

**Idaho Fish and Game Commission
Annual Meeting January 22-23, 2020
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut
Boise, Idaho**

January 22

MISCELLANEOUS

Discuss Items for Commission Meeting & Confirmation Hearings

Commissioners discussed potential items of legislative interest in preparation for the confirmation hearings for Commissioners Derick Attebury and Brad Melton.

Deputy Attorney General Kathleen Trever presented a training session on Respectful Workplace, in response to the Governor's request for boards and commissions to receive additional training. DAG Trever also provided additional information on the Open Meeting Law, Public Records Requests and Executive Session processes.

Budget Workshop

Michael Pearson, Chief, Administration, provided an overview to the Commission on the Department budget process (Appendix 53, Exhibit 1).

Meeting with Senate Resources & Environment Committee

All Commissioners attended the meeting at the Statehouse.

Reconvene

Public Hearing

Chairman Meyers called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

The following individuals provided public comment:

Joe Foster, Chris Palmer, Doug Bates, Scott Schmid, Rusty Kramer, Suzanne Stone, Leon Smith, Michael Holmes, Brian Brooks, Ralph Kinchelor, Chuck Steele, Ken Smith, David Anthony, Tyler Strickland, Larry Lombard, Lynn Seibold, Paul Waldon, Justin Webb, Pamela Williams, Talasi Brooks, Josh Rollins, Tom Parmelee, Tim Conant, Braden Landon, Nick Fowler, David Warrick, Chad Christensen, Tony Andrade Jr, Matt Borg, Karsten Borg, Jesse Van Leuven, John Sawyer, Brad Van den Dries, Clay Myer, Larry Holmes, Bill Clayton, Gabrielle Laughlin, Gary Laughlin, Loren Colson, Ron Silva, Robert and Diana Nielson.

Written comment received from Butch Suor (Appendix 53, Exhibit 2).

January 23

MISCELLANEOUS

Breakfast with Legislative Sportsmen's Caucus

Commissioners Brad Corkill, Brad Melton, Tim Murphy, Greg Cameron, Lane Clezie, Derick Attebury and Jerry Meyers attended the breakfast at the Statehouse.

Chairman Meyers called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Agenda Changes

Move agenda item # 9 to right after 5.D.

Posting of the Colors and Pledge of Allegiance

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game Honor Guard presented the colors. The Honor Guard members are Brian Flatter, Nate Stohosky and Dustin Mason.

Review of Public Comment

Director Schriever and Commissioners discussed and reviewed the public comments. There were 38 comments received.

Topics Included:

- Trappers Association and comments on furbearer regulations
- Proposal to change Unit 38 turkey hunt from a controlled hunt to a general hunt
- Request to add more youth permits
- Concerns on big game motorized closures
- Nonresident fee increase
- Support for body-gripping traps
- Use of sharp shooter in regards to crop depredation
- IWF supports all of the action items the Department is proposing
- Would like to see additional education for hunters on identification of tundra and trumpeter swans
- Hunter congestion and distribution of hunters
- Whitetail deer hunting south of the Salmon river
- Boats and waterfowl season, rallying the ducks
- Request for one year waiting for controlled antelope hunting
- Consider expandable broadheads and lighted nocks for archery
- Concerns that the Department is not managing wolves, like they manage lions and bears

CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar

Consent Calendar Items:

- Financial Report
- Winter Feeding Appointments

Consent calendar items were adopted without objection.

SEASON SETTING AND RULES

Upland Game, Turkey & Furbearer Season Setting

Upland game bird, upland game animal, and furbearer seasons and bag and possession limits are set on even-numbered years and cover a two-year period.

Jeff Knetter, Upland Game and Migratory Bird Coordinator, presented the recommendations (Appendix 53, Exhibit 3) for Upland Game and Turkeys. Mr. Knetter reported that based on the public comments staff is proposing a supplement for spring turkey in Hunt area 38-1.

Supplement recommendation:

Convert spring controlled hunts 9003 and 9004 (youth only, 75 and 55 tags respectively) to a general season, youth only, April 8-May 24. Increase tags in controlled hunt 9009 from 75 to 100, April 15-April 30 and increase tags in controlled hunt 9010 from 50 to 100, May 1-May 25.

