

Wyoming Game and Fish Department



2020

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Comprehensive Management System
Annual Report**

2020 ANNUAL REPORT

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Organizational Chart.....	iii
 PROGRAM-LEVEL REPORTS	
Aquatic Wildlife Management.....	1
Bird Farms	7
Conservation Education.....	10
Conservation Engineering.....	14
Customer Services	16
Department Administration	22
External Research	25
Feedgrounds.....	29
Financial Management.....	37
Habitat.....	41
Habitat and Access Management.....	44
Habitat Protection	49
Information	51
Information Technology	56
Legislatively Mandated Expenses.....	60
Personnel Management.....	62
Property Rights (Lands) Management.....	65
Regional Information and Education Specialist	71
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management	75
Specialized Statewide Law Enforcement.....	82
Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management.....	87
Support Facilities and Personnel.....	100
Wildlife Health Laboratory Services	104
 APPENDIX A	
INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT REPORTS	
 BIG GAME	
Bighorn Sheep.....	A-1
Bison	A-2
Elk.....	A-3
Moose.....	A-4
Mule Deer	A-5
Pronghorn.....	A-6
Rocky Mountain Goat.....	A-7
White-tailed Deer.....	A-8

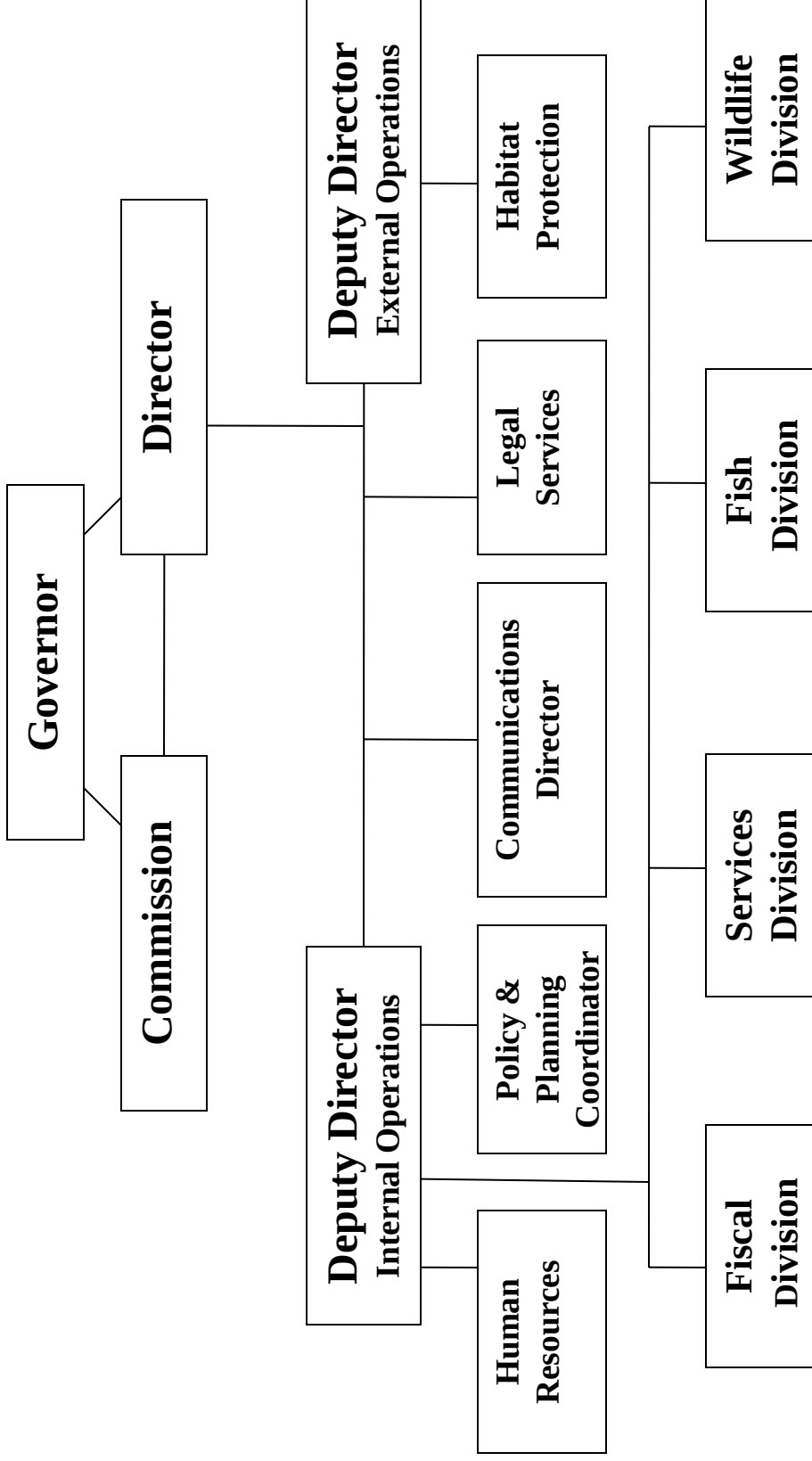
TROPHY GAME	
Black Bear.....	A-9
Grizzly Bear	A-10
Mountain Lion	A-12
Gray Wolf.....	A-13
SMALL GAME	
Cottontail.....	A-14
Snowshoe Hare	A-15
Squirrel.....	A-16
UPLAND GAME	
Pheasant	A-17
Gray Partridge.....	A-18
Chukar	A-19
Sage-Grouse.....	A-20
Sharp-tailed Grouse	A-21
Blue Grouse	A-22
Ruffed Grouse.....	A-23
Mourning Dove.....	A-24
Turkey	A-25
WATERFOWL	
Duck	A-26
Goose	A-27
Sandhill Crane.....	A-28
Rail, Snipe, Coot.....	A-29
FISHERIES	
Sport Fisheries	A-30
Commercial Fisheries	A-31
FURBEARERS	
Bobcat	A-32
Other Furbearers	A-33
RAPTORS	A-34
NONGAME AND NON-LICENSED USES PROGRAMS	
A-35	

APPENDIX B

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

Summary of Game and Fish Fiscal Year 2021 Budget.....	B-1
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances	B-3
Statement of Revenue and Expenditures	B-4
Schedule of Expenditures by Strategic Plan Programs.....	B-6
Statewide Five-Year Comparison of License Sales.....	B-7
Expenditure Allocations by Program	B-16
Agency Expenditure by Species.....	B-18
Revenue Allocations by Program	B-19
Revenue Collected by Species	B-21
Agency Expenditures by Program, Five-Year History	B-22

Wyoming Game and Fish Department Organization Chart



PROGRAM-LEVEL REPORTS

Program: Aquatic Wildlife Management

Division: Fish

Mission: Conserve and enhance all aquatic wildlife, reptiles, amphibians, and their habitats for current and future generations. We will provide diverse, quality fisheries resources and angling opportunities.

Program Facts: The Aquatic Wildlife Management Program is made up of eight sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Fish Hatcheries and Rearing Stations	42.3	\$6,299,690
Regional Aquatic Wildlife Mgmt.	34.4	\$3,567,227
Aquatic Invasive Species	25.8	\$1,561,922
Boating Access	0.0	\$1,357,000
Statewide Aquatic Wildlife Mgmt.	8.6	\$849,796
Fish Spawning	1.9	\$177,221
Fish Distribution	0.0	\$154,899
TOTAL	113.0	\$13,967,755

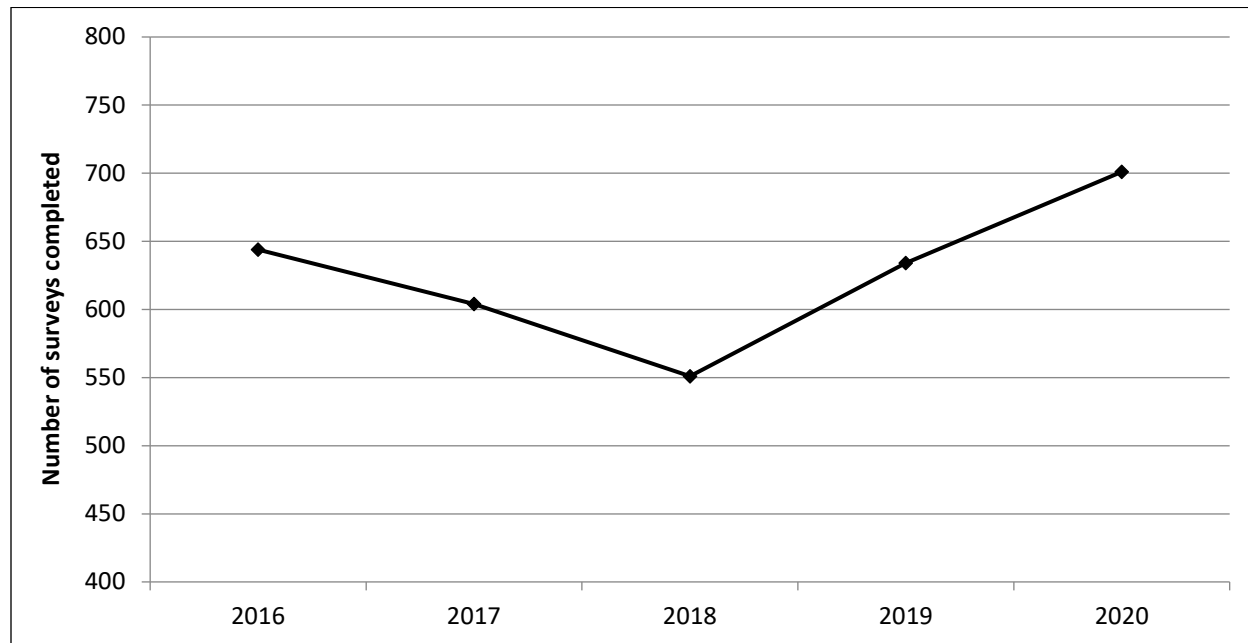
** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

The Aquatic Wildlife Program is located across the state in eight regional offices, Cheyenne Headquarters, and ten remotely located fish hatcheries and rearing stations.

Primary Functions of the Aquatic Wildlife Management Program:

- **Conserve and enhance all aquatic wildlife, amphibians, and reptiles** by scientifically assessing populations at both local and watershed levels, controlling exotic species where necessary, and where ecologically and economically feasible reintroducing native species into suitable habitats in order to conserve these taxa for future generations.
- **Provide diverse, quality fisheries resources and angling opportunities** through a system of fish management that attempts to first manage wild fisheries where possible, but relies upon an evaluation-based fish-stocking program. The sub-program meets angler desires by stocking salmonids (trout, grayling, and kokanee) that come from egg sources within Wyoming and are reared using modern fish culture practices. Non-salmonid (walleye, bass, catfish, etc.) fisheries are maintained through the trade of excess eggs with federal and other state agencies. Efforts will balance the productive capacity of habitats with public desires.

Performance Measure #1: Number of stream and lake surveys completed (Personnel with this program will work to complete at least 540 stream and lake surveys per year).



Story behind the performance:

In FY 20, a total of 701 stream and lake surveys were completed (387 stream surveys and 314 lake surveys). The number of surveys has exceeded the minimum target of 540 for six consecutive years, averaging 620 per year since 2015 and the number conducted in FY 20 was the highest since the performance metric was established. The FY 20 increase was due primarily to the number of lake surveys conducted; 105 more than the average of the previous four years. The increase in lake surveys was due primarily to 44 surveys in the Fitzpatrick, Bridger and Cloud Peak wilderness areas and 39 zooplankton surveys on Lake DeSmet, to evaluate forage availability for newly introduced kokanee salmon.

Major Accomplishments:

Eight regional crews and one statewide fish management crew conducted hundreds of surveys to monitor the status of important sport fisheries throughout the state. Biologists utilized a diverse array of gears and techniques to monitor fish populations, including nets (gill, fyke, trammel, midwater curtain, seine), electrofishing gear (backpack, bank, boat and raft mounted), hand and boat mounted trawls, zooplankton nets, environmental DNA (eDNA), hydroacoustics, passive implant transponder tags, and radio telemetry. The accomplishments that are summarized below were conducted in addition to the hundreds of monitoring surveys that were completed on the state's most important sport fisheries.

In the Bighorn River watershed, biologists continued to survey streams that were identified as potential areas to establish additional conservation populations of Yellowstone cutthroat trout during a recent public cutthroat restoration collaborative effort. Surveys were conducted in the Shell, Crandall, and Ishawooa creek drainages. Shell Creek above Shell Reservoir was found to have high restoration potential with existing, genetically pure cutthroat trout in the headwaters,

multiple natural barriers to facilitate chemical removal of non-native fishes, and quality, diverse habitat.

Biologists continued efforts to re-establish shovelnose sturgeon to the Bighorn River. In FY 20, an additional 3,661 sturgeon were stocked. For the fourth consecutive year, a bony scute was removed from each fish prior to stocking. The unique mark will assist in the future to distinguish a wild sturgeon from a fish that was stocked and allow biologists to tell which year a fish was stocked. Biologists also tracked sturgeon in more than 40 miles of the Bighorn River to attempt to identify new spawning sites.

Ten stream surveys were conducted in the Badwater Creek drainage, a tributary to Boysen Reservoir to assess the fish community. The surveys were conducted to augment Department of Environmental Quality water quality data to assess potential impacts of the Moneta Divide oil and gas development project. Nine species of fish were documented, five of which are native to the drainage.

In the North Platte River drainage, biologists continued work on a project that was initiated in 2017 to determine nongame fish distribution and relative abundance in the mainstem North Platte River, document the presence of nonnative species, and develop a sampling methodology for regional crews to monitor small bodied, nongame fish in the future. More than 100 stream surveys were conducted on the river downstream of Casper using a boat mounted trawl and backpack electrofishing gear. A total of 29 fish species were captured in 2019, including 19 native species, seven of which are considered species of greatest conservation need (SGCN). The department has been reintroducing sauger (an SGCN) to the river below the Dave Johnson Power Plant for three years. The FY 20 sampling produced five sauger; the first evidence that stocked fish have survived.

The Niobrara River watershed is one of the highest priorities for native fish conservation in the state due to an intact, diverse assemblage of native species. Biologist completed 14 surveys in the Niobrara River and Van Tassell Creek drainages to document the distribution of non-native northern pike, impacts to native species, and opportunities to suppress pike populations. Although eight native species were documented, more than 100 pike were collected, including fish as large as 29.5 inches (age seven). A few existing barriers were identified that may be preventing pike from accessing portions of Van Tassell Creek and the Niobrara River upstream of the Van Tassell Creek confluence.

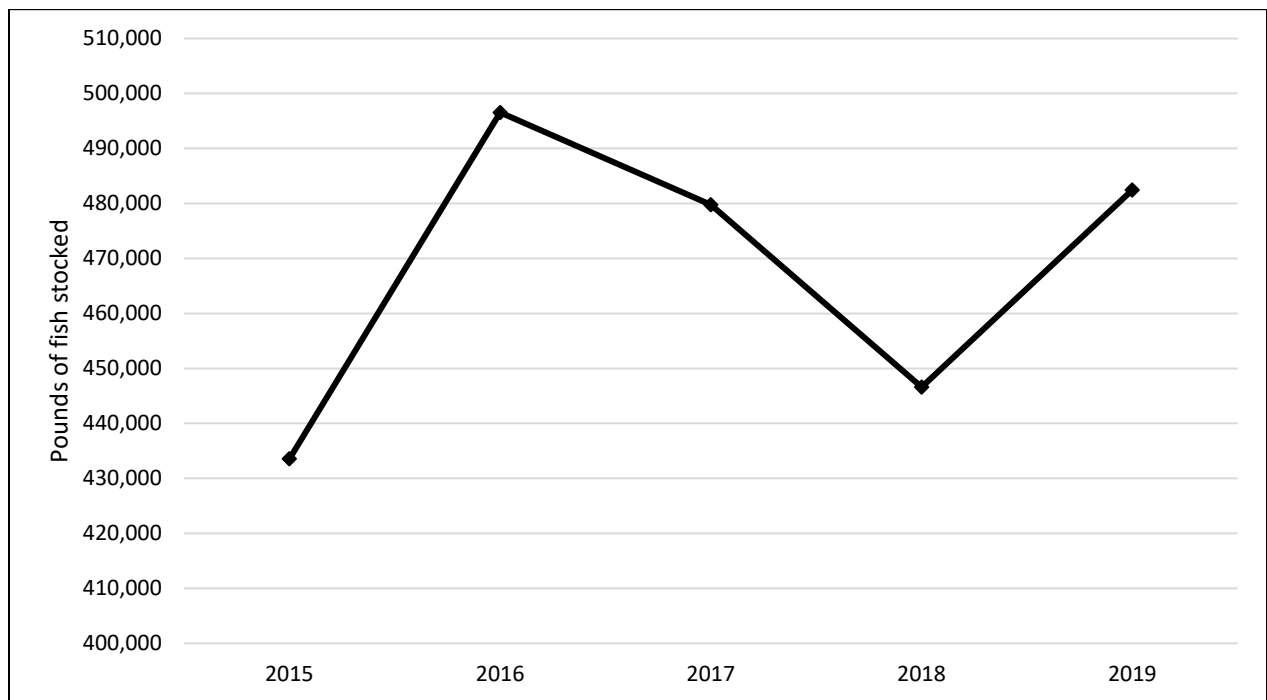
Biologists continued to monitor the recovery of native Colorado River cutthroat trout and mottled sculpin following a large scale effort to eradicate non-native trout from the LaBarge Creek watershed in the Wyoming Range of western Wyoming. Cutthroat trout stocking efforts have shown limited success, but some natural reproduction has been documented. Four streams were sampled in the Snowy and Sierra Madre mountain ranges to assess the status of refuge populations of Colorado River cutthroat trout that were established in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Multiple populations were found to have persisted. Efforts are ongoing to assess the potential to utilize transplants of cutthroat from one or more of these streams to bolster the recovery of the species in the LaBarge Creek watershed.

Stream surveys in the Snake River drainage of western Wyoming, included eDNA samples of four streams in the Gros Ventre River basin and eleven in the Salt River drainage to determine the distribution of leatherside chub and bluehead sucker, both of which are SGCN. The sampling technique detected the presence of bluehead sucker in the Gros Ventre River and seven tributary streams. Biologists also conducted numerous surveys in the upper Hoback River drainage to assess the status of fish populations following the 2018 Roosevelt Fire. Riparian vegetation appeared to have re-established throughout much of the burned area and fish populations appeared to have recovered.

Regional and statewide management crews invested significant effort on Flaming Gorge Reservoir in southwest Wyoming in FY 20. The reservoir is home to extremely popular fisheries for kokanee salmon, lake trout and rainbow trout. More than a dozen standard surveys were conducted to monitor populations of lake trout, rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, burbot and kokanee salmon. In addition, a project was initiated to determine the appropriate sampling gears, effort, and seasons to sample lake trout in the reservoir that have not yet reached trophy size (28 inches). The project will ultimately describe the food web in Flaming Gorge Reservoir using a combination of diet and stable isotope analyses; specifically determining who is eating whom in each season and the size and age at which lake trout begin preying on fish.

Work also continued on a project to assess the distribution and relative abundance of roundtail chub and flannemouth sucker, describe chub and sucker movements, and assess the distribution and predation impact of burbot on native fishes in the Blacks Fork drainage. In FY 20, fieldwork focused on assessing movements of roundtail chub and flannemouth sucker (both SGCN). Nearly 550 individual fish were tagged using passive implant transponder tags and six antennae arrays were installed on the Blacks Fork River to detect the movement of tagged fish throughout the spring, summer and fall. Although few conclusions could be drawn from the first season of the movement study, many tagged fish exhibited long-distance movements from the original tagging locations. Antenna arrays will be operational through fall 2021 and multiple years of data should provide a clear summary of how these species are using the basin.

Performance Measure #2: Pounds of fish stocked (Personnel with this program will work to produce 375,000 pounds annually)



Story behind the performance:

By Commission Policy, “Fish reared at Department facilities shall be stocked only in waters with insufficient natural recruitment where public access is provided, except in very limited conditions, as provided by policy”. Fish stocking thus occurs primarily in artificial reservoir and downstream tailwater habitats. The Department’s four native cutthroat trout brood stocks are also used to restore populations of genetically pure trout in their native drainages. Fish stocking is the culmination of a process that begins with egg taking from captive and wild brood stocks (egg sources) and ends with the stocking of the right strain or type of fish into waters at the scheduled time and fish size. The eggs are hatched and reared at one of 10 facilities and then stocked using the fish culture sub-program’s distribution trucks/system. The fish culture sub-program meets its trout, salmon (kokanee), and grayling needs in state. The fish culture sub-program also receives, in trade for surplus grayling and trout eggs, warm or cool water sport fishes not available in Wyoming.

In 2019, 4,276,818 trout, kokanee, and grayling totaling 482,478 pounds were stocked from 10 Wyoming facilities. The five-year rolling average for fish production in Wyoming fish culture facilities is 467,786 pounds.

All fish culture facilities were in full operation and met production goals under the stocking plan. The recent expansion at Speas Hatchery continues to be the main factor for the increased production since 2009. Future fish production schedules at the facility are dependent upon the number of catchable-size rainbow trout requested for five large reservoirs (Flaming Gorge, Seminole, Pathfinder, Alcova, and Lake Desmet).

Beyond rearing tiger muskie at Speas Hatchery, warm or cool water sport fishes not available in Wyoming are received in trade for surplus grayling and trout eggs. This year, the fish culture sub-program stocked 10 coolwater and warmwater fish species from other state and federal agencies including: black crappie, white crappie, largemouth bass, northern pike, sauger, shovelnose sturgeon, bluegill, hybrid sunfish, channel catfish, and walleye. All tiger muskie were received as fry from Nebraska, reared at the Speas Hatchery isolation facility, and stocked as large fingerlings. Importing fish poses a risk of introducing invasive species. The most important species we import is walleye. This year the Department successfully reared a small lot of walleye at the Speas Hatchery, and will continue experimentation with walleye and other imported species.

Although pounds are easily tracked or measured, the quality of the fish stocked continues to be emphasized. This is done by not overstocking facilities and incorporating modern fish health practices that stress optimum, not maximum, production levels. New rearing units at Ten Sleep and Speas, along with biosecurity measures, are continually being evaluated to determine optimal production levels. The emphasis of stocking is to release high quality fish for the greatest return when stocking to improve sport fisheries or to restore native trout fisheries. Although adjustments were needed to address budget reductions, the fish culture sub-program continues to meet the sub-program's internal goal of producing +/- 10 percent of the requests made from regional aquatic wildlife managers.

Program: Bird Farms

Division: Wildlife

Mission: Enhance pheasant hunting opportunity in Wyoming.

Program Facts: The Bird Farm Program is made up of one major sub-program, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget.

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Bird Farms	5.4	\$743,556

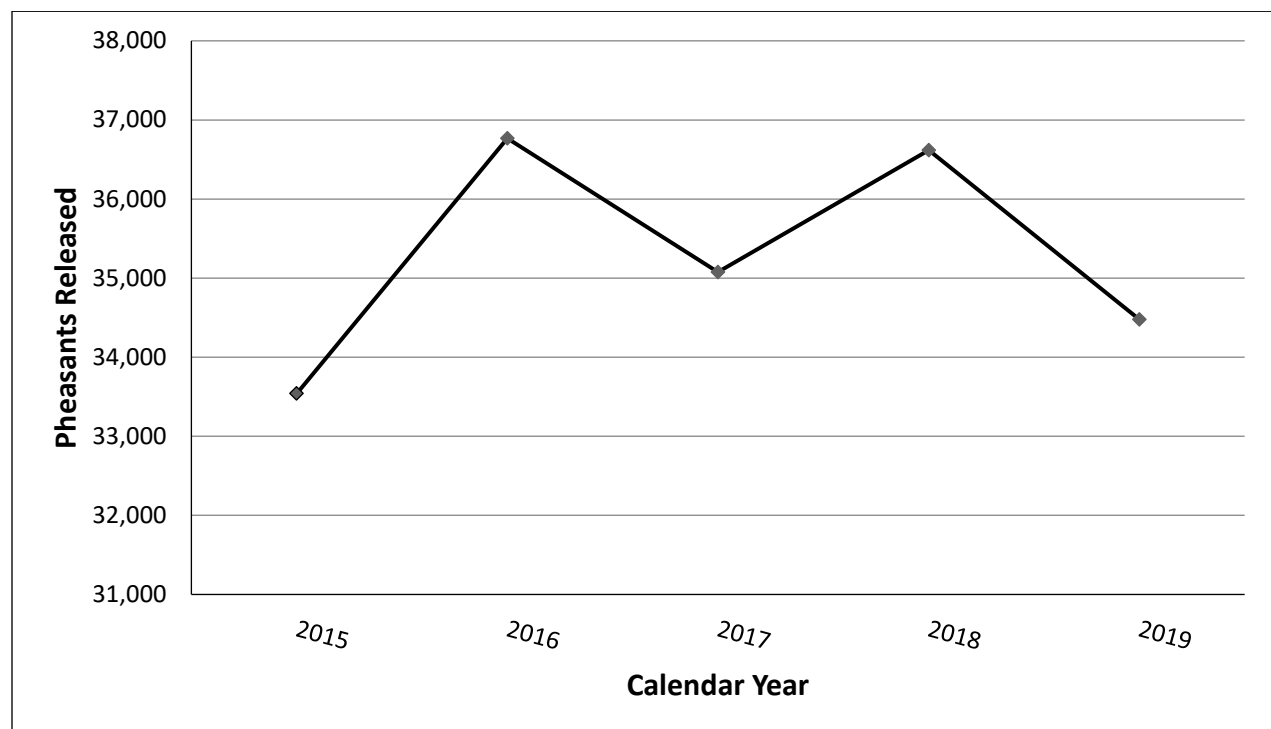
** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

Bird farm facilities are located in Sheridan and Yoder.

Primary Function of the Bird Farm Program:

- **Enhance pheasant hunting opportunity in Wyoming** through the production and release of high quality pheasants.

Performance Measure #1: Number of pheasants released annually (Personnel with this program will work to release 25,000 pheasants each year.)



Story behind the performance:

Due to continued loss of pheasant habitat in Wyoming and increased demand for pheasant hunting, pheasants being produced at the Department's bird farms have become an important part of the hunters' "bag" in recent years. Continuing drought, poor habitat conditions, and stable or increasing demand for pheasant hunting will result in continued demand into the future. Pheasants have been produced for recreational hunting at the Sheridan facility since 1937 and the Yoder facility since 1963. Annual bird production and survival is related to weather conditions including losses from illness, hail, snowstorms, and excessive heat that may slow the growth of young pheasants. Bird farm personnel coordinate release schedules with regional personnel to maximize the efficiency of bird distribution during the months of October, November, and December of each year. The vast majority of Wyoming's pheasant hunting occurs in Goshen County in the southeastern part of the state. Established pheasants throughout the state are supplemented by releases from the Department's Downar (Yoder) and Sheridan Bird Farms.

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of pheasants released ranged from 33,539 to 36,767 with an average of 35,295. The number released in 2019 was 34,476.

What has been accomplished:

The Sheridan Bird Farm (SBF) supervisor and the Downar Bird Farm (DBF) coordinator worked to calibrate and troubleshoot small issues that arose after moving hatching machines. Many new things were discovered and hatch percentages came up at the DBF facility.

The SBF supervisor and DBF coordinator continued to plan and discuss incorporating North Dakota genetics into breeding and rearing programs. SBF personnel gathered and hatched over 7,000 eggs from first generation birds at SBF and gathered and hatched 1,342 eggs from captured North Dakota brood stock. On May 8, 2020 1,161 chicks hatched and are held separately for breeding introduction in DBF in winter 2020. North Dakota captured birds were released into the wild after hatching season and breeding pairing will be done from the approximately 8,000 pheasants held at SBF in spring 2021. 2020 was also the year that both bird farms replaced breeding males with new brood stock from Janesville, Wisconsin. Birds bred by MacFarlane Pheasants and selected for behavior beneficial to the Wyoming bird hunting program were acquired and bred at both farms. These birds stay close to release areas, are explosive flyers and walk with their tails up in wet, muddy and snowy conditions. These traits will be enjoyed by hunters in walk-in areas in the fall of 2020.

The SBF supervisor and DBF coordinator spent significant time getting to know and informing the new Department veterinarian of the work units needs and concerns. Both farms utilized the labs to do parasite and disease research and talks are continuing to develop baselines at both farms.

The DBF coordinator and his staff finished interior work in the new incubating/hatching facility. They also oversaw and assisted with extensive electrical upgrades in coordinator's house, garage, big brooder houses, and water well pump upgrades. DBF staff oversaw complete rebuild of critical flight pen and built all new gates and shades.

Personnel at the SBF designed and put into use, a new enclosed stocking trailer required for stocking pheasants at the Sand Mesa and Ocean Lake WHMA's in Fremont County. The trailer

was fitted with a battery/solar powered fan to cool birds if needed and a rear door was replaced with an industrial strength roll up closure. Local pheasant hunters and Pheasants Forever donated a full trailer wrap with the Department's logo and full color pheasant photos. This addition to the stocking program receives many positive comments from the public.

Staff also performed significant upgrades to the assistant's house, including a new front door, storm door, windows, and entry ways. Hardwood flooring was sanded and refinished as well as some painting and landscaping.

SBF hired a new permanent assistant in May and a new nine month technician in April. Significant amounts of time have been spent training staff and familiarizing them with the complexities of the farm and the pheasant program.

Program: Conservation Education

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: Provide learning and participation opportunities relating to both aquatic and terrestrial wildlife management, wildlife conservation, wildlife related skills, and lawful and ethical behavior.

Program Facts:

The Conservation Education Program is made up of two major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u>#FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Hunter Education	1.0	\$ 190,274
Conservation Education	4.4	636,597
TOTAL	5.4	\$ 826,871

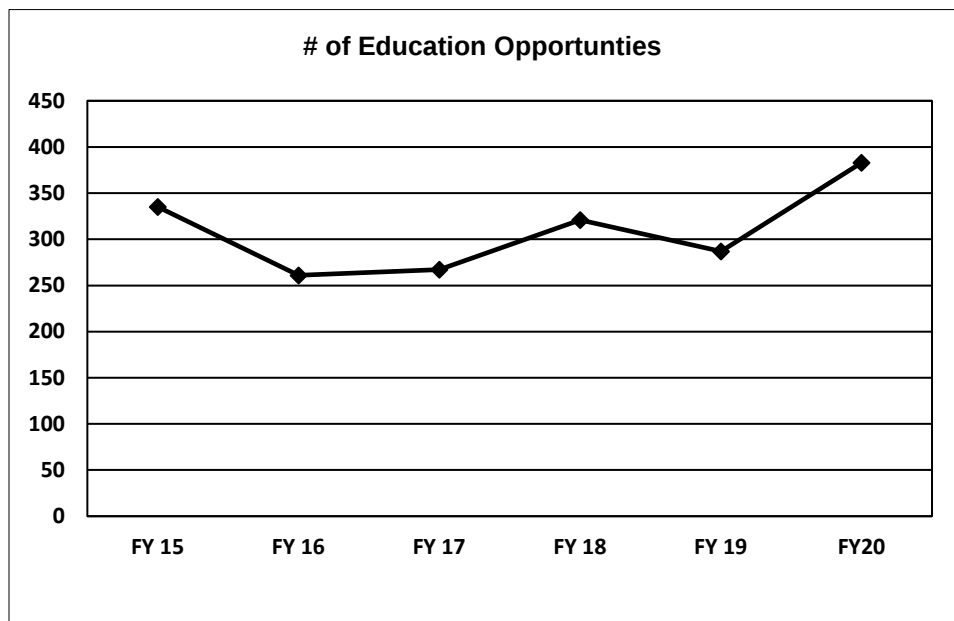
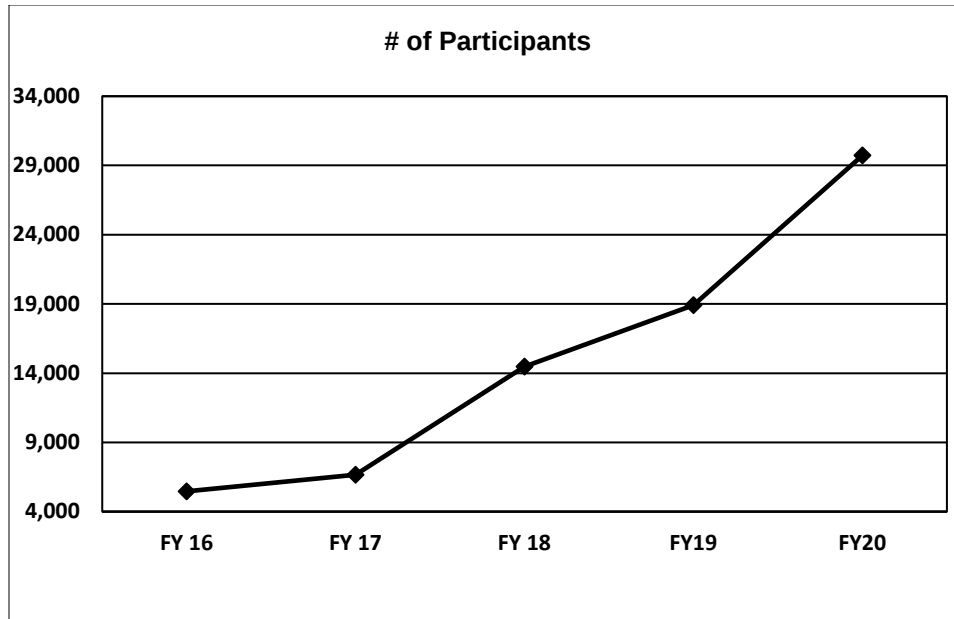
** Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants. These programs do require statewide responsibilities, travel, and assistance from regional personnel.*

These statewide programs are located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Conservation Education Program:

- **Provide learning and participation opportunities** to youth and adults in outdoor skills, and as required by state statute, continue to offer hunter education so that hunters engage in ethical, lawful, and safe actions.
- **Create awareness** among youth and adults of the importance of planned management practices for wildlife and their habitats within their specific ecosystems.

Performance Measure #1: Number of educational opportunities offered and number of people reached annually through conservation education efforts by select Cheyenne education personnel (personnel from this program will work to provide at least 200 conservation education opportunities to 50,000 people).



Story behind the performance:

These tables display the output of only a fraction of conservation and hunter education offerings. Other opportunities from the public are run by regional Information and Education specialists and are documented elsewhere in the report. Combining this information would be beneficial, but one team is in the Director's Office and the other in the Wildlife Division.

What has been accomplished:

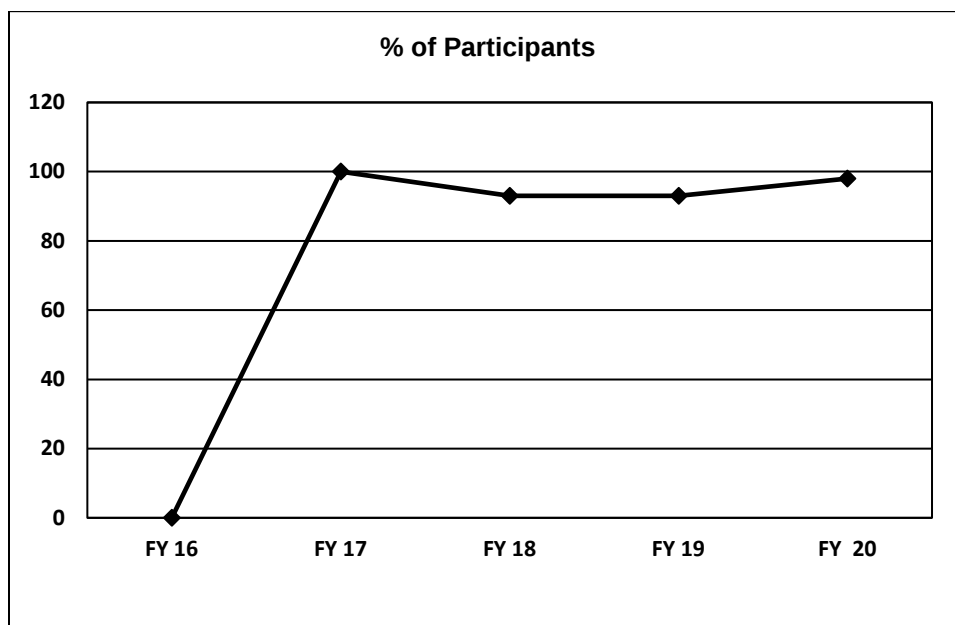
In 2019, the Commission reviewed and approved an outreach plan to guide future conservation education and outreach programming. The goal of this plan was to increase camp offerings throughout the summer with a focus on expanding the number of overnight camps offered at the Department's Whiskey Mountain Conservation Camp.

The Commission approved adding additional temporary staff and funding for additional camps. With this approval, two middle school overnight camps were added as well as a family camp. The Conservation Education Coordinator continues to implement day and overnight camps in each region of the state. Half of these occurred in FY 20. Participants were surveyed to be able to judge effectiveness and obtain data to further evaluate the camps in the future.

The Hunter and Angler Participation Coordinator continued with the Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) camp. Other discontinued programs were brought back in FY 18. The Hunting and Heritage Expo was replaced in FY 18 by the Wyoming Outdoor Expo which was focused on broader outdoor skills, including hunting and fishing. Through the 2019 Expo, the Department reached over 6,300 youth and adults over three days. Expo participants engaged in activities ranging from wildlife diseases to wildlife friendly fencing, spin casting to shooting firearms, canoeing to off-road ethics, and many more outdoor activities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no in-person Expo was held in FY 20. However, the Hunter and Angler Participation Coordinator led an effort to create a virtual expo that offered hundreds of educational resources to the public. This virtual expo website reach nearly 12,000 in just a few months.

Hunter education continues to serve a large volume of students year-round throughout the state with education delivered through a network of volunteers. In FY 20, the Hunter Education Coordinator traveled the state to do trainings and also began offering digital video training conferences as the COVID-19 pandemic made large gatherings difficult.

Performance Measure #2: Percentage of participants rating conservation programs as “meets expectations” (personnel with this program will work to ensure that programs meet or exceed the expectations of at least 80 percent of participants).



Story behind the performance:

Surveys tracked in evaluating this goal were related to the Forever Wild Families Program until FY 17 when the Department started surveying participants of other educational programs which includes camps, outreach events, and hunter education.

The FY 20 numbers show program satisfaction ticking up from FY 18 rates.

What has been accomplished:

The Department continues to deploy in-person and electronic surveys after outreach events, education events, and after completion of hunter education classes. These surveys inform where the Department has opportunity to continue to improve its programming. In some cases, parents as well as their youth campers are both surveyed.

Program: Conservation Engineering

Division: Services

Mission: Provide engineering technical support to aid in conserving wildlife and providing public access.

Program Facts: The Conservation Engineering Program is made up of one major sub-program, listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Conservation Engineering	5.0	\$685,611

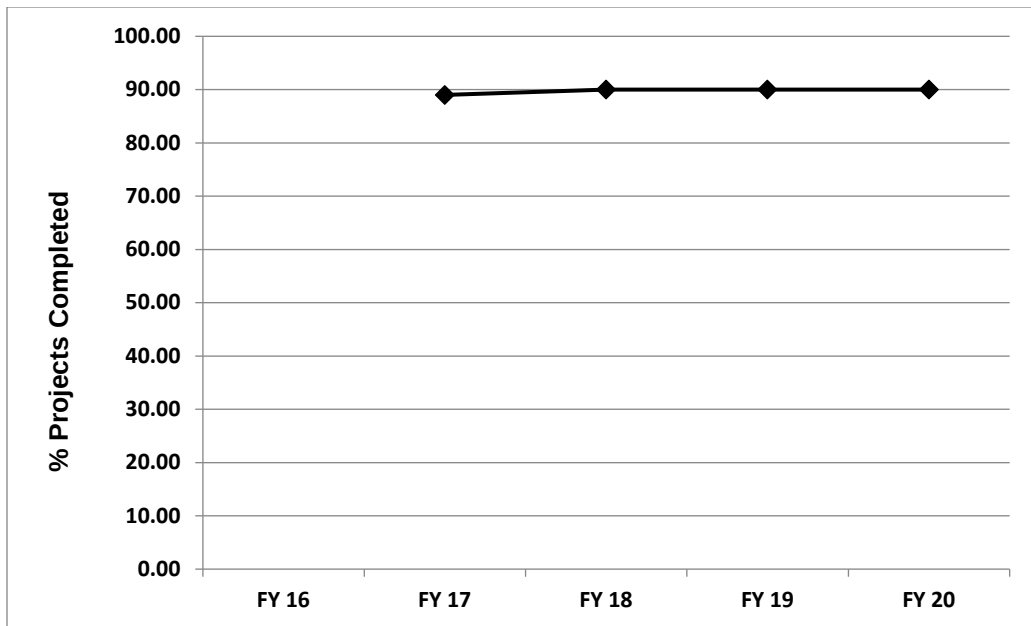
** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

This program consists of the engineering and surveying sections and is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Conservation Engineering Program:

- **Engineering technical support** is provided through engineering and surveying to maintain the Department's physical structure of offices, housing, hatcheries, research facilities, Wildlife Habitat Management Areas, boating access facilities, and Public Access Areas, often using private sector consultants.
- **Engineering technical support** is provided by acting as caretaker of the Department's water rights statewide and routinely making water rights filings for new permits, alterations, or research problems that arise.
- **Engineering technical support** is provided through the survey section for boundary surveys of all Commission-owned properties.
- **Engineering technical support** for all major new construction projects is provided through the Engineering Section for design, bid, and construction management using in-house professionals and private sector consulting firms.

Performance Measure #1: Work with divisions to ensure that project requests and capital facilities projects are completed. (Personnel with this program will work to ensure that at least 90 percent of all project requests and capital facilities projects are completed).



Story behind the performance:

The Conservation Engineering Program provides a service to Services, Fish, and Wildlife Division employees and ultimately wildlife and fisheries enthusiasts who enjoy the resource. The program continues to experience a heavy workload that includes providing the design and construction oversight for the new headgate at the Mule Creek intake on the Wick-Beumee WHMA, Clarks Fork Hatchery spring improvements, and the new Newcastle Warden Station. Surveying services for the above projects were also provided by the Conservation Engineering Branch. In addition, projects including boating access, stream restoration, elk feedground hay sheds, and multiple boundary surveys were completed. Consisting of a small core of specialists, performance is greatly affected by the number of personnel and workload. The Conservation Engineering Branch was able to address 90 percent of the projects that were requested of them in FY 20.

Program: Customer Services

Division: Fiscal

Mission: To effectively respond to customer requests and provide guidance to hunters, anglers, and non-consumptive users.

Program Facts: The Customer Services Program is made up of two sub-programs listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budget. Customer Services is broken into three sections: telephone information center, telecommunications services, and alternative enterprises.

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Customer Services	3.0	\$237,727
Mailroom	1.0	529,438
TOTAL	4.0	\$767,165

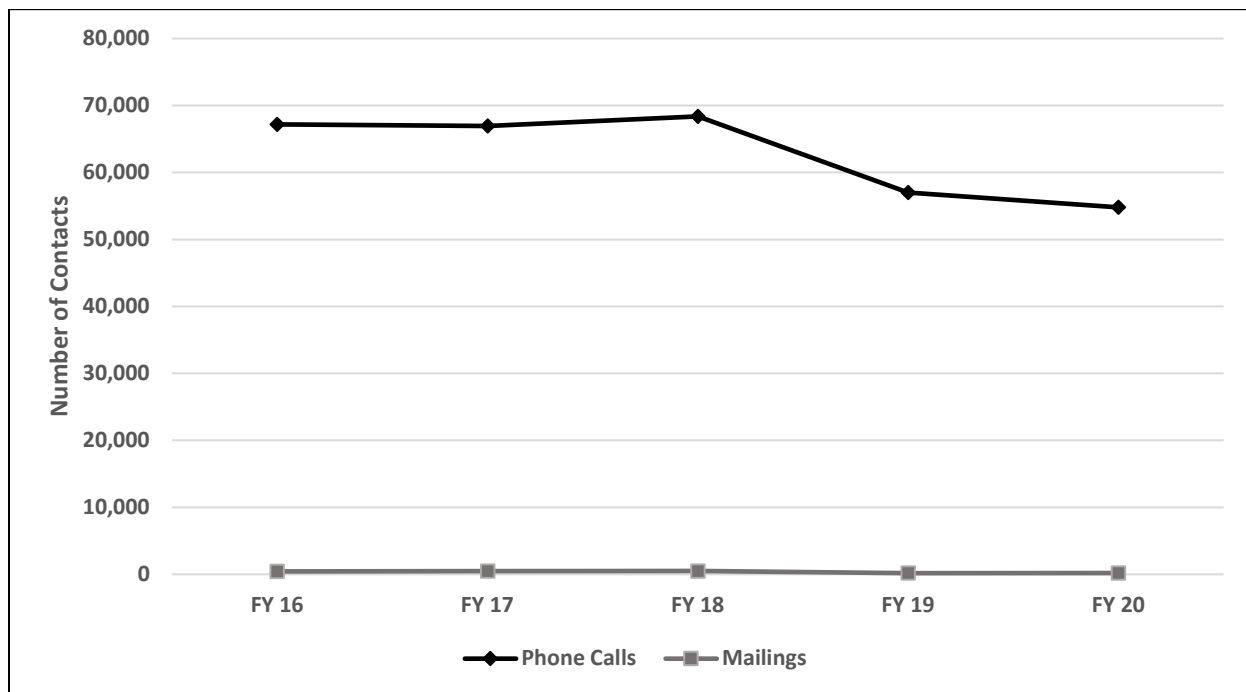
** Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

The Customer Services Program is located in the Department Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Customer Service Program:

- **Serve external customers** by providing regulation and other agency information via telephone and mailings.
- **Serve internal customers** by providing telecommunications, mailroom, and staffing assistance.
- **Serve people and wildlife** by offering products and publications that generate revenue that contribute to the support of Department programs.

Performance Measure #1: Volume of customer contacts (personnel with this program will maintain the capacity and infrastructure needed to address at least 75,000 customer contacts: 10,000 mailings and 65,000 phone calls per year).



Story behind the performance:

The Department's license issuance process, associated statutes, regulations, and other responsibilities are complex. A main point of contact serves as an important resource for customers. The contacts included in this measurement are the phone calls received in the Department's Telephone Information Center for general information, assistance with applying for or obtaining a license, and requesting information to be mailed to a customer. The volume of incoming phone calls is tracked through reports generated from the Avaya IQ telephone system software. All requests for information and materials to be mailed directly to a customer are tracked through the customer mail request function within the return mail database. The quantity of mailings for this performance measure does not include the mailing of licenses to customers. The types of information mailed to customers are regulation booklets and other Department publications.

The highest volume of calls are received during the time frame in which customers are submitting their applications for limited quota hunting licenses, checking to determine if they drew a license, obtaining leftover licenses, and obtaining permits for the Hunter Management Program. Requests for materials to be sent in the mail are centered on the time period in which customers are obtaining information to submit their applications for limited quota drawings.

During FY 20, there were five customer service representatives trained to handle all incoming calls and requests for information. The Department has an additional six staff members trained to handle all incoming calls. During this time frame, 54,790 calls were answered of the 67,860 total calls directed to the Telephone Information Center. The calls that were not answered were

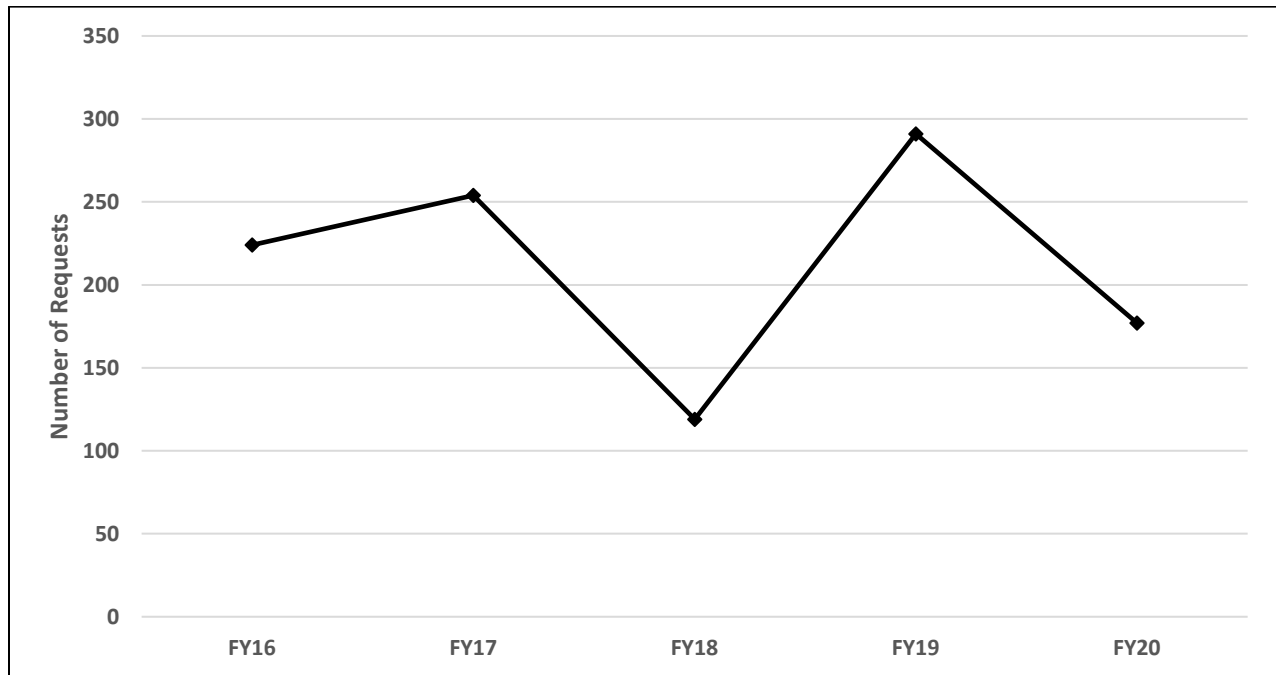
abandoned calls (13,070) where the caller hung up before the customer service representative concluded the preceding call. This represents a level of service of 81 percent. The Department has a minimum of three representatives with more answering calls on higher call volume days.

Most calls are currently related to:

1. Assistance with navigating the Department's website
2. Assistance with the Department's electronic license system to apply for or purchase a license, watercraft registration, or AIS decal
3. Questions related to licensing and/or regulations
4. Requests for assistance to correct sportsperson records
5. Obtaining drawing odds
6. Requests for regulations
7. Obtaining drawing results
8. Access Yes assistance
9. Fishing information
10. Watercraft related questions
11. Hunter safety information
12. General regulations

For the past five years, the average number of phone calls has been 62,858 and the average number of mailings has been 356. In FY 20, the telephone information center staff answered 54,790 incoming calls and processed 189 mailing requests for information from customers. As reflected in the performance measure chart, there was a decrease from previous years in the number of incoming calls answered. The number of requests to mail materials to customers showed a minimal increase in FY 20. The overall reduction in the number of mailings to customers is a result of customers using the Department's website to obtain information to apply for or purchase licenses.

Performance Measure #2: Number of departmental telecommunication requests handled (Personnel with this program will maintain the capacity and infrastructure to handle at least 400 telecommunication requests from Department employees per year).



Story behind the performance:

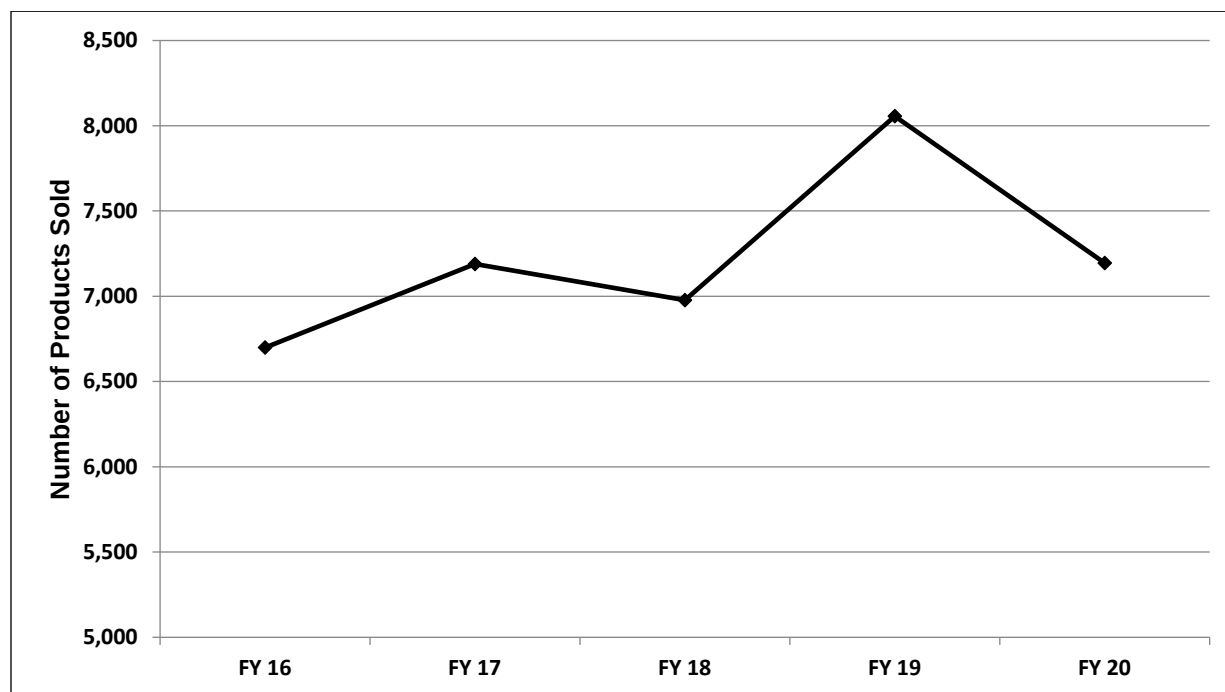
Previously, one customer service employee staffed this section as part-time duties. These part-time duties were transferred to a Help Desk/Procurement position in the Information Technology Program in June 2012 and became effective in the Strategic Plan as of the beginning of FY 13.

As the Telecommunications Liaison, this employee serves as the point of contact for Department employees with State Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) and private vendors for all telecommunication related issues. Telecommunications is growing due to the rapid pace of the cellular environment which is expected to continue as the cellular industry moves away from support of analog cellular service. The types of support calls noted in this report include cell phone upgrades, replacements, plan or billing changes, general inquiries, disconnections, and service and repair calls for analog and digital landlines.

