

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Table of Contents

Organizational Chart	iii
PROGRAM-LEVEL REPORTS	
Aquatic Wildlife Management	1
Bird Farms	7
Conservation Education	10
Conservation Engineering	15
Customer Services	17
Department Administration	23
External Research	
Feedgrounds	
Financial Management	
Habitat	
Habitat and Access	
Habitat Protection	44
Information	
Information Technology	51
Legislatively Mandated Expenses	
Personnel Management	
Property Rights (Lands) Management	61
Regional Information and Education Specialists	
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management	
Specialized Statewide Law Enforcement	77
Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management	
Support Facilities and Personnel	
Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services	

APPENDIX A

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT REPORTS

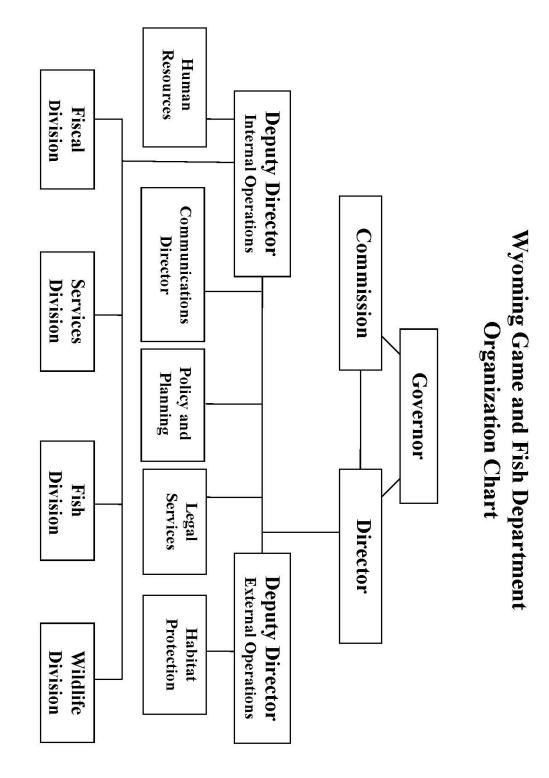
BIG GAME	
Bighorn Sheep	A-1
Bison	A-2
Elk	
Moose	
Mule Deer	A-5
Pronghorn	A-6
Rocky Mountain Goat	A-7
White-Tailed Deer	A-8
TROPHY GAME	
Black Bear	A-9
Grizzly Bear	A-10
Mountain Lion	
Gray Wolf	A-13
SMALL GAME	
Cottontail	A-14
Snowshoe Hare	A-15

Squirrel	A-16
UPLAND GAME	
Pheasant	A-17
Gray Partridge	A-18
Chukar	A-19
Sage-Grouse	A-20
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-286
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 Fisca	al Year 2023 Budget	B-1
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, a	and Fund Balances	B-3
Statement of Revenue and Expen	ditures	B-4
Schedule of Expenditures by Stra	tegic Plan Programs	B-6
Statewide Five-Year Comparison	of License Sales	B-7
Expenditure Allocations by Progr		B-15
Agency Expenditure by Species		B-17
Revenue Allocations by Program		B-18
Revenue Collected by Species		B-20
Agency Expenditures by Program	n, Five-Year History	B-21



iii

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 22 budget:

Sub-programs	<u> </u>	2022 Annual Budget
Fish Hatcheries and Rearing Stations	40.0	\$5,597,485
Regional Aquatic Wildlife Mgmt.	35.4	\$3,626,620
Aquatic Invasive Species	28.5	\$1,513,335
Boating Access	0.0	\$883,905
Statewide Aquatic Wildlife Mgmt.	6.2	\$1,047,524
Fish Spawning	2.6	\$267,921
Fish Distribution	0.0	\$150,743
TOTAL	113.0	\$13,087,533
Statewide Aquatic Wildlife Mgmt. Fish Spawning Fish Distribution	6.2 2.6 0.0	\$1,047,524 \$267,921 \$150,743

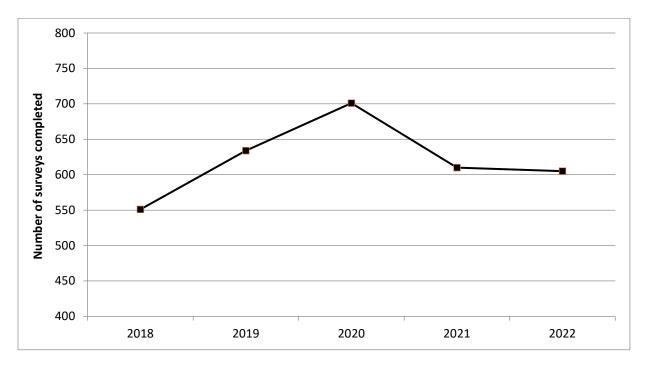
* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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 22, a total of 605 stream and lake surveys were completed (375 stream surveys and 230 lake surveys). The number of stream and lake surveys completed has exceeded the minimum target of 540 for eight consecutive years. The number completed in FY 22 was nearly equivalent to the average number completed from 2010 through 2020 (avg=617).

