

ISSUES SUBMITTAL FORM

Date: 08/12/2019

ISSUE:	<p>1) Should CPW improve protection of spring spawning rainbow trout by extending the current spring fishing closure from March 15 through May 15, to March 15 through May 31 on spawning tributaries along the middle Colorado River and lower Roaring Fork River?</p> <p>2) Should CPW include Elk Creek and its confluence with the Colorado River in the fishing closures on tributary streams along the Colorado River to protect salmonids (rainbow trout, brown trout, and mountain whitefish) during the spring and fall spawning periods?</p>
---------------	--

DISCUSSION (FACTS AND FIGURES, EXPLANATION OF ISSUE):

The renowned trout fisheries in the middle Colorado River and lower Roaring Fork River inspired Field & Stream Magazine to tout the local town of Glenwood Spring as the #1 Fishing Town in America. Tributary streams along these rivers are also popular with stream anglers and are instrumental in the reproduction and recruitment of rainbow trout, brown trout, and mountain whitefish to the mainstem rivers. The river tributaries offer refuges for eggs and young fish to develop and grow, away from large predatory adult trout. The tributaries also provide high quality habitat (including spawning habitat) protected from regular stochastic sediment discharges inherent in mainstem rivers. Noticeable spawning runs of brown trout and rainbow trout upstream into smaller tributaries and dense aggregations of mountain whitefish near the river confluences make these resident salmonids particularly attractive to anglers during certain times of the year. As such, the large fish concentrate in shallow and confined habitats making them especially vulnerable to angler exploitation. Thus, in the past, CPW placed spawning closures on notable tributary streams ½ mile upstream from the confluence with the mainstem Colorado and Roaring Fork rivers, and 50 yards upstream and downstream of the confluence along those river corridors to protect congregating populations of spring and fall spawning salmonids. The “spawning closure” protections help sustain renowned fisheries that are increasingly popular for both shore and drift anglers drawn to the Gold Medal trout fishing in the Roaring Fork River, and perennially accessible middle Colorado River with its milder winter climate.

1) Extending the current spring spawning closure:

Colorado is known for its legendary rainbow trout fishing, particularly for the “Colorado River Rainbow Trout” on the Western Slope. However, successful reproduction and recruitment of rainbow trout around the state and near Glenwood Springs was virtually eliminated by the whirling disease (WD) parasite by 2000. Within the last 10 years, CPW has waged a campaign to introduce WD resistance into wild reproducing rainbow trout by stocking WD-resistant rainbows and their hybrids. We have recently documented successful recruitment of wild-produced rainbow trout in many waters where stocking of WD resistant rainbows has occurred. It is important to protect reproductive habitat and spawning rainbow trout to a high degree in order to reestablish meaningful wild reproduction of one of Colorado’s most celebrated sportfish. The original CPW spring spawning closure of March 15 through May 15 was identified to protect spawning movements, territorial defense of reproductive habitat, and active spawning. This period was identified from watershed-wide research that may not have accounted for localized variations in spawn timing, particularly in the face of a variable and changing climate. Generally, rainbow trout spawning is triggered by rising spring temperatures and influenced by environmental conditions, especially snow-melt volume and run-off timing.

Over the last eight years, spawning condition of rainbow trout has been observed during annual CPW fisheries surveys on the Colorado and Roaring Fork rivers in early May. CPW aquatic staff have also formally evaluated rainbow trout spawning in tributaries around the conclusion of the May 15 angling closure. Female rainbow trout collected in the mainstem rivers during early May monitoring surveys were often observed congregating on gravel bars, and identified as “green”, not having yet spawned and still needing time to “ripen” only a couple weeks prior to the end of the existing spring angling closure. During Spring 2019, spawner surveys were conducted between May 13 and May 30 along the

Colorado and Roaring Fork rivers in tributaries with current spring spawning closures. Of the rainbow trout spawners captured, >90% of adult females were still gravid (green or ripe) around May 15; surveys closer to May 31 produced more spent females with <70% still gravid, and all females ripe and within days of spawning. In 2019, snowpack was extraordinarily high and spring weather was relatively wet and mild. As a result, spawning was documented to be delayed by up to two weeks in a number of species of Colorado River resident fish. Based on historical observations and spawning behavior this past spring, we recommend extending the spring closure to fully protect peak spawning activity from mid-March through the end of May.