Work orders are submitted through Software for cellular needs, construction, or telecommunication equipment requests. This employee works closely with ETS telecommunications personnel to fulfill these requests and for troubleshooting phone and data line issues throughout the state.

The FY 20 numbers noted here reflect items that required actual work orders and several were combined under one work order when appropriate. This also allowed for better and timelier service to Department employees. It can be expected that ongoing requests for troubleshooting, password resets, and new phone orders will continue.

Performance Measure #3: Number of products sold to customers (Personnel with this program will work to sell at least 8,000 products per year).

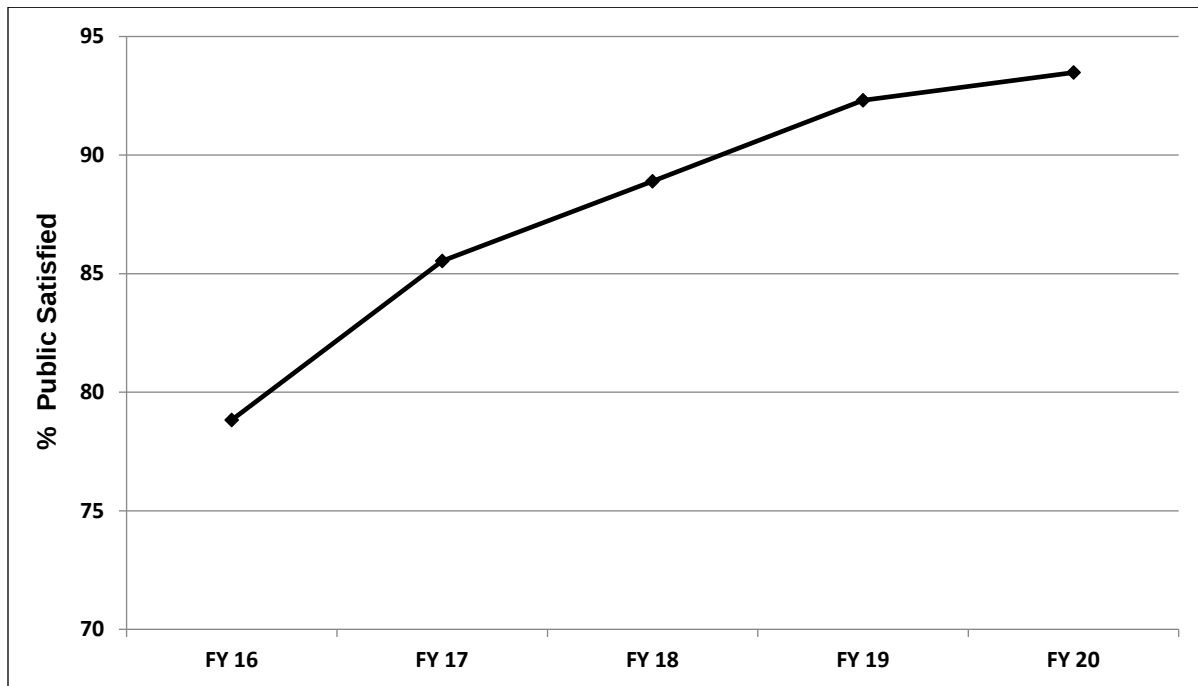


Story behind the performance:

The products offered by Alternative Enterprise feature the logo "Wyoming's Wildlife Worth the Watching" and the Department's "Official Gear" line. The distribution of products helps to promote the Department's brand as well as build awareness and approval for the Department's mission. It also provides an opportunity for all persons, including non-consumptive users, to financially contribute to the Department's conservation efforts.

In FY 19, the number of products sold was 8,056. In FY 20, the number of products sold decreased to 7,195. A significant reason for the decrease was because of Covid-19. The physical gift shop was closed for close to three months. Online orders were still available, which allowed the program to be partly operational during that time. The products sold relate to wildlife, the Department, and its programs, so the number of products sold is an indication of how successful this program is at getting public recognition and promoting the Department. The target markets include residents, nonresidents, consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife users. The profit generated by product sales is used exclusively for habitat restoration and conservation, hunting and fishing access, and other wildlife programs. The goal is to make sure customers and constituents continue to have a positive experience with the store, and with the Department.

Performance Measure #4: Percent of general public satisfied with how their information needs are handled (Personnel within this program will work to ensure that at least 80% of the public is satisfied with how their information needs are handled).



Story behind the performance:

The Telephone Information Center is often the only contact customers have with the Department until they meet a warden or biologist in the field. Their opinion of the Department and the Department's credibility are formed as a result of these contacts. Customer needs often include questions related to the online application process, drawing odds, requests for forms, and other website navigation assistance. The information given to hunters and anglers by customer service representatives needs to be accurate, current, and communicated in a professional manner.

Annually, the external client satisfaction survey is distributed to randomly selected members of the public who had purchased hunting and fishing licenses the previous year. In FY 20, 236 individuals responded to the survey which included 118 residents and 118 nonresidents. The survey provides the opportunity for the public to evaluate the customer service provided by the Department. Since FY 16, an average of 87.81 percent of the public who had interacted with the Telephone Information Center staff were satisfied with how their information needs were handled. However, of the 200 survey participants that responded to the specific survey question on contacting the Telephone Information Center during FY 20, only 46 used the Telephone Information Center for assistance.

Program: Department Administration

Division: Department-wide

Mission: Provide leadership for wildlife conservation in Wyoming.

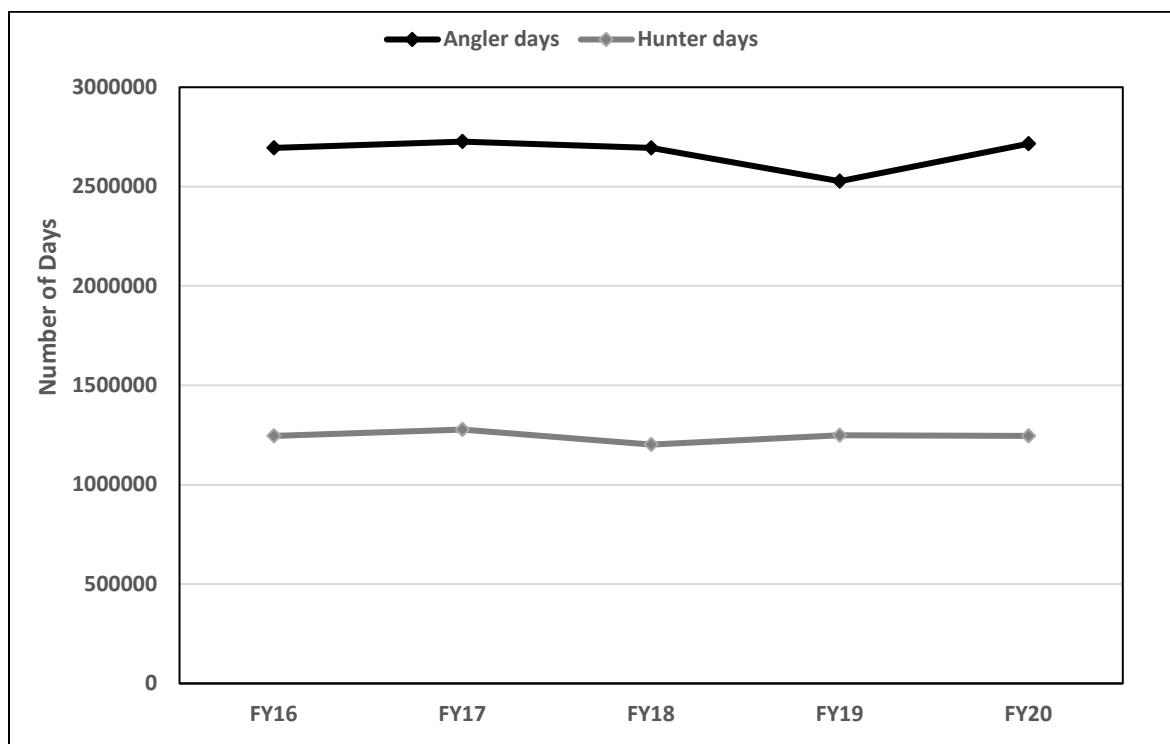
Program Facts: The Department Administration Program is made up of three major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u>#FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Administration	24.0	\$4,223,066
WGFD Vehicle Fleet	0.0	2,206,855
Commission	1.1	97,244
TOTAL	27.1	\$6,527,165

** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Performance Measure #1: Number of days in the field by hunters and anglers (personnel with this program will work to provide at least 1.1 million hunter days and 2.3 million angler days per year).



Story behind the performance:

For the period FY 16 - FY 20, Wyoming residents and nonresidents expended an average of 1,248,068 hunter days and 2,695,663 angler days. In FY 20, 1,245,434 hunter recreation days and 2,715,032 angler recreation days were provided. Values reflect lifetime license holders included in the estimate of hunter and angler recreation days. Hunter days in FY 20 were 13.2 percent above the target of 1.1 million hunter days. Angling days in FY 20 were 18 percent above the target of 2.3 million angler days.

Hunter days increased approximately 3.6 percent between FY 19 and FY 20. Almost all categories of hunted animals had increases in recreation days: big game (+13,761), trophy game (+4,197), small game (+2,016), upland game (+33,370), and migratory game bird (+1,581) days increased while only furbearer (-6,307) days decreased. This reflects the general trend in interest in hunting in Wyoming based on license sales recently.

The number of angler days is trending upwards over the last five years. Good fishing conditions and improved regional economic conditions likely account for this trend. The increase in fishing in 2019 was due largely to increasing numbers of nonresident anglers purchasing annual fishing licenses. In terms of license sales, the total revenue was up over 4 percent. The Department is encouraged that this high level of revenue continues to be sustained.

Major Accomplishments:

The Access Yes Program, enhances and/or maintains public hunting and fishing access onto Wyoming's private and landlocked public lands. This is accomplished by enrolling private landowners into one of the three access programs: Hunter Management Area (HMA), Walk-in Hunting Area (WIHA), and/or Walk-in Fishing Area (WIFA). The landowner and Department personnel negotiate the terms of an agreement including: agreement length (one to five years), the species that can be harvested, the geographic location, dates access will be allowed, and any other specific rules or stipulations. In return for access, landowners benefit in several ways including:

- A modest monetary payment based on the number of acres or stream length enrolled;
- Increased law enforcement presence;
- Increased wildlife management (population control and damage prevention); and,
- Assistance in managing sportsmen such as alleviating phone calls and other disruptions to landowners (access maps, hunter instruction on ranch rules, etc.).

The Access Yes Program assists landowners through the management of hunters and anglers, providing sportsmen and sportswomen places to hunt and fish and reducing agricultural damage through hunter harvest. The Department benefits through increased wildlife management opportunities, increased license sales, reduced agricultural damage, and providing quality hunting and fishing access to the public. The Access Yes Program experienced many successes (from 2019 Access YES Annual Report):

- Providing access to 2,649,457 acres (1,719,697 acres of enrolled private and state lands, and 929,760 of public lands) for hunting within the boundaries of the WIHA and HMA programs. This included land in every county within Wyoming.

- Providing additional access to 168,603 acres of public lands located outside the boundaries of the WIHA and HMA, which would not have been accessible without the Access Yes program.
- Providing fishing access to 4,007 lake acres and 89 stream miles throughout the WIFA program.
- Worked with the Department IT personnel to develop a new online permission slip database.
- Continued to receive additional support from the Cheyenne Game Warden whose duties include assisting the Laramie Region Access Coordinator with the Access Yes Program.
- Two new Access Coordinators replaced the previous Access Coordinators in Casper and Laramie Regions.

The Access Yes Program is funded by Department funds and Access Yes donations. Department funds, primarily from license sales, fund the daily operations of the program including personnel. Revenue for the Access Yes Program is generated from the sale of lifetime and annual conservation stamps, donations from organizations and individual hunters and anglers, state restitution fees from court-imposed fines from wildlife violations, and interest. Except for a few exemptions, every hunter and angler must purchase an annual conservation stamp, unless a lifetime conservation stamp has been purchased previously. A portion of the sale of these stamps is deposited into the Access Yes account (\$2.50 per annual stamp and half of each lifetime stamp). These two sources generate the majority of the funds each year, and in FY 20 they generated \$685,373.

Donations to Access Yes provide another valuable source of funds. During FY 20, direct donations from conservation groups and organizations totaled \$63,476, indicating the importance these groups place on access. Hunters and anglers can also make donations to Access Yes when applying for or purchasing licenses, either in person at a license selling agent, or when purchasing a license through the internet. These sportsmen contributed a total of \$180,205 in FY 20. Additionally, several private individuals made personal contributions. Overall, during FY 20, the Access Yes Program received \$1,170,652.

Easement payments made to landowners are funded through the Access Yes Program. Authorized by state statute, funds collected through Access Yes donations may only be utilized for acquiring easements from landowners.

Program: External Research

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: Conduct timely, applied research on fish and wildlife management issues.

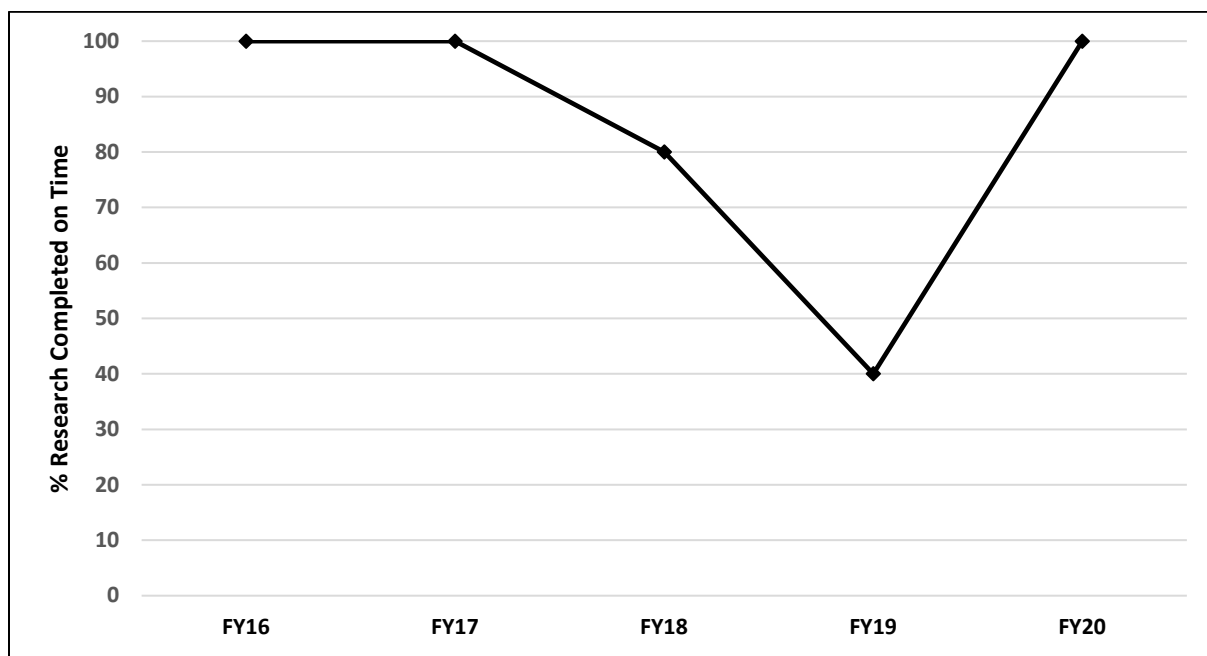
Program Facts: Scientific investigations are typically conducted by researchers associated with the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (Coop Unit), universities, and independent researchers. The External Research Program funds no Department personnel, but by agreement, \$40,000 per year is used to help fund administration of the Coop Unit. Listed below is the FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub program</u>	<u># FTEs</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
External Research	0	\$ 851,741

Primary Functions of the External Research Program:

- **Conduct research to provide answers to wildlife management questions or issues that require rigorous, scientific study** by developing research proposals and budgets in cooperation with the Department and by hiring and overseeing researchers and/or graduate students to conduct research that is designed to have immediate applications by fish and wildlife managers.

Performance Measure #1: The percentage of funded projects that submit a final report within specified terms of the grant. (Personnel in this program will work to submit 90 percent of reports within terms of the grant.)



Story behind the performance:

The Department is responsible for developing proposals for applied research projects to improve wildlife management in Wyoming. Since the Department has no internal staff specifically dedicated to conducting research, research projects are developed in cooperation with the Coop Unit and other researchers. These proposals are ranked and prioritized by the Fish and Wildlife Divisions prior to receiving Department funding. For many projects, Department funding is not sufficient to complete the needed research. In these instances, senior Coop Unit scientists or other researchers use Department funds as seed money with which to leverage other sources for additional funds. This model has typically resulted in approximately a 3:1 funding stream for Department research priorities and has been used to fund many complex projects that would not have been possible without outside funding.

Annually, Fish and Wildlife Divisions evaluate the progress of ongoing research and whether projects will be completed and reports submitted as specified. Variables affecting the timely completion of research are most often controllable; however, because research is often led by students, there are times when factors such as employment or writing abilities limit timeliness. Overall, the Coop Unit continues to improve their research workflow. The Coop Unit has implemented a database to track research progress and alert students and advisors about looming deadlines resulting in a higher percentage of projects meeting deadlines. With respect to the Coop Unit, it is notable that their faculty and graduate students routinely share data, findings, techniques, and other project information on a real-time, as-needed basis through phone calls, project updates, presentations, written quarterly reports, data sharing, and other outreach to Department field and administrative personnel.

What has been accomplished:

Wildlife Division funded three research projects with maintenance and operation (M&O) for FY 20:

- Wyoming Range Mule Deer and Carryover Effects of a Severe Winter, (continuation from FY 18), is evaluating how habitat, climate, nutrition, predation, and disease may affect this highly prized deer herd. Also, the project is investigating the carryover effects of the severe winter in 2017.
- DEER (Deer Elk Ecology Research) Project, (FY 17 carryover), is studying the relative contributions of habitat, climate, predation, disease, and competition with elk on the dynamics of mule deer, along with other research questions.
- Wind Energy Effects on Pronghorn, (continuation from FY 18), will monitor and evaluate pronghorn movements' pre-development of a wind turbine project to evaluate potential influences on migration and habitat use.

In most cases, project goals have been expanded beyond their initial objectives, thus requiring extensions. Others are on track, but needed to be extended to assure that grant funds could be spent on remaining project costs. Grant language allows 90 days after final project billing before final reports are due. Reports are expected within this period and will be reported upon next year.

Other research:

- Interstate 80 Pronghorn Study, is ongoing with funding from private donors.

The Department continues to work with the Coop Unit and other university researchers to meet aquatic research needs. A total of 15 Fish Division research projects were underway or initiated in FY 20. Of these projects, three were scheduled for completion in FY 20 and all were completed and final reports received on time. There were six new aquatic projects initiated in FY 20. New research was funded with the Coop Unit, Montana State University, and the University of Idaho.

At the end of FY 20, twelve aquatic research projects were ongoing (six new and six continuing). New projects initiated in FY 20 include:

- 1) A project conducted by a University of Idaho master student investigating the natal origins and return of stocked kokanee salmon in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
- 2) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student investigating the movement and habitat use of wood frogs in the Medicine Bow National Forest.
- 3) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student investigating the range and impact of the invasive brook stickleback fish in the Bighorn and North Platte drainages.
- 4) A project conducted by a Montana State University doctorate student investigating the role of introduced predatory fish on the potential decline of native burbot and mountain whitefish in the Torrey Creek lakes.
- 5) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student investigating the movement, habitat use and barriers to movement of roundtail chub and flannelmouth suckers in the Black and Hams Fork drainages.
- 6) A project conducted by the Coop Unit investigating the distribution and relative abundance of crayfish throughout the state of Wyoming.

Continuing projects at the end of FY 20 include:

- 1) A project conducted by a masters student within the University of Wyoming Engineering Department examining the relationship between dam releases and fish spawning habitat conditions in the Shoshone River.
- 2) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student investigating the survival of early life stages of boreal toads in relation to land use and disease.
- 3) A project conducted by a Montana State University Coop Unit masters student investigating the life history and movement of mountain whitefish in the upper Green River.
- 4) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student to understand how Yellowstone cutthroat trout are persisting in the face of tremendous hybridization with rainbow trout in the North Fork Shoshone River.

- 5) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student to determine if redd counts are a useful tool in determining trends in Snake River cutthroat trout abundance in Snake River spring creeks.
- 6) A project conducted by Wyoming Natural Diversity Database researchers will inventory aquatic snails to understand what species occur in the Bear and Powder Rivers.

Program: Feedgrounds

Division: Wildlife

Mission Statement: To maintain Commission population objectives and control elk distribution in an effort to minimize conflicts with human land uses.

Program Facts: The Feedground Program operates 22 feedgrounds and is made up of one program, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Feedgrounds	2.6	\$ 2,212,284

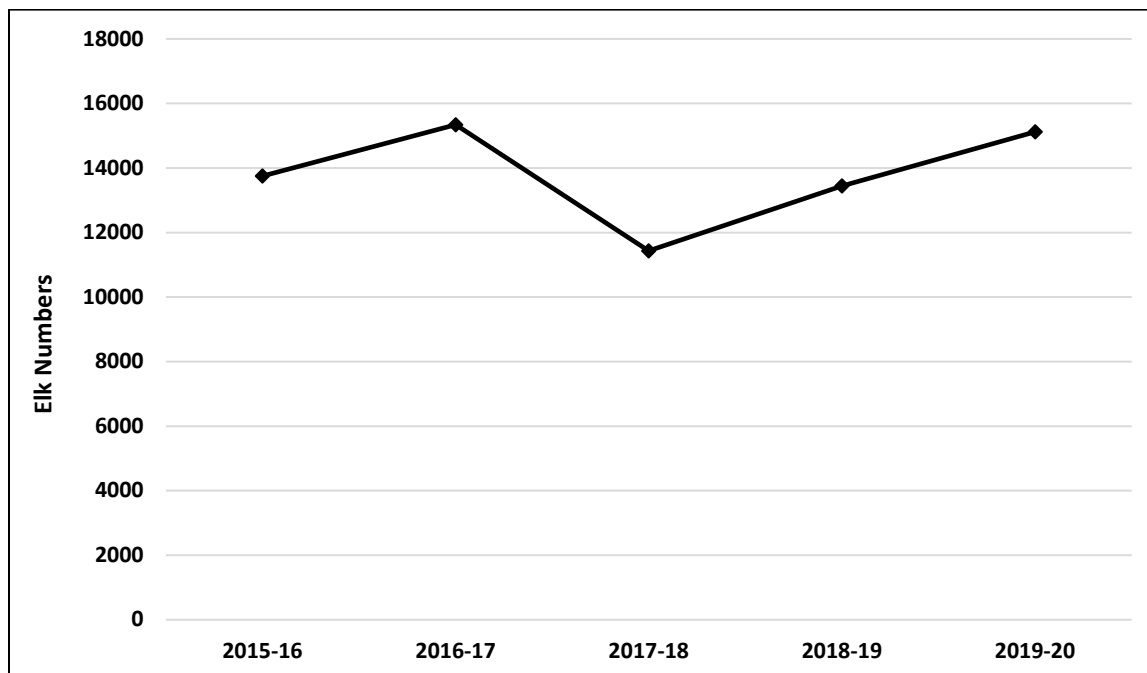
** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

This program is located in the Jackson and Pinedale Regions. Personnel are assigned in Pinedale and Afton. The program is supervised by the Jackson and Pinedale Regional Wildlife Supervisors.

Primary Function of the Feedground Program:

- **Maintain elk population objectives and control elk distribution** by providing supplemental feed. Supplemental feeding will assist in the prevention of damage to private property and assist in the prevention of commingling with livestock to reduce opportunities for disease transmission.

Performance Measure #1: Number of elk attending feedgrounds



Story behind the performance:

Elk feedgrounds have been an important management tool since the early 1900s. Elk conflicts with agriculture, such as damage to stored hay and feedlines, risk of cattle exposure to brucellosis because of commingling, deep snow accumulations, and loss of native ranges to development significantly impact the ability of elk to utilize native ranges without conflict. During most winters, elk feedgrounds maintain a significant percentage of the total elk population, while native ranges support relatively few elk. While elk attend feedgrounds, adequate hay (quantity and quality) is fed to reduce starvation and prevent conflict with nearby livestock operations. Wyoming sportsmen have become accustomed to increased elk hunting opportunities afforded by high elk numbers made possible because of feeding.

There were 15,124 elk fed during the 2019-2020 winter. This is exactly the past 20-year average. In 2019-2020, all winter feeding operations were initiated by January 10 and finished by the end of April. Personnel fed 5,747 tons of hay during the 2019-2020 season, nearly 1,000 tons below the past 20-year average of 6,615 tons. During the last five winters, the number of elk attending feedgrounds has ranged between 11,433 (winter 2017-2018) and 15,341 (winter 2016-2017).

Winter conditions during 2019-2020 were moderate to start and ended with average snow depths resulting in an average feeding season. Overall, the feeding season was 111 days, 11 days shorter than the previous season of 122 days. The average feeding season is 123 days. Wolves continue to displace elk from and between feedgrounds. These factors can influence the number of elk counted on feedgrounds and/or fed. The Gros Ventre experienced normal elk numbers for the second year in a row. Three of seven elk herd units (Jackson, Afton and Piney) had elk numbers below their individual objectives. On average, 79 percent of the elk in the Jackson and Pinedale regions are fed each year. Long-term average mortality from all causes has not exceeded 1.5 percent on all feedgrounds combined. Mortality resulting from old age, hunter wounding and predation cannot be prevented by feedground management techniques. Other causes of mortality (goring, some diseases, and malnutrition) may be related to feedground management. Feedground managers should continue to utilize available techniques to minimize these causes of mortality. Winter mortality for 2019-2020 was 0.8 percent, 0.5 percent lower than the previous year.

What has been accomplished:

Overall, the average feeding season was 111 days and 5,747 tons of hay were fed to 15,124 elk. The shortest feeding operations occurred for 60 days at Soda Lake and 64 days at Fall Creek, and the longest occurred at Black Butte for 158 days. Elk mortality was less than one percent. Elk feeding contractors documented wolves caused elk mortality at six of 22 feedgrounds and killed 57 elk. This number increased by two from the previous year. Patrol Cabin and Horse Creek feedgrounds documented the highest elk mortality by wolves at 13 and 8 elk respectively. Gros Ventre elk mostly remained on feedgrounds in the Gros Ventre valley, however 400 elk drifted downriver to the National Elk Refuge (NER) in early December from the Alkali feedground. This was attributed more to the lack of feeding at Alkali, than wolf activity.

Black Butte: Black Butte elk feedground fed 1,014 elk 482 tons of hay for 158 days. Feeding operations began the day after hunting season on November 21 and ended on April 28. Black Butte is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. There were eight elk mortalities documented. Winter snow accumulations were

normal. Stored at this feedground are 750 tons of large and small, square, hay bales. Hay is loaded with a tractor or by hand and fed with horse drawn sleigh.

Green River Lake: Green River Lake elk feedground fed 755 elk 300 tons of hay for 115 days. Feeding operations began December 18 and ended on April 12. Green River Lake feedground is primarily managed to prevent starvation. There were 10 elk mortalities documented, seven of which were from wolf predation. Winter snow accumulations were normal. With the addition of an additional 100 foot metal hayshed in 2018, 520 tons of large and small, square, hay bales are stored at this feedground. Hay is loaded with a tractor or by hand and fed with horse drawn sleigh.

Franz: Franz elk feedground fed 193 elk 94 tons of hay for 121 days. Feeding operations began the day after hunting season on November 24 and ended on March 25. Franz feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. No elk mortalities were documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal. With the addition of a 150 foot metal hayshed in 2017, 650 tons of small, square, hay bales are stored at this feedground. Hay is fed by hand with a tracked, jeep drawn sleigh.

Jewett: Jewett elk feedground fed 420 elk 204 tons of hay for 116 days. Feeding operations began the day after hunting season on November 24 and ended on March 20. Jewett feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. No elk mortalities were documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal. Jewett elk were displaced from the feedground area by wolves on March 20. The elk traveled three miles east and stayed on wind-blown ridges on private and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands for the remainder of the winter. Stored at this feedground are 675 tons of small, square, hay bales. Hay is fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh. This season was the first year to try feeding 75 tons of 3x3 square bales at Jewett.

Bench Corral: Bench Corral elk feedground fed 952 elk 397 tons of hay for 87 days. Feeding operations began December 16 and ended on March 13. Bench Corral feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, prevent cattle/elk commingling and starvation. Bench Corral has some of the shortest feeding seasons compared to other feedgrounds. Two elk mortalities were documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal to above normal. 1,000 tons of large, square, hay bales are stored at this feedground. Bench Corral is located at lower elevation and is easily accessible in the winter, therefore it is used to store extra hay supplies for emergencies.

North Piney: North Piney elk feedground feeds 400-600 elk for one month each year to gather elk above private lands. Feeding operations are terminated at the end of December, or when access with a vehicle to the feedground is no longer possible. The elk then migrate to Bench Corral feedground to be fed the remainder of the season.

Finnegan: Finnegan elk feedground fed 483 elk 176 tons of hay for 126 days. Feeding operations began the day after hunting season on November 24 and ended on March 30. Finnegan feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. No elk mortalities were documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal. Stored at this

feedground are 260 tons of small, square, hay bales. This was the first season to feed 3x3 bales at this location. Hay is fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh.

Muddy Creek: Muddy Creek elk feedground fed 471 elk 129 tons of hay for 118 days. Feeding operations began on November 21 and ended on March 19. Muddy Creek feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. Muddy Creek is very close to cattle feedlines. There were three elk mortalities documented. Winter snow accumulations were less than normal. Stored at this feedground are 360 tons of small, square, hay bales. Hay is fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh.

Scab Creek: Scab Creek elk feedground fed 723 elk 255 tons of hay for 119 days. Feeding operations began two days after hunting season on November 22 and ended on March 21. Scab Creek feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. There was one elk mortality documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal. Stored at this feedground are 430 tons of small, square, hay bales. Hay is fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh.

Fall Creek: Fall Creek elk feedground fed 710 elk 155 tons of hay for 64 days. Feeding operations began January 5 and ended on March 10. Fall Creek, like Bench Corral, also has some of the shortest feeding seasons. Fall Creek feedground is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. No elk mortalities were documented. Winter snow accumulations were less than normal. Stored at this feedground are 360 tons of small, square, hay bales. Hay is fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh.

Soda Lake: Soda Lake elk feedground fed 960 elk 208 tons of hay for 60 days, which was nine days shorter than the previous year. Feeding operations began January 10 and ended on March 11. Soda Lake is primarily managed to prevent damage on private lands, cattle/elk commingling and starvation. There were four elk mortalities documented. Winter snow accumulations were normal, but shorter duration. Stored at this feedground are 1000 tons of large, square, hay bales. Hay is loaded with a tractor and fed with horse drawn sleigh. This was the first season with a new elk feeding contractor. This contractor used four horses hooked abreast to help facilitate breaking open new feeding areas throughout the winter.

Alkali: Alkali is one of three feedgrounds in the Gros Venture drainage. Alkali, being the lowest feedground in the drainage, has been used to catch elk that are moving down drainage. This feedground is located on United States Forest Service (USFS) property, however recent litigation resulted in the termination of feeding except for emergency situations. There was 130 tons of hay moved from Alkali to the Patrol Cabin and was fed there. On December 3, there were about 400 elk at Alkali. Snow depth was 12 inches. Within a few days these elk left and went down drainage. It is believed that these elk spent the winter on the National Elk Refuge (NER).

Patrol Cabin: This feedground is one of the three feedgrounds in the Gros Venture drainage and is operated on Wyoming Game and Fish Commission (WGFC) property. This feedground is used to prevent starvation, prevent damage to private property and to prevent elk from drifting down drainage. With 12 inches of snow, feeding started on December 3 in order to prevent a downward drift of elk in the drainage. Feeding ended on April 9, for a total of 129 feeding days. A total of

335 tons of hay were fed to 1,727 elk. All hay was in small bales and was fed by hand with a horse drawn sleigh. Stored at this feedground are 600 tons of hay all in small bales.

Twelve inches of snow fell during an early December storm. Elk began to show up soon after the storm passed and then feeding began. There were Five 500 elk that spent most of December on the Patrol Cabin feedground and were then displaced by wolves. Most of the elk went to the Fish Creek feedground with only about 100 elk staying at Patrol Cabin. On February 20, hay was depleted at the Fish Creek feedground and 1,700 elk moved back to the Patrol Cabin where they spent the rest of the winter. There were 13 elk mortalities documented, all of which were killed by wolves.

Fish Creek: This is the upper-most of three feedgrounds in the Gros Venture Drainage. This feedground is operated on USFS property. The Fish Creek feedground is used to prevent damage to personal property, prevent starvation and to prevent elk from drifting down drainage. Feeding started on December 6, and ended on February 20 for a total of 77 feeding days. A total of 311 tons of hay were fed to 1,727 elk. Elk started to show up at the feedground early in December with 12 inches of snow. Feeding was initiated to hold elk at this feedground and to prevent them from drifting down drainage. On January 1, most of the elk that had been on fed at Patrol Cabin were displaced by wolves and showed up at the Fish Creek feedground. Elk were fed at Fish Creek until hay was diminished on February 20, at which time elk moved to the Patrol Cabin feedground. A total of 300 tons of hay are stored at this feedground, all hay is in small bales and is fed by hand with a team and sleigh.

Winter was average with close to 24 inches of snow throughout the feeding season. There were six elk mortalities documented, all of which were killed by wolves.

South Park: This feedground is operated on the Department South Park WHMA. It is one of four feedgrounds in the Fall Creek herd unit. Feeding occurs at this feedground in order to prevent damage to private property, prevent starvation and to hold elk off the highway. Winter was a little slower coming this year and feeding didn't start until December 31. Feeding was initiated when elk on the unit began to disperse looking for other feed sources as feed began to dwindle on the unit. Feeding started on December 31 and ended on April 6, for a total of 98 feeding days. During this time 358 tons of hay were feed to 871 elk. A new bale processor was used to feed this winter. It mounts on the back of the tractor and is capable of feeding all large square bales. Hay was also fed using a team and sleigh and loaded with the tractor. All the hay stored at South Park this year was in 3x3 bales. There were 52 tons of hay put up on the South Park unit with the remaining hay coming from the East Fork WHMA near Dubois. Winter conditions were average with around 16 inches of snow on the feedground most of the winter. There were five elk mortalities documented. No wolves were observed on the feedground this year. A young lion was seen one night just after dark but did not displace the elk. The lion track was observed a couple of more times in the next two weeks but never did seem to displace or kill any elk.

Horse Creek: This feedground is operated on the Department Horse Creek Wildlife Habitat Management Area (WHMA). It is one of four feedgrounds in the Fall Creek herd unit. Horse Creek is operated to prevent damage to private property, minimize starvation and to keep elk from dropping down country onto the highway.

Feeding started on December 17 and ended on April 6, for a total of 112 feeding days. A total of 606 tons of hay were fed to 1,778 elk. Feeding began the day after Camp Creek did in an effort to keep elk evenly distributed on both feedgrounds. These feedgrounds are only about 3 miles apart and elk interchange between the two is very common. This interchange can be caused by several factors such as wolf presence, weather, and type of hay being fed at one feedground or the other, and the time of day that feeding occurs. Elk are more comfortable at Horse Creek than they are at Camp Creek and personnel usually end up with the larger amount of elk on Horse Creek. Most of the hay stored at Horse Creek is in large square bales. A small stack of small bales is also stored in case of an emergency, which can be fed by hand with a team and sleigh. There were 156 tons of hay produced on the Horse Creek unit with remaining hay coming from the East Fork unit near Dubois. Hay is fed with a tractor and bale processor. With snow conditions and ditches on the WHMA, it can be very challenging to use 100 percent of the property to feed on. With a large number of elk on the feedground, necrotic stomatitis was a factor this year with 46 elk mortalities documented. Another eight elk were killed by wolves. Winter was normal with average snow depths of 18 inches of snow on the feedground throughout most of the feeding season.

Camp Creek: This feedground is operated on the Department Camp Creek WHMA. It is one of four feedgrounds in the Fall Creek herd unit. Camp Creek is operated to prevent damage to private property, minimize starvation and to keep elk off the highway. Feeding started on December 16 and ended on April 7, for a total of 114 feeding days. A total of 331 tons of hay were fed to 801 elk. Feeding was initiated in an effort to pull elk out of a private horse feedline and to gather elk off the highway. Wolves were present for about two weeks and then seemed to be more prevalent on the Horse Creek feedground the rest of the winter. Winter was slightly below normal with about 14 inches of snow on the feedground most of the winter. Personnel were able to keep the feedground open and use most of the feeding area with the team and sleigh. Hay stored at the Camp Creek feedground is in small bales and is fed by hand with a team and sleigh. A total of 450 tons of hay are stored at this feedground with most of this hay coming from the Star Valley. A total of four elk mortalities were documented.

Dog Creek: The facilities (hay sheds and horse corrals) for this feedground are on USFS property, but all feeding occurs on adjacent private property. Dog Creek is one of four feedgrounds in the Fall Creek herd unit.

Dog Creek is operated to prevent damage to private property, minimize starvation and to keep elk off the highway. Feeding started on December 15 and ended on April 7, for a total of 115 feeding days. A total of 325 tons of hay were fed to 975 elk. Feeding began in an effort to pull elk off the highway. With 13 inches of snow on the ground, elk were dispersed using all available native feed and were crossing the highway regularly. Winter was normal with 24 to 30 inches of snow on the feedground most of the feeding season. Feedlines were maintained with a team and sleigh. A total of 520 tons of hay are stored at Dog Creek. All hay is in small bales and is feed out by hand with team and sleigh. Most of this hay comes from the Star Valley. There were five elk mortalities documented. No wolf activity was present on the feedground although wolves were known to be in the area.

Alpine (Greys River): This feedground is operated on the Department's Alpine WHMA and is one of the two feedgrounds in the Afton elk herd. Greys River is operated to prevent damage to private property, minimize starvation and keep elk off the highway. Feeding started on January 3 and ended on April 10, for a total of 99 feeding days. A total of 252 tons of hay were fed to 488 elk. Early winter conditions were mild, allowing for delayed feeding until a major snowstorm occurred in early January. A dozer was used to open some feedlines as horses were unable to open feedlines. Elk gathered quickly, and by January 20, most of the elk were on feed. Elk numbers were down slightly from previous years. Winter conditions were above normal, with close to four feet of snow on the feedground. Due to the severe conditions, feedlines were difficult to maintain, and extra time was spent trying to keep them open and useable. There are 550 tons of hay stored at Alpine. All hay is in small bales and is fed by hand using a team and sleigh. Extra hay is stored at this feedground and can be accessed in an emergency. There were five elk mortalities documented. No wolf presence was observed.

Forest Park: Forest Park is located on USFS property in the Greys River drainage, and is operated for the purpose of minimizing starvation and to maintain elk numbers. Feeding started on January 8 and ended on April 18 for a total of 102 feeding days. A total of 185 tons of hay were fed to 489 elk. Since this feedground is not close to private property personnel can hold off feeding until snow pushes elk close to the feedground. Winter was mild to normal, with only about 40 inches of snow throughout the winter. Feedlines were maintained with the use of a privately owned snow cat. Four hundred ninety tons of hay are stored at Forest Park. All hay is in small bales and is fed by hand using a team and sleigh. Extra hay is stored at this feedground as it can be difficult to predict elk numbers and the length of the feed season. It would be very difficult and expensive to get hay to this feedground in the winter. No elk mortalities were documented, and the presence of wolves was not detected.

Dell Creek: Dell Creek is located on USFS property, and is one of the two feedgrounds in the Hoback Basin. Dell Creek is operated to prevent damage to private property and to minimize starvation. Dell Creek is very close to a private cattle operation and requires very close attention when it begins to snow and elk start to show up. With this feedground being so close to cattle it is usually one of the first feedgrounds to begin, and one of the last to end feeding each year. Feeding started on December 1 and ended on April 27, for a total of 149 feeding days. A total of 270 tons of hay were fed to 478 elk. Feeding began as soon as elk started to show up with 12 inches of snow. The Hoback Basin consistently receives significant annual snowfall, and it can be very challenging to open and maintain feedlines. Elk numbers on this feedground have been on the rise the last two years. Winter was relatively mild for Dell Creek but it still had close to four feet of snow on the level at times. Feedlines were very hard to maintain and extra time was spent breaking new feedlines. All hay stored at Dell Creek is in small bales that come from the Star Valley area. There are 340 tons of hay stored at Dell Creek which is fed by hand using team and sleigh. There was one elk mortality documented. No wolves were documented on the feedground although wolves were known to be in the area.

McNeel: This feedground is operated on private property. McNeel is one of two feedgrounds in the Hoback Basin and is operated for the purpose of preventing damage to private property and to prevent starvation. This feedground is very close to bison, horse and cattle feedlines. Feeding began on January 3 and ended on April 27 for a total of 116 feeding days. A total of 404 tons of

hay were fed to 836 elk. Feeding began when elk started showing up at the feedground with 12 inches of snow on the ground. There are 450 tons of hay stored at McNeel. All hay is in large and round bales. Elk are fed with a tractor and a mechanical bale processor. Keeping the feedground open with deep snow can be very difficult. A privately owned snow cat was used to open more feedlines. Winter was relatively mild for the Hoback Basin but snow depths were still nearly 40 inches later in the winter. There was one elk mortality documented. Wolf presence on the feedground was not detected, although wolves were known to be in the area.

Program: Financial Management

Division: Fiscal

Mission: Ensure accountability of all Department assets to the Department's publics, including financial compliance with federal and state requirements and assisting in management planning and decision-making by providing financial information.

Program Facts: The Financial Management Program is listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Revenue Collection & Licensing	16.0	\$ 1,776,634
Asset Management	4.0	\$ 749,247
Disbursements	4.0	\$366,669
TOTAL	24.0	\$ 2,892,550

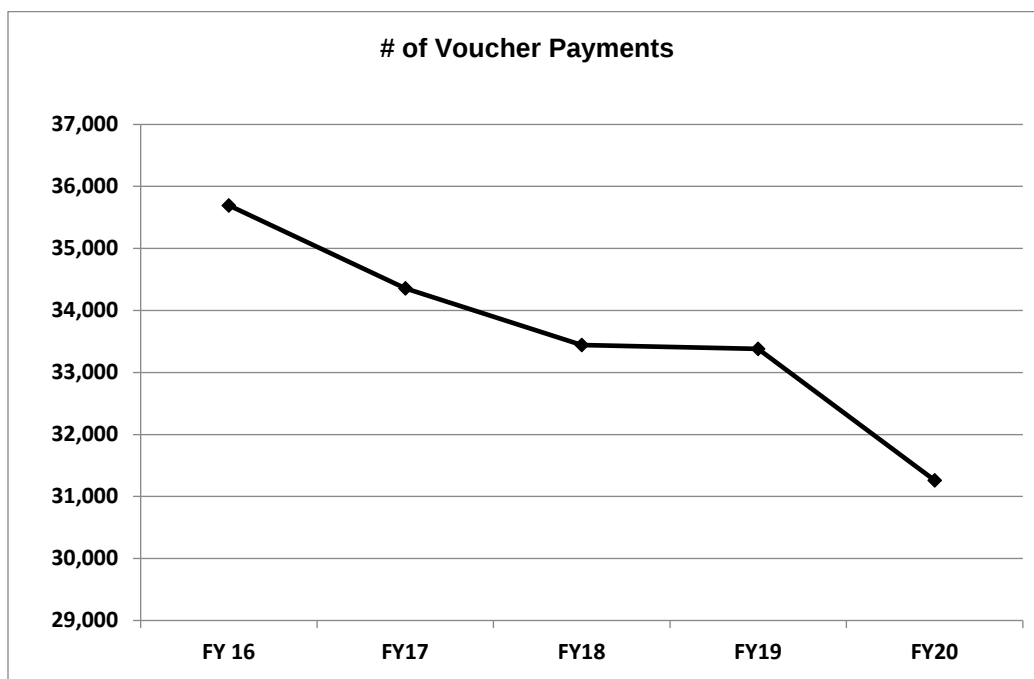
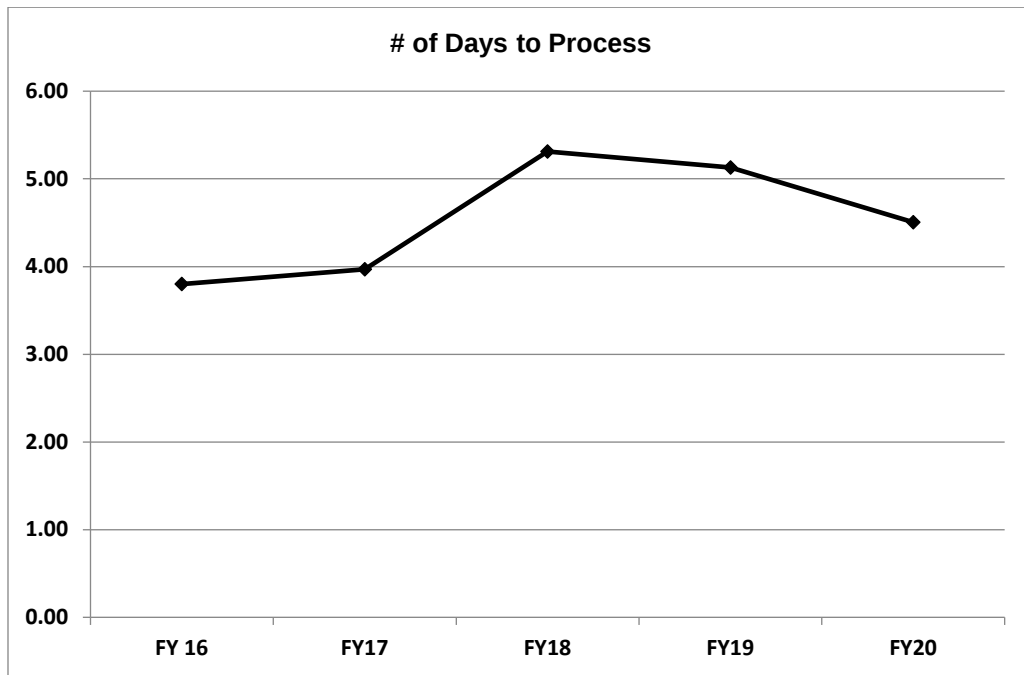
Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

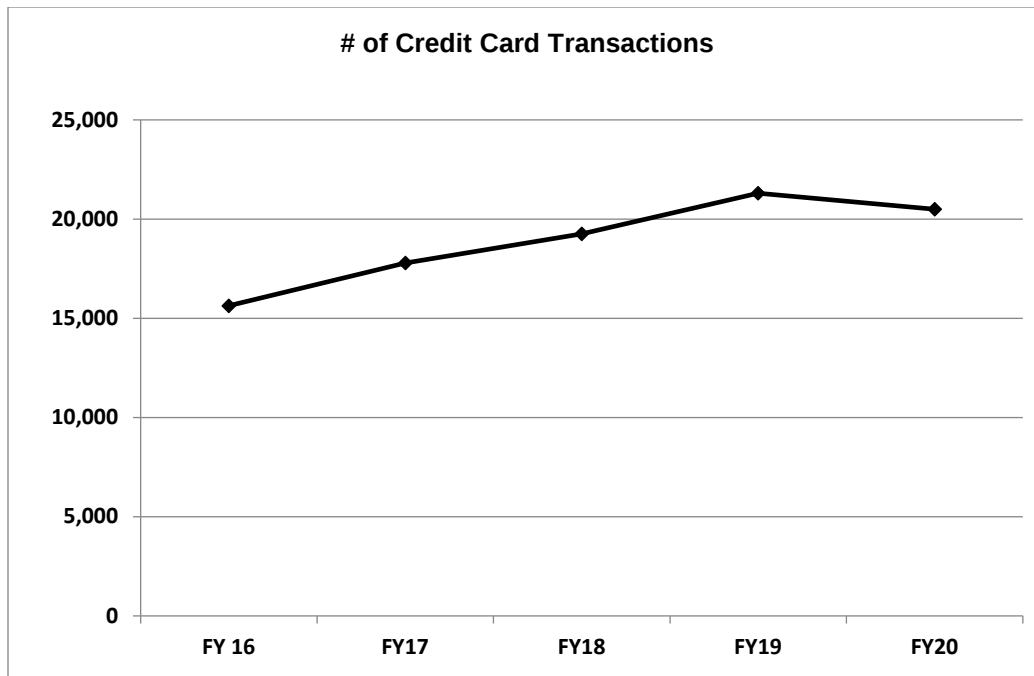
This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Financial Management Program:

- **Ensure accountability and compliance** by being responsible for billing, collecting, and accounting for all Department revenues and administering the systems to accommodate administration of all Department revenues including issuance of personal hunting and fishing licenses, permits, tags, and stamps; watercraft registration; commercial hatchery, taxidermist, and bird farm licenses; and federal, state, local, and private grants and donations, to include receipts in excess of \$81 million annually. In addition, slightly less than 32,000 payment transactions were initiated, reviewed, and processed in accordance with state requirements.
- **Ensure accountability and compliance** by maintaining and updating the financial records of all Department fixed assets to include personal property (vehicles, office and shop equipment, leasehold improvements) and real property (buildings, infrastructure, land improvements).
- **Assist in Department management planning and decision-making** by developing and monitoring the Department's annual budget to ensure compliance with state requirements. In addition, provide monthly and annual financial reports to agency personnel and to external publics.

Performance Measure #1: Timeliness of processing payment transactions. (Personnel with the program will work to ensure voucher payments are processed within four working days and receipts are processed within 10 working days).

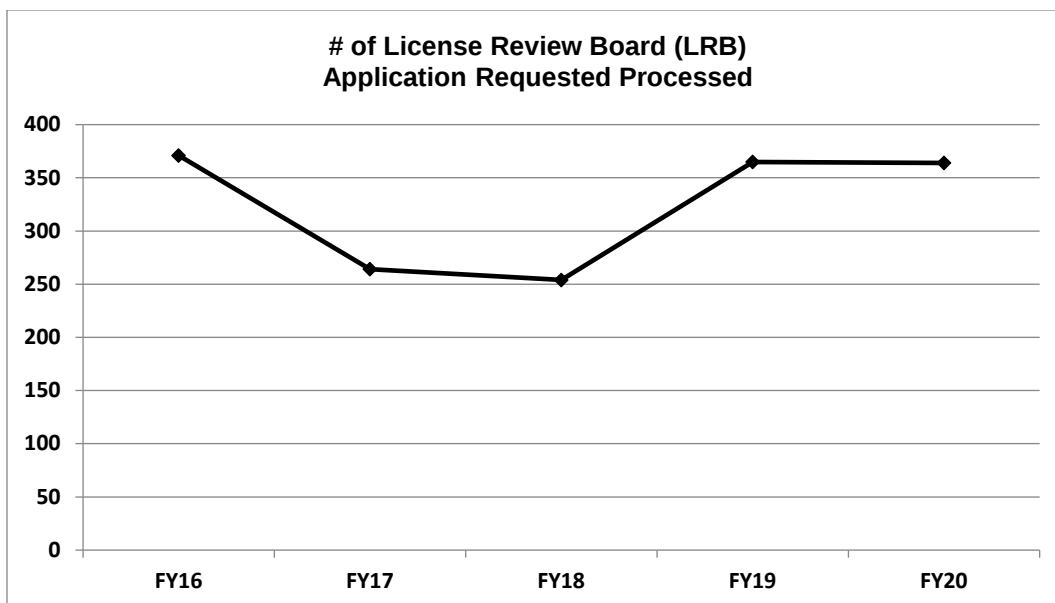


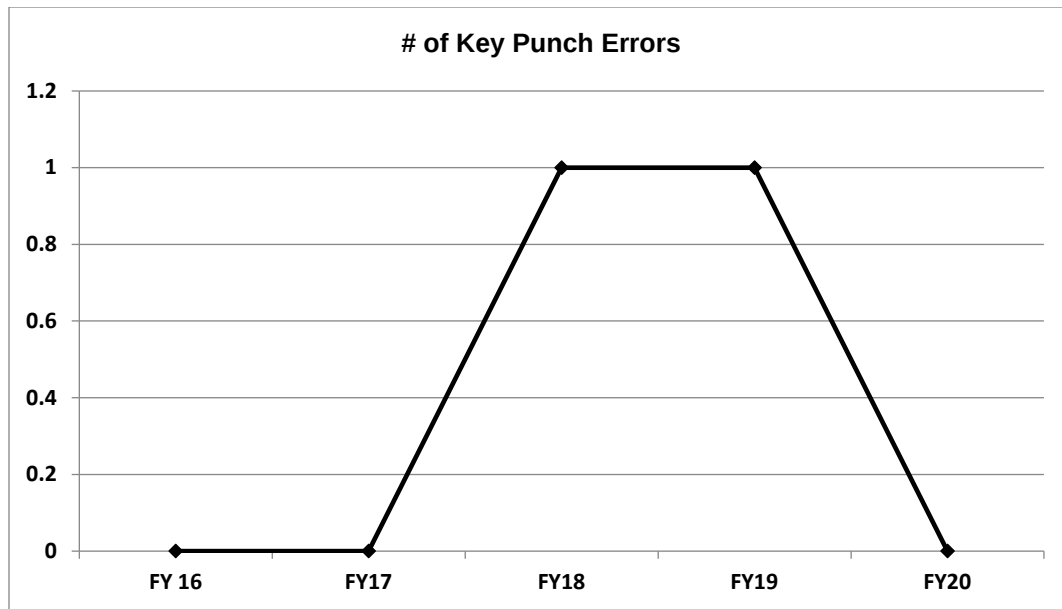


Story behind the performance:

With the increased use of the State Visa Card by Department personnel, the number of voucher payment transactions in FY 20 dropped by approximately 2,000 transactions from FY 19 for a total of 31,261 with an average processing turn-around time of 4.5 days.

Performance Measure #2: Number of external customer license inquiries resulting in Department correction of errors.