Major Accomplishments:

Eight regional crews and one statewide fish management crew annually conduct hundreds of surveys to monitor the status of important sport fisheries throughout the state. Other surveys are conducted to monitor native nongame aquatic wildlife or are associated with dozens of ongoing research or restoration projects. Most of the following highlights focus on projects associated with native Cutthroat Trout, nongame fishes, native mollusks, and introduced crustaceans rather than annual sportfish monitoring efforts.

Trout abundance estimates were completed on many of the state's most important large river sport fisheries including the Shoshone, Bighorn, Snake, Hoback, New Fork, and North Platte rivers. All of these large river trout population estimates exceeded management objectives with the exception of the Snake River. A rapid decrease in discharge from Jackson Lake Dam (>90% decrease in 6 days) and subsequent low flow conditions contributed to one of the lowest recent trout population estimates for the river between the dam and Jackson, WY. The rapid drawdown stranded thousands of Snake River Cutthroat Trout (SCR) in channel pools that were no longer connected to the mainstem of the river. More than 6,000 fish trout, including nearly 1,400 Cutthroat Trout and Mountain Whitefish, were salvaged from 30 of these isolated pools and returned to the river.

Many stream surveys were associated with native cutthroat trout restoration projects. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (Department) is attempting to eliminate the nonnative Brook Trout population in Game Creek (Snake River drainage) to restore native SRC. Nearly three weeks of mechanical removal of BKT (17 stream surveys) were associated with this effort. The Department plans to eventually use Trojan male YY BKT to eliminate all remaining BKT from the stream.

Mechanical removal of non-native Brook and Brown Trout was also completed in the North and South Forks of the West Pass Creek drainage in an ongoing effort restore these streams to native Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (YSC). Biologists also completed stream surveys in the neighboring West Fork Little Bighorn drainage to determine whether the YSC population had survived a 2021 wildfire in the drainage. Sixty-seven YSC of multiple size classes were found in a 1,200 ft section of stream. Future stream surveys will be conducted to monitor the status of this population as habitat in this remote watershed in the Bighorn National Forest recovers from the wildfire.

Stream surveys were also completed in the Sawmill Creek drainage in the southern Wind River Mountains in order to determine the feasibility of establishing a YSC population in the drainage. Surveys were conducted to assess fish passage barriers, sample the resident trout population and collect water temperature data. The 2021 survey results suggest that the stream may be a candidate for YSC restoration.

A chemical restoration project was completed on Rose Creek, a second order tributary to the Greybull River approximately 15 miles west of Meeteetse, WY, in 2020. Non-native Brook Trout were the predominant species in the drainage and post-treatment stream surveys in 2021 indicated that some had survived the treatment. A second chemical treatment was conducted in early September 2021 and final treatment will be completed in 2022. Extensive electrofishing and eDNA sampling will then be conducted to ensure that BKT have been extirpated prior to reintroducing native YSC to the stream.

In addition to these SRC and YSC restoration efforts, the Department continues efforts to bolster the population of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout (CRC) in the LaBarge Creek drainage in western Wyoming. Numerous fish health and genetic surveys were conducted in various streams that contain resident populations of CRC; Trailridge, South Fork Beaver, Klondike and Stud creeks. The surveys were conducted to identify populations most suitable for restoration efforts in the LaBarge Creek drainage. Biologists will use wild egg takes, egg transplants, juvenile fish transplants and the development of a new captive CRC brood stock to increase the population of native CRC in the LaBarge Creek drainage.

Stream surveys were also associated with efforts to restore native nongame fishes. Hornyhead Chub is one of the rarest fishes in Wyoming and a Species of Greatest Conservation Need. The nest building species was historically documented in Box and Rawhide creeks and the Sweetwater, Laramie, and North Laramie rivers, but by the beginning of 2020 was limited to two isolated populations within the Laramie and North Laramie rivers. In 2020, HHC were transplanted from the Laramie River to two locations in the Sweetwater drainage. HHC were found at both transplant sites in 2021 – encouraging evidence that some HHC had survived the transplant. A second transplant of 250 adult HHC was completed in late September 2021. Surveys in 2022

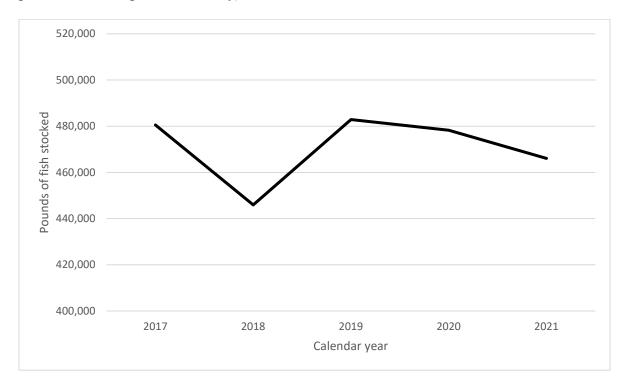
(electrofishing, eDNA and nest searches) will be completed to evaluate the success of these efforts to restore this native species to the Sweetwater River.