Implement spring turkey LPH in GMU 38-50 tags, hen only, April 15-25, private land only within the following boundary; within one mile on either side of the Boise River and Snake River, beginning at the intersection of the north channel Boise River and Eagle Road, following the north channel Boise river and mainstem Boise River west to the confluence with the Snake River, then following the Snake River north to the border of Unit 32.

20-01 Commissioner Murphy moved and Commissioner Cameron seconded a motion that the Commission adopt staff recommendations for 2020 and 2021 for Upland Game and Turkey seasons as presented, as modified by today's supplement. Motion carries.

Cory Mosby, Furbearer Staff Biologist presented the recommendations for furbearer (Appendix 53, Exhibit 4) for the 2020-2021 season.

20-02 Commissioner Attebury moved and Commissioner Clezie seconded a motion that the Commission adopt staff recommendations for 2020 and 2021 Furbearer seasons. Motion carries.

Petitions for Rulemaking

Toby Boudreau, Chief, Wildlife presented.

Delay in Nonresident Pheasant

The Commission received a petition to modify the pheasant season opening date from the third Saturday in October to November 1st. The petition was from 189 residents, primarily from Franklin and Oneida counties. The petition asks the Commission to allow resident only hunting from the third Saturday in October through October 31st.

The petitioners believe that nonresident hunting pressure during the season is making hunting more difficult for residents, and want a delayed opener for nonresidents to increase the quality of resident hunting.

Staff noted that some restrictions for nonresident pheasant hunting are already in place. Under Idaho Code section 36-407(e), adult nonresidents who purchase annual or 3-day small game licenses (which include game birds such as pheasants) may not hunt pheasants during the first five days of the pheasant season in the area. However, nonresident junior mentored and DAV hunters, and adult nonresidents who buy unrestricted hunting or combination (hunting & fishing) licenses, which include big game hunting privileges, are not subject to the 5-day pheasant restriction.

Current license database information is inconclusive on whether or not Utah residents are having an impact on pheasant hunting in the Oneida and Franklin counties. We can measure how many hunters with Utah addresses bought small game (701), 3 day small game (1,116) or a regular nonresident hunting licenses (3,433) in 2019, however it is impossible to know what proportion hunted pheasants in the 2 counties in question or when they hunted during the season, if at all.

Staff recommendation is to consider moving this concept forward utilizing the negotiated rulemaking process.

20-03 Commissioner Clezie moved and Commissioner Corkill seconded a motion to adopt the staff recommendation to move this concept forward utilizing the negotiated rulemaking process. Motion carries.

Bait for Trapping

The Idaho Trappers Association (ITA), with endorsements by the Upper Snake River Trappers of Idaho, Intermountain Fur Harvesters, Idaho Houndsman Association, and the East Idaho Houndsman Association, has petitioned the Commission to change rules regarding bait for trapping furbearing animals, and unprotected and predatory wildlife.

Bait is a common component in trap sets, and is considered an advantageous tool for trapping, particularly in winter. Current rules impose restrictions on bait, including those for protection of raptors and other meat-eating migratory birds and other wildlife/fish consistent with classifications protected under state/federal laws and rules.

ITA asked that certain allowances for use of bait and trap placement in wolf trapping also apply to the trapping of furbearing animals and predatory wildlife. These allowances include the placement of traps over naturally killed big game species as long as the carcass was undisturbed,

and the use of legally taken road-killed animals as bait. In addition, the proposed rule change would include an allowance to use “non-edible” portions of legally taken game animals for trapping of furbearing animals, and predatory and unprotected wildlife.

The Commission has authority to promulgate rules under Idaho Code, Title 36. Idaho Code section 67-5230 allows any person to petition an agency to adopt a rule and requires agencies to either “deny the petition in writing, stating its reasons for the denial” or initiate rulemaking. The Commission must take action on the petition no later than its first regularly scheduled meeting after submission of the petition. I.C. § 67-5230(1)(b).

The organizations’ request proposes to modify Idaho Code 36-1103, which restricts the use of game birds/animals/fish for bait in trapping furbearing animals. This is a legislative change and not within Commission rulemaking authority. Commission rulemaking also cannot override protections imposed by federal law or regulation under the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Staff recommends proceeding with negotiated rulemaking regarding these proposed rule change, as consistent with statute.