Story behind the performance:

During the 2019 calendar year license application period, 559,221 applications were submitted for limited quota drawings and preference point purchases. All applications are required to be submitted online except landowner applications, which have an option to submit a manual application. During this 2019 application period, 558,240 applications were submitted online with 981 manual applications being processed from landowners. With the requirement for online submission, the error rate should be minuscule. The only key punch errors would be from the small number of landowner applications processed or errors that occur with license selling agents issuing incorrect licenses. During this 2019 application period, the Department had no key punch error. The Department had to issue refunds for nine applicants due license selling agent errors.

The majority of License Review Board applications received relate to requests for refunds due to death of the license holder or medical issues in which the license holder is unable to use their license. Applications are also received for requests to carryover eligible licenses to the next hunting season.

Program: Habitat

Division: Fish and Wildlife

Mission: Manage, preserve, and restore habitat to enhance and sustain Wyoming's fish and wildlife populations for current and future generations.

Program Facts: The Department's Habitat Program is made up of five major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Terrestrial Habitat Management	11.5	\$1,787,537
Aquatic Habitat Management	10.1	1,521,913
Fish Passage	2.3	418,657
Water Management	1.7	250,632
Wyoming Landscape Cons. Initiative	1.0	119,795
TOTAL	26.6	\$4,098,534

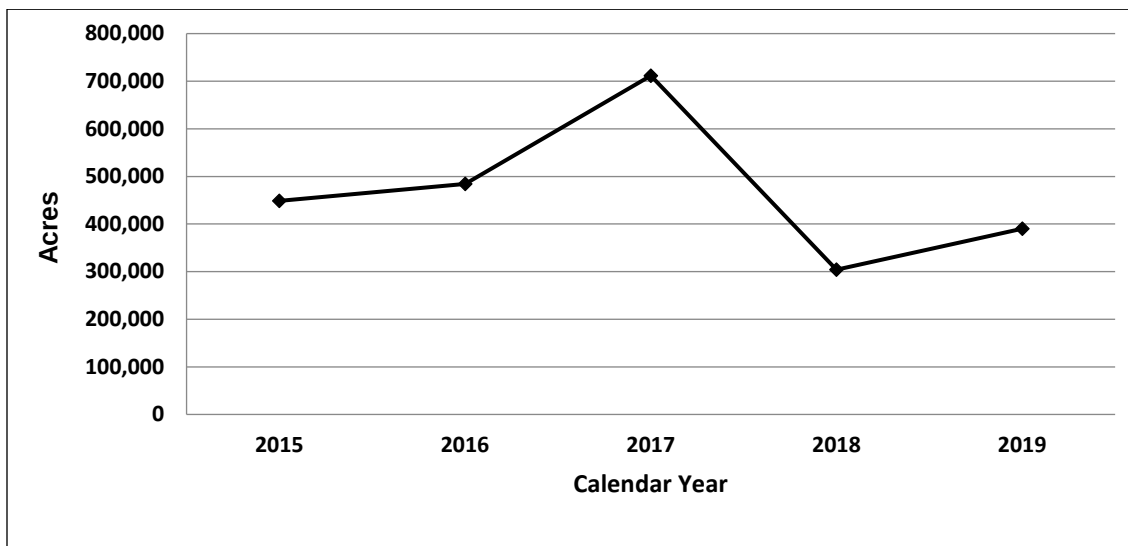
** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

The Habitat Program has statewide responsibilities. Permanent personnel are located in Buffalo (1), Casper (4), Cheyenne (6), Cody (2), Green River (2), Jackson (1), Lander (2), Laramie (3), Pinedale (3), and Sheridan (2).

Primary Functions of the Habitat Program:

- **Manage, preserve, and restore habitat for the long-term sustainable management of fish and wildlife populations** by inventorying wildlife habitat conditions, determining where conditions are limiting, and planning and implementing projects at watershed and landscape scales to conserve and restore habitat quality. This is accomplished by integrating various land uses while involving the general public, private landowners, and land management agencies.
- **Increase fish and wildlife-based recreation through habitat enhancements that increase productivity of fish and wildlife populations** by designing and implementing habitat improvement projects in cooperation with private landowners and/or public land managers.

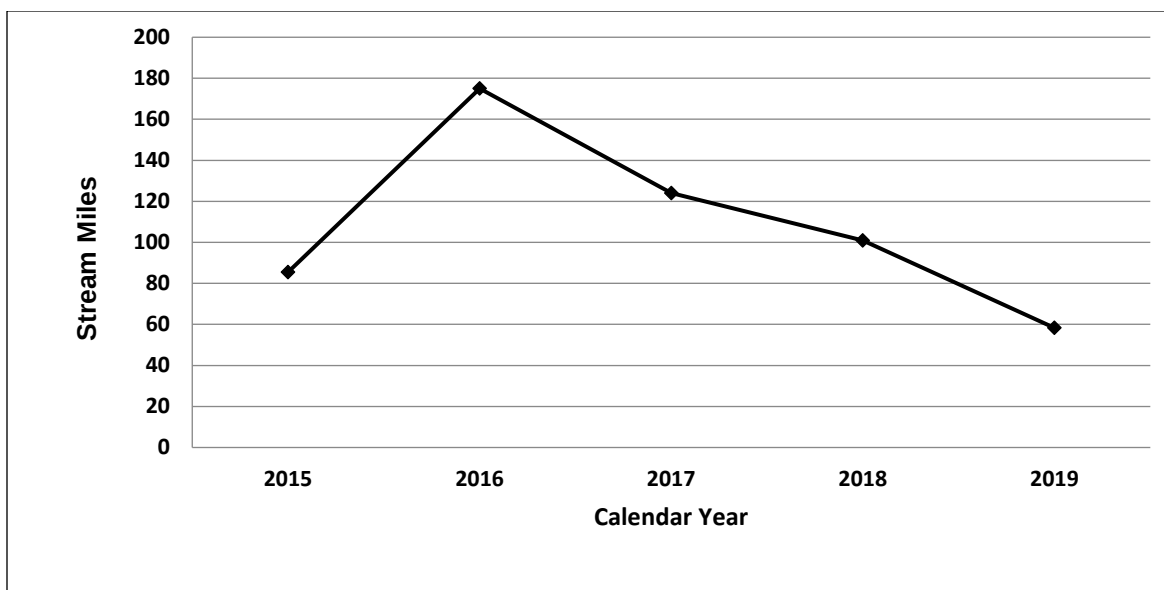
Performance Measure #1: Acres of habitat conserved, enhanced, and restored annually. Personnel in this program strive to conserve, enhance, and restore 500,000 acres of habitat annually.



Story behind the performance:

In calendar year 2019, habitat work directly impacted 390,133 acres. This total includes habitat treatments on public and private lands including Department managed properties. Detailed activity summaries can be found in the 2019 Strategic Habitat Plan (SHP) Annual Report.

Performance Measure #2: Stream miles restored, enhanced, or protected annually. Personnel strive to protect, enhance, or restore 100 stream miles annually.



Story behind the performance:

In calendar year 2019, aquatic habitat work benefitted 58.3 miles of streams and riparian areas. This total includes efforts occurring on public and private lands and waters, including Department managed properties. Detailed activity summaries are in the 2019 SHP Annual Report.

Major Accomplishments

- 9 stream restorations or bank enhancements on 1.4 stream miles
- 2,763 acres of mowing, chopping, or Lawson aeration
- 42,205 acres of herbicide weed treatments
- 48.6 stream miles made accessible via fish passage
- 303 acres of wetland development

The Department's 2019 SHP Annual Report provides details on many of these habitat projects.

¹ For measurement and tracking consistency, acres and miles are calculated annually during compilation of the annual SHP report. All biologists contribute project information related to accomplishments that can include assessments, implementation, and monitoring. Habitat program managers compile and report the summary data in the SHP report.

Program: Habitat and Access

Division: Services

Mission Statement: Conserve and Enhance Wildlife Habitat, Serve the Public

Program Facts: The Habitat and Access Program manages and administers Wildlife Habitat Management Areas and Public Access Areas for the Department. Habitat and Access manages Commission lands to be the benchmark for wildlife habitat while providing public access. In addition, the program will complete project requests for other divisions within any single fiscal year. Listed below is the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Habitat and Access	34.3	\$ 4,242,839

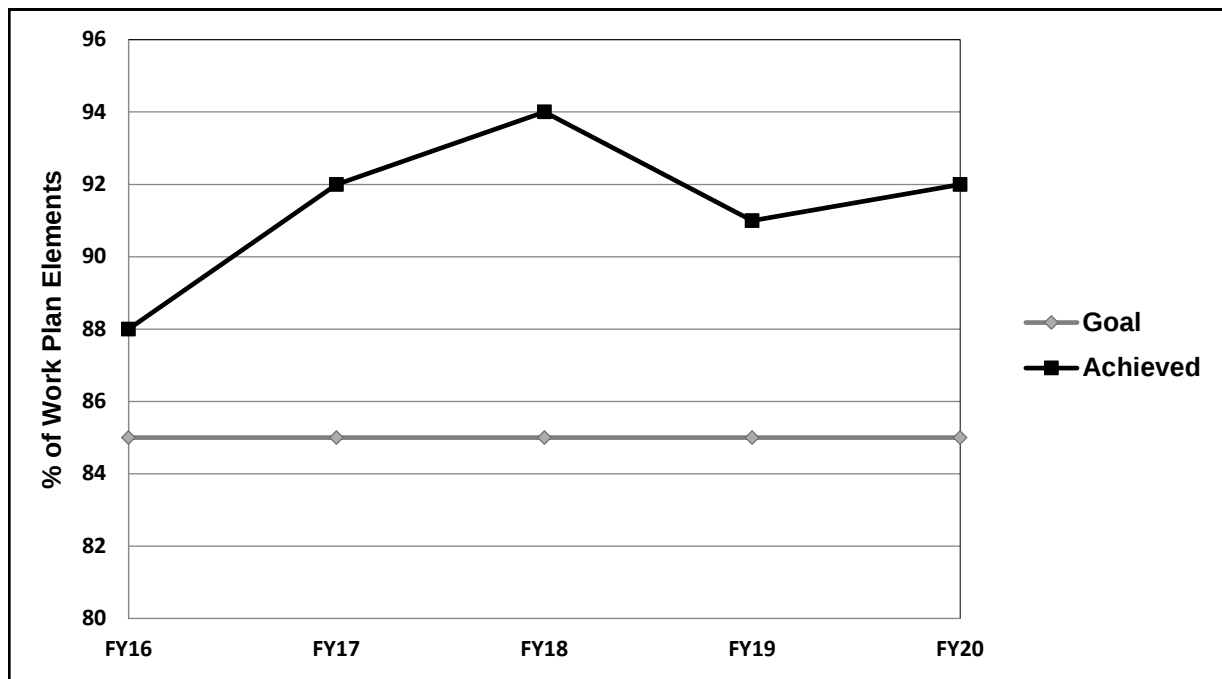
** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

The program is located statewide with personnel in Jackson, Pinedale, Cody, Lovell, Sheridan, Laramie, Saratoga, Yoder, Lander, Dubois, Cheyenne, and Casper.

Primary Functions of the Habitat and Access Program:

- **On behalf of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, manage and protect Commission property rights for the benefit of the Commission, the Department, and the people of Wyoming** by facilitating wildlife conservation through conserving and improving wildlife habitat on Wildlife Habitat Management Areas (WHMA). Serve the public by providing for safe and reasonable public recreation of the wildlife resource on WHMAs while maintaining a balance between habitat conservation and public recreation on those lands.
- **On behalf of the Commission, manage and protect Commission property rights for the benefit of the Commission, the Department, and the people of Wyoming** through providing for safe and reasonable public access and recreation of the wildlife resource on Public Access Areas.
- **Provide technical knowledge and development services to the Department** by working on project requests, which conserve wildlife habitat through the Department's Strategic Plan, Strategic Habitat Plan and increase public recreational opportunities within the state.
- **Operate in a cost-effective and efficient manner** through the balance of private sector contracts and trained Department crews.

Performance Measure #1: Percent of work plan elements achieved (Personnel in this program will work to achieve at least 85 percent of their work plan elements).



Story behind the performance:

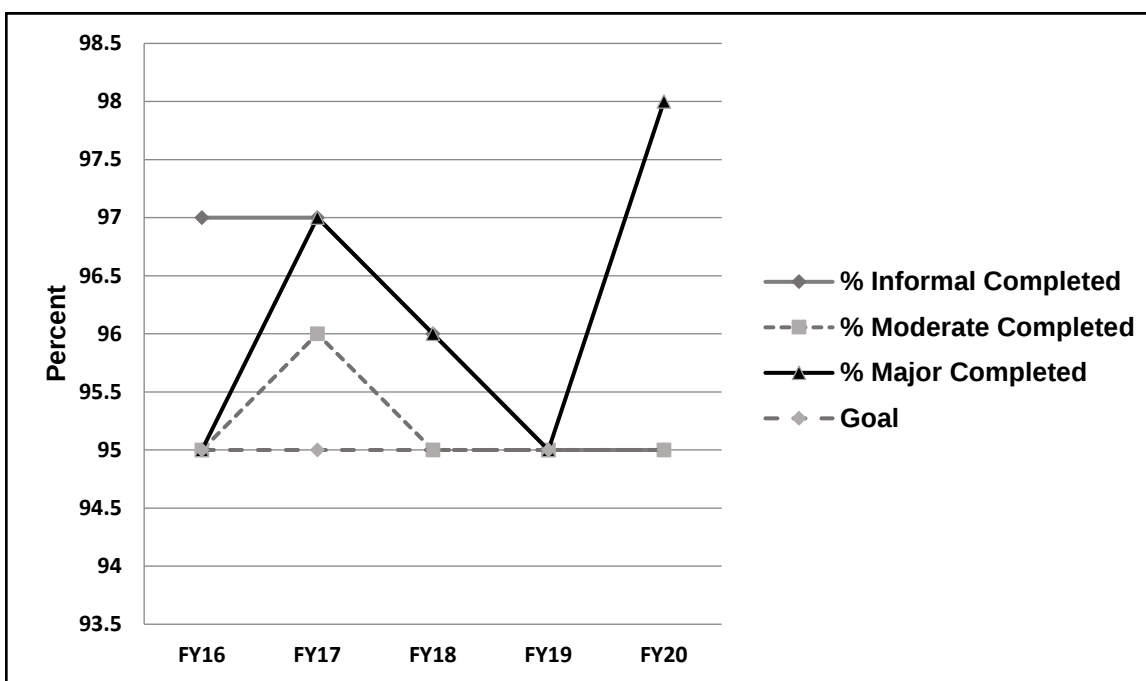
The program is responsible for administering and managing 43 unique WHMAs and 200 Public Access Areas (PAAs). WHMAs are managed according to a Managed Land and Access Summaries (MLAS) developed for each individual area. Work plans are developed prior to each fiscal year in an attempt to address major anticipated needs and requirements of the MLAS for administering and managing the WHMAs and PAAs. The percent of work plan elements achieved is considered to be excellent because the majority of priorities and necessary services (91 percent average) are being provided. As illustrated above, this has been fairly consistent for the last five years. There was a decrease in FY 16, caused by a reduction in employees. In FY 20, 92 percent of work plan elements were achieved because the program addressed Department priorities foremost and not necessarily program priorities. The reduction from the previous year was due to some un-accounted project request that had to be done causing others to get moved to the next FY. Focusing on Department priorities keeps the work unit on task and always accomplishing the highest priority work plan elements. Second, after many years of high personnel turnover, the work unit has stabilized, allowing more work to be accomplished.

What has been accomplished:

In FY 20, work units were able to focus on high priorities. Habitat and Access crews spent time working on stream restoration, mule deer initiative work, fences, hay meadows, irrigation, and general maintenance on WHMAs and PAAs. The program has an increasing workload, so only high priorities have been accomplished. Notable program accomplishments in FY 20 include: stream restoration work on Savery Creek and Sunlight WHMA, mule deer initiative work on the Red Rim Grizzly WHMA, farming on Yellowtail, Ocean Lake, Horse Creek, Spence and Moriarty,

Whiskey Basin, Springer, and South Park WHMAs; converting open ditches to gated pipe; conversion of open irrigation systems to center pivots; maintaining over 600 miles of fence; irrigating 4,700 acres; monitoring grazing on 44,000 acres; developing springs and wells; rebuilding fences; haying 1,000 acres to provide hay to feedgrounds; maintaining feedground facilities; working on wetland plans across the state; spraying approximately 1,500 acres of noxious weeds; and maintaining 200 PAAs, 22 elk feedgrounds, and 43 WHMAs totaling over 450,000 acres.

Performance Measure #2: Percent of project requests completed (Personnel in this program will work to complete at least 95 percent of requested projects).



Story behind the performance:

The Habitat and Access Program is requested to assist or provide services for other programs within the Department. On average, 125 (96 percent) of these requests will be completed yearly. In order to track, schedule, and complete these requests, they are separated into three categories: informal, moderate, and major project requests. Informal requests take less than two employee days to complete, moderate project requests will take up to ten employee days to complete, and major projects are projects that require more than ten employee days. The vast majority of requests are major and address the Department's Strategic Plan or Strategic Habitat Plan. The project requests are for assistance or services that only this program can provide within the Department. Project requests vary from large-scale habitat projects, such as aspen and sagebrush treatments, to heavy equipment work on streams or hatcheries.

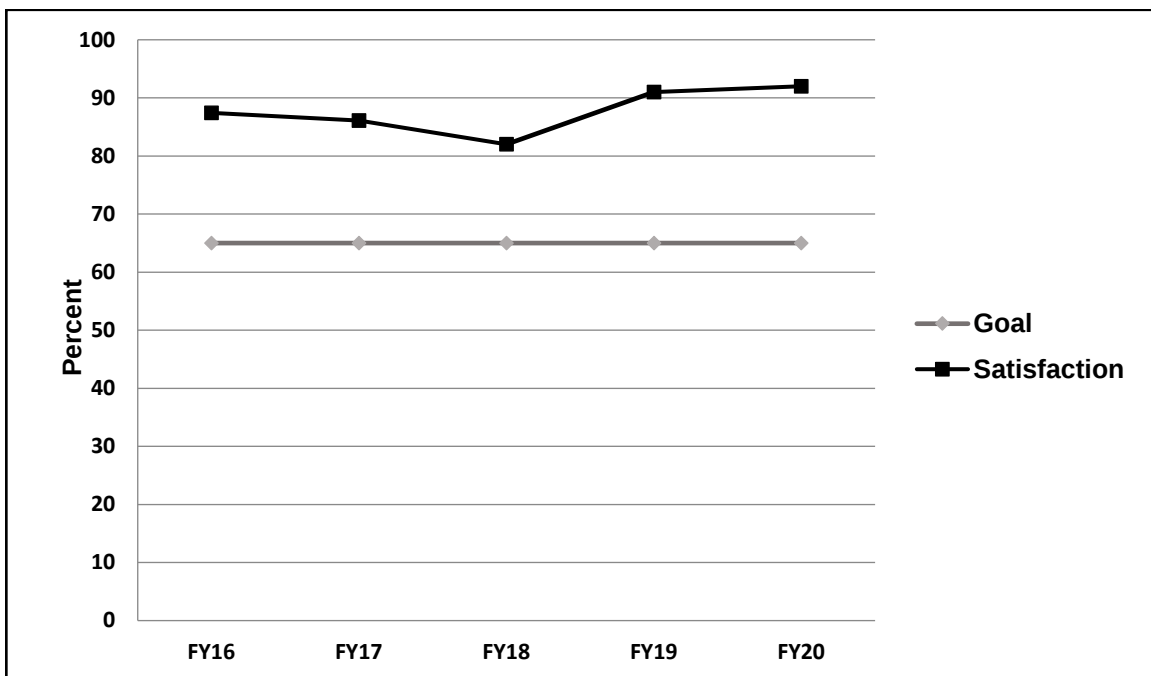
The percent of project requests completed has been excellent within the constraints of employee availability and budget capacity. The percent of project requests completed has been consistent between FY 16 and FY 20 with an average of 96 percent of informal, 95 percent of moderate, and

96 percent of major project requests being completed. Results for 2020 varied minimally from this average with 95 percent of informal, 95 percent of moderate, and 98 percent of major project requests being completed within the year. However, there are two reasons that a higher percentage of project requests are not completed. The first is that the program addresses Department priorities foremost and not individual program priorities. It is extremely important for the program to stay flexible in order to accommodate Department priority projects that may develop after the initial project requests are scheduled. Second, in order to accommodate as many project requests as possible, schedules are developed utilizing 100 percent of all possible personnel time. If a project request is delayed, canceled, has permitting issues or is changed by the requestor, it affects the percent of project requests completed.

What has been accomplished:

In FY 20, the Habitat and Access Program completed 96 percent of project requests. Some of the major projects were habitat treatments for the Sublette mule deer herd and Platte Valley mule deer herd. Over 3,000 acres were treated with mowing, seeding, dixie harrowing, and aspen exclosures. Other projects included Sunlight Creek stream restoration, Savery Creek restoration, installing pipelines, cleaning major irrigation canals, repairing dams and dikes, performing riverbank stabilization, creating and removing fish barriers, working on feedground facilities, and rebuilding PAA roads.

Performance Measure #3: Percent of public satisfied with the management and maintenance of Wildlife Habitat Management Areas and Public Access Areas (Personnel in this program will work to achieve an external satisfaction rate of at least 65 percent).



Story behind the performance:

The majority of Wyoming residents and nonresidents appreciate the efforts of the Department in providing opportunities to access hunting and fishing within the state. The average percent of the public satisfied with management and maintenance of PAAs and WHMAs in FY 20 was 92 percent. The program has received slowly increasing marks among the public for its efforts in managing and maintaining facilities such as roads, restrooms, parking areas, signs, habitat, and fences on WHMAs and PAAs – from a starting point of 65.5 percent in FY 05 to 92 percent in FY 20 with a five year average of 88 percent. There was a dip in FY 18 due to flooding in many access areas, which required major work to repair the flood damages. Another concern is that neither the general public nor some Department employees always understand management objectives on WHMAs or PAAs. Those objectives should be better communicated to the public. In addition, with numerous state and federal agencies providing recreational opportunities across the state, the majority of the public is confused as to whether an area is managed by Habitat and Access, Access Yes, or by another agency.

What has been accomplished:

In FY 20, work units spent considerable time maintaining and repairing existing facilities, improving habitat, working on roads, irrigating, and controlling weeds. The Habitat and Access crews have spent time educating the public about their responsibilities and the areas that the Department manages. Effort has been placed into educating the public that Commission property rights and lands managed by the Habitat and Access Program are different from Office of State Lands and Investments, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and the Access Yes Program lands. This goal will continue to be pursued.

Program: Habitat Protection

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: The Habitat Protection Program coordinates project proposal and land management plan reviews and recommends appropriate wildlife stipulations and mitigation strategies to protect important game and non-game habitats and to facilitate the implementation of the Wyoming's Greater Sage-grouse Executive Order 2019-3.

Program Facts: The Habitat Protection Program is located in Cheyenne and Lander, and consists of the following:

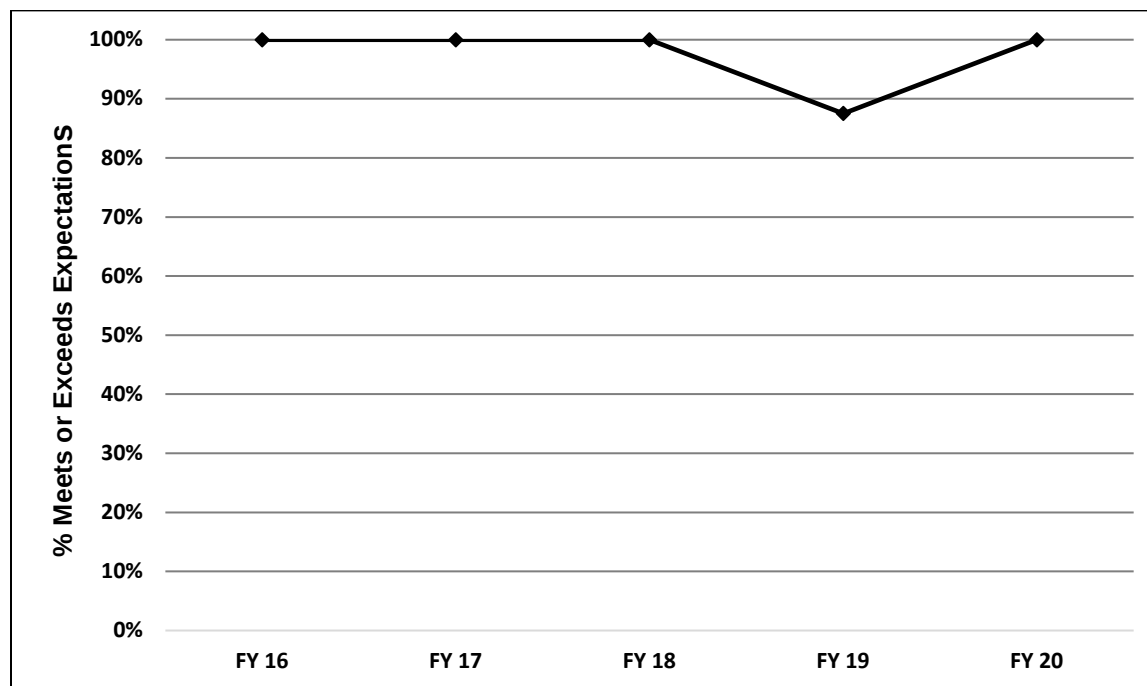
	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Habitat Protection Program	8.0	\$ 887,889

** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

Primary Functions of the Habitat Protection Program:

- **Coordinate Department review and evaluation** of land use plans, projects, policies, and activities that affect fish, wildlife, and their habitats, and make recommendations consistent with Department and Commission policies, position statements, and habitat protection strategies.
- **Develop and negotiate planning and mitigation strategies** regarding energy development.
- **Participate and monitor** federal and state agency land management plans.
- **Provide updated recommendations** for project proponents and the Department.
- **Implement the Wyoming Greater Sage-grouse Executive Order** which includes review of all federal and state permitted projects within Greater Sage-grouse Core Areas.

Performance Measure #1: Performance appraisals (Personnel in this program will work to ensure 100 percent of performance appraisals are rated as meets or exceeds expectations).



Story behind the performance:

The Department is responsible for conserving over 800 species of fish and wildlife for the benefit of the citizens of Wyoming and visitors. Most of the management focus for maintaining viable populations of these species depends upon availability of suitable habitat. The Department actively manages only a very small percentage of that habitat. Thus, a large part of the Department's responsibility toward maintaining and supporting Wyoming citizens' fish and wildlife resource entails advising the land use actions of other parties so that negative impacts on species and habitats can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated, and positive effects are supported and enhanced.

Key action items of the Department are: reviewing and evaluating land use actions, acting as liaisons with other parties that have authorities and roles in those actions, formulating strategies to minimize negative impacts, and participating in negotiations to assure implementation of those strategies. Support of these functions by the Office of the Director is necessary for their successful implementation, and performance appraisals of program personnel are the key Department measure of the success of this program. The performance appraisals include items that the Office of the Director uses to describe and to reflect program effectiveness with other agencies, based on their awareness of the Department's relationship and positive communication with those agencies. An average rating of "meets expectations" or "exceeds expectations" for the six professional positions within the Habitat Protection Program will indicate satisfactory performance in addressing the primary functions of the program.

Program: Information

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: Disseminate information to promote public understanding and support for wildlife, wildlife habitat, wildlife conservation, and the Department's management programs.

Program Facts: The Information Program is made up of two major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and the FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u>#FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Information	9.0	\$ 941,224
Publications	2.3	641,351
TOTAL	10.3	\$ 1,582,575

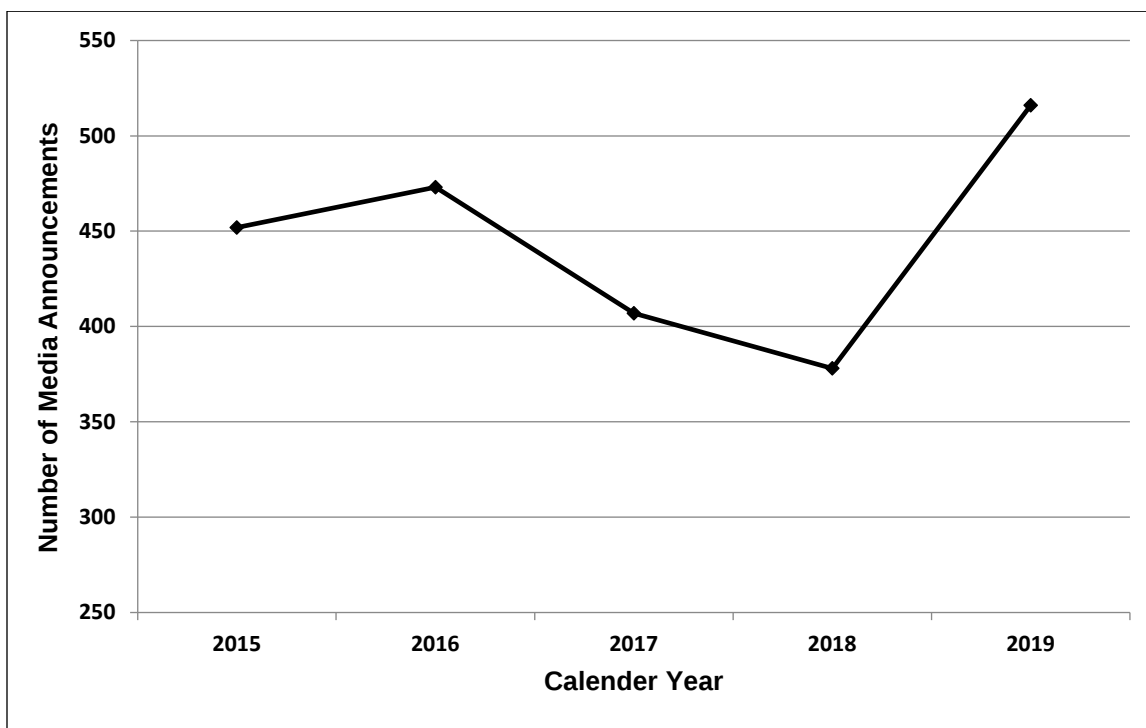
** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

The Information Program includes the information and publications sub-programs. This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Information Program:

- **Disseminate information to promote public understanding and support for wildlife, wildlife habitat, and wildlife conservation** through audio, video, print, online, social, and other media, as well as personal contact with constituents. These efforts provide wildlife-related information to facilitate the development of informed support for Department programs.
- **Encourage involvement and cooperation with the Department's management programs** through proactive outreach strategies, including external publications that encourage interest in wildlife and wildlife habitat, and provide information on current Department management practices. These publications facilitate the development of informed support for Department programs.
- **Serve people** by providing wildlife, hunting, and fishing related information through the news media and through direct outreach via email, social media, and the Department's website.

Performance Measure #1: Number of radio news, television news, public service announcements, and print news releases produced (Personnel in this program will work to produce at least 300 news releases and public service announcements per year).



(Data for this graph comes from GovDelivery and the number of releases sent to the news release list and to the radio list, as well as the 52 weekly television reports sent.)

Story behind the performance:

The information sub-program produces and distributes print, radio, and television news. The news releases drive most of this content by sending breaking news, weekly updates, and monthly e-newsletters. The weekly radio program is used by approximately 17 radio stations around the state and is posted on the website, reaching an audience of more than 75,000 each week.

Weekly television news programs are posted on YouTube, social media, and the Department's website. Where appropriate, the video news stories are cross-referenced with print news stories, providing exposure in this expanding area. The stories are also aired on at least two Wyoming television stations reaching 125,000 people each week.

The news packets are prepared and distributed weekly and at other times if necessary via an e-mail distribution list. This reaches radio and television stations, online news publications, individuals who sign up for news updates, and Wyoming's 42 local newspapers, representing 101,435 circulation. In addition, many out-of-state media sources, outdoor writers, federal and state government, and non-government agency personnel receive the press releases. Packets can be viewed on the Department's website.

The average information dissemination for the last five years is 433 individual print, radio, or television news releases, or public service announcements. In 2019, the number of news, radio interviews, and public service announcements distributed was 516. The number of news releases distributed fluctuates depending upon the issues and challenges the Department faces each year. The Department has moved to placing less emphasis on the sheer volume of releases and more effort is being directed toward strategic opportunities and consolidation.

The use of web-based tools, including social media (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter) and GovDelivery (now Granicus), is maximizing efficient delivery and distribution of information whether in digital, audio, print, or video form. As of September 2020, approximately 49,500 people “Like” and follow the Department’s Facebook page, which had more than 200 content posts in 2019. The Department’s YouTube channel had 11,600 dedicated followers with thousands of views of Department videos. In 2019, people watched more than 54,000 hours (more than six years) of content on the Department’s Youtube channel. As of September 2020, approximately 5,045 people “Follow” the Department’s Twitter page. The Department also has an Instagram page with 14,800 followers. Granicus, the Department’s email outreach software, has more than 440,000 subscriptions as of September 2020. Total impressions delivered via GovDelivery in FY 19 was almost 4.5 million. The engagement rate is 61.7 percent, which is a high number for the industry.

Digital and social media impact and following expands on a daily basis and is expected to continue to grow with new opportunities and challenges.

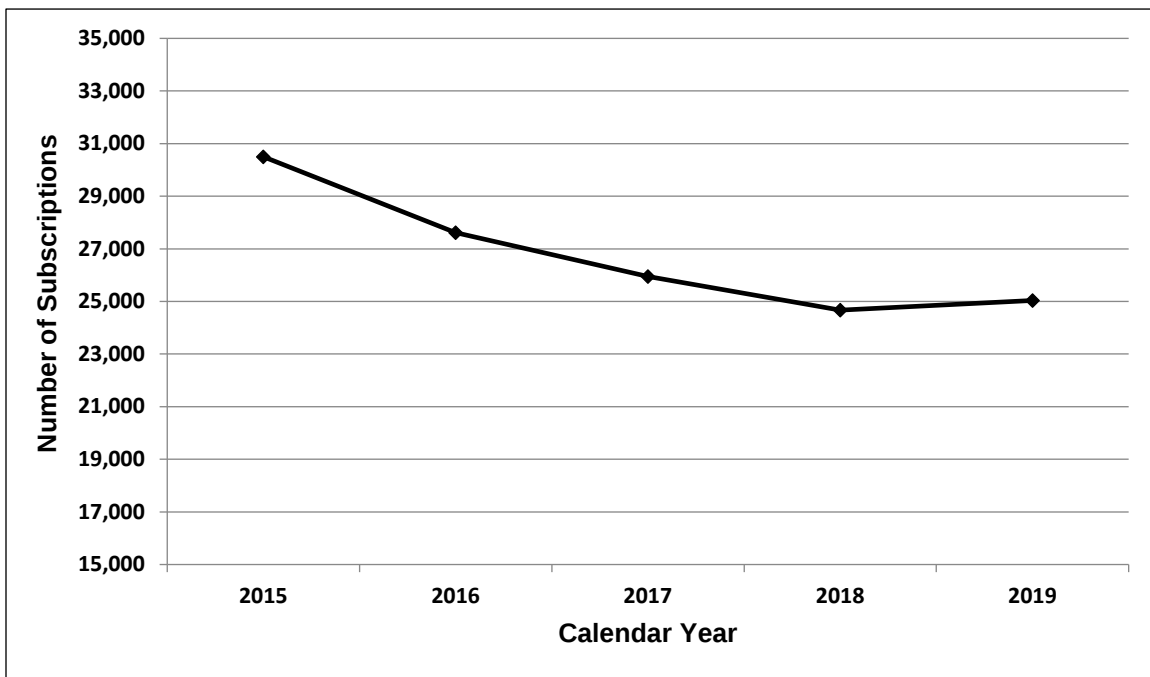
The Department website is the department’s largest mechanism for information delivery. In 2018, the website recorded 15,342,323 page views.

While the information sub-program distributes a great deal of the Department’s news and information, it is not the only work unit or division delivering information to the public. This is also done by regional information and education specialists. They send hundreds of updates to the public and the media each year as well. This group works closely with the Cheyenne information section.

What has been accomplished:

Weekly meetings are held with regional staff to ensure news releases from the Department are strategically disseminated and make sense for regional audiences. Social media interaction has grown significantly and the information section also added monthly e-newsletters to hunters and anglers. These reach over 360,000 email addresses and provide a valuable service to customers while also telling the Department’s story. Almost 40 newsletters are sent each year. These newsletters have an average open rate of 33 percent with a click-rate of 4.9 percent, which is good for the medium. The section has dedicated more time and resources to analyzing data on reach and audience to more effectively plan messaging in the future.

Performance Measure #2: Subscriptions of *Wyoming Wildlife* magazine (personnel in this program will work to maintain at least 30,000 active subscriptions to this publication).



Story behind the performance:

Average monthly magazines printed in 2019 was 25,040, which is up from the previous year. *Wyoming Wildlife* is used by the Department to generate appreciation and support for wildlife and wild places in the state as well as to raise awareness of issues that affect wildlife and outdoor recreation. The magazine began selling subscriptions through the Department's licensing system in 2018 and from September 2019 to August 2020, 2,095 subscriptions have been sold that way.

Wyoming Wildlife magazine targets a broad, general audience. Many of the magazine's subscribers are hunters and anglers, but a large proportion of its readers have a broader interest in the state's wildlife and open spaces. The magazine attempts to deepen their interest in (and support for) wildlife and wildlife conservation in Wyoming. More than two-thirds of the magazine's subscribers mailing addresses are in states other than Wyoming.

The average for annual magazines printed of *Wyoming Wildlife* magazine over the last five years is 26,869. Using the magazine industry's multiplier of four readers for every subscription, it is estimated *Wyoming Wildlife* reaches about 107,468 people per issue. Adequate funding of promotional efforts for magazine subscriptions would allow the staff to increase circulation, income, and readership. Another consideration is the small amount of staff dedicated to this publication when compared with magazines produced by other state wildlife agencies.

What has been accomplished:

With the recognition of budget efficiencies, the publications section realized a cost savings, mostly through a reduction in staffing five years ago. There is now a better handle on the costs of operating the magazine and potentially increasing prices. The magazine hired a new editor and assistant editor in 2019. The magazine also implemented a design update and is bringing in new content to align with human dimensions data collected from a subscriber survey. *Wyoming Wildlife* magazine has implemented several changes in 2020. The magazine recently increased the annual subscription price to \$14.95. A new photo contest has been added to the magazine to select images for the annual calendar. The publication is also in the process of adding an e-edition which should be live for subscribers by the end of the year.

The Facebook page for *Wyoming Wildlife* has also grown in popularity with an average of two pieces of content posted to the page weekly. It now has 7,200 followers.

Program: Information Technology

Division: Services

Mission: Provide high quality, secure technology solutions, services, and support to the Department and to external constituents to allow for sound fiscal and management decisions.

Program Facts: The Information Technology (IT/GIS) Program is made up of one major sub-program, listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Information Technology	23	\$ 3,563,088

** Includes permanent and contract positions in addition to eight positions that are a direct bill to the Department of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS).*

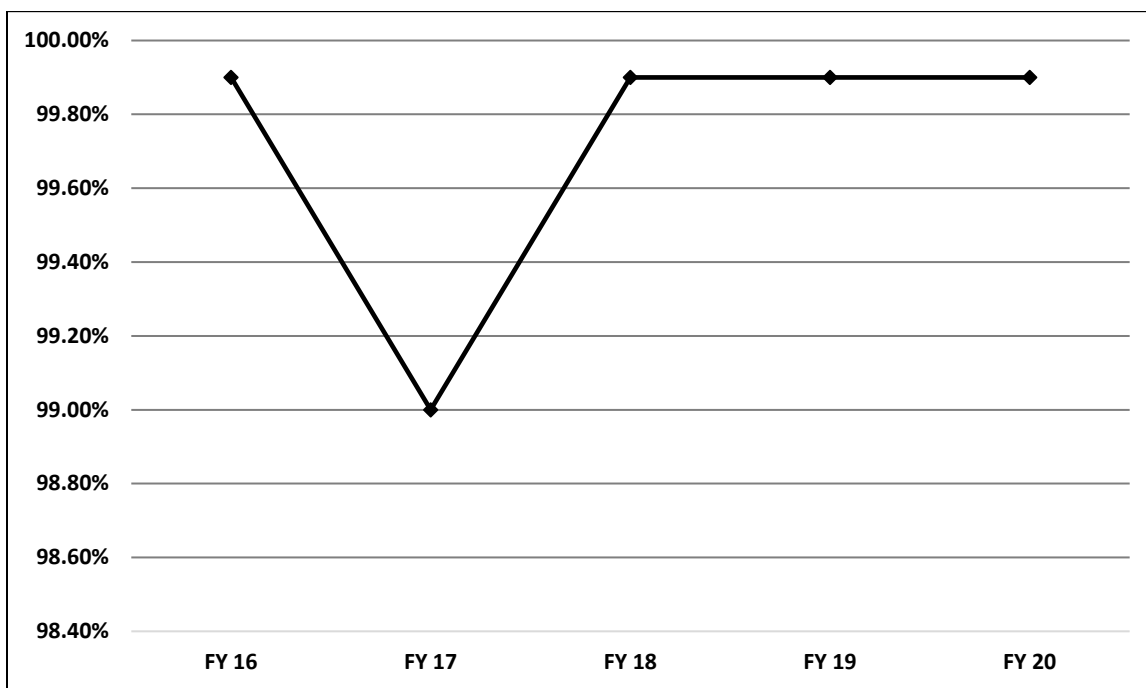
The current program is made up of administration and three sections: Application Development, IT Operations, and GIS.

This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Information Technology Program:

- **Provide high quality, secure technology solutions for the Department** to support its overall mission and to empower personnel to achieve completion of their workload through the use of technology in a successful, efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner.
- **Provide services and support to ensure data integrity and security.**
- **Provide support to external constituents** by providing and supporting an internet hardware and software framework to facilitate better Department communication with its constituents and to provide a means for dynamic interaction between the Department and the general public.
- **Facilitate sound fiscal decisions** by evaluating technology to identify the best solution to a given problem, challenge, or situation and leverage information technology network architecture, hardware, and software to identify opportunities for cost savings.
- **Facilitate sound management decisions** by developing and maintaining Department data standards and applications to support department-wide centralization of data; identifying and developing technical options for resolving application or system problems; researching new technology and making recommendations on the adoption of new methods or the acquisition of new technical hardware and software tools to improve agency operations; and monitoring emerging technologies to effectively evaluate opportunities to improve current agency operations by incorporating or migrating to viable new hardware, software, and technology implementations.

Performance Measure #1: Percent system uptime (Personnel in this section will work to ensure the system is up at least 95 percent of the time).



System and service failures can rapidly impact large numbers of customers, suppliers, and internal staff. Network outages, server failures, email downtime, and broken desktop computers can significantly reduce the productivity of the entire Department and impact its customer service. Thus system uptime is critical to providing a level of service not only necessary for Department personnel to conduct their work, but also essential to maintaining consistent license sales. Average uptime for Department systems for FY 20 was 99.90 percent, equal to 99.90 percent in FY 19, well above the 95 percent goal.

Story behind the performance:

The IT/GIS Program is made up of three separate sub-sections (IT Operations, Application Development, and GIS, in addition to program administration). These sub-sections are responsible for managing approximately 18 physical servers; 88 virtual servers; 9 firewalls; 35 switches; 498 personal computers located in the headquarters office, 8 regional offices, 10 fish hatcheries/rearing stations, 2 bird farms, and remote locations throughout Wyoming, as well as 357 Internet Point-of-Sale (IPOS) system touch screen devices located at the Cheyenne Headquarters, regional offices, and license selling agent locations throughout Wyoming; developing and supporting over 80 mission critical applications; and maintaining approximately 102 layers of authoritative GIS data, 245 Species of Greatest Conservation Need distribution models and ranges, additional derived data layers, and a total of 31 GIS mapping applications such as the black bear bait location reservation application, the Wyoming Hunt Planner, the Fishing Guide and mobile applications such as the Wildlife Observation System (WOS) Data Collector and Rapid Habitat Assessment (RHA) Data Collector. The program is also responsible for

procurement and support of a wide range of peripheral devices ranging from printers to digital cameras, GPS units, and all related software.

This year brought to the IT Branch many challenges and opportunities associated with the global pandemic. With the pandemic we implemented an agency wide remote work plan that involved a lot of behind the scenes modifications that were required in order to ensure business functionality continued while increasing the scope of security and support for employees.

The Department's IT Branch has sought, planned, and implemented many advancements in our technology infrastructure. One of the biggest innovations was the migration of the agency's SQL databases from the deprecated Microsoft (MS) SQL Version 2008R2 to MS SQL Version 2017. This migration allowed the team to leverage more innovative features of MS SQL 2017, in addition to making application and database instance changes that will allow for future growth.

An online purchase portal for the Governor's Bison License Raffle was created and launched. The new purchase portal allowed the Department to take on the Governor's Big Game Coalition efforts. This gave all resident hunters the opportunity to purchase a \$10 raffle ticket and included the backend functionality for fiscal balancing and conducting the actual draw.

Chronic Wasting Disease application capabilities were increased with the integration of the Tooth-Aging data collection program. By combining these application capabilities, biologists and researchers can rely on a better/centralized source of data in order to make data based decisions for future initiatives, directly impacting our stakeholders.

The implementation of black bear mortality records into the Check Station application was completed. Besides the front end data capture, significant modifications to the Check Station Query application were made to support back end processes for the large carnivore group. The black bear integration allowed trophy game queries with access to printable and downloadable trophy game reports. It also contains an area for the large carnivore section to append and correct pertinent information, like more precise locations, to the record while retaining the initial field entered values.

The automated clearing house, process of electronic fund transfers, was implemented providing a more convenient and effective payment method for License Selling Agents (LSA) across the State. Prior to this automated process, LSAs across the state would write monthly checks to the Department and mail them to the Headquarters facility.

This year we also capitalized on implementing "site wide" WiFi capabilities for several of our Fish Hatcheries. The Fish Hatcheries are located in remote areas where internet connectivity is severely limited. Increasing circuit capabilities and installing wireless access points throughout their campuses allows them to record fish data on mobile devices directly connected to centralized data resources versus handwriting notes and then having to transcribe them on a computer back at the office. This process is a classic example of how the implementation of technology can improve business related processes.

With the continued increase in use of technology related resources such as virtual machines and a need for storage space, the Department implemented a new type of virtual machine management

with combined storage: Nutanix. The Nutanix solution is a “modular” based solution that gives the flexibility to add new nodes as the environment grows without incurring the cost and effort of decommissioning a product and bringing in a new one. Phase 1 of this project was to move the entire Department’s virtual servers, storage, databases, etc. to this solution, which has been completed. Phase 2, starting now, is to take the older but still serviceable “storage array,” synchronize all critical applications and data associated with our business operations, and physically locate it to our Laramie Regional Office. This disaster recovery methodology will allow for the agency to continue operations in the instance Cheyenne Headquarters was not available.

The IT/GIS Program continues to produce innovative solutions to manual, “pen and paper” processes. Increased demand for technology related resources, high traffic volumes for online hunting applications, and ongoing day-to-day maintenance supports the need for additional full-time employees, technical training and education, and enhanced data/IT security. The IT/GIS Program will continue to be challenged by assisting Department senior leadership in defining realistic customer expectations while ensuring current business operation activities are met.

Program: Legislatively Mandated Expenses

Division: Fiscal

Mission: Ensure funding availability and statutory compliance for those programs for which the Department is required to earmark funds to meet Wyoming statutory provisions.

Program Facts: The Legislatively Mandated Expenses Program is listed below with the FY 20 budget:

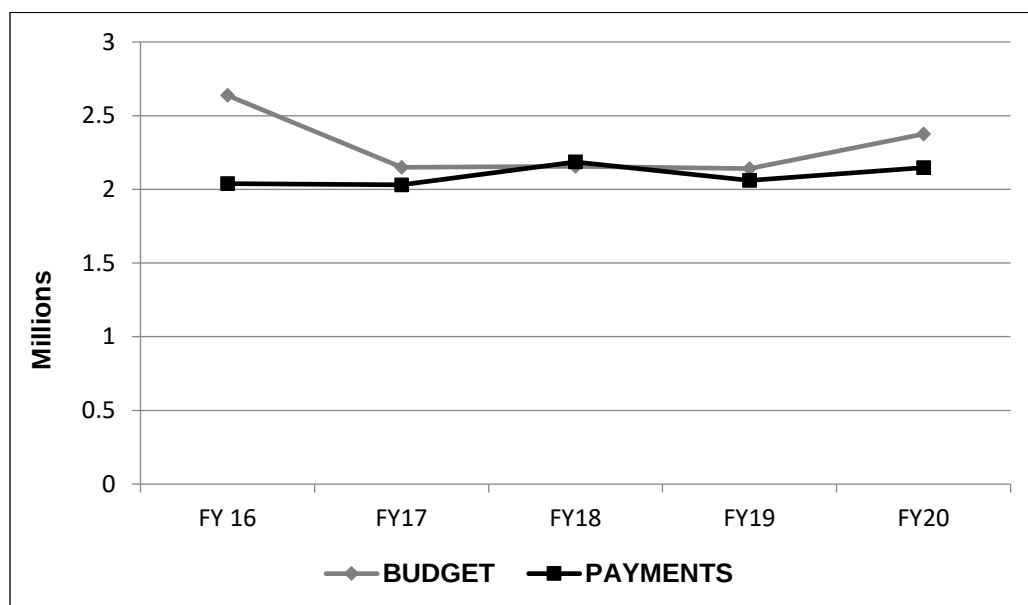
<u>Sub-Program</u>	<u>#FTE's</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Damage Claims	0	\$1,155,000
Landowner Coupons	0	550,000
Retiree Assessment	0	24,000
State Agency Law Enforcement System	0	205,000
Cost Allocation	0	<u>441,000</u>
TOTAL		\$ 2,375,000

This program is administered from the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Function of the Legislatively Mandated Expenses Program:

- **To ensure funding is available and statutory compliance is met by establishing budgets** and processing eligible payments as they are required for each respective program in accordance with Wyoming state statutory and/or regulatory requirements.

Performance Measurement #1: Commission approved budget is sufficient to meet annual payments.



Story behind the performance:

Between 2004 and 2007, general fund costs escalated 16 percent, from \$1.5 million in FY 04 to \$1.73 million in FY 07. However, in 2008, the State Budget Office, with the approval of the Governor's Office, discontinued the charge for cost allocation, which had increased to over \$600,000 annually. The Budget Office began assessing this charge to the Department in the mid 1990s. Normally, these costs are charged to allow agencies to capture additional federal dollars, whereas the majority of federal funds the Department receives are formula based, where additional costs do not result in additional funds being awarded to the Department. This moratorium was lifted in FY 14. Since then, the Enterprise Technology Service's portion has been budgeted and paid for from the Commission's budget.

In FY 20, the damage claim budget was \$1,155,000, which is \$655,000 over the Wyoming statutorily required amount. Due to the increase volume of damage claims and commodity prices, this budget amount ensured that there would be sufficient funds to cover anticipated damage claims during the fiscal year.

All areas within this program remained relatively constant. The payments in this program (damage claims, landowner coupons, peace officer retiree assessment, cost allocation, and the State Agency Law Enforcement System) are non-discretionary as the payment amounts are either set by legislation, regulation, or are pass-through costs of other state agencies.

Program: Personnel Management

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: Institute and administer policies, procedures, and programs that facilitate recruitment and retention of effective and productive employees to meet the needs of the Commission, the Department, and the citizens of Wyoming.

Program Facts: The Personnel Management Program is made up of one sub-program, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

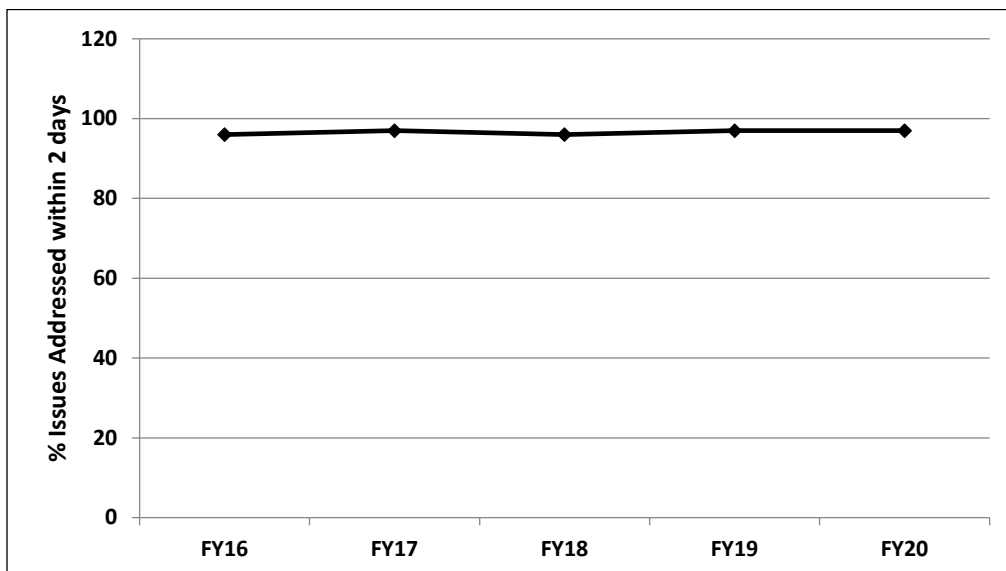
<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Personnel Management	3	\$557,827

This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Personnel Management Program:

- **Facilitate recruitment and retention of effective and productive employees**, by conducting recruitment activities, training, compensation analysis, benefit administration, payroll services, discipline guidance, rule and law advice, and providing general counsel to employees and administrators of the Department.
- **Develop and maintain effective and productive employees** through the recommendation and implementation of policies, procedures, programs, trainings, and practices developed with employee and managerial input.

Performance Measure #1: Questions and requests are addressed and completed within a two day time frame. Exceptions to this are identified and communicated to employees. (Personnel in this program will work to ensure that at least 90 percent of questions are addressed in this time frame).



