

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A25-04005
Date Received: 9/25/1989
Receipt No: E010784
Received By: _____

COPY FOR
YOUR FILES

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

COPY FOR
YOUR FILES

1. Name: SHARRIE A WRIGHT
Address: 3938 HWY 34
WAYAN ID

208-574-2170

83285

2. Date of Priority: JAN 11, 1888

3. Source: EAGLE CREEK

Trib. to: GRAYS LAKE

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	County
04S	43E	23	SE	NW	NE		BONNEVILLE

5. Description of diverting works:
HEADGATE IN STREAM TO DITCHES FOR FLOOD IRRIGATION

6. Water is used for the following purposes:

Purpose	From	To	C.F.S	(or)	A.F.A.
IRRIGATION	05/15	10/31	10.000		
STOCKWATER	01/01	12/31	0.050		

7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:
10.000 C.F.S. (and/or) A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is 212.5 Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:
S/125 HEAD.

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
04S	43E	23	SW	NE		IRR	2500' 1000
			SE	NW		IRR	40.0
			NW	SE		IRR	20.0

MICROFILMED

10. Place of Use: Continued

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of 1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
					Section Acres	85.0
					Total Acres	85.0

11. Place of use in counties: BONNEVILLE

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:

LOTS 2 AND 3 SOLD TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

*

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP. FATHER (EWART MUIR) PAST AWAY. MRS. MUIR
WANTED SON'S (EWART G MUIR) NAME ON WATER RIGHTS 5/22/94 SC

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP 7/19/95/JT/PM

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

MICROFILMED

NO. 07 1500

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
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COPY FOR
YOUR FILES

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

COPY FOR
YOUR FILES

1. Name: LUELLA MUIR
Address: 116 GRAYS LAKE RD
WAYAN ID

208-574-2475

83285

OR

Name: EWART G MUIR
Address: 55 EAGLE CREEK RD
WAYAN ID

208-574-2233

83285

2. Date of Priority: JAN 11, 1888

3. Source: EAGLE CREEK

Trib. to: GRAYS LAKE

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4 of	Lot	County
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10.000 C.F.S. (and/or)

A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is

212.5 Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:

S/125 HEAD.

MICROFILMED

NOV 6 / 1990

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
04S	43E	23	SW	NE		IRR	25.0
			SE	NW		IRR	40.0
			NW	SE		IRR	20.0
						Section Acres	85.0
						Total Acres	85.0

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14. Remarks:

LOTS 2 AND 3 SOLD TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

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CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP. FATHER (EWART MUIR) PAST AWAY. MRS. MUIR
WANTED SON'S (EWART G MUIR) NAME ON WATER RIGHTS 5/22/94 SC

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

MICROFILMED
NOV 07 1990

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A25-04005
Date Received: 9/25/1989
Receipt No: ED0784
Received By: EW

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: EWART MUIR 208-574-2475
Address: 116 GRAYS LAKE RD.
WAYAN, ID 83285

OR
Name: LUELLA MUIR 208-574-2475
Address: 116 GRAYS LAKE RD.
WAYAN, ID 83285

2. Date of Priority: JAN 11, 1888

3. Source: EAGLE CREEK Trib. to: GRAYS LAKE

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4 of	Lot	County
04S	43E	23	SE	NW	NE		BONNEVILLE

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S/125 HEAD.

A25-04005

Page 1

Date: 09/25/89

MICROFILMED

NOV 07 1989

EXHIBIT

A

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
04S	43E	23	SW	NE		IRR	25.0
			SE	NW		IRR	40.0
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						Section Acres	85.0
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12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:
LOTS 2 AND 3 SOLD TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

16. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do do not ✓ wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments: 2

For Individuals:

I/We do solemnly swear or affirm that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Claimant(s): Ewart Muir Date: 9-25-89
_____ Date: _____

State of Idaho)
County of Bonnevile) ss.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 25 day
of September 19 89

 E. J. [Signature]
Notary Public

Seal

Residing at Idaho Falls, Id.
My Commission Expires 22 Aug 1994

R43E

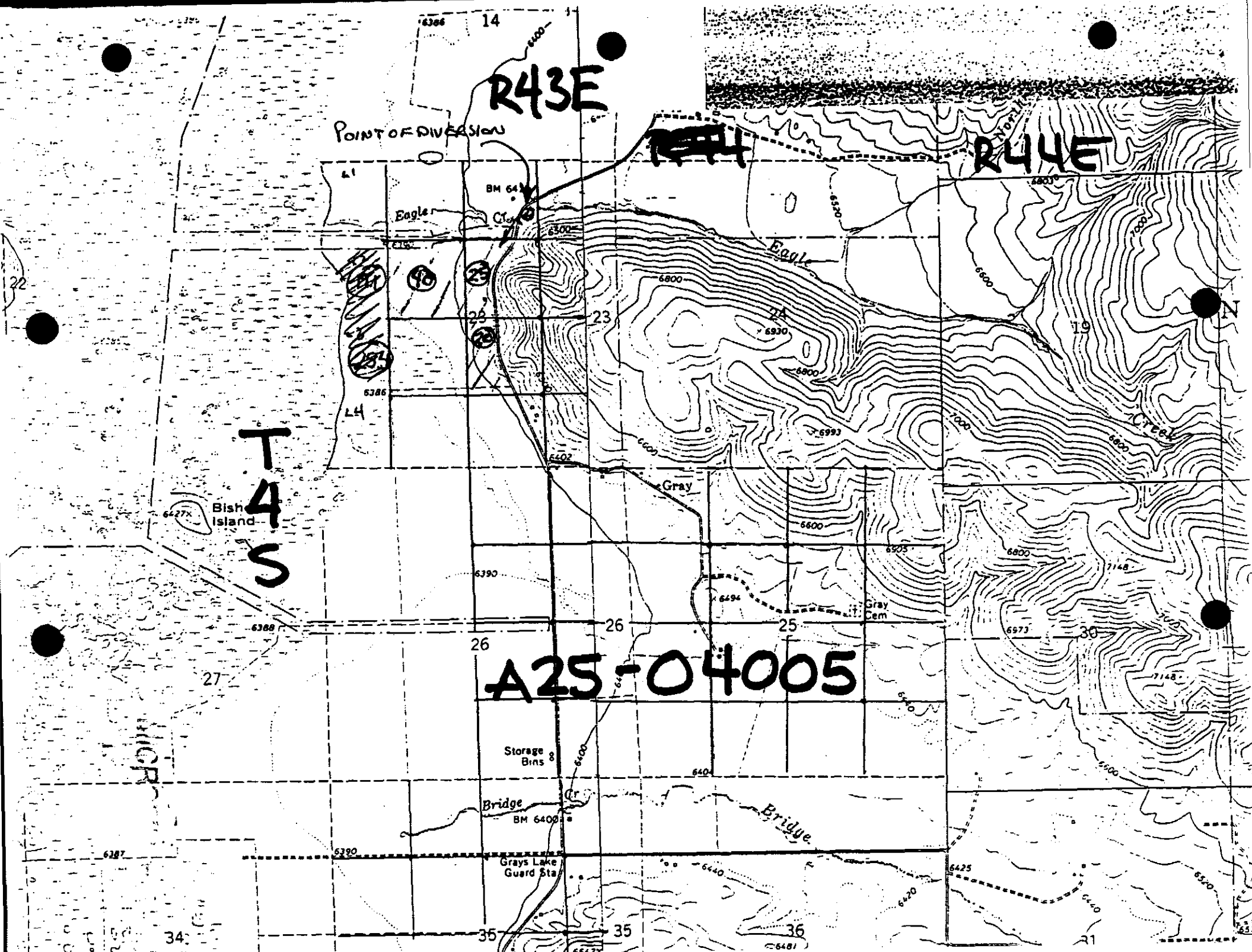
POINT OF DIVERSION

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A25-04005



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A25-04005
Date Received: 9/25/1989
Receipt No: 2010784
Received By: E.W.

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: EWART MUIR 208-574-2475
Address: 116 GRAYS LAKE RD.
WAYAN, ID 83285

OR
Name: LUELLA MUIR 208-574-2475
Address: 116 GRAYS LAKE RD.
WAYAN, ID 83285

2. Date of Priority: JAN 11, 1888

3. Source: EAGLE CREEK Trib. to: GRAYS LAKE

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4 of	Lot	County
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IRRIGATION	05/15	10/31	10.000		
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7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:
10.000 C.F.S. (and/or) A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is 212.5 Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:
S/125 HEAD.

A25-04005

Page 1

Date: 09/25/89

MICROFILMED

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A2504005



10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
04S	43E	23	SW	NE		IRR	25.0
			SE	NW		IRR	40.0
			NW	SE		IRR	20.0
						Section Acres	85.0
						Total Acres	85.0

11. Place of use in counties: BONNEVILLE

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:
LOTS 2 AND 3 SOLD TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

16. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do do not wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments: 2

For Individuals:

I/We do solemnly swear or affirm that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Claimant(s): Ewart Muir Date: 9-25-89
_____ Date: _____

State of Idaho)
County of Bonneville) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 25 day
of September 19 89

[Signature]
Notary Public

Seal

Residing at Idaho Falls, Id.

My Commission Expires 22 Aug 1994

R43E

POINT OF DIVERSION

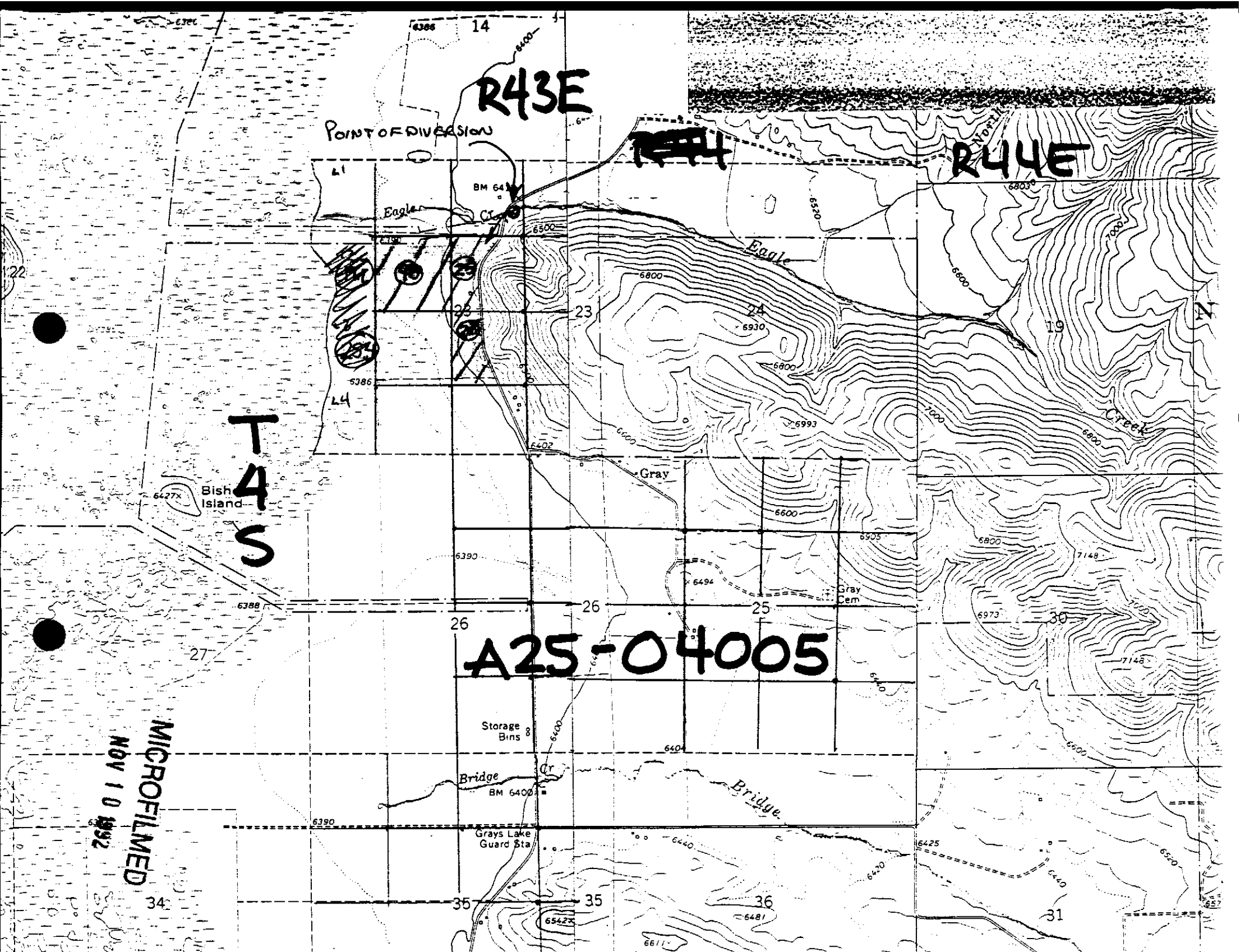
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A25-04005

MICROFILMED
NOV 10 1992



Log for claim 25-04005

Spatial Dynamics CAT

11/15/00

TR	SEC	QQ	Acres Claimed	Acres Found	COMMENT
04s43e	23	SWNE	25	18	
04s43e	23	SEnw	40	41	
04s43e	23	NWSE	20	18	
Totals:			85	77	

AJ5809NP
No. A25-04005

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION CLAIM PROFILE REPORT

DATE: 10/18/00
PAGE: 32

OWNER CODE	NAME & ADDRESS	PRIORITY DATE	WATER USE	USE PERIOD FROM TO	DIVERSION RATE	DIVERSION VOLUME
C	SHARRIE A WRIGHT 3938 HWY 34 WAYAN ID 83285 (208) 574-2170	01/11/1888	IRRIGATION STOCKWATER	05-15 10-31 01-01 12-31	10.000 CFS 0.050 CFS	
TOTAL DIVERSION:					10.000 CFS	
CONSUMPTIVE USE:						212.50 AFA

Water Source: EAGLE CREEK

Tributary to: GRAYS LAKE

Stage: STATUTORY CLAIM

Point(s) of Diversion: T04S R43E S23 SENWNE

BONNEVILLE County

Place of use Legal Description for: IRRIGATION

NE				NW				SW				SE												
T	R	S	:	NENE	NWNE	SWNE	SENE	:	NENW	NWNW	SWNW	SENW	:	NESW	NWSW	SWSW	SESW	:	NESE	NWSE	SWSE	SESE	:	SUM
			:	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	:	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	:	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	:	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	:	
04S	43E	23	:			25		:			40		:					:			20		:	85.0
TOTAL ACRES																							85.0	

Place of use location for STOCKWATER is the same location as described for: IRRIGATION

POU County: BONNEVILLE

Non-Irrigation Uses: S/125 HEAD.

Other Rights: NONE

Other Water Rights with Same Point(s) of Diversion with Stage (Includes All Sources):
A25-04034A A25-04261

Remarks: GEN LOTS 2 AND 3 SOLD TO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

*

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP. FATHER (EWART MUIR) PAST AWAY. MRS. MUIR
WANTED SON'S (EWART G MUIR) NAME ON WATER RIGHTS 5/22/94 SC
CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP 7/19/95/JT/PM

Dates: Exam Made Date: Verified Date: Objection Filed Date:

Misc: Water District Number: Field Inspection Flag:
Presumption Flag:

Audit: 09/25/89 VERNER 05/11/94 COX 03/29/95 POST-STD 07/19/95 JTHOMPSO

Identification No. _____
Claim No. 25-4005
Map No. _____

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER ADMINISTRATION

CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT

Established by Diversion and Application to Beneficial Use

Under the provisions of Section 42-225a, Idaho Code, a person may file a claim to a right to use water which has been established by diversion and application to beneficial use. **The filing of this claim does not confirm the water right but will serve for information purposes only.** It may, however, become the basis for future adjudication of the water right by the Court.

