ELK MANAGEMENT PLAN
Greater Plateau Elk Complex
Elk Herd Units: 23 Monroe, 24 Mt. Dutton,
25 A&B, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes, and 25C Boulder/Kaiparowits
2023

Traditionally, big game unit management plans encompass one Wildlife Management Unit (WMU), with boundaries containing the majority of annual movements of herds within the area. However, managing herds that regularly use multiple WMUs poses a challenge. Such is the case for the elk inhabiting the Greater Plateau area (units 23, 24, 25A/B, 25C) where they demonstrate seasonal variation in habitat use across multiple WMUs.

To help address this challenge, these four individual units are managed on a broader scale, referred to as the Greater Plateau Complex. Boundaries for the Complex were drawn ensure that annual movements of the elk herds are encompassed within the boundary with as little immigration and emigration as possible.

Although elk herds are managed to one overall population objective on this broad Complex scale, they are hunted at the Wildlife Management Unit level for both antlerless and bull hunts. Age objectives for bull elk may vary between individual units and each unit has a targeted population objective range encompassing herd highs and lows over previous years. These unit level management strategies are in conjunction with the principles and objectives outlined in the Utah Statewide Elk Management Plan.

GREATER PLATEAU COMPLEX BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Garfield, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties--Boundary begins at US-89 and I-70 near Sevier; south on US-89 to SR-12; east on SR-12 to the Burr Trail at Boulder; east on this trail to the Notom road; north on this road to SR-24; east on SR-24 to the Caineville Wash road; north along the Caineville Wash road to the Cathedral Valley road; west on the Cathedral Valley road to Rock Springs Bench and the Last Chance Desert road; north on the Last Chance Desert road to the Blue Flats road; north and east on the Blue Flats road to the Willow Springs road; north on the Willow Springs road towards Windy Peak and the Windy Peak road; west on the Windy Peak road to SR-72; north on SR-72 to I-70; west and south on I-70 to US-89 near Sevier. EXCLUDES an area around Lyman and the agricultural fields beginning in Loa at the junction of SR-72 and SR-24; north and east on SR-72 to the Highline Irrigation Canal; south along this canal to Bicknell and SR-24; west on SR-24 to 2860 S (Big Rocks road); north and west on this road to Loa and the junction of SR-72 and SR-24. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY. EXCLUDES ALL NATIONAL PARKS. EXCLUDES ALL CWMUs. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Beaver, Loa, Richfield, Salina Escalante, Panguitch. Boundary questions? Call the Cedar City office, 435-865-6100.

INDIVIDUAL UNIT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

BOULDER/KAIPAROWITS

Garfield, Kane, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties-- Boundary begins at SR-62 and SR-24; east on SR-24 to the Notom-to-Bullfrog road; south on this road to SR-276; south on SR-276 to the west shoreline of Lake Powell; south along this shoreline to the Utah-Arizona state line; west on the state line to the Paria River; north along this river to SR-12; west on SR-12 to the Widstoe-Antimony road; north on this road to SR-22; north on SR-22 to SR-62; north on SR-62 to SR-24.

FISHLAKE/THOUSAND LAKES

Emery, Piute, Sevier and Wayne counties-- Boundary begins at I-70 and SR-24 north of Sigurd; south and east on SR-24 to the Caineville Wash road; north on this road to the Cathedral Valley road; west on this road to Rock Springs Bench and the Last Chance Desert road; north on this road to the Blue Flats road; north and east on this road to the Willow Springs road; north on this road towards Windy Peak and the Windy Peak road; west on this road to SR-72; north on SR-72 to I-70; west on I-70 to SR-24 north of Sigurd.

MONROE
Piute and Sevier counties-- Boundary begins at US-89 and I-70 near Sevier; south on US-89 to SR-62; east and north on SR-62 to SR-24; north on SR-24 to I-70; south on I-70 to US-89 near Sevier.

MT. DUTTON
Garfield and Piute counties-- Boundary begins at US-89 and SR-62; south on US-89 to SR-12; east on SR-12 to the Widtsoe-Antimony road; north on the Widtsoe-Antimony road to SR-22; north on SR-22 to SR-62;west on SR-62 to US-89.

BARNEY TOP/KAIPAROWITS- HAMSS
Garfield and Kane counties-- Boundary begins at SR-12 and the Paria River in Cannonville; south along the Paria River to US-89; east on US-89 to the Utah/Arizona border; east on this border to Lake Powell; east and north on Lake Powell to Bullfrog creek; north along this creek to the Notom Road; north on this road to the Burr Trail road; west on this road to SR-12; west on SR-12 and the Paria River in Cannonville.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Manage for a population of healthy animals capable of providing a broad range of recreational opportunities including hunting and viewing. Consider impacts of the elk herd on other land uses and public interests including private property rights, agricultural crops, private development rights, and local economies. Maintain the population at a level that is within the long-term capability of the available habitat to support. Work with partnering agencies to protect and improve existing habitat and create additional habitat through a variety of strategies to maximize habitat quality and quantity.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Target Winter Herd Size: Achieve and maintain the current combined target population objective of 10,400 wintering elk (modeled estimate) on the Complex.

Table 1. Individual Wildlife Management Unit wintering population objective ranges and estimates for the Greater Plateau Complex.