Anglers have routinely expressed concern to local staff that spawning rainbow trout are still present and extraordinarily susceptible to being caught at the end of the spring spawning closure period. Indeed, both field staff and members of the angling public observe angler activity to be high prior to and immediately following the fishing closure due to the congregations of large trout moving into the tributaries in March and extending their residence through May. Particularly in Canyon Creek and Threemile Creek, the spawning and holding habitat where ripe rainbow trout females were documented occurred in areas of the stream with public access and that locally experience the most wading use by anglers and river users.

Thus without extending the protection to rainbow trout from mid-March through the end of May, impacts to rainbow trout spawners by anglers will occur throughout their occupation of the spawning streams. Impacts include capture and handling by anglers, as well as wading anglers disrupting spawning fish and disturbing their reproductive habitat (redds) in the streambed.

Protecting spawning rainbow trout in the tributaries of the Colorado and Roaring Fork rivers is a benefit to trout populations that sustain both small streams and mainstem fisheries. CPW has recently partnered with Trout Unlimited (TU) to establish better fish passage into spawning tributaries, including the newly completed fish passage on Elk Creek (tributary to the Colorado River) and proposed installation of fish passage through the extensive culvert under I-70 at Canyon Creek (tributary to the Colorado River). Both projects allow fish to move through the heavily utilized public fishing reaches to habitat that is less accessible to anglers and thus protective of both spawners and redds from disturbance by anglers. CPW is also working with the City of Glenwood Springs to control access through Threemile Creek by signing spawning areas in the renovation of the City's property at the Threemile/Roaring Fork confluence to dissuade wading through and disturbing spawning trout and incubating eggs in redds.

2) Adding the seasonal spawning closures (spring and fall) to Elk Creek and its confluence with the Colorado River:

CPW has recently partnered with TU and constructed a fish bypass structure on Elk Creek at the Ware and Hinds ditch diversion structure, approximately one mile north west of the town of New Castle (11 miles west of Glenwood Springs). The structure allows spawning trout from the Colorado River to migrate upstream to abundant protected suitable spawning habitat. Since its installation, brown trout and rainbow trout have made a notable return to the river upstream of the diversion as observed by adjacent landowners and documented by CPW aquatic staff. The spring and fall trout spawners, along with the aggregate of mountain whitefish, staging near the confluence with the Colorado River in the spring and fall, would benefit from the protections of the seasonal spawning closures that currently are in place on the neighboring tributary streams along the Colorado River.

The Colorado and Roaring Fork rivers are popular and important coldwater sportfisheries for anglers and commercially guided fishing trips due to year-round accessibility to the river corridor. Protecting recruitment to these fisheries prized by private and commercial anglers alike will sustain recreation that not only defines a town, but is a significant economic driver for the area (>\$26 million generated annually in Garfield County from anglers according to a CPW economic study). CPW strives to sustain and enhance fishing in the Glenwood Springs area in the face of accumulating pressure on the resource by increasing river activity, river corridor development and water use, and climate change. Though these closures limit access to small sections of stream and river corridors seasonally, CPW prioritizes opportunities to retain, enhance, and create river access to ensure sustainable fish

opportunities exist within proximity of the spawning closures. We are currently working with Glenwood Springs to improve boat ramps and bank access for anglers and develop new boater access on both rivers to increase angler accessibility. Recent noticeable declines in mountain whitefish have been observed by anglers and documented by CPW in the Roaring Fork and Colorado rivers - the cause of which has yet to be elucidated. Protecting spawning activities is one way to help aid these sportfish, introduced in the early 1900s, in maintaining their contribution to angling opportunity and diversity. Seasonal spawning closures will also support ongoing efforts to reestablish wild rainbow trout by introducing WD resistance. Protecting spawning trout from exploitation will go hand-in-hand with improvements to upstream passage to spawning habitat in two of the spawning tributaries previously described.