(Please refer to the instructions on the back of this form)

1. Name of claimant Hazen L. Muir
post office address 132 NO. SUNSET PLACE, MONROVIA, CALIF 91016
2. ^{1st} The point of diversion is in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 Township 4 S
Range 43 E B.M. located on Eagle Creek
(name of source)
tributary to GRAYS LAKE in BONNEVILLE County.
3. Dates of priority claimed: list the priority for each separate quantity that you claim. Priority dates should be based upon the earliest diversion of the water which has resulted in continued beneficial use since that time. If there has been an interval of five years or greater when the water was not beneficially used for the same purpose as originally appropriated, the priority that you claim should date from the time that the water was again beneficially applied following the period of non-use.
 - a. Date of priority claimed: JAN. 11, 1888 amount: 500 INCHES c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
amount: _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
amount: _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
Total claimed _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet.
 - b. Explain the purpose for which the water has been used and the time during the year when you have used the right claimed:
use IRRIGATION period of use from MAY 15 to OCT. 31 (both dates inclusive)
use STOCK WATERING period of use from JAN. 1 to DEC. 31 (both dates inclusive)
use _____ period of use from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)
use _____ period of use from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive).
4. Description of diverting works:
 - a. Surface water diversion dam and/or headgate: material is composed of EARTH,
POSTS and PLANK; length is 14 feet; height is 2 feet;
width at bottom is 2 feet; width at top is 2 feet; explain any increase in diversion capacity since structure was first built, giving dates and estimated capacities if known _____

 - b. Underground water diverting works: is well flowing or pumped _____; depth of well is _____ feet; diameter of well is _____ inches; type of pump is _____
capacity of pump is _____ g.p.m.; name and address of well driller is _____

25 3005

attach well logs if available; has there been any change in pump or motor since well was first completed _____; if so, give dates and explain _____

- c. Conveying works: length of ditch to place of use is 1/4 Mile feet; width of ditch at top is 6 feet; width of bottom of ditch is 4 feet; depth of water is 1 feet; grade of ditch per 1000 feet is 7 feet; material through which ditch passes is EARTH; maximum length of pipe line to first place of use is _____ feet; diameter of pipe line is _____ inches; type of pipe _____; grade of pipe per 1000 feet is _____.
- Please explain any changes or increase in size of conveying system since water was first appropriated, giving date and dimensions if possible _____

- d. If water is stored: name of reservoir _____; total capacity of reservoir is _____ acre feet; active capacity of reservoir is _____ acre feet; year construction commenced _____; year completed _____; date first used _____; period of storage is from _____ to _____; is reservoir drained each year _____; is reservoir on or off stream _____ explain _____

if feeder canal is used give maximum carrying capacity _____ c.f.s.; if reservoir is off stream, describe location of reservoir by 40-acre subdivisions _____

has there been any enlargement of the reservoir since it was first built _____, if so, give dates and describe _____

5. a. Where water is used for irrigation, describe area irrigated by 40-acre subdivisions and give total acres:

TWP.	RANGE	SEC.	NE 1/4				NW 1/4				SW 1/4				SE 1/4				TOTALS
			NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	
4S	43E	23			25				40						20				85
4S	43E	23	LOTS 2 AND 3 = 44.66 ACRES																111.44
4S	43E	23	Lot 3																25.4

Total number of acres to be irrigated 129.50

Explain any significant increase in area irrigated since first use, give dates and acreages if known _____

b. Do you get water through a ditch owned by ^{TWO} several users? YES If yes, give the name of the ditch
DITCH HAS NO NAME The other users and their respective
interests in the ditch are (if known) RAYMOND OSTLER - 1/2 INTEREST

6. Where water is used for stock watering, give number of each kind of stock watered
125 CATTLE

7. Where water is used for domestic or municipal purposes give number of families served
name of town supplied

8. Where water is used for other purposes not above enumerated, give the nature of use, the extent of use,
and any details regarding the initiation of the right or subsequent later expansion. Be as specific as possible,
giving dates and quantities.

9. Remarks: please explain any details of your claim which you feel need clarification or additional explanation
SEC 23, TWP 45, RANGE 43E
2ND POINT OF DIVERSION IS IN NE 1/4 OF NW 1/4 LOCATED ON EAGLE CREEK
DIVERSION DAM COMPOSED OF ROCK, POSTS AND PLANK - LENGTH 12 FEET
HEIGHT 2 FEET - WIDTH AT BOTTOM 2 FEET - WIDTH AT TOP 2 FEET
LENGTH OF DITCH TO PLACE OF USE 450 FEET - WIDTH OF DITCH AT
TOP - 10 FEET - WIDTH OF DITCH AT BOTTOM 3 FEET - DEPTH OF WATER 1 FOOT

DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THIS CLAIM. (A) AFFIDAVIT BY HAZEN L. MUIR
1 - DESCRIPTION OF U.S. PATENT GRANTED TO SAMUEL A. SIBBETT
DESCRIBING HIS HOMESTEAD BY SEC. 23, TWP. 4, RANGE.
2 - CERTIFIED COPY OF WATER LOCATION FILED BY SAMUEL A. SIBBETT
RECORDED FEB. 27, 1885 NOTARIZED JAN. 11, 1885 RECORDED IN
WATER LOCATION BOOK B PAGE 136 RECORDS OF BINGHAM COUNTY
3 - COPY OF DEED FROM GRANT L. BARNEY TO GEORGE H. MUIR CONVEYING
PROPERTY AND WATER RIGHT RESERVE TO IN THIS CLAIM. RECORDED IN
State of Idaho } RECORD OF DEEDS BOOK 2 PAGE 340, RECORDS OF BONNEVILLE CO.
County of Caribou } ss. 4 - COPY OF DEED FROM GEORGE H. MUIR TO HAZEN L. MUIR
RECORDED OCT. 13, 1939 IN BOOK 40 OF DEEDS PAGE 78.
BONNEVILLE CO.

Be it known that the undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, she, they subscribed the
foregoing claim to a water right, together with all attached information, and that the matters and facts therein are
true to the best of the affiants knowledge.

Hazen L. Muir
Claimant

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1970.

Leonard O. Kingsford
Notary Public

Residing at Soda Springs, Idaho.

My commission expires August 14, 1973.

Received by		Date	Exception filed by	Forwarded to claimant by	Date
Prelim. check by		Date			
Fee received by		Date	Fee \$		
Approved for publication by					
Published in		Dates			

Post Register

INSTRUCTIONS

Your claim should set forth all necessary information to describe your claimed right. Failure to give enough information may make your claim of little value. Some of the items in the form may not apply to your situation. Please use additional sheets if space provided is not sufficient to fully answer the questions.

Paragraph No.

1. Give full name and post office address of person or company making the claim.
2. Describe the point of diversion by 40-acre subdivision. Give the name of the source, the drainage to which it is tributary if surface water, and the county in which the point of diversion is located. If there is more than one point of diversion, list others in the remarks section.
3. Give the priority dates and the quantities of water that you claim. You should accurately list the dates that you initiated each new use of the water. List separately the dates and amounts of water involved in each enlargement of the diversion. (Example: if you diverted 0.8 c.f.s. of water for irrigation on May 18, 1871, for the first time for use on 40 acres of land, and then later you enlarged the diversion by diverting an additional 0.4 c.f.s. of water to irrigate an additional 20 acres of land on June 1, 1901, your right should be described as follows:

Date of priority claimed:	May 18, 1871	amount:	0.8 c.f.s. or	acre feet
	June 1, 1901	amount:	0.4 c.f.s. or	acre feet
	Total claimed:		1.2 c.f.s. or	acre feet

Since the water was used for irrigation between April 1 and October 31 on that particular farm, part b. would be completed as follows:

use irrigation period of use from April 1 to October 31 (both dates inclusive). If the water had been used for any other purpose, you would have described the priority date, amount, use, and period of use in a similar manner.

4. Describe the diversion works and explain any changes since the right was first initiated.
5. If the water is used for irrigation, give the total acreage and list the lands irrigated by 40-acre subdivisions and complete the other questions.
- 6, 7, & 8. Describe any other uses of water.
9. In the remarks section, give any information or details that you feel are not fully covered or that need clarifying. You might explain your operation, where the water is returned to if for an industrial or non-consumptive right, the condition and temperature of the returned water, and any other information to help explain your claim.

You may wish to include as a part of your claim, affidavits of witnesses who are familiar with your right and who have a personal knowledge of the circumstances which you have described in your claim. You may submit maps, drawings, certified copies of posted notices which may have been filed in the county courthouse, water measurement records, or any other document which you feel will support your claim.

Your claim will be advertised in a county newspaper for two weeks. Exceptions to your claim which dispute the water right that you have described may be received by the Department of Reclamation and you will be provided a copy of such exceptions.

The fee for filing this claim with the Department of Reclamation, Room 107, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83701, is \$10.00.



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

900 N. Skyline Dr., Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402-1718 - (208) 525-7161 - Fax (208) 525-7177

EASTERN REGION

JULY 19, 1995

PHILIP E. BATT
GOVERNOR

KARL J. DREHER
DIRECTOR

SHARRIE A WRIGHT
3938 HWY 34
WAYAN ID 83285

RE: CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP FOR A25-04005

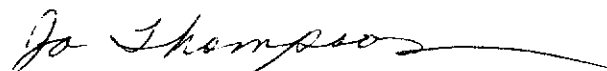
Dear Ms. Wright:

The request for Change in Ownership concerning the Notice(s) of Claim in the above reference has been processed and the Notice(s) modified to reflect you as the new owner.

Enclosed is a typed Notice with your name shown as the current owner. Review the forms and if there are other corrections or questions, feel free to contact this office.

If there are no questions or corrections, please keep this Notice for your records.

Respectfully submitted,


Jo Thompson
Adjudication Secretary

Enclosure: Notice of Claim

MICROFILMED
NOV 8 / 1995



NEW PROPERTY OWNER NOTICE OF CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT OWNERSHIP

Please print or type
(see instructions on back of page)

DATE OF CLOSING: _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: Township _____ Range _____
Section _____, 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Govt. Lot _____, BM.
Lot _____, Block _____, Subdivision/Townsite _____
If you have additional legal descriptions, please attach separate sheet.

☐ Served Only by a Public Service Water Supply (all water is received from a city or company who maintains water supply system, owns the water right, and bills the customer on a regular basis)

☐ Water Right Number(s) _____ - No - R. Record
Assigned by IDWR: A25-04005

☐ Name and Address of Former Owner/Claimant(s)(Seller): LUELLA MUIR (Husband deceased)
116 GRAYS LAKE RD

☐ New Owner/Claimant (Purchaser): WAYAN ID 83285
SHARRIE A. WRIGHT

☐ New Mailing Address: 3938 Hwy 34
WAYAN ID 83285

☐ New Telephone Number: () 574-2170

☐ Does the change in ownership result in a splitting of the water right owned/claimed? yes ☒ no
If yes, then describe the portion of the water right that is now owned/claimed by the new owner:

The change in ownership was approved
by Paul since he is OD today.

☐ Attach proof of ownership, describe proof attached: _____

(proof of ownership must describe either the property conveyed or include the claim number. Proof of ownership is not required if this form is signed by the former owner/claimant.)

☐ Signature of New Owner/Claimant(s) Sharrise A. Wright Date 7-19-95

☐ Signature of Former Owner/Claimant(s): _____ Date _____
_____ Date _____

(Signature of former claimant(s) is not required if proof of ownership is attached.)

FOR IDWR USE ONLY:

Initial Review and Data-Entry
Date: _____ By: _____

Further Action Needed:

Further Action Taken
Date: _____ By: _____

Final Review and Data-Entry
Date: _____ By: _____

Claim Numbers of Split, if any:

MICROFILMED

NOV 07 1995

Original to be mailed to Idaho Department of Water Resources
Copies to Former Owner and New Owner

Send TAX Notices to
SHARRIE WRIGHT
3938 Hwy 34
WAYAN, ID.
83285

REAL ESTATE SALE CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT, Made this 6 day of July in the year A. D., 19 95

by and between Luella Muir of the County of Bonneville, State of Idaho, hereinafter called Seller and Sharrie A. Wright of the County of Caribou, State of Idaho hereinafter called Buyer;

WITNESSETH: Seller agrees to sell to the Buyer, on the performance of the agreements of the Buyer as hereinafter mentioned and convey, or cause to be conveyed by the legal owner or owners thereof, by good and sufficient Warranty Deed, free of liens and incumbrances, excepting those of record, and any that may have attached by reason of any act or deed of Buyer, and excepting any lien to which this agreement is expressly made subject, the following described real estate situated in the county of Bonneville and State of Idaho, to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$); Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$); Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$); Lots Two (2) and Three (3), Section Twenty-Three (23); Township Four (4) South, Range Forty-Three (43) East, Boise Meridian.

Together with all and singular the water rights franchises and privileges belonging to or appertaining to said lands heretofore used whereon for the purposes of irrigation and domestic and stock purposes and all ditches dams, and all other works used in the appropriation and diversion of water to and upon said lands and particularly that certain right to the diversion and use of the waters of Eagle Creek in said Bonneville County, Idaho, heretofore diverted and used upon said lands for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Subject to all easements, rights of way, and public roads or highways adjoining or crossing said property.

Buyer agrees to buy said described premises and pay Seller therefor, the sum of

payable in lawful money of the United States, and in manner as follows, to-wit: (SEVENTY THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS, \$370000) on delivery of this contract, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance of

THIRTY THREE THOUSAND Dollars in Yearly installments, with interest thereon from October 1, 1996 at the rate of Seven per cent per annum, payable and as follows, to-wit:

3,623.22 including interest, the first such payment shall be due and payable on or before October 1, 1996, and succeeding payments shall be paid on or before the 1st day of October of each succeeding year thereafter for 15 years due October 1, 2011.

1. Time and the punctuality of payment are of the essence and a material part of this contract, and in the event of a failure to comply with the terms hereof by Buyer, the Seller shall be released from all obligations in law or in equity to convey said property. In the event the Buyer shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this contract, the Seller shall give notice thereof to the Buyer of such default, by certified mail to Buyer advising Buyer in what respects he has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement. In the event the Buyer fails to comply with the terms of this agreement so specified within 30 days after receipt of such notice by certified mail from Seller, then and in that event all payments previously made under the terms and conditions of this contract by Buyer shall be considered as rentals and damages and retained by Seller, to the extent permitted by law, and Seller may take immediate possession of said property and shall resume full title, ownership and control of said premises. It is further understood and agreed that in the event the Buyer fails to comply with the terms hereof within 30 days after receipt of such notice, as herein provided then and in such event, the Seller may at his election declare the entire remaining unpaid balance of this contract due and payable forthwith, and recover said balance from Buyer, if necessary by legal proceedings. This remedy shall be considered an optional remedy and not as a waiver of any right or remedy that the Seller would otherwise have at law or in equity to enforce the performance of this agreement, or to recover damages for breach thereof.

2. It is expressly agreed that if Buyer shall promptly make the payments herein stipulated and shall pay all accrued interest as the same becomes due, and shall also pay all taxes and assessments levied and assessed against said property, the Seller, on receiving the sums due under the terms of this contract, will execute and deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered by the legal owner or owners thereof to the Buyer, or his assigns, a Warranty Deed conveying the above described property and will also deliver a policy of title insurance, insuring Buyer in the full purchase price thereof, in accordance with this agreement, to be procured by the Seller at his expense, which policy shall be delivered to the Buyer on recordation of a warranty deed conveying said property to Buyer.

WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made this 6th day of July, 19 95,
between Luella Muir
116 Grays Lake Road, Wayan, Idaho 83285
of Wayan, County of Bonneville, State of Idaho,
the party of the first part and Sharrie A. Wright
3938 Hwy 34, Wayan, Idaho 83285
of Wayan, County of Caribou, State of Idaho,
the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$70,000.00
Seventy Thousand and No/100----- Dollars

lawful money of the United States of America said
to party of the first part in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,
has granted, bargained, sold, and by these presents, does grant, bargain, sell and convey and confirm unto the said
party of the second part, and to party of the second part's heirs and assigns, forever, all of the following described
real estate situated in Gray Lake Road, County of Bonneville,

State of Idaho, to-wit:
The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$); Southwest Quarter of the
Northeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$); Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$); Lots
Two (2) and Three (3), Section Twenty-Three (23); Township Four (4) South, Range
Forty-Three (43) East, Boise Meridian.

Together with all and singular the water rights franchises and privileges be-
longing to or appertaining to said lands heretofore used whereon for the purposes
of irrigation; and domestic and stock purposes and all ditches, dams, and all other
works used in the appropriation and diversion of water to and upon said lands
and particularly that certain right to the diversion and use of the waters of Eagle
Creek in said Bonneville County, Idaho heretofore diverted and used upon said lands
for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Subject to all easements, rights of way, and public roads or highways adjoining or
crossing said property.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging
or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainder and remainders, and rents, issues and profits thereof;
and all estate, right, title and interest in and to the said property, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the
first part.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the above mentioned and described premises together with the
appurtenances unto the party of the second part, and to party of the second part's heirs and assigns forever. And the
said party of the first part, and said party of the first part's heirs shall and will warrant and by these presents
forever defend the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, and party
of the second part's heirs and assigns, against the said party of the first part, and party of the first part's heirs, and
against all and every person and persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same.