20-04 Commissioner Melton moved and Commissioner Murphy seconded a motion to adopt the staff recommendation to proceed with negotiated rulemaking regarding these proposed rule changes as consistent with statute. Motion carries.

Restriction on Body Grip Trap Ground Sets

The Idaho Trappers Association, with endorsements by the Upper Snake River Trappers of Idaho, Intermountain Fur Harvesters, Idaho Houndsman Association, and the East Idaho Houndsman Association, has petitioned the Commission to adopt additional restrictions on the use of body-gripping traps on dry-land sets. Staff understands the purpose of the proposal is to support continued trapping while reducing negative interactions with those engaged in other outdoor activities.

Body-gripping traps (commonly referred to as “Conibear” traps) are an important tool in regulated trapping to effectively harvest a wide variety of furbearers. Unlike foothold traps, which are designed to restrain an animal alive until the trapper dispatches or release the animal, body-gripping traps are designed for rapid dispatch.

However, use of body-gripping traps in dry-land sets continues to be a safety concern of hunters and other outdoor recreationalists accompanied by dogs where their activities overlap with trapping. For example, a spike in complaints occurred with the widely-reported deaths of two dogs caught in body gripping traps during the winter of 2013.

In response to these concerns, trapping organizations supported the Commission’s earlier adoption of a rule requiring mandatory trapping education for anyone who purchased their first Idaho trapping license on or after July 1, 2011. This rule took effect July 1, 2018.

To further reduce non-target catches, these organizations have proposed restricting the use of body gripping traps with jaws wider than 7.5 inches inside spread in sets on dry land within 30 feet of bait or other attractant, and to establish additional conditions for the use of body-gripping traps greater than 6.5 and less than 7.5 inches inside jaw spread on dry land.

Staff recommends proceeding with negotiated rulemaking regarding these proposed rule changes, as consistent with statute.

20-05 Commissioner Attebury moved and Commissioner Corkill seconded a motion to adopt the staff recommendation and proceed with negotiated rulemaking regarding these proposed rule changes, as consistent with statute. Motion carries.

LANDS

Don Kemner, Wildlife Habitat Program Manager presented the lands items.

Heistuman Exchange

20-06 Commissioner Melton moved and Commissioner Cameron seconded a motion to approve a value for value exchange on Craig Mountain WMA of 540 acres of IDFG land encumbered with a public access easement for two parcels of 320 and 40 acres owned by Stephen Heistuman in Nez Perce Count. Motion carries.

Scott Fishing Access

Background: To improve fishing access on the South Fork of the Clearwater River, IDFG proposed to acquire the Scott property in 2015. The Scott property, as originally proposed, was a 9 acre parcel 12 miles upstream of Kooskia, Idaho that included 3,600 feet of river frontage that is directly adjacent to Idaho highway 14. The property currently receives thousands of hours of angler effort during salmon and steelhead seasons and its acquisition would protect and provide for this continuing fishing and fishing access in a popular area.

20-07 Commissioner Melton moved and Commissioner Clezie seconded a motion to approve fee title acquisition of the nine acre Scott fishing access property. Motion carries.

SEASON SETTING AND RULES

Upland Game, Turkey, and Furbearer Season Setting

Jon Rachael reported that 2 items were missed in the presentation for Upland Game, Turkey, and Furbearer Season (Appendix 53, Exhibit 5): (1) use of dogs for pursuit only of bobcats and (2) lifting certain river otter closures. Dogs may be used to pursue bobcat or fox in an open harvest season. Outside of the bobcat harvest season, the staff presentation should have included a pursuit only season in which bobcats may be pursued, but not captured, killed, or possessed in any big game management unit open to the harvest or dog training/pursuit for mountain lions (see Big Game Seasons and Rules for details). The staff presentation should also have included lifting the river otter trapping closures on the following locations: in the Clearwater Region, the

mainstem of the Clearwater River; and in the Southwest Region, the Boise River from Lucky Peak Dam to the confluence with the Snake River, and the Snake River from Grand View to Farewell Bend.

20-08 Commissioner Murphy moved and Commissioner Corkill seconded a motion to approve the additional items presented for the Upland Game, Turkey, and Furbearer Season Setting 2020 and 2021. Motion carries.

REPORT

Update About Using Cameras to Estimate Wildlife Populations

Mark Hurley, Wildlife Research Manager, provided the update (Appendix 53, Exhibit 6).