STATE LAW REQUIRES CPW TO SOLICIT INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BY THE PROPOSED RULES. THE FOLLOWING STAKEHOLDERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF AND INVITED TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THE REGULATORY CHANGES PROPOSED IN THIS ISSUE PAPER:

***IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL NECESSARY INTERNAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED*.**

[List stakeholder groups and briefly summarize comments received]

The external publics contacted by CPW staff include both private and commercial anglers that fish the river confluences and tributary streams. Support has been voiced to CPW field and area staff through contact with anglers and guides that frequently utilize the area. Also, input was directly solicited from the following collaborative groups that include private and commercial anglers, as well as river advocates: Roaring Fork Fishing Guide Alliance, Roaring Fork Fly Fishing Club, Roaring Fork Conservancy, and local long-time unaffiliated guides and anglers. Opinions from all parties were enthusiastic and unanimously in support of extending the current spring closure on all tributaries. Adding spring and fall spawning closures to Elk Creek was also specifically identified by these constituents as being important to protecting the local popular sport-fisheries.

ALTERNATIVES: (POSSIBLE OUTCOMES or POSSIBLE REGULATIONS):

1) Extend the current spring spawning closures to the end of May along the middle Colorado River and lower Roaring Fork River

Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) – extend the current spring spawning closure by 16 days, making this from March 15 through May 31 annually, to protect variable spawning activities that can extend to June on the following streams

- Canyon Creek (Garfield County)
- Grizzly Creek
- No Name Creek
- Colorado River - 50 yards upstream and downstream of the confluence with Canyon Creek, No Name Creek, and Grizzly Creek.
- Fourmile Creek
- Threemile Creek
- Roaring Fork River - 50 yards upstream and downstream of the confluence with Threemile Creek and Fourmile Creek

The impact to angling opportunity is a decrease of 16 days, accessibility to an approximate ½ mile of each tributary stream, and 100 yards of river corridor around the confluence with the respective tributary.

Regulations would read:

Canyon Creek-Garfield County:

- a. From the north side of the I-70 Bridge downstream to the confluence with the Colorado River:
1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Grizzly Creek-Garfield County:

a. From the confluence with the Colorado River upstream for ½ mile:

1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

No Name Creek-Garfield County:

a. From the confluence with the Colorado River upstream for ½ mile:

1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Colorado River-Garfield, Eagle, Grand, and Mesa Counties:

e. 50 yards upstream and downstream of the confluences with Canyon, Grizzly, and No Name creeks:

2. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Fourmile Creek-Garfield County:

a. From the confluence with the Roaring Fork River upstream for ½ mile:

1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Threemile Creek-Garfield County:

a. From the confluence with the Roaring Fork River upstream for ½ mile:

1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Roaring Fork River-Pitkin and Garfield Counties:

c. 50 yards upstream and downstream from the confluences with Fourmile Creek and Threemile Creek:

3. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Alternative 2 – shift the current spring fishing closure from March 15 through May 15, to April 1 through May 31 on the aforementioned waters. This would not retain the early protection of the spawning run afforded currently to rainbow trout moving into reproductive habitat, but would not change the current impact to angling opportunity as the amount of time impacted would remain the same in each approximate ½ mile of stream and 100 yards of river corridor.

Alternative 3 – status quo. The current spawning closure remains in place from March 15 through May 15 at the aforementioned waters protecting some of the spawning run, but a notable portion of the run remains vulnerable to harvest and disturbance, particularly in years (like 2019) where cool temperatures may delay spawning. Angling opportunity impact remains the same.