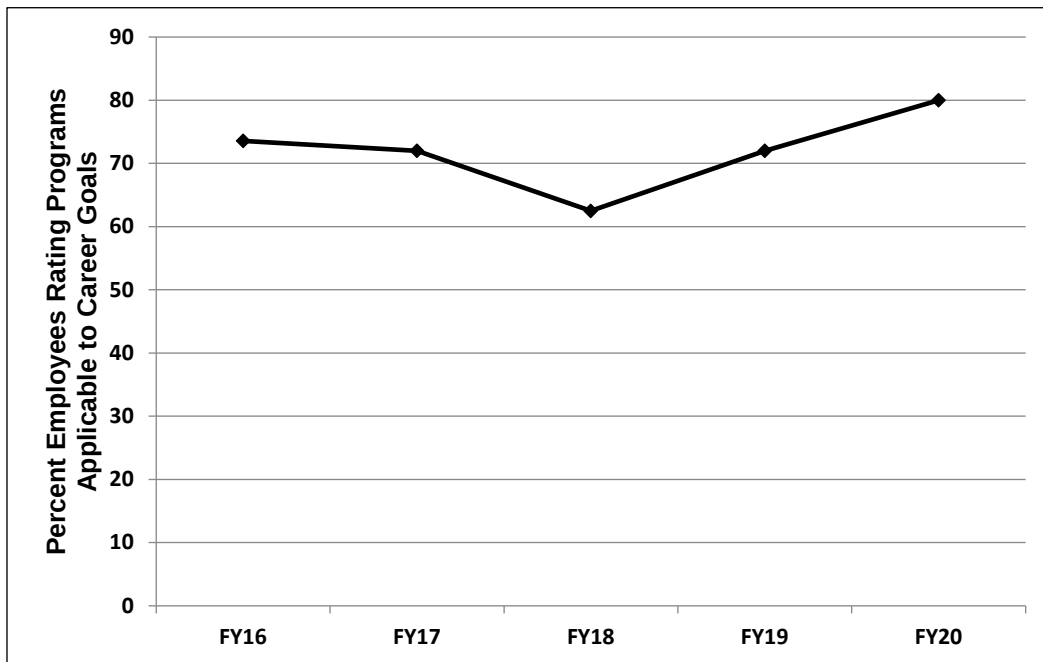
Story behind the performance:

Excellent customer service is critical to the success of the Personnel Management Program. In addition to maintaining a courteous and professional work environment, personnel management staff strive to provide accurate, timely, and valuable information and services to both internal and external customers. An effective and productive workforce relies on accurate and timely receipt of information and responses to questions in keeping with the self-prescribed expectations of work behaviors. Employees who, through experience, develop a confidence in the accuracy and timeliness of services provided by personnel management can realize significant positive impacts in their own productivity and effectiveness. The mission of the Personnel Management Program in recruiting and retaining effective and productive employees can only be met if employees and administrators feel confident in the information and services provided by Personnel Management. Over the last five years, on average, 96.6 percent of questions and requests were addressed within two days. In FY 20, 97 percent of questions and requests were handled within two days.

What has been accomplished:

Each individual in the Personnel Management Program has customer service as a specific goal and behavioral competency that is measured via the performance evaluation system. Each individual in the program has the clear understanding that customer service is a top priority. The outcome of this particular performance measure is evaluated by direct observations of the program manager, as well as feedback from internal and external customers. Each individual in the program consistently performs at above-average levels for customer service.

Performance Measure #2: Develop, enhance, and implement programs that focus on developing employees to enable them to achieve their career goals. (Personnel in this section will work to ensure that 80 percent of employees feel these programs are applicable to their career goals.)



Story behind the performance:

The employees of the Department have always been regarded as its most valuable asset. The workforce continues to face the challenges associated with the baby boomer generation leaving the workplace in large numbers. As they go, their experience, knowledge, and leadership go with them. It is imperative that the Department provides its employees with the opportunities to excel in their current positions, as well as to develop the knowledge and skills needed to move into key leadership positions. Department employees have been faced with rising health insurance costs for several years and have had minimal salary increases in the past five years, with the exception of a 2.5 percent increase in FY 19, but there are currently no anticipated increases in the near future. As such it is important to continue developing and implementing new programs that support employees through difficult financial times. Over the last five years, on average, 72 percent of employees felt that programs were applicable to their career goals. In FY 20, 80 percent of employees felt programs were applicable to their career goals which was an eight percent increase from FY 20 and an 18 percent increase from FY 18. Recent increases in employee satisfaction rates are likely related to the continuation of the Leadership Development Program that began in FY 19 along with the introduction of Supervisor Training.

What has been accomplished:

In early FY 20, the Department completed the first year of our newly revamped Leadership Development Program that began in FY 19 and began the application process for the next Leadership Development Program participants for FY 21. In addition to Leadership Development classes 1 and 2 previously offered, Leadership Development classes 3 and 4 will continue to be considered and developed for supervisors to teach high-level leadership skills. A Supervisor Training module was also developed in FY 20, tailored specifically to Department personnel in supervisory positions. The Department continues to successfully execute Wyoming's state Performance Management Program to enhance employee performance and assist supervisors with developing employee work goals. The Department continues to fund and promote the use of the Employee Assistance Program. Now in its sixth year, the program provides resources for the employees to address issues such as mental health, personal development, parenting, relationships, stress, substance abuse, nutrition and much more. Promoting this service so that employees are aware of the resources available to them will continue to be a priority moving into FY 21.

Program: Property Rights (Lands) Management

Divisions: Services and Wildlife

Mission: To administer and monitor currently owned Wyoming Game and Fish Commission property rights. To acquire property rights to restore and conserve habitat to enhance and sustain wildlife populations now and in the future. To acquire property rights, provide public access and public recreation, such as hunting and fishing access on private and landlocked public land.

Program Facts: The Property Rights Management Program is made up of two major sub-programs, listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budgets:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u>#FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Property Rights (Lands) Admin. **	3.0	\$ 846,958
Access Yes	7.7	1,829,832 ***
TOTAL	10.7	\$ 2,676,790

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Wyoming Game and Fish Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

** Includes Property Rights Administration and Strategic Habitat Plan.

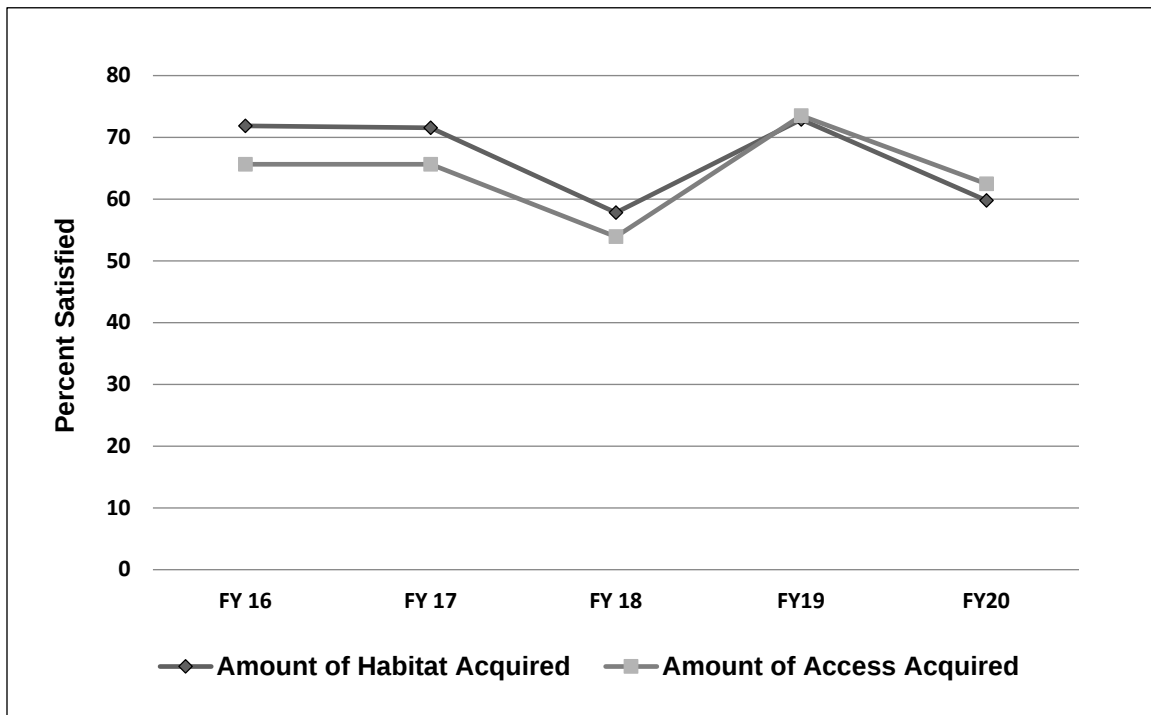
*** Includes personnel, operations, and easement payments.

The Property Rights Administration Program is located in Services Division and is based out of the Department's Headquarters in Cheyenne. The Access Yes Program is located in the Wildlife Division and is based out of five Regional Offices.

Primary Functions of the Property Rights Management Program:

- **Administer Commission property rights** by providing support and technical expertise to Staff and Commission members on all real property rights management issues as well as addressing requests for assistance and information. The program also provides assurance that all real property rights issues follow state and federal laws, rules, guidelines, and policies.
- **Monitor Commission property rights** by annual physical inspections to evaluate possible encroachments and to provide recommendations for Commission action.
- **Acquire property rights to restore and conserve habitat** by assisting in the implementation of the Strategic Habitat Plan to identify wildlife habitats where habitat quality should be preserved through fee title acquisitions, conservation easements, leases, and agreements; by acquiring public access and public recreations rights; and by seeking funding partners.
- **Acquire property rights which provide public access and public recreation** by maintaining and enhancing public hunting and fishing access on private and public lands through Hunter Management and Walk-in Areas.

Performance Measure #1: Percentage of the general public satisfied with the amount of critical habitat acquired in the state and the percentage of the general public satisfied with the amount of public and recreation access acquired in the state (Personnel in this program will work to ensure that at least 45 percent of the public are satisfied with the amount of both habitat and access acquired by the Department).



Story behind the performance:

The Commission owns 178,938 acres and administers another 307,372 acres of federal, state, and private lands, which conserve and sustain wildlife populations and provides public access and recreation. In addition, the Commission has acquired permanent public access to over 128 miles of streams and rivers around the state. The performance measure evaluates the public's attitude about the amount of habitat available for wildlife and the amount of public access in the state. This information is collected in an annual survey that is distributed randomly to residents and nonresidents who purchased hunting and fishing licenses in the previous year.

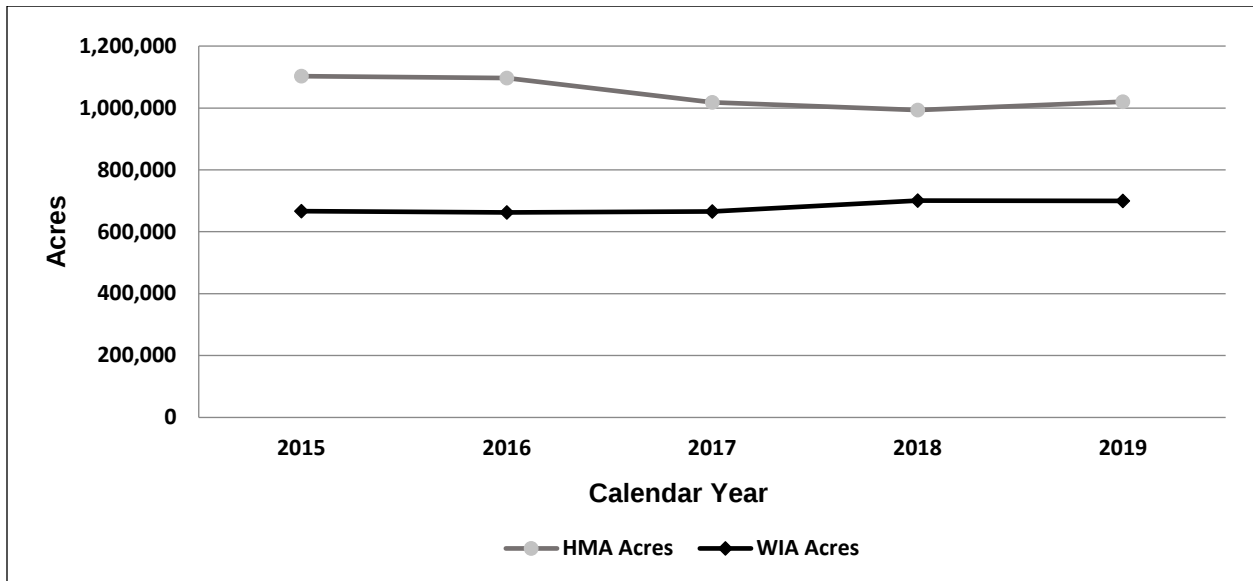
With respect to the kind and amount of habitat acquired, 59.77 percent of the sampled public was satisfied. With respect to the amount of access acquired, 62.50 percent of the public was satisfied. To determine the familiarity of the general public with the Property Rights (Lands) Management Program and the importance of acquiring habitat and access, additional questions were surveyed with the following results:

- 42.25 percent of those surveyed were familiar with the Property Rights (Lands) Management Program;
- 98.07 percent of those surveyed indicated that it is important to acquire and conserve wildlife habitat in Wyoming; and

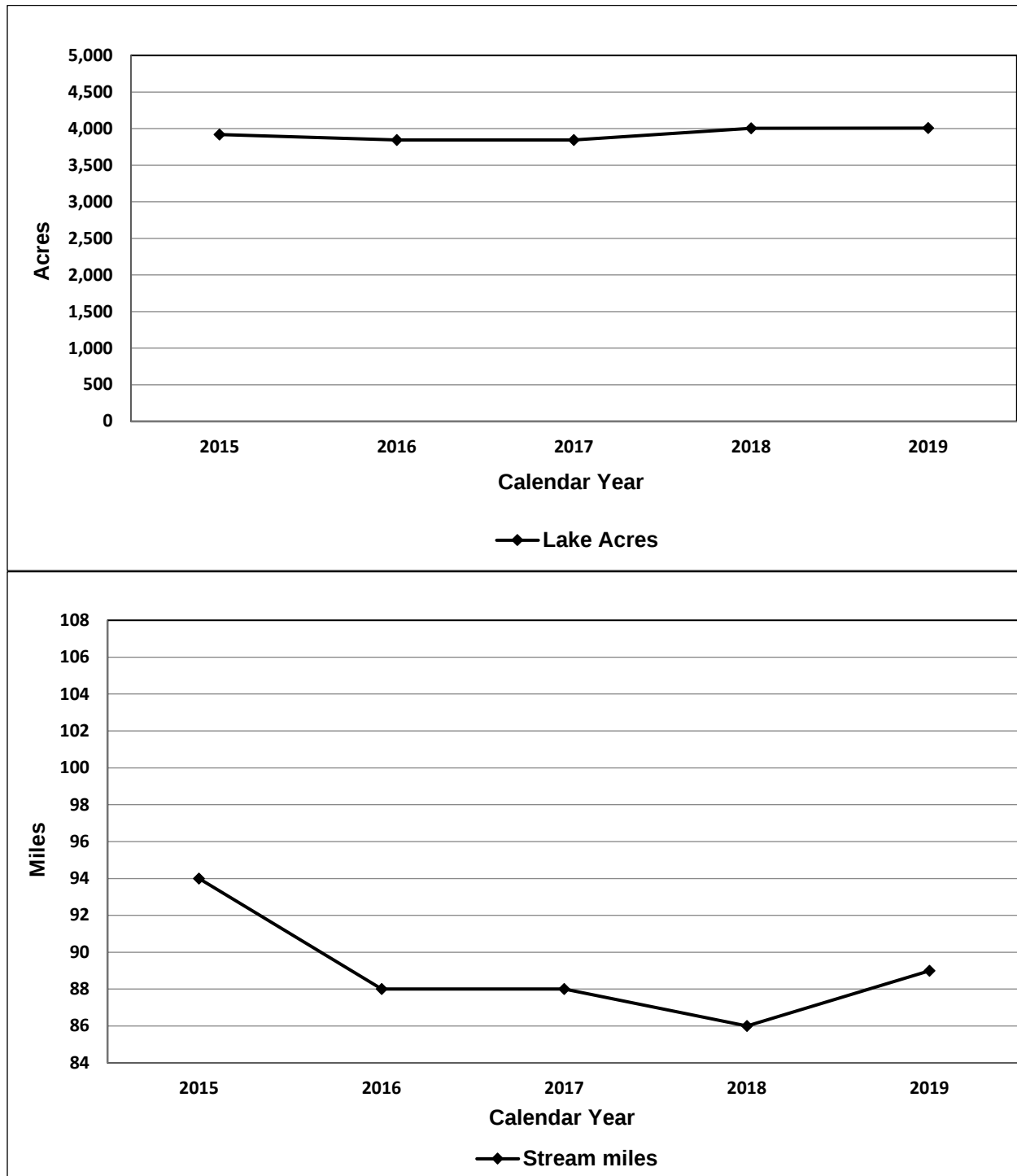
- 95.30 percent of those surveyed indicated that it is important to acquire public access for recreation in Wyoming.

Performance Measure #2: Hunting and fishing access to private and public land. (Personnel in this program will work to maintain public hunting access to at least 1.25 million acres of private land, public fishing access to at least 273 lake acres, and public fishing access to at least 100 stream miles.)

Number of Private Hunting Acres in Hunter Management and Walk-in Areas



Number of Fishing Lake Acres and Stream Miles in Walk-in Fishing Areas



Story behind the performance:

In 2001, the Commission adopted Access Yes (Private Lands Public Wildlife) as a permanent program in the Department. Access Yes staff work with private landowners to maintain and to

enhance hunter and angler access onto private and landlocked public lands. With the assistance of field biologists and wardens, Access Yes continues to provide extensive areas to hunt and fish.

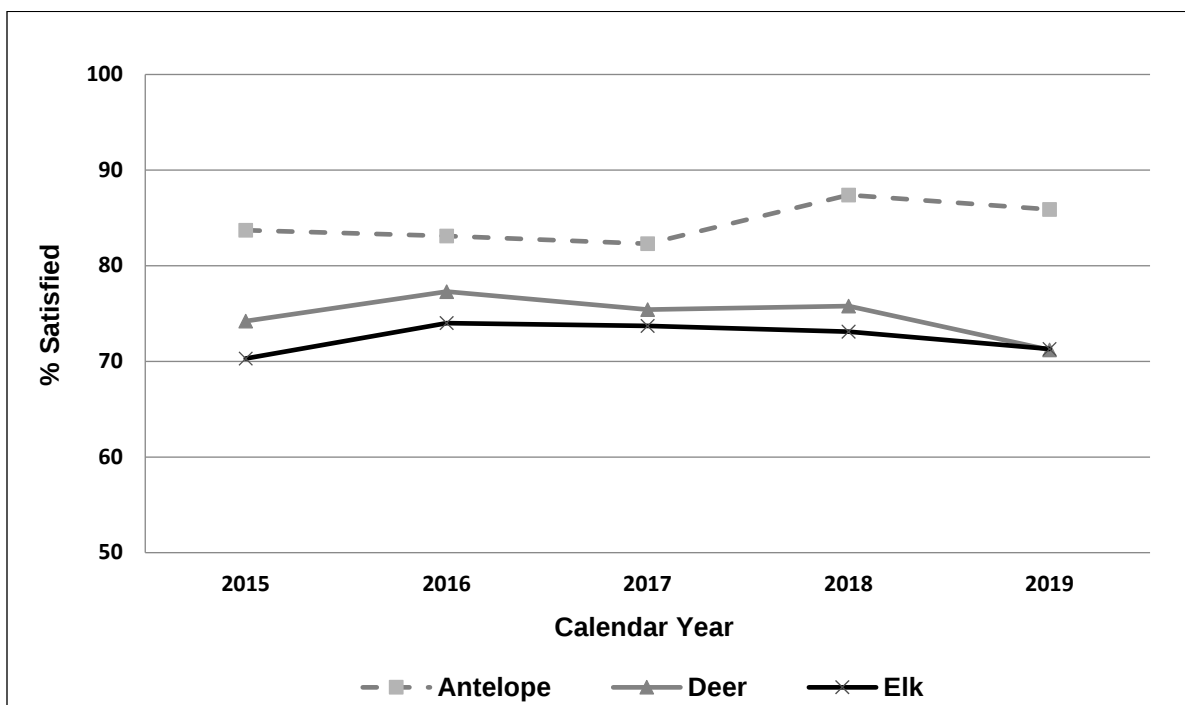
In addition to providing recreational access, Access Yes assists with increasing cooperation between the Department, landowners, and the public for population management of wildlife and decreasing agriculture damage through harvest.

What has been accomplished:

The enrollment in each program for 2019 was: Hunter Management Areas (HMA), 1,020,413 acres; Walk-in Areas (WIA) hunting, 699,284 acres; WIA fishing lake acres, 4,007 acres; and WIA fishing stream miles, 89 miles. The average enrollment in each program from 2015-2019 was: HMAs, 1,046,036 acres; WIAs hunting, 679,036 acres; WIA fishing lake acres, 3,924 acres; and WIA fishing stream miles, 89 miles. Enrollment in either WIAs or HMAs is dependent upon the amount of available Access Yes funds. During 2019, easement payments were lower than the Access Yes donations collected during fiscal year 2019 by the Department. The number of acres and stream miles should remain fairly constant as long as Access Yes funding levels are maintained.

Combined with public lands associated with the enrolled private lands, Access Yes provided approximately 2.65 million acres of hunting access for the fall 2019/spring 2020 hunting seasons. Opportunities are continually sought for increased fishing access.

Performance Measure # 3: Percent of big game hunters satisfied with the hunting opportunity provided by the Access Yes Walk-In Area and Hunter Management Area Programs. (Personnel in this program will work to ensure that at least 75 percent of big game hunters are satisfied with the hunting opportunities provided by the Access Yes Program.)



Story behind the performance:

This performance measure was first included in the 2006 hunter harvest surveys. Harvest surveys provide data on hunter satisfaction with Access Yes. After 14 years of data, the results show hunters have a positive view of the HMA and WIA Programs.

What has been accomplished:

The satisfaction with Access Yes remains high. The 2019 harvest survey data satisfaction rates were: antelope, 85.9 percent (84.4 percent average since 2015); deer, 71.2 percent (75 percent average since 2015); and elk, 71.3 percent (72.5 percent average since 2015). Satisfaction with a hunting experience can mean a variety of things from harvesting a record-book animal to having a place to hunt. Antelope, deer and elk satisfactions decreased from 2018.

The 2019 harvest surveys also indicated high levels of participation by hunters using Access Yes access areas. When asked if hunters used an Access Yes access area, 22 percent of antelope hunters, 17 percent of deer hunters, and 14 percent of elk hunters indicated they had used either a WIA or a HMA to hunt.

Program: Regional Information and Education Specialist

Division: Wildlife

Mission: Work cooperatively with Department personnel to increase understanding and appreciation of Wyoming's wildlife resources and the habitats upon which they depend. Provide regional media outreach and wildlife conservation education programs for students, teachers, and other citizens of Wyoming.

Program Facts: The Regional Information and Education Specialist Program consists of a single sub-program, listed below with staff numbers and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Regional Information and Education	7.0	\$710,830

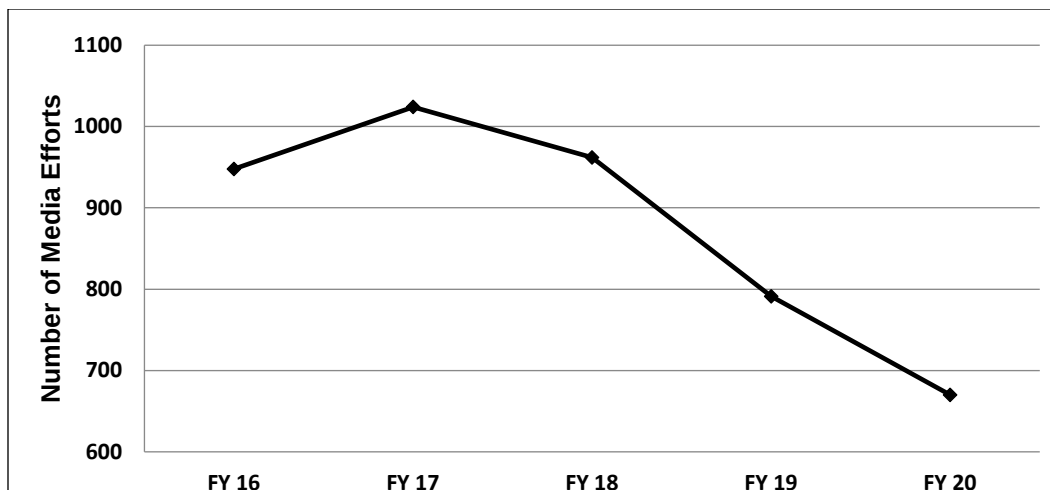
** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

This program focuses on regional issues across Wyoming located statewide. There is one Regional Information and Education Specialist (RIES) assigned to each of seven of the eight Department regional offices. The Jackson position is assigned to both the Jackson and Pinedale regional offices.

Primary Functions of the RIES Program:

- **Work cooperatively with Department personnel to increase the public's understanding and appreciation of Wyoming's wildlife resources** by providing information and education support to work units within the Wildlife Division and other divisions within the Department. The RIES Program supports the Department's Information Program by contributing to *Wyoming Wildlife Magazine* and the weekly Department news release packet. The RIES Program assists the Conservation Education Program through the instruction of traditional hunter education courses, internet field days, and the Hunter Education New Instructor Academy. It also assists with educator and youth conservation camps, youth fishing and hunting days, 4-H Shooting Sports state shoot, and Wyoming's Wildlife Worth the Watching interpretive projects.
- **Provide regional and statewide media outreach** by developing and distributing news releases, conducting media tours designed to provide the media and the public with detailed information on important issues facing wildlife, conducting radio programs, conducting radio and television interviews, as well as television and streaming video public service announcements. The RIES also regularly coordinate with Statewide Communications personnel in the Headquarters Office.
- **Provide regional wildlife conservation education programs** through presentations and hands-on workshops to students, civic groups, conservation groups, and others.

Performance Measure #1: Number of media interviews, news releases, radio programs, radio interviews, and television public service announcements provided (Personnel in this program will work to produce at least 800 interviews, news releases, radio programs and interviews, and television public service announcements each year).



Story behind the performance:

Many issues affect Wyoming's wildlife. In upholding the Department's mission of serving people, it is important to keep the state's citizens informed about these various issues. This is done through a variety of communication programs and activities.

Utilizing formal work plans and RIES assignments, additional effort is put into the development of media outreach using common tools such as news releases, meeting announcements, public service announcements, interviews, and on-site media field trips. This effort is primarily focused on identified Department, division, and regional Information and Conservation Education Program priorities.

What has been accomplished:

RIES personnel maintained working relationships with local radio and television stations in all regions of the state to provide weekly (or more) coverage of timely Department issues and to assist in familiarizing the public with the agency's activities. Regional personnel were involved in these relationships, which helps make the Department more accessible to the public and creates general awareness of the Department's role in wildlife and fisheries management. The following activities highlight just a few of their accomplishments:

The Casper RIES worked with the agency and public on the chronic wasting disease (CWD) collaborative process. The CWD Communication and Implementation Plan corresponding with this effort was completed and will help guide communications around CWD for the Department.

In Jackson, the RIES continued significant public outreach efforts involving bighorn sheep and the non-native mountain goat herd in the Teton Range. This has been an ongoing coordinated public

outreach effort between the Department, Grand Teton National Park, the Bridger Teton National Forest, and the local interagency bighorn sheep working group.

The Laramie RIES worked with Fish Division personnel, the Wyoming Health Department, and the Department of Environmental Quality on the best way to inform the public about hazardous cyanobacterial blooms within the Laramie Region.

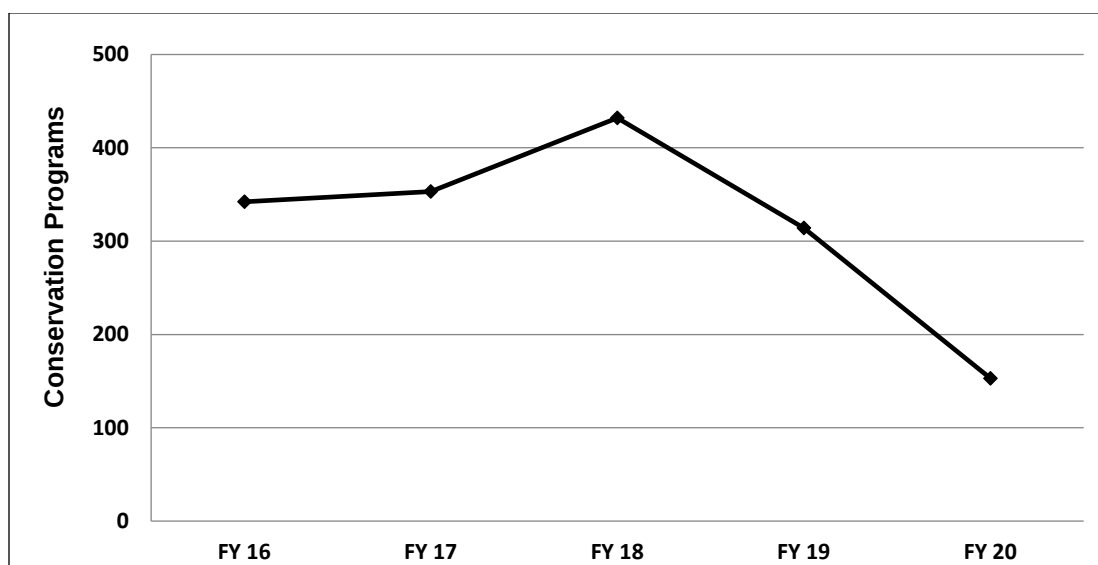
The Cody RIES produced a monthly regional e-newsletter for distribution to local media outlets and those individuals who subscribe to direct emails. Current subscription to Cody Region specific news is 4,180 individuals.

In Sheridan, the RIES had monthly guest spots on three radio stations - KBBS in Buffalo, KROE in Sheridan and KIML in Gillette. These guest spots are approximately 20-30 minutes in length and feature timely topics relevant to each geographic area. The RIES also writes a column every six weeks for the Sheridan Press newspaper on regional topics of interest.

In Lander, the RIES continued to get relevant messages to the public amidst COVID-19 challenges. This included radio shows, newsletters, news releases, and website postings. The RIES ensured the public was kept up to date on relevant topics such as office closures and updates, changes to hunter education and the hunter mentor program, meeting updates, and wildlife-related activities to do during the quarantine.

The Green River RIES efforts included informing the public about the need for increased CWD surveillance and potential management actions to follow. Additional time was spent working with local Fish Division personnel to inform customers of a myriad of changes involving burbot and lake trout management changes.

Performance Measure #2: Number of wildlife conservation education programs (Personnel in this program will work to provide at least 100 education programs per year).



Story behind the performance:

The RIESs work collaboratively with other Information and Conservation Education Program personnel to provide conservation education programs to the public. Those programs include traditional Hunter Education courses and Internet field days; New Hunter Instructor Academy; Project WILD, Project WET and Project Learning Tree workshops; Staying Safe in Bear, Lion, and Wolf Country seminars; youth fishing days, and 4-H Outdoor Skills Competition

What has been accomplished:

With the COVID-19 pandemic, many activities typically done in the past were curtailed or cancelled. Even with these challenges, many activities were accomplished. The following highlight just a few of the achievements:

With the Wyoming Outdoor Weekend being canceled in May 2020, the Lander RIES moved as many of the usual in-person education stations to online videos. This was possible by encouraging the educators to create videos that could be posted on-line, seeking out videos made by partners, and creating new videos.

The Casper RIES worked with teachers to provide information on virtual activities for students.

The Laramie RIES staffed an education booth at the Wyoming Cowboys football pre-game show and met with approximately 150 people to discuss the Department's ongoing work on CWD.

The Cody RIES continues to work with the Wyoming Outdoorsmen, First Hunt Foundation, the Antler Ranch, and multiple volunteers to provide mentored hunting opportunities to first-time hunters. First-time hunters attend two, one-day events to practice shooting and get to know their mentor prior to the hunt. In September, hunters along with their parent or a designated chaperone accompanied their mentor to a private ranch west of Meeteetse for the opportunity to harvest a doe white-tailed deer.

In Sheridan, the RIES gave or organized 22 educational programs. These programs included presentations in school classrooms, at outdoor field labs, at mountain camps, street festivals, and in the Sheridan Region Visitor Center. Other regional personnel also conducted separate educational programs in schools and other venues in Sheridan, Buffalo, and Gillette throughout the year.

In Green River, the RIES was active in state, national, and international steering committees concerning Project Wild and Project Learning Tree, assisting in continued development and implementation of curricula at the local and statewide level.

Program: Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management

Division: Wildlife

Mission Statement: Coordinate management of terrestrial wildlife and enforce laws and regulations to ensure the long-term health and viability of terrestrial wildlife for the people of Wyoming, while providing recreational opportunities and minimizing conflicts.

Program Facts: The Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program is made up of three major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget.

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Administration	22.2	\$ 2,768,640**
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Biologists	33.2	\$ 4,649,412
Regional Game Wardens	52.0	\$ 7,414,075
TOTAL	107.4	\$ 14,832,127

** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

*** Does not include federal cost share dollars (50 percent) that support eight game warden positions.*

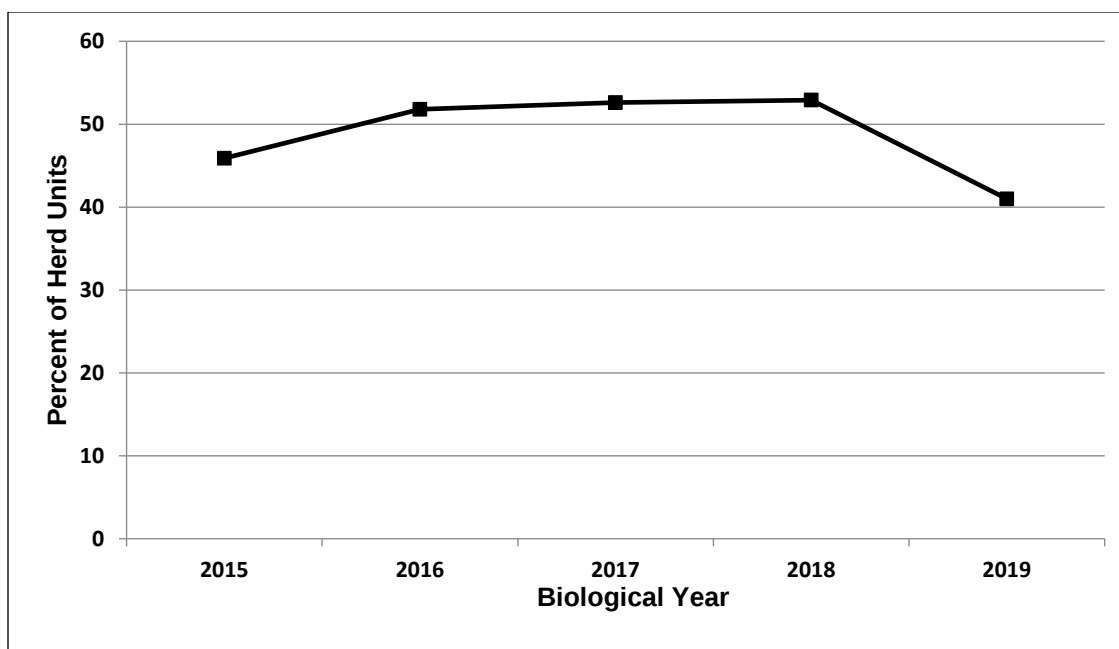
The Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program is located statewide.

Primary Functions of the Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program:

- **Coordinate management of terrestrial wildlife** to collect and analyze data; to ensure big game management strategies are designed to achieve population objectives; to review projects with the potential to impact wildlife and their habitats; to coordinate with other state and federal agencies; and to educate, inform, and seek public input on wildlife management issues. Support, training, and leadership are provided to ensure regional objectives and goals are met.
- **Enforce laws and regulations** to ensure viable wildlife populations and public safety; to inform and educate the public about wildlife laws, regulations, and their necessity; and to address wildlife damage and wildlife/human conflict complaints. Support, training, and leadership are provided to ensure the efficient enforcement of state laws and regulations, and to address wildlife damage and wildlife/human conflict complaints.

Performance Measure #1:

Percentage of big game herds at objective (personnel in this program will work to ensure that at least 30 percent of big game herds are at objective). For FY 20, there were four objective types: post-hunt population, post-hunt trend count, landowner/hunter satisfaction, and limited opportunity objective. Two herds have no objective and are not included in this analysis. The standard for a herd being considered at the population or trend objective was changed in 2012 from ± 10 percent to ± 20 percent. The satisfaction objective is met when 60 percent of landowners and hunters indicate they are satisfied. The limited opportunity objective is for those moose and bighorn sheep herds where low densities of animals make a population or trend count objective unrealistic. In these herds, management is driven by percent hunter success and percent mature males in the harvest. Since 2011, all big game herds have had their objectives reviewed. Many had their objectives revised or changed to an objective other than post-hunt population. Biological years run from June 1 to May 31. Biological Year (BY) 19 covers the period June 1, 2019 to May 31, 2020.

**Story behind the last year of performance:**

While the Department is responsible for managing over 800 species of wildlife in Wyoming, many of our constituents are focused on the management of big game species (pronghorn antelope, mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, and wild bison). In addition, most of the Department's annual revenue is derived from sales of hunting licenses and special management permits for these species. Management of big game species and wild bison is the responsibility of regional terrestrial wildlife biologists, regional game wardens, and the regional terrestrial wildlife administration. Percentages are based on objective evaluations for each species presented in the final big game Job Completion Reports (2015-2019).

Hunting seasons and harvest quotas developed by the Department are the primary tools for managing big game and wild bison. Seasons are designed to maintain herds at, or move herds towards, their publically established objectives through hunter harvest. Seasons are also designed to manipulate male to female ratios within each herd's desired range.

Other factors beyond the Department's control, such as hunter access, weather extremes, wildlife disease outbreaks, wildfire, and predation affect the Department's ability to manage herds toward objective. Declining hunter access to private lands limits the Department's ability to obtain the harvest needed to move some herds toward objective in predominantly private land areas. This is one of the reasons alternative objectives such as hunter/landowner satisfaction were established. Many elk populations remain above objective despite recent increased cow harvest on public and private lands. Weather conditions, such as drought and severe winters, can significantly impact reproductive success and decrease adult and juvenile survival. For example, two of the last three winters in parts of western Wyoming have been severe enough to reduce big game numbers, especially in pronghorn and mule deer herds. The Department manages some herds below objective in drought years to increase available habitat for wildlife. At best, it will likely take several consecutive years of normal to above normal precipitation before the remaining habitat can support objective levels and, at worst, some areas may never recover to their former productivity. The Department has continued efforts to implement landscape-scale habitat improvements that benefit big game and other wildlife. This effort is a long-term strategy designed to slow habitat loss by improving existing habitats in cooperation with partners such as the Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust (WWNRT), the Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition (WGBGLC), private landowners, federal land management agencies, private conservation organizations, and many others.

What has been accomplished:

A total of 35 herds had objectives reviewed in BY 19. Of those, one herd had an objective change proposed and accepted, and 34 were left unchanged. Population objective reviews were conducted by local wildlife biologists and wardens by analyzing pertinent data. Recommendations were forwarded to regional and statewide Wildlife Division administrations for review. These administrations either suggested changes or gave approval for progressing to the next step. Objective recommendations were then presented to the public for review and comment. These comments were considered by regional personnel who modified objective recommendations as appropriate. Final field recommendations were again submitted to Wildlife Administration for final internal approval. Once this step was completed, the final step was review and approval by the Commission.

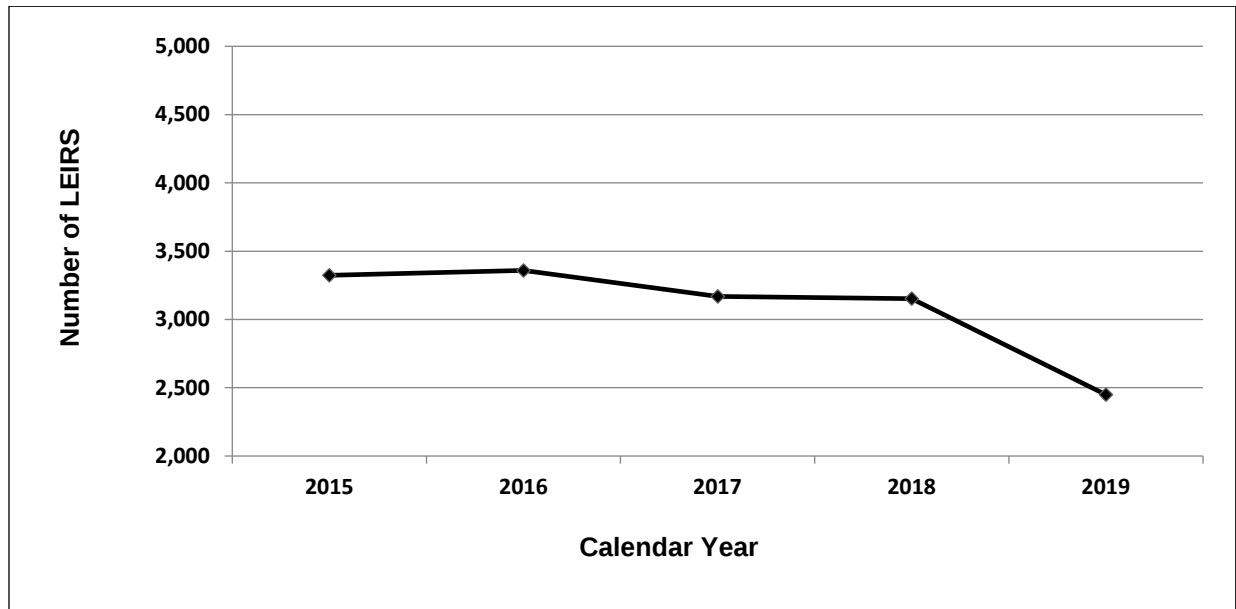
Of the total 140 herds tracked for this report (Table 1), four herds had incomplete data including two herds with no established objective. Of the 136 herds with complete data, 72 herds were at objective (for herds with a population or trend count objective, at objective means the estimate is +/- 20 percent of the objective number), 24 were above objective, and 40 were below objective.

Table 1. Breakdown of herd units “At”, “Below”, or “Above” objective by species and objective category

Population Objective				
	At Objective	Below Objective	Above Objective	Incomplete Data
Bighorn Sheep	2	0	0	1
Elk	0	0	6	0
Moose	0	1	0	0
White-tailed Deer	1	0	0	2
Mule Deer	8	26	0	0
Pronghorn	15	11	7	0
TOTAL	26	38	13	3
Trend Count Objective				
Bighorn Sheep	2	1	0	0
Bison	1	0	0	0
Elk	11	2	7	2
Mountain Goat	1	0	1	0
Moose	0	2	3	0
Pronghorn	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	16	5	11	2
Landowner/Hunter Satisfaction Objective				
Pronghorn	4	2	NA	0
Elk	4	3	NA	0
Mule Deer	1	2	NA	0
White-tailed Deer	1	1	NA	0
TOTAL	10	8	NA	0
Limited Opportunity Objective				
Moose	3	1	NA	0
Bighorn Sheep	3	1	NA	0
TOTAL	6	2	NA	0
Grand Totals				
Bighorn Sheep	7	2	0	1
Elk	15	5	13	2
Bison	1	0	0	0
Mountain Goat	1	0	0	0
Moose	3	4	3	0
White-tailed Deer	2	1	0	0
Mule Deer	9	28	0	0
Pronghorn	20	13	7	0
TOTALS	58	53	24	5
PERCENT¹	41	38	17	4

¹ There are 136 herds with complete data. Percentages presented for herds “At”, “Below”, and “Above” objective are based on herds with complete data.

Performance Measure #2: Number of law enforcement investigation reports (LEIRs).
(Personnel in this program will work to enter at least 3,000 reports into the case management system annually.)



Story Behind the Performance:

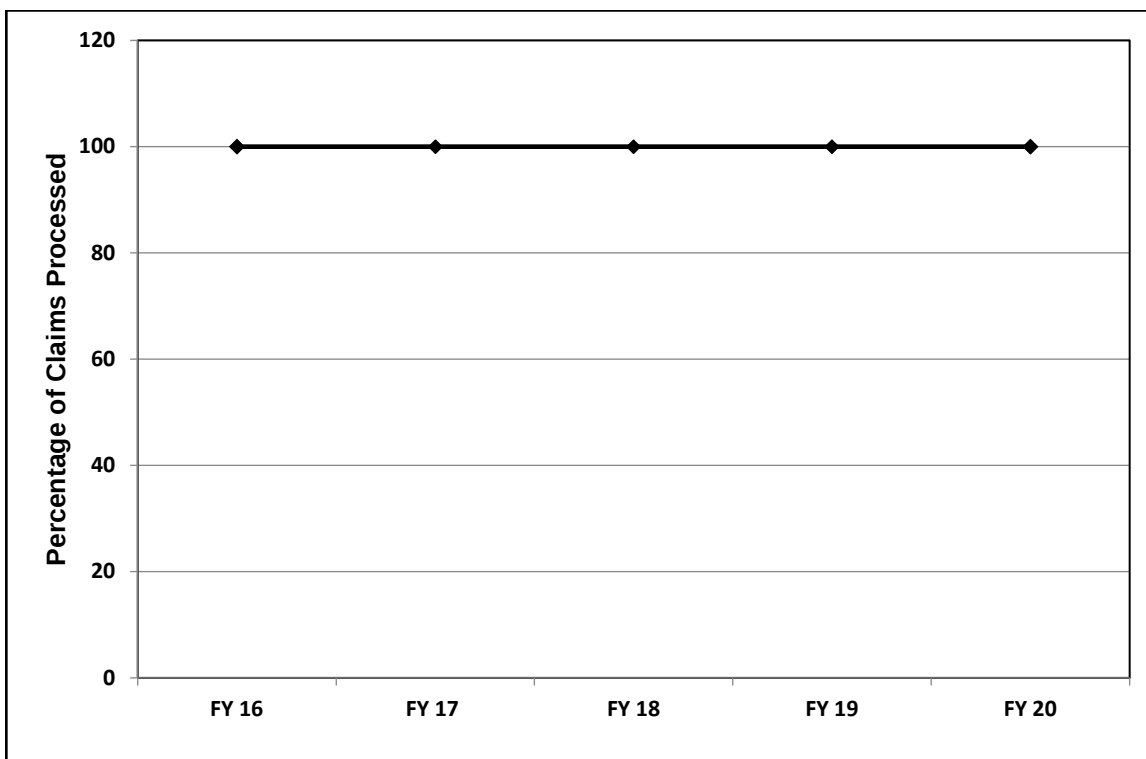
Enforcing wildlife and watercraft safety statutes and regulations is an integral component of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife management. Formal case management and law enforcement reporting systems have been used by the Department since the late 1970s. Beginning in 1996, case records were entered into a computerized case management system (CMS). As technology evolved between 1996 and 2008, several CMS programs were developed and used. The current system, CMS Web, was developed in 2008 and rolled out in 2010. CMS Web has been improved over the past several years as Department programmers and end users have identified efficiencies. Data from CMS Web can be easily queried for agency and public reporting.

In 2019, law enforcement personnel documented 3,321 violations as part of 2,449 LEIRs. This is 907 fewer violations than the number documented in 2018. The ten most common violations for 2019 in order of prevalence are hunting/fishing/trapping/commercial operations without a license/stamp (397); violations of aquatic invasive species regulations (234); trespass to hunt, fish, trap, or collect shed antlers (216); failure to provide proper safety equipment aboard watercraft (206); hunting after hours or in wrong/closed area (159); wanton destruction/waste of a game animal (150); failure to tag/register a big/trophy game animal, wild turkey, or bobcat (135); violation of regulations/rules for Department/state lands (125); take of wrong sex of game animal (117) take of wildlife from a public road or highway (99). There were six arrests for operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

What has been accomplished:

- Multiple task forces were utilized in 2019 to address winter-range poaching of big game animals, boating safety issues on major reservoirs, chronic wildlife violations during hunting seasons, fishing violations in back country locations, and other enforcement issues.
- Regional CMS coordinators continued their efforts to bring the CMS database as up-to-date as possible, with an emphasis on updating case information, closing out old cases, and following up on cases where the violator failed to take any action on a violation. The Department began phasing in an electronic review process for officer case reports to improve overall efficiency and reduce the lag time for making necessary corrections to LEIRs.

Performance Measure #3: The percentage of damage claims received/processed each year in accordance with Wyoming statutes and Commission regulations. (Personnel in this program will work to ensure that 100 percent of damage claims are processed accordingly.)

**Story behind the performance:**

Wyoming statute W.S. 23-1-901 requires that the Department address damages by big game, trophy game, and game birds. This work is conducted by regional terrestrial wildlife personnel. Addressing damage caused by big game, trophy game, and game birds is completed by several methods including providing damage prevention materials, moving or removing the offending animal(s), setting seasons to reduce the number of animals in an area, initiating habitat improvement projects, or investigating and paying monetary compensation for confirmed damages. Damage prevention and evaluation work by regional terrestrial wildlife personnel varies

statewide, and is greatly influenced by the big game, trophy game, and game bird species present and environmental conditions.

Since FY 16, 100 percent of all damage claims received have been processed annually in accordance with Wyoming statutes and Commission regulations. Damage claim numbers fluctuate annually based on many factors including weather severity, drought, wildlife population levels, mitigation measures by the Department, and tolerance levels of those individuals suffering damages. In FY 20, the Department received 153 damage claims.

What has been accomplished:

Considerable efforts were made by Department personnel to prevent damage including a wide variety of hazing techniques, providing fencing materials to build stackyards for stored crops, relocating trophy game animals, increasing harvest, depredation hunting seasons, and as a last resort, lethal removal. Department personnel continue to work with landowners on damage prevention and mitigation, including the damage investigation and claim submission process.

Program: Specialized Statewide Law Enforcement

Division: Wildlife

Mission Statement: To provide support for Boating Safety and Stop Poaching Programs throughout the state. To provide for specialized wildlife law enforcement investigations, issuance of permits, and record keeping to all wildlife regions.

Program Facts: The Specialized Statewide Law Enforcement Program is made up of two major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Law Enforcement Administration & Boating Safety	3.0	\$ 556,405**
Law Enforcement Investigative Unit	7.0	\$ 891,804
TOTAL	10.0	\$ 1,448,209

** Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

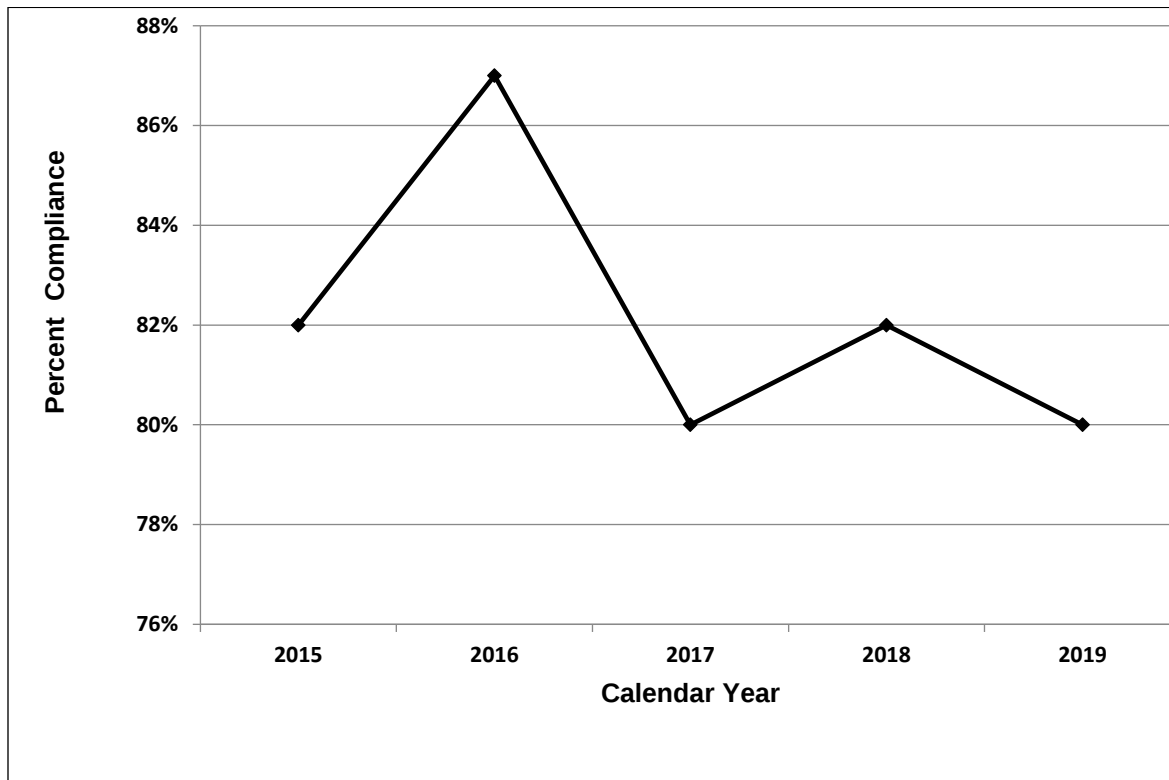
*** Does not include federal cost share dollars.*

The program is located statewide with personnel in Green River, Cody, Sheridan, Laramie, Lander, Casper, and Cheyenne. These positions coordinate all law enforcement programs and law enforcement reporting systems. This includes administration of the Boating Safety and Stop Poaching Programs for the Department.

Primary Functions of the Specialized Statewide Law Enforcement Program:

- **Provide support for boating safety, education, and enforcement** by providing boating safety courses for the public and by providing boating safety enforcement on the state's waterways.
- **Provide support for the Stop Poaching Program** by increasing public involvement in detecting and reporting wildlife violators and by providing rewards for information relating to crimes against wildlife.
- **Provide for specialized wildlife law enforcement investigations** through the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of wildlife law violators via complex, multi-suspect, multi-jurisdictional investigations.
- **Provide for overall law enforcement administration** by handling permits, law enforcement record keeping, and routine law enforcement administration.

Performance Measure #1: Watercraft safety compliance rate as documented by watercraft safety annual reports. (Personnel in this program will work to achieve an 80 percent compliance rate.)



Story behind the performance:

The Department is responsible for providing boating safety and education information to the public. Wyoming experiences boating fatalities nearly every year as a result of lack of life jacket use. Wyoming boaters are spread out among large reservoirs, rivers, small lakes, and ponds across the state, making it difficult to address all boating safety needs. Limitations on law enforcement personnel time, and sometimes location, create a unique situation in addressing boating safety and education on a statewide basis. Responsibility for educating the public about boating safety, and the enforcement of boating safety laws and regulations, lies with the game wardens, senior game wardens, and Wildlife Administration. Regional Information and Education Specialists assist with boating safety education through media outreach and public presentations.