In construing this deed and where the context so requires, the singular includes the plural.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part hereunto has set his hand.

Luella Muir

ss.

STATE OF IDAHO,

County of Bonneville

On this 10th day of July in the year 19 95, before me

Marshall K. Gellings a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared

Luella Muir



known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within
instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official
seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Marshall K. Gellings
Notary Public for the State of Idaho,

Residing at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Commission Expires
11-27-98

MAY 13, 1994

EWART G MUIR
55 EAGLE CREEK RD
WAYAN ID 83285

RE: CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP FOR A25-02075, A25-02039, A25-04005

Dear Mr. Muir:

The request for Change of Ownership concerning your Notice(s) of Claim in the above reference has been processed and the Notice(s) modified to reflect you as the new owner.

Enclosed is the typed Notice(s) with your name shown as the current owner. Review the forms and if there are other corrections or questions, feel free to contact this office.

If there are no questions or corrections, please keep these Notice for your records.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharla Cox
Adjudication Secretary

MICROFILMED
NOV 07 1994

MAY 13, 1994

LUELLA MUIR
116 GRAYS LAKE RD
WAYAN ID 83285

RE: CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP FOR A25-02075, A25-02039, A25-04005

Dear Ms. Muir:

The request for Change of Ownership concerning your Notice(s) of Claim in the above reference has been processed and the Notice(s) modified to reflect you as the new owner.

Enclosed is the typed Notice(s) with your name shown as the current owner. Review the forms and if there are other corrections or questions, feel free to contact this office.

If there are no questions or corrections, please keep these Notice for your records.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharla Cox
Adjudication Secretary

MICROFILMED
1994 07 15



NEW PROPERTY OWNER NOTICE OF CHANGE OF WATER RIGHT OWNERSHIP

Please print or type
(see instructions on back of page)

DATE OF CLOSING: _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: Township _____ Range _____
Section _____, 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4, Govt. Lot _____, BM.
Lot _____, Block _____, Subdivision/Townsite _____.
If you have additional legal descriptions, please attach separate sheet.

☐ Served Only by a Public Service Water Supply (all water is received from a city or company who maintains water supply system, owns the water right, and bills the customer on a regular basis)

☐ Water Right Number(s) 02075
Assigned by IDWR: A25-~~1234~~, A25-02039, A25-04005

☐ Name and Address of Former Owner/Claimant(s)(Seller): Ewart or Luella Muir
116 Grays Lake Rd
Wayan, ID 83285

☐ New Owner/Claimant (Purchaser): Luella Muir | Ewart G. Muir

☐ New Mailing Address: 116 Grays Lake Rd | 55 Engle Creek Rd
Wayan, ID 83285 | Wayan, ID 83285
208-574-2475 | 208-574-2233

☐ New Telephone Number: () _____

☐ Does the change in ownership result in a splitting of the water right owned/claimed? yes ☒ no
If yes, then describe the portion of the water right that is now owned/claimed by the new owner:

☐ Attach proof of ownership, describe proof attached: _____

(proof of ownership must describe either the property conveyed or include the claim number. Proof of ownership is not required if this form is signed by the former owner/claimant.)

☐ Signature of New Owner/Claimant(s) Luella Muir Date 5-11-94
Ewart G. Muir Date 5-11-94

☐ Signature of Former Owner/Claimant(s): Luella Muir Date 5-11-94
Date _____

(Signature of former claimant(s) is not required if proof of ownership is attached.)

FOR IDWR USE ONLY:

Initial Review and Data-Entry

Date: _____ By: _____

Further Action Needed:

Further Action Taken

Date: _____ By: _____

Final Review and Data-Entry

Date: _____ By: _____

Claim Numbers of Split, if any:

MICROFILMED

Nov 11 1994

Original to be mailed to Idaho Department of Water Resources
Copies to Former Owner and New Owner

Identification

Claim No.

Map No.

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER ADMINISTRATION
CLAIM TO WATER RIGHT

Established by Diversion and Application to Beneficial Use

Under the provisions of Section 42-225, Idaho Code, a person may file a claim to a right to use water which has been established by diversion and application to beneficial use. The filing of this claim does not confirm the water right but will serve for information purposes only. It may, however, become the basis for future adjudication of the water right by the Court.

(Please refer to the instructions on the back of this form)

1. Name of claimant Hazen L. Muhl
post office address 132 No. SUNSET PLACE, MONROVIA, CALIF. 91016
2. point of diversion is in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 Township 4S
Range 43E B.M. located on Eagle Creek (name of source)
tributary to GRAYS LAKE in BONNEVILLE County

3. Dates of priority claimed: list the priority for each separate quantity that you claim. Priority dates should be based upon the earliest diversion of the water which has resulted in continued beneficial use since that time. If there has been an interval of five years or greater when the water was not beneficially used for the same purpose as originally appropriated, the priority that you claim should date from the time that the water was again beneficially applied following the period of non-use.

a. Date of priority claimed: JAN. 11, 1888 amount 500 INCHES c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
amount: _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
amount: _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet
Total claimed: _____ c.f.s. or _____ acre feet

b. Explain the purpose for which the water has been used and the time during the year when you have used the right claimed:
use IRRIGATION period of use from MAY 15 to OCT. 31 (both dates inclusive)
use SUCK WATERING period of use from JAN 1 to DEC. 31 (both dates inclusive)
use _____ period of use from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)
use _____ period of use from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)

4. Description of diverting works:

a. Surface water diversion dam and/or headgate: material is composed of EARTH
POSTS and PLANK length is 14 feet height is 2 feet
width at bottom is 2 feet, width at top is 2 feet; explain any increase in diversion capacity since structure was first built, giving dates and estimated capacities if known

b. Underground water diverting works: Is well flowing or pumped _____; depth of well is _____ feet; diameter of well is _____ inches; type of pump is _____
capacity of pump is _____ g.p.m.; name and address of well driller is _____

25-1005

If well logs are available, has there been any change in pump or motor since well was first installed? If so, give dates and explain.

c. Conveying works: length of ditch to place of use is 1/4 mile feet, width of ditch at top is 6 feet, width of bottom of ditch is 4 feet, depth of water is 1 feet, grade of ditch per 1000 feet is 7 feet, material through which ditch passes is Earth, maximum length of pipe line to first place of use is 1/4 feet, diameter of pipe line is 12 inches, type of pipe is galvanized iron, grade of pipe per 1000 feet is 1 feet. Please explain any changes or increase in size of conveying system since water was first appropriated, giving date and dimensions if possible.

d. If water is stored: name of reservoir , total capacity of reservoir is acre feet, active capacity of reservoir is acre feet, year construction commenced , year completed , date first used , period of storage is from to , is reservoir drained each year , is reservoir on or off stream explain .

If feeder canal is used give maximum carrying capacity c.f.s., if reservoir is off stream, describe location of reservoir by 40-acre subdivisions .

Is there been any enlargement of the reservoir since it was first built , if so, give dates and describe .

5. a. Where water is used for irrigation, describe area irrigated by 40-acre subdivisions and give total acres:

TWP.	RANGE	SEC.	NE 1/4				NW 1/4				SW 1/4				SE 1/4				TOTALS
			NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	
4S	43E	23			25				40						20				85
4S	43E	23	lots 2 and 3 - 44 acres																121.44
4S	45E	23	lot 3																25.4

Total number of acres to be irrigated 129.50

Explain any significant increase in area irrigated since first use, give dates and acreages if known

DITCH CLAIM

CLAIMING DITCH

Where water is used for stock watering or domestic purposes, the place for the water is

15 CATTLE

Where water is used for domestic or municipal purposes, give number of families served

Name of town supplied

Where water is used for other purposes, give number of acres irrigated, the nature of the crops, and any details regarding the irrigation system, right of subsequent later expansion, the date of giving dates and quantities

Remarks: please explain any details of your claim which you feel need clarification or additional explanation

2ND POINT OF DIVERSION IS IN NE 1/4 OF NW 1/4 LOCATED ON FABLE CREEK
DIVERSION DAM COMPOSED OF 12 FEET POSTS AND PLANK LENGTH 12 FEET
HEIGHT 9 FEET - WIDTH AT BOTTOM 2 FEET - WIDTH AT TOP 2 FEET
LENGTH OF DITCH TO PLACE OF USE 145 FEET - WIDTH OF DITCH AT
TOP 10 FEET - WIDTH OF DITCH AT BOTTOM 3 FEET - DEPTH OF WATER 1 FOOT

DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THIS CLAIM: (A) AIL DRAFT BY HAZEN L. SMITH

1- DESCRIPTION OF U.S. PATENT GRANTED TO SAMUEL A. SINGLET

2- DESCRIBING HIS HOMESTEAD BY SEC. TWO, RANGE

3- CERTIFIED COPY OF WATER LOCATION FILED BY SAMUEL A. SINGLET

RECORDED FEB. 27, 1939 IN BOOK 2 PAGE 340 RECORDS OF BONNEVILLE CO.

WATER LOCATION RAISED PAGE 1, 2 RECORDS OF BONNEVILLE COUNTY

4- COPY OF DEED FROM GEORGE H. MUIR TO GEORGE H. MUIR & SONS

PROPERTY AND WATER RIGHT IN THIS CLAIM RECORDED IN

State of Idaho RECORDS BOOK 2 PAGE 340 RECORDS OF BONNEVILLE CO.

5- COPY OF DEED FROM GEORGE H. MUIR TO JAZEN L. SMITH

RECORDED OCT. 13, 1939 IN BOOK 40 OF DEEDS PAGE 18

Be it known that the undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, she, they subscribed the foregoing claim to a water right, together with all attached information, and that the matters and facts therein are true to the best of the affiants knowledge.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of September 1970

Notary Public

Residing at Soda Springs, Idaho

My commission expires August 11, 1973

Received by Date 3-30-70

Prelim. check by Date 9-18-70

Fee received by Date 9-18-70

Approved for publication by

Published in Idaho Falls Dates 10-8 & 10-15, 1970

Post Register

5400

July 13, 1965
1550 Sunset Place
Berkeley, Calif 94706
Department of Reclamation
State House Building
Boise, Idaho

I am enclosing a record of
Water Location - certified copy.
Water Location made by Samuel A.
Sibbett Jan. 11, 1888. This area is
now in Bonneville County. I am the
owner now of the property owned by
Samuel A. Sibbett on Jan. 11, 1888.

The water has been used on
the property continuously since 1888.
All deeds transferring the property
have also transferred the water right.

Is there a record of this water
right in the Dept. of Reclamation
at Boise? If not, should there
be a record and how can it be
made a record there.

You may keep the record
of Water Location if it can serve
any purpose.

25 4005

25-4005

I am writing to you
to inform you that I have
written to the
State Department and
they can give me no
other information.

Sincerely yours

Harold L. Muir

25-4005

DO

NARRATIVE REPORT

**GRAYS LAKE
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

January 1 to December 31, 1969

REFUGE PERSONNEL

**Russell R. Hoffman
Arthur M. Wimmerus**

**Refuge Manager
Assistant Refuge Manager
EOD 06/15/69
Clerk-Stenographer**

Edith Ann Isatt

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

*Thomas L. Baker, Maintnanceman	05/09-12/31/69
*Dagmond Call, Maintnanceman	05/29-12/31/69
*John A. Hicks, Carpenter	05/21-06/11/69
*Charles F. Collins, Dragline Operator	05/21-11/19/69
*Ralph E. Steer, Maintnanceman	09/11-12/31/69

***Intermittent Positions**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Soda Springs, Idaho

MICROFILMED

NOV 07 1969

EXHIBIT

B

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NOV 11 1950

NARRATIVE REPORT

GRAYS LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

January 1 to December 31, 1969

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

A weather station is not operated at Grays Lake so weather information listed for refuge records was taken from an official weather station operated in Soda Springs, Idaho. Figures show official weather conditions and changes but do not necessarily show exact seasonal fluctuations at Grays Lake. Comparisons can be made, but generally, winter temperatures are lower at the refuge because it is 500 feet higher in elevation.

Table I lists weather extremes and averages as found at Soda Springs. The maximum temperature for 1969 was 95 degrees and the minimum temperature was -16 degrees. A total of 15.41 inches of precipitation was measured. The table shows precipitation this year as nearly normal but a large runoff occurred in spring. No records have been kept at Grays Lake but usually precipitation is approximately four inches higher there than in Soda Springs. Only a few showers occurred in the Grays Lake area.

Snow depths, as shown on Table II, were taken at Somsen Ranch, above Wayan, Idaho, by the Soil Conservation Service. This year in March, the average snow depth of 43.6 inches contained 15.6 inches of water. This is compared to 14.3 inches of water in 1968. An average water content and snow pack for this area is 11.3 inches for 35.8 inches of snow.

Temperature range was generally the same as recorded the last two years except that the maximum was slightly higher. Growing conditions were earlier this year because of the early runoff, relatively warm summer, and occasional showers. Harvest was early in Southeast Idaho, all of which was completed before frost.

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NOV 07 1969

TABLE I
ANNUAL WEATHER DATA
1969

<u>Month</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>		<u>Temperatures</u>		
	<u>Snowfall</u>	<u>Liquid</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Ave.</u>
January	12.0 in.	3.33	47	-4	25.5
February	18.5 in.	1.92	43	-8	21.8
March	5.5 in.	0.99	53	-7	22.1
April	5.0 in.	1.19	77	12	40.3
May		0.21	80	29	52.7
June		2.66	87	30	57.2
July		1.17	89	32	63.7
August		0.98	95	31	62.7
September		0.36	83	28	56.7
October	1.5 in.	1.33	67	13	39.0
November	1.0 in.	0.40	56	3	32.2
December	<u>14.1 in.</u>	<u>1.27</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>-16</u>	<u>20.1</u>
Totals	56.7 in.	15.41			
Extremes			95	-16	
Average					41.2

All readings taken at Soda Springs.

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NOV 07 1980

TABLE II

SNOW SURVEY

Somsen Ranch, Wayan, Idaho

taken by
Soil Conservation Service

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MAX.</u>	<u>MIN.</u>	<u>AVE.</u>
January 30, 1969			
Snow Depth	49 in.	43 in.	46 in.
Water Content	13 in.	11 in.	12.1 in.
Averages through February - 26 years			
Snow Depth			39.7 in.
Water Content			10.1 in.
February 28, 1969			
Snow Depth	62 in.	53 in.	56.6 in.
Water Content	19 in.	15 in.	16.9 in.
Averages through March - 26 years			
Snow Depth			35.8 in.
Water Content			11.3 in.
March 30, 1969			
Snow Depth	48 in.	38 in.	43.6 in.
Water Content	16.5 in.	15.0 in.	15.6 in.
December 31, 1969			
Snow Depth			21 in.
Water Content			3.6 in.

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NOV 07 1969

B. Habitat Conditions

1. Water

Spring runoff produced nearly all of the water for Grays Lake this year. Rainfall and accumulated snow in mountains as shown in Table II produced an excessive runoff. Compared to the 26-year average, the snowpack measured in snow surveys was considerably higher than normal. Of particular importance was the amount of water contained in the accumulated snow.

Gauges at Clark's Cut and Grays Lake Outlet record water discharges from Grays Lake throughout the year. These gauges are operated by U.S. Geological Survey personnel and the resulting data are compiled annually. A total of 38,350 acre feet was discharged from Grays Lake through Clark's Cut and Grays Lake Outlet during the period, October 1, 1968 to September 30, 1969. Table III shows this discharge.

Lake water was discharged earlier than normal because of the excessive runoff this spring. Discharge began on April 7 and continued through July 12. The big runoff occurred between April 29 and June 5 but a discharge of 200 acre feet or more per day was recorded from April 25 to June 29. A total of 34,870 acre feet was released through Clark's Cut Structure and 3,480 acre feet through Grays Lake Outlet. Discharge through Grays Lake Outlet was more than normal this year because the control structure became inoperable during spring floods. The structure was repaired by early May.

Elevation readings at Beavertail Point peaked on April 25, 26, and 27 at 6388.01 feet. This produced an average lake depth of about 21 inches. After this high water stage, the water gradually receded until July 12 when gates were closed at an elevation of 6385.84 feet. No further releases were necessary as the lake gradually dried through summer. Very little rain fell at any time until late fall.