2) Add seasonal spawning closures (spring and fall) to Elk Creek and its confluence with the Colorado River consistent with other local streams:

Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) – add seasonal spawning closures in the spring and fall to Elk Creek that are consistent with the neighboring tributaries of Canyon Creek, No Name Creek, Grizzly Creek, Threemile and Fourmile creeks. This will enhance sportfish recruitment and angling opportunity in Elk Creek and the Colorado River and support the establishment of fish passage up Elk Creek at the Ware and Hinds Ditch. Angling opportunities will be reduced in the lower estimated ½ mile of Elk Creek and 100 yards of river corridor around the confluence at the Colorado River in the spring and fall by approximately 138 days. The seasonal closures do not occur during the height of fishing season (generally, June or post run-off through Labor Day).

Regulations would read:

Elk Creek-Garfield County:

a. From the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the U.S. Highway 6 Bridge in Newcastle:

1. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Colorado River - Garfield, Eagle, Grand, and Mesa Counties:

e. 50 yards upstream and downstream of the confluences with Canyon, Grizzly, No Name, and Elk creeks:

1. The bag and possession limit for trout is two fish.
2. Fishing is prohibited from March 15 through May 31 and from October 1 through November 30.

Alternative 2 – status quo. No protection from impacts by angling activity will be afforded to spawning trout, particularly large river spawners unusually susceptible to angling during their spawning run. Angling opportunity will not be impacted without a closure.

Issue Raised by:	Brian Gray / DWM / Rifle North District Kendall Bakich / Aquatic Biologist / Area 8
Author of the issue paper (if different than person raising the issue):	
CC:	Ben Felt / Lori Martin / Kirk Oldham / Matt Yamashita / John Groves / Dan Cacho / Matt Nicholl
APPROVED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY:	Matt Nicholl
REQUIRES NEW SPACE IN THE BROCHURE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
ARE ADEQUATE STAFF AND FUNDING RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO IMPLEMENT?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
REGION, BRANCH, OR SECTION LEADING IMPLEMENTATION	Aquatics/NW Region/ Areas 7 and 8
RECOMMENDED FOR CONSENT AGENDA?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

ISSUES SUBMITTAL FORM

Date: 08/12/2019

ISSUE:	Should a restrictive harvest fishing regulation be implemented on a section of the Uncompahgre River in Montrose to create a quality trout fishery?
---------------	---

DISCUSSION (FACTS AND FIGURES, EXPLANATION OF ISSUE):

The City of Montrose recently acquired public access on a 1.5-mile long section of the Uncompahgre River in the town of Montrose (Map 1). The Mayfly Outdoors, a fly reel manufacturing company who is building their headquarters facility adjacent to the river, donated this section of river to the city. The intent of Mayfly Outdoors is to create this development while maintaining the riparian habitat along the river and enhancing fish habitat to create a quality public angling experience in Montrose and adjacent to their headquarters. To that end, the City has raised funding for 1.5 miles of habitat improvement in the river by securing a \$400,000 grant from the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and allocating an additional \$1,100,000 in funding from the City to begin construction in the winter of 2019-2020. The goal of this project is to maximize the quality of the fishery. Currently, there are 4.0 miles of public access for angling on the Uncompahgre River in Montrose that are managed under the statewide trout fishing regulation (Map 2), allowing the use of flies, lures and bait, along with a 4 trout daily bag limit. The fishery contains a wild brown trout population that experiences reduced recruitment into quality size classes due to habitat limitations related to the rivers unique flow regime. The rainbow trout fishery has limited juvenile recruitment and is supplemented through the stocking of sub-catchable (3-5 inch) rainbow trout.

