protected wildlife because (1) he knew that Mrs. Goring did not shoot the animal, and/or (2) he knew that they were in the wrong unit. The Division satisfied the second element of this suspension action.

In sum, the Hearing Officer finds that the Division met its burden of proving that Mr. Ward was sentenced for the underlying offense and that he committed the offense with the required mental state. Therefore, the Hearing Officer has the authority to suspend Mr. Ward's privileges to harvest protected wildlife.

V. LENGTH AND TYPE OF SUSPENSION

Subsection 23-19-9(4) of the Utah Code places upper limits on any suspension ordered by the Hearing Officer. In this matter, the underlying sentence was for a class A misdemeanor, which allows a suspension of up to five years. *Id.* § 23-19-9(4). However, subsection 23-19-9(5) gives the Hearing Officer authority to double the suspension for an offense involving a trophy animal. For a bull elk to be a trophy animal, it must have six points on at least one side. *Id.* § 23-13-2(46)(b). Here, the bull elk had six points on both sides. Therefore, the maximum suspension allowed is ten years.

Regarding the type of suspension, the Hearing Officer may suspend the privileges "most closely associated with the activity for which the person was participating in when the violation occurred." Utah Admin. Code R. 657-26-5(5)(b). Under most circumstances, this means that a Big Game violation results in the suspension of Big Game privileges (but not fishing privileges, for instance).

In addition to the statutory and regulatory limits, the Hearing Officer must "take into account any aggravating or mitigating circumstances when deciding the length of a suspension period." Utah Admin. Code R. 657-26-5(7). Neither the Wildlife Resources Code, the Division's Rules, nor the Division's guidance documents illuminate what circumstances might, or might not, be considered

under this balancing test. Therefore, the Hearing Officer will consider any factors that bear on the equity of this administrative process.

A. Aggravating Circumstances

The Division argued that Mr. Ward's familiarity with the area is an aggravating circumstance that warrants a strict suspension. The elk was killed about .5 miles away from the correct unit, and Mr. Ward admitted that he knew the location of the boundary. Furthermore, Mr. Ward allowed parts of the elk to waste. These aggravating circumstances will be weighed against the mitigating circumstances discussed below.

B. Mitigating Circumstances

Mr. Ward has taken responsibility for his actions in both the criminal proceeding and during the hearing. He successfully completed 50 hours of community service, which included building a handicap waterfowl hunting blind. In addition, he was not with Mr. Alex when he shot the elk and therefore did not directly encourage him to shoot the animal. Finally, he did not leave the entire animal to waste, but packed out what he could so that the meat could be used. The Hearing Officer will take these mitigating circumstances into consideration in issuing this Decision and Order.

VI. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

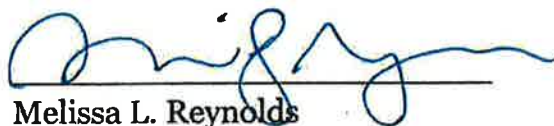
On balance, the Hearing Officer finds that the mitigating circumstances in this case outweigh the aggravating circumstances. The Hearing Officer concludes that Mr. Ward was one of the least morally blameworthy individuals involved in committing this violation. He was not with Mr. Alex when he shot the animal and was not involved in encouraging Mr. Alex to do so. He assisted in packing out some of the meat to ensure that the entire animal did not go to waste. However, Mr. Ward knew that the elk was shot outside of the unit boundary. In assisting to tag the unlawfully taken animal, he committed the underlying violation.

Mr. Ward argued that the fact that the sentencing court did not make a recommendation regarding a suspension shows that a suspension is not warranted. However, a sentencing court's silence on whether a license or privilege should be suspended at best indicates that the court lacked an opinion on the subject. Further, this administrative proceeding is entirely separate from the criminal proceeding. The Hearing Officer therefore will not take the court's recommendation—or lack thereof—into account.

Therefore, because Mr. Ward was the least morally blameworthy individual involved and has taken responsibility for his actions, the Hearing Officer orders that Mr. Ward's Big Game privileges be suspended for seven years starting on March 28, 2016 and ending on March 27, 2023.

ORDERED on March 28, 2016.

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE HEARING OFFICER



Melissa L. Reynolds
Hearing Officer
Assistant Attorney General
Utah Attorney General's Office

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

1. This Order may be appealed to the Utah Wildlife Board. **Any appeal must be received within thirty calendar days of the date of this order.** The appeal must be made in writing to the Chairperson of the Wildlife Board, 1594 West North Temple, Suite No. 2110, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6301. A copy of the appeal must be mailed to the Hearing Officer at the address listed above. The appeal must be signed by the Respondent, state the grounds for appeal, the relief requested, and the date on which the appeal was mailed.
2. After receiving notice of appeal, the Wildlife Board will schedule a hearing date at its earliest convenience. Notice of the hearing will be provided to all parties. The Wildlife Board will require that all parties attend the hearing. Respondent may bring counsel to appear on his or her behalf. Upon hearing from both parties and reviewing the evidence the Wildlife Board may take no action, vacate or remand the decision of the Hearing Officer, or amend the Order.
3. For additional information regarding the Wildlife Board Review process, please refer to Utah Code sections 23-19-9(12), 63G-4-201 to -206, and Utah Administrative Code Rule R657-26-8. You may also contact the Division of Wildlife Resources.

