



AMENDED 12/02/13

Regional Council Meeting
Wednesday, December 4, 2013 – 6:30 pm
City of Apache Junction Multi-Generational Center
1035 N. Idaho Road
Apache Junction, Arizona
Call in # 888-537-7715 Participant Passcode 28020256#

AGENDA

- I. **CALL TO ORDER** – *Chair Mayor Terry Wheeler*
- II. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- III. **ROLL CALL**
- IV. **CALL TO THE PUBLIC**
- V. **CONSENT ITEMS** P – F – T
 All items indicated by an asterisk (*) will be handled by a single vote as part of the consent agenda, unless a Member of the Management Committee or the Executive Director objects at the time of this vote. (Reports & updates on the Consent Agenda may be accepted as written without verbal presentation.)
 - *A. Approval of Regional Council Minutes – September 25, 2013 P – F – T
 - *B. Financial Report – *Bree York* P – F – T
- VI. **DIRECTOR’S REPORT** – *Kenneth Hall* Info
- VII. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - A. Review, Discussion and Decision on the FY 2012 Central Arizona Governments Audit – *Kenneth Hall* P – F – T
 - B. Review, Discussion and Decision on the CAG 208 Areawide Water Quality Management Plan Update Amendment for Gold Canyon Sewer Company– *Alan Urban* P – F – T
 - C. Review, Discussion and Decision on FY 2013- FY 2016 Transportation Improvement Program Administrative Adjustments– *Sooraz Patro* P – F – T
 - D. Lead Paint Inspection Program–*Al Larson* Info
 - E. Appointment of Rural Transportation Advocacy Council (RTAC) Representative and Alternate – *Kenneth Hall* P – F – T
 - F. Update on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Wolf Reintroduction Proposal – *Chairman Terry Wheeler* Info.
- VIII. **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**
- IX. **DATE, TIME, LOCATION OF NEXT MEETING**
Management Committee
 January 9, 2014 - CAG Office -Apache Junction
 March 6, 2014 - CAG Office -Apache Junction

Regional Council

January 29, 2014 - City of Apache Junction Multi-Gen Center

March 26, 2014 - City of Apache Junction Multi-Gen Center

CAG Legislative Day 2014

February 13th, 20th or 27th, 2014

P – F – T

2014 June Regional Council Meeting – Payson, Arizona

June 13th, 20th or 27th, 2014

P – F – T

X. ADJOURNMENT



Approved

CONSENT AGENDA ITEM:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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**CENTRAL ARIZONA GOVERNMENTS
Request for Regional Council Action**

<p><u>Date Submitted:</u></p> <p align="center">December 2, 2013</p> <p><u>Date Action Requested:</u></p> <p align="center">December 4, 2013</p>	<p><u>Type of Action(s) Requested:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal Action/Motion</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Resolution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><u>Subject:</u></p> <p align="center">Update on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Wolf Reintroduction Proposal</p>
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TO: CHAIRMAN AND REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: Chairman Terry Wheeler, Mayor City of Globe

DISCUSSION: Please see attachments.