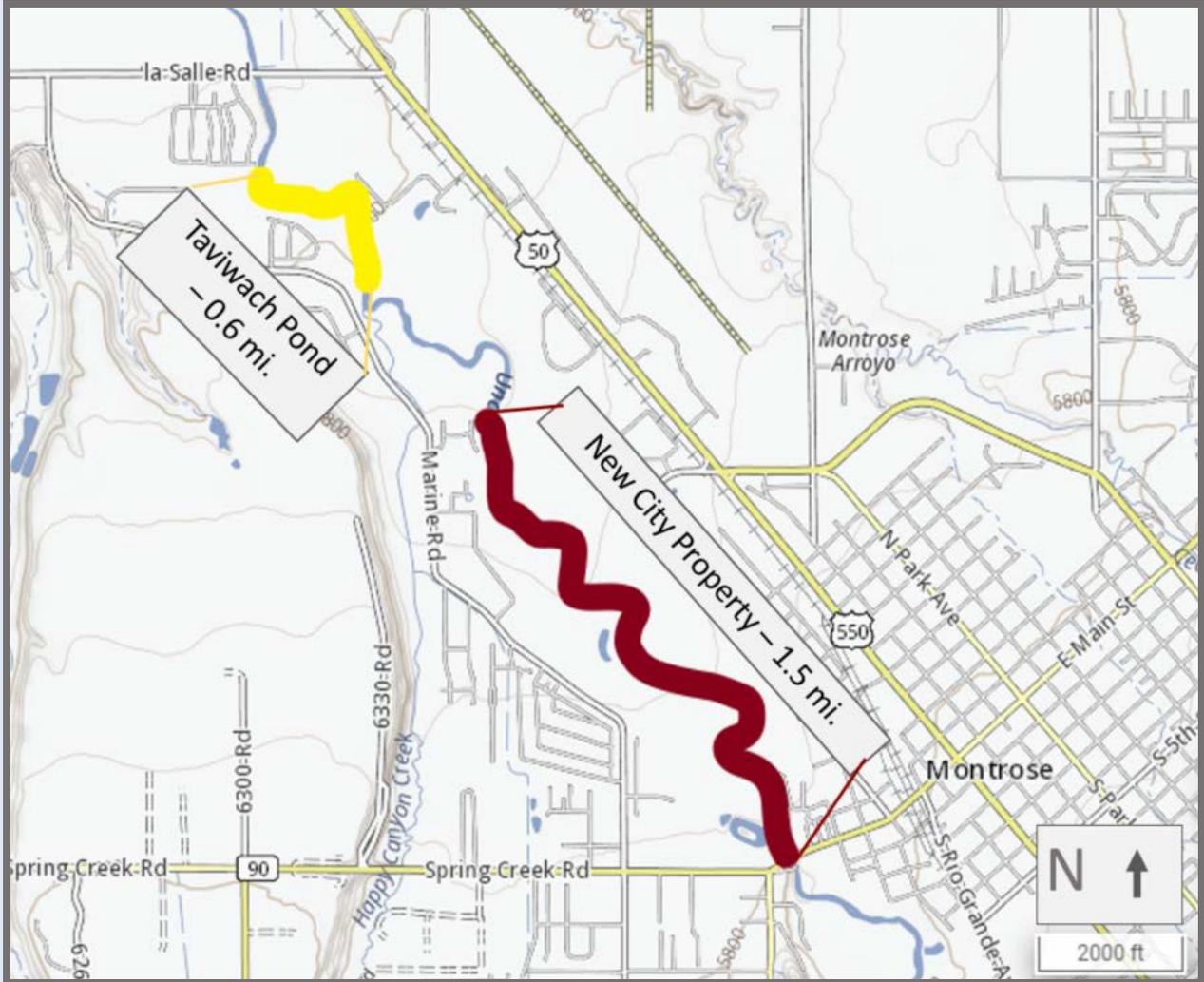
The wild trout fishery in the Uncompahgre is limited by the flow regime, where high flows are present in the river from April through the end of October for annual irrigation. These high flows limit the habitat in the river for recently hatched trout fry, especially for rainbows. This results in limited natural recruitment, and necessitates stocking to supplement the fishery. Additionally, the high flows limit holding water for adult trout. The habitat improvement project aims to enhance both adult and juvenile trout habitat. It should result in increased adult trout densities and juvenile recruitment, and could be an area that produces wild trout to supplement the fishery, reducing the need for stocking.