Most of the lakebed was dry after September. Low areas around the shoreline and a few small ponds and potholes remained wet all year. Beavertail Pond did not dry until late summer and filled again in late September and early October when water was released from Eagle and Willow Creeks.

The refuge impoundment at Eagle Creek held water through summer until late fall when all but a trace had percolated. This froze in October.

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TABLE III

5.

GAGE READINGS

Clark's Cut Diversion

Month	Total Discharge (acre feet)	Discharge Rates (Sec. Ft.)						
		Max.	Min.	Mean	1st	10th	20th	25th
Oct. 1968	81	7.5	0.2	1.32	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3
Nov.	165	35.0	0.2	2.78	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Dec.	28	0.5	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Jan. 1969	25	0.6	0.3	0.41	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Feb.	45	0.9	0.7	0.80	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Mar.	61	1.1	0.9	0.99	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Apr.	2,430	298.0	1.1	40.80	1.1	2.3	2.3	105.0
May	21,410	374.0	305.0	348.00	316.0	343.0	362.0	353.0
June	9,150	301.0	83.0	154.00	301.0	118.0	143.0	136.0
July	1,430	101.0	0.2	23.30	61.0	73.0	0.2	0.2
Aug.	12	0.2	0.1	0.19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sept.	12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	34,870							

Grays Lake Outlet

Month	Total Discharge (acre feet)	Discharge Rates (Sec. Ft.)						
		Max.	Min.	Mean	1st	10th	20th	25th
Oct. 1968	29	0.6	0.4	0.48	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nov.	32	0.7	0.4	0.54	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Dec.	23	0.5	0.3	0.38	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Jan. 1969	21	0.7	0.3	0.34	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
Feb.	21	0.4	0.3	0.38	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mar.	22	0.6	0.2	0.36	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Apr.	562	65.0	1.7	2.44	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.1
May	2,230	126.0	2.5	36.30	72.0	2.5	6.5	3.2
June	434	29.0	1.0	7.29	29.0	3.7	2.3	1.9
July	40	0.9	0.4	0.65	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5
Aug.	35	0.9	0.5	0.56	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sept.	27	0.7	0.3	0.46	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
Total	3,480							
Grand Total	38,350							

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TABLE IV
GAGE READINGS
WATER ELEVATION - BRAVERTAIL POINT
(Feet above m.s.l.)

<u>Month</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>
Oct. 1968	6385.50	6385.45	6385.56	6385.59	6385.59	6385.42
Nov.	6385.52	6385.46	6385.67	6385.74	6385.79	6385.46
Dec.	6385.80	6385.84	6385.93	6386.00	6386.04	6385.80
Jan. 1969	6386.05	6386.07	6386.31	6386.44	6386.47	6386.05
Feb.	6386.48	6386.51	6386.51	6386.61	6386.62	6386.48
Mar.	6386.62	6386.64	6386.70	6386.73	6386.84	6386.62
Apr.	6386.88	6387.44	6387.98	6388.01	6388.01	6386.88
May	6387.97	6387.72	6387.47	6387.23	6387.97	6386.90
June	6386.83	6386.48	6386.29	6386.17	6386.83	6386.05
July	6386.06	6385.93	6385.96	6385.91	6386.06	6385.84
Aug.	6385.52	6385.66	6385.64	6385.56	6385.82	6385.47
Sept.	6386.45	6385.37	6385.31	6385.28	6385.45	6385.26

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The high water elevation of 6388.01 feet on April 25 is probably the highest acceptable water level in Grays Lake. Any further rise would have seriously flooded much private land. Gates in Clark's Cut Structure had to be opened to minimize such flooding.

In future years, under like conditions, gates will probably have to be opened whenever this elevation of 6388.01 feet is reached. This, coupled with a predicted high runoff, will determine the beginning of drawdown.

2. Feed and Cover

Vegetation grew luxuriantly as usual this spring and summer with bulrush and cattail predominated throughout the lakabed. Little change in plant density was noted within the 350 acre impoundment. Spring growth of aquatics was good and provided a large quantity of wildlife food. During the high water periods, aquatics available were smartweeds and pondweeds. At this time, waterfowl utilized the entire lake and the area outside the refuge boundary was used heavily. Dikes and higher areas throughout the refuge and around the lakabed were utilized by waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and other birds for nesting.

Bulrush and cattail showed an excellent growth but did not produce large seed heads as noted last year. The old burned area was not apparent this year and closed in with emergent vegetation. Other plants, as carex and juncus, grew along the edge of Grays Lake producing good habitat and vigorous growth all summer.

About 800 acres of dense emergent vegetation was burned this fall including most of the cover within the impoundment. This will open some large areas for better waterfowl habitat next spring. Conditions were excellent for burning and this was accomplished in two days.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

Generally habitat conditions for waterfowl at Grays Lake did not improve this past year. Old burn areas have grown back to dense cover as old vegetation, matted from years past, no longer held up new growth. Unburned areas with this matting still show a reduced growth

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with a tangled understorey. Waterfowl have responded to these two types of cover by using other areas. This is one reason that production was less than last year.

The method of recording waterfowl use and production was changed this year. To obtain refuge-use data, birds using the Grays Lake Refuge were counted separately from those using the area outside the refuge. Therefore, 1969 figures are not comparable with those of previous years when the entire lakebed was counted as a single unit. Use and production figures listed in the NR I reports reflect only that on the refuge. This represents only 15 to 25 percent of the use in Grays Lake since much of the best habitat is outside refuge boundaries during summer.

Total days-use on the refuge by swans was 140; Canada geese, 37,310; Ducks, 302,085; and coots, 133,700. Birds left the refuge for wet areas along edges of the lakebed outside refuge boundaries where good habitat remained during this dry summer. As development continues and more areas are opened by pothole development and nesting island excavation, waterfowl use of the refuge should increase proportionately.

Spring migration of waterfowl into Grays Lake was uneventful and began, as expected, when spring break-up occurred. Excessively high water delayed nesting for a time but early nesters found suitable places as high water receded.

Waterfowl populations increased in summer but the great influx of redhead ducks recorded last year was not repeated. Nesting was successful for most species as water remained in some areas of the lake all summer.

As water receded, vegetation became too dense to attract and to hold birds. After most of the lakebed dried, waterfowl sought out ditches and small flooded areas. Small concentrations were found throughout wet areas of the lakebed, most of which were outside refuge boundaries. Beavertail Pond was used heavily but even it dried during the late summer for a short time.

Duck production on the refuge was 505 birds compared to 2,000 produced off the refuge. Goose production was computed at 86 on refuge areas and 290 birds off. Production of coots was 360 birds on the refuge with 1,440 elsewhere in the lakebed. These figures total slightly lower than last year's. At least part of the difference resulted from the large influx of redheads last year, which was not repeated in 1969. Coot

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TABLE V

BROOD COUNTS

	<u>Breeds</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Ave.</u>
Mallard	15	82	5.5
Gadwall	9	47	5.1
Widgeon	7	24	3.4
Pintail	10	43	4.3
G.W. Teal	3	17	5.6
B.W. Teal	12	46	3.8
Cin. Teal	7	39	5.5
Shoveler	2	13	6.5
Redhead	8	91	12.2
Canvasback	2	22	11.0
Ruddy	<u>14</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>5.7</u>
TOTALS	89	505	5.7
Geet	75	360	4.8
Canada Geese	27	86	3.2

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production is directly related to the amount of open flooded areas and this year was no different than the past two years. Many coot nests are found during the flood stage in early summer throughout open refuge areas where later, vegetation grows in shallow water that remains for a time in the lake. After bulrush grows, nests are concealed. The scarcity of open water in spring undoubtedly caused a decrease in coot production which was the case this year.

Only a small number of ducks were seen using the refuge during the moulting period and these were concentrated around areas with adequate water. Most moulting birds were found outside the refuge in marshes at Grays Lake Outlet, Big Springs, Willow Creek, and Beavertail Pond.

Fall migration started earlier than usual during the second week of October, when a sudden cold snap froze all ponds and small water areas. Many birds left at this time. The freeze was followed by a thaw and mild weather when some birds returned. By the end of November, all had departed.

A pair of trumpeter swan moulted on Grays Lake during summer. They spent most of the time in the Big Springs area along the west shoreline of the lake. Little time was spent on the refuge. As usual, during fall migration, 40 whistler swan were seen at Beavertail Pond. In the past, this has indicated the end of the migration. Also during these last days of the migration through the Grays Lake area, 100 snow geese spent a short time at Grays Lake Outlet, outside the refuge boundary.

Work on a wildlife management inventory study of the greater sandhill crane which began in June provided some detailed information on crane populations. A summer maximum of 588 greater sandhill cranes were counted in the Grays Lake area, but only 88 of these were on the refuge. A peak of 650 cranes was tallied this spring. Crane production on the refuge this season was 21 and 96 in the rest of Grays Lake area. More detailed work and observations are necessary to accurately record nest numbers and estimate success. Age ratios were not significantly different from last year.

The fall migration of greater sandhill cranes moved into Grays Lake in late September. During this time a roost count revealed 1,153 cranes on Grays Lake. An estimated 1,038 cranes roosted on the refuge and the remainder, 115, roosted in other areas of Grays Lake.

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Depredations by greater sandhill crane were again a noteworthy problem. Many scare devices were distributed within the Grays Lake - Soda Springs area. Some small fields of grain had to be cut for hay after being invaded by sandhills. Cranes are particularly damaging to standing grain because they trample large areas as they feed and thrash out grain with their wings as they take off and land. This usually makes harvesting uneconomical. The grain ripened early this year, and harvest was over before crane populations peaked.

Most cranes left Southeast Idaho on October 8 and 9 and all but a very few were gone by October 11. The usual two fall peaks in crane populations did not occur. Probably mild weather and staging in areas to the north kept birds from stopping during the flight south. One crane with a crippled wing was captured at Grays Lake and taken to Ross Park Zoo in Pocatello, Idaho.

Franklin's gulls were a common nester at the north end of the refuge as this area remained flooded through the late summer providing excellent habitat. They formed one large colony but production was slightly less than last year.

Sora and Virginia rails and Wilson's snipe were common and successfully nested within Grays Lake including the refuge. Wilson's phalarope showed up in greater numbers than usual. Snowy egrets were seen on the refuge near flooded areas of the drain canal at Willow Creek. Black and Forster's Terns were abundant.

B. Upland Game Birds

= Upland game birds do not use refuge areas because it is unsuitable habitat.

Ruffed grouse and sage grouse were seen on Bear Island during summer. No mourning doves use the refuge or Bear Island but some were seen in the Grays Lake area.

C. Big Game

Moose and mule deer were counted during nearly every aerial waterfowl count made of Grays Lake. They crossed the refuge going to and from Bear Island and fed on lake vegetation while inhabiting Bear Island. These animals sought out Bear Island to have their young and lived on the island most of the summer until cattle were put there to graze.

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Cattle drove out the moose and only a few deer remained. A total of 14 moose and 20 deer were counted on Grays Lake Refuge near Bear Island this season. As usual, trails leading from the island far out into the bulrush were very common. Moose were seen throughout the lakebed and were often found in afternoons bedded down.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents, and etc.

Since increased amounts of water areas have changed habitat for muskrats within Grays Lake Refuge, there has been a slight increase in number of animals. An aerial count of the lake revealed 262 houses this year. This is the highest count ever made. This count included 24 found in wetter areas of the refuge. The high number outside refuge boundaries is in proportion to the persistently wet areas found there.

Eleven new muskrat houses were found inside the refuge impoundment at Eagle Creek and these will provide excellent nesting sites for Canada geese. Muskrat were seen frequently in refuge drain canals and along shorelines at Bear Island in wetter areas. These were den dwellers. A total population was estimated at about 175 muskrat on Grays Lake Refuge. There appeared to be a decrease in the number of muskrats found along our drain canal as compared to previous years. This may have been due to a freeze up last winter or a movement of animals to more suitable areas outside refuge.

Two beaver lodges were found on the refuge near Bear Island. The beaver that lived on the drain ditch last year left this area. Other beaver lodges were found outside the refuge in the Big Springs area and Grays Lake Outlet at the south end of the lake. Approximately 30 beaver used these areas.

Bobcats and coyotes were fairly common in the Grays Lake area but none were found on the refuge. Since water elevations have kept the lake drier than in previous years, skunks and badgers were sometimes seen. Bear Island has a good population of these furbearers, marmots, and ground squirrels.

E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Crows, Ravens, and Magpies

Grays Lake Refuge cannot sustain populations of raptors, crows, ravens, and magpies. However, the surrounding area is ideal and many of these species are found there. Most of these birds hunt the refuge and a few find suitable nesting. Marsh hawks usually nest in

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bulrush on the refuge. Swainson's hawks and red-tailed hawks nest on Bear Island and in aspen groves close to Grays Lake. One pair of golden eagles nested in mountains to the northeast. Crows, ravens, and magpies are residents and can be found in the area except during very cold winter months. Sparrow hawks are usually numerous and nest in the Grays Lake area--none on the refuge. Five turkey vultures took up residency on a peak on Bear Island this year. It was common to see them gliding over the refuge on breezy afternoons. This species is much more common farther south and these five birds were unusual for Grays Lake Refuge.

F. Other Birds

The most common passerine on Grays Lake Refuge is the small long-billed marsh wren that inhabits the bulrush in large numbers throughout summer. Red-winged blackbirds also nest in places on the refuge.

It appeared that the habits of most song birds were no different this year than other years in the Grays Lake area. A large number of mountain blue birds arrived and stayed through the warm summer months. They were a welcome sight. Night hawks were common after the nesting period. Rocky Mountain longspurs and mountain chickadees were often seen especially late in summer. Starlings and Brewer's blackbirds were present in fair numbers but were not abundant enough to create serious depredation problems.

G. Fish

Sport fish are not found at Grays Lake Refuge in quantity. Some forage fish are found in drain canals.

H. Reptiles and Amphibians

Garter snakes and frogs were common again this summer. Habitat conditions must be ideal for these animals and they have responded accordingly.

I. Disease

No disease was known to have occurred this summer.

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III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Developments

1. Ponds

A total of nine irregular-shaped ponds were dug in a habitat improvement program at Grays Lake Refuge. These were distributed as follows: four on the south side of Bear Island; five on the north. These were located very close to the island and spoil was placed to make nesting islands at the sides of ponds.

Material moved was mostly peat and each was made about four feet deep. Surface area of ponds totaled 70,000 square feet which computes to 10,380 cubic yards. This material was moved for \$0.19 per cubic yard.

All work was accomplished by October 31, 1969 under a bid contract, P.O. #16635, September 23, 1969, to Idaho Peat Company. Payment for this work was \$1,989 for 117 hours at \$17 per hour.

Equipment used was a small one-half cubic yard dragline (Schild-Bantam) with a 35 foot boom. This was rented with an operator.

2. Storage Building

A 40' X 60' STRAN Steel Building, purchased last year as recorded in 1968 annual report, was erected on site. The foundation was completed this spring by force account prior to erection.

A bid contract, No. P.O. 62948, dated May 28, 1969, was let to Cellins Construction Company for \$1,265. Erection completion time was 30 days and this erection time was met.

This building is greatly appreciated and badly needed in this country of short summers and long winters of inclement weather. Some inside work will be done to make it a very usable structure.

3. Headquarters

Considerable leveling of headquarters area was necessary prior to building the foundation for the equipment building.

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4. Signs

A large recognition (entrance) sign was placed at subheadquarters for identification. This was made at the Tule Lake Sign Shop.

5. Fences

Considerable work to maintain fences was necessary this spring.

6. Irrigation Structure

Further additions were made to the irrigation structure at Eagle Creek for proper transportation of water.

7. Dikes

A small dike was built across a draw behind headquarters. This was seeded to smooth brome. This should make a fair pond and attract nesting waterfowl.

Dikes around the impoundment at Eagle Creek were repaired and built higher where compaction has been greatest with resulting deterioration.

8. Field

A ten-acre field suitable for grain was plowed this summer for plantings next spring. This is near the pond listed in Number 7 and should provide excellent habitat and help with the depredations problem in the area.

9. Shelterbelt

A long narrow strip was plowed in preparation for planting a shelterbelt next spring. Eventually this will stop a considerable amount of drifting snow in winter. Trees were ordered from State of Idaho Nursery for delivery next spring.

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10. SAFETY

Roll bars were installed in the TD 18 crawler tractor.

Back-up signal horns were installed in the TD 18 crawler and front-end loader.

Flootation material was installed in the airthrust boat.

11. Storage

Much work was done to rearrange storage at headquarters.

12. Maintenance

Maintenance to equipment was accomplished all year commercially and by employees.

B. Plantings

The only plantings accomplished during this year was seeding of a small dike built in a draw behind headquarters. This was seeded to smooth brome grass.

The reed canary grass planted two years ago continues to grow very well on the dikes as reported in the last two Narrative Reports. The best growth is where this grass was seeded in clay.

C. Collections and Receipts

A total of 2,900 pounds of barley was obtained from Camas N. W. Refuge and 1,000 pounds used in the program of banding sandhill cranes.

A total of 100 pounds of smooth brome was purchased and 15 pounds were seeded and the remainder will be seeded next spring.

D. Control of Vegetation

No control was attempted this year.

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E. Planned Burning

A total of 800 acres of marsh vegetation was burned this year on November 6 and December 2, 1969. All burning was conducted without mishap and good conditions prevailed so that all was accomplished in these two days.

Area burned was southeast of Bear Island and west of the drain canal. Much of the vegetation within the Eagle Creek impoundment was burned. This should provide good habitat for waterfowl in spring as it will provide open areas while water is available on the surface of the ground.

F. Fire

No wild fires occurred on the refuge this year. (See E above)

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

None was accomplished this year.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Doctorate Student Rod Drewien, of the University of Idaho at Moscow, was selected this spring to conduct an investigation entitled, "Ecology of the Greater Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis tabida* in Southeastern Idaho." The project is being done through the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Moscow, Idaho, under the supervision of Elwood Biseau, Assistant Unit Leader, and will continue for three years. Grays Lake and Bear Lake Refuges are cooperators, as is the U.S. Forest Service. The investigation centers at Grays Lake and its immediate vicinity, but surveys and banding will be done at other locations in Southeast Idaho, Northeast Utah, and Southwest Wyoming.

This summer's work was mainly centered around Grays Lake from June through September. Sandhill cranes were banded and color-marked. A total of 57 adult, immature, and juvenile cranes were caught by night-lighting. Several aerial surveys were made to count adults and broods. Many crane footprints were measured, depredation patterns studied, and an abandoned crane chick was raised to ten weeks of age. It was later placed in Ross Park Zoo, Pocatello, Idaho, where the zookeeper continued

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to record measurements and weights. Plans for next summer include nesting surveys and color-marking at these refuges and other parts of the sand-hill crane range.

A more complete report on this study, and the conclusions drawn, will be presented in both 1970 and 1971 narratives.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

Tourists driving through the area observed wildlife at Grays Lake. Although they were not actually on the refuge, many of these birds and animals use the refuge at one time or another. Beavertail Pond provided a good area for sightseers. During spring, moose were seen around Grays Lake and drew some visitors to the area.

A few snowmobilers used Grays Lake this winter since this is an area that is comparatively unrestricted for travel.

B. Refuge Visitors

Refuge visitors are listed on the following pages, 19 through 23.

C. Refuge Participation

Refuge Manager Hoffman and Assistant Wamnerus attended periodic meetings of the Department of Agriculture's Technical Action Panel (TAP) Committee in Soda Springs. Refuge Manager Hoffman attended regular and director Kiwanis meetings, all meetings of the Caribou County Planning Commission and Recreation and Tourism Committee, and regular and executive board PTA meetings.

January 23 Refuge Manager and clerk attended a Defensive Driver's Training course given at Monsanto Company, Soda Springs.

January 25 Refuge Manager presented a paper on the greater sand-hill crane, in Southeast Idaho, Southwest Wyoming, and Northeast Utah at the Wildlife Society Meeting, Idaho Chapter, Boise, Idaho.

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OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

1969

DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PURPOSE OF VISIT
01-08	Dale Furnipseed, Ass't. Dist. Bio.	S.E. IDAHO Dist., FISH & GAME	Courtesy Call
01-15	Cub Scout Troup #535	Soda Springs	Tour
01-16	Roy H. Daniels	Forest Service, Soda Springs	Courtesy Call
01-16	Beryl Clark	Forest Service, Pocatello	Courtesy Call
01-16	W. C. Anderton	Forest Service, Pocatello	Courtesy Call
01-16	C. A. Wagner	Forest Service, Ogden	Courtesy Call
01-16	R. C. Crowe	Forest Service, Ogden	Courtesy Call
02-04	Ron Andersen	KBRV RADIO, Soda Springs	Courtesy Call
02-07	Clyde Maycock	Forest Service, Ashton	Courtesy Call
02-13	Elwood Bizeau	Idaho Wildlife Research Unit, Moscow	Management Study-Sandhills
03-12	Evan M. Kackley	Boise	Status - Grays Lake Refuge
03-12	James L. Alberta	USFS-Pocatello	Boy Scout Work Programs
03-12	Ken Dittmer	USFS-Pocatello	Boy Scout Work Programs
03-19	Leo Clawson	Western Road Machinery-Idaho Falls	Dragline
04-02	G. Keith Taylor	Foulger Equipment Co.-Pocatello	Sales Representative

OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PURPOSE OF VISIT
04-10	B. J. Loucks	BIA--Fort Hall	Courtesy Call
04-10	Jack Sutphin	BIA--Fort Hall	Courtesy Call
04-10	Ben Prisock	BIA--Fort Hall	Courtesy Call
04-18	Evan M. Kackley	Boise	Status - Grays Lake Refuge
04-21	Robert Twist	BSF&W-Hamer	Aerial Census
04-22	Bob Bonham	Motorola - Phoenix	Sales Representative
04-22	Leo Clawson	Western Road Machinery-Idaho Falls	Dragline
04-24	Reao H. Mickelson	Grace, Idaho	Peat
04-28	Wendell Twitchell	IDAHO STATE FISH & GAME - Pocatello	Courtesy Call
04-28	Lavon Loynd	Cons. Officer, Idaho Fish & Game	Courtesy Call
05-05	Robert Twist	BSF&W - Hamer	Breeding Pair Count
05-07&8	C. J. Lankford	BSF&W, Portland	Annual Inspection
05-07	Keith Taylor	Foulger Equipment Co.-Pocatello	Sales Representative
05-07	R. A. Otterness	Bantam Div., Koehring Co.-Spokane	Sales Representative
05-08	Keith Banning	US GMA - Pocatello	Enforcement

OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PURPOSE OF VISIT
05-09	Keith Banning	US GMA - Pocatello	Enforcement
05-12	John E. Hahn	Armco Steel - Twin Falls	Sales
05-13	Jack Sutphin	BIA - Fort Hall	Water
05-14	Dale Turnipseed	Idaho Fish & Game - Pocatello	Trapping and Hunting
05-21	Dale R. Jensen	Idaho Fish & Game - Pocatello	Trapping and Hunting
05-28	Frank Bellrose	Wildlife Coop. - Illinois	Refuge Tour
05-28	Esther Bellrose	Illinois	Refuge Tour
05-28	Catherine Bellrose	Illinois	Refuge Tour
05-28	Virginia Fowle	Illinois	Refuge Tour
05-28	June Low	Logan, Utah	Refuge Tour
05-28	Jess R. Low	Wildlife Coop. - Utah	Refuge Tour
06-09	Elwood Bizeau	Wildlife Coop. - Moscow	Crane Management Study
06-10	Liven A. Peterson Jr.	RBS - Boise	Courtesy Call
06-10	Bill Hazeltine	RBS - Portland	Courtesy Call
06-10	Andy Hansen	IBM - Pocatello	Sales

OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PURPOSE OF VISIT
06-16	Wally Butler	Student Soda Springs	Range Study
06-16	Ron Dean	Student - Moscow	Range Study
06-16	Lee A. Sharp	Student - Moscow	Range Study
06-18	Hazen L. Muir	Los Angeles, Calif.	Irrigation Structures
06-18	Ernest Lombard	Landowner, Crays Lake	Water
06-23	Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Brooks	BSEFW, Deer Flat Refuge	Courtesy Call
06-23	David B. Marshall	BSEFW, Portland	Biological Inspection
06-25	Ken Black	BES, Portland	Courtesy Call
06-26	Merlin Sharp	Rigby, Idaho	I.C.C.A. Information
07-09	Keith R. Banning	US GMA - Pocatello	enforcement
07-09	Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Schulenberg	Admire, Kansas	Photography
07-25	Mr. R. R. Love	Buhl Machine Works - Buhl	Sales
07-25	Elwood Bizeau	Idaho Wildlife Research Coop. Moscow, Idaho	Crane Management Study
07-28	Owen Clegg	Rancher, Grace, Idaho	Grain and crane problems
07-30	Niel Argy	US GMA - Boise	Courtesy Call

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OFFICIAL VISITOR LOG

DATE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	PURPOSE OF VISIT
08-01	Harold Hardesty	BSP&W - Rule Lake Refuge	Regional Transport
08-22	Tom Davies	BSP&W - Ravalli Refuge	Courtesy Call
09-04	Mr. and Mrs. Keith Banning	Pocatello	Courtesy Call
09-10	Keith R. Banning	US GMA - Pocatello	Enforcement
09-10	Glen Page	Conservation Officer, Montpelier	Enforcement
09-10	Paul Areneson	Student - Logan	Goose study
09-12	Karl Holte	Idaho State University	Vegetation study
10-06	Robert L. Craner	Soda Springs	
10-08	Charles Tingey	Landowner, Grays Lake	Grays Lake Development
	FREQUENT VISITORS		
	Doyal Stiles, Director	Idaho Wildlife Fed., Soda Springs	
	Robert Twist, Refuge Manager	Camas Refuge, Hamer, Idaho	Pilot for Aerial Waterfowl Counts
	Rod Drewien, Student	UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow	Management Study-sandhill crane
	Randall Johnson, County TAP Chairman	FHA, Soda Springs	Courtesy Calls and TAP
	Roy Daniels, Forest Ranger	U.S. Forest Service, Soda Springs	Cooperative Work and TAP

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January 31 Refuge Manager discussed structure of Department of Interior at two high school government classes.

February 2 Refuge Manager attended Idaho Wildlife Federation - SE District Meeting in Pocatello, Idaho.

February 12 Refuge Manager attended the Interagency meeting held by the Idaho Fish and Game Department in Pocatello, Idaho.

March 4 Refuge Manager showed wildlife films at high schools and elementary schools in Bear Lake County.

March 17-21 Refuge Manager showed wildlife films and slide series to schools in Caribou County.

March 24, 25, 26 Refuge Manager attended meetings of refuge managers and State Fish and Game Officials in Boise, Idaho.

April 14 Refuge Manager attended meetings in Pocatello regarding Grays Lake Refuge legal matters, with Regional Office personnel, and Judge O. R. Baum.

May 14 Refuge Manager took 6th grade students of Soda Springs schools on a tour of the refuge.

May 19 Refuge Manager aided 4-H Club shelter belt plantings at Ballard Mine.

May 23, 24 Refuge Manager attended Bonneville Sportsmen Jamboree meeting in Idaho Falls at which Mr. Clay Crawford gave a talk on Grays Lake Refuge.

June 17 Refuge Manager showed movies and gave wildlife talk to the Engineer's Club, at the Cedar View Supper Club, Soda Springs.

July 1,2 Dr. Holte, Dr. Michael and botany class made a vegetation transect of Grays Lake Refuge, attended by Manager and Assistant.

July 4 A float was entered in the Soda Springs Independence Day Parade. (See photo section)

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- Sept. 9 Assistant Manager showed films "Gooney Bird" and "Out of the North" to the Engineer's Club and gave a talk on wildlife.
- Sept. 29, 30 Hoffman met with Clay Crawford, Assistant Regional Director, Omar W. Halverson, Assistant Regional Solicitor, and Grays Lake Ranchers, J. C. Smith and Reed Humperts regarding use of areas of the lakebed outside refuge boundaries.
- Oct. 1 Refuge Manager and Mr. Clay Crawford met with BIA officials, Fort Hall Indian Agency, regarding water control and acquisition of Government lands around Grays Lake.
- October 19 Refuge Manager gave slide talk to Kiwanis regarding Bureau objectives, Grays Lake and Bear Lake Refuges.
- December 9 Assistant manager gave a talk to Soda Springs Boy Scout Troops on waterfowl identification.
- December 18 Refuge manager took an injured greater sandhill crane to Ross Park Zoo in Pocatello, Idaho.

D. Refuge Hunting

The refuge hunting area which was opened for the second time drew only a very few hunters. A total estimated waterfowl kill was 28, most of which were taken near Grays Lake Outlet where the best hunting is found. Good concentrations of waterfowl are found along the drain canal but access to the hunting areas is limited to the use of special tracked vehicles. Consequently, hunters cannot get to these hunting areas.

A small amount of big game hunting occurred within the refuge but this was mostly because of hunting on Bear Island. Hunters use the refuge only incidentally to the hunting on Bear Island.

Generally there were less mule deer available this year, probably because a large number of cattle were put on Bear Island to graze. This usually forces game animals out of the lake bed to surrounding areas.

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E. Violations

No violations were known to have occurred this year.

F. SAFETY

SAFETY meetings were held regularly all year with most personnel attending. Fire drills were also given quarterly. A total of 1,584 calendar days have expired without a lost-time accident for Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

VII. OTHER ITEMS**A. Items of Interest**

The refuge airthrust boat was loaned to Kern-Pixley Refuge during the botulism outbreak at Tulare Lake.

Mr. Arthur M. Wenmarus entered on duty June 15, 1969, transferring here from Kern-Pixley Refuge. He has been stationed at Soda Springs, but will soon move to Montpelier, Idaho, as District Manager for Bear Lake Refuge. This will facilitate data collection in the future for both refuges.

Mr. Rod Drewien was chosen as a doctoral candidate with the Idaho Wildlife Research Cooperative Unit, University of Idaho, Moscow. He was formerly the State Waterfowl Biologist in South Dakota. He came here with a considerable amount of experience which has added to the familiarity with the problems of his study on the greater sandhill crane. His family of three children spent the summer living in the house at the guard station of Caribou National Forest at Grays Lake.

B. Photographs

All photographs were taken by the refuge manager during regular duties.

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NOV 07 1990

SIGNATURE PAGE

SUBMITTED BY:


RUSSELL R. HOFFMAN
REFUGEE MANAGER

DATE: _____

APPROVED, Regional Office:

(Signature)

(Title)

(Date)

MICROFILMED

NOV 07 1956



Above--Aerial taken of area burned over by J. C. Smith in fall of 1968 producing a fine open area. Below--Smith has built a drainage system that effectively dried this early in summer. Photo taken southwest.





The long fire front moving toward Bear Island during the 800 acre controlled burn was a spectacular sight. Dense smoke pluming upwards was held for hours by an atmospheric inversion over Caribou Mountain.



ENCLOSURE

A25-04005

THIS INDENTURE, made this 19th, day of October In the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty-five, between George H. Muir and Olive A. Muir his wife of Gray, County of Bonneville, State of Idaho the parties of the first part, and Hazen L. Muir of Gray, County of Bonneville, State of Idaho the party of the second part:

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other valuable considerations ~~DOLLARS~~ lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do by these presents, Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey and Confirm unto said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever: All that certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Bonneville, State of Idaho, bounded and more particularly

described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$); Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$); Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$); Lots Two (2), and Three (3), Section Twenty-three (23); Township Four (4) South, Range Forty-three (43) East, Boise Meridian.

Together with all and singular the water rights franchises and privileges belonging to or appertaining to said lands heretofore used whereon for the purposes of irrigation and domestic and stock purposes and all ditches, drains, and all other works used in the appropriation and diversion of water to and upon said lands and particularly that certain right to the diversion and use of the waters of Eagle Creek in said Bonneville County, Idaho, heretofore diverted and used upon said lands for irrigation and domestic purposes.