During 2019, six game wardens each spent approximately five man-months of time on watercraft safety and enforcement duties. Numerous senior game warden positions made up the remainder of Department efforts on watercraft safety and enforcement duties. Funding is received annually from the Recreational Boating Safety Grant administered by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to assist with this effort.

The highest compliance rate during the last five years was achieved in 2016 with an 87 percent compliance rate. The six watercraft regulations with the highest numbers of violations in 2019 were: failure to provide life jackets (123), failure to provide a throwable flotation device (55),

operating an unnumbered boat (48), failure to provide a fire extinguisher (28), failure to operate watercraft in accordance with navigation rules (27), and failure to require youth age 12 and under to wear life jackets while underway (14).

What has been accomplished:

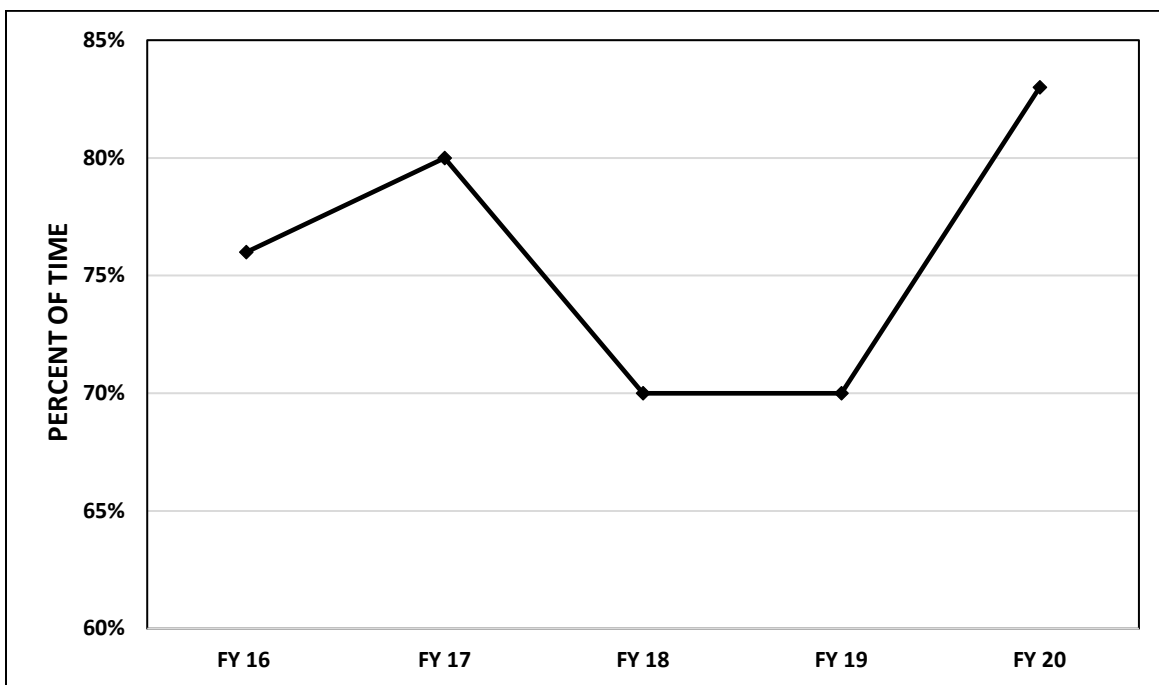
- There were three game wardens hired in 2019. They attended the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy and the Department's watercraft training session before being assigned to watercraft enforcement duties throughout the state.
- The Department continues to provide the Boating America correspondence course and the course has been updated to include regulation changes. The public also has the option to take boating safety courses online through two separate providers. These online courses include information specific to boating in Wyoming.
- Special permit authorization letters were issued for two watercraft events, a sailing regatta and a poker run. The boating safety of both the participants and the public was evaluated before granting these requests.
- Department personnel spent a total of 4,803 hours on boating safety. Total hours include time spent on law enforcement and court preparation, safety and education programs, search and rescue events, accident investigation, and buoy maintenance.
- Officers responded to and investigated 11 separate boat accidents that involved 11 vessels and 42 people, resulting in eight injuries and three fatalities. Officers also arrested six boat operators for boating under the influence of alcohol or drugs (BUI).

Story behind the performance:

Wildlife crimes often go undetected due to the remote locations where they take place. Wildlife law enforcement officers conduct routine patrols for violators, but cannot be in every location to prevent all crimes. The wildlife of this state belongs to the people of Wyoming, and it is paramount that the public assist Department officers in apprehending wildlife violators.

Reports made to the Stop Poaching Program are tracked on a calendar year. The majority of these reports and subsequent cases are a direct result of the Department's Stop Poaching Hotline, which is answered by statewide radio dispatch personnel. Some reports are submitted by email from the Stop Poaching link on the Department's webpage, by text message to "tip411", or are submitted directly to law enforcement personnel. During 2019, there were a total of 311 Stop Poaching reports documented and all reports were investigated, although some reports remain under investigation. In many instances, it was determined that no violation had occurred or a violation had occurred, but a suspect could not be identified. These tips resulted in the issuance of 22 citations and 11 warnings to suspects. A total of \$5,545 in fines/restitution was paid (with several cases still pending) and \$3,500 was issued in rewards to informants during 2019.

Performance Measure #2: Percentage of time spent on law enforcement/case investigations by the Wildlife Investigative Unit (WIU). (Personnel in this program will work to spend 70 percent of their time working on investigations.)



Story behind the performance:

The WIU is comprised of five full-time Wildlife Investigators stationed at regional offices in Sheridan, Casper, Laramie, Lander, and Green River. The WIU is supervised by one supervisor/investigator stationed at the Cody Regional Office.

The Casper Investigator position was vacant for roughly half of FY 20 and the Laramie Investigator position was double filled for three months of FY20. The total number of hours reflected here may not be comparable to past years because of the amount of turnover in the last 12 months.

Personnel are equipped with modern evidence, surveillance, tracking, covert, and other equipment. WIU investigators are non-exempt law enforcement officers. Therefore their time is tracked per 40-hour week. The more time they spend on investigations, the more productive they are in solving wildlife crimes.

The WIU initiates many cases, but the bulk of cases are referred from senior game wardens and other sources. The WIU conducts investigations that are generally complex, long-term wildlife violation cases utilizing specialized methods and equipment and that require time commitments beyond what game wardens can devote. Cases may be overt or covert in nature and are selected based on established priorities.

In addition to Wyoming, WIU personnel also assist and are assisted by other jurisdictions including the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Most of these cases take a great deal of time and can be active for several years. Each case may contain many defendants and many charges/violations. The WIU also has a large number of cases that are not addressed due to time constraints and priorities.

Since FY 16, an average of 8,032 investigative hours has been completed annually. In FY20, the WIU was involved in hundreds of cases of all sizes and spent 8,952 hours investigating cases. Several large cases are currently in the prosecution phase. The WIU has initiated several new, major, covert, and overt investigations.

What has been accomplished:

- Five wildlife investigators and one investigator supervisor were able to spend 8,952 hours working to solve wildlife crime (83 percent).
- Many cases have progressed or concluded, including several covert cases.
- Investigators have received more training to accomplish their work assignments.

Program: Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management

Division: Wildlife

Mission: Lead specialized, statewide conservation and management of native terrestrial wildlife species, and assist with regional management of resident game species.

Program Facts: The Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program is made up of seven major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 20 budget.

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
BioServices	4.0	\$957,258
Terrestrial Nongame (CWCS)**	7.2	1,158,508
Migratory Game Bird (Waterfowl)	1.5	207,797
Trophy Game Management***	14.6	1,834,869
Sage-grouse Conservation	2.0	829,834
Predator Management	0.0	150,000
TOTAL	29.3	\$5,138,266

** Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

*** Includes funding from State Wildlife Grants (SWG).*

**** Combined with Trophy Game Management in FY20.*

The sub-programs that comprise the Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program were previously a part of the Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program (Strategic Plan FY 04 - FY 07). This program has statewide responsibilities with personnel based in various locations.

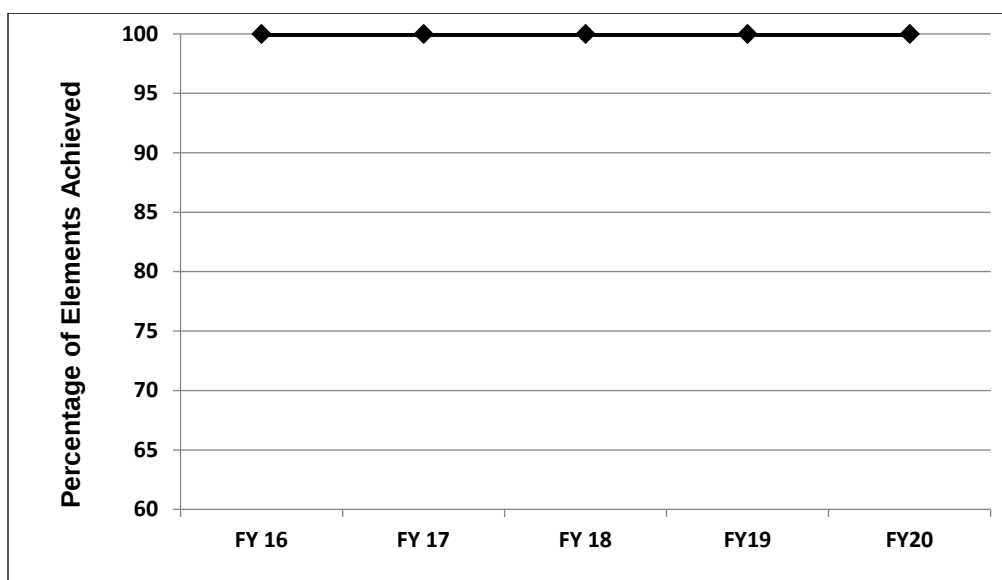
The Trophy Game Management sub-program is responsible for the statewide monitoring and management of mountain lions, black bears, grizzly bears, and wolves including conflict resolution and investigation.

The BioServices sub program was previously referred to as the Statewide Wildlife and Habitat Management sub-program. The name was changed due to internal reorganization resulting in the Statewide Terrestrial Habitat sub-program falling under this new umbrella and to better reflect the scope of duties for this diverse work unit. The three personnel remaining in the Statewide Terrestrial Habitat sub-program are accounted for in the Habitat Report. Other sub-programs under the BioServices umbrella include terrestrial nongame (Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, excluding the state herpetologist), migratory game bird (waterfowl), and sage-grouse conservation.

Primary Functions of the Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program:

- **Assist with recovery and conservation of species that are listed as threatened, endangered, and candidate species under the Endangered Species Act or are identified as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) in Wyoming’s 2017 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP)** by developing and implementing plans and strategies, providing technical and financial assistance, collecting data, coordinating with other agencies and organizations, and conducting research.
- **Participate in statewide terrestrial wildlife management** by providing policy recommendations, field or published data and environmental analyses, data collection, and trophy game conflict resolution; by compiling and administering statewide management data; and by representing the division or agency in multi-disciplinary and multi-organization conservation and management efforts.
- **Contribute to harvest management of game species** by conducting annual harvest surveys and compiling and analyzing harvest information to make recommendations on harvest strategies and interstate coordination.
- **Serve internal and external customers** by providing and interpreting data, disseminating information about wildlife and its management, and providing additional related services.

Performance Measure #1: Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program- Major work plan elements achieved.



Story behind the performance:

The number of major work plan elements achieved continues to be the measure of the Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program’s annual performance. These work elements are selected annually based on the importance of the particular products and services the BioServices sub-program provides to internal and external customers.

Over the past five years (FY 16-FY 20), the Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program has completed an average of 99 percent (175 of 176) of its major work plan elements. In FY 20,

100 percent (38 of 38) of major work plan elements were completed. Unplanned assignments are a critical function of BioServices.

What has been accomplished:

Major work plan elements identified annually constitute a large percentage, but not all of the duties and tasks for which the statewide wildlife and habitat management sub-program is responsible.

For FY 20 elements:

BioServices Administrative Work Unit

- Participate with the Habitat and Technical Advisory Group and fulfilling duties such as Habitat Trust, Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust, State Wildlife Grant Program (SWG), Worth the Watching, and Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition project review and approval.
- Review hunt area maps for big game, trophy game, small game, migratory game birds, upland game birds, and furbearers regulation development.
- Review regional recommendations and provide Wildlife Administration with comments on proposed hunting regulations.
- Write statewide species job completion reports (JCR) and Bobcat CITES report.
- Conduct internal surveys and publish harvest reports for all hunted or trapped species and coordinate with harvest survey contractor for deer elk and antelope surveys.
- Maintain and run black bear, gray wolf, and mountain lion hotlines.
- Provide technical support to the Habitat Protection section for impact assessment and mitigation policies/recommendations.
- Provide technical support to Wildlife Division working groups including technical review and editing of management recommendations.

Sage-grouse Work Unit

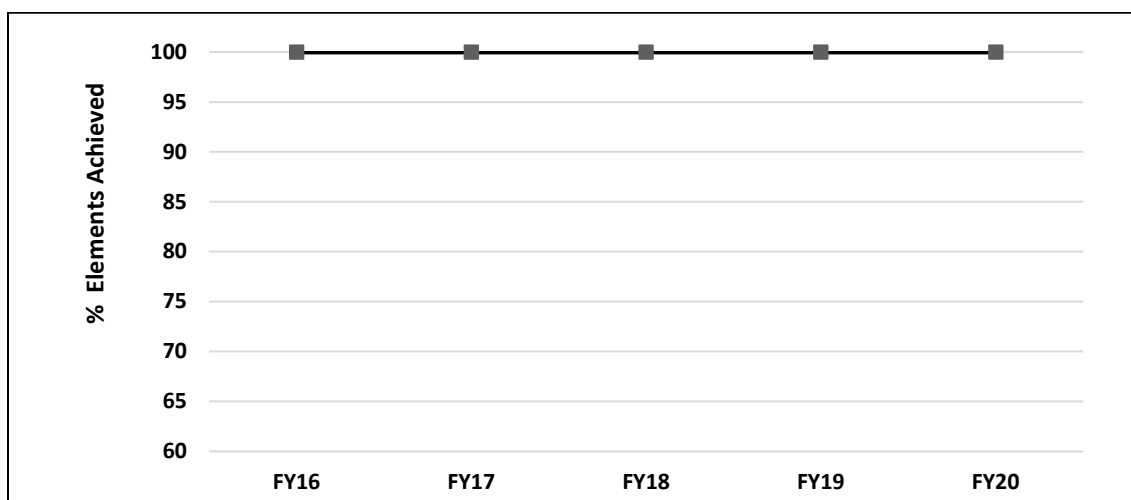
- Prepare and administer the annual budget.
- Participate in multi-state sage-grouse conservation efforts.
- Implement Governor Gordon's Executive Order (Greater Sage-grouse Core Area Protection) and other in-state duties including interacting with the Governor's Sage-grouse Implementation Team (SGIT).
- Assist the eight Local Sage-grouse Working Groups (LWG) in implementing their conservation plans by facilitating LWG meetings and administering the \$548,000 annual Commission allocation to local sage-grouse conservation projects.
- Coordinate statewide sage-grouse data collection with the regions, oversee data entry into the sage-grouse database, and provide access to internal users of the data for use in preparing annual JCRs and to external users such as industry, other agencies, and researchers.
- Provide sage-grouse related GIS services including assisting with the Density Disturbance Calculation Tool.

Migratory Game Bird Work Unit

- Administer and supervise the statewide waterfowl sub-program,
- Serve as Wyoming's Representative to the Central Flyway Waterfowl and Webless Migratory Game Bird Technical Committees.

- Coordinate with the Pacific Flyway Study Committee representative regarding management plans and regulatory decisions that pertain to Wyoming.
- Work with regional personnel and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to develop early and late migratory game bird hunting seasons.
- Coordinate mourning dove banding stations across the state and one duck banding station.
- Conduct mid-winter waterfowl survey, December goose classification survey, and fall Rocky Mountain Population crane survey.

Performance Measure #2: Migratory Game Bird - Major work plan elements achieved (Personnel in this sub-program will work to complete at least 75 percent of the major work elements which are planned for a single year).



Story behind the performance:

This sub-program was formerly called “Waterfowl Management.” Major annual work plan elements for the Migratory Game Bird sub-program include: conducting population surveys, making hunting season recommendations, fulfilling Central Flyway Technical Committee functions and responsibilities, coordinating Pacific Flyway Study Committee functions and responsibilities, conducting mourning dove banding, conducting duck banding, and completing annual completion reports.

Annual work plan elements are identified by sub-program personnel prior to the fiscal year. The number of major work plan elements achieved has been the sole measure of the sub-program’s performance. Work plan elements primarily reflect the duties within the scope and mission of the sub-program, and are vital to managing migratory game birds at the state and interstate scales. Since FY 15, the migratory game bird management sub-program completed 100 percent of its annual major work plan elements. In FY 20, 100 percent (five of five) of the major annual work plan elements were completed.

The migratory game bird sub-program participates in cooperative annual surveys to estimate waterfowl populations and provide information necessary for setting waterfowl seasons. Surveys include the March and September crane, mid-winter waterfowl, winter Canada goose

classification, and May duck breeding surveys. This sub-program remains strongly committed to migratory game bird management through the national flyway system. The sub-program's involvement includes developing and revising management plans for various migratory game bird populations, providing input on policy decisions, setting annual hunting seasons, and producing annual JCRs for hunted populations in both the Central and Pacific Flyways. These processes require representatives from Wyoming to participate in Flyway Technical Committee meetings held annually in March and August/September.

What has been accomplished:

The migratory game bird biologist coordinated surveys to collect waterfowl and sandhill crane harvest and population data, analyzed the data, prepared hunting season recommendations, and represented the Department at Central Flyway meetings. The Department was also represented at the Pacific Flyway meetings.

The migratory game bird sub-program participated in several cooperative surveys coordinated annually by the USFWS to estimate migratory game bird populations and to provide information necessary for setting hunting seasons. One survey the sub-program participates in, the March sandhill crane survey, was cancelled due to concerns around Covid-19; however, local personnel were able to complete the Department's portion. These surveys included March and September crane surveys and mid-winter waterfowl surveys, as well as participating in the national mourning dove and duck banding program. In FY 20, 741 doves and 246 ducks were banded.

The annual Migratory Game Bird budget was prepared. It included funding to support the Central Flyway pre-season duck banding effort in North Dakota.

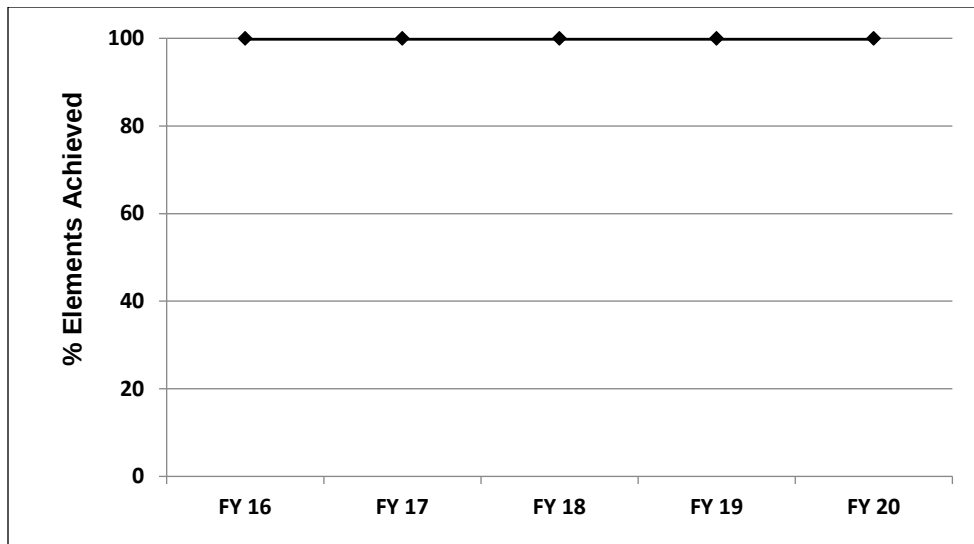
Another spring light goose hunting season was held in the Central Flyway portion of the state in accordance with the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act.

The sub-program pursued conservation of migratory game bird habitat directly through inclusion of habitat activities into the Migratory Game Bird and Wetland Biologist position beginning in November of 2019.

Data development agenda:

The number of work elements achieved annually may not be an ideal measure of success, but seems to provide the most practical approach given the diversity of duties within the sub-program. An alternative would be the annual number of (hunter) recreation days supported by the migratory game bird sub-program. However, many factors outside the influence of migratory game bird sub-program personnel can affect this metric, for example, bird production and survival in other parts of the continent, weather during the migration period, changes in the federal hunting season frameworks, and changing cultural values that affect hunter participation. As well, the number of recreation days is only one of the outputs that might be important to external customers of this sub-program. Personnel will continue to investigate alternative performance measures for the sub-program.

Performance Measure #3: Nongame Bird and Mammal – Major work plan elements achieved (Personnel in this sub-program will work to complete at least 95 percent of the major work elements which are planned for a single year.)



Story behind the performance:

This sub-program is responsible for the monitoring, management, and dissemination of information on over 400 species of birds and 100 species of mammals.

Major work plan elements include planning and strategy administration; monitoring abundance trends of species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, trumpeter swans, common loons, long-billed curlews, American bitterns, and colonial nesting waterbirds; coordinating with Partners in Flight and the Wyoming Bird Records Committees; monitoring black-footed ferrets; inventorying bats and associated habitats; surveying raptor nests; completing SWG projects; and reporting and disseminating information. During the FY 20 reporting cycle, the sub-program collected survey data on 28 of 51 mammal and 76 of 80 bird SGCN listed in Wyoming’s 2017 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). An approved SWAP is mandatory in order to receive federal SWG funding, which is a major funding source for SGCN work in Wyoming.

A limited number of elements can be reasonably completed with existing personnel. Funding will never be sufficient to address all species or management concerns and the sub-program consistently faces a discrepancy between work that needs to be accomplished and work that can be accomplished. The increase in the number of species proposed for listing under the ESA, and the need to work on many of these before listing, has greatly increased workloads. State funding along with federal appropriations, such as SWG, have been extremely helpful for initiating new projects through grants and contracts. However, the long-term effectiveness of the sub-program is limited by restrictions on permanent personnel and short-term or inconsistent nature of funding. During FY 20, there were no personnel changes within the nongame sub program.

What Has Been Accomplished:

During FY 20, the terrestrial nongame sub-program continued collecting information on population trends of SGCNs. The sub-program has worked with a number of collaborators such as nongovernment organizations (NGO); the University of Wyoming, particularly the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (UW Coop Unit) and the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database; other state agencies; and federal partners to accomplish nongame goals and objectives within the state. The sub-program completed several projects in FY 20 that were initiated in prior reporting cycles that were designed to determine abundance, habitat associations, life history, distribution, and potential threats to SGCN. These projects include:

- Black rosy-finch (SGCN) distribution, abundance, and habitat investigations
- Support for the revision of strategic bat plans of Wyoming (many SGCN)
- Short-eared owl habitat use

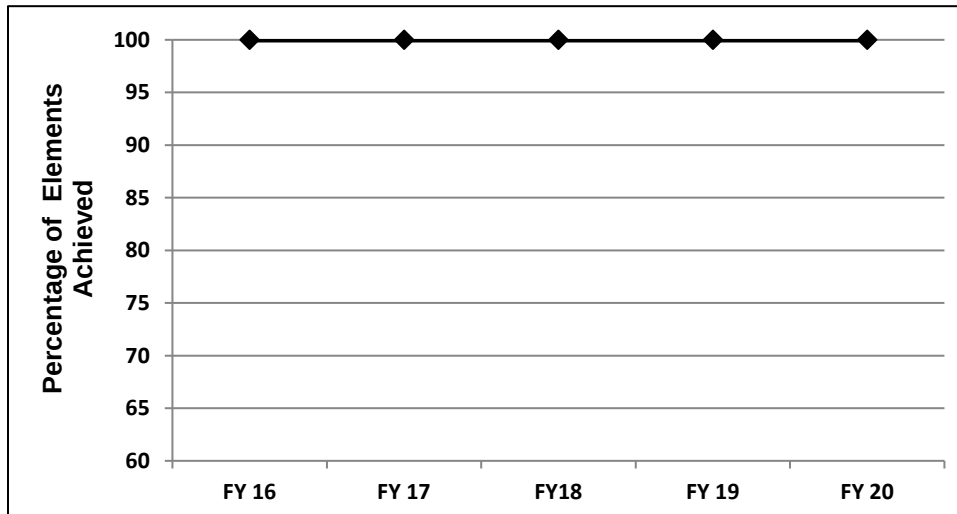
The sub-program continued several projects in FY 20 that were initiated in prior reporting cycles that were designed to determine abundance, habitat associations, life history, distribution, and potential threats to SGCNs. These projects include:

- Fire Impacts on bird and mammals (many SGCN)
- Before and after impacts of the Normally Pressured Lance gas field on songbirds (many SGCN)
- Preble's meadow jumping mouse recovery assistance (listed as threatened, SGCN)
- Monitoring pocket gophers with eDNA (many SGCN)
- Monitoring Wyoming pikas (SGCN)
- Conducting North American Bat (NABat) monitoring within Wyoming (many SGCN)

The nongame sub-program initiated several projects in FY 20 that were designed to determine abundance, habitat associations, life history, distribution, and potential threats to SGCNs. These projects include:

- Statewide coordinated flammulated owl (SGCN) surveys
- Online species account system coordination (many SGCN)

Performance Measure #4: Trophy Game Management, Monitoring, and Research – Major work plan elements achieved (Personnel in this sub-program will work to complete at least 95 percent of the major work elements which are planned for a single year.)



Story behind the performance:

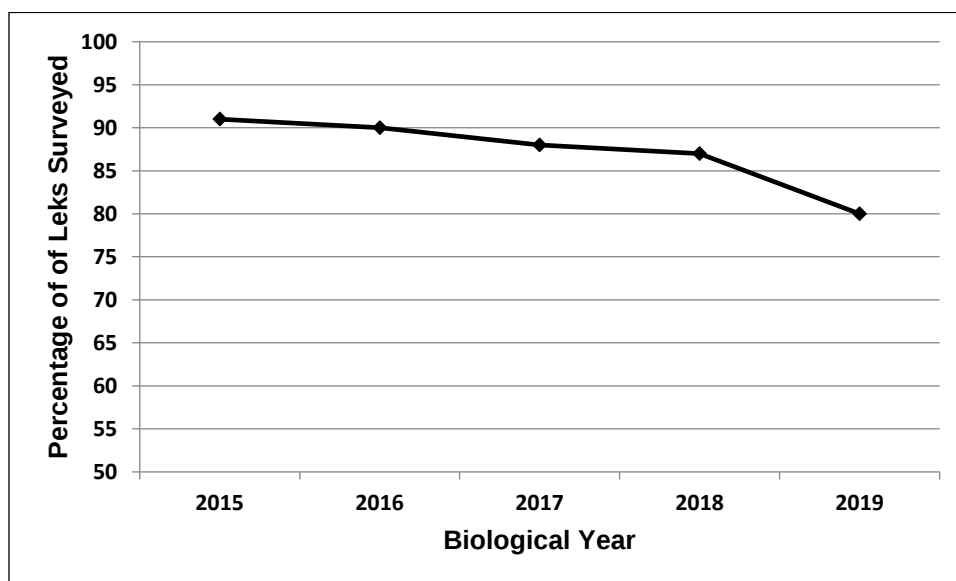
The primary measure of this sub-program’s performance has been the number of major work plan elements achieved annually. These work plan elements include: continuing annual grizzly bear observation surveys, aerial monitoring radio collared bears, capturing and marking bears for monitoring, continuing implementation of alternative methods of grizzly bear population monitoring, managing multiple databases for large carnivores, analyzing annual black bear and mountain lion harvest data, evaluating new methodologies to evaluate the population status of black bears and mountain lions, conducting public meetings addressing large carnivore management practices, participating in meetings with regional Department personnel to address harvest, analyzing findings and developing dialogue relative to the season setting processes, participating on the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team (IGBST), fulfilling information requests, preparing various annual reports, implementing new monitoring techniques, and providing educational presentations to the public. All (100 percent) of the annual work plan elements have been met each year. As is typical, unanticipated situations arise related to large carnivore management, resulting in several additional work elements being completed this fiscal year that were not initially identified. This sub-program responds to numerous unplanned, higher priority assignments from the administration. There is typically little latitude to adjust sub-program personnel assignments. While personnel do anticipate several unplanned events annually, the frequency and timing cannot be predicted.

What has been accomplished:

- Conducted trapping of grizzly bears for monitoring purposes in the Timber Creek area (Cody Region) on the Shoshone National Forest, nine grizzly bears were captured in 11 capture events, with six bears being fitted with radio collars for tracking purposes in order to maintain a representative sample of the population to demonstrate recovery.

- Provided an annual report of grizzly bear management activities as well as providing chapters for the IGBST Annual Report (moth site use and observation flight report).
- Provided updates to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission regarding grizzly bear impacts to ungulates and human safety.
- Conducted multiple media interviews on a statewide and national scale to explain the role of Wyoming Game and Fish in the recovery and management of grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
- Conducted aerial monitoring of radio-collared grizzly bears.
- Coordinated and conducted observation flights to document grizzly bear reproductive output and distribution to be used toward estimating population abundance.

Performance Measure #5: Percentage of occupied leks surveyed. (Personnel in this sub-program will work to survey at least 80 percent of the occupied sage-grouse leks.)



Story behind the performance:

As of the spring 2020 (end of biological year 2019), there were 1,763 known occupied sage-grouse leks in Wyoming. Department personnel, together with personnel from other agencies, volunteers, and consultants, surveyed 80 percent of these leks at least once. The proportion of leks checked in the previous 10 years (biological years 2009-2018) averaged 88 percent. In spring 2020, 984 leks were confirmed active, 341 confirmed inactive, and 79 unknown or unchecked.

The Wyoming Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Plan (2003) established an objective of a minimum of 1,650 known occupied leks. Monitoring sage-grouse population trends requires knowledge of the location of all or most leks along with the average number of males attending the leks each year. While it is presumed the location of most leks is known, new leks are discovered each year. The numbers of inactive and unoccupied leks has increased due to continued habitat disturbance and fragmentation primarily associated with increasing human infrastructure

(subdivisions, roads, power lines, gas wells, compressor stations, etc.) and the associated activity. These impacts continue to be documented and quantified by research in Wyoming.

The Wyoming Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Plan (2003) established an objective of an average of 28 males/lek observed on leks, not to fall below 10 males/lek during cyclical lows. The average number of male sage-grouse observed on leks also indicates population trend if the number of leks is stable. From biological years 1999-2003, the number of known occupied leks increased due to increased monitoring effort. At the same time, the average number of males observed decreased, believed to be in large part due to drought, but also due to increasing disturbance and fragmentation associated with natural gas development. In biological years 2004-2005, the average number of males/lek increased, at least in part, because of timely spring precipitation that resulted in a large hatch and high survival of chicks. Most of the increase occurred in habitats relatively undeveloped with human infrastructure. The return of drought conditions in most years after 2006 contributed to declining sage-grouse numbers for the next seven years. In spring 2020, the average number of males observed on leks was 19.7/active lek, 1.5 percent fewer than the 20/active lek observed in the spring of 2019, suggesting a slight population decrease. While 20/active lek is well below the recent high of 42/active lek in the spring of 2006, it remains substantially higher than the low of 13/active lek reported in 1996 and the bottom threshold of 10/active lek. Monitoring and research suggests sage-grouse populations cycle, similar to rabbits. This research and past history also suggests the statewide population was at the low point in the most recent cycle in the 2012 bio-year. The specific relationship between climatic conditions and population cycles has not been determined, but drought conditions are generally unfavorable for sage-grouse.

In 2015, the USFWS issued a decision of “not warranted” for listing greater sage-grouse as threatened or endangered under the ESA. This means the State of Wyoming maintains management authority over sage-grouse in Wyoming and management emphasis focuses on implementation of the core area strategy (described below). In its decision document, the USFWS specifically cited Wyoming’s core area strategy as a mechanism that, if implemented as envisioned, should ensure conservation of sage-grouse in Wyoming and therefore help preclude the need for a future listing. The USFWS and the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) plan to re-examine the issue after five years (2020) to ensure planned conservation efforts are implemented and the status of the species remains unwarranted for listing.

What has been accomplished:

- The Department, along with other state agencies continued to implement Governor Gordon’s Executive Order 2019-3, Sage-Grouse Core Area Protection. The specific actions are reported by the Habitat Protection Program.
- Wyoming’s eight local sage-grouse working groups continued to implement their conservation plan using over \$7 million from Wyoming general fund appropriations and Department funds, together with other public and private funding sources. Since 2005, about 250 individual projects have been implemented to benefit sage-grouse ranging from on-the-ground habitat improvements, applied research, monitoring, and public outreach. While recent sage-grouse population trends cannot be attributed to these projects, long-term monitoring will ultimately measure their effectiveness. Beginning in FY 18, legislative

funding of the Sage-grouse Program transferred from the state's general fund back to the Department. A license fee increase was approved from legislature to facilitate this action.

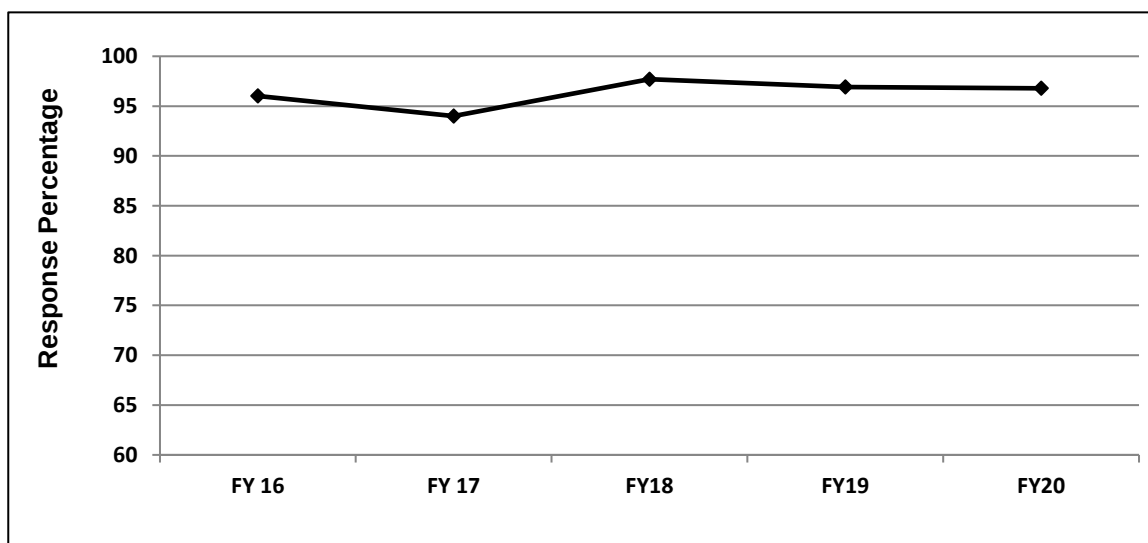
- Annual Job Completion Reports for sage-grouse were prepared. These reports provide sage-grouse population status and management updates from the eight conservation planning areas along with a statewide analysis. These documents aid in the analysis, interpretation, and distribution of sage-grouse population and management information in Wyoming.
- Department personnel worked with their North Dakota Game and Fish Department counterparts, Utah State University researchers, and others to capture and translocate 240 adult female sage-grouse and their chicks from Wyoming to North Dakota in an effort to prevent extirpation of the North Dakota population, bringing the three-year total to 192. Managers and researchers are determining not only the success of the translocation, but the effects of translocation on the source population near Rawlins, Wyoming. This study is part of a larger collaborative effort involving translocation projects in Utah and California/Nevada.

Data development agenda:

While the number of occupied leks and average males/lek provides sage-grouse population trend information, it does not provide a statistically defensible population estimate. A sage-grouse population model has been developed by the University of Montana for the WAFWA Sage-grouse Technical Committee and the Rangewide Interagency Sage-grouse Conservation Team. This model is now available for testing and will be applied as appropriate to the sage-grouse population(s) in Wyoming in the coming year.

Almost all of the performance of this sub-program is dependent on entities outside the supervision of this sub-program. These entities include a cadre of volunteers, Department employees outside the chain-of-command of this sub-program, other state and federal agencies and branches of government, corporations, and the weather.

Performance Measure #6: Large Carnivore Conflict Management – Conflict response rate (Personnel in this sub-program will respond to 95 percent of trophy game/human conflicts.)



Story behind the performance:

The measure of this sub-program's performance has been the response rate to the number of reported conflicts between trophy game animals and humans. While all reported conflicts were noted, not all required a response which accounts for the less than 100 percent response rate. All conflicts reported to the Large Carnivore Section are addressed by some form of action that may be limited to a discussion or notation within the conflict database. Actions involved in responding to trophy game conflicts vary by incident type and severity, but may include proactive measures, electric fencing, aversive conditioning, capture and relocation, removal, additional preventative measures, education, monitoring, investigation, or no action. During the five-year period FY 2016-2019, the large carnivore sub-program has responded to a minimum of 96.3 percent of the conflicts reported by the public to sub-program personnel. Some conflicts are reported well beyond the time when a response is appropriate and are only logged into the database, where a report is filed nonetheless. Because the sub-program spends a great deal of time responding to conflicts, the number and nature of which are difficult to predict, personnel allow for a certain amount of uncommitted time in their annual work schedules, especially during the black and grizzly bear non-denning periods. The number of conflicts managed annually constitutes a large percentage, but not all of the duties and tasks for which the sub-program is responsible. With increasing large carnivore populations (primarily grizzly bears and wolves), the Department has documented an increase in the distribution of conflicts as well as the propensity for conflicts between humans and large carnivores. This requires personnel from the section to be vigilant and on-call for the majority of the year in order to promptly respond to reports of conflicts and provide on-the-ground resolution in an efficacious manner.

What has been accomplished:

The sub-program responded to 96.9 percent of reported conflicts between humans and black bears, grizzly bears, gray wolves, and mountain lions during the reporting period through investigation or on-site resolution of the conflict – while other conflicts were filed as a report ($n=17$), there was not an opportunity to respond other than reporting the incident. The sub-program investigated, managed, or mitigated all conflicts where a response was appropriate. Some conflicts are reported long after the incident, making a site response unnecessary. Accomplishments include:

- During 2019, the Department captured 33 individual grizzly bears in 34 capture events in an attempt to prevent or resolve conflicts. Of the 34 capture events, 20 captures were a result of bears killing livestock (primarily cattle), 10 were captures involving bears that obtained food rewards (pet, livestock food, garbage, fruit trees), or were frequenting developed sites or human populated areas unsuitable for grizzly bear occupancy. Three events were non-target captures at livestock depredation sites, and one bear was captured and relocated from the Cody landfill
- Provided an annual report of grizzly bear conflicts and relocations as per statutory requirement.
- Supplied an annual report of grizzly bear management activities for the IGBST annual report including capture, conflict, and relocation information.
- Provided an annual JCR on all grizzly bear management activities by the Department.
- Provided an annual update to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission on all large carnivore management and conflict resolution activities.
- Conducted training for the use of Conductive Electrical Weapons (CEW) to be used as an aversive conditioning for use in black bear and grizzly bear conflicts.

- Provided training and education to new Game Wardens in regards to large carnivore conflict resolution and damage claim procedures.

Data development agenda:

The trend in number and types of conflicts will be documented as an index to response rate. The conflict management sub-program will determine its effectiveness by calculating the percentage of reported conflict situations responded to by sub-program personnel.

Program: Support Facilities and Personnel

Division: Fiscal and Services

Mission: Provide adequate administrative support services and workspace for Cheyenne headquarters and regional office personnel in Department facilities.

Program Facts: The Support Facilities and Personnel Program is listed below with number of staff and FY 20 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Regional Office Management	19.8	\$ 1,613,954
Headquarters and Regional Office Buildings	3.5	1,503,608
TOTAL	23.3	\$ 3,117,562

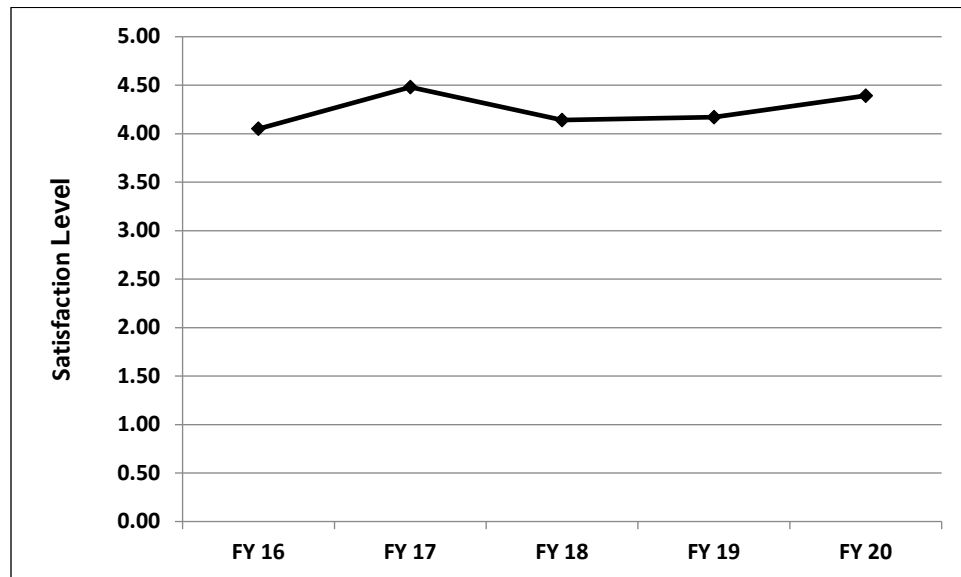
** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Wyoming Game and Fish Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.*

This program is located in eight regional office locations statewide plus the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

Primary Functions of the Support Facilities and Personnel Program:

- **Ensure administrative support levels at regional facilities** to provide adequate clerical, logistical, and financial services for field personnel so that their primary functions can be satisfactorily completed.
- **Ensure that office environments are adequate** for Department employees by making certain routine maintenance is performed and adequate office space is provided so employees can accomplish their primary job functions.

Performance Measure #1: Employee satisfaction with level of regional office management support.

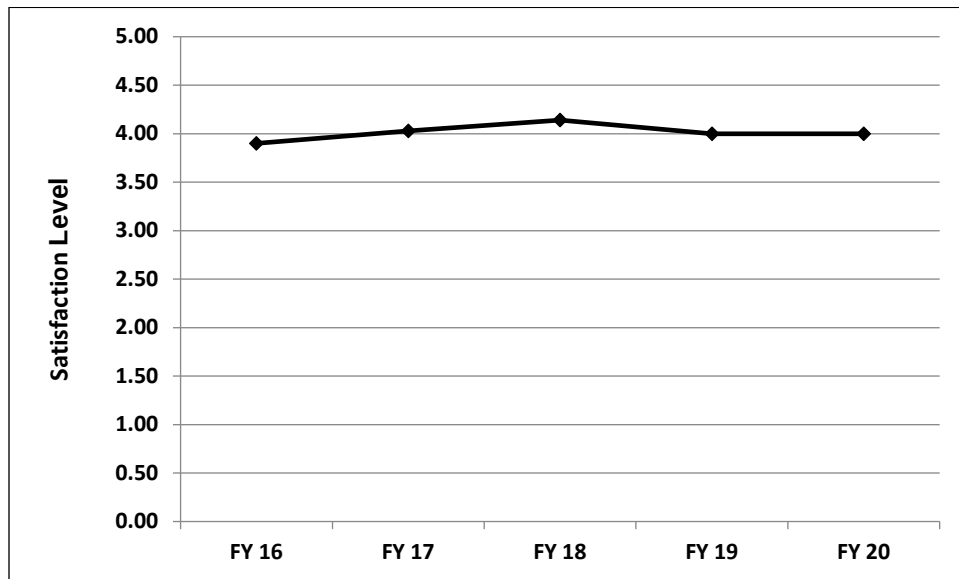


Story behind the performance:

Regional office managers continued to play an integral role in providing support to all Department employees located within each regional office. Regional team meetings are held on a regular basis to assist with the coordination of completing work products and for providing services requested from regional office managers to meet the needs within each regional office. Annually, the Internal Client Satisfaction Survey is distributed to all Department permanent personnel. The survey provides the opportunity for employees to measure the overall support they receive within each regional office from regional office managers.

Overall, in FY 20, the regional offices received a score of 4.39 on a scale of one (Very Dissatisfied) to five (Very Satisfied) based on employee satisfaction with the level of regional office management support. The survey shows an increase of two tenths of one point from last year (4.17), indicating essentially the same level of satisfaction. Based on these survey results, the majority of regional office personnel are satisfied with the service levels provided by administrative personnel within their offices.

Performance Measure #2: Employee satisfaction with the workspace provided by the facility in which employees are housed.



Story behind the performance:

Regional Office facilities continue to be an integral part of employee job performance and satisfaction. In FY 20, overall satisfaction with the workspace provided received a score of four on a scale of one (Very Dissatisfied) to five (Very Satisfied). Based on these survey results, overall satisfaction for the workspace provided stayed the same between FY 19 and FY 20. The following measures were taken in FY 20 to help improve the Regional Office facilities.

In Pinedale the parking lot was resealed and restriped. The fourth of eight heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units was replaced. New office windows were installed. Additional electrical outlets were installed in the front office area and in the rear of the building.

The Jackson Regional Office completed cleaning and maintenance of the water drainage pond on the east side of the parking lot.

At the Green River Regional Office, the furnace was replaced and a hoist was added to the walk in cooler.

The Casper, Sheridan, Laramie and Cody Regional Office had all capital outlay deferred until FY 21.

The Lander Region installed a new roof and the siding was repaired and oiled at the Bighorn Sheep Center in Dubois.

At the Cheyenne Headquarters, crack seal and new oil was added to the parking lot along with filling in low spots, which were holding water after moisture events.

Program: Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services

Divisions: Services and Wildlife

Mission: Use advanced technology and laboratory procedures to enhance and protect the integrity of Wyoming's fish and wildlife resources.

Program Facts: The Wildlife Health (Veterinary Services) and Laboratory Services Program is made up of two major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 2020 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	<u>2020 Annual Budget</u>
Laboratory Services	7.9	\$ 864,257
Veterinary Services	11.8	\$ 1,960,158
TOTAL	19.7	\$ 2,824,415

** Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 20 budget.*

The Laboratory Services sub-program was previously referred to as the Game and Fish Laboratory sub-program (Strategic Plan FY 04-FY 07, November 2003).

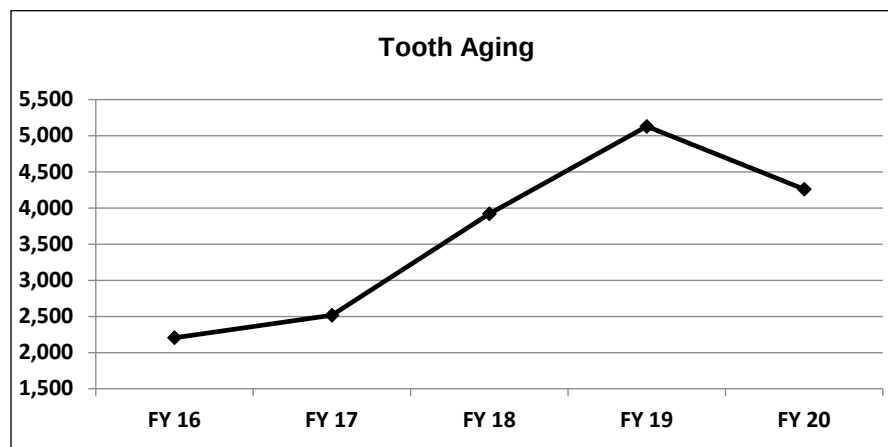
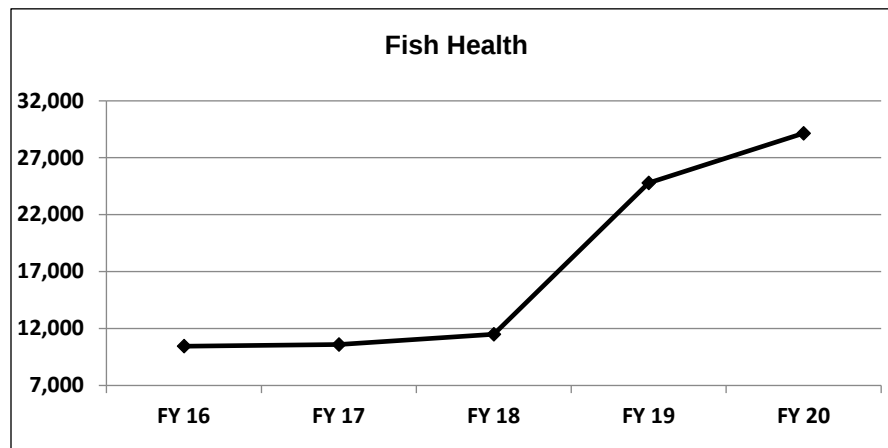
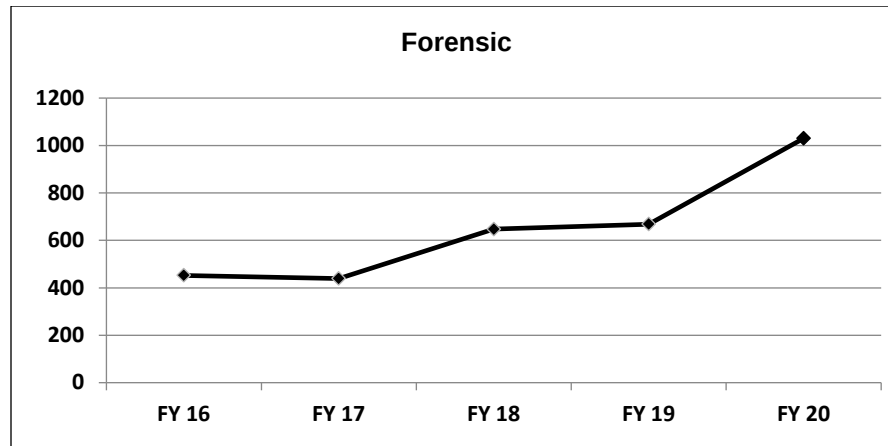
Laboratory Services is located at the Wildlife Forensic and Fish Health Laboratory. Veterinary Services spans two locations: The Wildlife Health Laboratory, located within the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory complex, and the Tom Thorne and Beth Williams Wildlife Research Center located in Sybille Canyon on State Highway 34 approximately 45 miles north of Laramie.

Primary Functions of the Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services Program:

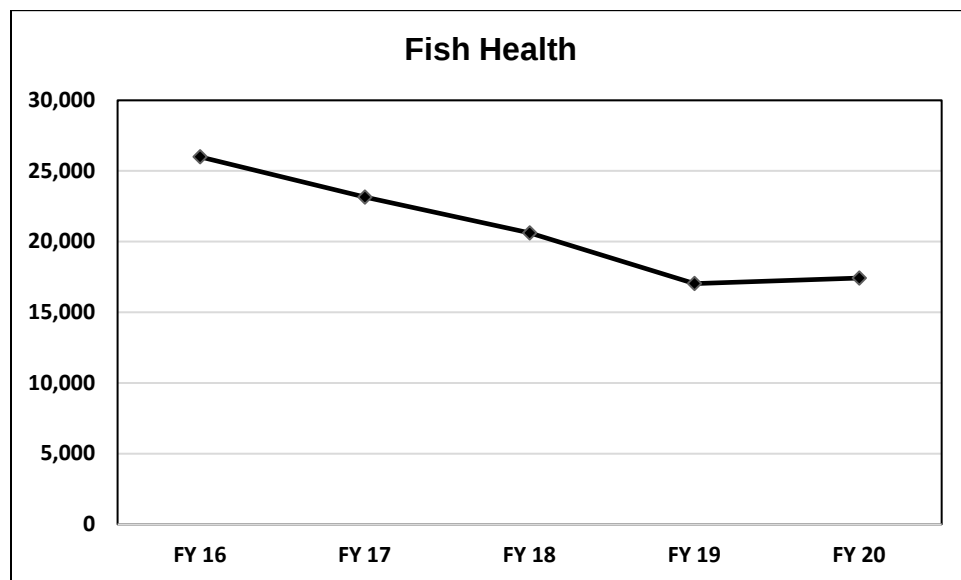
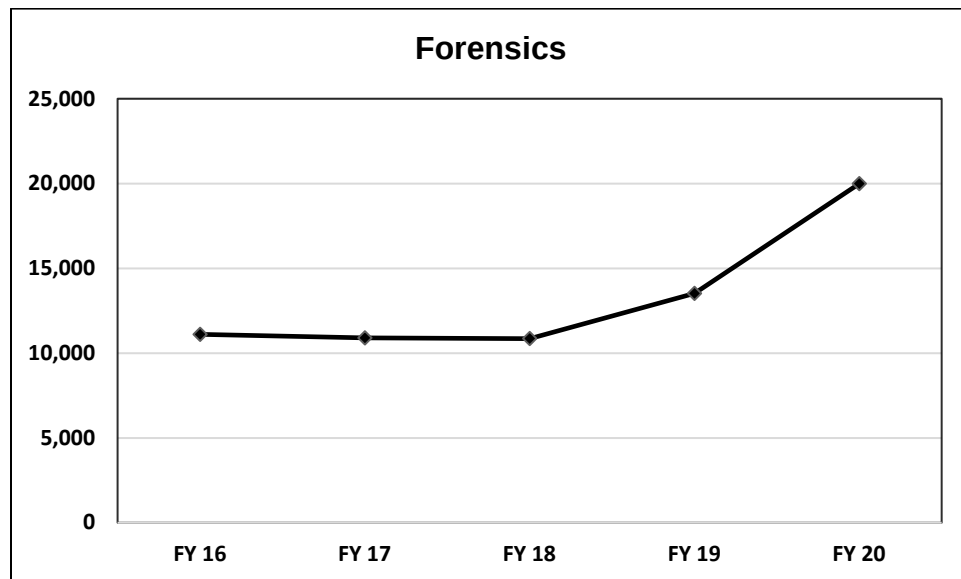
- **Enhance and protect the integrity of Wyoming's fish and wildlife resources** by monitoring, diagnosing, and reporting diseases in wildlife and providing disease management strategies for wildlife and fish species for which the Department has statutory authority to regulate.
- **Enhance and protect the integrity of Wyoming's fish and wildlife resources** through laboratory research, confinement, and confiscation facilities.
- **Enhance and protect the integrity of Wyoming's fish and wildlife resources** by providing timely and accurate information and essential laboratory and technological support in the areas of tooth aging, fish health, wildlife health, and wildlife forensics.