The city of Montrose created the Uncompahgre River Restoration Advisory Committee upon realizing the need to involve stakeholders and experts in the overall river restoration. The committee recommended and strongly supports implementation of special regulations that are in line with the long term goals and objectives of this river section.

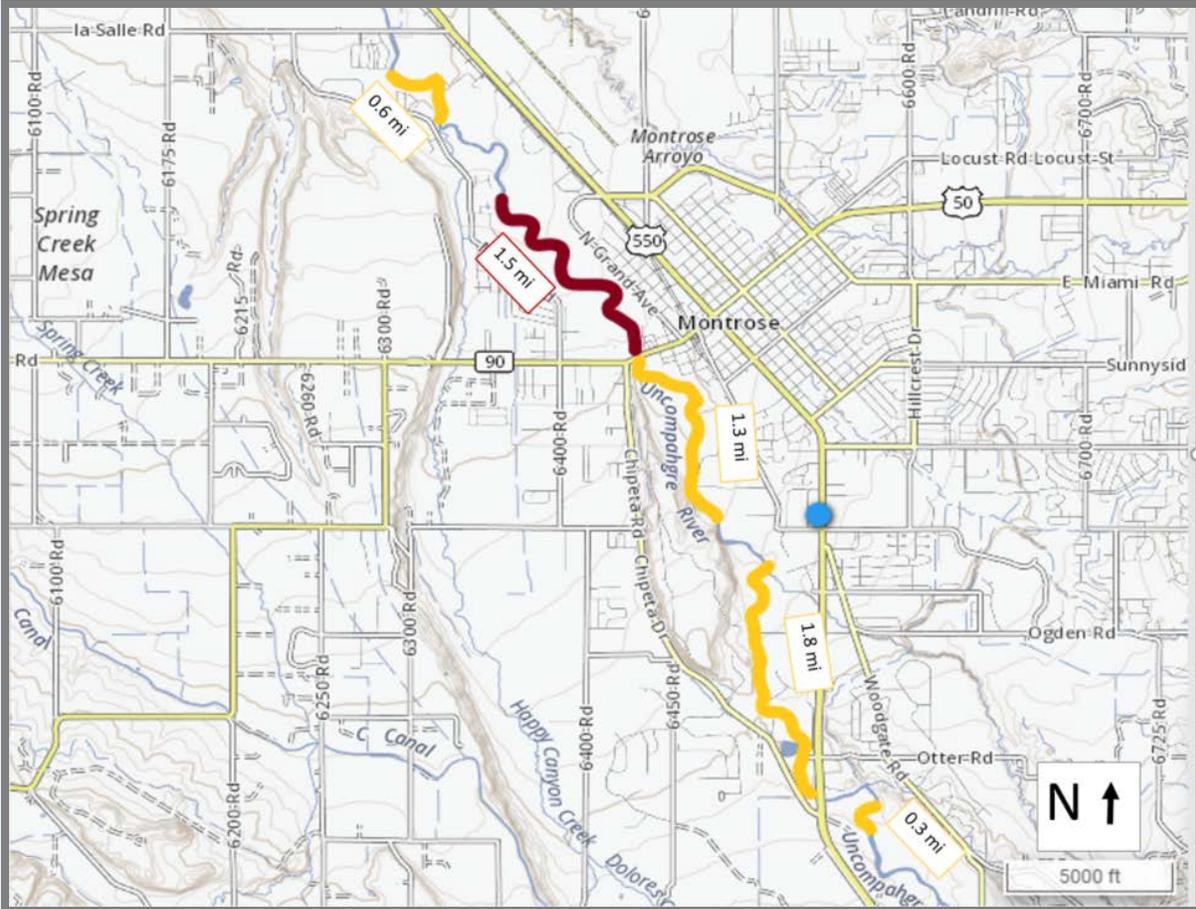
By implementing a restrictive harvest regulation, this section of river would be protected from harvest allowing it to fully function as a high quality section of river that produces trout that can enhance the fishery both within and outside of the improved area. The preferred alternative (flies and lures only, all trout must be returned to the water immediately) from Highway 90 to the LaSalle Road bridge allows a clear delineation of the boundaries of the special regulations that will protect the fishery from harvest resulting in recruitment of quality trout. It would change the existing 0.6-mile long section of public river access at Taviwach Ponds from statewide fishing regulations to the new special regulation. This would result in a total of 2.1 miles of special regulations and 3.4 miles of statewide trout regulations within the City of Montrose. The alternative option would only designate the new 1.5-mile long section of river owned by City of Montrose with special regulations, leaving 4.0 miles of public water managed under statewide trout fishing regulations. The downstream boundary on alternative #2 is the downstream end of the City property. There is not a clear landmark to delineate the downstream boundary of the regulation that may result in angler confusion, and law enforcement issues. Either option will enhance the angling quality and opportunity in the Uncompahgre River in Montrose.