Unit	Unit wintering population objective ranges	2023 wintering population estimates*
Boulder/Kaiparowits	1,200 - 1,700	1,250
Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	5,000 - 5,900	4,500
Monroe	1,000 - 1,400	1,100
Mt. Dutton	1,500 - 2000	1,370
Total	**10,400**	**8,220**

*Determined via winter 2022-23 aerial census

Bull Age Structure: Maintain a 3-year average age of bull harvest at the following age objectives for individual units:

Boulder/Kaiparowits 6.5-7 (decreased from 7.5-8 in 2022)
Fishlake/Thousand Lakes 5.5-6
Monroe 6-6.5 (decreased from 6.5-7 in 2022)
Mt. Dutton 6-6.5 (decreased from 6.5-7 in 2022)

Table 2. Average age of harvested bulls by year on each Wildlife Management Unit.

Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	3-yr. avg.
Boulder/Kaiparowits	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.3	8.2	7.3	8.2	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.4	7.8
Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.1
Monroe	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.8	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.4
Mt. Dutton	5.4	6.1	6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.9	5.8	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.3

POPULATION STATUS

The elk population on the Greater Plateau Complex is currently below its combined objective of 10,400. The most recent population census was conducted via aerial survey in winter 2022-2023. During this flight the population was estimated at 8,220 elk using an 80% sightability index to account for elk that may have been missed in the count due to weather conditions or observer error (Figure 1). Significant antlerless harvest has occurred on this complex during previous years resulting in a population decrease around 2015. Though the population fluctuates from year to year, it has remained fairly constant over the last few years. Due to the population of the Complex being under objective, antlerless permits have been significantly cut since 2015 (Figure 2). Future antlerless permit recommendations will be made through continued monitoring of the Complex population as well as individual unit populations.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Monitoring: Harvest data, aerial censuses, preseason classification data, and GPS collar data will be used to estimate wintering elk populations within the Greater Plateau Complex and individual units. GPS collars will also be used to better identify movement of elk between units and the factors that may influence movement. All units within the Complex will be aerially surveyed during the same period to ensure the highest probability of obtaining accurate counts. Aerial censuses will be conducted every 3 years unless conditions are unfavorable. The units within the Complex will also be modeled together to obtain population estimates in years when aerial surveys are not conducted.

Age Structure of Bulls: Age structure of bull elk within the units that comprise the Complex will be determined through mandatory harvest reporting, cementum analysis of teeth submitted from harvested bulls, and aerial classification (Figure 3).

Recruitment: Recruitment of animals into the population will be determined by surveys including annual pre-season ground classification to identify calf:cow ratios and aerial censuses (Figure 4). Pregnancy rates within cow elk may be determined through bloodwork of cow elk captured during the GPS collar study and by analyzing GPS collar data through code to identify timing and location of birth events.

Pregnancy rates coupled with ground/aerial surveys will help estimate calf production and survival within the Complex.

Harvest: The primary means of monitoring harvest will be through statewide mandatory harvest reporting. Targeted population objective ranges within units will be achieved through antlerless elk permits using a variety of harvest methods and seasons.

LIMITING FACTORS TO MEETING POPULATION OBJECTIVES

Crop Depredation
The DWR will maintain agricultural assistance programs to reduce elk depredation conflicts on private land. Elk may sometimes cause damages to agricultural crops in several areas within each unit of the Complex. Antlerless hunts using the landowner permits/vouchers, private-lands-only cow permits, and the depredation hunter pool have previously been used and may be used in the future to reduce this problem. Strategically scheduled hunts may be used to alleviate damages on crops and redistribute elk back to public lands. As per Division policy, qualifying landowners may receive antlerless elk permits to help encourage tolerance of elk and reduce the number of elk using private agricultural lands.

Habitat
The overall condition of both summer and winter habitat is good for elk within the Complex. However, several winter ranges are being negatively impacted by pinyon/juniper forest encroachment. Ongoing habitat projects have been implemented to tackle this issue. Additional projects will continue to be proposed and implemented to reduce and reverse pinyon/juniper encroachment. Winter range habitat trends will also be monitored closely for signs of over use. Localized antlerless hunts may be used as needed to reduce pressure on specific areas.

Summer ranges over 9,000ft of elevation are approaching climax communities of conifers and experiencing a reduction in aspen regeneration. Habitat projects have been and will be implemented to stimulate aspen recruitment and reduce conifer encroachment. Extensive aspen projects are currently being implemented on the Monroe unit and several have been proposed for the Boulder/Kaiparowits unit. Aspen stands will be monitored closely to ensure the future viability of the stand. Different elk management strategies may be used to protect aspen stands including hazing, fencing, and hunting.

Predation
Although recent GPS collar survival studies within Utah have shown predation rates of adult elk to be low, the DWR recognizes predator management as necessary and legitimate tool in areas where predation may be significantly impacting ungulate populations. Predator management plans should contain species, geographic areas, and seasons being targeted.

Deer/Elk Competition
Concern has been expressed by some stakeholder groups regarding negative impacts elk may have on mule deer populations. Current research suggests the impacts of elk on mule deer populations are relatively low. Increases and decreases within mule deer herds have occurred in areas containing both high and low densities of elk. There is also concern regarding resource competition between elk and domestic livestock on shared ranges. Ranges where elk coexist with mule deer and livestock should be closely monitored to prevent over use and competition. Habitat improvement projects should be focused in those areas to reduce competition and improve range conditions for all species. Additionally, the DWR and partnering universities within Utah will continue to further study interactions of elk with deer and domestic livestock to assess potential impacts

HARVEST STRATEGIES AND HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

Limited Entry Bull Hunt
All units within the Greater Plateau Complex are designated as limited entry bull elk hunts. Limited entry

hunt units are managed to an average age of bulls harvested on the unit. These units are geared toward maintaining a higher age class of bulls (which is generally associated with trophy quality) than units designated as General Season. Bull age objectives may vary between the four units. Lower age class units are designed to provide more opportunity to harvest a quality bull, while older age class units provide less opportunity but higher trophy quality of bulls. In review of the statewide elk management plan, the elk plan committee, DWR, and Wildlife Board made the decision to lower age objectives on some units, which included the Boulder/Kaiparowits, Monroe, and Mt. Dutton. This decision was made following significant data and analyses from studies regarding the relationship between age and antler growth in elk, which is included in the statewide plan. The revised age objectives will increase hunting opportunity while still maintaining quality bull elk in the Complex.