8424
10/19/34

Together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto incident unto the said party of the second part, and to heirs and assigns forever and the said parties of the first part, and their heirs warrant the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns against the said parties of the first part, and their heirs and against all and every person or persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same, shall and will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

WITNESSES

George H. Muir (SEAL)

Olive A. Muir (SEAL)

(SEAL)

WARRANTY DEED

This indenture, made the 5th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, between Grant E. Barney and Matilda Barney his wife of the County of Bonneville and State of Idaho, the parties of the first part and George H. Quinn of the County of Bonneville and State of Idaho the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty four hundred and no/100 \$300.00 DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does by these presents grant, sell, bargain and convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the County of Bonneville and State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the North west quarter (S.E. 1/4 of N.W. 1/4) The South west quarter of the North east quarter (S.W. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4) The North west quarter of the South east quarter (N.W. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4) and the lots in two (2) and three (3) of section twenty three (23) in Township Four (4) South of Range Forty Three (43) East of Boise meridian in Idaho, containing 164.59 acres; together with all and singular the waters, rights, franchises and privileges belonging to or appertaining to said lands heretofore used thereon for the purposes of irrigation and domestic and stock purposes and all ditches, dams, canals, other works used in the appropriation and diversion of water to and upon said lands and particularly that certain right to the diversion and use of the waters of Eagle Creek in said Bonneville County, Idaho, heretofore diverted and used upon said lands for irrigation and domestic purposes.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therunto in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular, the said premises, together with the appurtenances and privileges thereto incident, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, and the said parties of the first part and their heirs, and the said premises in a quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against the said parties of the first part and their heirs, and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim the same shall and will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of Grant E. Barney (SEAL.)
Harry Field and G.E. Barney Matilda Barney (SEAL.)
S.D. Barney and William Barney (SEAL.)

185-4005
BLACKFOOT ABSTRACT COMPANY, BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

The United States of America
By Theodore Roosevelt, President

Grantors,

To

Samuel A. Sibbett

Grantees,

Character of Instrument U.S. Patent
Date of Instrument March 1st, 1904
Date of Record June 19th, at 11 a.m.
Book "11" of Deeds at Pg. 457
Records of Bingham County, State of Idaho.
Consideration, \$ X

No ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Date

acknowledged before

in and for County, State of

Is official seal attached?

Is the acknowledgment regular?

Does wife duly acknowledge on examination without
the hearing of her husband?

Is instrument sealed? Yes

Does wife join throughout instrument X

Names of witnesses None

Granting words Given and grants

Covenants if any To have and to hold

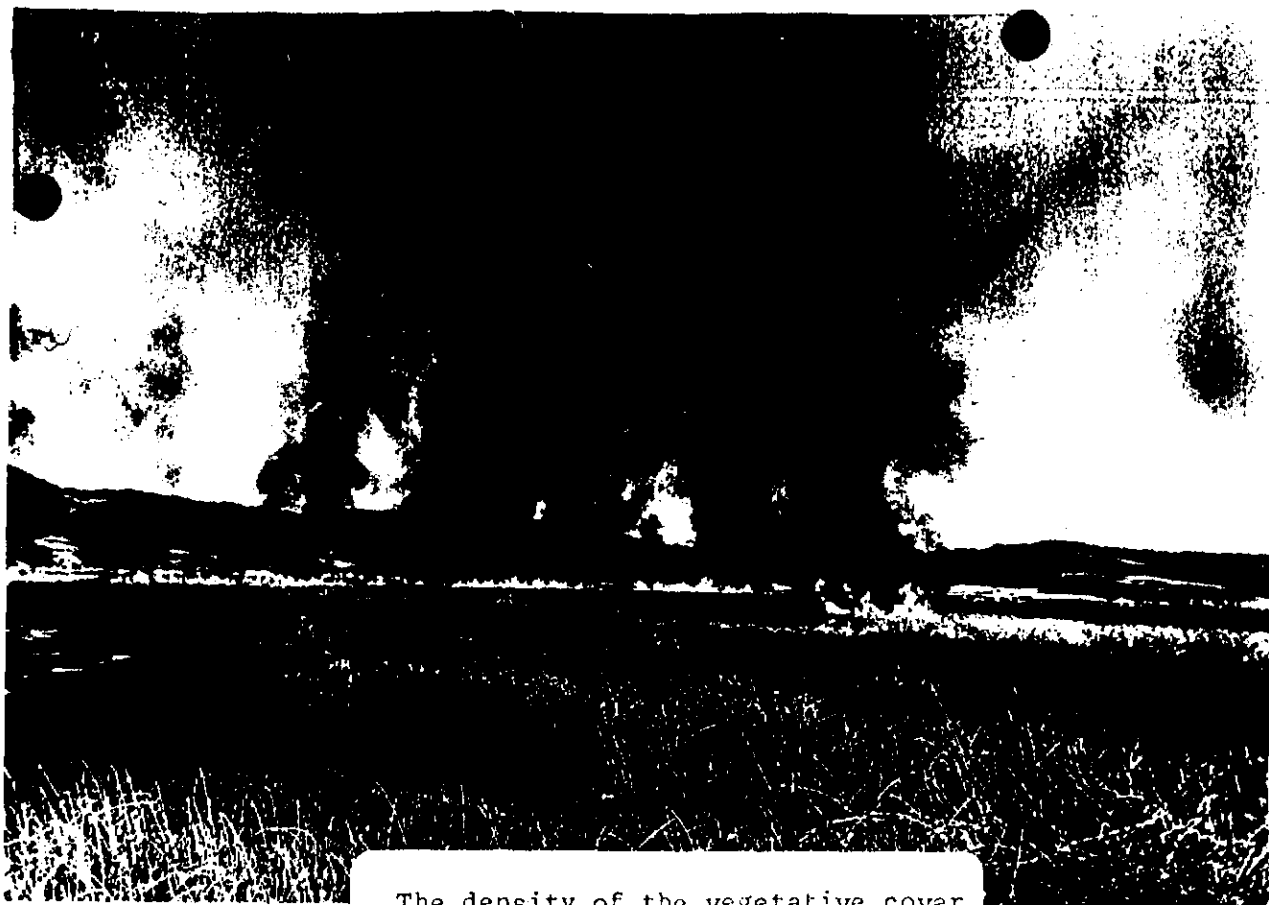
Are there any conditions, limitations or recitals? No

DESCRIPTION: Lands in Bingham County, State of Idaho.

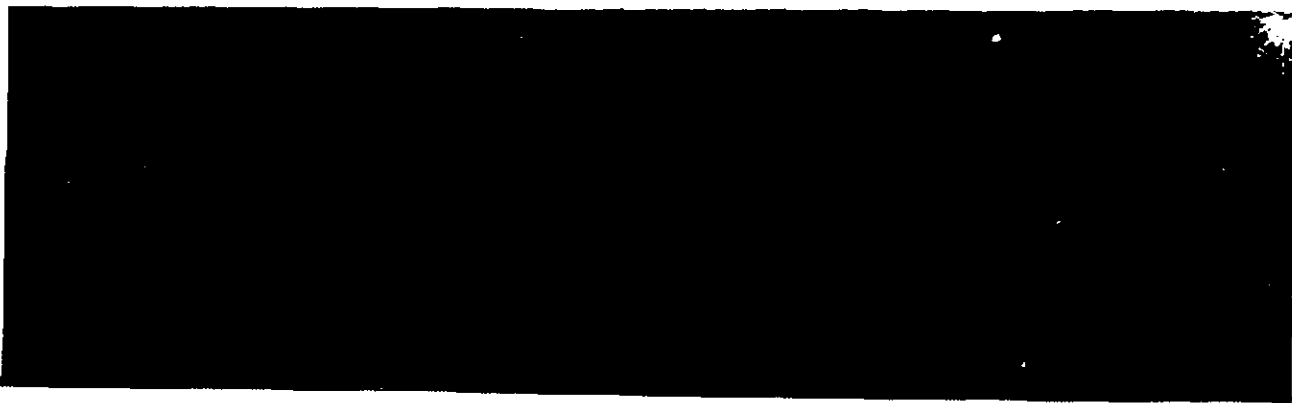
and the lots 2 and 3 of Section 23 in Twp 4 south of range 43 E. M., in
Idaho, containing 164.50 acres.
The SE¹ of the NW¹ - the SW¹ of the NE² - the NW¹ of the SE²

800

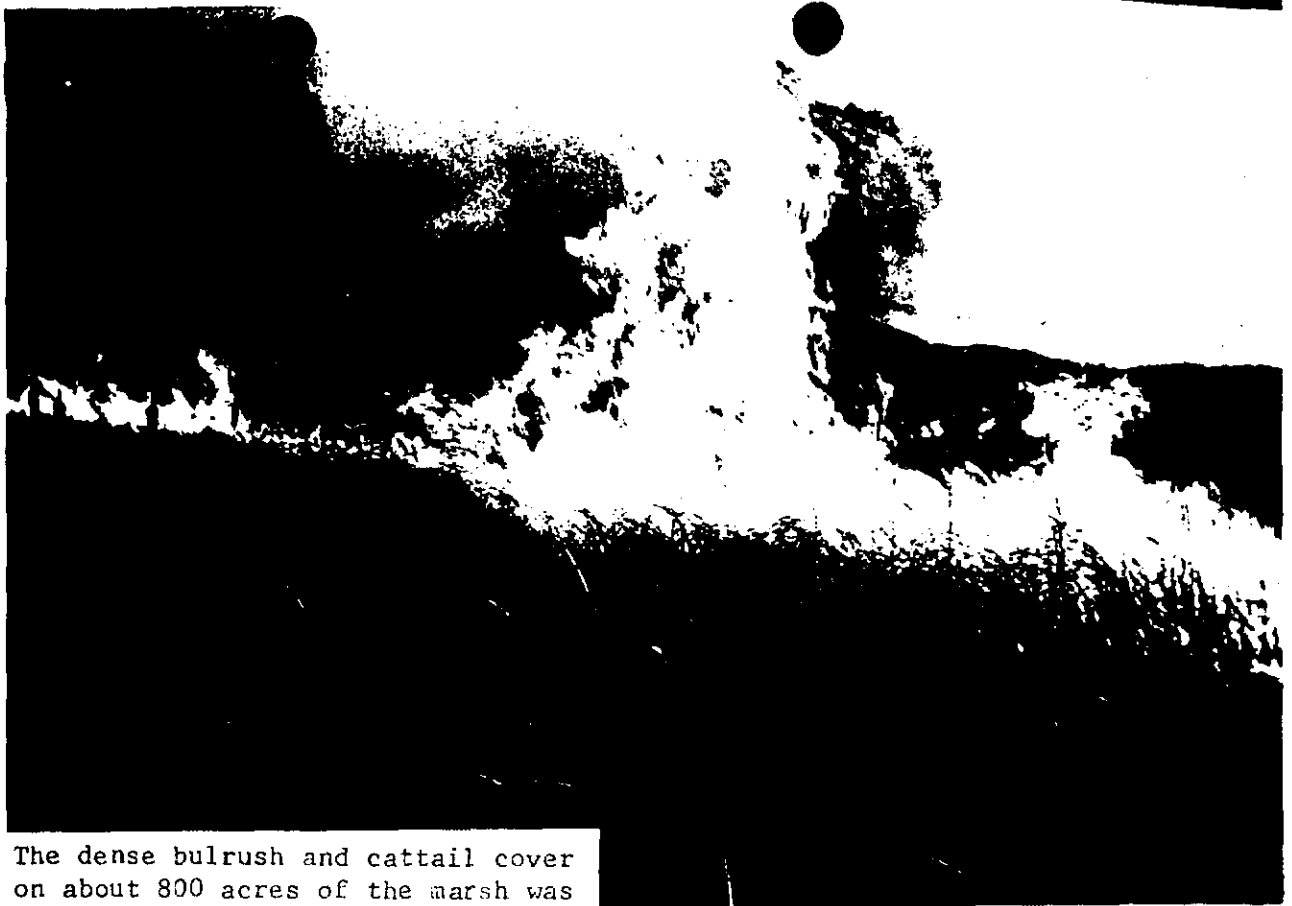
185-4005



The density of the vegetative cover determined the type of burn achieved. This ranged from spotty (above) to very clean (below). Although the fire was very hot, dampness in the ground protected the roots and the vegetation was not killed.



DF
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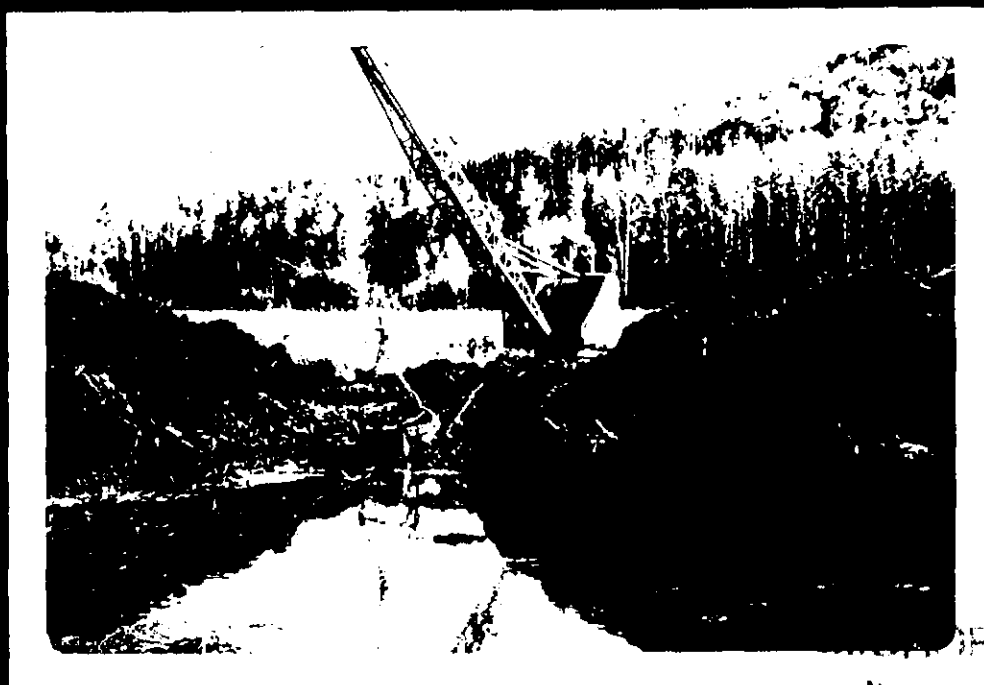
The dense bulrush and cattail cover on about 800 acres of the marsh was burned off in the fall. This will result in one or two months of open water in the early summer, before new growth again blankets the area.

Fire was controlled along one side of burn area to keep it from spreading throughout lake where control would be impossible.





The Schield Bantam Dragline used by contractor to dig potholes at Grays Lake proved highly suitable for marsh work. Its light weight and wide track enabled it to work with great efficiency.



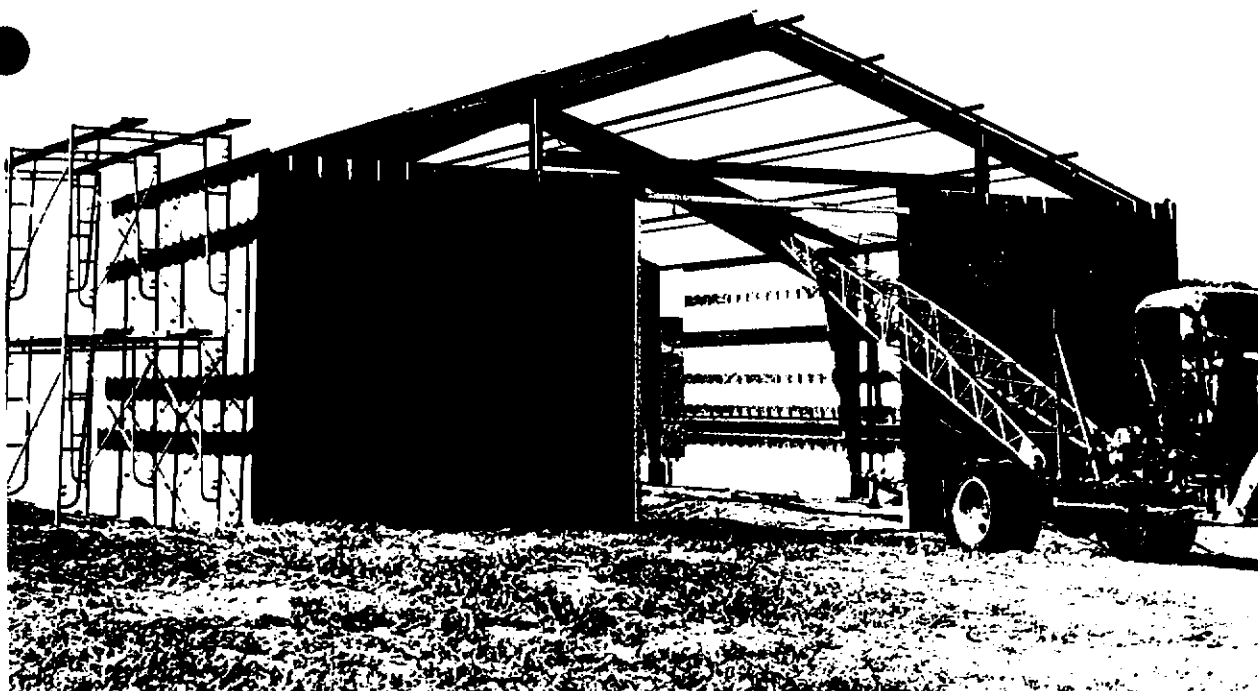


Our STRAN Steel equipment warehouse had its beginning in June. Collins Construction Company erected it by contract.