STATE LAW REQUIRES CPW TO SOLICIT INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BY THE PROPOSED RULES. THE FOLLOWING STAKEHOLDERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF AND INVITED TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THE REGULATORY CHANGES PROPOSED IN THIS ISSUE PAPER: City of Montrose, Uncompahgre River Restoration Advisory Committee, Mayfly Outdoors, Black Canyon Chapter of Trout Unlimited. Letters sent to all landowners on river section encouraging them to comment or attend meeting. Public meeting held on May 21, 2019. Meeting message on reader board (marquee) at office for over two weeks.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL NECESSARY INTERNAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.	
[List stakeholder groups and briefly summarize comments received] City of Montrose, Uncompahgre River Restoration Advisory Committee, Mayfly Outdoors, Black Canyon Chapter of Trout Unlimited, private landowners. Received strong support for preferred alternative at the public meeting and from stakeholder groups. We did not receive any phone calls or letters in opposition to the proposed regulation.	
ALTERNATIVES: (POSSIBLE OUTCOMES or POSSIBLE REGULATIONS):	
1. * Preferred Alternative *: From the Highway 90 Bridge downstream to LaSalle Road Bridge, angling is by artificial flies and lures only, and all trout must be returned to the water immediately.	
2. From the Highway 90 Bridge downstream to the boundary of the City of Montrose property, angling is by artificial flies and lures only, and all trout must be returned to the water immediately.	
Issue Raised by:	Area 18 Staff
Author of the issue paper (if different than person raising the issue):	Eric Gardunio, Area Aquatic Biologist, Renzo DelPiccolo, Area Wildlife Manager
CC:	John Alves, Natalie Renneker, Cory Chick
APPROVED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY:	
REQUIRES NEW SPACE IN THE BROCHURE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
ARE ADEQUATE STAFF AND FUNDING RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO IMPLEMENT?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
REGION, BRANCH, OR SECTION LEADING IMPLEMENTATION	Aquatic Section
RECOMMENDED FOR CONSENT AGENDA?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO



Map 1: Map of new City of Montrose public access area (red), existing public access at Taviwach Pond (yellow) and the Highway 90 (Main Street) and LaSalle Road crossings, delineating the area that would be affected by the proposed preferred alternative.



Map 2: Map of all current public access areas on the Uncompahgre River in Montrose (yellow) and new City of Montrose public access area (red) with corresponding river mileages.

ISSUES SUBMITTAL FORM

Date: 08/12/2019

ISSUE: Should a catch and release regulation be implemented for all bass and a bag and possession of one channel catfish on Valco Ponds 4-7?