FISCAL IMPACT:
N/A

ALTERNATIVES:
N/A

PREPARED BY: Andrea Robles

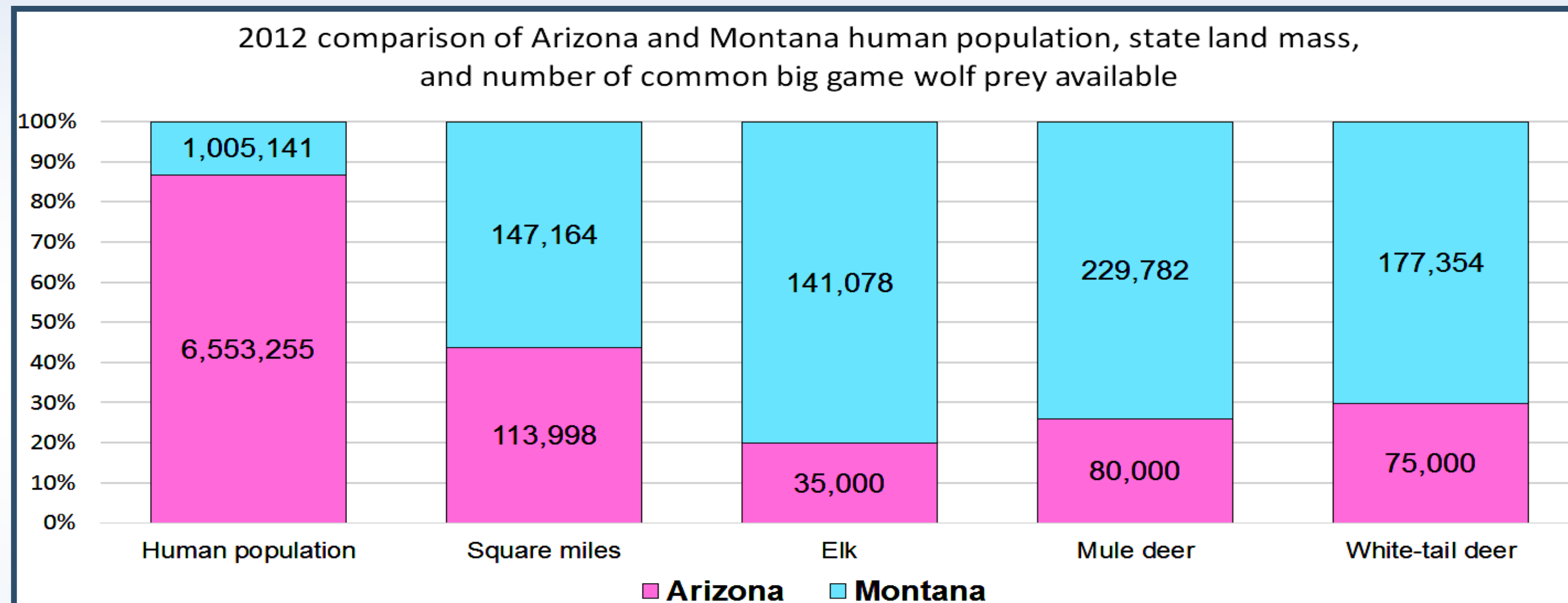
REVIEWED BY: *Kenneth Hall*

CONCURRENCE: _____

Action Taken: P - F - T - None

What happened in the Rockies? **The Truth behind the USFWS Wolf proposal** What happened in the WGL?

Within the Mexican wolf experimental population area, including specific prohibitions: A person may “take” an experimental wolf if it is unavoidable, unintentional, in defense of a persons life. On private or tribal land - a livestock owner or agent may “take” an experimental wolf if it is engaged in killing, wounding or biting livestock and there is fresh evidence. Non-Injurious harassment of a wolf within 500 yards of people, domestic animals or buildings may occur. On public grazing lands authorized persons can **ONLY** get a **45-day or less permit (specified number of take) IF** the most recent count of Mexican wolves is **at least 100**, there was previous wolf loss or injury of livestock in that allotment documented by the Service and agency efforts to resolve the problem **MUST BE COMPLETED** (so the first offense you can do nothing and who knows when agency resolution will occur?), and there is fresh evidence. Livestock guarding dogs may be used. Feral dogs (who determines if they are feral?) can be killed by the Service. It takes a loss of More than HALF of Ungulate populations by wolves for wolves to be “moved” (Where?). Access can be restricted on public lands around wolf release pens and rendezvous sites - March through September. Take must be reported within 24 hours. **ALL** this changes with threatened or endangered status. **WHAT ARE THE DRIVING FORCES BEHIND THE ALLOWABLE “TAKE” OF A WOLF AND THE MYRIAD OF PROHIBITIONS THAT ARE DIFFERENT THAN OTHER ESA SPECIES?**



