

RAC AGENDA – July/August 2012

Revised July 26, 2012



1. Welcome, RAC Introductions and RAC Procedure
- RAC Chair
2. Approval of Agenda and Minutes
- RAC Chair
3. Wildlife Board Meeting Update
- RAC Chair **INFORMATIONAL**
4. Regional Update
- DWR Regional Supervisor **INFORMATIONAL**
5. Bobcat Harvest Recommendations
- John Shivik, Mammals Coordinator **ACTION**
6. Waterfowl Guidebook and Rule R657-09
- Blair Stringham, Waterfowl Coordinator **ACTION**

Region Specific Items – to be presented in the specified region only.

- CR-1. Great Salt Lake Waterfowl Management Area Management Plan **ACTION**
- Blair Stringham, Waterfowl Coordinator
- NR-1. Great Salt Lake Waterfowl Management Area Management Plan **ACTION**
- Blair Stringham, Waterfowl Coordinator
- NR-2. Pineview Reservoir Hunting Closure Proposal – **Northern Region** **ACTION**
- - Becky Wood, Landowner
- SR -1 Predator Control Program Informational – Southern Region **INFORMATIONAL**
- John Shivik, Mammals Coordinator

Meeting Locations

- | | |
|--|---|
| SR RAC – July 31st 7:00 PM
Beaver High School
195 E. Center St., Beaver | CR RAC – Aug. 7th 6:30 PM
Springville Public Library
45 S. Main Street, Springville |
| SER RAC – Aug. 1st 6:30 PM
Grand Center, Lg. Meeting Room
182 N. 500 W., Moab | NR RAC – Aug. 8th 6:00 PM
Brigham City Community Center
24 N. 300 W., Brigham City |
| NER RAC – Aug. 2nd 6:30 PM
NERO Office
318 N. Vernal Ave., Vernal | Board Meeting – August 16th 9:00 AM
DNR - Boardroom
1594 W. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT |



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

GREGORY S. BELL
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

JAMES F. KARPOWITZ
Division Director

Date: July 10, 2012
To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members
From: John Shivik, Mammal Coordinator
SUBJECT: 2012--2013 Bobcat Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION

The Division recommends the following bobcat permit numbers and season lengths for 2012-2013:

Permits:

Maximum number of permits is 4,600. Limit of three permits per individual.

Season:

From Nov 28, 2012 to Feb 3, 2013

JUSTIFICATION

These permit numbers and season dates are recommended because although the Bobcat Management Plan's population performance targets have not been achieved for two variables, the performance variables are moving in the desired direction relative to the previous year. According to the plan, when variables are moving in the desired direction, it is recommended that permit numbers remain consistent with the previous year.

The recommended permits and seasons for 2012-2013 are consistent with those that were adopted in 2011-2012.

Source Data and Target Ranges:

Variable	2011	2012	Target Range	Assessment
Kittens and Yearlings	0.31	0.35	0.42-0.56	Moving toward range
Survival	0.69	0.70	0.65-0.72	In range
% Female	0.43	0.45	0.41-0.45	In range
Set-day/bobcat	492	400	197	Moving toward range





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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

JAMES F. KARPOWITZ
Division Director

July 16, 2012

TO: Utah Wildlife Board / Regional Advisory Council Members
FROM: Blair Stringham
Waterfowl Program Coordinator
SUBJECT: 2012-13 Waterfowl Season Recommendations

The results of this year's North American Duck Breeding Pair Survey and May Pond Survey have been released and generally indicate average to below-average habitat conditions and average to above-average duck breeding populations for this year.

Overall, the total pond estimate (a measure of habitat quantity) was 32% lower than last year and 9% higher than the long-term average.

The total duck breeding population estimate increased 7% from 2011 and was 43% above the long-term average. Mallard, shoveler, gadwall, green-winged teal, redhead and canvasback were all above their population objectives. Scaup are up 21% from 2011 and near their long-term average. Pintail were above their long-term average and are still below population objectives. Wigeon were similar to last year but remain below their long-term average and population objectives.

Canada goose breeding populations and production in Utah increased from last year and are slightly below the long-term average. The Rocky Mountain Population as a whole continues to do well throughout its entire range and remains well above the population objectives. The Division is not recommending any changes in Canada goose seasons.