The Department has been working to restore native Flannelmouth and Bluehead Sucker to the Big Sandy River drainage for more than a decade. Securing populations of these species requires the eradication of predacious non-native Burbot and non-native species of suckers that hybridize with the native species. In 2021, trout and native suckers were salvaged from the drainage for many weeks prior to the treatment. Following salvage, dozens of dozens of Fish Division employees from across the state completed one of the largest chemical treatment projects in Department history. In September 2021, 58 miles of the Big Sandy River, 14 miles of Sculpin Creek, and Big Sandy Reservoir were chemically treated to remove non-native species. Employees maintained 49 different drip station locations throughout the watershed to administer rotenone to the river and Sculpin Creek. Treatment of the reservoir required 122 barrels of powdered rotenone and spraying of additional liquid chemical into reaches that could not be reached by boat. A second treatment of the Big Sandy River and Sculpin Creek will be completed in 2022 prior to repatriation of salvaged Flannelmouth and Bluehead Sucker.

Twenty stream surveys were also conducted in the Snake River drainage in an effort to determine which streams and rivers in the drainage are used by Bluehead Sucker (BHS) for spawning and juvenile rearing. Past surveys involving traditional netting and electrofishing techniques failed to detect juvenile suckers. A new technique is now being used to attempt to determine the natal origins of adult BHS in the drainage. Forty water samples were collected from 13 streams to be processed at the University of California Davis to estimate Strontium (Sr) 87/86 ratios. These stream measurements of Strontium will be compared to the Strontium measurements taken from the focus of otoliths of adult BHS to attempt to determine where the adult fish originated as fry.

Stream surveys were completed to determine the distribution of non-native Rusty Crayfish throughout the state. Rusty Crayfish (RCF) were discovered in the Laramie River drainage in 2020. Department law enforcement investigators determined that the aquatic invasive species had been illegally stocked by an out of state private fish hatchery that may have also stocked nearly 100 other Wyoming waters between 1998 and 2010. Biologists surveyed 41 of the 100 sites for native crayfish and RCF in 2021. Although RCF were found at eight sites throughout the Laramie River drainage, the species was not detected at the other 33 sites sampled. Additional surveys will be conducted in 2022.

Surveys were also completed to evaluate 2020 efforts to reintroduce the Plain Pocketbook Mussel, a native Species of Greatest Conservation Need (NSS1), to the lower Laramie River drainage. Mussels were provided by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission's North Platte Hatchery. Live mussels were found at each of the four reintroduction sites in 2021 and no dead mussels were observed. A second reintroduction effort was completed in 2021 and a third and final reintroduction is scheduled for 2022.



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 tail water 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, kokanee and trout eggs, warm or cool water sport fishes not available in Wyoming.

In 2021, 4,356,031 trout, kokanee, and grayling totaling 466,058 pounds were stocked from 10 Wyoming facilities. The five-year rolling average for fish production in Wyoming fish culture facilities is 470,738 pounds.

All fish culture facilities were in full operation and met production goals under the stocking plan. The 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, Seminoe, Pathfinder, Alcova, and Lake Desmet).

Beyond rearing tiger muskie and a small lot of walleye 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, 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 again 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 22 budget.

Sub-program	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Bird Farms	5.4	\$666,793

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 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:

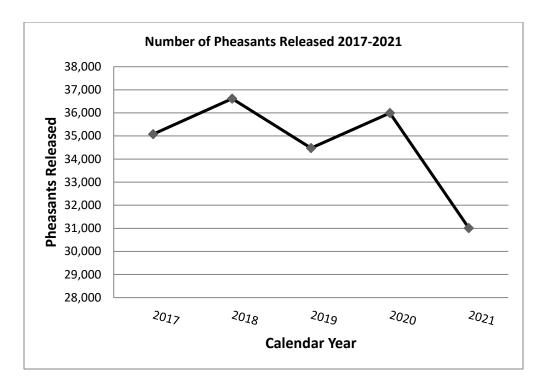
• Enhance pheasant hunting opportunity in Wyoming through the production and release of high quality pheasants.

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. Established pheasant populations are supplemented by releases from the Department's Downar (Yoder) and Sheridan Bird Farms.

Between 2017 and 2021, the number of pheasants released ranged from 31,009 to 36,616 with an average of 34,635. The number released in 2021 was 31,009.