A report by the Montana Game and Fish Department states they had over **600 domestic animals killed by wolves** between 1987 and 2006 - even with over 500,000 elk and deer. Their report states that there were likely many more than 600! For comparison, Arizona has only 190,000 elk and deer! With a human population over 5,500,000 greater on less land! **Based on the incidents in Montana, what would you expect the chances of a dangerous encounter with a wolf for people or domestic animals might be in Arizona or New Mexico?**

For more info visit <http://www.gccga.com/WolfResearchList.html>

There is much more to this conversation. **Make an educated choice.** Based on available research, wolves should be managed where there is a large enough land mass with sufficient wild prey where they are already established without a reintroduced or translocated population – without the dangers that would exist in an area where there are people or domestic animals, a considerable amount of people who recreate on public lands - and thus more chances of **dangerous encounters with wolves** such as in **Arizona and New Mexico** or any state.



Submit your concerns or comments by
December 17, 2013
Go to **Regulations.gov** and do a search for
FWS-HQ-ES-2013-0073
to locate the two wolf proposals.

This danger is increased when a wolf population is expanded, reintroduced, translocated, or declared threatened or endangered. These dangers have already been proven in the Northern Rocky Mountains and Western Great Lakes states! **Wolves should be managed in an ecological context by the State as an apex predator.**

Laws established to protect the health, safety, and welfare of people should be respected and enforced!



Predator Reintroduction




not supported by the


largest animal rights organization


in the world !





People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals - PETA does **NOT** support predator reintroduction programs for many reasons:


 **Animals can very often escape artificial boundaries** and become a "nuisance," leading to their being poisoned, hit by cars, or shot. In failed attempts to escape, they might become entangled in barbed wire or be shocked by electric fences. **Upon introduction to their new homes, their prey scatter, and their lives and behavior patterns are turned upside-down.**


 **Reintroduction programs subject wild animals to capturing and handling, which is always very stressful for them and may eventually put them in the line of fire.**

 To capture and transport wolves and other predators to a new area, **the animals must first be tranquilized. When they recover from the anesthesia, they are released into unfamiliar terrain.** This unnatural process causes a great deal of stress to animals and threatens their physical health and well-being.

 Wolves are social animals who live in tightly knit packs. It is nearly impossible to capture and relocate an entire pack, **so relocation almost always breaks up a tightly bonded extended family,** likely causing loneliness, pining, separation anxiety, depression, and grieving.

 **Relocated animals often have difficulty determining where they can find food and shelter.** Some of the wolves who were reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park have left their new packs because it is difficult to adapt to the new area and function in their contrived "family" units.

 **Reintroducing wolves and other predators into an environment that has been free of such animals for a long time is also traumatic for the animals who already live there, such as deer, birds, and any other animals who suddenly find themselves being stalked and attacked.**

 **While supporters of predator-reintroduction programs believe in the concept of restoring the "balance of nature," it's not possible to artificially impose this balance. Ecosystems are in a constant state of change, which has been sped up by human expansion and technological advances.**

The Real Impact of a Wolf Killing just ONE Yearling Beef Calf

A wolf kills 1 yearling beef calf. What is the big deal you might ask?

There are millions of people across our nation and the world that depend on others to produce their food. If a serving for one person is a 4 oz. piece of beef, one 550 pound yearling calf with 65% beef product can feed up to 1,430 people!

If only 10 cattle are killed by wolves 14,300 people have lost a quality protein meal.

Over 400 cattle have already been killed from the experimental wolf population in Arizona and New Mexico; that is a meal lost for at least 572,000 people!

How do you think this will effect food prices and further contribute to hunger?

Are you a Vegetarian? You will not be immune from this impact.