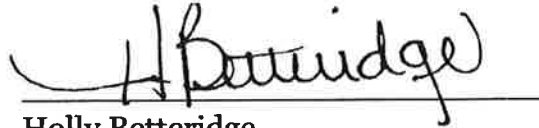
THE EFFECTS OF THIS ORDER

4. During the suspension period, Respondent must not participate in the activity for which the privilege has been suspended. He or she must not obtain or try to obtain a license or permit to participate in that activity. Any license or permit obtained or possessed for the activity during this suspension period is invalid.
5. During the suspension period, Respondent must not obtain or try to obtain any bonus points or preference points. Any points obtained during the suspension will be invalid; however, points acquired before the suspension remain valid during and after the suspension.
6. Subsequent violations occurring within the suspension period may result in a doubled suspension period. Furthermore, subsequent violations may result in the suspension of all hunting and fishing privileges.
7. Under the Wildlife Violator Compact, Title 23, Chapter 25 of the Utah Code, the Division may report to other states a suspension of wildlife privileges, which may lead to reciprocal suspensions in at least 45 different states. Respondent should verify his or her status before trying to obtain wildlife licenses in other states.
8. If a court has already suspended Respondent's privilege(s), this suspension may run consecutively with the court suspension. Utah Code Ann. § 23-19-9(6)(c).

VII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that an exact copy of the foregoing DECISION AND ORDER and NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL DECISION was served by certified mail, return receipt requested, this 29th day of March 2016 to:

**DUANE R. WARD
4530 SOUTH 3375 WEST
WEST Haven, UT 84401**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. Betteridge", written over a horizontal line.

**Holly Betteridge
Executive Secretary
Law Enforcement Division
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources**

EXHIBIT B

APRIL 26 2016

CASE 2014-~~44~~823

CHAIRPERSON OF WILDLIFE BOARD
1594 N. TEMPLE SUITE 211A

RECEIVED

MAY 02 2016

Wildlife Director's Office

PLEASE RENDER AND ACCEPT MY RIGHT TO APPEAL THE DECISION GIVEN ON MARCH 28, 2016. I AM REQUESTING THE SUSPENSION BE DISMISSED DUE TO ACTUAL FACTS AND NOT HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

- QUESTION - WILL THE DIVISION PROVIDE ACTUAL TPOD MAPS OF THE AREA INVOLVED AND OF THE UNIT BOUNDARIES OR DO I NEED TO PROVIDE THEM?

- WILL THE DIVISION PROVIDE THE TAPED CONVERSATION WITH OFFICER KING SO SOME THINGS CAN BE CLEARED UP THAT I FEEL ARE RELEVANT BUT NOT ADDRESSED CLEARLY AT THE ORIGINAL HEARING

- AM I ALLOWED TO BRING OTHERS TO THE HEARING BESIDES MY COUNCIL? IE MEMBER OF THE PRESS, MEMBER OF NATIONAL HUNTING ORGANIZATION?

PLEASE LET ME KNOW

Dwaine R Ward

APRIL 26, 2016

Duane R. Ward
4530 S. 3375 W.
West Haven, UT 84401

SALT LAKE CITY UT 840

28 APR 2016 PM 3 L



CHAIRPERSON OF WILDLIFE BOARD
1594 N. TEMPLE
SUITE 2118
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-6301

RECEIVED
MAY 02 2016
Wildlife Director's Office

941683154 0310

POSTNET barcode consisting of vertical bars of varying heights.

EXHIBIT C



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY J. SHEEHAN
Division Director

Consent to Service by E-Mail

I, **DUANE R WARD** do hereby consent to service of process by e-mail from the Division of Wildlife Resources in all administrative matters pertaining to or arising out of **Case # 2014-000823**. Service shall be directed to the email address listed below. I understand that my legal rights and privileges may be affected by a communication delivered to this e-mail address, and I agree to check this email account and all associated "spam" or "junk" mail folders regularly. In signing this consent form, I waive any and all rights I may have to personal service of process, service by mail or commercial service, or other forms of service typically recognized by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. I have been given the opportunity to consult legal counsel prior to entering this agreement. No promises or threats have been made with regards to this agreement and I voluntarily consent to service by e-mail consistent with the terms herein.

Agreed to by:

435 257 6590

Phone

— HUNT M 22 @ Q . COM

DUANE RICHARD WARD

Printed Name

JGROVER@egb-law.com

E-mail address (please print clearly)

Duane R Ward

Signature

3/2/16

Date

Division Representative

[Handwritten Signature]

Date MARCH 2, 2016



EXHIBIT D



Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>

Suspension

8 messages

Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>

Tue, Mar 29, 2016 at 10:59 AM

To: Duane Ward <huntm22@q.com>, jgrover@egb-law.com

Cc: David Beveridge <davidbeveridge@utah.gov>, Melissa Reynolds <mreynolds@utah.gov>

Bcc: Rustin Nielsen <rustinnielsen@utah.gov>, Douglas Messerly <dougnesserly@utah.gov>, Rick Olson <rickolson@utah.gov>, Mitch Lane <mitchlane@utah.gov>

Good Morning Mr. Ward,

please find attached a signed Decision and Order. A copy is also being sent to your attorney, per your request.

Should you have any questions, after reading your order, please feel free to contact us.

Please let me know when you've received this - just by replying back on your email.

thanks!

—
Holly Betteridge
Law Enforcement Secretary
Utah Division of Wildlife
PO Box 146301
SLC UT 84114-6301
hollybetteridge@utah.gov

801-538-4883 - work

801-719-7888 - cell

801-538-4892 - Fax

My hours are Monday-Thursday from 6:30 am to 5:00 pm

 Ward, Duane - sDecision & Order.pdf
291K

David Beveridge <davidbeveridge@utah.gov>

Tue, Mar 29, 2016 at 11:07 AM

To: hollybetteridge@utah.gov

Your message

To: David Beveridge

Subject: Suspension

Sent: 3/29/16, 10:59:32 AM MDT

was read on 3/29/16, 11:07:07 AM MDT

Melissa Reynolds <mreynolds@utah.gov>
To: hollybetteridge@utah.gov

Tue, Mar 29, 2016 at 4:42 PM

Your message

To: Melissa Reynolds
Subject: Suspension
Sent: 3/29/16, 10:59:32 AM MDT

was read on 3/29/16, 4:42:48 PM MDT

Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>
To: Duane Ward <huntm22@q.com>, jgrover@egb-law.com

Mon, Apr 4, 2016 at 4:38 PM

please let me know if you received the attached signed Decision and Order.

thanks!