DISCUSSION (FACTS AND FIGURES, EXPLANATION OF ISSUE):

The Valco Ponds are a series of gravel pits that have been filled with water and now owned by CPW and managed by Lake Pueblo State Park. Some of the ponds have been leased and stocked by CPW with fish dating back to 1996. Currently, ponds #5-7 are not open to the public for fishing, and pond #4 is only partially open to fishing. With the recent passing of the landowner, CPW has gained full public access to ponds #4 and #5. Ponds #6 and #7 still require some real estate transactions to gain full public access. CPW intends to open pond #4 and #5 to the public by January 1, 2020, with the intention of opening the last two ponds as soon as the required access issues are resolved.



Figure 1: Aerial Map of Valco Ponds #1-4. This Google Earth image shows ponds #1-4 along Hwy 96 and the Arkansas River in Pueblo, CO.



Figure 2: Aerial Map of Valco Ponds #4-7. This Google Earth image shows ponds #4-7 along Hwy 96 and the Arkansas River in Pueblo, CO.

All of the ponds are stocked with varying numbers of bluegill, bass, channel catfish, saugeye, and black crappie to produce great warm-water fisheries for the public to enjoy. In 2018 the Parks and Wildlife Commission approved a catch and release regulation on pond #7 for all bass and channel catfish. After even more meetings with interested anglers, it became apparent that there was strong support for expanding that regulation to ponds 4-6. However, catfish anglers typically fish for them using bait that is intended to be swallowed and sometimes those fish will not recover so they can be released. As such, the proposed regulation will allow for the harvest of one channel catfish.

Ponds 4-7 have a good population of quality to trophy-sized bass and channel catfish and the overwhelming majority of anglers at the meetings would like to see those protected from harvest. Statewide bag and possession limits will remain on ponds 1-3 to allow anglers who wish to harvest some fish a place to do that.

STATE LAW REQUIRES CPW TO SOLICIT INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY BY THE PROPOSED RULES. THE FOLLOWING STAKEHOLDERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF AND INVITED TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THE REGULATORY CHANGES PROPOSED IN THIS ISSUE PAPER:

***IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL NECESSARY INTERNAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED*.**

[List stakeholder groups and briefly summarize comments received]

1. Internal: Area 11 and Lake Pueblo State Park employees. There is a ¼ mile separation between ponds 1-3 and ponds 4-7. This would allow for easier law enforcement and a good location for posting restrictive harvest fishing regulation signs.
2. External: Meeting on July 12, 2019, with two prominent anglers who are heavily involved with youth and teaching them how to fish. They feel strongly that the bass and channel catfish should be protected with a catch and release regulation on all bass and allow for the harvest of one catfish. They have been taking kids to pond #4 for years. The good population of fish along with low angling pressure allows them a good opportunity to have kids catch a quality or trophy-sized fish.
3. External: Public open house at the Pueblo Public Library on July 25, 2019, to discuss the opening of ponds 4-7 and potential fishing regulations. A diverse crowd of 60 people attended. Of the 40 or so that were there to discuss fishing regulations on ponds 4-7, only two anglers wanted to have some harvest of the channel catfish. All others overwhelmingly supported and desired a catch and release regulation on all bass.

ALTERNATIVES: (POSSIBLE OUTCOMES or POSSIBLE REGULATIONS):

1. *Preferred Alternative #1*: Catch and Release for all bass and bag and possession of one channel catfish on Valco ponds 4-7.
2. Status Quo: Statewide bag and possession limits would remain on ponds 1-6 with pond 7 being catch and release on bass and channel catfish.

Issue Raised by:	Carrie Tucker, Area 11 Aquatic Biologist Josh Nehring, Senior Aquatic Biologist
Author of the issue paper (if different than person raising the issue):	
CC:	Matt Nicholl, Bret Ackerman, Brad Henley, Mike Trujillo, Monique Mullis, Gretchen Holschuh
APPROVED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY:	Matt Nicholl
REQUIRES NEW SPACE IN THE BROCHURE?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
ARE ADEQUATE STAFF AND FUNDING RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO IMPLEMENT?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
REGION, BRANCH, OR SECTION LEADING IMPLEMENTATION	Aquatic Section
RECOMMENDED FOR CONSENT AGENDA?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO