

**Draft Ouray National Wildlife Refuge
Hunting Plan**

April 2021

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Ouray National Wildlife Refuge
19001 E. Wildlife Refuge Rd Randlett, UT 84063**

Submitted By:

Robert Bundy, Project Leader

Signature	Date
-----------	------

Concurrence:

Lisa Talcott, Refuge Supervisor

Signature	Date
-----------	------

Approved:

Stacy Armitage, Regional Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System

Signature	Date
-----------	------

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	2
II.	Conformance with Statutory Authorities	2
III.	Statement of Objectives.....	3
IV.	Description of Hunting Program	3
A.	Areas to Be Opened to Hunting	3
B.	Species to Be Taken, Hunting Periods, and Hunting Access.....	6
C.	Hunter Permit Requirements.....	9
D.	Consultation and Coordination with the State.....	10
E.	Law Enforcement.....	10
F.	Funding and Staffing Requirements.....	10
V.	Conduct of the Hunting Program	10
A.	Hunter Permit Application, Selection, and Registration Procedures	10
B.	Refuge-Specific Hunting Regulations.....	10
C.	Relevant State Regulations.....	11
D.	Other Refuge Rules and Regulations for Hunting	11
VI.	Public Engagement.....	11
A.	Outreach for Announcing and Publicizing the Hunting Program	11
B.	Anticipated Public Reaction to the Hunting Program	12
C.	How Hunters Will Be Informed of Relevant Rules and Regulations	12
VII.	Compatibility Determination.....	12

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Hunting Opportunities on Ouray National Wildlife Refuge.	5
-----------	---	---

Ouray National Wildlife Refuge

Hunting Plan

I. Introduction

National wildlife refuges are guided by the mission and goals of the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System), the purposes of an individual refuge, United States (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) policy, and laws and international treaties. Relevant guidance covers the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (NWRSA), as amended by the Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Improvement Act), Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, and selected parts of the Code of Federal Regulations and Fish and Wildlife Service Manual.

Ouray National Wildlife Refuge (Ouray NWR or refuge) was originally established on May 25, 1960, as a prime waterfowl production area that would also provide needed resting and feeding areas for migratory birds traveling along the Green River corridor. The current management strategy of the refuge accounts for new biological information and insight into the importance of western riparian and floodplain systems to a variety of fish and wildlife species. The most vital contribution the refuge can make to the Upper Colorado River Ecosystem is to restore and enhance riparian woodlands and seasonal wetlands along its 12 river miles. The 11,987-acre refuge will be managed for a variety of native plants and wildlife with emphasis on migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and compatible wildlife-dependent public.

The refuge possesses three key wildlife values: (1) its wetlands provide important migration and breeding habitat for waterfowl and waterbirds, (2) riparian habitat provides important migration and breeding habitat for songbirds, and (3) riparian wetlands provide critical nursery habitat for larval razorback suckers and other Colorado River endangered fish species. The refuge also provides unique and important values for people. Wildlife, solitude, scenery, and cultural history combine to make Ouray NWR a national treasure.

II. Conformance with Statutory Authorities

The mission of the Refuge System, as outlined by the NWRSA, as amended by the Improvement Act (16 U.S. Code 668dd et seq.), is:

“ . . . to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.”

The NWRSA mandates the Secretary of the Interior in administering the System to (16 U.S. Code 668dd[a][4]):

- provide for the conservation of fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats within the Refuge System;
- ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the Refuge System are maintained for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans;
- ensure that the mission of the Refuge System described at 16 U.S. Code 668dd(a)(2) and the purposes of each refuge are carried out;

- ensure effective coordination, interaction, and cooperation with owners of land adjoining refuges and the fish and wildlife agency of the states in which the units of the Refuge System are located;
- assist in the maintenance of adequate water quantity and water quality to fulfill the mission of the Refuge System and the purposes of each refuge;
- recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses as the priority public uses of the Refuge System through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife;
- ensure that opportunities are provided within the Refuge System for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses; and
- monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge.

Therefore, it is a priority of the Service to provide for wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing, when those opportunities are compatible with the purposes for which a refuge was established and the mission of the Refuge System.

Ouray NWR drafted its first hunting plan in 1964, which included language to allow hunting of mule deer and ring-neck pheasant. The refuge updated the plan in 1974 to allow duck hunting, and made a subsequent update in 1987 to allow goose hunting. The refuge’s comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) analyzed and recommended adding pronghorn and sandhill cranes to the list of huntable species in the refuge. In 2011, they updated the plan again to include elk and turkey hunting, provide better information on the refuge’s big game populations, and provide wildlife objectives. This update provides information related to new hunting opportunities for pronghorn and sandhill crane on the refuge.

III. Statement of Objectives

The objective of a big game (deer, elk, and pronghorn), migratory bird (ducks, geese, mergansers, and sandhill crane), turkey, and small game (cottontail rabbits and ring-necked pheasant) hunting program on the refuge are to provide “quality hunting and fishing opportunities that will not adversely affect local or regional populations of game.” Strategies to achieve this objective include allowing limited hunting of mule deer, elk, pronghorn, pheasant, turkey, and cottontail rabbit; and allowing waterfowl, coot, and sandhill crane hunting on Leota Unit adjacent to the Green River corridor.

Adding pronghorn and sandhill crane hunting will allow for an expansion of this objective included in the Ouray NWR CCP (2000).

IV. Description of Hunting Program

A. Areas to Be Opened to Hunting

The refuge is broken up into various portions, each labeled as a specific bottomland area. For an overall view of the refuge and its boundaries, see the refuge hunting map (Figure 1).

The following are written descriptions of the hunting units:

Brennan Bottom: This area lies at the northern reaches of the refuge along the west bank of the

Green River. It comprises three separate parcels of land owned by the refuge totaling approximately 200 acres of uplands and bottomland riparian habitats. The area will be open to pheasant, turkey, deer, elk, and pronghorn hunting.

Johnson Bottom: This area lies at the northern reaches of the refuge along the east bank of the Green River. It comprises one large contiguous block of land totaling around 1000 to 1500 acres of uplands and bottomland riparian habitats. The area will be open to pheasant, turkey, deer, elk, and pronghorn hunting.

Leota Bottom and Overlook: This area surrounds the fish hatchery and lies west of the Green River. It comprises one large block of land totaling around 4,000 acres. The area consists of highly managed wetlands, a combination of cottonwood and willow riparian forest bordering the river, and to the west, the uplands give way to Leota Bluff rising several hundred feet to overlook the bottoms. The area will be open to waterfowl, pheasant, turkey, deer, elk, pronghorn, and sandhill crane hunting.

Wyasket Pond: This area lies east of the Green River and north of Wyasket Lake. It comprises a one solid block of land totaling around 1,000 acres. This is a lowland area supporting ridges and swales creating small wetlands to one large wetland during high-flow events in the spring. Cottonwoods dominate the area varying from older growth to early regeneration cottonwood thickets. There is some upland with a mix of grass and shrubs, but most of this area is riparian habitat. The area will be open to pheasant, turkey, deer, elk, and pronghorn hunting.

The following areas are only open to tribal regulated hunting:

Wyasket Lake and Woods Bottom: These areas lie east of the Green River, south of Wyasket Pond. They are managed by a lease agreement between the Ute Tribe and the Service. In the agreement, the Ute Tribe retained the hunting rights for these two areas, and currently only tribal members are allowed to hunt in them. In the future, the refuge would like to explore the potential to allow youth hunting opportunities in these areas.

The following area is currently closed to public hunting:

Sheppard Bottom: This area lies west of the Green River, south of Leota Bottom, and surrounds the refuge headquarters. The area comprises one large block of land containing around 3,000 acres. This bottom contains 150 acres of agricultural land, large wetlands, and some upland. The farm fields remain closed to public entry year round. Currently, no hunting is allowed in this area, but the refuge may consider allowing some form of limited hunting opportunity for youth and/or persons with disabilities. If allowed, hunting will only take place during times that will have minimal or no effects on migratory birds. A “No Hunting” buffer will need to be established near the refuge headquarters if any form of hunting were allowed in Sheppard Bottom.

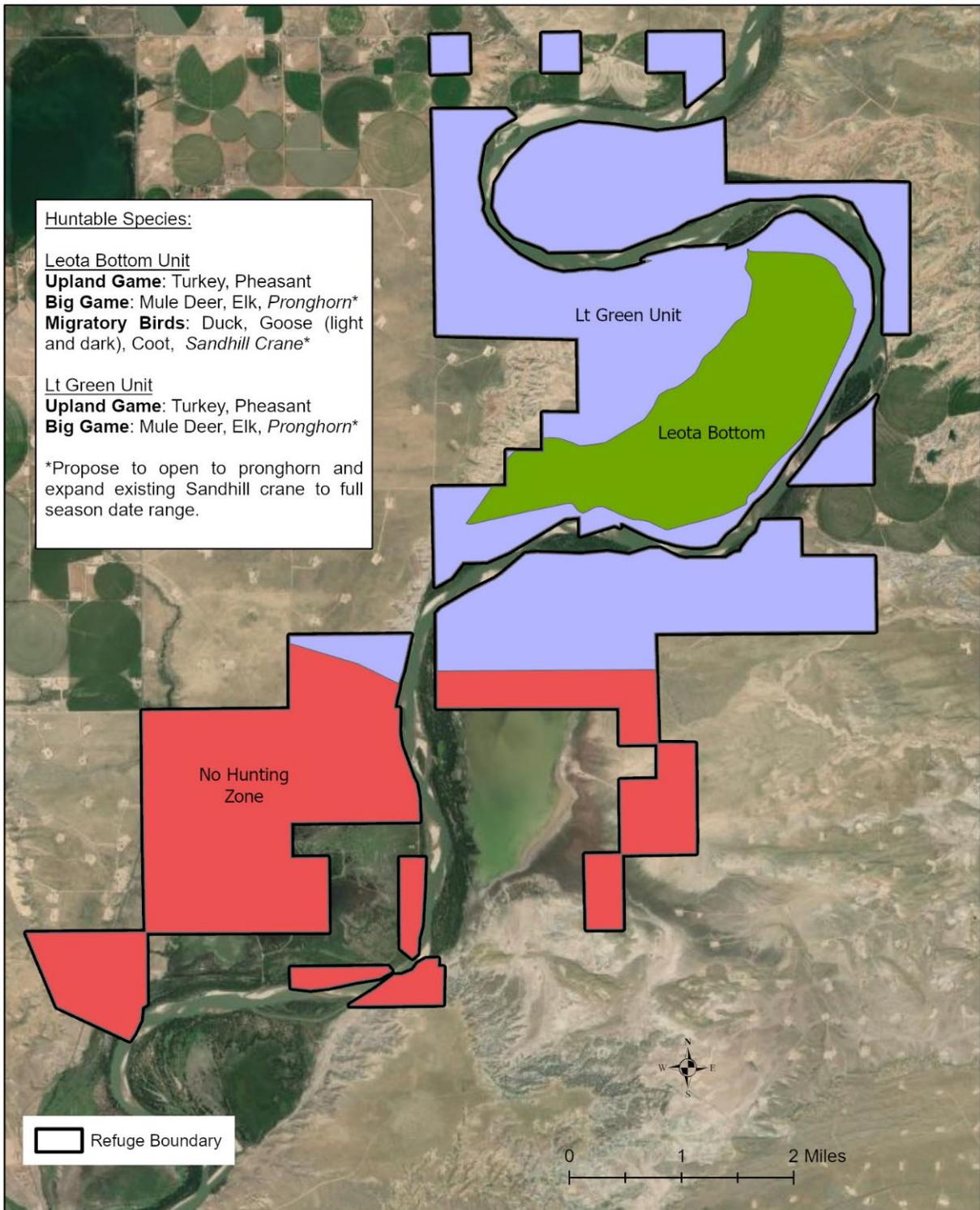


Figure 1. Hunting Opportunities on Ouray National Wildlife Refuge.

B. Species to Be Taken, Hunting Periods, and Hunting Access

As defined by the Service's Refuge Manual, hunting on refuges may be allowed for migratory game birds and resident game species, which are generally subdivided into big game and upland (small) game categories.

Currently, Sheppard Bottom is closed to all hunting year-round. Elk use in the area has increased in recent years, prompting the refuge to consider alternatives for reducing the elk population. One option may be to allow elk hunting in Sheppard Bottom after freeze-up, when most waterfowl have migrated or have shifted toward using the Green River. This will avoid waterfowl disturbance and increase the potential to reduce the elk population. Using hunting to reduce herd sizes will be evaluated in the future and is addressed below in the big game discussion.

The take of migratory game birds will be permitted on those refuge tracts as indicated in the annual refuge hunting regulations leaflet. The season and bag limits for these species will coincide with the appropriate state regulations. The use of retrieving and/or pointing dogs for migratory game bird hunting will be permitted; however, the dogs must be under the hunter's control at all times. Nontoxic shot is required for hunting waterfowl under both state and federal hunting regulations.

Migratory Game Birds

Over the past several years, national waterfowl populations have allowed for moderate to liberal hunting seasons (guidance provided by Service). Based on current biological data, it is viable to allow a waterfowl hunting season on the refuge that runs concurrently with the state waterfowl season. The refuge maintains a sanctuary area (Sheppard Bottom, Johnson Bottom, and Green River within the refuge boundary) for waterfowl that is closed to waterfowl hunting. This area allows waterfowl to rest and gain the necessary energy to continue migration. Having adequate resting areas for waterfowl is crucial to their success, and to avoid or at least minimize negative impacts (harassment) posed by hunting. Currently, the refuge only allows the hunting of ducks, mergansers, coots, and geese. Swan and common snipe hunting will be prohibited. The refuge does not support a large migrant swan population. Common snipe closely resemble other migrant shore birds, so to reduce the potential of incidental take, the refuge will prohibit snipe hunting at this time. In the future, the refuge will evaluate and consider common snipe hunting in conjunction with new education initiatives.

Sandhill Crane (proposed new)

The refuge staff has determined that refuge habitats support a high number of migrant sandhill cranes. Utah currently allows the take of sandhill cranes during a specified season. The refuge will allow hunting of sandhill cranes in the future to provide waterfowl hunters with the opportunity to harvest cranes when hunting in the waterfowl hunting units. The effects will be minimal because these areas are already being hunted for waterfowl. By allowing hunting of cranes on the refuge within specified areas, we will be providing a unique hunting opportunity that the public has been requesting. Currently, the only area near the refuge where sandhill crane hunting is permitted is on adjacent private land and some public lands. Hunters line up along the refuge boundary to shoot at the cranes as they leave the refuge to visit nearby croplands. This has created law enforcement issues for the refuge over the past years.

Big Game (Deer)

Mule Deer range throughout the refuge and the Uintah Basin. Besides elk, mule deer are the other highly sought-after big game species in the basin. In the early 1990s, the refuge had high numbers of mule deer, which led to extensive hunting. Since that time, refuge deer numbers have declined for reasons unknown, but the refuge still supports a healthy population of mule deer. Mule deer move up and down the Green River; hence, decreased visibility may be due to movement as opposed to a reduction in population. The Uintah Basin suffered an extended drought period in the mid-2000s that may have caused a reduction in the herd size due to a lack of adequate food supply or reduced nutritional value of the preferred food supply. Either way, the population of mule deer in the basin is still high enough to withstand the hunting pressure. Moreover, the refuge has observed that when mule deer populations are high, the number of hunters increases, whereas when the population decreases, so does the hunting pressure.

Having a lower population of mule deer may be best for the refuge herd due to the potential presence and outbreak of chronic wasting disease (CWD). With lower populations, there is less interaction among animals because they are spread over a larger area. Regardless, the refuge knows that the potential for CWD to occur in mule deer still exists, and the refuge will therefore continue monitoring and observing for the presence of the disease. The continued hunting of mule deer assists managers in reducing the potential for a disease outbreak.

The refuge will continue to work with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) in monitoring for CWD, and will continue to follow state seasons and regulations regarding management of the Uintah Basin mule deer herds. The take of deer will be in accordance with state bag limits and seasons. Portable tree stands are the only type permitted on the refuge, and gun hunters are required to wear blaze orange. Herd reduction can take place when biological or management data illustrates the need in order to improve the integrity of the population. All of these options are available within the framework of current state regulations. Also, special hunts, such as youth hunts, or hunts for the disabled, can be established within the framework of existing state regulations. The goal is to optimize hunting opportunities and perpetuate a healthy deer population.

As of 2020, only mule deer exist on the refuge, but white-tailed deer may be moving into the Duchesne River corridor. If this is true, given the habitat existing on the refuge, white-tailed deer could proliferate and expand in and around the refuge. Only time will tell, and the refuge will work with the UDWR to manage the population if this scenario arises.

Big Game (Elk)

In the early 2000s, elk began showing up in the Ouray agricultural fields and on the refuge. This elk herd has taken up residence on the refuge and is expanding into neighboring riparian areas. The UDWR has responded to numerous animal damage complaints by neighboring private landowners due to this herd's feeding at night in croplands and on haystacks. For these reasons, the UDWR supports hunting of this herd. Currently, the population of elk is around 40 animals and is in great condition. The refuge will continue to work closely with the UDWR and public to manage this population.

The take of elk will be in accordance with state bag limits and seasons. Portable tree stands are the only type permitted on the refuge, and gun hunters are required to wear blaze orange. Some

liberalization of the Utah antlerless elk hunting regulations may be instituted so that elk numbers can be reduced on the refuge. Service staff will work with the appropriate UDWR officials to explore the opportunities for an increased antlerless elk harvest on the refuge if needed. All of these options are available within the framework of current state regulations. Special hunts, such as youth hunts, or hunts for people with disabilities, can also be established within the framework of existing state regulations. The goal is to optimize hunting opportunities and reduce the elk herd to improve social conditions.

If the refuge allows this opportunity, it will be very restrictive and may possibly be best managed through special hunting programs (youth and/or disabled hunters).

In January 2019, the refuge met with the UDWR to discuss options for hunting elk. The general thoughts were to maximize the youth and disabled-hunter opportunities coupled with late-season cow hunts. The general-season rifle and muzzleloader hunts were avoided to eliminate migratory bird harassment issues and conflicts with waterfowl hunters. Youth hunters will be able to begin archery hunting elk starting from late-August until mid-September, when they will be able to rifle hunt during the bull-only youth season. After October 1, anyone may participate in the extended archery season. After December 1, when the refuge is typically frozen and waterfowl are gone) all legal hunters may participate in limited late-season cow hunting. All youth/disabled hunters may participate in any other hunting authorized by the UDWR (the intent is to allow depredation hunting or other specialized hunting organized by the UDWR).

Big Game (Pronghorn; proposed new)

Pronghorn antelope roam throughout the refuge but primarily utilize the upland habitat. This species moves in and out of the refuge quite frequently and uses adjacent lands. On any given day, pronghorn can normally be found somewhere on or near the refuge, but the herds will fluctuate in size. The refuge has observed more pronghorn using the area from the time when the boundary fences were altered to allow pronghorn to more easily cross under and move throughout the refuge. Pronghorn exist throughout the Uintah Basin and are managed as one herd in the South Slope Vernal unit. The UDWR data illustrates a healthy population and therefore allows a certain number of this species to be harvested.

While pronghorn are only found in limited numbers on the refuge, we propose to allow the hunting of this species consistent with state regulations and population numbers. This species is hunted all around the refuge, and thus far the population appears to be healthy and propagating. Currently, the refuge does not have any formal surveys dedicated to this species simply because of its large home range, and because adequate data is available from the UDWR. If, in the future, biological data suggests that this species will need or can withstand additional population management in the form of hunting on the refuge, we will evaluate the circumstances at that time.