Additional limited entry elk hunting opportunity is available through a small number of Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) located within the Greater Plateau Complex.

Spike Hunt

In addition to limited entry hunting, general season hunting opportunity is available on all four units with the Complex through the spike elk hunt. Permits for this hunt can be purchased “over the counter” and allow hunters to harvest a yearling, or “spike” elk on any spike designated unit. The spike hunt units overlap with most limited entry hunt units to allow for greater hunting opportunity while still maintain trophy quality bulls on the landscape.

HAMSS Hunt

The Barney Top/Kaiparowits HAMSS hunt is the only HAMSS unit in the complex. It is a smaller portion of the Boulder/Kaiparowits unit (25C) where terrain may be more difficult and elk densities may be lower. In 2020, the HAMS (handgun, archery, muzzleloader, shotgun, straight-walled rifle cartridge) hunt was created to provide more limited entry hunting opportunity. HAMSS hunts have increased opportunity to harvest a trophy quality bull with the tradeoff of increased hunt difficulty.

Antlerless Hunt

Several antlerless elk hunts units exist within the Greater Plateau Complex. The units are typically smaller than those for the bull hunts but provide great opportunity for hunters desiring to fill their freezers with game meat. Antlerless permits for cow elk may be used as a tool to manage to population objectives, alleviate crop depredation issues, and reduce population densities under poor climatic conditions such as drought. Private-lands-only antlerless elk permit are available “over the counter” in some units to reduce agricultural conflicts with elk and redistribute herds back onto public lands.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 3. Land ownership acreage by entity within the Greater Plateau Complex.

Ownership/Entity/Agency	Acres
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	2,088,840
Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	11,483
US Forest Service (USFS)	1,493,570
Utah State Institutional Trust Lands (SITLA)	277,920
Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT)	207
National Parks Service (NPS)	751,416
Native American Trust Lands	850
Private	356,902
Total	**4,981,188**

Table 4. Land ownership of elk habitat (approximate) within the Greater Plateau Complex.

	Yearlong Range		Summer Range		Winter Range	
Ownership	Area (acres)	%	Area (acres)	%	Area (acres)	%
US Forest Service	142,143	85	680,708	87	582,187	43
BLM	14,573	9	16,036	2	487,598	36
SITLA	7,772	5	40,607	5	147,711	11
Private	2,695	2	42,525	6	85,878	6
NPS	0	0	0	0	54,867	4
Utah DNR	4	.002	0	0	5,728	.4
Native American Trust Lands	0	0	0	0	107	.008
Total	**167,187**		**779,876**		**1,364,076**	

HABITAT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Habitat Maintenance and Improvement

- Work with land management agencies and willing private land owners to maintain and improve habitat within the Greater Plateau Complex to support healthy elk herds at the population objective.
- Improve habitat on shared ranges to reduce competition for forage between elk and domestic livestock.

Watershed Restoration

- Work with partnering agencies, private land owners, and livestock producers to increase soil water retention, establish new water sources, and improve existing sources to promote optimal distribution of animals and increase utilization of all habitat available within the Complex.

Adverse Effects

- Identify migratory corridors used by elk within the Complex. Work with partnering agencies to protect and mitigate impacts to these corridors.
- Partner with land management agencies to create more drought resilient vegetative communities within elk habitat.
- Monitor human recreation within the area and work to mitigate its impacts on crucial times of year for elk, such as calving season, migration, and winter.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Range Improvements

- Maintain and/or enhance forage production on elk summer and winter range throughout the Complex.
- Build more drought resilient systems through watershed restoration and seeding.
- Coordinate with the USFS, SITLA, BLM and private land owners to complete projects designed to improve forage production for both elk and livestock and to optimize elk distribution.
- Encourage and support projects and management actions that will maintain and restore aspen ecosystems on the unit.
- Utilize a variety of habitat treatment methods including mechanical treatments, herbicides, prescribed fire, logging, and other methods.
- Promote Fire Use policies in appropriate areas that will benefit elk, and conduct reseeding efforts following wildfires.
- Utilize Habitat Council, Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative, Wildlife Conservation Permit funds, and other funding mechanisms to restore or improve crucial elk habitats.

Winter Range

- Implement habitat treatments in areas suffering from pinyon/juniper encroachment to improve soil pH, increase soil water retention, and increase vegetative community diversity to increase habitat resilience.
- Identify and implement high elevation winter range habitat projects to encourage elk to winter at higher elevations, reducing elk use of traditional mule deer winter ranges and alleviating agricultural depredation.
- Continue to monitor range use through permanent range trend studies located throughout the winter range.
- Use GPS collar data as available to help identify potential areas in need of habitat work.

Summer Range

- Work with partnering land management agencies to treat summer ranges with dense conifer stands to improve understory growth of forbs and grasses and create more open meadows.
- Utilize prescribed fires and logging to open forest canopy and clear debris from the understory.
- Implement aspen regeneration projects in decadent stands to promote forest health and vegetative community diversity.
- Focus summer range treatments on increasing forage for elk to improve body condition of cows and growth of calves.
- Identify critical neonatal rearing grounds using GPS collar data for targeted summer range improvement projects.