Framework and foundation of our steel building at Grays Lake Refuge.

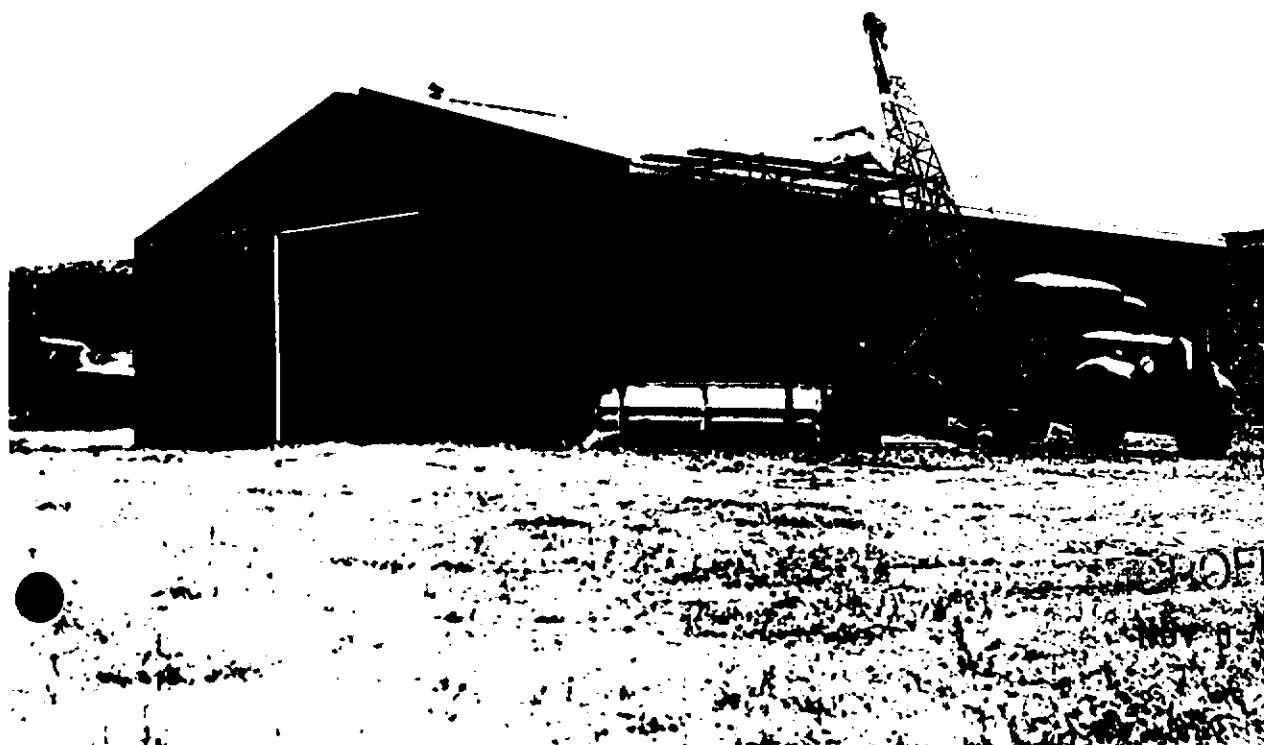


FILE
7 19



Building went up fast after framing was completed. This shows the 12' x 12' door opening.

Three ventilators were placed along roof top for proper circulation to eliminate inside moisture.

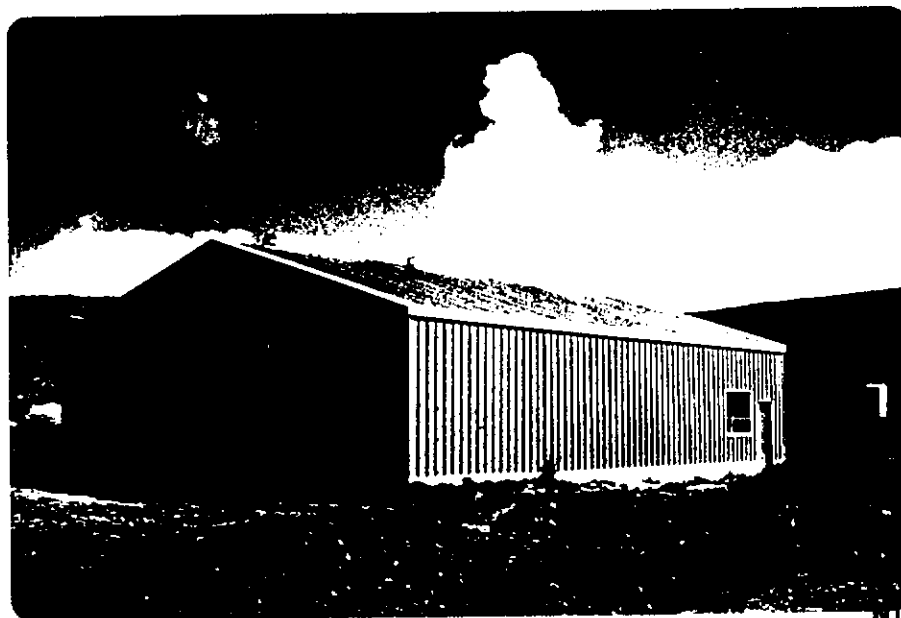


PROFILM
1957-8-1530

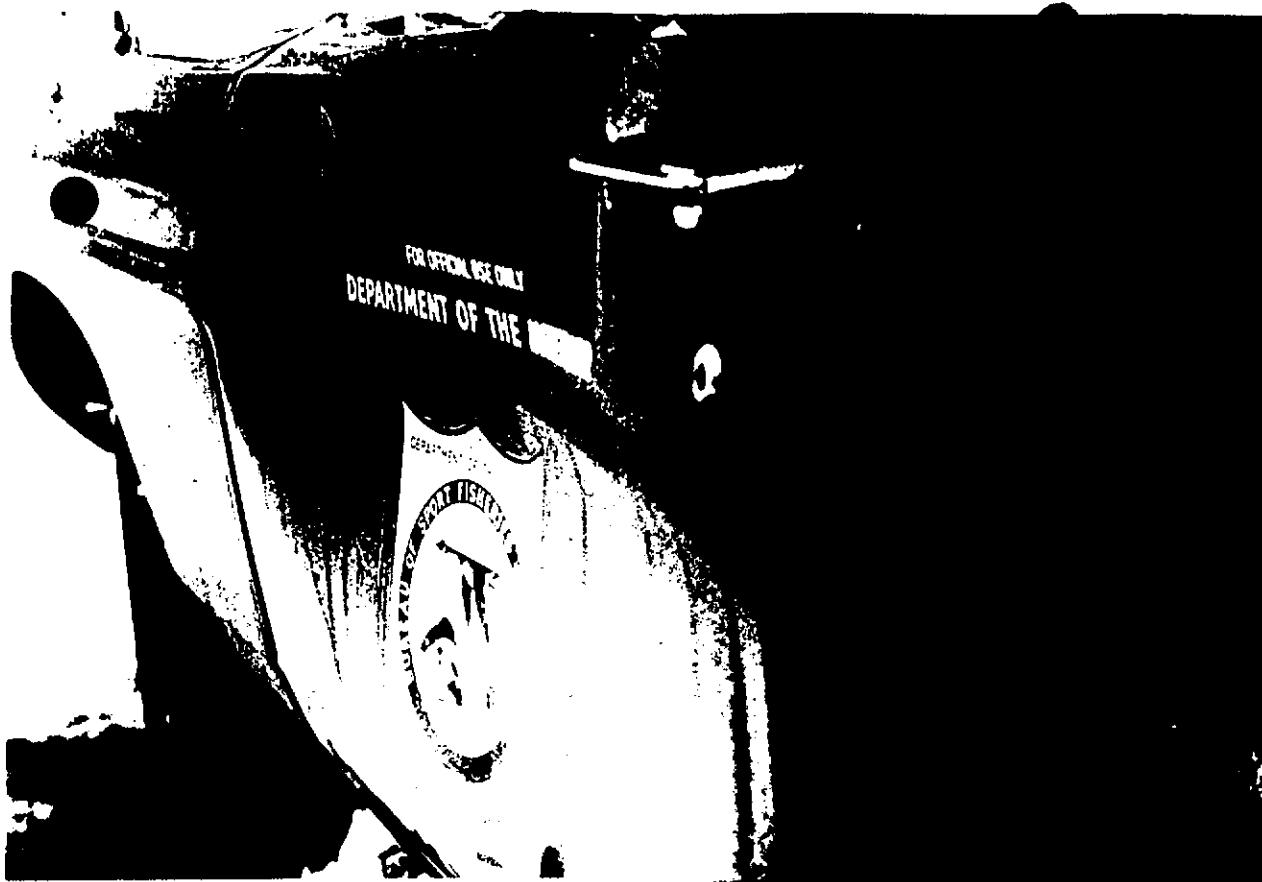


Extra wide tracks on this dragline provide good floatation with a relatively low weight per square inch. In this picture, the tracks were in 3 inches of standing water, but the matted vegetation supported the machine easily.

The completed equipment storage building at the headquarters site.



NOV

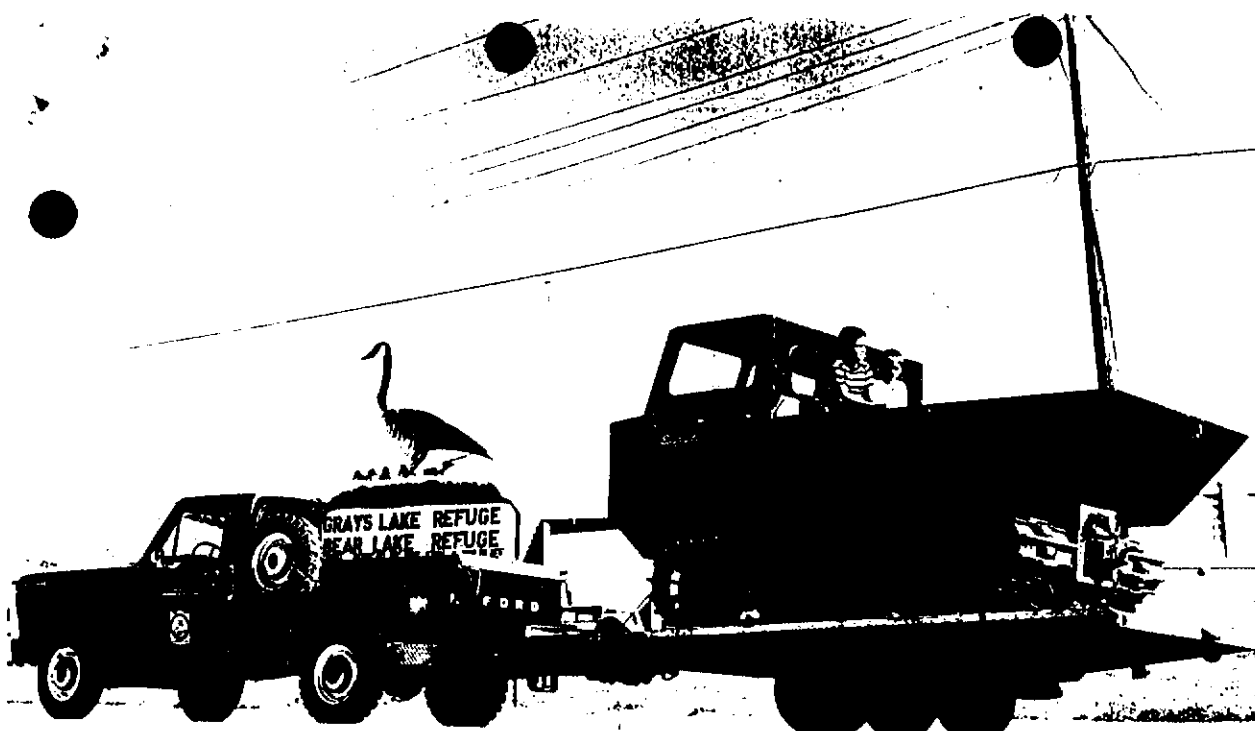


An unfortunate incident. A young man driving a snow plow backed into our station wagon while cleaning the parking area. Repair costs were paid by insurance company.

Unusually heavy snow fell in this area during the winter of 1968 to 1969 causing considerable concern to those required to keep parking areas clear.



ENCLOSURE
NOV



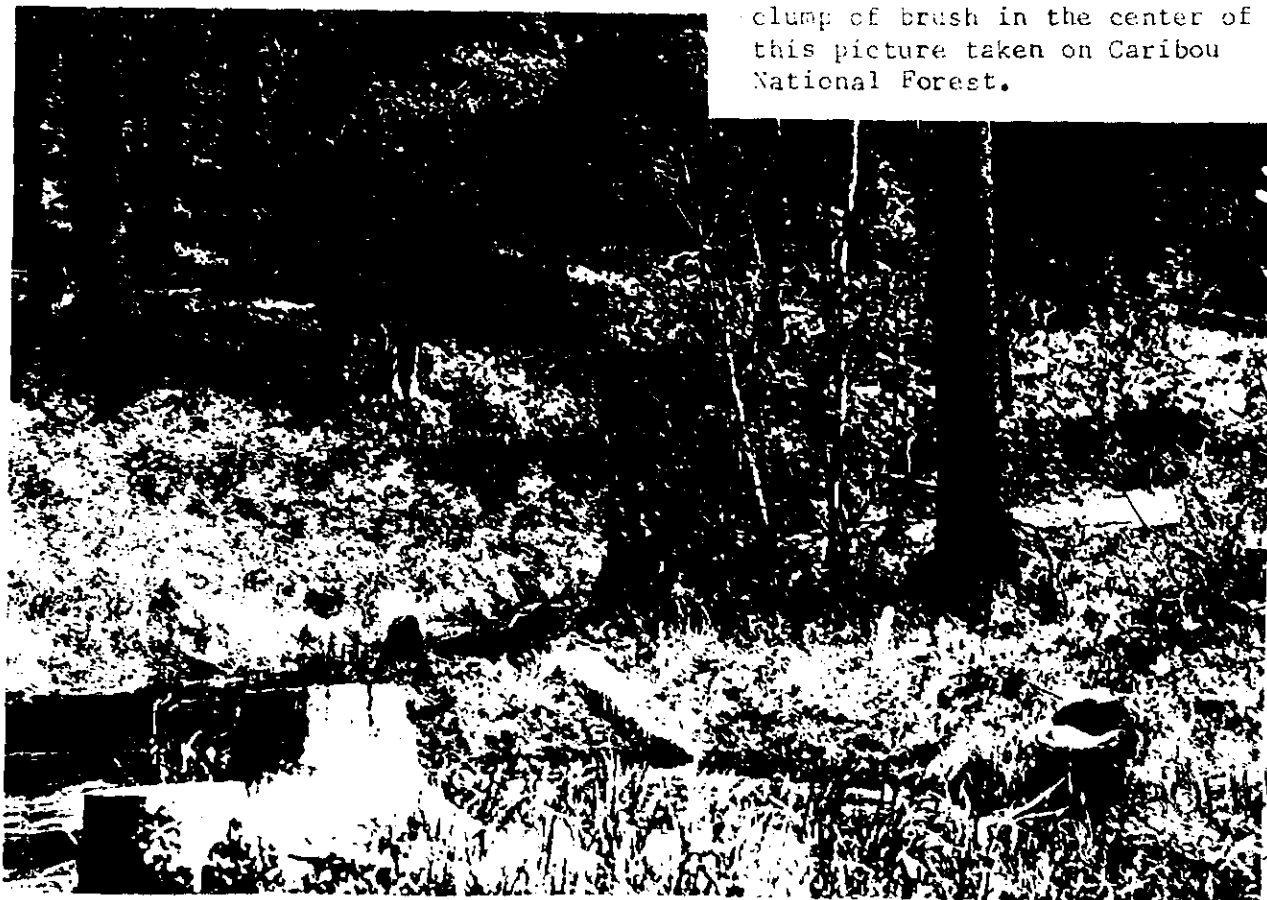
Grays Lake Refuge participated in the annual Soda Springs Independence Day parade on July 4. The display, constructed by refuge personnel, was favorably commented upon by many observers. It depicted one of the basic refuge objectives.