Estimating wildlife population size can be challenging, especially for animals living in dense forest or secretive animals such as carnivores. Although helicopter surveys serve us well in south Idaho, we have very few population estimates of white-tailed deer, mule deer, elk, or moose north of the Salmon River because of dense forest canopy. We also have no population estimates of wolves, bears, or mountain lions statewide. At the request of regional wildlife managers, staff has been developing techniques to estimate wildlife populations from trail cameras. Following promising results from a research project on elk, in cooperation with the University of Montana, staff has deployed cameras for population estimates throughout the state to validate results and evaluate the logistics of using these techniques at large scales.

We found that camera arrays are useful in all weather conditions, lighting conditions, and tree density, providing advantages over helicopter surveys in many areas. Tests have been completed or are underway for estimating population sizes of elk, mule deer, wolves, mountain lions, black bears, moose, and mountain goats with camera arrays.

Finalizing camera survey techniques will provide managers with wildlife population estimates in areas of the state and for species that were not possible with existing techniques. These techniques can also be used in place of helicopter surveys to reduce both employee risk and survey cost. There are an estimated 1,541 wolves in the state during summer of 2019 based on this improved model incorporating remote camera surveys and other monitoring efforts. The estimate indicates Idaho's wolf population remains robust through fluctuations of births and mortality over the year—an estimated peak of 1,541 wolves in summer 2019 after the annual birth cycle.

SEASON SETTING AND RULES

Wolf Seasons and Limits (Tags)

Jon Rachael stated that the Fish and Game Commission has the authority to establish harvest seasons (including season dates, bag limits, size, sex and harvestable species) via proclamation. The Commission considers proposed changes for season setting and publishes proclamations biennially in March of odd-numbered years for big game species, including wolves.

Since the federal government lifted Endangered Species Act protections for wolves in 2011, the Fish and Game Commission has expanded wolf seasons in a stepwise manner in response to increases in depredations on livestock and predation on other big game species. Despite the Commission's systematic progression of wolf hunting and trapping seasons, the 2019 wolf population estimate is still well above federal recovery criteria of 150 wolves and 15 breeding pairs statewide. With current hunting and trapping seasons and agency control actions, wolf predation on livestock and other domestic animals remains persistent in certain areas and would occur if the wolf population expanded in southern Idaho. Wolf predation also continues to have a negative effect on elk populations in some backcountry areas.

The Commission discussed several proposals to modify the current 2019-2020 and the upcoming 2020-2021 wolf hunting and trapping seasons and directed the Department to solicit input from the public on those proposals.

The proposals for changes to the current 2019-2020 and upcoming 2020 – 2021 wolf hunting and trapping seasons will be posted on the Department's website from January 27 through February 10 to inform the public and provide an opportunity to provide input. Staff will present the results to the Commission at their February 20 conference call.

Following Commission action (beginning calendar year 2019), sportsmen could purchase up to 10 hunting tags and up to 10 trapping tags per person for use in Game Management Units in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Upper Snake, and Salmon Regions. The limit remains 5 hunting tags and 5 trapping tags per person per calendar year in Game Management Units in the Southwest, Magic Valley, and Southeast Regions.

Preliminary data on wolf harvest available as of January 2, 2020 indicates 350 wolves had been harvested by hunters and trappers during 2019 (170 hunted, 180 trapped). Four individuals harvested 10 or more wolves during 2019; one individual harvested and tagged the maximum of 20 wolves during the calendar year.

20-09 Commissioner Corkill moved and Commissioner Attebury seconded a motion to increase the bag limit from the previous limit of 10 to 15 wolf hunting tags and 15 wolf trapping tags and where the bag limit is 5 increasing to 10 wolf hunting tags and 10 wolf trapping tags. Commissioner Attebury withdrew his second to the motion.

20-10 Commissioner Attebury moved and Commissioner Cameron seconded a substitute motion to increase the bag limit for wolf hunting and trapping to 15 statewide. Motion carries.

LEGISLATION

Legislative Update

Paul Kline, Deputy Director, updated the Commission about legislative activity since initiation of the 2020 Legislature on January 6. Both of the Department sponsored bills (Appendix 53, Exhibit 7) S1237 (Swan Tags and Upland Game Bird Permit) and H330 (Nonresident Fee Increase) had print hearings. The first legislative conference call is scheduled for January 30.