Performance Measure #1: Laboratory Productivity (Personnel in this program will maintain the capacity to receive and process at least 650 forensic samples, 9,718 fish health samples, and 5,000 tooth aging samples).

Number of Samples Received



Number of tests performed:



Story behind the performance:

The number of samples submitted to the Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensic and Fish Health Laboratory is correlated to the efficiency and effectiveness of the laboratory. As the number and types of procedures and protocols increases and as the Laboratory becomes more efficient, it is hoped that it can be of service to both a larger number and more varied personnel/sections within the Department; however, it should be noted the Laboratory has no control over the type or number of cases submitted. Aquaculture facility inspections are set by regulation and thus have remained relatively constant over the last 10 years due to the limited number of water sources in Wyoming.

Law enforcement personnel submit the majority of samples received in the Forensic Section. Samples come in the form of evidence, including, but not limited to: antlers, carcasses, hides, horns, clothing, arrows, bows, cans, or knives in suspected poaching cases. There was a 54 percent increase in the number of items submitted in FY20 when compared with FY19 and a 47 percent increase in the number of tests performed in FY20 in comparison to FY19. The Laboratory continues to train new game wardens and explain the laboratory's capabilities. It also continues to sign on new states and currently analyzes forensic evidence for 13 states in addition to Wyoming including Colorado, Montana, Arizona, South Dakota, New Mexico, Minnesota, Louisiana, Utah, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa. It should be noted that the Laboratory is unbiased and neutral and this is the reason that Wildlife Forensics resides in the Services Division.

The majority of fish health samples submitted to the Laboratory come from inspections conducted by fish health section personnel at state and private aquaculture facilities as well as fish from federal spawning operations. These samples most often consist of kidney, spleen, ovarian, or seminal samples, as well as fish heads. The frequency of regulatory fish health inspections is set by the Commission's Chapter 10 regulations, and the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) recommends sample sizes. The number of aquaculture facility inspections in Wyoming continues to remain relatively constant due to the limited availability of water sources for state aquaculture facilities and the restrictive commercial market for private aquaculture facilities. As part of the disease prevention program, Department regulations require all aquaculture facilities have a certificate of disease free status prior to receiving approval for public or private stocking. This disease prevention program is essential to maintaining healthy fish populations in the state.

A number of fish are also submitted for necropsies or diagnostic analysis following die-offs or when fish become sick in a culture situation. The number of diagnostic cases average around 40 cases a year.

It should be noted, that numerous tests are performed on each sample in both the Fish Health Section and the Forensic Section. The number of tests performed, is dependent upon the sample type and upon the requested analysis by the submitting officer or biologist. This flexibility in analysis contributes to the variability in the number of tests performed annually.

The number of samples submitted to the Tooth Aging Section of the Laboratory is equal to the number of test performed; therefore, the first figure comprises both statistics. The number of teeth submitted to the Laboratory slightly decreased from FY19 to FY20. This is due to the variance in the number of teeth submitted with chronic wasting disease (CWD) samples to determine a possible age correlation with positive CWD samples. Hunters and Department biologists submit the majority of these samples. However, the Tooth Aging Section does age teeth submitted by hunters and/or outfitters with a contract and for a fee.

What has been accomplished:

Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensic Laboratory personnel continue to work with the Society for Wildlife Forensic Science (SWFS) to further the discipline of Wildlife Forensics. The Laboratory Director is serving as the Certification Director, and the Forensic Program Manager

currently serves as the President. Both have also been asked to join and assist the African Wildlife Forensic Network with standard writing. The hope of the Network is to develop more wildlife forensic laboratories in Africa.

In the fall of 2010, SWFS put together a Scientific Working Group for Wildlife Forensics (SWGWILD). During FY13, SWGWILD completed, and SWFS approved, an international relevant consensus-approved standards and guidelines document for genetics and morphology as well as a certification scheme. The Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensic Laboratory has two of the first 11 certified scientists. Currently, 28 scientists in the world are certified with three in the Forensic Laboratory. The Forensic Program Manager is one of the assessors for the certification scheme as well as the record keeper, and the Laboratory Director is running the program as the Certification Chair of SWFS. SWGWILD has been disbanded and has been converted into two different programs; the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) (as described in the next paragraph) which deals with consensus driven standards and guidelines for domestic wildlife forensic laboratories and scientists, and the Technical Working Group for Wildlife Forensics which is doing the same thing for the international community. The Laboratory Director continues to serve on the Technical Working Group and is the chair of Wildlife Forensics Subcommittee for OSAC.

In response to the recent study that found forensics in the United States severely lacking, the U.S. Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Department of Justice created a new organization that is dedicated to identifying, developing, and adopting standards and guidelines for the nation's forensic science community, the OSAC. OSAC consists of five Scientific Area Committees (SAC) and within the Biology/DNA SAC is the Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee. At this time, the Forensic Program Manager is a member of the Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee and the Quality Infrastructure Committee. The Laboratory Director is the chair of the Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee. To date, the OSAC Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee has eight standards published by the American Academy of Forensic Science (AAFS) Standards Board (ASB) (<http://www.asbstandardsboard.org/published-documents/wildlife-forensics-published-documents/>) with two of these standards on the OSAC Registry. The subcommittee continues to work on several more standards for publication.

The Fish Health Section continues to study the AFS Blue Book requirements and continuously update their standard operating protocols (SOP). The Fish Health Laboratory has attained AFS "Tier I" recognition. The new Aquatic Animal Health Inspector is working to pass her national boards to attain certification through AFS as an Aquatic Animal Health Inspector. When this is accomplished, the Department's Fish Health Laboratory will have four certified inspectors. The Fish Health Program Manager is currently serving on the AFS Fish Health Section Professional Standards Committee and working with Department personnel to update the Chapter 10 regulations. The Fish Health and Forensic Biologist is currently serving on the Policy/Position Development Committee.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensic and Fish Health Laboratory has applied for accreditation with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) National Accreditation Board (ANAB) and is working to finish updating SOPs, write a Quality Manual, and write an Operations

Manuel prior to an on-site assessment. If granted accreditation, the Laboratory will be the only laboratory in the nation to be accredited in wildlife forensics, fish health, and tooth aging.

Performance Measure #2: The number of brucellosis kits mailed to hunters and the number of brucellosis samples processed to monitor brucellosis in wild elk and bison within the State of Wyoming. Personnel in this program will work to annually mail 8,000 brucellosis kits to hunters and process 800 brucellosis samples.

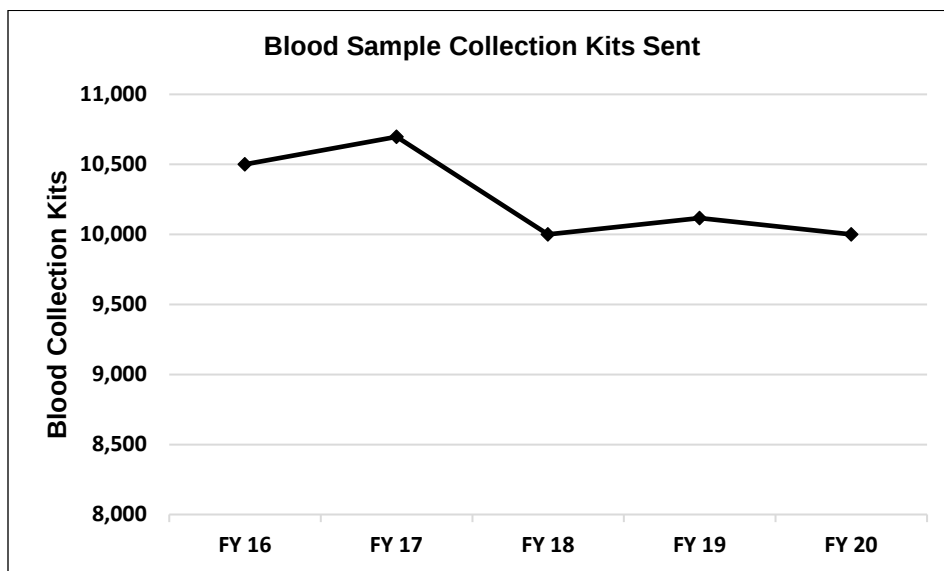


Figure 1: Number of blood sample collection kits sent to elk hunters holding licenses in target surveillance hunt areas.

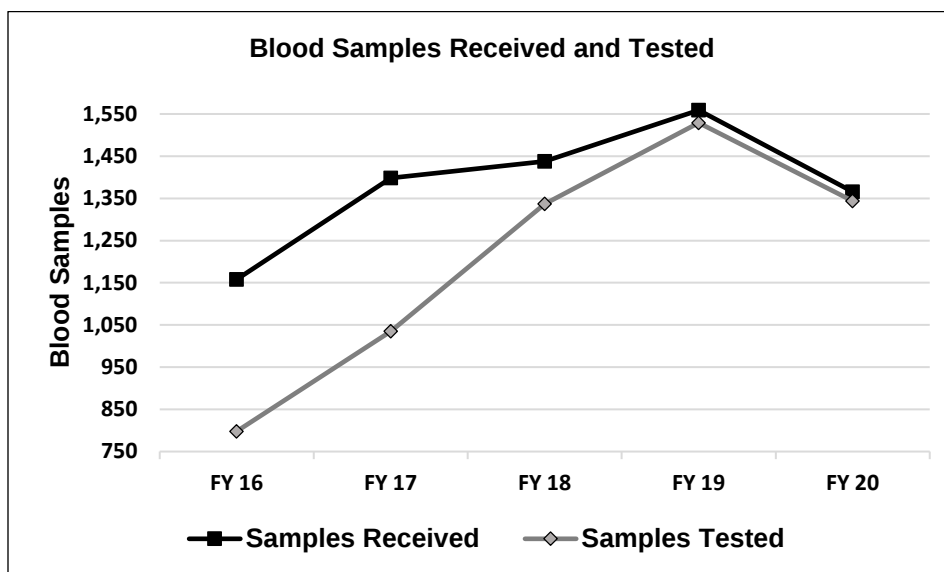


Figure 2: Number of blood samples received and processed versus the number of samples that were suitable for testing for brucellosis.

Story Behind the Performance:

Brucellosis is caused by the bacterium *Brucella abortus*. This disease occurs in the elk and bison of the Greater Yellowstone Area of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, as well as the northwestern Bighorn Mountains. Brucellosis is typically transmitted by contact with an aborted fetus and causes reproductive failure in infected elk, bison, and cattle. When brucellosis spills over from wildlife to cattle, substantial economic losses for Wyoming's cattle producers can result.

Each year, the Department monitors the distribution and prevalence of brucellosis within the state's elk populations by requesting hunters to collect blood samples from their harvested animal. Surveillance is generally concentrated in elk herds of the Bighorn Mountains and herds that surround the Brucellosis Designated Surveillance Area (DSA) that do not use state or federal feedgrounds. In addition, nearly a quarter of the all hunt areas occurring outside of the DSA are surveyed each year; providing coverage of the entire brucellosis nonendemic area every four to five years. Between 7,000 and 10,000 blood collection kits are assembled and mailed to elk hunters successful in acquiring limited quota elk licenses within target surveillance areas.

The brucellosis surveillance program in non-feedground elk began in 1991, and over 18,500 blood samples have been analyzed for brucellosis since its inception. Brucellosis prevalence in the western portion of the state varies between 0-4 percent in the herd units (HUs) south of the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) (i.e. South Wind River, and West Green River), and between 1-23 percent in the HUs east of the GYA (i.e. Clarks Fork, Gooseberry, Cody, and Wiggins Fork). In 2012, this disease was documented outside the GYA when it was discovered in elk of the northwestern Bighorn Mountains. Since the initial discovery, this disease continues to be sporadically documented at very low levels in several hunt areas along the western slope of the Bighorn Mountains. Due to the lack of effective control measures to stop the spread of this disease, the documentation of seropositive elk outside of the GYA is alarming to both livestock and wildlife managers.

What has been accomplished:

Surveillance in FY 20 continued to focus on increasing blood sample returns from hunters, as well as implementing several measures to preserve blood samples prior to shipment to the laboratory. These efforts included a chance at a raffle for valuable hunting equipment for submitting a testable blood sample, and setting up multiple sample drop off points to prevent freezing of blood samples while in the mail. Surveillance was concentrated on the Bighorn Mountains as well as those hunt areas that surround the eastern DSA border. Surveillance within the DSA shifted to the Cody HU. Statewide surveillance normally alternates through the elk hunt areas in the southern and eastern portions of the state, and in FY 20 this effort was directed to the southwestern area of the State (elk hunt areas 30, 31, 32, 106, 107, and 124).

Over 10,000 blood collection kits were mailed or directly handed to elk hunters successful in limited quota elk license drawings in the target Hunt Areas (HA). The number of HAs surveyed and the number of blood collection kits to be mailed to hunters was based on the priorities of the Department and the Wyoming Livestock Board, while balancing the capacity of the Wildlife Health Laboratory (WHL). Samples were also obtained opportunistically in association with various research efforts where animals were captured and bled for disease testing.

All useable serum samples were analyzed at the WHL by federally certified laboratory scientists. Serologic assays for exposure to *B. abortus* were conducted and interpreted using current National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) protocols for the fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) in microplates and tubes. Serological profiles were categorized using the United States Department of Agriculture's brucellosis eradication uniform methods and rules for Cervidae. Seroprevalence in elk within the known endemic area is based on yearling and adult females, but males and juveniles are included in surveillance data outside of the known endemic area.

Nearly all serum samples received in FY 20 were tested for exposure to *B. abortus*. This was a departure from previous years, where only the transparent serum samples were retained and tested. As serologic tests have improved and become less subjective, most hemolyzed serum samples are now suitable for testing and can contribute to surveillance data. Research by the WHL found that titers remained detectable even at 100 percent hemolysis, but those individual titers varied depending on the degree of hemolysis (publication accepted). Serum samples were only discarded if FPA delta values varied more than 15 points between duplicate runs on the same assay and could not be confirmed upon retest. Samples that had less than 15-point variation, but could not be confirmed were submitted to NVSL for testing and classification.

A total of 1,366 elk blood samples were received by the WHL in FY 20, with 1,344 of those being suitable for testing. There were 519 useable samples collected from the Bighorn Mountains; 126 of those were from yearlings or adult cows harvested in hunt areas where seropositive elk had been previously documented. No seropositive elk have documented in the herd units that comprise the Bighorns over the past three years.

Brucellosis seroprevalence is monitored within individual elk hunt areas of the DSA. Over the past twenty-five years, seroprevalence has gradually increased in hunt areas 58-59 and 61-63. In the last five years, the combined seroprevalence in these areas has averaged 19.6 percent ($n=373$). Many of the subpopulations in these hunt areas have been examined to determine if the increase in seroprevalence can be attributed to increasing elk density. Research found that the rates of increase were positively related to both large and small groups at high density, as well as larger groups at low densities (Brennan et al., 2014). In addition, these authors note that disease management strategies aimed at reducing population density or group sizes are unlikely to reduce transmission of the disease. Continued monitoring of all HAs along the southeastern slope of the Absaroka Range is warranted, as well as exploration of management actions that affect the prevalence of brucellosis in these populations.

Attempts to increase surveillance numbers continued in FY 20 along the southeastern border of the DSA in the South Wind River and West Green River HUs. Brucellosis positive elk have been previously identified in these areas, but they have not been extensively surveyed in recent years. An effort to sample the area more intensively began in 2018, and this year a combined 66 samples were received from the southern HUs with one seropositive cow identified in HA 27. The five year prevalence in these herd units remains low compared to the northern HUs. These areas will remain a focus of the surveillance effort in FY 21.

A total of 120 useable samples were collected in FY 20 from the rotating surveillance program target areas in the southwestern part of the state. All samples tested negative for exposure to *B.*

abortus on serological tests. In the past 29 years, 6,535 samples from the non-endemic area have been analyzed. To date, this disease has not been documented outside of western half of the state.

The return rate of blood samples from hunters successful in harvesting an elk has remained relatively constant over the past five years with around 1,300 hunters submitting blood samples for analysis every year. On a per hunter basis, approximately 32 percent of successful hunters that received a blood collection kit voluntarily collected and submitted a sample for surveillance.

The newfound ability to utilize hemolyzed blood samples has greatly increased the number of samples that can now be included in surveillance data. In FY 19 and FY 20, 98 percent of blood samples received were tested, a significant increase over the past five-year average of 69 percent.

Performance Measure #3: The number of chronic wasting disease (CWD) samples tested to actively monitor the prevalence and distribution of this disease in mule and white-tailed deer, elk, and moose populations within the State of Wyoming. As of FY 20, personnel with this program will work to annually test 6,000 CWD samples.

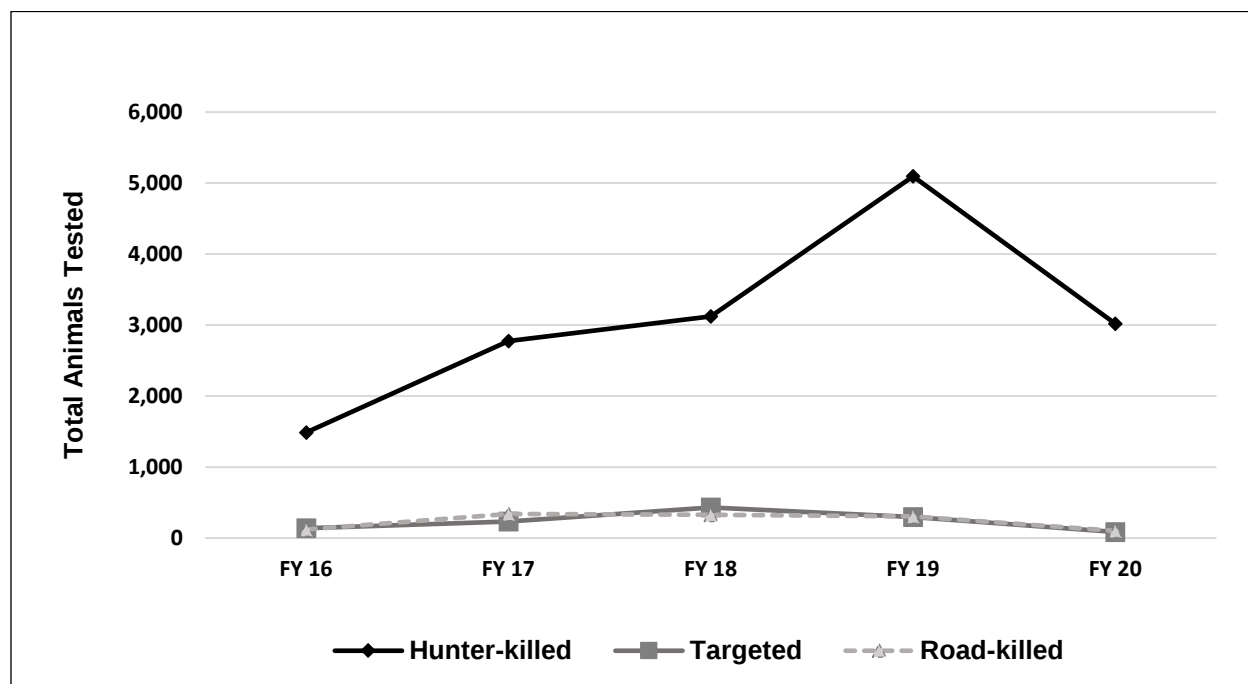


Figure 3: Total number hunter-killed, targeted, and road-killed animals (deer, elk and moose combined) tested for CWD in FY 16 through FY 20

Story Behind the Performance:

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a fatal disease of the central nervous system of cervids caused by abnormal proteins called prions. This disease was first identified in free-ranging populations in the southeastern corner of Wyoming in 1985 and has since slowly spread north and west; now covering the majority of the state. Recent research in Wyoming and Colorado suggests that CWD can lead to declines in some deer and elk populations. The threat of population impacts has prompted the Department to increase surveillance efforts in order to better understand statewide

prevalence and distribution, Determining the factors that may influence CWD prevalence in a population may provide insight into future disease management strategies.

What Has Been Accomplished:

To determine the prevalence of the disease within the endemic area, the FY 20 surveillance focused on collecting at least 200 hunter harvested adult mule deer bucks from each of the following herd units: Clark's Fork, North Natrona, Powder River, Project, Rattlesnake, Sheep Mountain, Shoshone River, and Uinta. Target elk herd units included Afton, Pinedale, and the Snowy Range, which also had a goal of 200 samples, but included both male and female adult elk. In addition, teeth were collected whenever possible to evaluate age structure, and age specific CWD prevalence of the herd units. Samples from other areas of the state were collected opportunistically.

Nearly all CWD samples are analyzed by the WHL, a federally certified (NAHLN) ISO 17025 laboratory in CWD diagnostics. In FY 20, the WHL tested a total of 5,067 deer, elk, and moose samples for chronic wasting disease. From the total samples received, 3,018 were from hunter-killed adult male mule, or white-tailed deer, adult elk, or adult moose. Of these, 354 tested positive for CWD representing 213 mule deer, 124 white-tailed deer, and 17 elk (see Table 1). All moose tested for CWD were negative. The FY 20 surveillance effort identified three new CWD positive deer hunt areas: HA 50 on the western slope of the Bighorn Mountains, HA 105, near Clark, and HA 152, along the Hoback. Of the total samples received, 88 percent were derived from hunter-killed animals, 5 percent from road-killed, and 7 percent from targeted deer, elk, and moose.

Table 1. Distribution of samples and proportion of positives according to species and surveillance category

Adult Male Mule Deer		Adult Male White Tailed Deer		Adult Elk		Adult Moose		Total	
Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos
1,404	213	546	124	1,027	17	41	0	3,018	354

Table 2. Chronic wasting disease surveillance in non-endemic areas by species, age, and sex

	Road Killed		Targeted		Total	
	Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos	Total	CWD Pos
Adult Male Mule Deer	21	0	2	0	23	0
Yearling Male Mule Deer	5	0	2	0	7	0
Adult Female Mule Deer	36	0	5	0	41	0
Adult Male White-tailed Deer	2	0	0	0	2	0
Adult Female White-tailed Deer	2	0	0	0	2	0
Adult Elk	30	0	61	0	91	0
Adult Moose	6	0	16	0	22	0
Total	102	0	86	0	188	0

Target Deer Herd Units for 2019.

Only one (Powder River) of the nine targeted herd units reached the goal of 200 adult mule deer buck samples in the first year. Shoshone River exceeded a hundred samples (Table 3, Fig. 1).

Table 3. Hunter harvested adult mule deer buck CWD samples tested, CWD samples positive, and CWD prevalence in targeted deer herd units

	Clark's Fork	North Natrona	Powder River	Project	Rattlesnake	Sheep Mountain	Shoshone River	Uinta
Tested	36	58	297	77	33	67	106	70
Positive	4	3	33	44	4	9	27	0
Prevalence	11.1 percent	5.2 percent	11.1 percent	57.1 percent	12.1 percent	13.4 percent	25.5 percent	0 percent

There was some variation in CWD prevalence in these herd units when compared to the average prevalence from 2015-18 (Figure 1). CWD remained undetected in the Uinta HU. The Rattlesnake, Powder River, and Shoshone River herd units had small increases in prevalence, whereas large increases in prevalence (≥ 9 percentage points) were observed in Clark's Fork, Project, and Sheep Mountain. Within the Project HU, prevalence increased to 57.1 percent which is likely attributed to the low sample size over the previous four years. The Clark's Fork HU saw its first CWD positives this year, and North Natrona saw a reduction in prevalence to 5.2 percent.

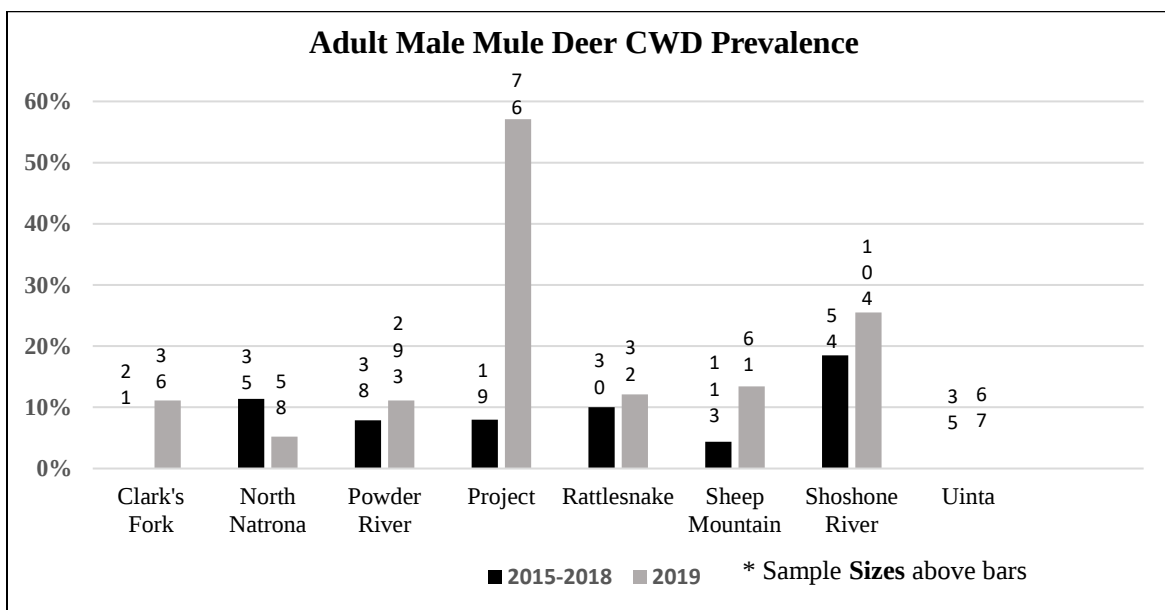


Fig. 1. CWD prevalence in hunter harvested adult male mule deer; average of 2015-2018 vs. 2019

Target Elk Herd Units for FY 20.

Three elk HUs were targeted for the FY 20 season (Fig. 10); only the Snowy Range HU reached the 200 sample goal in the first year (Table 4). CWD prevalence in the Snowy Range showed a slight decrease from the previous four-year average of 2.8 percent.

Table 4. Hunter harvested adult elk CWD samples tested, CWD samples positive, and CWD prevalence in targeted elk herd units

	Afton	Pinedale	Snowy Range
Tested	68	56	224
Positive	0	0	3
Prevalence	0 percent	0 percent	1.3 percent

CWD in Western Wyoming.

The identification of two, hunter harvested, CWD positive mule deer bucks in deer HA 152 this year extended CWD's distribution in western Wyoming. Other positives in the general geographic area include Grand Teton National Park, where a positive road-kill mule deer was discovered in 2018, deer HA 145 which had a positive CWD targeted mule deer in 2016, and deer HA 139 near Pinedale, which had one positive CWD targeted mule deer in 2017, and another in 2019.

Continuation of New Monitoring Plan and Future Sampling.

Surveillance efforts will continue for the FY 20 priority herds for the next two years until sampling goals are achieved. In FY 21, four new deer HUs and four new elk HUs will be prioritized depending on availability of field personnel to assist with sampling efforts. Fewer samples were received in FY 20 than expected. Continuing issues with low hunter participation and the new monitoring strategy which only focused on a small number of HUs, may have limited sampling availability outside of target surveillance areas.

APPENDIX A:

**INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMS**

BIG GAME

Bighorn Sheep

Bison

Elk

Moose

Mule Deer

Pronghorn

Rocky Mountain Goat

White-tailed Deer

BIGHORN SHEEP

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 5,770^a
Population Objective: 6,790^b
Harvest: 144
Hunters: 182
Success Rate 79%
Recreation Days: 1,574
Days/Animal: 10.9
Licenses Sold: 177

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$425,157
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$1,741,195
Total Program Revenue: \$2,166,352
Program Costs: \$2,626,916

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 2 herds with population models, 3 herds with trend count objectives, 4 herds with field personnel estimates for limited opportunity objectives, and 1 without a working model.

^b The statewide population objective is based only on the five herds with population and trend count objectives.

The estimated statewide population of bighorn sheep dropped slightly from 2018. The two largest herds accounted for most of the decrease over the last year. Bighorn sheep are highly susceptible to unpredictable weather events and disease outbreaks. Poor habitat conditions predispose bighorn sheep to these mortality factors and limit most populations' ability to increase.

The 2019 bighorn sheep harvest decreased from 2018, and remained below the five-year average (159). Sheep hunter totals can fluctuate each year due to several factors: licenses can be deferred for individuals from one year to the next due to medical necessity, or the hunters for an entire hunt area can be given the option to defer if fires or other natural events are deemed sufficiently severe that they affect hunter opportunity. Hunter success increased from 2018 and equaled the five-year average. Hunter effort decreased in 2019, and dropped below the five-year average (11.3 days/animal harvested).

The Department will continue to set conservative bighorn sheep hunting seasons. It will continue to monitor disease, evaluate habitat conditions, and implement habitat improvement projects; as well as conduct supplementary transplants as the need and opportunity arises.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's bighorn sheep program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	154	1,831	80%	12	195	2016	171,256	2,448,326
2016	167	1,921	80%	11.5	201	2017	183,057	2,198,128
2017	175	1,833	83%	10.5	212	2018	169,841	2,354,524
2018	154	1,752	75%	11.4	201	2019	411,399	2,348,900
2019	144	1,574	79%	10.9	177	2020	425,157	2,626,916
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

BISON

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 488
Population Objective: 500
Harvest: 92
Hunters: 146
Success Rate: 63%
Recreation Days: 1,427
Days/Animal: 15.5
Licenses Sold: 174

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$303,914
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$78,834
Total Program Revenue: \$382,748
Program Costs: \$159,628

The one wild bison population is now considered at the trend count objective. From 2000 to 2006, the population increased 89 percent. However, the population declined slightly but steadily in recent years due to the ability to increase harvests. The population varies based on harvest and other factors, and has increased slightly from 2016. The Department coordinates management of the Jackson Herd with the National Elk Refuge (NER), Grand Teton National Park, and the Bridger-Teton National Forest. These bison spend summers in and around Grand Teton National Park, and most spend winters on the NER, so it has been difficult to obtain an adequate harvest until recent improvements in hunting limitations. Hunting opportunity and the potential for a larger annual harvest increased considerably in 2007 with the inclusion of a significant portion of the NER where bison hunting is now allowed. The successful 2016 hunting season brought the population estimate from the trend count to within the range for being at objective, and the 2019 season was designed to maintain the herd at objective.

Bison harvest decreased slightly from 2018, but was much lower than the five year average (147). Hunter success in 2019 increased, and remained below the five-year average (69 percent). Hunter effort was 15.5 days/bison harvested, which was lower than in 2018, but higher than the five-year average (13.2 days/bison harvested).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's bison program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	206	2,111	72%	10.2	309	2016	204,580	179,328
2016	274	823	98%	3.0	282	2017	150,028	242,899
2017	70	1,183	63%	16.9	112	2018	224,009	163,848
2018	94	1,902	51%	20.2	190	2019	288,740	228,003
2019	92	1,427	63%	15.5	174	2020	303,914	159,628
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

ELK

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	112,900^a	License Revenue:	\$13,066,657
Population Objective:	79,125^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$13,270,399
Harvest:	22,644	Total Program Revenue:	\$26,337,056
Hunters:	53,843	Program Costs:	\$15,149,069
Success Rate:	42%		
Recreation Days:	413,827		
Days/Animal:	18.3		
Licenses Sold:	70,158		

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 6 herds with population models, 22 herds based on trend counts, and field personnel estimates of 7 herds with landowner/hunter satisfaction objectives.

^b The statewide population objective is based only on the six herds with post hunt population objectives and the 22 herds with a trend count objectives.

Overall, the Department continues to apply management strategies to reduce Wyoming elk numbers. For example, since 2013, under certain circumstances, a hunter could obtain up to three elk licenses per year. However, conditions are such that elk numbers remain difficult to decrease. At present, six of 35 elk herds with complete data are below objective, the rest are at or above objective.

Harvest decreased in 2019, and dropped further below the five-year average harvest of 24,574. Hunter success decreased to 42 percent, and was slightly below the five-year average (43 percent). Hunter effort (days/animal) increased in 2019 to 18.3 days, but remained below the five-year average (18.4 days/animal). Recreation days decreased, and were well below the five-year average (451,531).

Management strategies will continue to focus on decreasing elk statewide, except in the herds at or below objective. Seasons have been extended for the antlerless and cow/calf licenses to try to increase harvest. Access continues to impede obtaining adequate harvest in many herds. The Department will continue to work to improve hunter access, and to find other ways to promote greater harvests.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's elk program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	24,749	482,809	42%	19.5	72,038	2016	9,924,305	16,626,500
2016	25,852	473,068	45%	18.3	71,430	2017	9,712,784	16,173,348
2017	24,535	441,933	43%	18.0	70,764	2018	10,765,394	18,272,292
2018	25,091	446,017	45%	17.8	70,781	2019	11,689,099	15,326,643
2019	22,644	413,827	42%	18.3	70,158	2020	13,066,657	15,149,069

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

MOOSE

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 3,620^a
Population Objective: 3,635^b
Harvest: 289
Hunters: 314
Success Rate: 92%
Recreation Days: 2,722
Days/Animal: 9.4
Licenses Sold: 315

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$386,864
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$1,625,630
Total Program Revenue \$2,012,494
Program Costs: \$968,140

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 1 herd with a population model, 5 herds with trend count objectives, and 4 herds with field personnel estimates for limited opportunity objectives.

^b The statewide population objective is based only on the 1 herd with a post hunt population objective and 5 herds with trend count objectives.

Although Wyoming's largest moose populations are in the west and northwest of the state, moose also occur in the Bighorn Mountains and Snowy Range in south central Wyoming.

Management strategies for moose in Wyoming are conservative, and as a result, success rates have traditionally been excellent for those hunters fortunate enough to draw a license. The restriction against harvesting a cow moose accompanied by a calf was in effect again during the 2019 hunting season, continuing a trend that is now over a decade old. This restriction has improved calf survival, which has the potential to increase moose populations and ultimately hunting opportunity. However, recent declines in moose numbers in northwest Wyoming for reasons that have yet to be fully understood have resulted in significant license quota reductions over the past several years. However, 2019 was the first year with an increase in quota and harvest in over a decade. While moose harvest increased in 2019 it was still below the five-year average (317). Hunter success equaled the previous year and the average, while hunter effort increased and was higher than the average (9.0).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's Moose program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	365	3,431	89%	9.4	430	2016	183,538	1,041,230
2016	352	3,270	92%	9.3	391	2017	157,455	1,236,004
2017	295	2,603	94%	8.8	322	2018	181,935	1,260,490
2018	283	2,344	92%	8.3	305	2019	349,083	999,121
2019	289	2,722	92%	9.4	315	2020	386,864	968,140
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

MULE DEER

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 345,800^a
Population Objective: 476,600^b
Harvest: 24,178
Hunters: 48,404
Success Rate: 50%
Recreation Days: 236,441
Days/Animal: 9.8
Licenses Sold: 70,582

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$10,272,048
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$9,979,268
Total Program Revenue: \$20,251,316
Program Costs: \$11,713,504

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 34 herds with population models and field personnel estimates of 3 herds with landowner/hunter satisfaction objectives.

^b The statewide population objective is based only on the 34 herds with post hunt population objectives.

Wyoming's estimated mule deer population declined again due to a combination of poor habitat conditions, severe winter weather, and drought conditions. These, and other factors, have contributed to lower deer numbers for a number of years. As a result, the Department worked with the public and developed a statewide Mule Deer Initiative (MDI). Each region now has at least one herd where the MDI is being implemented. Plans have been created with public input to try to reverse the downward population trend for mule deer through a variety of management actions and habitat projects.

Harvest decreased for the third year in a row and remained below the five-year average of 27,401 mule deer. Hunter success dropped to 50 percent, and remained below the five-year average of 55 percent. Hunter effort increased in 2019, and remained above the five-year average (8.9 days/animal). The Department has been working to address access and habitat issues through its Access Yes program and through habitat improvement projects. Deer migration and wildlife crossings are now better understood than in previous years, and it has become another important aspect of deer management for certain herds.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's mule deer program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue ¹	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	28,316	246,279	57%	8.7	69,151	2016	7,725,901	8,884,624
2016	31,237	260,785	59%	8.3	72,631	2017	8,604,748	10,497,053
2017	27,134	235,366	54%	8.7	69,805	2018	7,984,734	13,451,146
2018	26,141	239,033	54%	9.1	71,485	2019	10,017,879	10,935,706
2019	24,178	236,441	50%	9.8	70,582	2020	10,272,048	11,713,504

¹ Includes mule deer only. Figures included mule and white-tailed deer prior to 2011

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

PRONGHORN

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 405,300^a
Population Objective: 429,200^b
Harvest: 46,464
Hunters: 51,147
Success Rate: 91%
Recreation Days: 168,708
Days/Animal: 3.6
Licenses Sold: 64,979

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$7,814,777
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$8,332,098
Total Program Revenue: \$16,146,875
Program Costs: \$5,912,113

^aStatewide population estimate is calculated from 33 herds with population models, 1 herd with a trend count objective, and 6 herds with field personnel estimates of landowner/hunter satisfaction objectives.

^bThe statewide population objective is based only on the 33 herds with a post-hunt population objective and 1 herd with a trend count objective.

In 2019, Wyoming's total estimated statewide pronghorn population decreased to 405,300 animals compared to the objective of 429,600. Severe winter weather impacted some herds, while drought conditions affected many during crucial times of the year. Many of the herds above objective have hunter access limitations, and the Department is unable to sell sufficient licenses to obtain harvests that will control the species in these areas. Wide swings in winter and spring precipitation make it difficult to predict the condition of seasonal ranges, herd survival, and productivity. Poor range quality and extensive loss of habitat from escalating mineral development are of great concern to managers. The Department continues to monitor habitat conditions, recommend improvements where necessary, seek mitigation of habitat lost to development, advocate for unimpeded migration routes, and promote hunting seasons that move the population toward objective.

The Department made adjustments to license quotas in 2019; however, access continues to be the primary impediment to attaining adequate harvest for private land herds. The Department continues to work to improve hunter access through efforts such as the Access Yes Program. The 2019 harvest of 46,464 animals was a slight decrease from 2018, but was higher than the five-year average (42,022). Hunter effort increased to 3.6 days per animal harvested and equaled the five-year average, while the success rate also increased and equaled the five-year average (91 percent). The number of recreation days spent pursuing pronghorn was the highest in 5 years.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's pronghorn program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	35,648	144,511	93%	4.1	48,452	2016	4,664,366	4,009,107
2016	39,027	138,378	93%	3.5	52,336	2017	5,004,627	3,860,632
2017	42,294	149,211	94%	3.5	56,481	2018	5,460,577	4,030,867
2018	46,676	149,948	86%	3.2	61,888	2019	7,471,763	4,382,953
2019	46,464	168,708	91%	3.6	64,979	2020	7,814,777	5,912,113

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 360^a
Population Objective: 295^b
Harvest: 60
Hunters: 94
Success Rate: 64%
Recreation Days: 557
Days/Animal: 9.3
Licenses Sold: 103

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$172,362
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$89,521
Total Program Revenue: \$261,883
Program Costs: \$95,352

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from two herds with trend count estimates.

^b The statewide population objective is based on the same two herds.

Mountain goats inhabit some of the most rugged and remote areas in northwest Wyoming. Successful transplant operations in Montana and Idaho years ago resulted in mountain goat populations that extend into Wyoming. The Department manages these populations as the Beartooth (northwest of Cody) and Palisades (southwest of Jackson) Herds. Both herds continue to find new areas that are favorable to inhabit.

Prior to 1999, only the Beartooth Herd was hunted. The Palisades population increased to a point where it has been able to sustain a limited annual harvest since that year. The Department will continue to closely monitor both populations, and will continue to set a hunting season these small populations can support. License quotas are conservative, and hunters continue to enjoy high success rates for these once-in-a-lifetime licenses.

The 2019 mountain goat season saw a change in management strategies for both herds. Two new hunt areas were created where goat populations will be reduced or eliminated to help struggling bighorn sheep populations. More licenses are issued in these areas, resulting in large increases in harvest, recreation days, and hunter effort, but a large decrease in the success rate.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's rocky mountain goat program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	License Revenue (\$)	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	31	180	100%	5.8	34	2016	42,242	151,775
2016	37	156	97%	4.2	40	2017	40,069	100,905
2017	39	276	93%	7.1	43	2018	29,120	216,732
2018	37	245	90%	6.6	41	2019	158,290	228,526
2019	60	557	64	9.3	103	2020	172,362	95,352
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 91,200^a
Population Objective: 55,000^b
Harvest: 17,983
Hunters: 28,598
Success Rate: 63%
Recreation Days: 127,911
Days/Animal: 7.1
Licenses Sold: 12,171

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$589,694
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$26,143
Total Program Revenue: \$615,837
Program Costs: \$1,107,778

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 1 herd with a population model, 2 herds with field personnel estimates of landowner/hunter satisfaction objectives, and 2 herds with incomplete data.

^b The statewide population objective is based only on the one herd with a post hunt population objective.

It is difficult to collect data on Wyoming's white-tailed deer populations because of the habitats in which the species lives and its secretive behavior. As a result, determining population characteristics and trends is generally not possible with current budget and personnel levels. Most white-tailed deer inhabit private lands in eastern Wyoming and the riparian areas of major watercourses in other parts of the state. In both cases, access for hunting has become difficult to obtain and expensive. Management throughout the state is primarily dictated by local perceptions of deer numbers and by landowner tolerances. For some in Wyoming, tolerance for white-tailed deer is lower than for mule deer due to crop damage issues and the perception that they displace mule deer. However, in some localized areas, these attitudes are changing.

The 2019 white-tailed deer hunting season had a drop in harvest from the previous year, along with other numbers not being quite as good. However, it was still the second best season in the last five. The success rate decreased and hunter effort increased from the previous year.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's white-tailed deer program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue ¹	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	16,662	113,949	65%	6.8	10,522	2016	412,007	686,664
2016	17,614	123,418	63%	7.0	10,634	2017	410,863	945,080
2017	17,956	122,032	63%	6.8	11,622	2018	414,328	1,408,008
2018	19,138	126,026	67%	6.6	11,177	2019	531,193	1,134,244
2019	17,983	127,911	63%	7.1	12,171	2020	589,694	1,107,778

¹ Includes white-tailed deer only.

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

TROPHY GAME

Black Bear
Grizzly Bear
Mountain Lion
Gray Wolf

BLACK BEAR

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$414,371
Population Objective:	Not applicable	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$322,803
Harvest:	451	Total Program Revenue:	\$737,174
Hunters:	3,189	Program Costs:	\$1,451,988
Success Rate:	14.1%		
Recreation Days	24,548		
Days/Animal:	54.4		
Licenses Sold:	4,539		

Black bears occupy all major mountain ranges of the state with some expansion occurring in areas of the southwest and northeast. Most black bears occur in northwestern Wyoming, the Bighorn Mountains, and south-central/southeast Wyoming.

Black bears are hunted in Wyoming during the spring and fall. Successful bear hunters are required to report harvested bears to Department personnel within a specified time period.

The 2019 harvest was in line with previous years' harvest and slightly below the five-year average (455.8). Harvest statistics demonstrate that 2019 was an excellent year for hunting black bear, despite recent increased mortality limits. The 2019 hunter success rate was higher than the previous five-year period, and the days per animal effort index is in line with the five-year average the five-year average. Spring weather and snowpack impacts accessibility and recreation days spent hunting black bears. Over the past five years the number of licenses sold increased. Beginning in 2013, the Department initiated monitoring efforts to better understand local population demographics and black bear densities in a systematic fashion throughout the State. Efforts were initiated in the Greys River of western Wyoming, and have expanded to include work in the Sierra Madres of southern Wyoming, the northern Bighorn Mountains of north-central Wyoming, and work in this most recent year in the Laramie Range between both Casper and Laramie regions. These monitoring efforts will allow further evaluation of harvest trends, management strategies, and population demographics of black bears and provide further transparency to black bear densities and harvest management of the species in Wyoming.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's black bear program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	453	26,083	11.8%	57.6	4,508	2016	311,891	1,090,904
2016	451	22,691	13%	50.3	4,605	2017	350,465	856,184
2017	467	25,960	11.4%	55.6	4,646	2018	367,846	1,032,056
2018	457	22,948	12.6%	50.2	4,730	2019	379,032	855,683
2019	451	24,548	14.1%	54.4	4,539	2020	414,371	1,451,988
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

GRIZZLY BEAR

OBJECTIVES:

To meet those parameters identified in the Wyoming Grizzly Bear Management Plan and 2016 Conservation Strategy for the Grizzly Bear in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (consisting of three separate Recovery Criteria).

To maintain a recovered grizzly bear population (in those portions of the Demographic Monitoring Area) and address conflicts with humans and grizzly bears in a professional and timely fashion.

Attempt to obtain the informed consent of all potentially affected interests in structuring the population objectives, management strategies, and regulations.

The distribution of grizzly bears encompasses much of northwest Wyoming including Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the Caribou-Targhee, Bridger-Teton, and Shoshone National Forests. The Department has documented a greater than 50 percent increase in distribution of grizzly bears since 2004. Grizzlies in Wyoming were removed from ‘threatened’ status under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 2007, and were managed according to state management plans developed by Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho and approved by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A petition to relist this population was filed in 2007. This population was relisted as “threatened” in September 2009. As a result, grizzly bear management returned to the federal government under authority of the ESA. The Yellowstone Ecosystem Sub-committee of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee continued to act as the management lead for this population until recently and the Department continued to participate in all aspects of management for grizzly bears, including monitoring, conflict resolution, and damage compensation. In 2016, the grizzly bear population was conservatively estimated at 695 individuals in the ecosystem. On June 22, 2017, the Department of Interior announced that grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) were recovered and therefore no longer listed as a threatened population. The Department regained management authority of grizzly bears in 2017. During fall 2017, the Department facilitated public discussions across the state to gather insight and to solicit feedback as to the public’s views toward future grizzly bear management in Wyoming. These ideas and suggestions, including support for a hunting season, were taken to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission in January 2018, where the Commission directed the Department to develop grizzly bear hunting regulations for fall 2018. Draft hunting regulations (Chapter 68) were developed and again taken throughout the state at public information meetings before final draft regulations were taken to the Commission in May 2018. Grizzly bear hunting regulations were approved by the Commission and the Department conducted draws for grizzly bear hunting licenses that were completed toward the end of FY 18. Prior to initiation of hunting on September 1, 2018, a federal judge placed a temporary restraining order on hunting prior to announcing his final decision on September 24, 2018 which rendered GYE grizzly bears back under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, negating the 2018 grizzly bear hunt. Despite being relisted, the GYE grizzly bear population met and/or exceeded all recovery criteria as set forth in aforementioned plans and strategies and remains a fully recovered population. The Department continues to conduct the majority of on the ground monitoring and conflict resolution for grizzly bears in the GYE. The grizzly bear program does not generate revenue from license sales. However, the program receives grant funding to assist in the management of the species, usually approximately 10 percent of annual monies spent to manage grizzly bears in Wyoming. The Large Carnivore Section provided an Annual Job Completion Report for grizzly bear management activities and annually contributes to the report provided by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's grizzly bear program.	
Fiscal Year	Management Costs (\$)
2016	2,606,261
2017	1,713,088
2018	3,007,192
2019	1,974,903
2020	1,609,094

MOUNTAIN LION

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$188,761
Population Objective:	Not applicable	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$156,952
Harvest:	345	Total Program Revenue:	\$345,713
Hunters:	1,766	Program Costs:	\$892,317
Success Rate:	19.5%		
Recreation Days:	16,218		
Days/Animal:	47.0		
Licenses Sold:	2,764		

Mountain lions are distributed throughout all of Wyoming, and have been managed as a trophy game species since 1974. Mountain lions are obligate carnivores that are very adaptable, and are found throughout the state of Wyoming. Preferable mountain lion habitat is associated with rugged terrain with stalking cover and available ungulate prey.

Mountain lions are managed through annual mortality limits on three-year management cycles. When a hunt area mortality limit is reached, the area is closed for the remainder of the season. The Department's mountain lion management plan, approved by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission in 2007, established a "sink/stable/source" strategy that provides guidance for setting annual mortality limits. Mountain lion hunters must report harvest to Department personnel within a specified time period.

The 2019-2020 mountain lion harvest (345 animals) was the highest harvest to date for the State of Wyoming. Mountain lion harvest has increased overall throughout Wyoming, due to increasing mortality limits, increased hunter interest, and increased densities of mountain lions, primarily in the Northeast Mountain Lion Management Unit. In the fall of 2019, the Department initiated monitoring efforts for mountain lions in the Bates Holes area of Casper, to evaluate spatial dynamics of mountain lions and deer (primarily mule deer) in relation to Chronic Wasting Disease.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's mountain lion program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	248	8,636	21.2	34.8	2,391	2016	151,292	741,888
2016	255	6,893	25.2%	26.9	2,477	2017	162,737	670,527
2017	282	12,177	21.9%	43.2	2,499	2018	173,585	785,246
2018	330	14,179	24.2%	43.0	2,736	2019	198,028	787,461
2019	345	16,218	19.5%	47.0	2,764	2020	188,761	892,317
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

GRAY WOLF

Calendar Year 2019

Population: 175¹
Population Objective: 160 (in WTGMA)
Harvest: 26 (in WTGMA)
Hunters: 1630
Success Rate: 2.6%
Recreation Days: 18,438
Days/Animal: 428.8
Licenses Sold: 1,886

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$83,141
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$101,783
Total Program Revenue: \$184,924
Program Costs: \$1,230,040

The gray wolf was reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park in 1995, and increased rapidly in numbers and land area occupied. After many delays, 2012 was the first regulated hunting season for gray wolves in Wyoming. On September 23, 2014 a federal judge revoked state management of wolves, and placed Wyoming wolves back on the Endangered Species list under federal protection. On April 25, 2017, wolf management was returned to Wyoming.

At the end of 2019, the wolf population in Wyoming remained above minimum delisting criteria; making 2019 the 18th consecutive year Wyoming has exceeded the delisting criteria established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. At least 311 wolves in ≥43 packs (including ≥22 breeding pairs) inhabited Wyoming on December 31, 2019. Of the total, there were ≥94 wolves and ≥8 packs (≥7 breeding pairs) in Yellowstone National Park, ≥16 wolves and ≥3 packs (1 breeding pair) in the Wind River Reservation, and ≥201 wolves and ≥32 packs (≥14 breeding pairs) in Wyoming outside Yellowstone National Park and the Wind River Reservation (WYO). In WYO, ≥175 wolves in ≥27 packs resided primarily in the Wolf Trophy Game Management Area where wolves are actively monitored and managed by the Department and ≥26 wolves in ≥5 packs in areas where wolves are designated primarily as predatory animals and are not actively monitored. A total of 96 wolf mortalities were documented statewide in Wyoming in 2019: 92 in WYO, 3 in Yellowstone National Park, and 1 in the Wind River Reservation. Causes of mortality included: human-caused = 88 (92 percent of mortalities); natural = 7 (7 percent); and unknown = 1 (1 percent). Eighty-four wolves were captured and telemetry collared for monitoring and research in 2019.

In 2019, the Department implemented a wolf hunting season with the biological objective to stabilize the wolf population at approximately 160 wolves in the Wolf Trophy Game Management Area. A mortality limit of 34 wolves was divided between 14 hunt areas in WYO. Wolf hunting seasons were open from September 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 with the exception of hunt area 12 (opened on October 15, 2019) and hunt area 13 (ended March 31, 2020). A total of 26 wolves (25 legal and 1 illegal) were killed during the wolf hunting season in WYO. Wolves could also be taken in any legal manner in WYO where they are designated as predatory animals. There were 23 wolves were taken by the public under predatory animal status in 2019.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's gray wolf program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Animal	Lic. Sold	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2016	N/A	836,104
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2017	N/A	1,196,464
2017	44***	13,321	2.2%	300.7	2,536	2018	97,254	1,747,459
2018	43***	18,438	2.6%	428.8	2,657	2019	116,388	1,280,874
2019	26***	11,818	2.6%	454.5	1,886	2020	83,141	1,230,040

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

**Licenses sold prior to wolves being relisted and the license holders that did not request a refund for their license.

***Harvest reported is specific to the Wolf Trophy Game Management Area.

¹175 wolves in Wyoming outside Yellowstone National Park and the Wind River Reservation within the WTGMA.

SMALL GAME

Cottontail
Snowshoe Hare
Squirrel

COTTONTAIL RABBIT

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	13,145	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	3,894	Program Costs:	\$	**
Animals/Hunter:	3.4			
Recreation Days:	17,000			
Days/Animal:	1.3			
Licenses Sold:	**			

The cottontail rabbit is the most popular small game animal in Wyoming. It is found in a variety of habitats throughout the state including shrub communities, farmlands, and urban and suburban areas in low to mid elevations. The cottontail population cannot be accurately estimated. Hunter success and harvest are directly associated with the cyclic nature of this species' abundance.

The decrease in small game harvest numbers in 2017 was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2019 season continued the downward trend and was well below the five-year average for harvest (36,035). Hunter numbers decreased from 2018, and was below the five-year average of 5,229 hunters. Recreation days increased but remained below the average of 19,958 days. The number of animals harvested per hunter decreased from 2018, and dropped further below the five-year average (6.3 animals/hunter). The number of days/animal increased in 2019, and remained higher than the five-year average (0.7 days/animal).

