



## State of Utah

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## Department of Agriculture and Food

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BRUCE L. KING, DVM  
*Director, Animal Industry  
State Veterinarian*

December 12, 2011

Garet Jones  
Broadmouth Canyon Elk Ranch  
3985 North 3775 East  
Liberty, UT 84310

Garet –

In the State of Utah, domestic elk farming is governed and regulated by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food – Animal Identification Division. The Utah Code governing domestic elk is found under Title 4, Chapter 39, Section 106.

All domestic elk in the State of Utah have spent their entire life within captivity in a secure enclosure. This enclosure consists of a perimeter fence or barrier that is so constructed as to prevent domestic elk from escaping into the wild or the ingress of native wildlife into the facility. No domestic elk may enter or leave this enclosure without a livestock inspection, which is performed by a State Livestock Inspector. Only domesticated elk will be allowed to enter and be kept on any elk farm in Utah.

As part of this inspection, an inventory check of the elk will be made, as well as a visual health check. Documentation of genetic purity, negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests, a certificate of veterinary inspection, and verified participation in an ongoing CWD surveillance program must be part of the Livestock Inspector's inspection. All domestic elk shall be inspected when any change of ownership, moving out of state, leaving the facility, slaughter, or selling of elk products (antlers, meat, etc.) occurs.

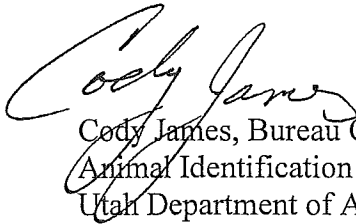
All Utah elk farms shall maintain accurate office records showing the inventory of all elk on the facility. The inventory record of each animal shall include: (a) name and address of agent(s) from whom elk were purchased, (b) identification number [tattoo or microchip], (c) age, (d) sex, (e) date of purchase or birth, (f) date of death or change of ownership.

In addition to the above-described inspections, a Utah State Livestock Inspector shall also, on a yearly basis, inspect the perimeter fences, handling and holding facilities, health records, and inventory records. This inspection shall be performed, and the requirements approved, before any elk farm is re-licensed for the ensuing year.

The Utah Department of Agriculture recommends that elk farm managers consistently monitor the health and nutritional needs of their animals. This should include worming for parasites, vaccinations, button casting records, assuring adequate exercise and nutrition for cows, udder checking, observing for calving difficulties, tagging calves, weighing bulls and calves, semen testing bulls, reviewing ration formulation, tick treatments, drawing blood samples, DNA testing, and pregnancy checking cows. A useful Health Management Calendar is provided on the Department's website.

Elk farming started 15-20 years ago in the United States and Canada. It has been a profitable agricultural business in Utah 1997. We are pleased to have Broadmouth Canyon Elk Ranch and Broadmouth Creek Elk Farm as part of Utah's agricultural community and look forward to a continued positive working relationship.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cody James". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "C".

Cody James, Bureau Chief  
Animal Identification  
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food