SEASON SETTING AND RULES

Rulemaking Update

Paul Kline, Deputy Director, followed by Toby Boudreau, Chief, Wildlife.

Deputy Director Kline reported that existing rulemaking from last year and the Omnibus rules have both passed in the House and the Senate committees.

The Department is still reviewing the potential effects of the Governor's recently issued Executive Order No 2020-01 and Executive Order 2020-02 (Appendix 53, Exhibit 8) on agency rulemaking. As the Department learns more we will update the Commission.

Toby Boudreau, Chief, Wildlife presented potential rulemaking ideas.

Land Owner Appreciation tag application period date range change: The purpose of this rulemaking idea is to move draw dates for the Landowner Appreciation Program (LAP) to an earlier date to provide landowners with adequate notification of draw results for hunts beginning in August. Applications from landowners for LAP controlled hunt tags are currently accepted from June 15 through July 15 (IDAPA 13.01.04). Moving the application period to an earlier time in the year (e.g., May 1- June 5), would provide additional processing time and help ensure that timely draw result notification is provided to landowners. Negotiated rulemaking is recommended.

Turkey tag simplification – The purpose of this rulemaking idea is to reduce the complexity associated with turkey tag options offered to the hunting public. Currently, there are three types of tags available: (1) general tags, (2) extra tags, and (3) special unit tags, and there are limitations on how tags may be used (IDAPA 13.01.04). A general tag and an extra tag may be used during the spring general season; however, if one or both go unused, the unused tag may be used during the general fall season. A second extra tag may also be used during the general fall season. A general tag or an extra tag may be used with a controlled hunt permit in the spring and fall seasons. Special unit tags may be used in designated units during any season set by the Commission. Staff will identify potential changes to reduce current rule complexity. Negotiated rulemaking is recommended.

Swan season rulemaking - The Commission approved agency-sponsored legislation to define game tags for swans (36-409, Idaho Code) and a price schedule for swan tags (36-416, Idaho Code). Commission-sponsored legislation is now before the 2020 Idaho Legislature for approval. Migratory game bird tags, permits, validations and methods of take are defined in rule (IDAPA 13.01.09). Temporary rulemaking (following the 2020 Legislative session) would be needed to establish rules for tag use for the fall 2020 swan hunting season. Negotiated rulemaking is recommended for final rule development.

Pronghorn controlled hunt draw waiting period - The purpose of this rulemaking idea is to require any person whose name was drawn on a controlled pronghorn hunt to wait for one (1)

year to apply for any other controlled pronghorn hunt. The proposed waiting period is consistent with rule (IDAPA 13.01.08) governing the take of antlered deer and elk and is expected to increase the opportunity to draw pronghorn controlled hunts in Idaho. Negotiated rulemaking is recommended.

Commission consensus is for staff to proceed with the negotiated rulemaking process.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Moose Plan Update

Hollie Miyasaki, Wildlife Staff Biologist, presented.

The Commission approved the release of the draft moose management plan for public comment at its November 14, 2019 meeting. The draft was posted on the Department website for a public comment period from December 12, 2019 through January 12, 2020. The Department received 182 online comments. After consideration of public input, a final plan will be prepared to present to the Commission for adoption in March, 2020.

LANDS

Rocky Point Update

Matt Pieron, Staff Biologist provided the update to the Commission.

Rocky Point has been identified by the Department as one of the top five priority areas in Idaho to protect big game migration corridors and winter range. The Rocky Point project is a two-phase project to protect approximately 3,000-4,000 mule deer that migrate biannually across US highway 30.

For phase one, IDFG purchased two conservation easements in 2019 from Dustin and Jentz Skinner to permanently protect 1,844.79 acres of private land in the core of the mule deer migration corridor adjacent to highway 30. These easements protect the current use of lands providing mule deer habitat both north and south of highway 30.

The terms of both conservation easements are largely identical and allow for continued livestock grazing and ranching; eventual replacement of fencing with wildlife friendly fencing; walk-in public access providing for hunting, fishing, trapping, and viewing; some limited construction in identified areas; and no subdivision, commercial use, game farming, or depredation claims; and continuing support for US 30 wildlife crossing structures. By precluding future development, subdivision, and industrial use, the land remains a big game migration route and winter range is protected.