What has been accomplished:

The Sheridan Bird Farm (SBF) supervisor and the Downar Bird Farm (DBF) coordinator spent considerable time researching disease, working with Department laboratory staff and veterinarians to be proactive with regards to disease and infections such as Marble Spleen disease, Salmonella and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Relationships and protocols were developed to streamline testing, administering medications and heighten bio-security to ensure the bird farms were doing all they could to protect pheasants and grow the healthiest birds possible. Avian Influenza was prevalent in Sheridan County in spring of 2021 and outbreaks occurred very close to the Sheridan farm. This impacted production and prompted a pro-active approach to limit potential spread and resulted in the euthanizing the brood flock at the Sheridan Bird. The timing of this event coincided with the gathering of eggs for production replacement and consequently six thousand fewer birds were hatched at the Sheridan Facility. The Downar Facility did provide 5,000 eggs to supplement the Sheridan Farm but was unable to provide more because it would impact their operation.

SBF supervisor and DBF coordinator have successfully fully incorporated North Dakota bloodlines into their breeding programs. Birds are flighty and timid but still grow well in the farm setting. We are now several years into this breeding program and it continues to be a valuable improvement to the quality of our pheasants.

The DBF coordinator and his staff oversaw roof replacements on both of the Downar residences and garages. Also a backup generator control panel was replaced, epoxy paint and lighting was added to the incubator room egg picking tables. Shades and shelves were added and changes were made to airflow in the egg cooler. Statewide habitat and access crew worked with Downar staff to improve roads on the Downar farm.

SBF staff dealt with a major Salmonella outbreak in the summer of 2021 that resulted in a loss of 6,000 pheasants. This was very time consuming and stressful but remaining birds were very healthy when it was over. A permanent employee resigned in the summer of 2021 resulting in the hire of the SBF technician into the vacancy. His vacancy was filled in early fall and much training

has been done since. Staff and Bird Farm Supervisor spent time painting and working inside the assistance residence and in the lawn area as well as replacing carpet in supervisor's house bedrooms with hardwood laminate flooring. Time was spent designing replacement brooder houses and looking at major pen repairs. Painting to outbuildings doors and trim, remodeling break room bathroom were all performed by SBF staff. A very large cottonwood was removed to avoid damage to a power line and deep heavy snow was removed by SBF staff and statewide construction. Weatherby firearms employees volunteered to dig the farm out after a major snow storm in October 2021.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza was detected in Sheridan County in April of 2022 and outbreaks occurred on neighboring properties near the Sheridan Bird Farm. After much deliberation amongst Wildlife Division Staff, Department Veterinarians and Sheridan Bird Farm Supervisor, it was decided that out of an abundance of caution, SBF brood flock was destroyed and feed and brooding areas were cleaned up to disperse unwanted Starlings and songbirds that fed with brood flock. This resulted in one third less egg production and will impact fall 2022 release numbers by approximately 6,000 pheasants.

Program: Conservation Education

Division: Office of the Director

Mission: Provide learning and participation opportunities for 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 significant subprograms, listed below with the number of staff and FY 22 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	#FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Hunter Education	1.0	\$ 188,163
Conservation Education	4.7	582,444
TOTAL	5.7	\$ 770,607

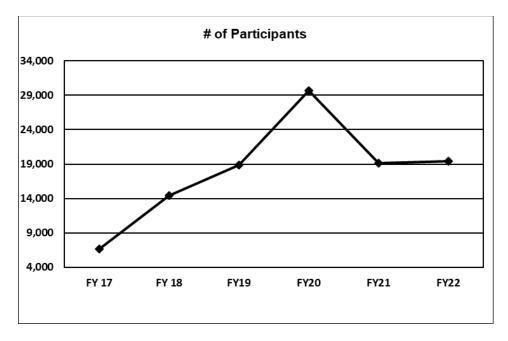
* Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants. These programs require statewide responsibilities, travel, and assistance from regional personnel.

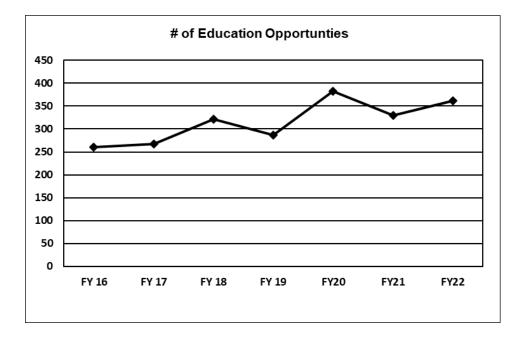
These statewide programs are located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

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
- Increase engagement and understanding of wildlife and our agency
- Build trust in the work, reputation, and expertise of Game and Fish
- Increase participation in hunting, angling, trapping and other diverse fish and wildlife-based experiences other than hunting, fishing and trapping.

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





What has been accomplished:

In 2019, the Commission reviewed and approved a plan that expanded offerings throughout the summer, focusing on 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, high school overnight camps and family camps were added. Participants were surveyed to judge effectiveness and obtain data to evaluate the future further.

The Hunter and Angler Participation Coordinator continued with the Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) camp. In FY22, the Conservation Education Coordinator organized two youth camps for high school students, five family camps for ages nine and up, and a professional development camp for educators. The Hunting and Heritage Expo was replaced in FY 18 by the Wyoming Outdoor Expo 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, a virtual expo that offered hundreds of educational resources to the public reached nearly a million viewers. In FY21, the Outdoor Expo was held remotely again but more focused on more scheduled participation and reached nearly 200,000 participants. In FY22 the Wyoming Outdoor Expo was held in Casper and reached 5,471 attendees, including 41 schools, 2,747 students, and 2,724 members of the public. In FY22, over 19,000 participants were reached through education programs statewide by agency personnel in over 350 programs. These include but are not limited to: fish hatchery tours, guest speaking in college courses, programs with elementary, middle, and high school students, learn-to-hunt programs, and summer camp programs.

The Hunter Education Program is rebounding after a few difficult years with COVID-19 impacts. FY22 has seen a significant increase in the number of classes offered by instructors, more schools are showing interest in hunter education, and certification numbers have increased compared with other years (fig 1). To start measuring the need for classes and improving attendance, a class notification list was created on the WGFD website to measure the need for classes and improve attendance. When new classes become available, individuals are notified of that class. A new customer service accommodation the Hunter Education team has implemented.

In October 2021, the hunter education program transitioned from a paper reporting system for HE classes to using the digital event management system with Kalkomey Storefront. This took nine months of development and several months of troubleshooting once the system went live. For the first time, the department is also working with a third-party printer to offer plastic HE cards for the public wanting a replacement card. Anecdotally the overall feedback from instructors has been positive about this new platform.

It was underestimated how much additional training would be needed for instructors unfamiliar with technology, so call volume and length for instructors increased significantly. To remedy this,

a nine month AWEC was added to support customer service at the end of FY22. This AWEC will be reclassified as a 12 month position for FY23.

The hunter education program also conducted an internal committee to evaluate the structure and needs of the program. The committee recommended steps and action plans to improve the program.

Fiscal Year	Total # of Traditional classes offered	Total # of students certified in Trad class		Total # of students certified in school HE	Completion courses	Total # of students certified through the hybrid online & ICC option	TOTAL # OF COURSES OFFERED	TOTAL # OF STUDENTS CERTIFIED	AVERAGE # OF STUDENTS PER CLASS
FY19:	181	3308	14	297	43	696	238	4301	18.07143
FY20:	123	1991	14	465	36	581	173	3037	17.55491
FY21:	185	2634	12	288	43	1119	240	4041	16.83750
FY22:	143	2960	25	516	47	923	215	4399	20.46047

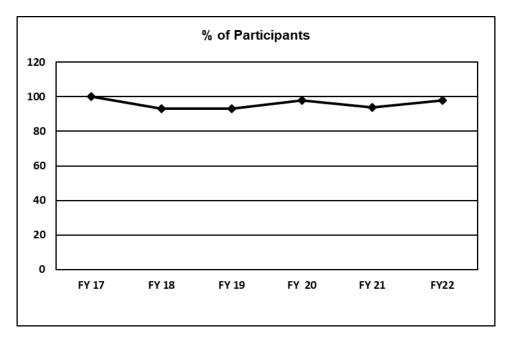
Fig 1: Number of hunter education courses offered to compare the last four fiscal years.

In addition to improvements within the hunter education program, the bowhunter education program has been under evaluation.

Bowhunter education is not mandatory in the state of Wyoming. However, it is offered for our Wyoming sportspersons that plan to hunt in a state where it is mandatory. The Hunter Education Coordinator has been working with the National Bowhunter Education Foundation and Bowhunter of Wyoming to evaluate standards, create a foundation instructor certification program and create a standard test to administer in the class.

Fiscal Year	Total # of BHE classes offered	Total # of students certified in Bowhunter ed	Average number of students per class
FY19	3	12	4
FY20	2	6	3
FY21	4	15	3.75
FY22	5	44	8.8

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. Satisfaction is very high, with almost all survey respondents indicating that programs meet or exceed expectations.

What has been accomplished:

The Department continues to deploy in-person and electronic surveys after outreach events, education events, summer camps, and after completing hunter education classes. These surveys inform where the Department has the 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 22 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Conservation Engineering	3.0	\$494,060

* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 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:

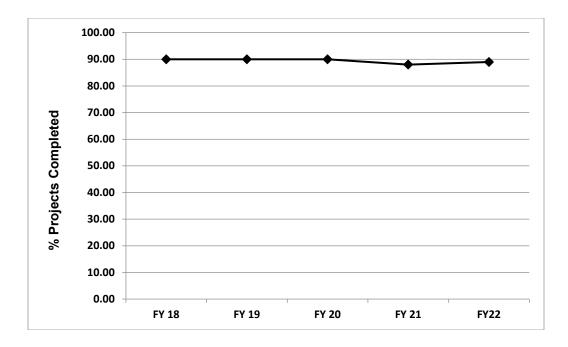
• Engineering technical support is provided through engineering and surveying to maintain the Department's physical structure of offices, housing, hatcheries, research facilities, Wildlife Habitat Management Areas, boating access facilities, and Public Access Areas, often using private sector consultants.