Upland Game (Turkey)

Rio Grande turkeys exist throughout the Uintah Basin near flowing streams and rivers. The population of turkeys in the basin has reached a historic high, and because of this the UDWR has proposed to liberalize the hunting season. Turkeys on the refuge are numerous at times and at other times cannot be found. The reason for this is not a population decline but merely an illustration of how far turkeys will wander along the Green River. Based on the survey data by

the UDWR, and refuge staff observations, the Rio Grande turkey population is high enough to support hunting. The refuge will work with the UDWR to manage turkeys to ensure future opportunity and the existence of a healthy turkey population.

Turkey hunting on the refuge will continue to be managed by allowing limited, youth, and disabled hunts in specific areas.

Turkey hunting will be permitted according to state regulations with one exception: nontoxic shot will be required when hunting on the refuge in order to avoid lead poisoning within waterfowl, and secondary poisoning of other wildlife.

Upland/Small Game (Cottontail Rabbits, Ring-necked Pheasants)

Cottontail rabbits exist throughout the refuge. Their populations fluctuate or cycle, and because of this, disease and predator populations rise and fall. Cottontails are abundant on the refuge but are currently not hunted. Hunting can be allowed to assist in managing the cottontail population, and secondarily in managing predator populations. Utah allows the hunting of this species throughout the Uintah Basin. Some folks take advantage of hunting rabbits on adjacent public lands. The refuge may consider allowing the take of this species to assist in maintaining a healthy population and allow a great youth opportunity. Most beginner hunters start out hunting rabbits because it hones skills in identifying a target and teaches precision shooting. By allowing this opportunity, the refuge will be engaging new hunters to hunt an elusive species in a unique bottomland habitat within the basin. If public interest increases, or other management direction shows a need to open this species to hunting, then the refuge will evaluate it at that time.

Ring-necked pheasants are not native to North America, but were introduced into the basin years ago. The pheasant population has decreased considerably over the years on the refuge, but a few still exist. The refuge does not actively manage for this species, nor will we try to enhance habitat to support them. If this species continues to exist on the refuge, it will do so by adapting to management changes. We will continue to allow the harvest of this species according to state regulations, unless management of another native species calls for a regulation change that would prohibit pheasant hunting. Many hunters in the basin return annually to hunt pheasants on the refuge.

The take of pheasants will be permitted in accordance with state regulations with several exceptions:

- The use of dogs for pheasant hunting will be permitted, but dogs must be under the hunters' control at all times.
- When hunting with shot guns, nontoxic ammunition is required.
- Hunters are required to use nontoxic shot for all migratory waterfowl, and hunters must first obtain a Federal Duck Stamp before hunting on the refuge.
- Nontoxic shot is required for cottontail rabbit.

C. Hunter Permit Requirements

Only state licenses, stamps, and tags applicable to the species of take will be required to hunt on the refuge. Waterfowl hunters are required to obtain a Federal Duck Stamp before hunting on the

refuge as well as following all state requirements.

D. Consultation and Coordination with the State

To more closely align with State of Utah hunting regulations, a letter was sent to the director of the UDWR, requesting his assessment of the refuge hunting program and feedback on hunting opportunities the state would like the Service to consider. Refuge staff met on December 3, 2019, to discuss the state's response and to make recommendations on how the refuge could come closer to aligning with the state. During this period, Project Leader Rob Bundy, Refuge Manager Dan Schaad, and Fish and Wildlife Officer Jeremy Jones had periodic discussion with local UDWR law enforcement and management staff to keep them informed of the refuge's progress. The state is supportive of the proposed new sandhill crane and pronghorn hunting.

E. Law Enforcement

Enforcement of refuge violations normally associated with management of a national wildlife refuge is the responsibility of commissioned refuge law enforcement officers. Other refuge officers, special agents, and UDWR game wardens often aid the Lower Green River Refuge Complex full-time law enforcement officer. The following methods are used to control and enforce hunting regulations: (1) refuge and hunt area boundaries will be clearly posted, (2) the refuge will provide a brochure that shows hunting areas, and (3) the Lower Green River Refuge Complex law enforcement staff will randomly check hunters for compliance with federal and state laws.