[Quoted text hidden]

Jonathan Grover <jgrover@egb-law.com>
To: Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>

Mon, Apr 4, 2016 at 4:46 PM

Holly:

I received your courtesy copy. Thanks.

Jonathan R. Grover
EVANS, GROVER & BEINS, P.C.
P.O. Box 160
52 West Main Street
Tremonton, Utah 84337
Tel: (435) 257-6590
Fax: (435) 257-6592

This is a privileged communication between attorney and client . If you have received this message in error, please delete and report it to the above named person immediately. Dissemination of this message outside the named parties in this correspondence is strictly forbidden and protected by law.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: To ensure compliance with requirements imposed by the IRS, we inform you that any U.S. federal tax advice contained in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or promoting, marketing or recommending to another party and transaction or matter addressed herein.

-----Original Message-----

From: Holly Betteridge
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2016 4:38 PM
To: Duane Ward; jgrover@egb-law.com

please let me know if you received the attached signed Decision and Order.

thanks!

On Tue, Mar 29, 2016 at 10:59 AM, Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov <mailto:hollybetteridge@utah.gov> > wrote:

Good Morning Mr. Ward,

please find attached a signed Decision and Order. A copy is also being sent to your attorney, per your request.

Should you have any questions, after reading your order, please feel free to contact us.

Please let me know when you've received this - just by replying back on your email.

thanks!

--

Holly Betteridge
Law Enforcement Secretary
Utah Division of Wildlife
PO Box 146301
SLC UT 84114-6301
hollybetteridge@utah.gov <mailto:hollybetteridge@utah.gov>

801-538-4883 <tel:801-538-4883> - work
801-719-7888 <tel:801-719-7888> - cell
801-538-4892 <tel:801-538-4892> - Fax

My hours are Monday-Thursday from 6:30 am to 5:00 pm

—
Holly Betteridge
Law Enforcement Secretary
Utah Division of Wildlife
PO Box 146301
SLC UT 84114-6301
hollybetteridge@utah.gov <mailto:hollybetteridge@utah.gov>
[Quoted text hidden]

Duane <huntm22@q.com>
To: Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>

Mon, Apr 4, 2016 at 6:00 PM

I did receive it.

Sent from my iPhone
[Quoted text hidden]

4/5/2016

State of Utah Mail - Suspension

Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>
To: Duane <huntm22@q.com>

Mon, Apr 4, 2016 at 6:23 PM

Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone
[Quoted text hidden]

Holly Betteridge <hollybetteridge@utah.gov>
To: Jonathan Grover <jgrover@egb-law.com>

Mon, Apr 4, 2016 at 6:24 PM

Thank you!!

Sent from my iPhone
[Quoted text hidden]

GREGORY B. HANSEN # 13731
Assistant Attorney General
UTAH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
1594 West North Temple, Suite 2110
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Telephone : (801) 538-4703

BEFORE THE UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE : **STIPULATION AND ORDER**
PRIVILEGES OF :
Aram W. Barsch Von-Benedikt : Case No. 2014-000882
TO HUNT IN THE STATE OF UTAH :

The DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES (“Division”) and Aram W. Barsch Von-Benedikt (“Petitioner”) as evidenced by their signatures to this Stipulation agree as follows:

1. Petitioner admits the jurisdiction of the Division over him and over the subject matter of this action.

2. Petitioner acknowledges that he enters into this Stipulation voluntarily and other than that which is contained in this Stipulation, no promise or threat whatsoever has been made by the Division, or any member, officer, agent or representative of the Division to induce him to enter into this Stipulation.

3. Petitioner acknowledges he has been informed of his right to be represented by legal counsel and has voluntarily chosen not to pursue legal representation in this matter.

4. Petitioner has been afforded the opportunity to read this Stipulation, to seek clarification from the Division, and to seek counsel from a legal advisor; and Petitioner acknowledges that he knowingly executes this Stipulation fully understanding its terms, conditions and consequences.

5. Petitioner acknowledges and understands that any suspension of hunting privileges imposed in this Stipulation is given reciprocal recognition in other states participating in the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.

6. Petitioner understands that he is entitled to a formal hearing before the Utah Wildlife Board, at which time he may present to the Board evidence on his behalf, present his own witnesses, and confront adverse witnesses. Petitioner acknowledges that by executing this document he waives his right to: (1) a hearing before the Board; (2) present evidence on his behalf; (3) present his own witnesses; and (4) confront adverse witnesses, together with such other rights as to which he may be entitled in connection with said hearing.

7. Petitioner understands and agrees that by executing this Stipulation he waives his rights to further administrative and judicial review.

8. Petitioner admits as follows:

- a. Petitioner purchased a non-resident combination license in 2012. Petitioner was a nonresident at the time, and was living and working in Texas.
- b. Petitioner moved to Utah on March 2, 2013 with the intent to make Utah his permanent domicile.
- c. Petitioner purchased a resident combination license on June 6, 2013 as part of his antlerless elk permit application. The antlerless elk permit was purchased on June 27, 2017.
- d. Petitioner purchased a resident spike elk permit on August 28, 2013.
- e. Petitioner harvested a spike elk in October and an antlerless elk in November 2013.
- f. Utah Code Ann. § 23-13-2(37) defines a “resident” as “a person who has been domiciled in the state for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.”