• 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 contract management and construction oversight on the new Cody Regional Office, stream restoration on Flat Creek, wetland enhancement work at Yellowtail WHMA, participation in the wildlife crossings group, and the rehabilitation of the boating access area at Treasure Island PAA. In addition, engineering oversight and plan reviews were performed on projects including boating access, stream restoration, fish hatchery repairs, and elk feedground hay sheds. The survey section performed multiple boundary surveys throughout the year including the new Raymond Mountain PAA and a land swap survey on the Sunlight WHMA. 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 89 percent of the projects that were requested of them in FY 22.

Program: Customer Services

Division: Fiscal & Services

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 22 budget. Customer Services is broken into three sections: telephone information center, telecommunications services, and alternative enterprises.

Sub-programs	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Customer Services	2.0	\$146,117
Mailroom	<u>1.0</u>	<u>494,001</u>
TOTAL	3.0	\$640,118

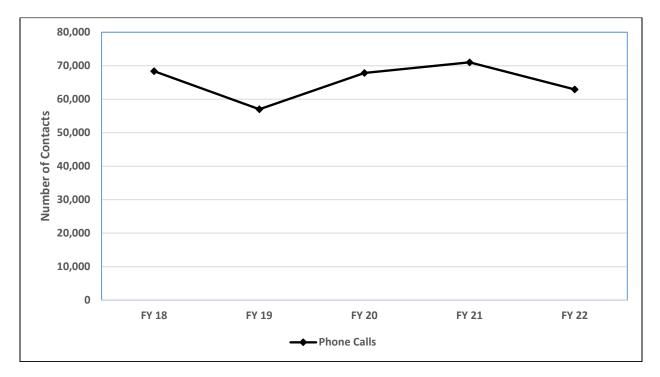
* Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

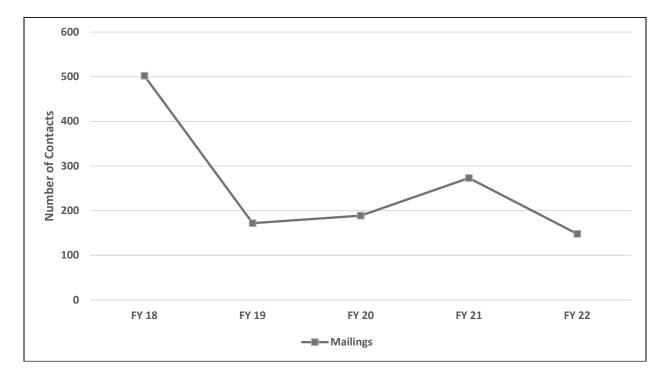
The Customer Services Program is located in the Department Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

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).





18

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 22, there were five customer service representatives trained to handle all incoming calls and requests for information. The Department has an additional eight staff members trained to handle all incoming calls. During this period, 62,930 calls were answered of the 74,056 total calls directed to the Telephone Information Center. The calls that were not answered were abandoned calls (11,126) where the caller hung up before the customer service representative concluded the preceding call. This represents a level of service of 85 percent. The Department has maintained three representatives with more answering calls on higher call volume days.

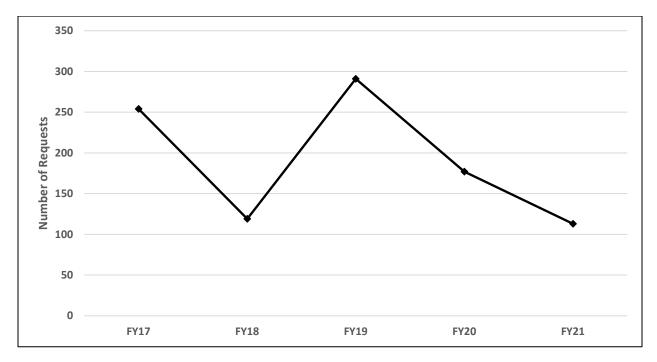
Most calls are currently related to:

- 1. Questions related to licensing and/or regulations
- 2. Assistance with navigating the Department's website
- 3. Assistance with the Department's electronic license system to apply for or purchase a license, watercraft registration, or AIS decal
- 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 answered has been 65,437 and the average number of mailings has been 257. In FY 22, the telephone information center staff answered 62,930 incoming calls and processed 148 mailing requests for information from customers. The number of requests to mail materials to customers showed a decrease in FY 22.