From that same yearling, the other 35% would have been utilized for beef by-products. This includes:

- Insulin for some diabetics from a cows pancreas
- Epinephrine (adrenaline) to treat allergic shock and allergies from a cows adrenal glands
- ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone) to treat allergic diseases from the cows pituitary gland
- Blood factors that can be used for treatment of hemophilia
- Leather goods for furniture, automobiles, luggage, shoes, clothing, saddles, and tack
- Paint brushes
- Felt for weather stripping
- Sports equipment – the hide from one beef animal can be made into 20 footballs, 18 soccer or volleyballs, 12 basketballs or baseball gloves, or 144 baseballs. The sports industry uses over 100,000 cattle hides each year.
- Horns and hooves provide imitation tortoise shell, combs, pet chews, and imitation ivory piano keys
- Antifreeze, hydraulic brake fluid, car wax, and asphalt binding agents
- Fats and fatty acids from a cow provide crayons, candles, floor wax, detergent, bar soaps, shaving cream, cosmetics such as lipstick, deodorants, lubricant fluids, plastics, tires, perfumes, pet foods, and livestock feeds
- Gelatin from bones of a cow provide photographic film, paper and cardboard glues, emery boards
- A cows intestines provides tennis racquet strings and musical instrument strings
- Gelatin from bones also provides candy, marshmallows, gel coatings for vitamin and medication capsules, yogurt, and Jello
- Fatty acid-base from fats provides chewing gum, oleo margarine and shortening
- Plasma protein from blood of a cow provides cake mixes, deep-fry batters, pasta, imitation seafood
- Some inks in printing contain animal fats
- Industrial cleaners
- Nail polish, soap, lotions, makeup, deodorants, and eye contact cleaner

These are a few examples, there are more!

Sue and Settle

Regulating

Behind Closed Doors

Deception by Environmental Groups and Federal agencies?

Do you think Federal Agencies notify the public when outside groups such as those listed below file intent to sue or force settlement agreements? Did you know the public is not notified until a legally binding effect occurs after settlement and this can negatively affect families, businesses and natural systems?

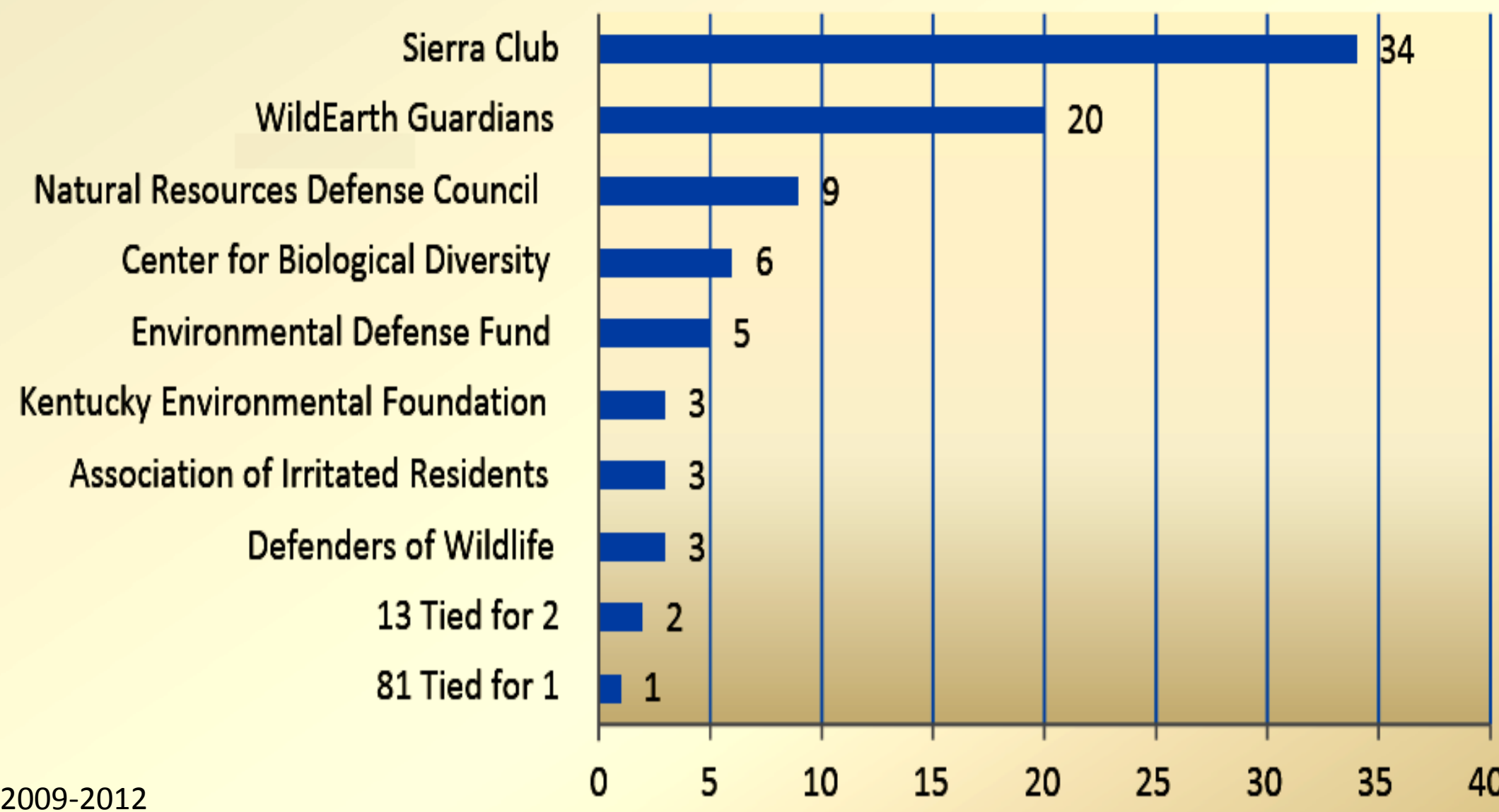
Were you blindsided by this undemocratic process with the wolf proposals?