- g. Petitioner purchased his 2013 resident combination license and his 2013 resident permits prior to being domiciled in Utah for six consecutive months, in violation of Utah law.
- h. On November 20, 2015, Petitioner pleaded No Contest in the Sixth District Court of Garfield County, State of Utah (Case No. 1151600039) to Attempted Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife, in violation of Utah Code Section 23-20-4, a Class A Misdemeanor.
- i. A Notice of Agency Action was issued to Petitioner via certified mail on January 27, 2016, notifying him of the Division's intent to initiate suspension proceedings against his hunting privileges based on his wildlife violations.
- j. At Petitioner's request, the Division conducted an informal administrative hearing on March 2, 2016. Petitioner participated in the hearing but did not have counsel present. Petitioner was afforded the opportunity to present evidence and to controvert the Division's evidence on the issue of suspension.
- k. The Division issued a Decision and Order on March 28, 2016, ordering the suspension of Petitioner's big game hunting license and permit privileges for a period of one (1) year, effective from March 28, 2016 to March 27, 2017.
- l. Petitioner timely appealed the Division's Decision and Order to the Wildlife Board on April 6, 2016.

9. Petitioner acknowledges that the acts admitted in paragraph 8 were committed knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly and they constitute violations of the Wildlife Code to which he pleaded no contest. Accordingly, a basis exists under Utah Code Ann. § 23-19-9 for the Division to suspend Petitioner's big game hunting privileges in Utah.

10. Petitioner represents that he misunderstood or was unaware of certain aspects of the laws regarding residency status and that he did not intend to violate the law in committing the acts described in paragraph 8. The Division recognizes and accepts this as a mitigating circumstance warranting consideration herein.

11. Based on the acts admitted in paragraphs 8 and 9, and the mitigating circumstances described in paragraph 10, Petitioner accepts and agrees to the following terms and conditions:

- a. **Petitioner's big game license and permit privileges are suspended for Two Hundred Seventy One (271) days, beginning March 28, 2016 and ending December 23, 2016.** The remaining Ninety Four (94) days of suspension imposed in the Division's March 28, 2016 Decision and Order are set aside and vacated.
- b. During the period of suspension, Petitioner may not hunt big game, apply for, obtain, or attempt to obtain any permit or license issued for taking big game. Any licenses or permits obtained by Petitioner in violation of this Stipulation and Order are invalid.
- c. During the period of suspension, Petitioner may not apply for, obtain, or attempt to obtain any big game bonus points or preference points issued through the big game drawings. Any big game bonus points or preference points obtained during the period of suspension are invalid.
- d. Petitioner shall immediately surrender to the Division of Wildlife Resources any license, permit or tag currently held in his possession that is suspended by virtue of this Stipulation and Order.
- e. Any subsequent violation that occurs within the period of suspension may result in a doubled suspension period imposed consecutively with any existing unexpired suspension period, and may further result in the suspension of all hunting and fishing privileges.
- f. The suspension imposed in this Stipulation and Order are reciprocally recognized in all states participating in the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

11. This agreement, upon approval by the Wildlife Board, shall be the final compromise and settlement of this matter. Petitioner acknowledges the Wildlife Board is not required to accept the terms of this Stipulation, and if the Wildlife Board does not do so, this

Stipulation and the representations contained herein shall be null and void, except that the Division and Petitioner waive any claim of bias or prejudgment they might have regarding the Wildlife Board by virtue of it having reviewed this Stipulation.

12. Petitioner acknowledges that this Stipulation, once accepted by the Wildlife Board, will be classified by the Division as a “public” record under the Utah Governmental Records Access Management Act.

14. This document constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes and cancels any and all prior negotiations, representations, understandings or agreements between the parties. There are no verbal agreements which modify, interpret, construe or affect this Stipulation and Order.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE BLANK]

**DIVISION OF WILDLIFE
RESOURCES:**

RICK OLSON
DWR Operations Captain

DATE

GREGORY B. HANSEN
Assistant Attorney General
Counsel for the Division

DATE

PETITIONER:

ARAM BARSCH VON-BENEDIKT
Petitioner

DATE

ORDER

The above Stipulation in the matter of ARAM BARSCH VON-BENEDIKT, which is approved by the Division of Wildlife Resources, constitutes the Wildlife Board's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in this matter. The terms and conditions of the Stipulation are incorporated herein and constitute the Wildlife Board's final Order in this case.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2016.

JOHN BAIR, Chairman
Utah Wildlife Board

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

In the matter of: **Aram Wulf Barsch Von-Benedikt's** license and permit privileges to harvest protected wildlife in the State of Utah.

DECISION AND ORDER

Case No. 2014-000882

I. OVERVIEW

This Decision and Order announces the result of an informal administrative proceeding held before the Division of Wildlife Hearing Officer. The proceeding addressed the suspension of Respondent Aram Wulf Barsch Von-Benedikt's (Mr. Barsch's) privileges to harvest protected wildlife in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (Division) alleges that Mr. Barsch committed Attempted Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife and that Mr. Barsch did so intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly.

The Division recommended suspending Mr. Barsch's Big Game license and permit privileges for two years. After considering the facts and law as set forth below, the Hearing Officer finds that the Division met its burden of proof and a suspension of one year is warranted.

II. JURISDICTION AND COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS

The Hearing Officer has authority to hear this case and jurisdiction to issue this order under the Wildlife Resources Code, Utah Code § 23-19-9, and the Division's Rules, Utah Administrative Code Rules 657-26-1 to -6.

This proceeding was initiated through the proper means. The Division designated an Assistant Attorney General as the independent Hearing Officer. See Utah Code § 23-19-9(8). The Hearing Officer issued a Notice of Agency Action to Mr. Barsch, which commenced this informal adjudicative proceeding under Utah Code section 23-19-9 and Utah Administrative Code Rule 657-26-3.

Mr. Barsch requested a hearing within the appropriate time and participated in a hearing held on March 2, 2016. At the hearing, Paul Washburn and Douglas Messerly represented the Division. Mr. Barsch represented himself.

III. FINDINGS OF FACT

Mr. Barsch does not contest the basic facts as alleged by the Division. In 2012, while living in Texas, Mr. Barsch purchased a non-resident combination license to hunt in Utah. On March 2, 2013 Mr. Barsch moved back to Utah. He applied for a resident cow elk tag on June 27, 2013. Mr. Barsch also purchased a resident combination license on June 6, 2013 and a resident spike elk permit on August 28, 2013. For each of these actions, Mr. Barsch had been living in Utah for less than six months.

When Division Conservation Officer Gabe Patterson noticed that Mr. Barsch had moved back to Utah, he investigated whether Mr. Barsch applied for or purchased licenses before having been here for six months. During an interview with Officer Patterson, Mr. Barsch admitted that he knew he had to be here for six months before being considered a resident for hunting purposes. Mr. Barsch used the licenses in November of 2013 on Boulder mountain to harvest two animals.

The State of Utah charged Mr. Barsch with one count of Attempted Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife, a class A misdemeanor, in Case No. 151600039.

IV. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

For the Hearing Officer to suspend Mr. Barsch's Big Game privileges, the Division must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Mr. Barsch: (A) was convicted—or had some similar outcome—in a court of law for violating the Utah Wildlife Resources Code; and (B) committed the underlying violation with an intentional, knowing, or reckless state of mind. Utah Code § 23-19-9(2).

A. Conviction in a Court of Law

To suspend Mr. Barsch's privileges, the Division must prove that a court of law sentenced Mr. Barsch for violating the Wildlife Resources Code. *Id.* § 23-19-9(2)(a). A conviction, a guilty plea, a plea in abeyance, or a plea of no contest all satisfy the triggering statute. *Id.* For clarity, this order uses the broad term "sentenced" to include all of the similar possibilities noted above.

Here, Mr. Barsch was sentenced for Attempted Wanton Destruction of Protected Wildlife in the Sixth District Court of Utah, Case No. 151600039 (November 19, 2015). Therefore, the Division proved the first element of this suspension action.

B. State of Mind

To suspend Mr. Barsch's privileges, the Division must also prove that Mr. Barsch acted intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly in the commission of the underlying offense. *Id.* § 23-19-9(2)(b) (referring to the mental states as defined under the Utah Criminal Code, Utah Code § 76-2-103). In this action, the underlying violation was for attempted wanton destruction of protected wildlife under Utah Code § 23-20-4.

Under the Division's rules, Mr. Barsch did not become a resident until September 2, 2013—when he had been living in Utah continuously for six months. Mr. Barsch therefore applied for and purchased resident hunting licenses when he was still considered a non-resident. During interviews and at the Hearing, Mr. Barsch admitted to knowing that he had to be living in Utah for 6 months in order to be considered a resident for hunting purposes. He thought, however, that this residency requirement applied to the date of hunting, not to the date of applying for and purchasing licenses. Under this mistaken understanding of the law, it would have been legal to purchase a resident tag if Mr. Barsch would have been a resident during hunting season.

Regardless of his understanding of the law, because Mr. Barsch had only been living in Utah for three months when he began applying for licenses, he unlawfully obtained resident licenses. Further, he knew that he was not yet a

resident when he applied for and purchased the permits at issue here. Mr. Barsch therefore acted knowingly when he applied for a resident license as a non-resident. The Division satisfied the second element of this suspension action.

In sum, the Hearing Officer finds that the Division met its burden of proving that Mr. Barsch was sentenced for the underlying offense and that he committed the offense with the required mental state. Therefore, the Hearing Officer has the authority to suspend Mr. Barsch's privileges to harvest protected wildlife.

V. LENGTH AND TYPE OF SUSPENSION

Subsection 23-19-9(4) of the Utah Code places upper limits on any suspension ordered by the Hearing Officer. In this matter, the underlying sentence was for a class A misdemeanor, which allows a suspension of up to five years. *Id.* § 23-19-9(4).

Regarding the type of suspension, the Hearing Officer may suspend the privileges "most closely associated with the activity for which the person was participating in when the violation occurred." Utah Admin. Code R. 657-26-5(5)(b). Under most circumstances, this means that a Big Game violation results in the suspension of Big Game privileges (but not fishing privileges, for instance).

In addition to the statutory and regulatory limits, the Hearing Officer must "take into account any aggravating or mitigating circumstances when deciding the length of a suspension period." Utah Admin. Code R. 657-26-5(7). Neither the Wildlife Resources Code, the Division's Rules, nor the Division's guidance documents illuminate what circumstances might, or might not, be considered under this balancing test. Therefore, the Hearing Officer will consider any factors that bear on the equity of this administrative process.

A. Aggravating Circumstances

The Division argued that, as a hunting guide, Mr. Barsch should have been aware of residence laws. Mr. Barsch admitted that he knew he was not a resident until he had lived here for six months. However, he did not realize that he could not even apply for licenses until he was considered a resident. Mr. Barsch failed

to investigate the requirements to ensure that he did not unlawfully purchase resident licenses. These aggravating circumstances must be weighed against the mitigating circumstances discussed below.

B. Mitigating Circumstances

Mr. Barsch made a convincing plea for leniency and asked for forgiveness of his mistakes. Mr. Barsch was not attempting to evade the law. While living in Texas, Mr. Barsch purchased non-resident hunting licenses in Utah. He did not purchase resident licenses until he had moved back to Utah, and did not plan to use those licenses until he became a resident for hunting purposes. Mr. Barsch hunted with his licenses in November when he had been living in Utah for eight months. Further, after harvesting animals with his resident permits, he filled out voluntary surveys about his hunt. An individual attempting to deceive the Division would not complete these voluntary surveys. In all, though ignorance of the law is no excuse, Mr. Barsch's actions corroborate his flawed understanding of the residency requirements.

In addition, although this proceeding is civil rather than criminal, the underlying criminal aspect has had a significant impact on Mr. Barsch's family. The plea in abeyance means that Mr. Barsch cannot earn his income writing for Outdoor Life Magazine until the plea expires. Finally, Mr. Barsch is a very ethical hunter who teaches others to have high standards of ethics when hunting. He admits that he made a mistake and understands that he has no excuse for not knowing the law, but claims that he would not intentionally do anything to jeopardize his ability to do what he loves. The Hearing Officer relies heavily on these mitigating circumstances in issuing this Decision and Order.

VI. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

On balance, the Hearing Officer finds that the mitigating circumstances in this case outweigh the aggravating circumstances. Mr. Barsch espouses ethical practices in his hunting, guiding, and writing. He did not apply for and purchase resident hunting licenses as a non-resident thinking he could get away with it.

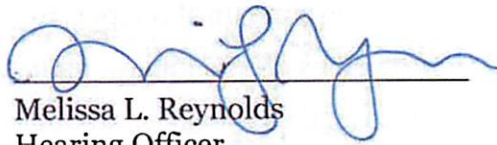
Rather, he did not understand the resident requirements and made an honest mistake when he applied for and purchased resident licenses too soon.

The Division has taken account of some mitigating circumstances in recommending a suspension of two years rather than the allowable five. However, the Hearing Officer finds that additional mitigating circumstances came to light in the hearing that warrant further consideration. This includes the impact this situation has had on Mr. Barsch's ability to make a living. At the same time, Mr. Barsch's resident licenses were invalid because he was still considered a non-resident when he applied for and purchased them. While this does warrant a suspension, given the mitigating circumstances, the Hearing Officer finds that it only warrants a suspension for one year.

Therefore, the Hearing Officer orders that Mr. Barsch's Big Game privileges be suspended for one year starting on March 28, 2016 and ending on March 27, 2017.

ORDERED on March 28, 2016.

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE HEARING OFFICER



Melissa L. Reynolds
Hearing Officer
Assistant Attorney General
Utah Attorney General's Office

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

1. This Order may be appealed to the Utah Wildlife Board. **Any appeal must be received within thirty calendar days of the date of this order.** The appeal must be made in writing to the Chairperson of the Wildlife Board, 1594 West North Temple, Suite No. 2110, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6301. A copy of the appeal must be mailed to the Hearing Officer at the address listed above. The appeal must be signed by the Respondent, state the grounds for appeal, the relief requested, and the date on which the appeal was mailed.
2. After receiving notice of appeal, the Wildlife Board will schedule a hearing date at its earliest convenience. Notice of the hearing will be provided to all parties. The Wildlife Board will require that all parties attend the hearing. Respondent may bring counsel to appear on his or her behalf. Upon hearing from both parties and reviewing the evidence the Wildlife Board may take no action, vacate or remand the decision of the Hearing Officer, or amend the Order.
3. For additional information regarding the Wildlife Board Review process, please refer to Utah Code sections 23-19-9(12), 63G-4-201 to -206, and Utah Administrative Code Rule R657-26-8. You may also contact the Division of Wildlife Resources.

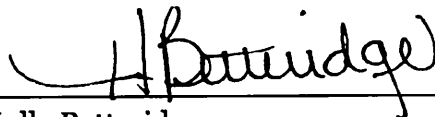
THE EFFECTS OF THIS ORDER

4. During the suspension period, Respondent must not participate in the activity for which the privilege has been suspended. He or she must not obtain or try to obtain a license or permit to participate in that activity. Any license or permit obtained or possessed for the activity during this suspension period is invalid.
5. During the suspension period, Respondent must not obtain or try to obtain any bonus points or preference points. Any points obtained during the suspension will be invalid; however, points acquired before the suspension remain valid during and after the suspension.
6. Subsequent violations occurring within the suspension period may result in a doubled suspension period. Furthermore, subsequent violations may result in the suspension of all hunting and fishing privileges.
7. Under the Wildlife Violator Compact, Title 23, Chapter 25 of the Utah Code, the Division may report to other states a suspension of wildlife privileges, which may lead to reciprocal suspensions in at least 45 different states. Respondent should verify his or her status before trying to obtain wildlife licenses in other states.
8. If a court has already suspended Respondent's privilege(s), this suspension may run consecutively with the court suspension. Utah Code Ann. § 23-19-9(6)(c).

VII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that an exact copy of the foregoing DECISION AND ORDER and NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL DECISION was served by certified mail, return receipt requested, this 29th day of March 2016 to:

ARAM W. BARSCH
1092 SOUTH LOWER BOULDER
PO BOX 1376
BOULDER, UT 84716

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. Betteridge", is written over a horizontal line.

Holly Betteridge
Executive Secretary
Law Enforcement Division
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Fishing Regulation Survey and Fishing Guidebook 2017-2018



Randy Oplinger, Coldwater Sportfish Coordinator
Craig Walker, Warmwater Sportfish Coordinator

Presentation Outline

- Informational items
- Angler survey results
- Proposed regulation changes

Two Year Guidebook

- Are going to a 2 year cycle for changing the Fishing Guidebook
- Why?
 - Help public; frequent rule changes are hard to follow
- Release cycle will be in sync with Arizona and Wyoming
 - Helpful for Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge anglers

Tiger Muskellunge

- Need to regulate harvest
- May research and implement some changes in next guidebook



Flaming Gorge Management Plan

- Management Objectives:
 - Rainbow Trout: > 0.35 fish/hr in gill nets
 - Lake Trout: > 1.50 fish of at least 28 inches/hr in exploratory nets
 - Burbot: < 1.0 fish/hr in gill nets
 - At least 600,000 0-2 year old kokanee
 - Prevent invasive species introduction

Jordanelle Management Plan

- Management Objectives:
 - Enrich trophy angling opportunities
 - Promote a family fishery
 - Ensure a quality recreational experience for boaters and anglers
 - Manage Jordanelle fishery for compatibility with native species management
 - Manage Jordanelle as a destination fishery
 - Ensure no new species are illegally moved in or out of Jordanelle

FISHING REGULATION SURVEY AND PROPOSED REGULATION CHANGES

Fishing Regulation Survey 2016

- The UDWR once again conducted an online survey to gather angler input on proposed regulation changes.
- The survey ran from May 11 – June 23, 2016
- Response rate for UDWR surveys averages 22%
- The survey provided us input on the regulation changes for 2017-2018 and also insight into several other management questions.