Water Development

- Identify potential water development projects that will benefit elk and seek funds/methods to implement them through the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative.
- Conduct habitat treatments that improve water retention on the landscape to increase soil moisture and reduce flooding/erosion.
- Improve catch basins and construct additional basins.
- Install guzzlers in identified areas in need of additional water sources.
- Protect and improve existing springs on the landscape.
- Use beaver translocations or build Beaver Dam Analogs as necessary to improve watersheds.

Migratory Corridors

- Cooperate with land management agencies and private landowners to identify crucial areas of elk habitat and work together to maintain and enhance elk migratory corridors.
- Work with UDOT to maintain and enhance signage, wildlife ramps, over/underpasses, and other wildlife crossing structures.

Human Recreation

- Support federal land management agencies in managing vehicle access in order to provide and maintain refuge areas for elk.
- Use GPS collar data to explore potential impacts of human recreation on elk movement, habitat use, and behavior.

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

From 2012 to mid-2023, over 213,000 acres of elk habitat and water sources have been improved or are scheduled to be improved through the Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI). Additionally, 73,070 acres were treated between 2006-2012. These projects reflect a substantial investment by land management agencies, DWR, and its partners in elk and elk habitat. A full list of projects and their details from 2012 to present can be found in the Appendix under Table 5.

RESEARCH

Previous radio collar studies held on the Greater Plateau Complex have provided useful information about the elk herds within the area. VHF-only tracking collars have been deployed on the Complex in the past, however, VHF collar data is limited in comparison to data received from GPS collars. In the winter of 2022-23, 125 cow elk were fitted with GPS collars across all units that comprise the Greater Plateau Complex, with plans to collar additional elk in the coming years. The GPS location data from these collars will provide data including survival, cause-specific mortality, reproduction, habitat use, and movement of elk within the Complex.

The biggest focus of this collar project is to better understand the movements of elk between individual units within the Complex and the factors influencing these movements, which may include seasonality, climatic conditions, resource availability, or human recreation and development. The data gained in this regard can help better shape management plans, permit recommendations, and hunt season dates. As part of the Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative, the movement data will also be used to identify and protect migration corridors for wildlife.

In conjunction with several other units in Utah, the collared elk within the Complex will be used to help refine computer code that identifies the location and timing of parturition for GPS collared elk. The parturition data will help identify crucial calving and nursery ranges where peak forage composition and production are crucial to lactating cows and growing calves. The data may also help influence decisions regarding road development and recreation to create refuges for cows and calves during critical times of the year.

ELK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

An elk management committee was formed in 2016 in accordance with Division policy and consisted of members from various stakeholder groups and land management agencies. The committee met together to discuss elk management on the units addressed in this plan. During this committee's meeting, there was wide support for the proposed method of managing under a multi-unit complex system with no objections. Additional committees may be formed in the future to reevaluate this management plan as needed.

DURATION OF THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Unit Management Plan was revised in 2023 following the revision of the Statewide Elk Management Plan. This Unit Management Plan will be revised after the next Statewide Elk Management Plan revision to ensure all current management tools are being used. Revision of this plan may also take place as needed to address future issues or incorporate new management strategies. Unit elk plan goals, objectives, recommendations and strategies are constrained within the sideboards set in the Statewide Elk Plan, which supersedes unit plans. It is possible that changes to the Statewide Elk Plan may affect unit plans. Additionally, changes to Utah State Code and/or Administrative Rule may also affect elk plans.

APPENDIX

Figure 1. Annual wintering elk population estimates for the Greater Plateau Complex and units 23, 24, 25A/B, and 25C.