The Department will continue to maintain the current hunting season structure and bag limits since hunting has little effect on cottontail populations.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's cottontail rabbit program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Animal /Hunter	Days/ Animal	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	70,521	27,470	10.2	0.4	6,925	2016	**	**
2016	55,688	24,530	8.4	0.4	6,594	2017	**	**
2017	22,492	14,736	5.0	0.7	4,461	2018	**	**
2018	18,328	16,053	4.3	0.9	4,270	2019	**	**
2019	13,145	17,000	3.4	1.3	3,894	2020	**	**

**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2017 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

SNOWSHOE HARE

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	347	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	548	Program Costs:	\$	**
Animals/Hunter:	0.6	Cost Dept. Per Animal:	\$	Not Available
Recreation Days:	2,971			
Days/Animal:	8.6			
Licenses Sold:	**			

The snowshoe hare is distributed throughout most of the mountain conifer forests of the state. Snowshoe hare populations are cyclic, and hunter participation and harvest appear to follow population trends. During most years, fluctuations of hare populations are not consistent across the state and peak snowshoe hare harvest varies from region to region.

The decrease in small game harvest in 2017 was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated¹. The 2019 hunting season reversed some recent trends for snowshoe hares. Harvest increased after a three year decline, and recreation days increased as well as the number of hunters. The number of hares harvested per hunter in 2019 crept up but remained below the five year average (1.3), and the 2019 effort increased for the fourth year in a row.

The Department will continue to maintain the current hunting season structure and bag limits since hunting has little effect on snowshoe hare populations.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's snowshoe hare program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Animal /Hunter	Days/ Animal	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	1,248	2,077	3.1	1.7	407	2016	**	**
2016	745	3,311	1.5	4.4	510	2017	**	**
2017	229	1,206	0.7	5.3	348	2018	**	**
2018	150	1,148	0.4	7.6	342	2019	**	**
2019	347	2,971	0.6	8.6	548	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

SQUIRREL

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	2,959	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	761	Program Costs:	\$ **
Animals/Hunter:	3.9		
Recreation Days:	3,554		
Days/Animal:	1.2		
Licenses Sold:	**		

Red squirrels occupy mountain conifer forests at mid to upper elevations throughout the state, and provide almost all the squirrel hunting opportunity in Wyoming. Eastern fox squirrels and eastern gray squirrels occupy low elevation deciduous forests, cottonwood-riparian areas, agricultural, and urban areas.

Squirrel harvest, hunter numbers and recreation days all increased in 2019. This was the opposite of other small game species, and follows 2017 when there was a change in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated¹. The 2019 harvest was the highest of the five year period, and was above average (1,860). The 2019 recreation days and hunter numbers were higher than the five year averages of 2,410 days and 554 hunters. Hunter success in 2019 was the highest of the five-year period. Hunters equaled the time to get each animal as in 2018.

Squirrel hunting in Wyoming is not as popular as it is in other parts of the country. In Wyoming, most squirrel harvest is incidental to other hunting pursuits.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's snowshoe hare program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Animal/Hunter	Days/Animal	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	1,462	2,649	3.2	1.8	459	2016	**	**
2016	1,664	2,137	3.5	1.3	475	2017	**	**
2017	1,361	1,477	3.2	1.1	430	2018	**	**
2018	1,854	2,234	2.9	1.2	643	2019	**	**
2019	2,959	3,554	3.9	1.2	761	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

UPLAND GAME

Pheasant
Gray Partridge
Chukar
Sage-Grouse
Sharp-Tailed Grouse
Blue Grouse
Ruffed Grouse
Mourning Dove
Turkey

PHEASANT

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 42,511
Hunters: 9,181
Birds/Hunter: 4.6
Recreation Days: 39,783
Days/Bird: 0.9
Licenses Sold: 24,914

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$792,510
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$1,026,926
Total Program Revenue: \$1,819,436
Program Costs: \$3,424,004

Pheasants are not as abundant in Wyoming as in neighboring states, but there are many opportunities to hunt this popular upland game bird in eastern and north central Wyoming. Weather and habitat conditions are the primary influences on most of the state's pheasant populations. Pheasant hunting has improved considerably with the implementation and expansion of Wyoming's Walk-In Access Program, which has opened thousands of acres of private lands to hunting since its inception. The majority of Wyoming's pheasant hunting occurs in Goshen County, but there are other opportunities near Riverton, in the Bighorn Basin, and the Sheridan area. Established pheasant populations are supplemented by releases from the Department's Downar and Sheridan Bird Farms, which tend to stabilize the number of pheasants available each year, along with hunter numbers and success rates.

The 2019 pheasant season had decreases in harvest and recreation days and hunters. The harvest dropped just below the five-year average (42,607), while recreation days remained above the average (37,995). The number of pheasant hunters was well below the five year average (11,472). Hunter effort remained the same in 2019 and equaled the five-year average (0.9 days/bird). Hunter success remained static, and was higher than the five-year average (3.8 birds/hunter).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's pheasant program.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	38,347	31,538	3.3	0.8	11,679	2016	787,140	3,386,241
2016	36,684	34,478	3.0	0.9	12,344	2017	746,626	3,457,579
2017	41,478	36,813	3.4	0.9	12,308	2018	764,165	3,956,070
2018	54,015	47,362	4.6	0.9	11,849	2019	815,283	3,150,215
2019	42,511	39,783	4.6	0.9	9,181	2020	792,510	3,424,004

**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.

GRAY PARTRIDGE

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	4,552	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	1,592	Program Costs:	\$	**
Birds/Hunter:	2.9			
Recreation Days:	8,951			
Days/Bird:	2.0			
Licenses Sold:	**			

The gray partridge, a native of eastern Europe and central and southwest Asia, is most abundant in Sheridan County and the Bighorn Basin; but it can be found in many other parts of the state. The gray partridge was introduced to Wyoming in the early 1900s to provide additional hunting opportunity for Wyoming hunters.

Because the gray partridge is very sensitive to drought, severe winters, and wet nesting and brood rearing periods, weather conditions can dictate its abundance and, in turn, hunter activity. This is consistent with the harvest statistics for the past five years. Hunting is a minor influence on gray partridge populations. Like other upland game birds, nesting and brood rearing success from the summer preceding the hunting season play a major role in hunter success and participation.

In 2017 there were changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2019 season saw an increase from 2018 for harvest, hunters, and recreation days. Harvest and hunter numbers were within the range of values of the previous four years, with harvest being above the average (3,709), as well as hunters (1,257). Recreation days were the highest of the past five years, and above the average (5,815). Success was essentially equal to the average, while effort in days/bird was higher than the average (1.7).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's gray partridge program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	6,174	7,055	3.8	1.1	1,608	2016	**	**
2016	3,564	5,247	3.2	1.5	1,114	2017	**	**
2017	1,420	2,899	1.8	2.0	771	2018	**	**
2018	2,835	4,923	2.4	1.7	1,200	2019	**	**
2019	4,552	8,951	2.9	2.0	1,592	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

CHUKAR

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 7,586
Hunters: 2,119
Birds/Hunter: 3.6
Recreation Days: 10,805
Days/Bird: 1.4
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **

The chukar partridge, which is native to Europe and Asia, was first released in Wyoming in the 1930s. Small populations of chukars are scattered throughout Wyoming in rocky, steep habitats; but the largest concentrations are found in the Bighorn Basin.

Almost all numbers for hunting chukars improved from 2018 and were above the five-year averages. The 2019 season was above the five-year average for harvest (7,496), number of hunters (1,883), and recreation days (7,952). The 2017 decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹

Because the chukar is very sensitive to drought and severe winters, weather conditions can dictate its abundance and the resulting hunter interest. Hunting seems to play a minor role in chukar abundance. Like other upland game birds, nesting and brood rearing success from the summer preceding the hunting season play a major role in hunter success and participation.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's chukar program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	12,534	9,327	5.9	0.7	2,139	2016	**	**
2016	5,916	5,995	3.5	1.0	1,681	2017	**	**
2017	4,160	4,650	2.9	1.1	1,415	2018	**	**
2018	7,286	8,981	3.5	1.2	2,059	2019	**	**
2019	7,586	10,805	3.6	1.4	2,119	2020	**	**
** All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

SAGE-GROUSE

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$222,282
Harvest:	7,615	Total Program Revenue:	\$222,282
Hunters:	4,049	Program Costs:	\$2,937,947
Birds/Hunter:	1.9		
Recreation Days:	9,473		
Days/Bird:	1.2		
Licenses Sold:	**		

Wyoming's sage-grouse populations are considered to be below historic levels, and recent numbers in harvest and lek attendance show no specific trends either up or down, just yearly fluctuations. Beginning in 1995, sage-grouse seasons were shortened and opened later in the year to protect hens with broods. Hunting seasons have been closed in parts of the state since 2000 to protect small populations in isolated habitats and in the Powder River Basin where West Nile Virus caused significant declines in sage-grouse numbers. With the timing of Wyoming's sage-grouse seasons and low total harvest, take by hunters has little effect on sage-grouse populations, particularly when compared to the influence of habitat condition. Sage-grouse seasons were again conservative in 2019.

In 2017, harvest numbers had large decreases. The decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ In 2019, harvest, recreation days, and the hunter numbers decreased and were lower than the five-year averages (9,376 harvest, 10,584 recreation days, and 4,268 hunters). The 2019 harvest rate decreased and was the lowest of the five years and hunter effort was above average (1.1 days/bird).

The Department is involved in extensive intrastate and interstate sage-grouse conservation efforts. It will continue to monitor sage-grouse populations, press for minimization and mitigation of environmental impacts in sagebrush habitats, and try to improve habitat conditions throughout the state.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's sage-grouse program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	10,498	10,231	2.4	1.0	4,299	2016	**	2,770,262
2016	10,526	11,476	2.3	1.1	4,674	2017	**	2,697,643
2017	7,817	8,646	2.2	1.1	3,576	2018	**	3,344,918
2018	10,422	13,092	2.2	1.3	4,740	2019	**	2,841,738
2019	7,615	9,473	1.9	1.2	4,049	2020	**	2,937,947
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 3,990
Hunters: 1,408
Birds/Hunter: 2.8
Recreation Days: 7,030
Days/Bird: 1.8
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **

Sharp-tailed grouse occur primarily in eastern Wyoming, but there is also a small population in south-central Wyoming that is not hunted. Thousands of acres of marginal farmlands in the state were converted to wildlife habitat that benefited sharp-tailed grouse beginning in the mid-1980s as part of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The beneficial effects of this conversion were short-lived as most CRP land is now dominated by less desirable plant species. The Department's Walk-In Access Program, begun in 1998, has greatly improved sharp-tailed grouse hunting opportunities.

Sharp-tailed grouse harvest numbers for 2017 were the lowest since 2013. The decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2019 hunting season was the best in the last ten years, and all measurements were better than the last five years averages: 2,605 harvest, 1,068 hunters, 4,291 recreation days.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's sharp-tailed grouse program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	3,929	4,209	3.5	1.1	1,124	2016	**	**
2016	2,381	4,107	2.3	1.7	1,039	2017	**	**
2017	1,316	2,215	1.8	1.7	742	2018	**	**
2018	1,411	3,892	1.4	2.8	1,027	2019	**	**
2019	3,990	7,030	2.8	1.8	1,408	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

BLUE GROUSE

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	8,418	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	3,932	Program Costs:	\$	**
Birds/Hunter:	2.1			
Recreation Days:	20,408			
Days/Bird:	2.4			
Licenses Sold:	**			

Blue grouse occupy most of Wyoming's mountain conifer habitats, except for the Black Hills in the northeast corner of the state. They winter high among conifers and migrate to lower elevations with more open cover for the spring and summer. The Department maintains liberal hunting seasons and harvest limitations since hunting has little influence on blue grouse populations. Blue grouse numbers fluctuate primarily due to natural factors such as weather events and, to some degree, land management practices. The extensive conifer beetle outbreaks occurring throughout the state are expected to have a significant effect on blue grouse in the future.

The 2019 hunting season had lower harvest, recreation days, and hunter numbers than previous years. The decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2019 blue grouse season was similar to the previous year and was above the five-year average for harvest (8,088), recreation days (16,429), and hunters (3,575). The 2019 harvest rate and effort figures were slightly worse than in 2018 and were worse than the most recent five-year averages (2.2 birds/hunter, 2.1 days/bird).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's blue grouse program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	9,420	15,929	2.5	1.7	3,696	2016	**	**
2016	8,932	17,574	2.4	2.0	3,787	2017	**	**
2017	5,306	11,520	2.0	2.2	2,654	2018	**	**
2018	8,363	16,716	2.2	2.0	3,807	2019	**	**
2019	8,418	20,408	2.1	2.4	3,932	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

RUFFED GROUSE

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 5,446
Hunters: 2,620
Birds/Hunter: 2.1
Recreation Days: 14,628
Days/Bird: 2.7
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **

The ruffed grouse occupies the western and northern forests of Wyoming, including the Black Hills and the Uinta Range. It inhabits dense, brushy habitats within mixed conifer and deciduous tree stands, usually in and along creek bottoms. The Wyoming Range and the mountainous areas around Jackson offer some of the best ruffed grouse habitat and provide the best hunting opportunities in Wyoming.

Ruffed grouse harvest in 2019 was much lower than 2018 and dropped below the averages in all categories. The decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2019 harvest decreased and was below the five-year average (6,468). The numbers in 2019 for hunters and recreation days the highest of the past five years, and obviously above the averages for hunters (2,260) and recreation days (11,670). The success rate, measured in birds per hunter, was the lowest of the past five years and lower than the five-year average (2.9). Hunter effort increased and was higher than the average (1.9 days/bird).

Like blue grouse, ruffed grouse populations appear to be affected by weather and land management practices, with hunting playing a minor role in population changes.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's ruffed grouse program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	8,451	12,725	3.5	1.5	2,437	2016	**	**
2016	8,324	11,673	3.5	1.4	2,386	2017	**	**
2017	3,968	8,414	2.3	2.1	1,714	2018	**	**
2018	6,153	10,908	2.9	1.8	2,145	2019	**	**
2019	5,446	14,628	2.1	2.7	2620	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

MOURNING DOVE

Calendar Year 2019

Fiscal Year 2020

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	25,482	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	2,239	Program Costs:	\$	**
Birds/Hunter:	11.4			
Recreation Days:	8,167			
Days/Bird:	0.3			
Licenses Sold:	**			

The mourning dove is the most abundant and widespread game bird in North America. More mourning doves are harvested throughout the country than all other game birds combined. The mourning dove occupies a wide variety of native habitats in Wyoming, as well as farmlands and urban areas.

Mourning dove harvest increased in 2019. Harvest for doves improved in 2019 and jumped above the five-year average (22,587), while recreation days was also the highest in the last five years and above average (6,739 days). The number of hunters increased and was higher than the average (2,122). The success rate increased and was higher than the five-year average (10.6). Hunter effort (days/bird) remained at the average of 0.3. Mourning dove harvest in Wyoming can be sharply curtailed during those years when early cold fronts in late August and early September push much of the local population out of the state.

Mourning dove hunting seasons are set at the national level by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Concern over the decline in mourning dove populations based on annual surveys has prompted the USFWS to initiate efforts with the states throughout the Flyway system to develop a Mourning Dove Strategic Harvest Management Plan. The plan will establish hunting season frameworks based on different population levels as determined through annual population surveys. To date, seasons have generally been liberal since harvest is thought to have little impact on dove populations. Changes in habitat are thought to have the most impact on dove populations.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's mourning dove program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	24,873	6,931	11.9	0.3	2,095	2016	**	**
2016	23,920	6,758	10.6	0.3	2,255	2017	**	**
2017	18,242	5,201	9.6	0.3	1,903	2018	**	**
2018	20,420	6,637	9.6	0.3	2,119	2019	**	**
2019	25,482	8,167	11.4	0.3	2,239	2020	**	**
**All small game, small game/game bird, and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.								

¹ For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2019 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

TURKEY

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 4,439
Hunters: 7,439
Birds/Hunter: 0.6
Recreation Days: 31,201
Days/Bird: 7.0
Licenses Sold: 7,792

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$216,188
All Other Agency Revenue*: \$471,550
Total Program Revenue: \$687,738
Program Costs: \$272,401

The wild turkey was originally introduced to Wyoming in 1935 when New Mexico traded nine hens and six gobblers of the Merriam's subspecies to Wyoming in exchange for sage-grouse. Those first birds were released near Laramie Peak. The Merriam's has been the predominant subspecies in the state. Turkeys are found primarily in the southeastern, northeastern, and north-central portions of Wyoming in riparian habitats, on private land, and in low elevation conifer habitats. Wild turkey translocations and favorable winter weather over the past decade have resulted in an abundance of turkeys spread over most habitats in the state that will support them. Recent introductions of the Rio Grande subspecies to riparian habitats have further expanded the species' presence.

Prior to 2010, turkey data were reported by calendar year, i.e. spring and fall harvest for the same year. In 2010; however, it was decided to bring turkey data reporting in line with the rest of the species' data reported in this document, by biological year, which begins June 1 and ends the next year just before most young are born or hatched around May 31. In 2019, harvest numbers improved in almost all categories. Harvest was the highest seen in ten years and above the five year average (3,791) as was recreation days (24,013). The number of hunters increased substantially and rose above the average of 6,601. The success rate was the same as in 2018 and equal to the five-year average, and the number of days to harvest a turkey increased and stayed above the average of 6.3.

As turkey management has progressed in Wyoming, hunters have seen an increase in the number of general license hunt areas and a reduction in limited quota hunts. Additionally, starting in 2010 in some hunt areas, a hunter was allowed to receive up to two wild turkey licenses in a season, provided certain restrictions were met. In 2013, the license limit for one hunter per season was raised again to three. In 2014, hunt areas were consolidated down to five, but the total area of the state open to turkey hunting expanded. As a result, hunter opportunity has increased.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's turkey program.								
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird / Hunter	Days/ Bird	Number Hunters	Fiscal Year	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	3,531	22,331	0.5	6.3	6,633	2016	188,704	188,245
2016	3,879	21,518	0.6	5.5	6,817	2017	196,632	181,384
2017	3,521	21,900	0.6	6.2	5,957	2018	204,286	148,520
2018	3,584	23,117	0.6	6.5	6,159	2019	214,787	151,403
2019	4,439	31,201	0.6	7.0	7,439	2020	216,188	272,401
*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.								

WATERFOWL

Duck
Goose
Sandhill Crane
Rail, Snipe, Coot

DUCK

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 57,186
Hunters: 5,767
Bird/Hunter: 9.9
Recreation Days: 32,499
Days/Bird: 0.6
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **
Cost Dept. Per Bird: \$ Not Available

A variety of duck species migrate through the Central and Pacific Flyway portions of Wyoming during spring and fall. Breeding and migrating waterfowl occupy most habitats where water is present in good quantity and quality. However, duck populations are low during winter months when frozen conditions prevail on most lakes and streams.

In Wyoming, 2019-2020 continued to see good water conditions. Hunter numbers increased slightly (5,767). Harvest increased by 20 percent (57,186). The harvest rate in 2019 was the highest in the last five years (9.9 birds/hunter). The Department remains concerned about the degradation and loss of wetlands, other waterfowl habitats, and the associated status of some duck species. The Department will continue to work with private landowners, other government agencies, and organizations to conserve waterfowl habitat and to increase the amount and quality of habitat available.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's duck program. Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.							
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds/Hunter	Days/Bird	Number Hunters	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt.Costs (\$)
2015	49,744	20,802	8.1	0.6	6,146	**	**
2016	54,426	28,636	9	0.5	6,047	**	**
2017	47,092	27,957	8.4	0.6	5,625	**	**
2018	47,526	30,047	8.5	0.6	5,592	**	**
2019	57,186	32,499	9.9	0.6	5,767	**	**
**All small game and small game/game bird and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.							

GOOSE

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 43,440
Hunters: 5725
Bird/Hunter: 7.6
Recreation Days: 33,044
Days/Bird: 0.8
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **
Cost Dept. Per Bird: \$ Not Available

Goose hunting in Wyoming has remained good since 2000 despite a series of drought years, and has been excellent the past few wet years. Opportunities to harvest migratory populations of Canada geese often depend upon winter weather patterns, which can affect the timing and extent of the migration, and the number of birds available to hunters. The vast majority of Wyoming's goose harvest is comprised of Canada geese, but the increasing lesser snow goose population and liberalization of hunting regulations have provided additional recreation opportunities, especially in late winter and early spring, during the Light Goose Conservation Order.

Goose harvest has fluctuated over the past five years, from a low of 23,565 in 2015 to this year's high of 43,440. Recreation days and hunter numbers in 2019 were also the highest in five years. Liberal season lengths and bag limits designed to lower goose populations continue to afford hunters with abundant harvest opportunities. Liberal seasons will continue, especially the late season conservation order for snow and Ross' geese, as the flyway councils attempt to reduce overabundant populations to protect sensitive arctic nesting habitat from overuse.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's goose program.							
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.							
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds / Hunter	Days / Bird	Number Hunters	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	23,565	20,822	5.0	0.9	4,732	**	**
2016	36,366	25,475	6.8	0.7	5,350	**	**
2017	34,880	26,073	6.9	0.7	5,077	**	**
2018	29,222	25,866	6.0	0.9	4,895	**	**
2019	43,440	33,044	7.6	0.8	5,725	**	**
**All small game and small game/game bird and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.							

SANDHILL CRANE

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: ¹ 141
Hunters: ¹ 234
Bird/Hunter: ¹ 0.6
Recreation Days: ¹ 530
Days/Bird: ¹ 3.8
Licenses Sold: 306

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **
Cost Dept. Per Bird: \$ Not Available

There are two populations of sandhill crane found in Wyoming: the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) of greater sandhill cranes and the Mid-Continent Population (MCP). The RMP is managed in cooperation with several other western states and the federal government. Most of Wyoming's crane harvest consists of RMP greater sandhill cranes hunted in central and western portions of the state. Above average recruitment has enabled the RMP to increase over the past few years. Allowable harvest is derived from a formula based on population counts on fall staging areas and an estimate of annual recruitment (proportion of chicks) from an independent survey in the San Luis Valley, Colorado. Permit quotas are set annually to achieve the allowable harvest. The MCP of sandhill cranes has been relatively stable since the early 1980s, but increased slightly over the past five years. Peripheral segments of this population migrate annually through central and eastern Wyoming. Harvest is largely opportunistic and only a handful of MCP cranes are taken each year in Wyoming.

In the 2019 season, harvest (141) was down slightly from the previous few years. Recreation days saw a 38 percent decrease, and hunter numbers also decreased. The success rate stayed the same, and was at the five-year average (0.6 birds per hunter). Hunter effort in 2019 was down from last year (3.8 days/bird harvested).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's Rocky Mountain Population of Sandhill Cranes program. ¹							
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.							
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Bird/Hunter	Days/Bird	Number Hunters	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
2015	104	375	0.6	3.6	164	**	**
2016	158	666	0.6	4.2	283	**	**
2017	193	814	0.6	2.5	318	**	**
2018	189	850	0.6	4.4	329	**	**
2019	141	530	0.6	3.8	234	**	**
**All small game and small game/game bird and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.							
¹ Data are from the Rocky Mountain Population of greater sandhill cranes. Wyoming harvest statistics for the Mid-Continent Population of sandhill cranes are published in the Central Flyway Harvest and Population Survey Data Book available at: http://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/flyway-data-books.php .							

RAIL, SNIPE, AND COOT

Calendar Year 2019

Population: Not available
Population Objective: Not available
Harvest: 600
Hunters: 550
Bird/Hunter: 1.1
Recreation Days: 950
Days/Bird: 1.6
Licenses Sold: **

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$ **
All Other Agency Revenue: \$ **
Total Program Revenue: \$ **
Program Costs: \$ **
Cost Dept. Per Bird: \$ Not Available

Snipe, rail, and coot are harvested in both the Central and Pacific Flyways in Wyoming. Since coots are not a highly valued game species or food source, demand is low. Although snipe and rail can be found in marshy habitats throughout the state, opportunities to harvest them are underutilized. Generally, these species are harvested incidentally by persons hunting other migratory and upland game birds.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's rail, snipe and coot program. Harvest, recreation ,and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.							
Calendar Year	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds / Hunter	Days / Bird	Number Hunters	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt.Costs (\$)
2015	800	500	4.0	0.5	200	**	**
2016	500	250	3.3	0.5	150	**	**
2017	600	1100	1.5	1.8	400	**	**
2018	600	950	1.1	1.6	550	**	**
2019	300	300	1.5	1.0	200	**	**
**All small game and small game/game bird and migratory bird license revenue and expenditure information is shown on the pheasant schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.							
** Because program costs were negligible, they are included with other waterfowl management costs.							

FISHERIES

Sport Fisheries
Commercial Fisheries

SPORT FISHERIES

Calendar Year 2019

Recreation Day Objectives: 2,778,000
Recreation Days:¹ 2,715,032
Fish/Day: 2.5
Licenses Sold: 310,252
Economic Return Per Day: \$74.00

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$6,678,417
All Other Agency Revenue: \$7,694,641
Total Program Revenue: \$14,373,058
Program Costs: \$23,740,958

In 2019, 2.7 million angler days of sport fishing recreation were estimated. Overall the numbers of licenses sold was down 2.2 percent from the previous year and license revenue was down 7.1 percent. For angler participation expenditures, the Department consulted the recently published report, *2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. The estimate for angler participation rate was kept constant at 19 days/year even though the 2011 report said days fishing by anglers increased since 2001 (when the current estimate was derived). The Department anticipates being able to better estimate annual participation rates each year in the future. Historically, distribution of angling in the state has been 45 percent for flowing waters and 55 percent for standing waters. With improved reservoir conditions, the Department expects that trend to remain unchanged.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's sport fisheries program.						
Calendar Year	Rec. Days	Fish/Day	Licenses Sold	Fiscal Year	License Revenue (\$)	Program Costs (\$)
2015	2,695,080	2.5	351,989	2016	\$6,531,639	\$22,542,029
2016	2,726,259	2.5	355,599	2017	\$6,587,563	\$24,583,958
2017	2,680,111	2.5	346,720	2018	\$6,982,896	\$29,217,042
2018	2,661,835	2.5	317,080	2019	\$7,183,358	\$23,903,154
2019	2,715,032	2.5	310,252	2019	\$6,678,417	\$23,740,958

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Calendar Year 2019

Licenses Sold: 807

Fiscal Year 2020

Licenses Sold:	\$26,935
All Other Agency Revenue:	\$4,172
Total Program Revenue**:	\$31,107
Program Costs:	\$19,048

The statewide objective for the Commercial Fisheries Program is to provide licensing, monitoring, and extension services for minnow seiners, private bait dealers, commercial hatcheries, and private fishing preserves.

Live baitfish and seining permits continue to show a downward trend over the last few years; other license types are trending upward also, with the exception of private hatchery permits, which have been stable. Overall, interest in fishing preserves increased, and seining and dealing in live baitfish declined this year.

*** Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances.*

Five-year trends in Wyoming's commercial fisheries program.				
Calendar Year	Licenses Sold	Fiscal Year	License Revenue (\$)	Program Costs (\$)
2015	933	2016	\$27,540	\$27,540
2016	990	2017	\$26,024	\$22,344
2017	849	2018	\$25,920	\$22,201
2018	819	2019	\$27,330	\$22,083
2019	807	2020	\$26,935	\$19,048

FURBEARERS

Bobcat
Other Furbearers

BOBCAT

Calendar Year 2019

Bobcat Harvest¹: **1,207**
Bobcat Trappers³: **354**
Bobcats per Trapper²: **3.4**
Recreation Days: **9,790**
Days/Animal: **8.1**

Fiscal Year 2020

Licenses Sold: ******
License Revenue: ******
Other Agency Revenue*: ******
Total Program Revenue: ******
Program Costs: **\$336,912**

Bobcat harvest data comes from information collected as part of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) requirements for bobcat pelt tagging. The Department relies on agency personnel who tag bobcats with CITES tags to collect information on age and sex of each bobcat and on harvest effort values. This information is available for the annual CITES report and for Department use. It most accurately reflects harvest.

The number of licenses sold has decreased and then rebounded over the last five years, while bobcat harvest success has varied. The 2019 harvest decreased and was below the five-year average (1,428). The harvest rate decreased and was lower than the five-year average (3.9). The number of successful trappers also decreased, and dropped below the five-year average (374). Bobcat harvest tends to follow rabbit population levels, their main prey species.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's Furbearer Program.							
Bobcat Statistics				Entire Furbearer Program			
Calendar Year	Reported Harvest ¹	Bobcats/Trapper ²	Number Trappers ³	Licenses Sold	Fiscal Year	License Rev. (\$)	Program Costs (\$)
2015	1,164	3.6	295	**	2016	**	246,895
2016	1,397	4.0	350	**	2017	**	280,334
2017	2,189	4.6	472	**	2018	**	501,953
2018	1,452	3.7	397	**	2019	**	433,896
2019	1,207	3.4	354	**	2020	**	336,912
¹ The number of bobcats tagged in Wyoming. ² The number of bobcats per successful trapper. ³ The number of trappers who had bobcats tagged. *Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants, and interest earned on Department cash balances. **All furbearer licenses sold and license revenue information is shown on the other furbearer schedule as separate information is not available due to combination licenses.							

OTHER FURBEARERS

Calendar Year 2019

Furbearer Harvest: 6,203
Furbearer Trappers¹: 1,184
Furbearers per Trapper: 5.2
Recreation Days: 23,180
Days/Animal: 3.7
Licenses Sold ²: 2,515

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$95,668
Other Agency Revenue*: \$117,939
Total Program Revenue: \$213,607
Program Costs: \$299,449

Besides bobcat, there are a variety of other furbearing species in Wyoming. Badger, beaver, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel are defined as furbearers by Wyoming statute. Harvest of these furbearers is determined by fur prices and by species abundance. These factors, combined with harvest quotas (where used), ensure trapping has little impact on furbearer populations.

The harvest survey was simplified in 2005 and again in 2010. In 2010, predatory animals (coyote, red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk) were removed from the survey because these animals can be harvested without a furbearer license and harvest is legal 365 days a year. Consequently, previous harvest surveys only reported a subset of the harvest on these species, the harvest taken by those with a furbearer license during the regulated trapping season. In addition, the number of trapping areas was reduced from 44 to six, further simplifying the survey while still allowing data to be collected at a level useful to managers. The 2010 survey asked how many night traps/snares were set and how many days were spent firearm hunting for all furbearing species combined. Prior to 2010, the Department attempted to parse the trap/snares nights and hunting days out by species. The harvest survey was revised for the 2015-16 trapping season to capture total recreation days (days afield checking traps/snares and firearm days) for all species combined. The 2019 survey was modified to better account for trappers/hunters that were unsuccessful, accounting for some of the changes in numbers from 2018.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's Furbearer Program.							
Other Furbearer Statistics					Entire Furbearer Program		
Calendar Year	Reported Harvest ³	Furbearers/Trapper	Number Trappers ¹	Licenses Sold	Fiscal Year	License Rev. (\$)	Program Costs (\$)
2015	7,236	15.4	470	2,274	2016	101,610	528,082
2016	4,861	10.8	449	2,225	2017	94,021	400,796
2017	8,842	18.2	485	2,299	2018	122,070	268,301
2018	5,596	14.7	381	2,565	2019	108,585	186,458
2019	6,203	5.2	1,184	2,515	2020	95,668	299,449

¹ Does not include bobcat-only trappers. This number is derived from Question 1 of the Furbearer/Trapper Hunter Survey. The percent of trappers and hunters that responded "Yes" was applied toward the total licenses sold to get the estimated total number of trappers and hunters pursuing furbearers other than bobcats. The trapper number has been corrected from those given in past reports. These corrections also change the furbearers/trapper number for each year.

² The total number of furbearer licenses sold.

³ Predatory species (i.e., coyote, red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk) were removed from the survey in 2010.

*Includes allocated application fees, conservation stamp revenue, federal/other grants and interest earned on Department cash balances.

RAPTORS

RAPTORS

Calendar Year 2019

Captures: 10
Licenses Sold: 40

Fiscal Year 2020

License Revenue: \$3,918
All Other Agency Revenue: \$24,013
Total Program Revenue: \$27,931
Program Costs: \$541,733

The objectives of the Raptor Program are to provide for the capture of raptors annually for falconry use and to maintain a sustainable falconry program within the state.

There are approximately 31 species of raptors known or thought to occur within Wyoming. The Raptor Program includes the management of hawks, falcons, owls, eagles, and vultures, although capture permits are only issued for the take of hawks, falcons, and eagles. Some species are present only seasonally and densities vary with climatic conditions and prey abundance.

In calendar year 2019, 31 resident licenses were issued and eight birds were captured, for a capture success rate of 26 percent. Nine nonresident licenses were issued and two birds were captured, for a capture success rate of 22 percent. In total, 10 raptors were captured in Wyoming for use in falconry for an overall success rate of 25 percent.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's Raptor Program

Harvest, recreation and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.

Calendar Year	Captures	Success ¹	Licenses Sold ²	Fiscal Year	License Revenue (\$)	Program Costs (\$) ³
2015	12	29%	41	2016	5,770	514,642
2016	16	39%	41	2017	5,885	403,828
2017	16	39%	40	2018	3,599	615,802
2018	9	24%	37	2019	4,505	416,612
2019	10	25%	40	2020	3,918	541,733

¹Based on capture licenses sold.

²Includes only licenses to capture falcons; 66 licenses to hunt with falcons were issued in 2019.

³Includes program costs for raptors, including bald eagle and peregrine falcon.

**NONGAME PROGRAMS
AND
NON-LICENSED USES**

NONGAME PROGRAMS AND NON-LICENSED USES OF WILDLIFE

The Terrestrial Nongame Bird and Mammal Program includes activities such as inventorying and monitoring, statewide and regional planning, information and education, and environmental commenting. The program is staffed by five permanent personnel: a statewide supervisor, a statewide bird lead, a statewide mammal lead, a wildlife GIS analyst, and a sage brush / sage grouse lead. Contract employees are hired using specific project funds. With a limited staff and responsibility for nearly 400 bird and 100 mammal species, project prioritization is essential. Terrestrial nongame personnel have been, and will continue to be, intensively involved in the implementation of [Wyoming's 2017 State Wildlife Action Plan](#) (SWAP). Priorities and Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) identified in Wyoming's SWAP direct the section's inventory monitoring and survey activities.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has funded the program at similar levels, \$370,038 for FY 20 (excluding FTE salaries). These funds along with money derived from the Governor's Endangered Species Account and State Wildlife Grant Program allow the Nongame Program to conduct needed surveys and research on terrestrial SGCN. Project reports can be found on the Department's web site at: <https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Hunting/Job-Completion-Reports>.

The Nongame Program participates in and coordinates the monitoring of many species as part of regional and national conservation efforts. Examples include: the Breeding Bird Survey, Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survival Survey, periodic harlequin duck surveys, peregrine falcon and bald eagle nesting and productivity surveys, black-footed ferret surveys, and many others. Nongame personnel also participate on nationwide and regional committees and working groups that coordinate interstate and intrastate planning and implementation efforts to maintain wildlife diversity.

APPENDIX B:

**BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL
SUMMARIES**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	K	Q	R
1	Summary of Wyoming Game and Fish Commission FY 2021 Budget										
2				Revised	Proposed	FY21 Budget			FY20	Budget	overall %
	Budget		Name	FY21 Budget	FY21 Changes	Prelim Approved	M&O	Personnel	Approved Budget	\$ change	change
3	Director	0A10	Director Office Admin	993,235	(453,760)	1,446,995	208,735	784,501	1,355,331	(362,096)	-26.72%
4		0A10	Director Office-Contingency	150,000		150,000	150,000		100,000	50,000	50.00%
5		0J11	Public Information Admin	348,352	(25,721)	374,073	72,602	275,749	382,273	(33,922)	-8.87%
6		0A20	WGFC Vehicle Fleet	2,361,853	(72,076)	2,433,929	2,361,853		2,206,855	154,998	7.02%
7		0A30	Commission	85,473	(3,884)	89,357	64,848	20,625	97,244	(11,770)	-12.10%
8		0E10	Conservation Educ-R3	268,581	(52,766)	321,347	139,969	128,611	347,123	(78,543)	-22.63%
9		0E11	Conservation Educ-Volunteers	210,186	(4,193)	214,379	56,987	153,198	187,699	22,488	11.98%
10		0E20	Hunter Education	169,808	(2,434)	172,242	74,444	95,364	190,274	(20,466)	-10.76%
11		0J10	Media/Customer Outreach	548,016	(27,854)	575,870	42,152	505,862	463,092	84,924	18.34%
12		0J20	Publications	619,289	(7,233)	626,522	452,094	167,195	641,351	(22,061)	-3.44%
13	Director	0P10	Personnel	535,451	(55,263)	590,714	237,960	297,491	557,827	(22,376)	-4.01%
14		0S10	Strategic Planning						95,859	(95,859)	-100.00%
15		0U10	Cooperative Research	440,000		440,000	440,000		440,000		
16		0W10	Statewide Habitat Protection	773,167	(101,870)	875,037	29,876	743,292	887,889	(114,722)	-12.92%
17		Director's Office Total			7,503,411	(807,054)	8,310,465	4,331,521	3,171,887	7,952,817	(449,406)
18	Fiscal	2A10	Fiscal Administration	521,463	(2,413)	523,876	22,784	498,679	517,295	4,168	0.81%
19		2F12	Licensing	1,179,183	(11,241)	1,190,424	206,028	973,154	1,135,903	43,280	3.81%
20		2F13	General Accounting						640,731	(640,731)	-100.00%
21		2F20	Accounts Payable						366,669	(366,669)	-100.00%
22		2F31	Asset Management	1,704,011	(57,813)	1,761,824	599,023	1,104,988	749,247	954,764	127.43%
23		2V10	Customer Service	145,807		145,807	5,325	140,482	237,727	(91,920)	-38.67%
24		2J50	Mailroom	291,381	(190,549)	481,930	227,673	63,708	529,438	(238,057)	-44.96%
25		2Z1X	Regional Office Management	1,595,231	(46,904)	1,642,135	310,303	1,284,927	1,613,954	(18,723)	-1.16%
26	Fiscal	2X10	Legislated Expenses	2,416,756		2,416,756	2,400,000	16,756	2,375,000	41,756	1.76%
27		Fiscal Total			7,853,833	(308,920)	8,162,753	3,771,136	4,082,695	8,165,965	(312,132)
28	Services	4A11	Services Administration	433,749	(1,852)	435,601	31,862	401,887	429,582	4,167	0.97%
29		4D10	Feedground Maintenance	253,818	(38,079)	291,897	229,751	24,067	324,567	(70,750)	-21.80%
30		4H10	Habitat Access/Maintenance	4,328,185	(143,411)	4,471,596	1,721,863	2,606,322	4,010,839	317,346	7.91%
31		4H20	Statewide Habitat Development	65,401	(1,599)	67,000	65,401		112,000	(46,599)	-41.61%
32		4K10	Conservation Engineering	539,858	(179,828)	719,686	130,695	409,163	685,611	(145,753)	-21.26%
33		4L20	Game and Fish Lab	939,922	83,265	856,657	149,794	790,128	864,257	75,665	8.75%
34		4R01	Property Rights-Administration	783,670	(2,049)	785,719	428,547	355,123	786,958	(3,289)	-0.42%
35		4R1X	Property Rights-Acquisition	20,000	(40,000)	60,000	20,000		60,000	(40,000)	-66.67%
36	Services	4Y10	Information Technology	2,617,804	(403,474)	3,021,278	917,904	1,699,901	3,022,053	(404,249)	-13.38%
37		4Y11	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	591,886	18,833	573,053	173,636	418,250	541,035	50,851	9.40%
38		4ZXX	Support Facilities	1,655,901	(59,555)	1,715,456	1,492,346	163,555	1,503,608	152,293	10.13%
39		Services Total			12,230,194	(767,749)	12,997,943	5,361,799	6,868,396	12,340,511	(110,317)
40	Fish	5A10	Fish Administration	446,113		446,113	40,746	405,367	448,233	(2,120)	-0.47%
41		5H40	Habitat Coordinator (WLCI)	120,167		120,167	6,058	114,110	119,795	372	0.31%
42		5C10	Hatchery & Rearing Stations	5,750,937	(505,650)	6,256,587	2,394,366	3,356,570	6,299,690	(548,753)	-8.71%
43		5C20	Fish Spawning	278,822	104,780	174,042	31,656	247,166	177,221	101,600	57.33%
44		5C30	Fish Distribution	148,318	(6,938)	155,256	148,318		154,899	(6,581)	-4.25%
45		5H10	Regional Aquatic Habitat	1,171,391	(51,979)	1,223,370	256,067	915,324	1,065,413	105,978	9.95%
46		5H20	Water Management	199,437	(2,053)	201,490	79,913	119,524	250,632	(51,195)	-20.43%
47		5H30	Fish Passage	459,374	(6,221)	465,595	237,227	222,147	418,657	40,717	9.73%
48		5Q10	Regional Aquatic Mgmt	3,525,934	(215,826)	3,741,760	375,528	3,150,406	3,567,227	(41,293)	-1.16%
49		5Q1B	Aquatic Invasive Species	1,487,687	219,558	1,268,129	296,902	1,190,784	1,561,922	(74,235)	-4.75%
50	Fish	5Q30	Statewide Aquatic Mgmt	861,724	(33,680)	895,404	316,379	545,345	849,796	11,928	1.40%
51		5Q40	Boating Access	883,905	(73,095)	957,000	883,905		1,357,000	(473,095)	-34.86%
52	Fish Total			15,333,808	(571,104)	15,904,912	5,067,064	10,266,743	16,270,484	(936,676)	-5.76%

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	K	Q	R
1	Summary of Wyoming Game and Fish Commission FY 2021 Budget										
2	Budget		Name	Revised FY21 Budget	Proposed FY21 Changes	FY21 Budget Prelim Approved	M&O	Personnel	FY20 Approved Budget	Budget \$\$ change	overall % change
53	Wildlife	6A10	Wildlife Administration	1,251,273	(5,804)	1,257,077	327,114	924,161	1,372,625	(121,351)	-8.84%
54		6B1X	Bird Farms	731,341	(58,440)	789,781	298,931	432,410	743,556	(12,215)	-1.64%
55		6D10	Feedgrounds	1,471,616	(251,686)	1,723,302	1,240,646	230,970	1,887,717	(416,102)	-22.04%
56		6H10	Terrestrial Habitat Mgmt	348,987	(2,167)	351,154	36,996	311,991	348,195	792	0.23%
57		6H30	Terrestrial Regional Habitat	911,195	(6,500)	917,695	85,399	825,796	935,842	(24,646)	-2.63%
58		6L1B	Veterinary Services Program	1,636,527	(172,458)	1,808,985	710,625	925,902	1,960,158	(323,631)	-16.51%
59		6N10	Special Enforcement-Investigators	871,052	(30,931)	901,983	70,705	800,347	891,804	(20,752)	-2.33%
60		6NX0	Special Enforcement-Boat Safety, Stop Poaching, Administration	471,961	(94,526)	566,487	136,296	335,664	556,405	(84,445)	-15.18%
61		6O1B	Terrestrial Sensitive Species	670,733	(10,686)	681,419	284,956	385,777	689,944	(19,212)	-2.78%
62		6R10	Property Rights-Statewide PLPW	109,176		109,176	21,250	87,926	107,379	1,797	1.67%
63		6R30	Property Rights-Regional PLPW	686,793	3,642	683,151	70,075	616,718	695,298	(8,504)	-1.22%
64		6R2X	Property Rights-PLPW Access (F06)	1,100,000		1,100,000	1,100,000		1,027,155	72,845	7.09%
65		6T1X	Wildlife Biologists	4,472,935	(166,083)	4,639,018	1,042,848	3,430,088	4,649,412	(176,477)	-3.80%
66		6T2X	Wildlife Wardens	6,688,354	(930,752)	7,619,106	1,661,938	5,026,416	7,414,075	(725,722)	-9.79%
67		6T3X	Regional Wildlife Supervisors	2,642,078	(10,124)	2,652,202	567,703	2,074,375	2,768,640	(126,562)	-4.57%
68		6T4B	Sage Grouse Planning & Protection	810,982	(16,018)	827,000	622,500	188,481	829,834	(18,852)	-2.27%
69		6T50	Biological Services	927,230	(969)	928,199	492,576	434,654	957,258	(30,028)	-3.14%
70		6T71	Resolution	1,714,073	(120,155)	1,834,228	392,158	1,321,915	1,834,869	(120,796)	-6.58%
71		6T80	Waterfowl	173,073	(21,155)	194,228	81,200	91,873	207,797	(34,725)	-16.71%
72		6T90	Predator Management	200,000		200,000	200,000		150,000	50,000	33.33%
73	6G10	Regional Information & Education	712,814	(3,497)	716,311	42,752	670,062	710,830	1,984	0.28%	
74	Wildlife Total			28,602,192	(1,898,309)	30,500,501	9,486,667	19,115,527	30,738,793	(2,136,602)	-6.95%
75											
76	WGFC Standard Budget Subtotal			71,523,438	(4,353,136)	75,876,574	28,018,186	43,505,247	75,468,570	(3,945,132)	-5.23%
77											
78	Wildlife Trust Fund Interest Total			1,193,920		1,193,920	1,193,920		1,181,775	12,145	1.03%
79											
80	State Wildlife Grants (SWG) Total			861,504	(66,491)	927,995	772,248	155,747	880,305	(18,801)	-2.14%
81											
82	Reimbursable Grants:			6,000,000		6,000,000	5,894,485	105,515	6,000,000		
83											
84	Total WGFC Standard Budget			79,578,861	(4,419,627)	83,998,488	35,878,840	43,766,508	83,530,650	(3,951,789)	-4.73%
85											
86	Commission Approved Spending Authority			Revised FY21 Budget	Proposed FY21 Changes	FY21 Budget Prelim Approved					
87	Total WGFC Standard Budget			\$79,578,861	(\$4,419,627)	83,998,488					
88	Total WGFC One-time Projects Budget			1,758,230	(395,000)	2,153,230					
89											
90	Items highlighted in yellow are restricted and cannot be distributed to other areas within the budget to cover other items.										
91	Property Rights Access Easements (F06) - Earmarked for Access easements only										
92	Legislative Expenses - Damage Claims, Game Warden Retirement, Cost Allocation, Landowner Coupons, Salecs										
93	Reimbursable Grants - All anticipated grant funds including federal, state, nongovernmental entities, etc.										
94	State Wildlife Grants (SWG) - USFWS grant funds for sensitive species with a state match requirement which is included in the totals										

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020					% CHNG FY 17 to FY 20
	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	
ASSETS:					
PETTY CASH	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,050	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,250	2%
CASH - OPERATIONS	64,752,744	56,508,574	45,141,765	54,624,102	25%
CASH- WLDLFE TRUST INTEREST	3,415,950	3,142,688	3,249,156	3,350,363	-9%
CASH- ACCESS FUND	3,043,298	2,609,265	2,358,253	2,069,437	57%
	71,230,242	62,278,577	50,767,424	60,062,152	23%
CASH - WLDLFE TRUST CORPUS	32,197,574	31,211,600	29,886,915	28,861,281	15%
CASH- LIFETIME LICENSE FUND	6,119,862	6,059,340	5,834,297	5,617,429	12%
CASH-ALTERNATIVE ENTERPRISES	46,849	50,135	45,416	36,430	86%
CASH - APPS/UNDISTRIBD IN PROCESS	18,385,591	18,077,041	17,992,638	14,655,007	46%
CASH-AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES	875,050	106,609	114,810	571,884	97%
RETURNED CHECKS	13,590	4,851	12,698	2,184	2731%
UNREALIZED GAINS/LOSSES	0				
TOTAL ASSETS	128,868,758	117,788,153	104,654,198	109,806,367	24%
LIABILITIES:					
VOUCHERS PAYABLE	11,546	11,551	381,473	303,852	-90%
LICENSE AGENT BONDS	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0%
COURT ORDERED RESTITUTION	0	25	925	55	
APP/UNDIST PENDING DRAW	18,385,591	18,077,041	17,992,638	14,655,007	46%
RESTRICTED FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	3,180	-100%
UNREALIZED INVESTMENT GAIN/LOSS	0	0	(668,605)	(470,965)	-100%
OTHER DEFERRED REVENUE	1,259	10,088	371	13,905	-79%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	18,498,396	18,198,705	17,806,802	14,605,034	45%
FUND BALANCE:					
RESTRICTED					
OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES	17,386,854	16,005,649	15,089,227	28,739,413	69%
WLDLFE TRUST FUND CORPUS (F08)	32,197,574	31,211,600	29,960,427	28,861,281	15%
WLD TRUST FUND INTEREST (F07)	2,290,476	2,393,624	2,535,524	2,538,620	-25%
ACCESS FUND CORPUS (F06)	3,043,298	2,609,265	2,358,253	2,069,437	57%
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES	875,050	106,609	114,810	571,884	97%
LIFETIME LICENSE FUND (F02)	6,119,862	6,059,340	5,905,693	5,639,833	12%
ALTERNATIVE ENTERPRISES	46,849	50,135	45,620	36,497	86%
UNRESTRICTED					
G&F OPERATING FUND(F01)	48,410,400	41,153,225	30,837,842	26,744,369	14%
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	110,370,362	99,589,447	86,847,395	95,201,333	21%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	128,868,758	117,788,153	104,654,198	109,806,367	24%

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

EXPENDABLE FUNDS only:	FY 20	FY 19	% Change from FY 19
REVENUE RECEIVED			
Hunting & Fish Lic	39,797,826	39,030,160	2%
Conservation Stamps	887,828	848,013	5%
Boating Registration	809,740	680,834	19%
Other license revenue (pp points)	14,223,269	10,980,309	30%
Pooled Interest Opr	1,667,019	2,037,876	-18%
Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2)	943,316	749,100	26%
Income from Inv&Land	1,957,878	2,423,462	-19%
100% Reimbursable	6,661,846	6,177,754	8%
Application Fees	2,766,372	2,710,740	2%
Publication Sales	235,773	240,532	-2%
Access Yes donations/cstamp(3)	1,170,652	975,880	20%
Federal Aid & Grants	17,641,853	21,186,012	-17%
License Recoupment	757,844	880,284	-14%
General Funds	47,762	212,177	-77%
Other Items	180,952	183,151	-1%
TTL REVENUE EARNED	89,749,929	89,316,284	0.49%

EXPENDITURES MADE

Maintenance & Ops			
Office of Director	5,139,478	5,267,037	-2%
Fiscal Division	4,834,929	4,795,749	1%
Services Division	10,950,134	10,965,070	-0.14%
Fish Division	13,541,350	13,631,785	-1%
Wildlife Division	25,707,333	25,663,656	0.17%
TOTAL M&O EXPENSES	60,173,224	60,323,296	-0.25%

Access Fund	736,620	735,056	0.21%
Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2)	363,337	503,548	-28%
Legislated Expenses	2,147,865	2,060,116	4%
Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp	6,503,945	4,812,886	35%
TTL OPERATING EXP	69,924,992	68,434,902	2%

Reimbursable Contracts	4,435,942	3,963,266	12%
Statewildlife Grants	416,719	493,398	-16%
Property Rights			
Nonrecurring Projects	1,560,007	413,146	278%
Pr yr encmbrd other xp	3,674,564	4,678,851	-21%
TTL NONOP EXPENSES	10,087,232	9,548,661	6%

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	80,012,224	77,983,563	3%
DEFICIT OF REVENUE OVER EXP	9,737,705	11,332,720	

NONEXPENDABLE FUNDS only:	FY 20	FY 19	% Change from FY 19
Wildlife Conservation Trust & Lifetime License Fund(s)			
Corpus, July 1	37,270,940	35,721,212	4%
Prior year adj for increase in value of investments		144,907	
Current year adj for increase in value of investments			
Change in unrealized investments			
Interest earned		120,827	-100%
Transfer from operations	(386,037)	(379,377)	
Donations	5,311	318,108	-98%
Lifetime hunting/fishing licenses	446,558	412,197	8%
Lifetime conservation stamps	93,678	85,052	10%
Annual conserv stamp 37 1/2%	886,986	848,013	5%
Corpus, June 30	38,317,435	37,270,940	3%

All Department revenue/expenditures is recognized above excepting:

- 1) \$446,558 in lifetime license sales & interest earned on those licenses (W.S. provides that the corpus of the lifetime license fund cannot be spent, but up to 6% of the corpus balance may be transferred annually to the Game and Fish Operating fund)
- 2) \$ 1/2 or \$93,677 of lifetime conservation stamps and 37 1/2% of the c-stamp \$886,986 revenue deposited in the wildlife trust fund; W.S. provides the corpus cannot be spent, but interest earned may be used for operations
- 3) access donations of \$243,999 which are deposited into an access fund & are budgeted and spent in the year following receipt; they can only be used for purchasing nonfee title access easements;

All Department expenditures are shown, excepting capital construction costs, included in a Legislative appropriation and paid directly by the Department of Administration and Information Construction Management Division.