F. Funding and Staffing Requirements

Annual hunting administration costs for the refuge, including salary, equipment, law enforcement, brochures, signs, collection of hunting data, and analysis of biological information, totals approximately \$5,000. Since an existing hunting program is in place, the refuge does not anticipate a drastic change in staffing or funding requirements. However, the refuge does realize that additional hunting opportunities will require additional law enforcement. This will be evaluated on the basis of individual hunting opportunities, and may weigh heavily on the ability to support any proposed activities.

V. Conduct of the Hunting Program

A. Hunter Permit Application, Selection, and Registration Procedures

All big game hunters are required to apply for UDWR big game permits for mule deer, elk, and pronghorn. Most permits are allocated by a competitive draw administered by the UDWR. There are no refuge-specific permitting requirements; however, it is expected that all hunters will obtain a refuge brochure and familiarize themselves with refuge-specific regulations and hunting areas.

B. Refuge-Specific Hunting Regulations

(1) Migratory game bird hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, sandhill crane, and goose on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: During hunting season, the refuge is open from 1 1/2 hours before legal sunrise to 1 1/2 hours after legal sunset.

(2) Upland game hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

(i) You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see Section 32.2(k)) while hunting turkey in the field.

(ii) We allow turkey hunting for youth hunters only.

(3) Big game hunting. We allow hunting of deer, pronghorn, and elk on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

(i) You must remove all tree stands and blinds no later than the last day of the hunting season for which you have a permit (see Section 27.93 of this chapter).

(ii) We allow any-legal-weapon elk hunting for youth, disabled, and depredation pool hunters during state seasons.

(iii) We close for the general any-legal-weapon (rifle) and muzzleloader bull elk hunts.

(iv) We allow any-legal-weapon elk hunting during limited late season antlerless elk hunts starting on December 1 during state seasons.

(4) Sport fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

(i) You may only fish with the aid of a pole, hook, and line. We prohibit trot lines, bow and arrows, spears, spear guns, cross bows, and firearms.

(ii) You must release unharmed any of the following four endangered fish if caught: razorback sucker, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, and bonytailed chub.

C. Relevant State Regulations

All hunts will be administered following UDWR rules and regulations. Hunters should obtain a copy of the Utah state hunting proclamation for any species they intend to hunt at the refuge.

D. Other Refuge Rules and Regulations for Hunting

The refuge is open daily from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. After sunset, all public use is prohibited. The office and visitor center are open from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on federal holidays. The speed limit on all refuge roads is 35 miles per hour unless posted otherwise. Off-road vehicle travel is prohibited. Vehicles must park in pullouts or within 10 feet of the road. Overnight parking is not permitted. Target shooting is prohibited. Pets must be confined or leashed (except hunting dogs when participating in a legal hunt).

Please contact the refuge manager for any other rules and regulations.

VI. Public Engagement

A. Outreach for Announcing and Publicizing the Hunting Program

Special announcements and articles may be released in conjunction with hunting seasons. In

addition, information about hunting, particularly the new sandhill crane and pronghorn hunting, will be available at Ouray NWR headquarters or on the refuge's website.

B. Anticipated Public Reaction to the Hunting Program

Hunting has been allowed on the refuge since its establishment in 1960, and little negative public reaction is expected. Hunting is an important economic and recreational use of Utah's natural resources, and is a priority, wildlife-dependent use of the Refuge System. Some individuals may have concerns about the new hunting because the refuge represents one of the best areas in northeast Utah to see sandhill cranes and pronghorn at close distance.

C. How Hunters Will Be Informed of Relevant Rules and Regulations

General information about hunting and other wildlife-dependent public uses can be obtained on the station website at <https://www.fws.gov/refuge/ouray/>, at the refuge headquarters at 19001 E. Wildlife Refuge Rd., Randlett, UT 84063, and kiosks, or by calling 435-545-2522. Dates, forms, hunting unit directions, maps, applications, and permit requirements about hunting are available at Utah DWR offices and website.

VII. Compatibility Determination

Hunting and all associated program activities proposed in this plan are compatible with the purposes of the refuge (see the 2021 Draft Compatibility Determination for Hunting on Ouray NWR, available at <https://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/huntfish.php>).