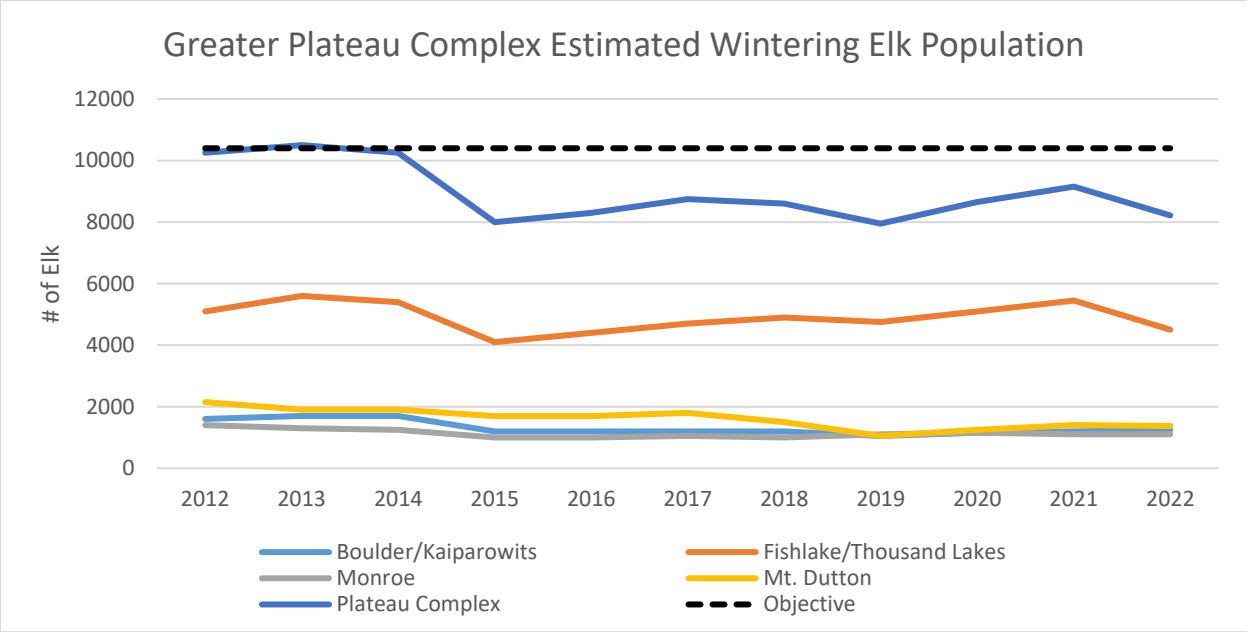

Figure 2. Antlerless elk harvest by year on the Greater Plateau Complex and units 23, 24, 25A/B, and 25C.

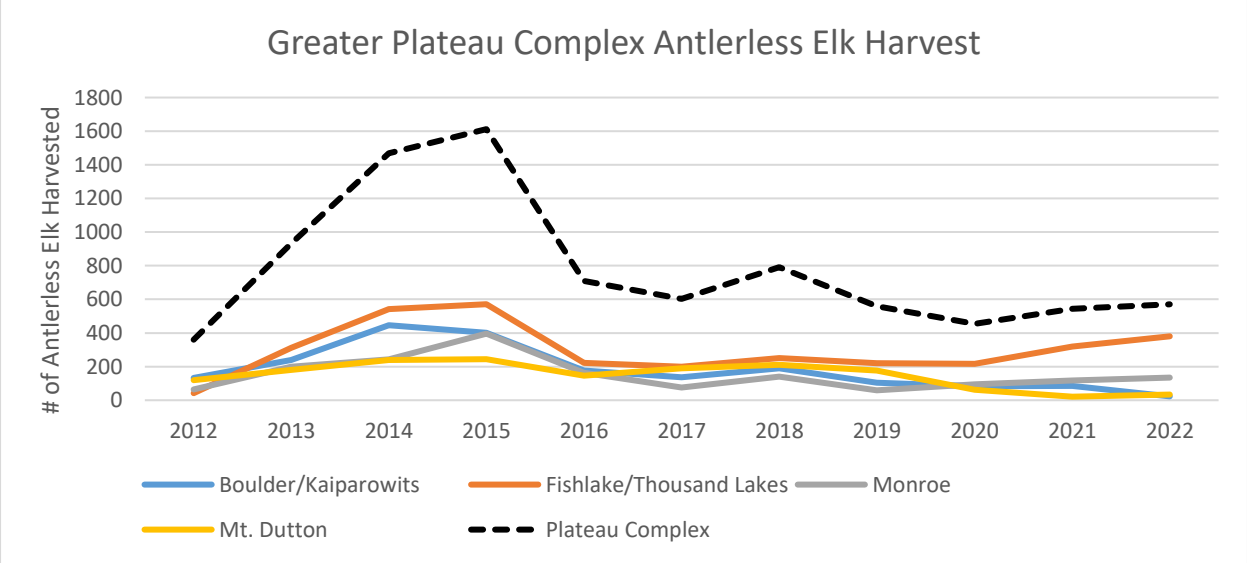

Figure 3. Average age of bull elk by unit (23, 24, 25A/B, and 25C) and year within the Greater Plateau Complex.

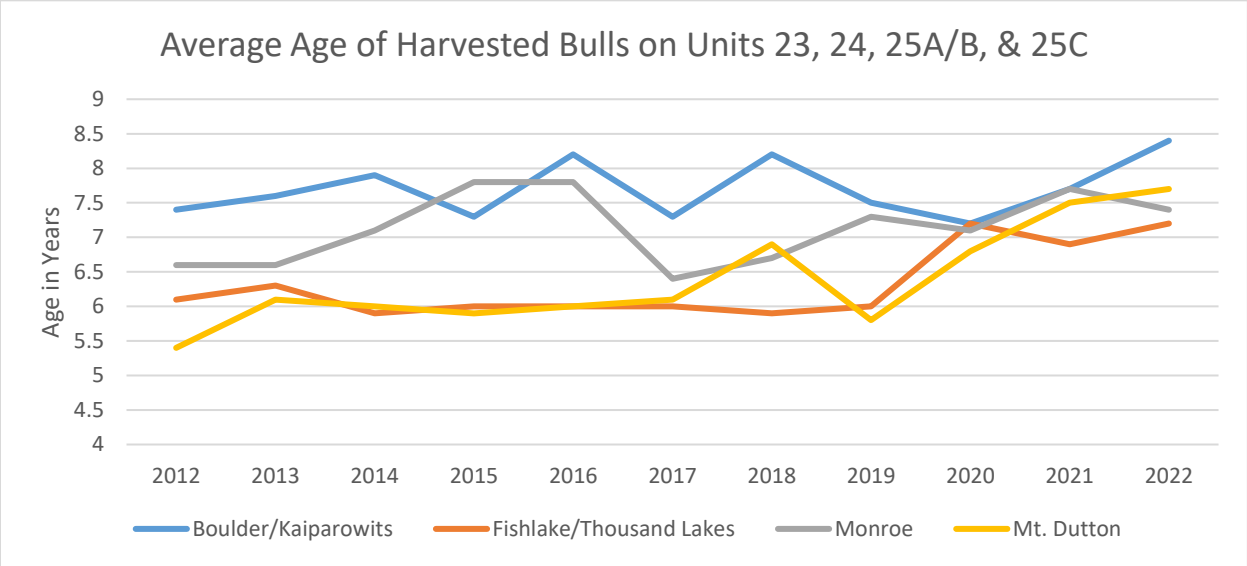

Figure 4. Elk calf:cow ratios by year within the Greater Plateau Complex and units 23, 24, 25A/B, and 25C.