Statewide Changes

- Would you support the use of corn as bait?
- 3,210 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 70%
 - No: 30%



Is corn allowed?
 Yes
 No

Statewide Changes

- High demand for corn
- Cheap, easy to obtain/use
- Concerns: chumming, littering

Statewide Changes

- DWR next moves:
 - Pilot study on corn
 - 1 kokanee and 1 carp water/region
 - Will work with law enforcement and evaluate in 2 years
 - Waters: Cutler Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Electric Lake, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge, Lake Powell, Stateline Reservoir, Utah Lake*


*Will require modification to rule R657-13-12

Northeast Region Changes

- Use of burbot as cut-bait at Flaming Gorge?
- 3,699 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 72%
 - No: 7%
 - No Preference: 21%

Northeast Region Changes

- Use of perch parts as a legal bait at Big Sandwash and Red Fleet Reservoirs?
- 3,704 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 65%
 - No: 9%
 - No Preference: 26%



Northeast Region Changes

- Add burbot to list of cut bait at Flaming Gorge *
- Add yellow perch eyes/parts as available bait at Big Sandwash and Red Fleet Reservoirs *



*Requires modifications to rule R657-13-12

Northeast Region Changes

- Would you support a regulation change at Brough Reservoir allowing the standard statewide limit of 4 trout and any legal bait?
- 3,698 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 72%
 - No: 6%
 - No Preference: 22%

Northeast Region Changes

- Change regulation on Brough Reservoir to 4 trout possession limit with all legal baits permitted *

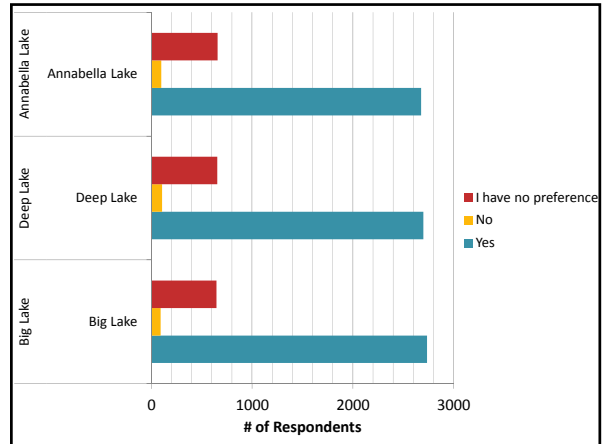
*Requires modifications to rule R657-13-20

Southern Region Changes

- Would you support a brook trout limit of 16 fish on Donkey Lake on Boulder Mountain?
- 3,700 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 76%
 - No: 5%
 - No Preference: 19%

Southern Region Changes

- Three lakes on Monroe Mountain experience frequent winterkills of stocked trout. The opportunity to harvest those fish before they are lost has been requested. Would you support changing the rainbow trout limit to 8 fish from August 15 to December 31 each year for the lakes listed below?
- 3,483 respondents
- Options:
 - Big Lake, Deep Lake, Annabella Lake
 - Yes, no, no preference



Southern Region Changes

- Donkey Lake (Boulder Mountain): 16 brook trout limit *
- Big Lake, Deep Lake, and Annabella Lake (Monroe Mountains):
 - August 15-December 31: 8 trout limit *

*Requires modifications to rule R657-13-20

Northern Region Changes

- Remove seasonal closure for Cold Springs Lake (also known as Honeyville Pond)

Northern Region Changes

- Add Smith Family Park in Farr West to list of Community Fishing Waters

Central Region Changes

- Bass: Six fish limit, no size restrictions at Jordanelle Reservoir?
- 3,705 respondents
- Options:
 - Yes: 61%
 - No: 11%
 - No Preference: 28%


Central Region Changes

- 6 fish smallmouth limit, no size restriction at Jordanelle*
- Remove fillet restriction for smallmouth at Jordanelle*

*Requires modifications to rule R657-13-20

Central Region Changes


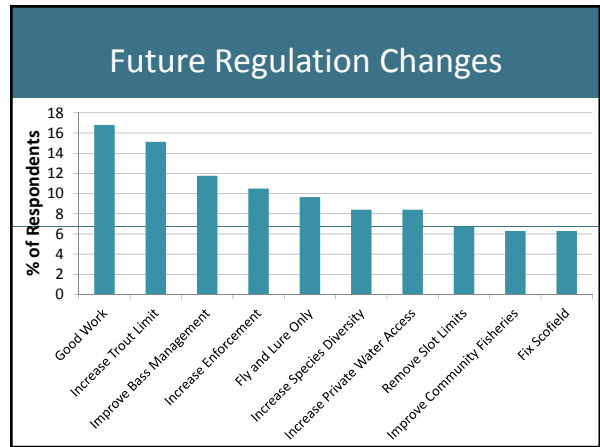
- Extend catch and kill regulation for northern pike to Utah Lake tributaries*



*Require modifications to rule R657-13-20


Central Region Changes

- Add Riverfront Pond to list of Community Fishing Waters

Thank You!!!!