White goose populations in the Pacific Flyway continue to do well and exceeded 850,000 geese during the December survey in 2011. Data for 2012 was not available during preparation of this summary. In response to growing populations, and to increasing agricultural damage complaints, the Division has extended the white goose season into March since 2008 and increased the daily bag to 10/day. Harvest estimates based on a post-season questionnaire suggests we harvested approximately 2,500 white geese in the 2011 season. We do not have harvest estimates yet for 2012, but hunter reports indicate harvest was similar to 2011 levels. The Division will be recommending continuation of this season in 2013 with the same season structure as 2012. The spring season has been coordinated with those sponsoring the snow goose festival in Delta and should provide about one week of separation between events.

General season duck harvest frameworks are driven by the status of mallard breeding populations. In 2008, a Western Mallard Harvest Strategy was implemented to determine harvest regulations in the Pacific Flyway. Based on mallard population data in 2012, the "Liberal" season package is being recommended again by the Pacific Flyway Council. Pintail, canvasback, and scaup regulations are determined by species-specific harvest strategies. Based on 2012 status information, we suspect that seasons and bag limits for scaup and canvasback may change from 2011 but the final details are not currently available. The Division will bring a modified set of



regulation proposals for these species to the RAC's if things change from our current recommendations.

Swan populations continue to do well and the Division is not recommending any changes to swan harvest regulations.

In 2010 the Division recommended changing opening day shooting time for Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake and Weber counties from 8 am to 7:30 am. The intent of the 8:00 am opener was to provide a measure of safety on the most crowded waterfowl hunting day of the year, and to provide sufficient light conditions for identifying ducks. We believe light conditions at 7:30 am will meet both of these needs and will help alleviate the early shooting problems we currently experience. For the balance of the state, the Division recommended a ½ hour before sunrise start time on opening day in 2010. Our recommendation for 2012 is to maintain this opening day format.

Specific season and bag recommendations for the 2012-2013 Utah waterfowl season are as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Date</u>
Youth Day	9/22/2012
Duck, Merg., Coot (7/14)	10/6/2012 – 1/19/2013; 7/14 (2 fem. mall, 2 pin, 2 red, 1 can, 7 scaup)
Dark Goose (3/6)	
In Northern Zone	10/6/2012 – 1/19/2013
Out Northern Zone	10/6/2012 – 10/18/2012; 10/27/2012 – 1/27/2013
Light Goose (10/20)	
In Northern Zone	10/27/2012 – 1/19/2013; 2/18/2012 – 3/10/2013
Out Northern Zone	10/16/2012 – 1/19/2013; 3/1/2013 – 3/10/2013
Snipe (8/16)	10/6/2012 – 1/19/2013
Falconry (3/6)	10/6/2012 – 1/19/2013
Swan (1 with permit)	10/6/2012 – 12/9/2012; 2000 Permits

Additional Recommendations:

- 1- Divisions recommendation for hunting/shooting along the Antelope Island Causeway (NR)
- 2- Division seeking approval of the Waterfowl Management Plan for Great Salt Lake Waterfowl Management Areas (NR/CR)

**WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
GREAT SALT LAKE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS**
July 2012-June 2017

Prepared For:

State of Utah
Division of Wildlife Resources

Prepared By:

Justin Dolling, Northern Region Supervisor
Blair Stringham, Waterfowl Program Coordinator

Waterfowl Advisory Committee:

Andy Parker, Guides and Outfitters
Craig Garner, Ducks Unlimited
Trop Thompson, Delta Waterfowl Association
Jon Middleton, Motorless
Jeff Hicks, Utah Airboat Association
Josh Noble, Utah Mud Motor Association
Scott Anderson, Sportsmen
Anita Candelaria, UDWR
Justin Dolling, UDWR
Randy Berger, UDWR
Rich Hansen, UDWR

Approved By: _____
Directors Office

Date

Approved By: _____
Wildlife Section Chief

Date

GOAL

Provide for the needs of the hunting public consistent with maintaining healthy productive wetlands and uplands within the Great Salt Lake (GSL) ecosystem state waterfowl management areas (WMA) and closely associated sovereign land (as defined by Utah Code Section 23-21-5) to support waterfowl feeding, breeding, resting, and migration requirements.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Outreach and Education

Objective 1:

Increase waterfowl related awareness and understanding by the hunting public through 2017.