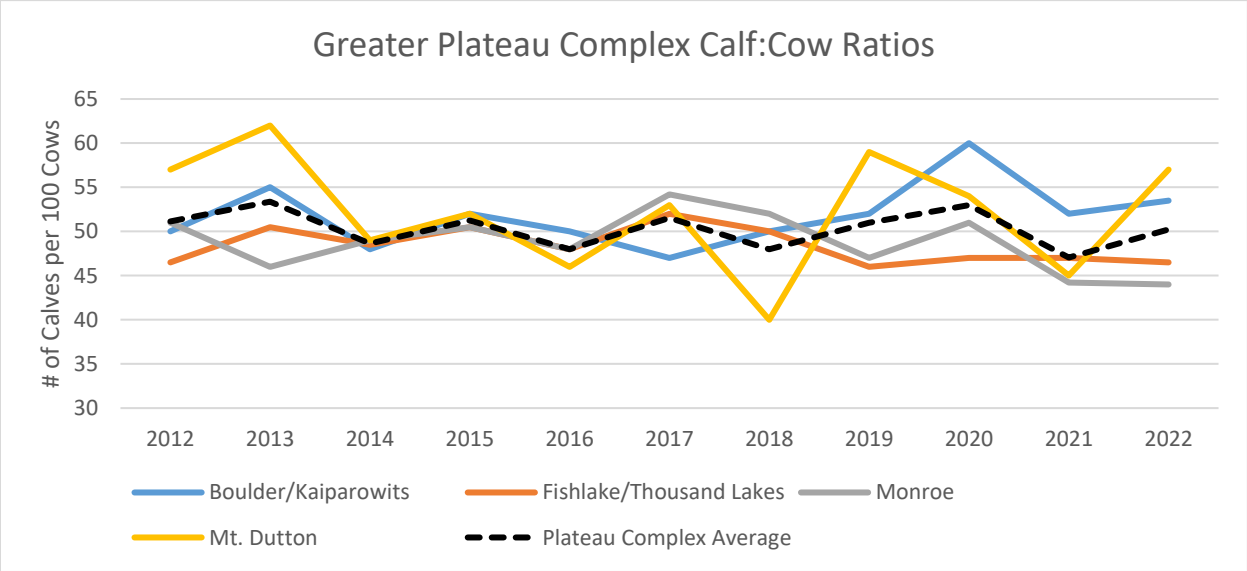

Table 5. Elk habitat projects completed and in progress within the Greater Plateau Complex including year, unit, acreage, and lead agency.

Project Title	Fiscal Year	Lead Agency	Acres	Unit
Grass Valley Revegetation Project	2012	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	123.96	Boulder
Bicknell Bottoms Access and Fish Habitat	2012	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	7.09	Boulder
Box Creek Fire Line Seeding	2012	U.S. Forest Service	10.49	Monroe
Glenwood Habitat Enhancement	2012	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	466.6	Monroe
Box Creek Aspen Regeneration Wild Ungulate Temporary Protection Fence	2012	U.S. Forest Service	3313.74	Monroe
2012 North Paunsaugunt habitat enhancement	2012	U.S. Forest Service	483.18	Mt. Dutton
Kingston Canyon/Black Canyon WMA Habitat Improvement Phase I	2012	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	27.7	Mt. Dutton
2012 John's Valley Sage Steppe restoration	2012	U.S. Forest Service	1242.72	Mt. Dutton
Clay Flats Project Phase I	2012	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	784.5	Thousand Lakes
Miner's Mountain	2013	Bureau of Land Management	3.41	Boulder
Pockets Aspen Stewardship Project	2013	U.S. Forest Service	156.9	Boulder
Lost Lakes Fire Seed Supplement	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	730.9	Boulder
Pacer Lake/Center Creek habitat enhancement	2013	U.S. Forest Service	54.75	Boulder
Grass Valley/Otter Creek Brush Treatment and Stream Enhancement, Phase 2	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	17.98	Boulder
Angle PJ reduction Phase I	2013	Bureau of Land Management	654.89	Boulder
Johnson Mountain Ranch Chaining Phase II	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	940.93	Fishlake
Sandledges Lop and Scatter Project Phase II	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2277.4	Fishlake
Grass Valley/Rocky Knoll Phase II	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	171.86	Monroe
Circleville Fire GWU5	2013	Bureau of Land Management	94.65	Mt. Dutton
Johns valley sage-steppe restoration Phase II	2013	U.S. Forest Service	777.58	Mt. Dutton
Antimony PJ reduction and riparian improvement (Phase V)	2013	Bureau of Land Management	1749.65	Mt. Dutton
Kingston/Black Canyon WMA Seeding Phase II	2013	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	37.36	Mt. Dutton
Terza Flat Discretionary Seed Project	2014	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	8.62	Boulder
Parker Front PJ removal	2014	Bureau of Land Management	902.69	Boulder
Parker Mountain Ponds	2014	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Johns Valley Phase III	2014	U.S. Forest Service	799.51	Mt. Dutton