Share your ideas with the DWR by June 15 annually
 Share ideas with regional managers
 Share ideas at RAC meetings
 E-mail ideas to: dwrcomment@utah.gov
 Mail ideas to:
 Sport Fisheries Program Coordinator
 Division of Wildlife Resources
 PO Box 146301
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
 Web based survey to seek public input
 on line <http://wildlife.utah.gov/dwr/>





Utah Bowmen's Association
 ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME (OIL) HUNT PROPOSAL


Proposal:

Provide a Once-in-a-lifetime "Archery-Only" hunt experience.



"Archery-Only" Hunt

- Apply for current Once-in-a-lifetime hunt.
- When drawn, propose (2) options:
 - Option 1** – Keep permit as drawn.
 - Weapon of choice, hunt during current season.
 - Option 2** – Exchange permit for a "Archery-Only" permit.
 - New season dates for "Archery-Only" hunt.



Once-in-a-lifetime "Archery-Only"

Species	Before	Current Offering (Current season Dates)	After
Moose	7 days	Weapon of choice (34 days)	21 days
Bison	21 days	Weapon of choice	-
Rocky Mtn. Goat	10 days	Weapon of choice (14 days coincide)	7 days
Desert Bighorn Sheep	-	Weapon of choice	21 days
Rocky Mtn. Bighorn Sheep	-	Weapon of choice	21 days

"Archery-Only" (2016 Example Dates)

Species	Before	Hunt Dates	After
Moose (12 hunta)	Sept 10 - 16 (7 days)	Sept 17 - Oct 20 (34 days)	Oct 21 - Nov 10 (21 days)
Bison (7 hunta)	No change for All	Antelope Island - Dec 5 - Dec 7 - Nov 4 - Dec 5	-
Rocky Mtn. Goat (13 hunta)	Oct 1 - 21 (21 days)	Sept 10 - Sept 25 Sept 26 - Nov 15 Nov 5 - Nov 17 Nov 10 - Dec 1 Dec 3 - Dec 16 Dec 17 - Dec 31	(7 days)

Note: Oct 22-30 Rifle Deer BC and Henry Mtn.
 (last 14 days coincide with current hunt)

"Archery-Only" (2016 Example Dates)

Species	Before	Hunt Dates	After
Desert Bighorn Sheep (13 hunta)	-	Pine Valley - Oct 29 - Dec 30 Sept 17 - Nov 10 Sept 17 - Oct 16 Oct 17 - Nov 10	No Change Nov 10 - Nov 30 (21 days)
Rocky Mtn. Bighorn Sheep (12 hunta)	-	Antelope Island - Nov 16 - Nov 23 Nov 1 - Nov 20 Sept 1 - Oct 30 Oct 29 - Nov 18 Nov 19 - Dec 11 Pilot Mtn.	No Change (21 days) No Change

Benefits

- Provides an “Archery-Only” hunt experience.
- Potential fewer hunters in field during “current offering” seasons.
- Current draw process and draw odds are not affected.



Discussion Items:

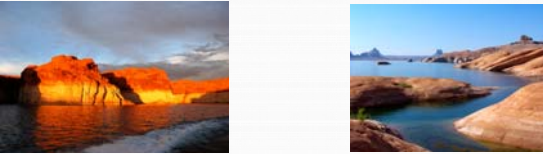
- DWR “flying-time” for aerial surveys.
 - Aerial surveys will take place during some “late” hunt dates.
- Forest Service Road Closures.
 - Hunts will not extend beyond current road closure dates
- Interstate hunt agreements for Pilot Mtn / Nevada.
 - No proposed change.
- Henry’s and BookCliffs rifle deer hunt.
 - No proposed change.
- Potential overall lower success rate.

Thank you.

Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan


Richard Hepworth
Aquatics Manager SR

- ## Committee Member
- Ray Schelble Blue Ribbon Fisheries
 - Dale Ryden USFWS – Grand Junction CO
 - Scott Vanderkooi Glen Canyon Adaptive Mgm
 - Matt Madsen Angler
 - Chuck Benedict Arizona Game and Fish
 - Paul Ostapuk SRP – Navajo Generating St.
 - Darrin Hintze Angler
 - Brad Cuttler Angler
 - Kevin Campbell Angler – Fishing Guide
 - NPS Personnel GCNRA

- ## Purpose
- Provide input to the development of a Lake Powell Fishery Management Plan
 - Determine a Mission Statement
 - Set goals and objectives for the fishery
 - Make recommendations to achieve goals
 - Consider all interests – find common ground
- 

Mission Statement

Adopt an aquatic resource management plan that will provide management agencies direction to: 1) Maintain a quality sustainable sport fishery, 2) Ensure all actions are compatible with native species, and 3) reduce the impact of recent and future aquatic invasive species infestations.



- ## Goals
1. Maintain current fishery for as long as possible
 2. Adjust fish assemblages as forage changes due to mussel impacts on food web
 3. Maintain angler satisfaction and use
 4. Minimize negative impacts to native species
 5. Minimize impacts of AIS
 6. Public Outreach
 7. Research
- 

- ## Maintain current fishery
- Maintain the overall angler catch rate of 1.0 fish/hour
 - Maintain angler use at 200,000 angler days (800,000 angler hours) per year
 - Species specific objectives
- 

Adjust fish assemblages

- Evaluate stocking additional fish that can utilize quagga mussels
 - Redear Sunfish/Blue Gill
 - Risk Assessment





Redear Sunfish

- 3-5 year study to evaluate Bluegill
- If the UDWR does not believe bluegill are filling the niche necessary to sustain the sport fishery at Lake Powell reardear sunfish will be introduced
- Redear sunfish can utilize mussels and provide a unique opportunity.



Maintain angler satisfaction and use

- Maintain current angler satisfaction above 75% (good to excellent)



Minimize negative impact to native species.

- Reduce movement of sport fish leaving Lake Powell
- Increase harvest of walleye in LP to >200,000 fish



Questions