Strategies:

1. Conduct a baseline survey of waterfowl hunters to determine their level of understanding of the issues and concerns associated with the GSL ecosystem that were generated by the Great Salt Lake Waterfowl Advisory Group.
2. Update literature found in the Waterfowl Guidebook to help hunters judge distance (incorporate illustrations) to avoid shooting at waterfowl beyond reach. Post information at prominent points within the WMAs.
3. Update WMA maps and post user-friendly downloadable versions on the website and at the WMAs. Provide directions, parking lots, access methods, waterfowl species, acreages, and other relevant information.
4. Develop new illustrations of all waterfowl species found in Utah and include them in the Waterfowl Guidebook and post them on the website.
5. Produce literature on established WMA wetland management practices to explain to hunters the rationale behind associated actions. Post this information on the website and reference it in the guidebook.
6. Post area bag check and census on the website.
7. Highlight in the Waterfowl Guidebook why littering by waterfowl hunters is a concern.
8. Develop a hunter ethics section on the website.
9. Evaluate progress toward improving the awareness and understanding of the waterfowl hunting public in 2017.

Hunter Retention and Recruitment

Objective 1:

Increase the five-year average (2007-2011) number of waterfowl hunters statewide from 19,500 to 26,000 through 2017.

Strategies:

1. Adopt future strategies developed by the Division's Hunter Recruitment and Retention Oversight Team that pertain to waterfowl hunting.
2. Support the Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) Law Enforcement waterfowl youth hunt mentoring program.
3. Support youth hunting workshops and events sponsored by conservation organizations.
4. Continue to promote waterfowl hunting opportunities in the Waterfowl Guidebook and DWR social media websites (twitter, Facebook, MySpace) as a way to recruit and retain new hunters and encourage former hunters to return to the sport.
5. Avoid barriers to participation by providing outreach information about hunting opportunities.

Operation and Maintenance

Objective 1:

Strive to maintain adequate funding on GSL WMAs and look for opportunities to expand management capacity through 2017.

Strategies:

1. Continue to submit requests through the Habitat Council for technician support.
2. Team up with other WMA staff on special projects.
3. Increase the use of volunteers in Division waterfowl management programs.
4. Partner with sportsmen organizations on special operation and maintenance projects.
5. Generate a list of potential projects with estimated costs where special funding could be utilized.

Habitat Management

Objective 1:

Improve habitat quality and quantity on GSL WMAs through 2017.

Strategies:

1. Aggressively manage the spread of phramities through herbicide applications, burning, grazing, mowing, or using new techniques that surface during the life of the plan.

2. Manage water levels, submersed, emergent, and salt tolerant vegetation to maximize habitat productivity for waterfowl.
3. Develop water management plans for WMAs by June 2017.
4. Continue to support research of water quality issues on WMAs and GSL.
5. Maintain current WMA water rights in good standing and look for opportunities to obtain additional water that can be placed to beneficial use.
6. Work with agencies, landowners, and others to mitigate wetland impacts off-site through acquiring lands adjacent to WMAs.
7. Improve habitat quality as a way to reduce predation.

Hunt Management

Objective 1:

Maintain a diversity of high quality hunting opportunity on Great Salt Lake WMAs and associated sovereign land through 2017.

Strategies:

1. Continue to expand hunter access to WMAs and GSL by improving existing access points (mowing or crushing paths from parking lots through phragmites to suitable hunt areas) and securing additional access points. Explore new walk-in access waterfowl hunting areas within the GSL ecosystem.
2. Establish a waterfowl rest area (closed to hunting) with placement based on area manager discretion at Ogden Bay and evaluate the need for rest areas on other WMAs.
3. Consider designating one non-motorized unit on each WMA.
4. Continue to allow pre-season hunter access at the same time on each WMA.
5. Work with law enforcement to develop action plans to address illegal activities. Promote the use of the Help Stop Poaching Line by waterfowl hunters.
6. Attempt to provide at least one hunting location to accommodate physically challenged individuals on each WMA and promote this on the web site and in the guidebook. Develop a reservation system to accommodate use.
7. Conduct a hunter satisfaction and interference survey in conjunction with the annual waterfowl harvest survey.
 - a. If hunter satisfaction falls below 2 (scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being awful and 5 being great) and hunter interference exceeds 4 (scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being not crowded and 5 being very crowded) then conduct a follow up survey to poll waterfowl hunters on ways to improve satisfaction and reduce interference.
8. Begin collecting data on access method used to determine hunter success by user type and level of activity by user type.