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:

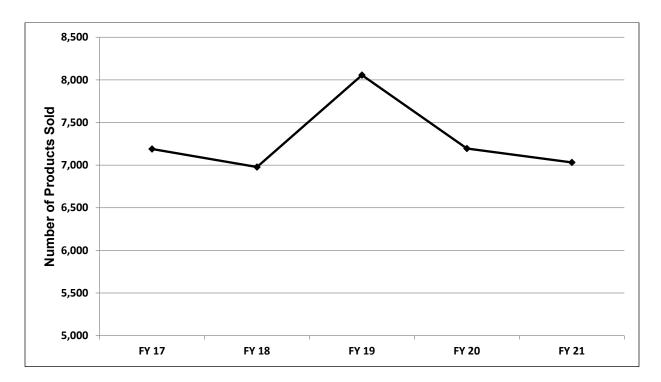
Previously, one customer service employee staffed this section as part-time duties. These parttime duties were transferred to a Help Desk/Procurement position in the Information Technology Program in June 2012 and became effective in the Strategic Plan as of the beginning of FY 13.

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 21 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).

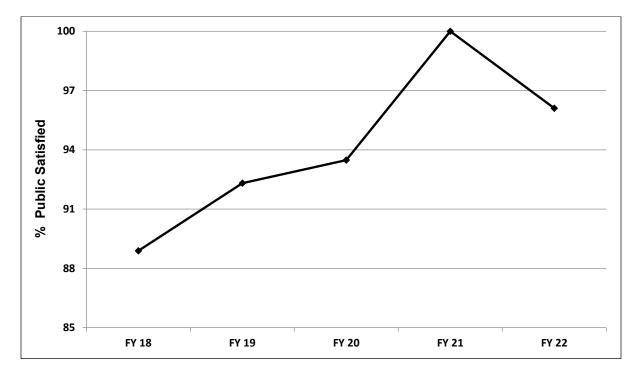


Story behind the performance:

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 21, the number of products sold was 7,032. This was a small decrease from FY 20, which had 7,195 products sold. The last year and a half have been challenging due to COVID-19. There are fewer customers who come in to shop at the gift shop, and fewer customers shopping in general. Overall, the gift shop was able to stay in line with previous years and remained successful in providing products to our constituents. 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, and 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 22, 427 individuals responded to the survey, which included 238 residents and 189 nonresidents. The survey provides the opportunity for the public to evaluate the customer service provided by the Department. Since FY 18, an average of 94.16 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 394 survey participants that responded to the specific survey question on contacting the Telephone Information Center during FY 22, only 77 used the Telephone Information Center for assistance.

Program: Department Administration

Division: Department-wide

Mission: Provide leadership for wildlife conservation in Wyoming.

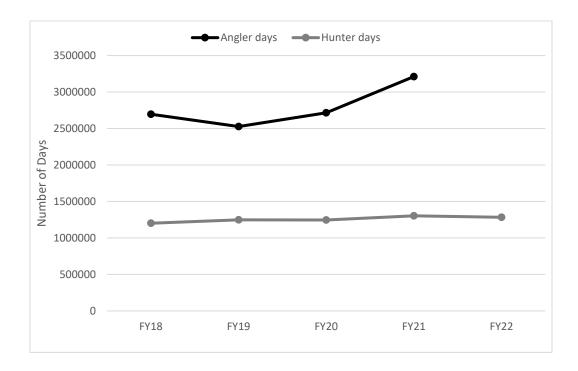
Program Facts: The Department Administration Program is made up of three major subprograms, listed below with the number of staff and FY 22 budget:

Sub-program	#FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Administration	24.0	\$3,983,726
WGFD Vehicle Fleet	0.0	2,788,066
Commission	<u>0.8</u>	84,867
TOTAL	24.8	\$6,856,659

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 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 18 - FY 22, Wyoming residents and nonresidents expended an average of 1,256,401 hunter days and 2,757,254 angler days. In FY 22, 1,283,036 hunter recreation days* and 2,907,089 angler recreation days were provided. Values reflect lifetime license holders included in the estimate of hunter and angler recreation days. Hunter days in FY 22 were 16.6 percent above the target of 1.1 million hunter days. Angling days in FY 21 were 26.4 percent above the target of 2.3 million angler days.

Hunter days decreased approximately 1.6 percent between FY 21 and FY 22. Big game species had a decrease in recreation days (-70,907) while trophy game species showed increases in recreation days +12,132). Small game (-5,299) and migratory game birds (-4,055) had decreases in recreation days, while furbearer (+14,711) and upland game (+26,428*) days increased. The decrease in big game hunter recreation days was caused by a combination of reduced quotas for deer and pronghorn and disease impacts.

The number of angler days has trended upwards over the last five years and increased substantially in 2020. Good fishing conditions and improved regional economic conditions likely account for the long-term trend. The increase in fishing in 2020 was likely due to people wanting to get outdoors during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department is hopeful that this high level of interest in outdoor recreation will be sustained.