WHO USES THE SUE AND SETTLE PROCESS THE MOST?

People and groups who ignore your rights.

Do you think they care about you, your family, community, businesses or your feelings about nature?



THESE DECEPTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS CIRCUMVENT NORMAL RULEMAKING PROCESSES WITH UNELECTED FEDERAL AGENTS!

Did you know settlement of these cases new federal rules, many of which are more than \$100 million annually. This is



directly resulted in more than 100 major rules with compliance costs of our tax dollars lost to unelected officials

and radical groups agendas that are not for the greater good of the people.

COMPILED FROM THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT—SUE AND SETTLE, REGULATING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. THIS POSTER IS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES DESIGNED BY ARIZONA CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS WHO CARE ABOUT PEOPLE AND NATURE.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

[Report published May 2013]



Would any of these...



Survive an encounter with this?

Families and communities in eastern Arizona and New Mexico provided testimonies in a Congressional hearing in 2007. Representative Pearce of New Mexico reported: "[There is an] increasing rate of removal of the wolves from the wild because they're killing too much livestock and they're endangering people and pets in the district that I represent. In 2005, the Service removed four problem wolves. In 2006, it removed eight. In 2007, we're on a pace to remove 12 wolves, 12 out of 58. If the Service has to remove 12 wolves this year, 20 percent of the wolves in the recovery area, how can anyone classify as a success a program where this many of the wolves are being a danger to ranchers and livestock?"



<http://www.gccga.com/WolfResearchList.html>
for information.
Submit your concerns/comments at
[Regulations.gov](http://www.Regulations.gov) by December 17, 2013. In the search
box enter FWS-HQ-ES-2013-0073.

- *The culling of sick prey claimed as a benefit from wolves is already accomplished by coyotes, which is much less damaging to human interests and safety.*
- *Throughout history humans have feared wolves. Fairy tales and other forms of human lore regarding the dangers of wolves exist for good reasons.*
- *The wolf reintroduction program is an unnecessary and expensive program. By damaging the beef industry it increases food costs.*
- *Wolves carry lethal diseases such as rabies and hydatid disease.*