9. Ask hunters in the field to rate their level of satisfaction and amount of interference they may have experienced.
10. Track general location of the hunting trip within and adjacent to WMAs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AREA MANAGER CONSIDERATION

All WMAs

1. Establish more small impoundments or open areas on the WMAs.
2. Re-establish historic water flows from one unit to another.
3. Expand phragmites control outside of dikes and continue efforts inside of dikes.
4. Establish year-round or seasonal dog training areas on the WMAs and/or newly acquired lands.
5. Acquire additional land when possible.

Farmington Bay WMA

1. Reconstruct the J dike.
2. Establish several walking paths west of Unit 1 dike and north and west of Turpin dike.

Harold Crane WMA

1. Close Rainbow Unit road to vehicle access.
2. Designate the west pond as motorless.

Ogden Bay WMA

1. Repair dike damage from the floods of the 1980s on Unit 2. After restoration, designate Unit 2 pond and dike as a rest area.

From: Becky Wood <Becky-Wood@rbmn.com>
To: Justin Dolling <justindolling@utah.gov>, Staci Coons <STACICOONS@utah.go...>
CC: Becky Wood <Becky-Wood@rbmn.com>
Date: 6/28/2012 4:06 PM
Subject: FW: Hunting/Shooting Proposal for the Pineview Reservoir Area
Attachments: Ltr to Editor.pdf; Letter to the Editor Reeder.pdf; Laurie Van Zandt bullet.pdf; bullet in window.pdf; bullet in window 2.pdf; 0627121940a.pdf; 0407121857a.pdf; 0407121858a.pdf; 0407121853a.pdf; 0116121550a.pdf; Map.pdf

Dear Committee Members,

On the advice of Justin Dolling I am writing to you regarding the issue of hunting and recreational shooting in the Pineview Reservoir area. I am a 4th generation full-time Huntsville resident (there are many vacation homes in town now) and plan to spend the rest of my life here in the house, which is on the edge of Pineview's south "finger," that our father built for us when we were children and hopefully to spend it in an atmosphere of relative safety, peace and quiet (please refer to the newspaper articles regarding bullets found on local residents' property).

Almost every warm summer weekend the Ogden Valley air is filled with loud boat engine noises and music coming from the lake (please refer to the two letters-to-the-editor) and boats zooming into the southeast end of the lake, where I live, scaring the birds away; hard enough to handle on a summer weekend at home, but since last fall, when there was little snow on the ground, I started hearing yet another more ominous sound on fall/winter weekends, the sound of gunshots-hunting is legal in the Pineview area from sunup until sundown, September through January, and recreational shooting is legal year round. I have heard gunshots in the past, but not this consistently, the noise was relentless. I ended up going to Ogden one Saturday just to escape it and when I got home at 6:00 pm, it was still audible because, of course, it wasn't dark yet. Any walk I might have planned on taking in the beautiful and easily accessible River Bottoms during these months was quickly cancelled when I heard the noise of guns being fired. These walks are a source of great personal joy for me and many other people who want to quietly and safely enjoy viewing the landscape and wildlife in the River Bottoms, but can't, if people are shooting there. It is no longer a speedy, serene retreat from the daily grind when guns are being fired, but becomes instead, a place and situation from which you want to hide. My home is stationary, I can't and don't want to move, but the hunters have a choice where they can go to hunt, it doesn't have to be Pineview.

Recreational shooting can be just as intrusive. A woman named Marcia Rasmussen who lives near Middle Inlet called me last month with a concern about the nesting waterfowl near her home who were constantly being frightened away from their nests by the noise people were making who were skeet shooting nearby at close range. That was very sad news. It is my belief that the entire Pineview region of the Cache National Forest, which borders on an ever-growing residential community and bird population, should be closed to hunting and shooting. Under these conditions, i.e., being in close proximity to homes, nesting birds, hikers, etc., I believe that the rights of residents, nature lovers and waterfowl alike should transcend the rights of people who are coming here to shoot based on both safety and noise issues. There are other, more remote places where shooting guns could be more appropriately practiced. (However, with the recent fires that have been started in the hills from sparking bullets, I'm questioning the safety of that practice too.)

Even if hunters/shooters are obeying the laws pertaining to these sports, the River Bottoms is a relatively small area, with dense shrubbery, where a hunter could not possibly see an oncoming person until it was too late, also it is still very easy to hear gun shots from one's home, even if the shooter is the required 600 feet away, it's not a pleasant experience for the home owner to listen to gunshots, and Pineview is now lined with private homes.