Phase two will be to construct wildlife crossings under US 30 in cooperation with the Idaho Transportation Department.

Meeting with House Resources and Conservation Committee

Commissioners attended the House Resources and Conservation Committee meeting at the Statehouse.

REPORT

Discussion: Allocation Formula for Capped Elk Zone Tags

Jon Rachael, State Wildlife Manager, provided the briefing (Appendix 53, Exhibit 9).

The current elk zone A and B tag management approach was developed as part of the 1997 elk management plan and was implemented beginning with the 1998 hunting season. Zone management and A and B tags were developed to manage hunter distribution through a general season, over-the-counter tag sales framework as an alternative to using controlled hunts. The Commission may “cap” the number of A or B tags offered within a zone if hunting pressure prevents the Department from meeting elk population objectives.

By rule, when A or B tags are capped to restrict the number of hunters within a zone, the total number of tags is allocated proportionally among resident hunters, non-outfitted nonresident hunters, and outfitted hunters based on their participation in the zone during the preceding 5-year period when the number of tags was unrestricted.

The first cap was implemented in 1998 on the Lolo B tag, followed by caps placed on the Middle Fork Zone A and B tags, and the Selway B tag in 2000. Today caps are in place in 14 Elk Zones (Lolo A and B, Selway A and B, Middle Fork A and B, Dworshak B, Elk City A and B, Diamond Creek A, Sawtooth A and B, Salmon B, Bear River B, Weiser River B, Pioneer B, Smoky-Bennett B, South Hills B, and Big Desert B).

Because tags are allocated among resident, non-outfitted nonresident, and outfitted hunters in proportion to their participation prior to hunter numbers being restricted, in some zones a high proportion of the number of capped tags is allocated to nonresident hunters. In rare cases the number tags allocated to non-outfitted nonresidents exceeds the number of tags allocated to resident hunters (e.g., Lolo A tag, Selway A tag).

Following 2013 rulemaking, the Commission may reduce the number of tags allocated to nonresident hunters in capped zones to not less than 25% of the tags if the proportional allocation resulted in a percentage of nonresidents exceeding 25%.

The Commission exercised this authority in 2015 to reduce the proportion of non-outfitted nonresident hunters in the Diamond Creek A tag hunt from 42% to 35%. The Commission further reduced the proportion of nonresidents in the Diamond Creek A tag hunt to 25% for the 2020 hunting season. The Commission also reduced nonresident participation in the capped Salmon B tag from 33% to 25% effective for the 2020 hunting season.

Rules pending review by the 2020 Legislature would provide the Commission authority to limit the number of tags available for nonresident hunters in a zone or big game hunting unit to no less than 10% of the average hunter participation estimated for that zone or unit during the previous 5 years.

REPORTS

Director's Report

FY2019 Director's Annual Report to the Commission

Director Schriever presented the tenth edition of the Director's Report to the Commission showing Department financial summaries for FY19. The report also contains an overview of Fish and Game bureaus and major programs.

Commissioner Reports

Commissioner reports stand as written (Appendix 53, Exhibit 10).

Commissioner Murphy stated that he would like to take a moment to thank and formally recognize Larry Sawyer from Emmett, Idaho for his patience, generosity, and dedication in helping the Department provide fishing and boating access to current and future generations of Idaho anglers. The Sawyers Ponds access site has become one of the most heavily fished waters in Gem County. Staff will present an official letter and plaque in appreciation for his tremendous generosity.

MISCELLANEOUS

Executive Session

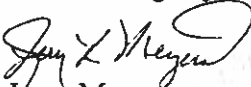
20-11 Commissioner Cameron moved and Commissioner Corkill seconded a motion that the Commission go into executive session under Idaho Code 74-206 subsection (c) for land acquisition and subsection (f) for litigation.


Roll Call Vote Ayes: Brad Corkill, Brad Melton, Tim Murphy, Greg Cameron, Lane Clezie, Derick Attebury and Jerry Meyers.

The items covered in executive session were land items and pending litigation.

20-12 Commissioner Cameron moved and Commissioner Clezie seconded a motion to come out of executive session with no formal action taken. Motion carries.

The meeting adjourned at 4:33 p.m.


Jerry Meyers
Chairman


Ed Schriever
Secretary