Antimony Fuels Reduction and Habitat Improvement FY14	2014	Bureau of Land Management	741.5	Mt. Dutton
Circleville Vegetation Enhancement	2014	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	460.97	Mt. Dutton
UDWR, Upper Sevier Watershed and UDWQ Cooperative Stream Improvement Project	2014	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	7.05	Mt. Dutton
John's Valley Shrubsteppe Improvement	2014	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	193.39	Mt. Dutton
Terza Flat Ponds	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Parker Mountain Ponds Phase II	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Cedar Groves Lop and Scatter Project Phase I	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	1305.06	Boulder
Parker Front PJ Removal Phase II	2015	Bureau of Land Management	2254.55	Boulder
Sandledges Lop and Scatter Project Phase III	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2083.16	Fishlake
Sandledges Chaining Project Phase II	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	788.67	Fishlake
Biological control on Eurasian watermilfoil in Fish Lake - Phase I	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2265.3	Fishlake
Dixie and Chain Harrow Retreat	2015	U.S. Forest Service	3336.64	Fishlake
Sandledges Lop and Scatter Project Phase III	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2083.16	Monroe
Mormon Peak Habitat Improvement Project	2015	Bureau of Land Management	2510.78	Monroe
North Cove Maintenance and Guzzlers	2015	Bureau of Land Management	821.49	Monroe
Dixie and Chain Harrow Retreat	2015	U.S. Forest Service	3336.64	Monroe
Mount Dutton East Side Riparian Improvement project Phase I	2015	U.S. Forest Service	2627.69	Mt. Dutton
Black Canyon WMA RabbitBrush Removal phase 2	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	24.01	Mt. Dutton
SRO Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting FY15	2015	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	65.03	Mt. Dutton
Sandberg Ranch Revegetation Project	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	199.86	Boulder
Parker Front Phase 3	2016	Bureau of Land Management	566.47	Boulder
Parker Mountain Ponds Phase III	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Boulder Mountain Winter Habitat Improvement	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	30.58	Boulder
Parker Springs Riparian Habitat Improvement	2016	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	0	Boulder
Cedar Groves Lop and Scatter Project Phase II	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	1158.72	Fishlake
Tidwell Slope Pond Enhancement Project	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Fishlake
Boobe Hole CWMU Habitat Improvement Project Phase I	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	550.82	Fishlake
Hwy 24 Wildlife Crossing and Mastication Project	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	573.77	Fishlake/Boulder/Monroe

Southern Region Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting FY16	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	92.98	Mt. Dutton
Antimony Phase 5	2016	Bureau of Land Management	1573.61	Mt. Dutton
Southern Region Riparian Restoration FY16	2016	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	732.41	Mt. Dutton
Center Creek Phase 1 Bullhog/Seeding	2017	Bureau of Land Management	867.32	Boulder
Parker Mountain Cheatgrass Control FY17	2017	Utah State University	205.36	Boulder
North Creek riparian enhancement	2017	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	59.67	Boulder
Parker Mountain Ponds Project Phase IIII	2017	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 1	2017	U.S. Forest Service	1201.54	Monroe
Sandledges Fire Restoration and Stabilization Project	2017	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2851.82	Monroe
RL_Pine Creek Bullhog/Seeding Phase 1	2017	Bureau of Land Management	353.59	Mt. Dutton
Prospect Creek / Johns valley PJ	2017	U.S. Forest Service	809.61	Mt. Dutton
Southern Region Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting - FY17	2017	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	115.68	Mt. Dutton
Water Quality and Fisheries Improvement on the Upper Sevier River in Panguitch Valley - Phase I	2017	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	8.13	Mt. Dutton
Dry Hollow Ponds	2017	U.S. Forest Service	0	Mt. Dutton
Paradise Valley Restoration Project	2017	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	204.59	Thousand Lakes
Coyote Hollow Water Proposal	2018	U.S. Forest Service	0	Boulder
Upper Valley West Water Development	2018	U.S. Forest Service	0	Boulder
Upper Valley Vegetation Improvement and fuels reduction	2018	U.S. Forest Service	572.88	Boulder
Mytoge-Tidwell Sage Grouse Habitat Improvement Phase 1	2018	U.S. Forest Service	9038.74	Fishlake
Tidwell Slope/Geyser Peak Pond Maintenance Project	2018	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes
Poverty Flat Herbicide and Shrub Reseeding Project	2018	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	120.02	Monroe
Pine Canyon to Koosharem Creek Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project - Phase 2	2018	U.S. Forest Service	1972.35	Monroe
White Horse Pasture Habitat Improvement Project Phase I	2018	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	417.04	Monroe
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 2	2018	U.S. Forest Service	2993.94	Monroe
Antimony (Forest Creek)	2018	Bureau of Land Management	994.38	Mt. Dutton
Antimony (Pine Creek)	2018	Bureau of Land Management	763.76	Mt. Dutton
Mud Springs NEPA wildlife enhancement project	2018	U.S. Forest Service	70.25	Mt. Dutton
Southern Region Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting - FY18	2018	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	236.26	Mt. Dutton
Johns Valley Harrow	2018	U.S. Forest Service	990.02	Mt. Dutton
South Canyon (Roller Mill)	2018	Bureau of Land Management	1916.15	Mt. Dutton