There are at least three signs posted along the trail through the River Bottoms calling it the "Winter's Grove Nature Trail," which I think by definition would mean you would come there to view nature, not take a shot at it. There is also a sign specifically telling people to be quiet so as to increase their chances of seeing the wild birds and animals in the area. (This would be impossible to do during hunting season.) Another sign cautions people not to bring glass into the area because of safety reasons and another sign says, "No motorized vehicles," only hikers and people on bikes or horses are

allowed in. All of these signs emphasize peaceful behavior and safety. (Please see attached photos.)

This year the water in Pineview has receded earlier than usual, thus creating a marsh land in back of the house (please see photo) and making the lake water level too shallow for boats to come into the river bottom area which lies approximately between 7500 East and 6800 East (please see map) and disturbing the birds who prefer to stay at the shallow ends of the lake, like they also do in Middle Inlet. The absence of deep water has been great for the birds and bird watchers too because you know that the birds are at a safe distance from boaters and the boaters cannot unnecessarily encroach onto their habitat. I have been thinking that these shallow water areas should remain shallow and be officially designated as protected WET LANDS, which would not only benefit the birds, but also those of us who live on the borderline of Pineview, and those of us who like to walk through the River Bottoms, but do not enjoy the sound of guns being fired nor being exposed to the intrinsically unsafe nature of this sport.

I appreciate the time and attention you have given this matter and look forward to seeing you at the two meetings Mr. Dolling has recommended that I attend. I also want you to know how much I appreciate your hard work and concern for our forest lands and wildlife. Realizing the amount of territory you must cover in a day, I am amazed by the scope and responsibility of your jobs and how well you do them and express my gratitude to all of you.

Take Care and Best Wishes,

Becky Wood
PO Box 117
Huntsville, Utah 84317
801-391-3508 Cell
801-531-2000 Work

Letters to the Editor

Let's Respect this "Hunk of Heaven"

Ever since the Pineview recreation area was created by the federal government in the late 1950's as part of our public lands in the Wasatch Cache National Forest, it has become more and more popular as a vacation spot with boaters, hunters, fisherman, campers, etc., all coming to enjoy the beauty of this special place while pursuing different activities; unfortunately, over the years, this same popularity has created an atmosphere that seems to invite more disrespectful and sometimes dangerous behavior on the part of a certain faction of visitors to this area. Rules of conduct between the people using the Pineview region and those of us living right next door to it has become obviously and painfully lopsided.

I just heard this morning that the young men (they were drinking at the time) driving the boat that struck and subsequently killed a woman who was swimming in Pineview last summer and then left the scene of the accident, were recently charged with a misdemeanor in this woman's death. If these same young men had been drinking and driving a car, and then struck and killed a pedestrian, plus left the scene of the accident, they would be going to jail for a long time. Why is this deeply troubling accident only considered a misdemeanor? Because they were in a boat on Pineview instead of in a car on a street? Are the laws for drinking and driving on water not as strict as those on land? This is a disheartening situation, yet from what I've seen and heard, observing Pineview from my backyard during the summer months, "reckless endangerment" and "disturbing the peace" have become favorite, widespread water sports.

Besides speeding and drinking, if people on a boat want to turn their music up so loud that everyone in the whole of Ogden Valley can hear it, apparently that's not so bad either and maybe they are just harder to catch; however, if I turned up my radio on a nice summer day while outside in my yard in Huntsville, yes, you guessed it, I would be breaking a law and I'm sure the police would pay me a visit, nor could I legally roar around town in my car flaunting a deafening engine noise on the streets of Huntsville. Yet, on the waters of Pineview, unbearably loud engine noise is a common occurrence.

Recently, one of our Huntsville townspeople was sitting on her front porch along with her young daughters on a lovely summer day enjoying the view when some people who were parked by the side of the road started changing out of their swimming suits right in front of them. Ignoring this mother's request that they change inside their cars, they continued to publicly undress, forcing the mother and daughters to go inside their house to avoid seeing a view they didn't want to see.

Firing a gun in the Pineview area is a legal, although dangerous, activity, but just

across the border in the communities adjacent to Pineview, this is not allowed. Regrettably, because of the increasing number of intrusive, unwanted sights and sounds, which range from lethal to just plain rude, there are certain times of the year that I almost dread being home on the weekends instead of looking forward to it—NOT FAIR!