Schedule of Expenditures by Strategic Plan Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2020				
	Total WGFC Expenditures	General Fund (non capital construction) Expenditures	Total FY 2020 Expenditures	% of Total Expenditures
Aquatic Wildlife Management	\$ 6,290,142	13,000	6,303,142	7.9%
Bird Farms	709,005		709,005	0.9%
Cooperative Research	977,494		977,494	1.2%
Conservation Engineering	596,436		596,436	0.7%
CWCS (Sensitive Species)	1,866,886	34,762	1,901,648	2.4%
Department Administration	6,430,721		6,430,721	8.0%
Education	625,935		625,935	0.8%
Feedgrounds	2,062,269		2,062,269	2.6%
Financial Management	2,359,761		2,359,761	2.9%
Fish Culture	6,389,737		6,389,737	8.0%
Habitat	11,698,466		11,698,466	14.6%
Information	1,778,133		1,778,133	2.2%
Legislated Expenses	2,185,320		2,185,320	2.7%
Customer Services	140,385		140,385	0.2%
Management Information Systems	3,360,460		3,360,460	4.2%
Personnel Management	526,820		526,820	0.7%
Property Rights	3,409,198		3,409,198	4.3%
Regional Information/Education	697,764		697,764	0.9%
Specialized Law Enforcement	1,568,250		1,568,250	2.0%
Support Facilities/Personnel	3,789,757		3,789,757	4.7%
Terrestrial Wildlife Management	19,017,092		19,017,092	23.8%
Wildlife Habitat Protection	832,628		832,628	1.0%
Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services	2,651,804		2,651,804	3.3%
Total Amount Expended	79,964,462	47,762	80,012,224	100%

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Licenses						
Antelope ¹³	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pioneer Antelope	\$2.00	206	230	230	247	295
Pioneer Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$2.00	76	96	91	90	100
Pioneer Heritage Antelope	\$20.00	149	178	202	242	
Pioneer Heritage Antelope	\$22.00					274
Pioneer Heritage Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$18.00	38	44	66	71	76
Resident Antelope	\$33.00	14,712	15,560	16,184		
Resident Antelope	\$37.00				17,353	17,929
Resident Antelope Carryover	\$10.00			3	1	
Resident Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$33.00	6	7	8		
Resident Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$37.00				8	11
Resident Antelope Super Tag	\$33.00	1				
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$33.00	2	1	4		
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$37.00				4	4
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$33.00					
Resident Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$22.00	5,570	6,673	6,999	7,735	8,443
Resident Youth Antelope	\$15.00	2,368	2,437	2,604	2,834	3,016
Resident Youth Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$14.00	598	688	784	820	945
Resident Yth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$15.00	1	1	2		
Resident Yth Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$15.00					1
Total Resident Antelope		23,727	25,915	27,177	29,405	31,094
Nonres Antelope	\$272.00	8,187	7,823	7,991		
Nonres Antelope	\$326.00				8,169	13,015
Nonres Antelope Commissioner	\$272.00					
Nonres Antelope Commissioner	\$326.00					1
Nonres Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$272.00	73	71	72		
Nonres Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$326.00				78	78
Nonres Antelope Super Tag	\$272.00		1	1		
Nonres Antelope Super Tag	\$326.00				1	1
Nonres Antelope w/Preference Point	\$272.00	2,205	2,918	3,737		
Nonres Antelope w/Preference Point	\$326.00				4,720	
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$272.00	36				
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$33.00		28	34		
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$37.00				45	40
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$272.00		4	5		
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$326.00					2
Nonres Antelope Yth One Shot Hunt	\$110.00	1	2			
Nonres Antelope Yth w/Preference Point	\$110.00	201	289	308	367	
Nonres Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$34.00	11,322	12,106	13,655	15,240	16,167
Nonres Special Antelope	\$512.00	565	686	705		
Nonres Special Antelope	\$614.00				805	2,815
NonRes Special Antelope w/Preference Point	\$512.00	1,007	1,246	1,525		
NonRes Special Antelope w/Preference Point	\$614.00				1,671	
Nonres Youth Antelope	\$110.00	489	505	503	452	823
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$110.00	6				
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$15.00		2	4	1	4
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$110.00	5	2	4	14	15
Nonres Youth Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$19.00	628	738	760	920	924
Total Nonresident Antelope		24,725	26,421	29,304	32,483	33,885
Total Antelope Licenses		48,452	52,336	56,481	61,888	64,979
Archery	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonresident Archery	\$30.00	4,886	4,998	5,102	61	
Nonresident Archery	\$72.00				5,063	5,225
Nonresident Youth Archery	\$12.00	130	157	139	137	125
Resident Archery	\$16.00	15,273	15,082	14,765	14,600	14,114
Resident Youth Archery	\$6.00	1,277	1,293	1,211	1,307	1,174
Total Archery Licenses		21,566	21,530	21,217	21,168	20,638
Bighorn Sheep	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$2,252.00	48	50	51		
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$2,320.00				50	42
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Governor	\$0.00	5	5	4	4	5
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$2,252.00	1	1			

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$2,320.00				1	
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Trifecta	\$2,252.00		1			
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Trifecta	\$2,320.00				1	1
Nonresident Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$240.00					
Nonresident Yth Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$100.00					
Resident Bighorn Sheep	\$117.00	140	144	151		
Resident Bighorn Sheep	\$152.00				144	128
Resident Bighorn Sheep Carryover	\$10.00			4		
Resident Bighorn Sheep Governor	\$0.00			1	1	
Resident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$117.00	1				
Resident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$152.00					1
Resident Bighorn Sheep Trifecta	\$117.00			1		
Resident Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$36.00					
Resident Youth Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$20.00					
Total Bighorn Sheep Licenses		195	201	212	201	177
Black Bear	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonres Black Bear	\$362.00	405	417	455		
Nonres Black Bear	\$373.00				526	473
Nonres Black Bear Super Tag	\$362.00					
Resident Black Bear	\$45.00	4,103	4,188	4,190	78	
Resident Black Bear	\$47.00				4,126	4,066
Resident Black Bear Super Tag	\$45.00			1		
Total Black Bear Licenses		4,508	4,605	4,646	4,730	4,539
Deer ¹³	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pioneer Deer	\$2.00	449	464	500	488	563
Pioneer Doe/Fawn Deer	\$2.00	89	122	115	126	140
Pioneer Heritage Deer	\$23.00	367	396	425	448	
Pioneer Heritage Deer	\$26.00					469
Pioneer Heritage Doe/Fawn Deer	\$18.00	39	40	72	67	74
Resident Deer	\$38.00	41,435	42,715	40,655		
Resident Deer	\$42.00				40,302	39,100
Resident Deer Carryover	\$10.00			66		
Resident Deer Commissioner	\$38.00	3	2	1		
Resident Deer Commissioner	\$42.00				2	3
Resident Deer Governor	\$0.00	2	2		1	1
Resident Deer Military Combat	\$0.00					
Resident Deer Super Tag	\$38.00	1				
Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$38.00	1	1			
Resident Doe/Fawn Deer	\$22.00	6,993	7,232	7,558	8,114	8,379
Resident Youth Deer	\$15.00	6,409	6,703	6,511	6,435	6,417
Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$15.00	1				
Resident Youth Doe/Fawn Deer	\$14.00	680	765	801	826	837
Total Resident Deer		56,469	58,442	56,704	56,809	55,983
NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point	\$552.00	1,205	1,328	1,434		
NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point	\$662.00				1,580	
NonRes Deer w/Preference Point	\$312.00	3,446	3,979	4,171		
NonRes Deer w/Preference Point	\$374.00				4,301	
NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point	\$110.00	241	273	283	314	
Nonresident Deer	\$312.00	10,769	10,914	10,122		
Nonresident Deer	\$374.00				10,002	14,550
Nonresident Deer Carryover	\$10.00			24		
Nonresident Deer Commissioner	\$312.00	10	7	7		
Nonresident Deer Commissioner	\$374.00				6	5
Nonresident Deer Governor	\$0.00	2	3		2	2
Nonresident Deer Gunpowder Hunt	\$312.00	25	24	23		
Nonresident Deer Gunpowder Hunt	\$374.00				21	13
Nonresident Deer Super Tag	\$312.00		1	1		
Nonresident Deer Super Tag	\$374.00				1	1
NonRes Deer Trifecta	\$374.00				1	
Nonresident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$312.00		2	4		
Nonresident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$374.00				1	6
Nonresident Doe/Fawn Deer	\$34.00	5,458	5,976	6,442	7,188	7,618
Nonres Special Deer	\$552.00	1,164	1,403	1,437		
Nonres Special Deer	\$662.00				1,569	3,417

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Nonresident Youth Deer	\$110.00	540	549	450	496	739
Nonresident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$110.00	4	1	4	8	14
Nonresident Youth Doe/Fawn Deer	\$19.00	340	363	321	363	405
Total Nonresident Deer		23,204	24,823	24,723	25,853	26,770
Total Deer Licenses		79,673	83,265	81,427	82,662	82,753
Elk ¹³	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pioneer Cow/Calf Elk	\$5.00	219	213	202	238	276
Pioneer Elk	\$5.00	527	524	583	600	661
Pioneer Elk Commissioner	\$5.00					
Pioneer Heritage Cow/Calf Elk	\$27.00	175	185	198	238	223
Pioneer Heritage Elk	\$32.00	434	475	518	537	
Pioneer Heritage Elk	\$35.00					579
Pioneer Heritage Elk Commissioner	\$32.00					
Res Elk Commissioner WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$52.00	1	1			
Res Elk Commissioner WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$57.00					1
Resident Cow/Calf Elk	\$43.00	13,115	12,480	12,598	13,122	12,948
Resident Elk	\$52.00	39,080	39,584	38,566		
Resident Elk ¹⁹	\$57.00			1	37,541	36,881
Resident Elk Carryover	\$10.00			6		
Resident Elk Commissioner	\$52.00	12	6	10		
Resident Elk Commissioner	\$57.00				9	15
Resident Elk Governor	\$0.00	2	2	2	1	2
Resident Elk Military Combat	\$0.00		1			
Resident Elk Super Tag	\$52.00		1			
Resident Elk Super Tag	\$57.00				1	
Resident Elk Youth Commissioner	\$25.00				1	
Resident Youth Elk	\$25.00	4,148	4,150	4,194	4,230	4,072
Resident Youth Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$25.00		1		1	
Resident Yth Cow/Calf Elk	\$20.00	1,170	1,062	1,234	1,283	1,287
Total Resident Elk		58,883	58,685	58,112	57,802	56,945
Nonres Cow/Calf Elk	\$288.00	5,065	4,696	4,605	5,122	5,299
Nonres Cow/Calf Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$288.00				1	1
Nonres Elk & Fishing	\$577.00	2,617	2,734	2,680		
Nonres Elk & Fishing	\$692.00				2,302	4,743
Nonres Elk & Fishing Carryover	\$10.00			3		
Nonres Elk & Fishing Commissioner	\$577.00	47	40	60		
Nonres Elk & Fishing Commissioner	\$692.00				37	46
Nonres Elk & Fishing Governor	\$0.00	4	3	7	6	5
Nonres Elk & Fishing WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$577.00	1	3	1		
Nonres Elk & Fishing WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$692.00				3	5
NonRes Elk Special w/Preference Point	\$1,057.00	1,679	1,641	1,750		
NonRes Elk Special w/Preference Point	\$1,268.00				1,769	
NonRes Elk w/Preference Point	\$577.00	2,195	2,170	2,151		
NonRes Elk w/Preference Point	\$692.00				2,307	
NonRes Elk Super Tag	\$577.00	1		1		
NonRes Elk Trifecta	\$577.00		1			
NonRes Elk Trifecta	\$692.00				1	
NonRes Elk Yth w/Preference Point	\$275.00	79	69	96	107	
NonRes Youth Elk Super Tag	\$275.00					1
Nonres Special Elk/Fishing	\$1,057.00	1,120	1,076	960		
Nonres Special Elk/Fishing	\$1,268.00				982	2,662
Nonres Youth Cow/Calf Elk	\$100.00	271	239	268	260	274
Nonres Youth Cow/Calf Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$100.00		1			
Nonres Youth Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$275.00	5	1	5	3	14
Nonres Youth Elk/Fishing	\$275.00	71	70	64	79	162
Nonres Youth Elk/Fishing Commissioner	\$275.00		1	1		1
Total Nonresident Elk		13,155	12,745	12,652	12,979	13,213
Total Elk Licenses		72,038	71,430	70,764	70,781	70,158
Fishing	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Resident Daily Fish	\$6.00	35,685	33,071	30,254	30,477	26,162
Resident Daily Fish Military Combat	\$0.00	2				
Resident Fishing Annual ²¹	\$24.00	80,634	80,386	76,594	3,103	
Resident Fishing Annual ²¹	\$27.00				71,501	74,180
Resident Youth Fishing Annual ²¹	\$3.00	7,613	7,677	7,598	7,192	7,277

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Total Resident Fishing		123,934	121,134	114,446	112,273	107,619
Nonres Daily Fishing	\$14.00	206,949	212,643	209,835	166,456	161,051
Nonres Five (5) Day Fishing	\$56.00				17,513	18,409
Nonres Fishing Annual	\$92.00	17,049	17,520	18,270	320	
Nonres Fishing Annual ²¹	\$102.00				16,390	19,363
Nonres Youth Fishing Annual	\$14.00				1	
Nonres Youth Fishing Annual ²¹	\$15.00	4,057	4,302	4,169	4,127	3,810
Total Nonresident Fishing		228,055	234,465	232,274	204,807	202,633
Total Fishing Licenses		351,989	355,599	346,720	317,080	310,252
Furbearing/Trapping	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonres Furbearing Trapping	\$242.00	46	40	38	10	
Nonres Furbearing Trapping ²¹	\$249.00				33	47
Res Furbearing Trapping	\$44.00	2,051	2,016	2,110	529	
Res Furbearing Trapping ^{21 22}	\$45.00				1,833	2,328
Res Youth Furbearing Trapping ^{21 22}	\$6.00	177	169	151	160	140
Total Furbearing/Trapping Licenses		2,274	2,225	2,299	2,565	2,515
Game Bird/Small Game	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Res Bird/Small Game Annual	\$24.00	10,573	10,687	9,797	1,119	
Res Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹	\$27.00				7,960	9,205
Res Bird/Small Game Military Combat	\$0.00	1	1	1		
Res Daily Bird/Small Game	\$9.00	979	907	837	768	507
Resident Game Bird ²¹	\$16.00	7,001	6,145	5,804	6,081	5,436
Resident Small Game ²¹	\$16.00	2,459	2,353	1,733	1,679	1,389
Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game		21,013	20,093	18,172	17,607	16,537
Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual	\$72.00	2,313	2,371	2,473	83	
Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21	\$74.00				2,593	2,971
Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game	\$20.00	5,515	5,183	5,523	81	
Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game	\$22.00				5,673	5,210
Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹	\$40.00	164	160	170	169	196
Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game		7,992	7,714	8,166	8,599	8,377
Total Game Bird/Small Game Licenses		29,005	27,807	26,338	26,206	24,914
Gray Wolf ⁶	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$180.00					
Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$182.00			195		
Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$187.00				261	153
Nonresident Gray Wolf Super Tag	\$187.00					1
Resident Gray Wolf	\$18.00					
Resident Gray Wolf Super Tag	\$21.00				1	
Resident Gray Wolf	\$20.00			2,341	21	
Resident Gray Wolf	\$21.00				2,374	1,732
Total Gray Wolf Licenses				2,536	2,657	1,886
Lifetime	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Archery ¹⁵	\$202.00		419	195		
Archery ¹⁵	\$208.00				127	146
Bird/Fish/Small Game	\$482.00	77	57	101		
Bird/Fish/Small Game	\$496.00				46	43
Bird/Fish/Small Game & Conservation Stamp	\$662.50	447	412	536		
Bird/Fish/Small Game & Conservation Stamp	\$681.50				401	527
Bird/Small Game	\$302.00	12	22	27		
Bird/Small Game	\$311.00				15	20
Bird/Small Game & Conservation Stamp	\$482.50	12	6	11		
Bird/Small Game & Conservation Stamp	\$496.50				8	10
Conservation Stamp	\$180.50	77	132	189		
Conservation Stamp	\$185.50				116	133
Fishing	\$302.00	78	61	83		
Fishing	\$311.00				61	71
Fishing/Conservation Stamp	\$482.50	284	305	359		
Fishing/Conservation Stamp	\$496.50				318	328
Total Lifetime Licenses		987	1,414	1,501	1,092	1,278
Moose	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonresident Moose	\$1,402.00	79	73	63		
Nonresident Moose	\$1,982.00				60	62

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Nonresident Moose Carryover	\$10.00			2	1	
Nonresident Moose Governor	\$0.00	4	5	4	4	4
Nonresident Moose Trifecta	\$1,402.00		1			
Nonresident Moose Trifecta	\$1,982.00					1
Nonresident Moose Super Tag	\$1,402.00		1			
Nonresident Moose Super Tag	\$1,982.00				1	1
Resident Moose	\$112.00	344	311	248		
Resident Moose	\$152.00				238	246
Resident Moose Carryover	\$10.00			3		
Resident Moose Governor	\$0.00	1			1	1
Resident Moose Trifecta	\$112.00			1		
Resident Moose Super Tag	\$112.00	2		1		
Total Moose Licenses		430	391	322	305	315
Mountain Goat	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonres Mountain Goat	\$2,152.00	8	9	10		
Nonres Mountain Goat	\$2,162.00				10	20
Nonres Mountain Goat Carryover	\$10.00			1		
Nonres Mountain Goat Trifecta	\$2,152.00		0			
Nonres Mountain Goat Trifecta	\$2,162.00					1
Nonres Mountain Goat Super Tag	\$2,152.00		1	1		
Nonres Mountain Goat Super Tag	\$2,162.00				1	1
Resident Mountain Goat	\$122.00	24	30	30		
Resident Mountain Goat	\$152.00				30	81
Resident Mountain Goat Super Tag	\$122.00	2				
Resident Mountain Goat Trifecta	\$122.00			1		
Total Mountain Goat Licenses		34	40	43	41	103
Mountain Lion	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonres Mountain Lion	\$362.00	234	256	226	18	
Nonres Mountain Lion	\$373.00				262	283
Nonres Mountain Lion Super Tag	\$362.00			1		
Nonres Reduced Price Mountain Lion	\$92.00	2	4	3	3	3
Resident Mountain Lion	\$30.00	2,126	2,186	2,191	264	
Resident Mountain Lion	\$32.00				2,147	2,432
Resident Mountain Lion Super Tag	\$32.00				1	
Resident Reduced Price Mountain Lion	\$20.00	29	31	78	41	46
Total Mountain Lion Licenses		2,391	2,477	2,499	2,736	2,764
Wild Bison ⁸	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonres Wild Bison - Any	\$2,502.00	8	10	14		
Nonres Wild Bison - Any	\$4,402.00				24	25
Nonres Wild Bison - Female or Calf	\$1,002.00	52	44	6		
Nonres Wild Bison - Female or Calf	\$2,752.00				12	9
Nonres Wild Bison Governor ¹⁰	\$0.00	3	5	4	5	3
Nonres Wild Bison Super Tag	\$2,502.00		1			
Resident Wild Bison - Any	\$402.00	32	38	54		
Resident Wild Bison - Any	\$414.00				95	95
Resident Wild Bison - Female or Calf	\$252.00	211	184	32		
Resident Wild Bison - Female or Calf	\$260.00				54	39
Resident Wild Bison Governor ¹⁰	\$0.00	2		1		2
Resident Wild Bison Super Tag	\$402.00	1		1		
Resident Wild Bison Super Tag	\$414.00					1
Total Wild Bison Licenses		309	282	112	190	174
Wild Turkey ¹³	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Resident Fall Turkey	\$16.00	2,251	2,191	2,077	2,034	2,068
Resident Pio Heritage Fall Turkey	\$10.00	21	26	24	23	23
Resident Pio Heritage Spring Turkey	\$10.00	52	43	31	37	29
Resident Pioneer Fall Turkey	\$2.00	19	26	25	24	37
Resident Pioneer Spring Turkey	\$2.00	13	29	35	35	30
Resident Spring Turkey	\$16.00	4,343	4,409	4,390	3,973	3,739
TOTALS		6,699	6,724	6,582	6,126	5,926
Nonres Fall Turkey	\$72.00	246	228	246		
Nonres Fall Turkey	\$74.00				244	289
Nonres Spring Turkey	\$72.00	1,116	1,122	1,280		
Nonres Spring Turkey	\$74.00				1,420	1,577

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

TOTALS		1,362	1,350	1,526	1,664	1,866
Total Wild Turkey Licenses		8,061	8,074	8,108	7,790	7,792
Other Licenses	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Commercial Fish Hatchery	\$182.00	9	9	8	2	
Commercial Fish Hatchery	\$187.00				5	7
Deal in Live Bait	\$67.00	76	83	75	31	
Deal in Live Bait	\$69.00				43	72
Duplicate Commercial	\$5.00	9	6	7	8	
Duplicate Commercial	\$7.00				1	9
Duplicate Disabled Hunter Companion	\$5.00			2		
Duplicate Disabled Hunter Companion	\$7.00				6	
Duplicate Lifetime	\$5.00	323	326	285	129	
Duplicate Lifetime	\$7.00				163	236
Duplicate Multi-Purpose	\$5.00	3,744	3,687	3,566	1,736	
Duplicate Multi-Purpose	\$7.00				1,935	3,097
Duplicate with Coupon	\$5.00	3,196	3,793	3,979	42	
Duplicate with Coupon	\$7.00				4,323	3,939
Duplicate without Coupon	\$5.00	260	272	261	137	
Duplicate without Coupon	\$7.00				146	290
Fishing Preserve	\$132.00	41	41	34	11	
Fishing Preserve	\$136.00				37	44
Game Bird Farm	\$132.00	95	88	83	21	
Game Bird Farm	\$136.00				59	69
License to Capture Furbearing Animal	\$20.00			1		
License to Hunt with Falcon	\$16.00	85	89	93	94	66
Nonres License to Capture Falcon	\$242.00	18	11	9		
Nonres License to Capture Falcon	\$249.00				3	9
Nonresident Fur Dealer	\$277.00	10	10	11	7	
Nonresident Fur Dealer	\$285.00				4	13
Nonresident Taxidermist	\$702.00	3	4	3	1	
Nonresident Taxidermist	\$723.00				2	2
Res License to Capture Falcon	\$38.00	23	30	31	4	
Res License to Capture Falcon	\$39.00				30	31
Resident Fur Dealer	\$52.00	15	13	13	8	
Resident Fur Dealer	\$54.00				6	16
Res Perm & Totally Disabled Lifetime Fish and C stamp ²⁰	\$0.00					34
Resident Taxidermist	\$67.00	192	199	213	60	
Resident Taxidermist	\$69.00				153	216
Seine or Trap Fish License	\$20.00	807	857	732	107	
Seine or Trap Fish License	\$21.00				583	684
Total Other Licenses		8,906	9,518	9,406	9,897	8,834
STAMPS, PERMITS, & TAGS						
	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central Visual Acuity Permit ¹	\$0.00	6	4	9	5	1
Conservation Stamps ²¹	\$12.50	177,229	182,680	179,339	186,280	191,820
Disabled Veteran 100% Bird/Sm Game & Fish	\$0.00	66	82	92	81	114
Disabled Hunter Companion Permit	\$5.00	311	342	292	287	313
Disabled Hunter Permit	\$0.00	369	338	303	237	217
Disabled Veteran 50% Fishing	\$0.00	247	250	225	257	241
Perm and Total Disabled Veteran Fish/Cstamp	\$0.00					
Elk Special Management Stamp	\$12.50	12,697	11,996	12,045	71	
Elk Special Management Stamp	\$15.50				11,778	11,156
Harvest Information Permits (HIP)	\$0.00	8,039	8,031	7,301	8,522	7,856
Hunter Safety Exemption ³	\$0.00	221	245	194	184	247
Hunters with Qualifying Disabilities (SFV)	\$0.00	199	169	170	209	206
Hunting Season Extension Permit ¹⁷	\$0.00			359	112	191
Interstate Game Tags	\$8.00	4,090	3,446	3,083	5,312	2,917
Nonres Glendo Special Pheasant	\$0.00	68	50	71	56	73
Nonres Sandhill Crane Limited Quota	\$0.00	28	38	57	59	62
Nonres Springer Special Pheasant	\$0.00	125	158	194	180	198
Nonres Springer Special Pheasant-Youth	\$0.00	15	12	17	23	15
Nonresident Beaver Permit	\$0.00	1	0	2	1	1
NR Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$12.50	46	45	52	4	

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

NR Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$15.50				64	39
Pheasant Special Management Permit	\$12.50	5,442	5,563	5,848	157	
Pheasant Special Management Permit	\$15.50				5,829	5,930
Purple Heart Medal Bird/Small Game & Fish ¹⁸	\$0.00			39	19	16
Reciprocity Stamps	\$10.00	8,087	9,001	8,774	8,670	1,049
Reciprocity Stamps	\$30.00					5,470
Res Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$12.50	111	125	143	13	
Res Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$15.50				149	84
Res Springer Special Pheasant-Youth	\$0.00	121	119	119	123	129
Resident Beaver Permit	\$0.00	10	11	11	12	8
Resident Glendo Special Pheasant	\$0.00	618	629	613	678	707
Resident Guide ⁴	\$0.00	507	479	543	464	464
Resident Pioneer Bird/Fish/Small Game	\$0.00	1,709	1,807	1,877	1,796	1,916
Resident Pioneer Veteran Bird/Fish/Sm Game	\$0.00	288	283	217	183	163
Resident Sandhill Crane Limited Quota	\$0.00	188	343	403	352	245
Resident Springer Special Pheasant	\$0.00	1,068	1,052	1,060	1,113	1,056
Sandhill Crane General Permit ¹⁴	\$0.00	519	600	585	484	550
Temporary Hunter With Disability (SFV) ⁵	\$0.00	56	59	50	41	46
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp	\$10.00	94	75	73	92	75
Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags		222,575	228,032	224,160	233,897	233,575

DONATIONS

	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Access Yes		\$139,810	\$143,864	\$154,621	\$150,898	\$170,941
Search and Rescue		\$228,074	\$230,434	\$243,137	\$234,902	\$254,459
Total Donations		\$ 367,884	\$ 374,298	\$ 397,758	\$ 385,799	\$ 425,400

WATERCRAFT & AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES DECALS ⁹

	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$25.00	756	719	490	7	
Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$40.00				774	750
Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$25.00	5,801	5,595	4,761	117	
Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$40.00				4,710	4,942
Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS	\$25.00	589	676	456	6	
Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS	\$40.00				691	623
Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS	\$25.00			30		
Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS	\$40.00				36	45
Combo Three-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$70.00	1,234	1,134	1,390	78	
Combo Three-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$110.00				973	1,020
Combo Three-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$70.00	4,372	4,078	5,073	801	
Combo Three-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$110.00				3,298	3,695
Combo Three-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS	\$70.00	779	769	967	57	
Combo Three-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS	\$110.00				635	634
Nonresident AIS Motorized Decal -Commercial	\$30.00					
Nonresident AIS Motorized Decal	\$30.00	7,354	7,274	7,178	7,113	7,086
Nonresident AIS Nonmotorized Decal -Commercial	\$15.00					60
Nonresident AIS Nonmotorized Decal	\$15.00	5,967	6,994	7,772	8,458	8,821
Resident AIS Motorized Decal	\$10.00	3,879	2,663	2,147	1,770	1,750
Resident AIS Motorized Decal Three-Year	\$30.00					
Resident AIS Nonmotorized Decal	\$5.00	11,424	13,379	14,811	17,120	18,363
Resident AIS Nonmotorized Decal - Commercial	\$5.00					711
Watercraft AIS Combined Duplicate	\$5.00	208	241	232	207	
Watercraft AIS Combined Duplicate	\$10.00				15	253
Watercraft Dealer	\$15.00	50	34	3	1	
Watercraft Dealer	\$30.00				15	10
Watercraft Duplicate	\$5.00	75	26	21	13	
Watercraft Duplicate	\$10.00				3	13
Watercraft Government Renewal Three-Year	\$0.00	81	34	31	56	32
Watercraft New One-Year	\$15.00	269	199	108	2	
Watercraft New One-Year	\$30.00				186	162
Watercraft New Three-Year	\$40.00	142	75	69	4	
Watercraft New Three-Year	\$80.00				42	40
Watercraft Renewal One-Year	\$15.00	862	606	444	8	
Watercraft Renewal One-Year	\$30.00				394	328

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

Watercraft Renewal Three-Year	\$40.00	543	314	274	41	
Watercraft Renewal Three-Year	\$80.00				173	147
Watercraft Transfer One-Year	\$15.00	158	97	60	1	
Watercraft Transfer One-Year	\$30.00				71	80
Watercraft Transfer Three-Year	\$40.00	66	40	38	1	
Watercraft Transfer Three-Year	\$80.00				16	20
Total Watercraft & AIS		44,609	44,947	46,355	47,893	49,585

SUPER TAG & SUPER TAG TRIFECTA RAFFLE ⁷

	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Antelope Super Tag	\$10.00	2,067	2,360	2,842	3,392	4,527
Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$10.00	11,741	11,161	13,106	14,027	17,207
Black Bear Super Tag	\$10.00	238	318	381	447	765
Deer Super Tag	\$10.00	4,356	4,750	5,612	6,575	8,087
Elk Super Tag	\$10.00	7,615	7,896	10,626	12,129	15,950
Gray Wolf Super Tag	\$10.00	0	0	0	1,166	1,387
Moose Super Tag	\$10.00	8,514	7,980	9,163	9,849	11,804
Mountain Goat Super Tag	\$10.00	4,526	4,590	5,239	5,124	5,794
Mountain Lion Super Tag	\$10.00	392	427	548	584	956
Super Tag Trifecta	\$30.00	6,855	7,486	9,731	10,605	13,539
Wild Bison Super Tag	\$10.00	4,181	4,477	5,303	6,247	7,096
Total Super Tag and Super Tag Trifecta		50,485	51,445	62,551	70,145	87,112

PREFERENCE POINTS

	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nonresident Antelope	\$30.00	38,255	45,301	51,527		
Nonresident Antelope	\$31.00				58,638	70,049
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$100.00	7,547	8,212	8,902		
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$150.00				8,538	8,978
Nonresident Deer	\$40.00	37,829	44,407	50,692		
Nonresident Deer	\$41.00				57,098	68,879
Nonresident Elk	\$50.00	47,191	54,062	61,976		
Nonresident Elk	\$52.00				69,369	82,555
Nonresident Moose	\$75.00	8,676	9,393	9,926		
Nonresident Moose	\$150.00				8,407	8,636
Nonresident Youth Antelope	\$10.00	3,439	3,868	4,101	4,646	5,640
Nonresident Youth Deer	\$10.00	2,855	3,362	3,697	4,048	5,177
Nonresident Youth Elk	\$10.00	2,837	3,255	3,666	4,090	5,293
Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee	\$0.00	4,978	4,857	5,071	5,224	5,204
Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase	\$7.00	4,540	5,179	5,559	5,449	6,303
Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee	\$0.00	10,158	9,634	10,265	9,844	9,817
Resident Moose - Point Purchase	\$7.00	5,831	6,843	7,071	6,992	8,266
Total Preference Points		174,136	198,373	222,453	242,343	284,797

DRAW APPLICATION FEES

	PRICE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bison Application Fee	\$6.00	3,971	3,746	4,095		
Nonresident Application Fee	\$14.00	98,924	102,468	108,361		
Nonresident Application Fee	\$15.00				113,111	125,875
Resident Application Fee	\$5.00	134,892	135,594	142,375	151,683	155,783
Withdrawal Fee	\$5.00	867	843	1,107		
Total Fees		238,654	242,651	255,938	264,794	281,658
Total sales and revenue		1,729,161.00	1,780,940.25	1,843,845.50	1,856,860.00	1,966,197.68

*WS 23-1-705(H) - Complimentary Antelope for Disabled Individuals.

**WS 23-1-705(J) - Complimentary Licenses Designated for Youth with Life Threatening Illnesses

¹ During the 2013 Legislative Session, Central Visual Acuity provisions were added to W.S. 23-3-306. The Department adopted Chapter 64, Regulation for Central Visual Acuity Disability Permits on July 10, 2013 and permits were issued beginning in January 2014.

² Beginning in 2014, the Conservation Order Special Management Permit was issued based on residency.

³ During the 2014 Legislative Session, the Hunter Safety Exemption was added to W.S. 23-2-106 and permits were issued beginning in July

⁴ Prior to 2013, Resident Guide permits were manually issued in the field.

STATEWIDE FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF LICENSE SALES

⁵ Beginning in 2014, Temporary Hunter with Qualifying Disability were issued through the Electronic Licensing System.	
⁶ Gray Wolves were placed under federal protection in September of 2014. Federal Protection lifted March 2017 and Wolf licenses were sold in 2017. 2013-2014 Wolf Pricing did not include the \$2.00 commission.	
⁷ During the 2013 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-302 (p) was added to allow the Department to issue licenses through a competitive raffle. Super Tag and Super Tag Trifecta raffle chances were first offered beginning in 2014.	
⁸ Beginning in 2014, Wild Bison was conducted as a limited quota draw. Prior to 2014, applicants were placed on a priority list.	
⁹ Began issuing Combined Watercraft and AIS in 2014.	
¹⁰ During the 2013 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 was changed to allow the Governor to issue up to five (5) Wild Bison Licenses and licenses were issued beginning in 2013.	
¹¹ During the 2009 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-703 was modified to provide for the issuance of ewe/lamb bighorn sheep licenses. Licenses were issued beginning in 2012.	
¹² During the 2011 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 (e) was changed to allow the Department to begin issuing pioneer heritage and pioneer turkey licenses and licenses were issued beginning in 2012.	
¹³ Landowner licenses are not listed separately, but are included in the regular license counts.	
¹⁴ Prior to 2014, General Sandhill Crane licenses were issued manually on forms provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	
¹⁵ Began issuing Lifetime Archery Licenses in 2016	
¹⁶ During the 2015 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705(h) was changed to set Complimentary Antelope Licenses to resident pricing beginning January 1, 2016	
¹⁷ On July 8, 2016, WGF Commission amended Chapter 35 Hunting Permit Regulations for Persons with Disabilities to include a new Season Extension Permit. Beginning January 2017, Hunting Season Extension Permits were issued	
¹⁸ During the 2016 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 (d) was changed to include recipients of the U.S. Military Purple Heart Medal. The change was effective January 2017	
¹⁹ During the 2016 Legislative Session W.S. 23-2-101(J) was changed, increasing license fees for licenses sold in 2018	
²⁰ During the 2019 Legislative Session W.S. 23-1-102 (C) was added to provide for a lifetime fishing license and conservation stamp to any resident who is permanently and totally disabled and is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity as determined by the U.S. Social Security Administration for the purpose of determining eligibility for SSI or SSDI benefits.	
²¹ In 2019 the following annual licenses were changed to 12 month licenses, fishing, small game, game bird, furbear trap, and conservation	
²² The calculated amount for 38 resident furbear trapping permits is overstated by \$1,520.00 due to a system error. The calculated amount for 2 resident furbear youth trapping permits is overstated by \$12.00 due to a system error.	

EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 20

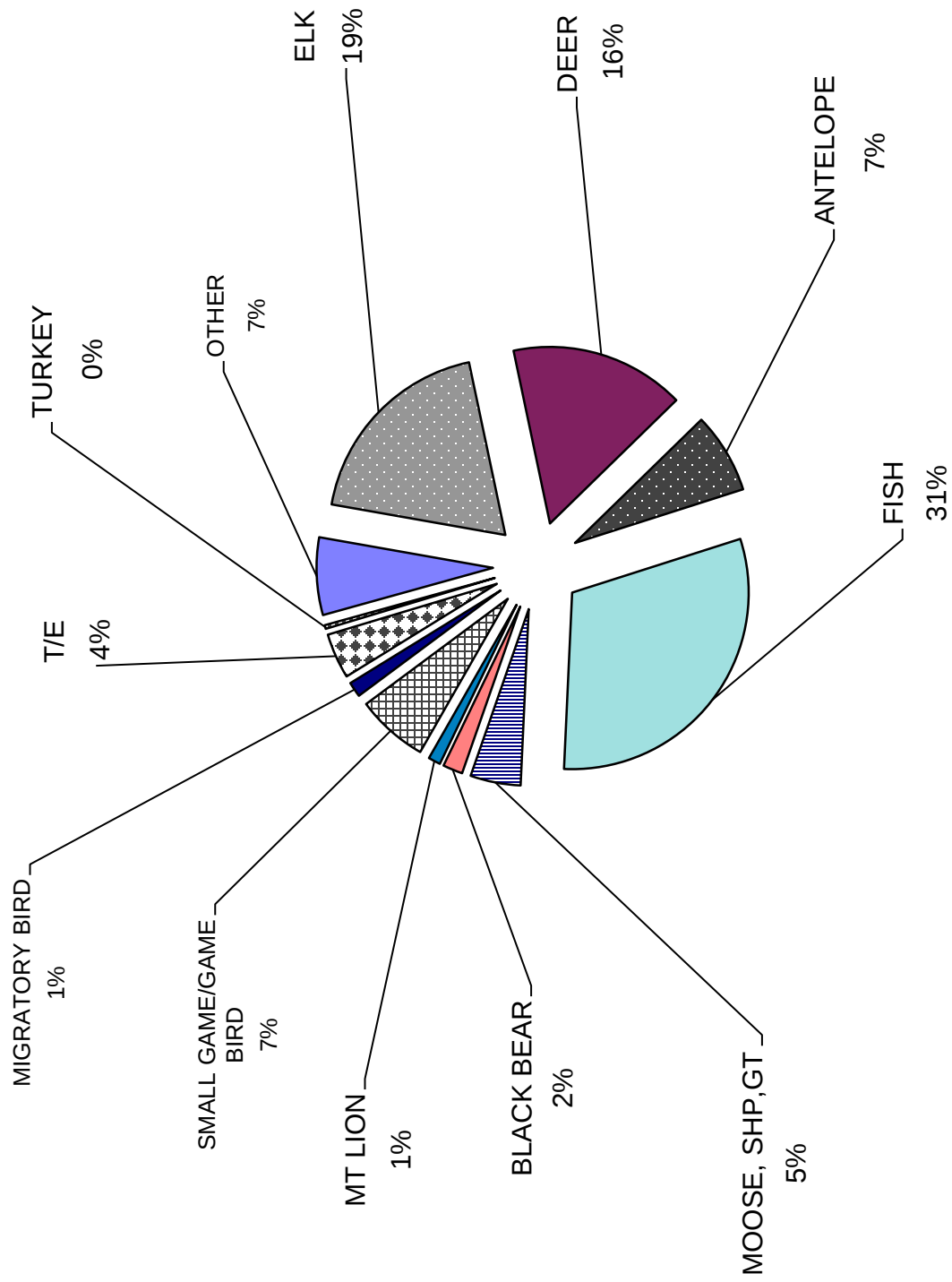
CODE	PROGRAM	COSTS BEFORE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION*	COSTS AFTER ALLOCATION
AA	GENERAL WILDLIFE	\$16,594,185		
BC	ANTELOPE (PRONGHORN)	\$4,671,271	\$1,240,842	\$5,912,113
BD	ELK	\$11,969,562	\$3,179,507	\$15,149,069
BE	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP	\$2,075,575	\$551,341	\$2,626,916
BF	MOOSE	\$764,945	\$203,194	\$968,140
BG	ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT	\$75,339	\$20,013	\$95,352
BJ	MOUNTAIN LION	\$705,036	\$187,281	\$892,317
BK	BLACK BEAR	\$1,147,243	\$304,745	\$1,451,988
BL	GRIZZLY BEAR	\$1,271,375	\$337,719	\$1,609,094
BM	MULE DEER	\$9,255,058	\$2,458,446	\$11,713,504
BN	WHITE-TAILED DEER	\$875,276	\$232,502	\$1,107,778
BP	BISON	\$126,125	\$33,503	\$159,628
BW	WOLF	\$971,877	\$258,162	\$1,230,040
CA	SMALL GAME	\$26,353	\$7,000	\$33,353
CC	PHEASANTS	\$1,756,501	\$466,584	\$2,223,085
CF	TURKEY	\$215,229	\$57,172	\$272,401
CG	PARTRIDGE	\$1,765	\$469	\$2,234
CR	BLUE/RUFFED GROUSE	\$7,924	\$2,105	\$10,029
CT	SAGE GROUSE	\$2,321,327	\$616,620	\$2,937,947
CV	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	\$40,380	\$10,726	\$51,106
DB	GEESE	\$149,158	\$39,621	\$188,780
DC	DUCKS	\$446,682	\$118,653	\$565,336
DD	SWANS	\$14,573	\$3,871	\$18,444
DE	DOVES	\$76,881	\$20,422	\$97,303
DF	CRANES	\$185,151	\$49,182	\$234,334
FX	SPORT FISH	\$18,758,174	\$4,982,784	\$23,740,958
HB	BOBCAT	\$266,200	\$70,711	\$336,912

EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 20

CODE	PROGRAM	COSTS BEFORE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION*	COSTS AFTER ALLOCATION
HC	BEAVER	\$236,600	\$62,849	\$299,449
MB	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	\$15,050	\$3,998	\$19,048
NA	NONGAME MAMMALS	\$1,064,038	\$282,643	\$1,346,681
NB	NONGAME BIRDS	\$639,360	\$169,835	\$809,195
NC	RAPTORS	\$384,762	\$102,205	\$486,968
ND	NONGAME FISH	\$640,336	\$170,094	\$810,430
NE	AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES	\$735,399	\$195,346	\$930,745
NF	PREDATORY BIRDS	\$18,713	\$4,971	\$23,684
NH	PEREGRINE FALCON	\$10,319	\$2,741	\$13,060
NJ	BALD EAGLE	\$14,239	\$3,782	\$18,021
NK	BLACK FOOTED FERRET	\$239,774	\$63,692	\$303,465
NL	CANADIAN LYNX	\$2,216	\$589	\$2,804
NM	PREBLES MEADOW MOUSE	\$26,474	\$7,032	\$33,506
NP	PREDATORY MAMMALS	\$39,865	\$10,589	\$50,454
NR	BLACK-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$218	\$58	\$276
NS	WHITE-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$133,746	\$35,527	\$169,273
NW	WYOMING TOAD	\$93,102	\$24,731	\$117,833
NX	EXOTIC GAME	\$1,230	\$327	\$1,556
ZZ**	NONWILDLIFE	\$1,029,499		\$1,029,499
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS		\$80,094,107	\$16,594,185	\$80,094,107

*Most costs for the Office of the Director, Fiscal Services, Services (including remodeling and maintenance of regional office buildings, and Information/Education programs such as Wyoming Wildlife magazine, information services, visitor centers, educational programs, etc. are included in General Wildlife and associated on a percentage basis to specific department programs.

WGF Expenditures by Species - FY 20



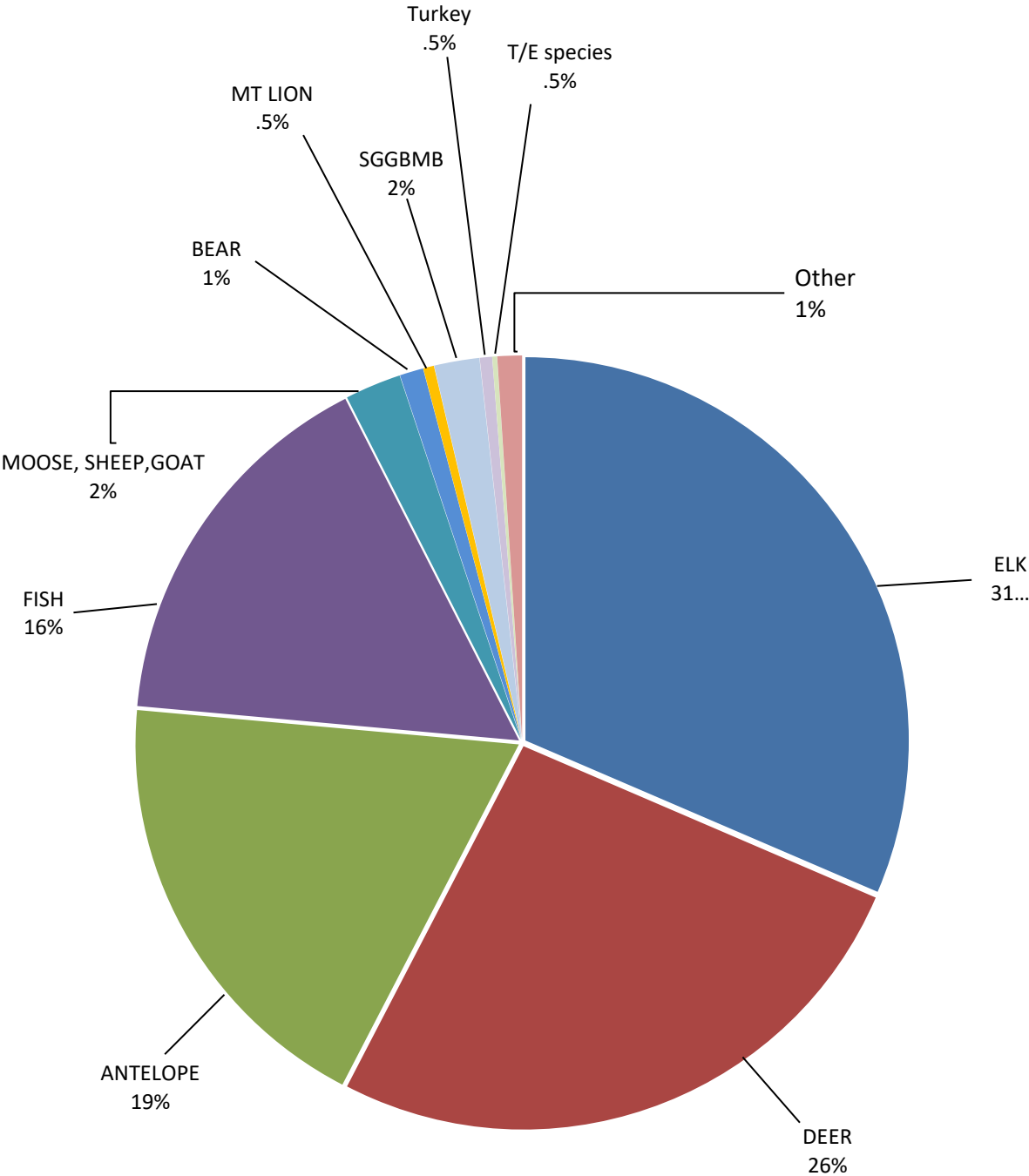
REVENUE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 20

CODE	PROGRAM	REVENUE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION	REVENUE AFTER ALLOCATION
AA	GENERAL WILDLIFE	\$3,761,594		
BC	ANTELOPE	\$15,461,425	\$685,450	\$16,146,875
BD	ELK	\$25,219,024	\$1,118,032	\$26,337,056
BE	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP	\$2,074,388	\$91,964	\$2,166,351
BF	MOOSE	\$1,927,062	\$85,432	\$2,012,494
BG	ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT	\$250,766	\$11,117	\$261,884
BJ	MOUNTAIN LION	\$331,037	\$14,676	\$345,713
BK	BLACK BEAR	\$705,881	\$31,294	\$737,174
BL	GRIZZLY BEAR	\$153,285	\$6,796	\$160,081
BM	MULE DEER	\$19,391,629	\$859,687	\$20,251,316
BN	WHITE-TAILED DEER	\$589,694	\$26,143	\$615,837
BP	BISON	\$366,499	\$16,248	\$382,747
BW	WOLF	\$177,074	\$7,850	\$184,924
CA	SMALL GAME	\$1,641,675	\$72,780	\$1,714,456
CC	PHEASANTS	\$100,523	\$4,456	\$104,980
CF	TURKEY	\$658,543	\$29,195	\$687,738
CG	PARTRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0
CR	BLUE/RUFFED GROUSE	\$0	\$0	\$0
CT	SAGE GROUSE	\$212,846	\$9,436	\$222,282
CV	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	\$0	\$0	\$0
DB	GEESE	\$0	\$0	\$0
DC	DUCKS	\$0	\$0	\$0
DD	SWANS	\$0	\$0	\$0
DE	DOVES	\$0	\$0	\$0
DF	CRANES	\$0	\$0	\$0
FX	SPORT FISH	\$13,762,909	\$610,150	\$14,373,058

REVENUE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 20

CODE	PROGRAM	REVENUE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION	REVENUE AFTER ALLOCATION
HB	BOBCAT/LYNX	\$0	\$0	\$0
HC	BEAVER	\$204,539	\$9,068	\$213,607
MB	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	\$29,786	\$1,321	\$31,107
NA	NONGAME MAMMALS	\$478,180	\$21,199	\$499,379
NB	NONGAME BIRDS	\$684,088	\$30,328	\$714,416
NC	RAPTORS	\$26,746	\$1,186	\$27,931
ND	NONGAME FISH	\$41,645	\$1,846	\$43,491
NE	AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES	\$102,060	\$4,525	\$106,585
NF	PREDATORY BIRDS	\$134,169	\$5,948	\$140,117
NH	PEREGRINE FALCON	\$0	\$0	\$0
NJ	BALD EAGLE	\$1,559	\$69	\$1,628
NK	BLACK FOOTED FERRET	\$119,603	\$5,302	\$124,906
NL	CANADIAN LYNX	\$0	\$0	\$0
NM	PREBLES MEADOW MOUSE	\$2,198	\$97	\$2,295
NP	PREDATORY MAMMALS	\$0	\$0	\$0
NR	BLACK-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$0	\$0	\$0
NS	WHITE-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$0	\$0	\$0
NW	WYOMING TOAD	\$0	\$0	\$0
NX	EXOTIC GAME	\$0	\$0	\$0
ZZ**	NONWILDLIFE	\$1,139,504		\$1,139,504
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS		\$89,749,929	\$3,761,594	\$89,749,929

WGF Revenue Collected by Species FY 20



EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM - Five-Year History (Includes General Wildlife Allocation)

PROGRAM	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
Antelope	4,009,107	5.31%	3,860,632	5.01%	4,030,867	4.32%	4,382,953	5.62%	5,912,113	7.38%
Elk	16,626,500	22.01%	16,173,348	20.97%	18,272,292	19.57%	15,326,643	19.65%	15,149,069	18.91%
Rocky Mountain Sheep	2,448,326	3.24%	2,198,128	2.85%	2,354,524	2.52%	2,348,900	3.01%	2,626,916	3.28%
Moose	1,041,230	1.38%	1,236,004	1.60%	1,260,490	1.35%	999,121	1.28%	968,140	1.21%
Rocky Mountain Goat	151,775	0.20%	100,905	0.13%	216,732	0.23%	228,526	0.29%	95,352	0.12%
Mountain Lion	741,888	0.98%	670,527	0.87%	785,246	0.84%	787,461	1.01%	892,317	1.11%
Black Bear	1,090,904	1.44%	856,184	1.11%	1,032,056	1.11%	855,683	1.10%	1,451,988	1.81%
Grizzly Bear	2,606,261	3.45%	1,713,088	2.22%	3,007,192	3.22%	1,974,903	2.53%	1,609,094	2.01%
Mule Deer	8,884,624	11.76%	10,497,053	13.61%	13,451,146	14.41%	10,935,706	14.02%	11,713,504	14.62%
White-tailed Deer	686,664	0.91%	945,080	1.23%	1,408,008	1.51%	1,134,244	1.45%	1,107,778	1.38%
Bison	179,328	0.24%	242,899	0.31%	163,848	0.18%	228,003	0.29%	159,628	0.20%
Wolf	836,104	1.11%	1,196,464	1.55%	1,747,459	1.87%	1,280,874	1.64%	1,230,040	1.54%
Small Game	101,232	0.13%	94,430	0.12%	61,433	0.07%	36,017	0.05%	33,353	0.04%
Game Birds	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pheasants	1,551,083	2.05%	1,585,614	2.06%	2,062,531	2.21%	1,912,180	2.45%	2,223,085	2.78%
Turkey	188,245	0.25%	181,384	0.24%	148,520	0.16%	151,403	0.19%	272,401	0.34%
Partridge	2,058	0.00%	2,832	0.00%	1,075	0.00%	3,461	0.00%	2,234	0.00%
Blue/Ruffed Grouse	16,807	0.02%	9,454	0.01%	14,720	0.02%	1,985	0.00%	10,029	0.01%
Sage Grouse	2,770,262	3.67%	2,697,643	3.50%	3,344,918	3.58%	2,841,738	3.64%	2,937,947	3.67%
Sharp-Tailed Grouse	43,550	0.06%	54,054	0.07%	117,912	0.13%	45,565	0.06%	51,106	0.06%
Geese	724,219	0.96%	217,865	0.28%	404,696	0.43%	358,495	0.46%	188,780	0.24%
Ducks	315,219	0.42%	943,660	1.22%	767,037	0.82%	613,969	0.79%	565,336	0.71%
Swans	341,914	0.45%	166,094	0.22%	297,235	0.32%	51,587	0.07%	18,444	0.02%
Doves	122,869	0.16%	100,271	0.13%	71,673	0.08%	114,725	0.15%	97,303	0.12%

EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM - Five-Year History (Includes General Wildlife Allocation)

PROGRAM	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
Cranes	167,290	0.22%	283,305	0.37%	157,758	0.17%	112,231	0.14%	234,334	0.29%
Sport Fish	22,542,029	29.84%	24,583,958	31.88%	29,217,042	31.29%	23,903,154	30.65%	23,740,958	29.64%
Bobcat/Lynx	246,895	0.33%	280,334	0.36%	501,953	0.54%	433,896	0.56%	336,912	0.42%
Beaver	528,082	0.70%	400,796	0.52%	268,301	0.29%	145,868	0.19%	299,449	0.37%
Commercial Fisheries	27,540	0.04%	22,344	0.03%	22,201	0.02%	22,083	0.03%	19,048	0.02%
Nongame Mammals	1,183,371	1.57%	1,888,153	2.45%	1,900,104	2.03%	1,322,787	1.70%	1,346,681	1.68%
Nongame Birds	1,362,803	1.80%	1,089,991	1.41%	1,693,048	1.81%	1,382,533	1.77%	809,195	1.01%
Raptors	440,348	0.58%	329,300	0.43%	547,421	0.59%	378,618	0.49%	486,968	0.61%
Nongame Fish	1,132,000	1.50%	620,856	0.81%	1,331,393	1.43%	1,123,215	1.44%	810,430	1.01%
Amphibians/Reptiles	675,137	0.89%	592,136	0.77%	1,244,198	1.33%	1,167,354	1.50%	930,745	1.16%
Predatory Birds	15,711	0.02%	25,743	0.03%	10,645	0.01%	8,492	0.01%	23,684	0.03%
Peregrine Falcon	24,105	0.03%	9,512	0.01%	13,604	0.01%	10,054	0.01%	13,060	0.02%
Bald Eagle	34,478	0.05%	39,273	0.05%	44,132	0.05%	19,448	0.02%	18,021	0.02%
Black-Footed Ferret	265,107	0.35%	254,573	0.33%	321,846	0.34%	279,062	0.36%	303,465	0.38%
Canadian Lynx	8,209	0.01%	4,534	0.01%	5,599	0.01%	9,427	0.01%	2,804	0.00%
Prebles Jumping Mouse	25,376	0.03%	16,139	0.02%	3,089	0.00%	25,288	0.03%	33,506	0.04%
Predatory Mammals	54,255	0.07%	45,467	0.06%	48,298	0.05%	43,816	0.06%	50,454	0.06%
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	332,764	0.44%	12,211	0.02%	11,694	0.01%	2,384	0.00%	276	0.00%
White-Tailed Prairie Dog	112,558	0.15%	15,396	0.02%	10,926	0.01%	155,233	0.20%	169,273	0.21%
Wyoming Toad	12,366	0.02%	6,778	0.01%	15,251	0.02%	56,413	0.07%	117,833	0.15%
Exotic Game	2,529	0.00%	2,826	0.00%	685	0.00%	884	0.00%	1,556	0.00%
Nonwildlife	861,188	1.14%	856,147	1.11%	985,723	1.06%	767,183	0.98%	1,029,499	1.29%
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	75,534,309	100.00%	77,123,383	100.00%	93,376,523	100.00%	77,983,563	100.00%	80,094,107	100.00%