A greater sandhill crane nest found in grass and brush near a beaver pond in the Gravel Creek drainage. This is unusual compared to other nests found.

Many ducks that migrate into the Grays Lake area nest outside the refuge. This is a typical nest site. A mallard hen nested in the clump of brush in the center of this picture taken on Caribou National Forest.





Two captive greater sandhill cranes in the Pocatello, Idaho Zoo. "Tarsi", the bird in the foreground was found abandoned by graduate researcher Rod Drewien, who raised it himself. The other crane, an adult male held by Leonard Carlsen, Assistant Parks Director, was crippled at Grays Lake and captured by residents. Demar [unclear] Zookeeper, looks on.



"Tarsi," the young greater sandhill crane, soon after his adoption by researching graduate student, Rod Drewien. Periodic measurements of his weight and dimensions resulted in an accurate growth record for his first 3 months.

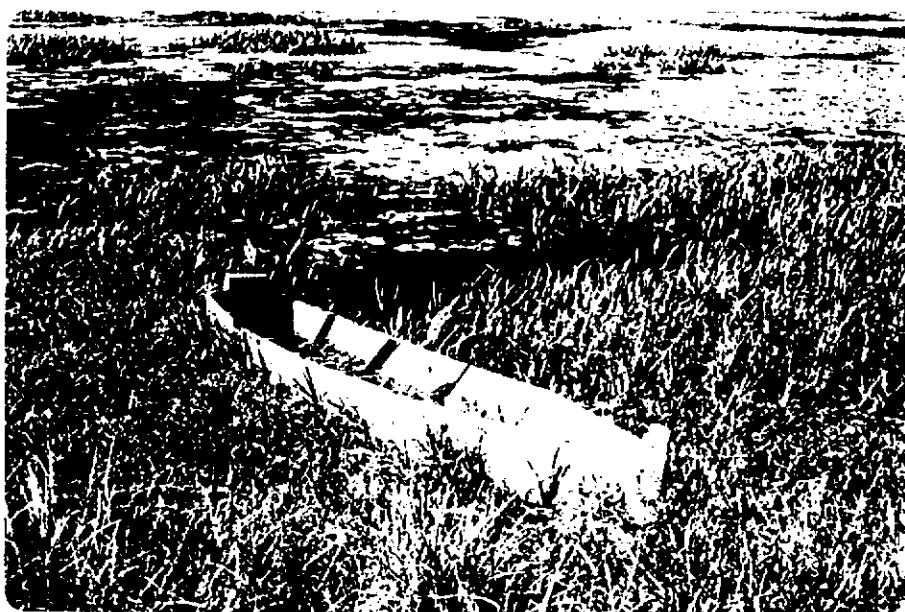
By the end of the summer, "Tarsi" was a nearly full grown sandhill. He was thoroughly imprinted to humans, especially the Drewien family, as a result of his hand-rearing. The guy with the bird is Rod.





Fall colors at Grays Lake form a truly spectacular sight for the tourist or others in the area.

Reminiscent of the past is this muskrat trapper's boat found on a beavertail pond near Grays Lake. This type of rough boat was used throughout the area.



Bureau Checking Ranch Operations At Grays Lake

During the fall of 1968 some land owners and signators to the Grays Lake Land Use Agreement performed some dike construction in the area between the refuge and the meander line which is commonly referred to as the "no-man's land." This work was conducted independently by the individual landowners.

Because the terms of the agreement with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife do not authorize such activities and because of the effects this diking may have on spring and summer water levels, Clay Crawford, assistant regional director; Russell Hoffman, refuge manager, and Paul T. Quick met with J. C. Smith, Reed Humphrey, Russell Sibbett and Keith Tingey in Soda Springs. The purpose of this meeting was to review the terms of the Land Use Agreement.

It was suggested a supplement to the agreement be prepared for the purpose of clearly interpreting the terms of the agreement. Following this meeting the "supplemental" proposal was reviewed

in the Portland regional office. It was determined that the entire matter would be referred to the Solicitor's office, which is the legal arm of the federal government. This has been done.

Subsequently, the solicitors have questioned the value of a "supplemental" agreement and are reviewing the practicality of and the means of securing either an adjudication of land titles or a judicial ruling on the "Land Use" agreement. Part of this review may include discussion with legal counsel for interested landowners.

(Idaho State Journal)

Bureau Checking Operations By Ranchers at Grays Lake

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NOV 8 7 1990

IDAHO SUNDAY JOURNAL

Weekend

SPORTS

Local, Regional, National

POCATELLO, IDAHO, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1969

Idaho State Journal Section B Page 1

Bonneville Sportsmen Hear Talk on Grays Lake Refuge

By **ERNIE STITES**
Journal Staff Writer

IDAHO FALLS — Continuing progress is the theme at Grays Lake national wildlife refuge where Russell Hoffman, manager, has taken on an additional duty, that of supervising the Bear

Lake refuge at Dingle swamp near Montpelier.

A report on progress was given during the Bonneville County Sportsmen's annual barbecue program by Clay E. Crawford, Portland, assistant regional director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The refuge is in its third year of construction after ranchers in the area signed a 99-year agreement.

The agreement establishes a migratory bird refuge in the old lake bed, giving adjacent land owners right to use the land between the refuge boundary and the meander line.

The use consists of grazing, haying and other agricultural uses. It also establishes water levels considered to be compatible with the Indian water storage rights and refuge objectives.

Some questions have risen recently concerning interpretation of the agreement, the problems involving the spring and summer water levels and use of the so-called "no man's land," Crawford said. He added that negotiations are proceeding in an attempt to reach a mutually satisfactory solution.

Describing the historic area, Crawford said the production refuge system contains some 320 refuge units embracing production, resting stops along the migration route and wintering sanctuaries.

In 1966 Grays lake produced 1,300 ducks, with 2,000 ducks in 1967 and 3,600 last year. Goose production has been between 300 to 350 in the recent three years and sandhill crane production 75 birds with 107 added last year.

CARIBOU COUNTY SUN

Soda Springs, Idaho

Thursday, February 6, 1969

Page Ten

Presents Paper for Wildlife Society

Russ Hoffman, director of the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge, was in Boise last week for a meeting of the Wildlife Society. He prepared and presented a paper to the Society covering the Dworshak Dam near Orofino and the Greater Sandhill Crane.

CROFIL

Nov 11



MAJESTIC -- The Greater Sandhill Crane, which numbers less than 10,000 is the subject of a study being conducted by the University of Idaho. Research on this rare bird is taking place in the Grays Lake region north of Soda Springs by Roderick Drewien, a U of I doctoral student. The study is aimed at showing how the birds can be preserved and how crop damage by the birds can be controlled.

University of Idaho Research Studies Greater Sandhill Crane

SODA SPRINGS -- A University of Idaho doctoral student, Roderick Drewien, is beginning a three-year study in the marshy Grays Lake area north of here to determine how the rare Greater Sandhill Crane can be preserved.

A prime goal of the study also will be to determine how crop damage caused by the cranes can be controlled.

Under the sponsorship of the university's Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Drewien is conducting a study of the large bird to give both the Idaho Fish and Game Service and the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife more information for better management.

The study is centered in the

Grays Lake region, which is approximately 35 miles north of here. However, the birds will also be tracked throughout the entire eastern portion of the state -- from the Montana to Utah borders.

In carrying out this research, Drewien will employ a wide variety of techniques and equipment. He will use a recoilless rocket gun which fires a 50 by 100 foot net to capture the birds, a powerful light to catch cranes at night, an air boat to get around in the marshy terrain, and brightly colored nylon markers for tracking purposes.

"The study should yield information which will help both to preserve this species, now num-

bering less than 10,000 and to determine local feeding patterns which may result in improved control of crop damage," said Elwood Bizeau, leader of the Idaho cooperative wild life research unit and advisor to the project.

In recent years, crane damage complaints from grain farmers in eastern Idaho have increased. The cranes have a tendency to visit wheat and barley fields in late summer, and can destroy crops by trampling or feeding. The current research may lead to better methods of controlling this crane activity.

"Another objective of the study is to learn the nesting and brooding patterns of the birds so that management plans for Grays Lake and Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuges can be devised which give adequate consideration to the cranes."

NOV 07 1969

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, September 3, 1969

Study to Preserve Crane Under Way in S. Idaho

Special to The Tribune

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO —

A study to help preserve the rare sandhill crane is being carried out here by a University of Idaho graduate student.

Under the sponsorship of the university's Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit (ICWRU), Roderick Drewien is studying the bird in the Gray's Lake area of eastern Idaho, 35 miles north of Soda Springs.

"The study should yield information to help preserve the birds, now numbering less than 10,000, and to determine local feeding patterns which may result in improved control of crop damage," Elwood Bizeau, assistant leader of the ICWRU and project adviser, said.

He noted that damage complaints from grain farmers in eastern Idaho have increased in recent years and said the cranes visit fields in late summer and can destroy crops by trampling and breeding.

Mr. Drewien, a doctorate degree student, will use a variety of equipment in the study, including a recoilless

rocket gun which fires a 50 by 100-foot net to capture the birds, and an air boat in the marshy terrain.



Roderick Drewien displays a Sandhill Crane which he will study as part of a three-year bird project.

MICROFILMED

NOV 17 1969

CARIBOU NEIGHBORS

Personality Profiles . . .

By Ruth Crawford

Some people might dream of spending five and a half years in Alaska's wilderness areas and fish and wildlife refuges. Russ Hoffman, manager of the Grays Lake and Bear Lake Wildlife Refuges, began his career in the conservation service in the Aleutian Islands.

Russ was born near Almond on a farm on the Oasis Prairie in northern Wisconsin. It was a typical farm, with corn, cows and pigs being the chief products. When Russ was about three years old his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Earl Hoffman, bought a grocery store in Wantoma, Wis. The family also owned a dairy and Russ grew up on the dairy farm.

In his sophomore year Russ and his parents moved to Milwaukee where he finished high school.

Milwaukee was Russ' home town and he still considers that his favorite large city. He was employed for a time as a machinist apprentice until his health became impaired. When considering which college to attend Russ decided on Western State College, Gunnison, Colo. This decision was due mostly to the influence of some friends who told him about the good fishing there.

After two years at Gunnison Russ transferred to Oregon State at Corvallis where he received a bachelor's degree in Fish and Game Management with a minor in zoology and agriculture. He was offered a research fellowship



Russell R. Hoffman

to complete his master's degree. He worked as a research assistant on a pheasant project with the Oregon Co-Op Wildlife Research Unit, located at Eliza Island, about five miles west of Bellingham, Wash. The project included nesting and winter survival of pheasants. Russ also worked through the Co-Op on a farmers relation survey at Madras, Ore.

When he finished college in 1950 Russ received an offer to go to Alaska as assistant manager of the Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge. The refuge headquarters is located at Cold Bay on the Alaska Peninsula and extended to Kiska Island, 1200 miles west, about the farthestmost of the chain of islands.

After about 15 months Russ was transferred to Kodiak National Refuge as refuge biologist. He stayed at Kodiak until 1955.

During this time he worked on the Kodiak bear-cattle controversy. As Alaska was not yet a state, the area was managed as a Fish

and Game District and included a territorial representative as a local fish and game employee.

A wide variety of work was included in his duties while Russ was on Kodiak Island. He worked at times at the Kenai Moose Range, at Nunivak Wildlife Refuge on musk oxen and reindeer and ran a goose banding project at Hooper Bay, Clarence Rhode Refuge.

The equipment of the Kodiak office included a 38-foot patrol boat with a cranky engine. Russ and a ship's captain and occasionally another man from the Fish and Wildlife Service spent a complete summer encircling Kodiak Island. The boat was unreliable and at least four times the crew almost drowned while the boat was adrift in foul weather. Travel, however, was mostly by airplane as other work was done in the interior of the island.

Kodiak Island is about 100 miles long and 50 miles across but the shoreline is about 1,000 miles due to the large number of fjords cutting sometimes 20 miles into the island.

While on Kodiak Russ found many new experiences. Every day was different. Surveys were run on halibut, salmon, sea lions, sea birds and land birds. The trips were essential but Russ found the trips in May to be a great delight.

Time was not short during the summer on Kodiak Island as the sun does not set at that time of year.

Often Russ was alone at the base station but sometimes he would have as many as three student assistants from various colleges. These assistants worked on surveys of Kodiak bear and its living habits, on salmon, on deer and moose which are rapidly increasing on the island.

Alaskan refuges are often located hundreds of miles from nowhere and the Fish and Wildlife personnel often lived in tents during the summer work projects. The base of Kodiak Refuge, however, was a city of about 4,000 inhabitants at that time. The population of the island also included six villages of Aleuts, the vanishing natives found only on these islands, and headquarters of the Fifth Naval District with about 5,000 naval personnel.

One period from January to April Russ spent aboard a vessel, the Brown Bear, conducting the first survey on the sea otter in the Aleutian Islands, which was rapidly dying off. The party lived in tents and the first time these were put up, within five minutes the wind changed in a complete circle and blew at 105 miles per hour. The tents were blown off but the men boarded the boat and rode at anchor with the fierce wind blowing all night. They couldn't step out of the boat or they would have been blown away.

Russ visited Kiska Island, the island occupied by the Japanese soldiers during World War II. He saw bunkers and tunnels, still booby-trapped, two-man subs on shore, and Japanese ships sunk in the harbor. Blue fox overran the island and Canada geese and sea otters also inhabit the region.

Russ often flew over the Alaskan Peninsula on wolf patrols. During one of these trips he had one of his most harrowing experiences. The airplane ran out of oil and almost crashed. On Kodiak Island a bear attacked him from the bush. It was only 15 feet away when Russ shot it. The bear was so close its blood sprayed on his boots. The grizzly

trophy now hangs on the wall at the Refuge office.

The Kodiak base office was located next door to the office of the public health nurse. It was natural that the Fish and Wildlife manager and the nurse share coffee in the nurse's office. In 1955 Russ and Rosemary were married in the Kodiak Baptist Church, the only Protestant church in town.

Rosemary is a native of Morris, Conn. She went to Massachusetts General Hospital for nurse's training and Catholic University in Washington, D.C., for public nurse's training. She worked as a visiting nurse in Southbury and Roxbury, Conn., before going to Alaska.

About a year after their marriage, Russ and Rosemary decided to return to Wisconsin and enter the tourist business. However, Russ returned to the University of Wisconsin and received a teaching certificate. For three years he taught math, fine arts, physical education and science in a junior high school at Delafield, Wis. Rosemary worked as county health nurse.

Russ returned to the Fish and Wildlife Service at the Upper Mississippi Refuge with headquarters at Winona, Minn. He had duties on the Mississippi River from central Wisconsin to southern Iowa. He later accepted the position as refuge manager at Mal-

ta, Mont., Bowdoin Refuge, a waterfowl nesting area.

Although Russ had always lived in cold climates, Malta was the coldest yet. One winter they experienced 11 days with the temperatures ranging near 45 degrees below zero. In June, 1966, the Hottelians moved to Soda Springs where Russ began work on the completely new Grays Lake Waterfowl Refuge.

Development is proceeding now and the improvements include complete fencing on the east side and a 320-acre impoundment. Some rights-of-way are fenced and a storage building with a small office is being built. The Bear Lake Refuge, so far undeveloped, is also included in this district. Distances covered by the District and the extent the work makes Russ hopeful of getting an assistant this spring.

Russ and Rosemary have two sons, Ricky, 10, and Ross, 6. Rosemary is presently employed at the Caribou County Hospital.

Russ is chairman of a Cub Scout Pack, first vice president of the Soda Springs PTA, a member of Kiwanis and of the Wildlife Society.

He is enthusiastic about the challenges and opportunities he has for developing the new refuge here. His personal experiences and interests make him well qualified for the job. NOV 07



Art Memmerus transferred into the assistant manager's position in early June. Art was formerly at Kern-Pixley refuges in California.

MIC
NO