To me, my family, and many valley residents, Ogden Valley is a sanctuary, a place we have called home for generations, a place we gladly drive several miles a day to return to, and not just because of its unmatched beauty, but also to experience the peace and serenity typically found in a rural setting, a reasonable, but, unfortunately, now an oft' unmet expectation.

Our high property values attest to the fact that we live in one of the most naturally beautiful, scenic places in Utah, but the mounting safety issues and noise issues have had an increasingly negative impact on our "perfect" world. Our valley has a tangible sacredness, a spiritual quality that is literally "in the air" and has the ability to take your breath away when you are standing outside on a quiet, starlit night, looking into eternity. We are all so blessed to spend time in Ogden Valley no matter how long or short our stay might be; we should treat this privilege with the highest regard and be on our best behavior, not our worst.

I recently sent for a map of the Pineview area and I want to repeat the plea that was included at the bottom of the letter that came with it: "Please take care of our public lands." I found this to be a very touching and important mandate, but would like to include another thought: "Please also take care of the people who share the community and who live next door to our public lands."

I endorse the creation of tougher rules governing recreation in the Pineview region, tougher enforcement of those rules, and the prohibition of shooting guns in the Pineview Reservoir and river bottom area. Like the slogan on one of our 4th of July tee shirts declared, it is truly, "A Hunk of Heaven." Let's do everything we can to help keep it that way.

Sincerely,

Becky Wood,
Huntsville

Inspirational Thought

"Be one who nurtures and builds. Be one who has an understanding and a forgiving heart, who looks for the best in people. Leave people better than you found them."

-- Marvin J. Ashton

Changes Needed to State Law Regarding Enforcement of Noise Restrictions for Boats

This letter is to call attention to the noise ordinance for our Utah waterways; in particular, Pineview Reservoir.

In the preceding summer, and many summers in the recent past, there have been many times when boats, that seem to be racing on the north arm of the lake, have been so loud as to disrupt normal conditions for making telephone calls, hearing the television, and carrying out normal conversations—even inside the house at the dinner table, etc. These boat motors are loud enough to be heard in most areas of the valley.

There exist rules for noise levels within the state of Utah. Below, I paraphrase some of these rules.

R651-222-1 of the Utah Administrative code states that every motorboat operated upon the waters of this State shall at all times be equipped with a muffler or a muffler system in good working order and in constant operation and effectively installed to prevent any excessive or unusual noise.

R651-222-2 - “Muffler” means a sound suppression device or system designed and installed to abate the sound of exhaust gases emitted from internal combustion engine and prevents excessive or unusual noise.

R651-222-3 - No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat upon the waters of this state in such a manner as to exceed the following noise levels:

- (1) For engines manufactured before January 1, 1993 a noise level of 90 dB(A) when subjected to a stationary sound level test as prescribed SAEJ2005 or
- (2) for engines manufactured on or after January 1, 1993 a noise level of 88dB(A) when subjected to a stationary sound level test as prescribed by test SAEJ2005.

The testing methods, (SAEJ2005) for these dB requirements are grossly unrealistic and needs revision.

SAEJ2005

4.1 Measurement site—A suitable site is a body of water free of large obstructions or reflective surfaces such as buildings, boats other than involved in this procedure, large embankments or breakwaters, etc. for a minimum distance of 8m (25ft) from the boat being measured. The boat being tested shall either be moored to a dock or lashed to another boat. If moored to a dock, the dock shall be of open construction so that it presents a minimum of reflecting surfaces. If the measurement is made in open water, the boat being evaluated shall be lashed to the measurement boat to prevent relative motion and to allow positioning of the microphone in the prescribed location. The measurement boat shall be positioned to minimize reflected sound.

4.2 Boat Operation—The engine shall be operated at low idle speed within the engine manufacturer's recommended operating range, in neutral gear if so equipped. For motorboats without a neutral gear, the engine shall be operated at its lowest operational speed. The engine shall be operated for a sufficient amount of time to allow water to flow through the exhaust system before taking measurements

I submit that this test is unrealistic, since some boat exhaust outlets are under water during idle and will

come out of the water when planning speeds have been reached.

Back in the days when some of us would put “glass pack mufflers” on our cars, and get stopped for making too much noise, the police officer did not stand 25 feet behind the car and listen to it idle (HOW SILLY!), we would have to rev the engine to the level where it actually did make max noise. I submit that this SAEJ2005 test is silly too. Whoever decided to make this the legal test must not understand noisy exhaust systems.