Ranch Creek Watershed Improvement Project Phase I	2019	U.S. Forest Service	1782.32	Boulder
Southern Region Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting - FY19	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	115.68	Boulder
Center Creek Chaining Project	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Boulder
Pockets Aspen Stewardship Project - Phase II	2019	National Wild Turkey Federation	154.06	Boulder
Otter Creek Stream Restoration Phase III	2019	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	83.67	Boulder
Last Chance Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project Archaeological Survey	2019	U.S. Forest Service	0	Fishlake
Willow Patch Fire Rehabilitation Project	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	4598.77	Fishlake
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 3	2019	U.S. Forest Service	6074.54	Monroe
Durkee Springs chaining maintenance	2019	Bureau of Land Management	2409.58	Monroe
Willow Patch Fire Rehabilitation Project	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	4598.77	Monroe
Southern Region Riparian Tree and Shrub Planting - FY19	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	115.68	Mt. Dutton
Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Improvement on the East Fork of the Sevier River - FY19	2019	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	7.19	Mt. Dutton
Powell - Mud Springs Phase I	2019	U.S. Forest Service	7161.41	Mt. Dutton
East Pockets Stewardship	2020	National Wild Turkey Federation	184.31	Boulder
Center Creek Chaining Project Phase II	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	347.76	Boulder
Fremont River Pond Improvement Project	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Fishlake
Cedar Mountain (Durfee)	2020	Bureau of Land Management	926.75	Fishlake
Central Utah Chaining Maintenance Project Phase I	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2890.45	Fishlake
Cedar Mtn (Mormon Peak Phase I) Habitat Protection	2020	Bureau of Land Management	2748.85	Monroe
Central Utah Chaining Maintenance Project Phase I	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2890.45	Monroe
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 4	2020	U.S. Forest Service	14648.27	Monroe
Pine Canyon to Koosharem Creek/Bell Rock Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project - Phase 3	2020	U.S. Forest Service	5295.93	Monroe
Powell District Mud Springs phase II	2020	U.S. Forest Service	898.35	Mt. Dutton
Central Utah Chaining Maintenance Project Phase I	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	2890.45	Mt. Dutton
Southern Region Riparian Restoration FY 20	2020	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	12930.12	Mt. Dutton
Ranch Creek Watershed Improvement Project - Phase II	2021	U.S. Forest Service	355.94	Boulder
Boulder Unit, Dark Valley Pond Maintenance Project	2021	U.S. Forest Service	0	Boulder
Center Creek/Panguitch Creek Vegetation Improvement	2021	Bureau of Land Management	169.37	Boulder

East Grass Valley P/J Maintenance	2021	Bureau of Land Management	5317.06	Boulder
Government Creek P/J Reduction - Phase I	2021	U.S. Forest Service	1220.49	Boulder
Crater Lake Broadcast Burn Discretionary Seed	2021	U.S. Forest Service	28.76	Fishlake
Salina Creek/Gooseberry Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 2	2021	U.S. Forest Service	162.86	Fishlake
Gooseberry Shared Stewardship Project Phase 1	2021	U.S. Forest Service	0	Fishlake
Boobe Hole Water Enhancement Project Phase I	2021	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Fishlake
Last Chance Habitat Improvement Project Phase I	2021	U.S. Forest Service	7168.31	Fishlake
Richfield Ranger District Pinyon/Juniper Project Phase 1	2021	U.S. Forest Service	0	Fishlake
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 5	2021	U.S. Forest Service	4236.74	Monroe
South Monroe Mtn Kingston/Forshea Pond Enhancement Project	2021	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Monroe
Burrville Collaboration Ecosystem Restoration Project	2021	U.S. Forest Service	4273.51	Monroe
Thousand Lake Habitat Improvement Project Phase I	2021	U.S. Forest Service	1475.97	Thousand Lakes
Cross Creek Road Private Land Seeding	2022	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	1.07	Boulder
Government Creek Improvement Phase II	2022	U.S. Forest Service	2186.03	Boulder
Teasdale Front Fuels Reduction Treatment Phase I	2022	U.S. Forest Service	1017.52	Boulder
Escalante Municipal Watershed Phase 1 and Hungry Creek NEPA	2022	U.S. Forest Service	757.15	Boulder
Upper Valley Phase 2 Hand Treatment	2022	U.S. Forest Service	0	Boulder
Fremont River Ranger District Ponds	2022	U.S. Forest Service	0	Boulder
Ranch Creek Watershed Improvement Project Phase III	2022	U.S. Forest Service	1035.43	Boulder
Boobe Hole Habitat Enhancement Project Phase II	2022	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Fishlake
Gooseberry East Phase 2	2022	U.S. Forest Service	6551.31	Fishlake
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project Phase 6	2022	U.S. Forest Service	1718.71	Monroe
Dry Lakes Pond Enhancement Project	2022	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	0	Monroe
Mud Springs Phase III - Powell Ranger District	2022	U.S. Forest Service	2164.96	Mt. Dutton
Little Meadows Habitat Improvement Project	2023	Bureau of Land Management	1824.38	Boulder
Parker Mountain Spike Treatments Phase I	2023	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	825.83	Boulder
Boulder Wetlands Restoration Project Phase III	2023	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0.66	Boulder
Government Creek Improvement Phase III	2023	U.S. Forest Service	923.95	Boulder
Lost Creek Collaborative	2023	U.S. Forest Service	7806.17	Fishlake
Last Chance/Porcupine prescribed burn Phase II	2023	U.S. Forest Service	2351.62	Fishlake

Niotche Creek BCT	2023	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	1.33	Fishlake
Monroe Mountain Aspen Ecosystems Restoration Project (Phases 7-9)	2023	U.S. Forest Service	9939.81	Monroe
Thousand Lakes Habitat Improvement Phase II	2023	U.S. Forest Service	2820.45	Thousand Lakes
		Total Acres	**213075.2**	