The police officer would, on occasion, look under the car to actually see the mufflers before giving out the citation. We then had to install stock mufflers and have a police inspection to verify the change before we could operate our cars on public roads, plus, pay the fine.

Rule R51-222-1 clearly states that every motorboat *must* have an adequate muffler system in constant operation to effectually reduce any excessive or unusual noise or *not* be allowed to operate on Utah waters.

*Richard Reeder,
Eden*

Stray Bullets Cause Concern for Valley Residents: Safety issue highlighted

By Shanna Francis

Laurie Van Zandt of Huntsville received a frightening surprise Sunday, October 30 while vacuuming her formal dining room; she found shards of glass scattered across the floor. Looking around to determine where the glass had come from, she noticed that a large window had been broken. Upon further investigation, Van Zandt found that a bullet had been the cause of the shards of glass strewn across her floor, and that this bullet was still resting within the window frame of her window. Corporal Troy Windsor of the Weber County Sheriff's Office, stated that he the bullet looks like it came from a 45 caliber pistol, and from the angle that it entered the window, it either was shot from close range, pointing upward towards the window, possibly from as close as the patio below the window, or else the bullet was fired from farther away, then hit something else and ricocheted at an upwards angle into the window. Windsor stated, "If you were to place a similar-sized dowel into the pathway of the bullet as it entered the window frame, the end of the dowel indicates the direction that the bullet came from." He also stated, "It's not improbable that the gun was fired from further away, hit something, and bounced upwards because the bullet had what looked like pieces of debris that could have come from tree bark or dirt. But why someone would be shooting in the area with such a powerful gun, I can't understand it. It was very reckless, and is troubling to me."

Van Zandt says that she was shocked to learn that Utah law only requires an individual shooting a gun to be, at a minimum, 600 feet away from a home. She says that after this incident, she would like to see the law changed. "I want people to understand that a bullet can travel farther than 600 feet. A bullet like the one lodged in the frame around my window can travel up to a mile. Once shot, where is this bullet going to go? The sheriff said that there were still pieces of debris on the bullet. This means it could have even been deflected from its original course before coming through my window."

Van Zandt lives in the Heritage Knoll Subdivision in Huntsville, just off of Highway 166 before approaching Middle Inlet Beach on the way to Huntsville Town from Eden.

According to Van Zandt, the shooting is still under investigation. The cost to replace the window and window frame was \$580. While Van Zandt indicated she wasn't pleased to be paying for the repairs, she was glad that no one was injured or killed from the stray bullet "It is really frightening to think what could have happened."

In August, another Valley resident reported to *The OGDEN VALLEY NEWS* another incident of a stray bullet. The man stated that while in his yard, a bullet whizzed past his head. The man stated . . .

.(Jeannie what did he actually say??? I would like to quote something he said here.)

If anyone has information about the shooting that occurred sometime between October 20 and October 30 near the Van Zandt resident, please contact Corporal Troy Windsor 801-452-4018, and reference case number 11-37712.







National Forest



WINTER'S GROVE
NATURE TRAIL



The Ultimate in Wildlife Condominium Living

The treetops, over eighty feet tall, are home to the northern oriole who have a superb view from their treetop condos! As you will notice, the vegetation in this area descends from the tops of the huge cottonwoods to the wetlands in front of you. Because of the diversity of habitat created by this varied vegetation the wildlife is abundant.

The cottonwoods are home to raptors and woodpeckers, who nest in cavities (holes) or among the branches. The sounds of the sometimes hard to see warblers, vireos, and kinglets echo throughout the lower branches of the cottonwoods, willows and dogwoods where moose, deer and raccoon can also be seen.

Numerous birds inhabit the lower brush and wetlands. Geese, ducks, and shorebirds can be seen in the wetlands at the mouth of the North Fork . . . and meadowlarks in the adjacent meadows. The nearby oakbrush is a great place to find a green-tailed towhee.

Remember - take your time and move quietly. Wildlife is very attentive and sensitive and your chances of viewing will decrease with each loud and sudden noise you make.



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This
Trail
is open to



CLOSED TO
MOTOR
VEHICLES AND
MOTORIZED
EQUIPMENT

VIOLATIONS
PUNISHABLE



U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USFS
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**Please
No Glass
On Beach**



For Your Safety 

CAMP