*Due to irregularities in the timing of FY22 turkey harvest surveys, data for turkey are not included in these calculations.

Major Accomplishments:

The Access Yes Program enhances and/or maintains public hunting and fishing access on Wyoming's private and landlocked public lands. This is accomplished by enrolling private landowners into one of the three Access Yes 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 exchange 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);
- Assistance in managing sportspersons such as alleviating phone calls and other disruptions to landowners (access maps, hunter instructions on ranch rules, etc.).

The Access Yes Program assists landowners through the management of hunters and anglers, providing sportspersons 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 the 2021 Access YES Annual Report):

- Providing access to 2,672,124 acres (1,726,854 acres of enrolled private and state lands, and 945,270 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 174,775 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 4,005 lake acres and 82 stream miles throughout the WIFA program.
- Issued 18,464 online permission slips to 10,715 sportspersons for access to HMAs, the National Elk Refuge, and one Wildlife Habitat Management Area.
- Provided funding for habitat treatment on some Access Yes enrolled private and state lands, spraying a rangeland herbicide aimed at removing Ventenata grass (a newly introduced invasive annual grass).

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. Every hunter and angler must purchase an annual conservation stamp unless a lifetime conservation stamp has been purchased or an exemption applies. A portion of the sale of these stamps is deposited into the Access Yes account (\$3.00 per annual stamp and half of each lifetime stamp). These two sources generate the majority of the funds each year, and in FY 22 they generated \$659,782.

Donations to Access Yes provide another valuable source of funds. During FY 22, direct donations from conservation groups and organizations totaled \$22,197, 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 sportspersons contributed a total of \$120,755 in FY 22. Overall, during FY 22, the Access Yes Program received \$945,689.

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.

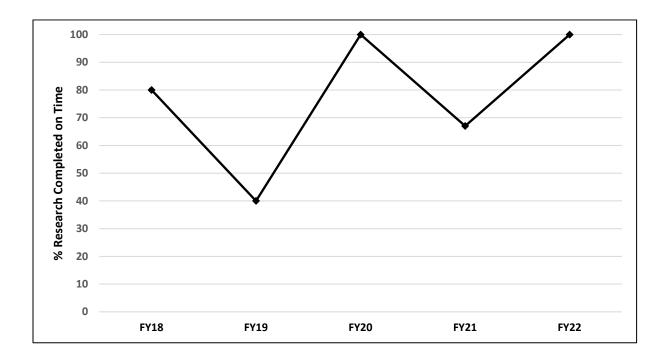
Program Facts: Scientific investigations are typically conducted by researchers associated with the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (Coop Unit), universities, and independent researchers. The External Research Program funds no Department personnel, but by agreement, \$40,000 per year is used to help fund administration of the Coop Unit. Listed below is the FY 22 budget:

<u>Sub program</u>	<u># FTEs</u>	2022 Annual Budget
External Research	0	730,204

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 limited 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. Coop Unit 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 four research projects with maintenance and operation (M&O) for FY 22:

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- <u>Wind Energy Effects on Pronghorn</u> (continuation from FY 18). Monitors and evaluates pronghorn movement pre- and post-development of a wind turbine project to evaluate potential influences on migration and habitat use.
- <u>Whiskey Mountain Bighorn Sheep</u> (continuation from FY 21). Tests the relative contributions of nutrition, predation, disease, and migration ecology on population dynamics in the Whiskey Mountain bighorn sheep herd.
- <u>Deer, Lions and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)</u> (continuation from FY 21). Evaluates the degree to which lions selectively prey on CWD-positive animals in the Bates Hole / Hat Six mule deer herd. Results of this work will help managers understand the dynamics of mountain lion predation in mule deer populations with high CWD prevalence.
- <u>Bobcat Habitat Suitability and Resource Selection</u> (new in FY 22). Quantifies habitat that is likely suitable for bobcats in the state, and provides a potential population size. Results will help the Department better understand and manage bobcat harvest.

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.

The Department continues to work with the Coop Unit and other university researchers to meet aquatic research needs. A total of 10 Fish Division research projects were underway or initiated in FY 21. Of these projects, six were scheduled for completion in FY 22 (two of these projects were delayed by one year due to the pandemic) and all were completed and final reports received on time. There were two new aquatic projects initiated in FY 22. New research was funded with the University of Wyoming and Colorado State University.

At the end of FY 21, eight aquatic research projects were ongoing (two new and six continuing).

New projects initiated in FY 22 include:

- 1) A project conducted by a University of Wyoming masters student investigating the fate of trout stocked in the large reservoirs of the Upper North Platte River.
- 2) A project conducted by a Colorado State University masters student investigating the swimming and jumping abilities of three native small bodied fishes and one invasive small bodied fish.

Continuing projects at the end of FY 22 include:

- 3) A project conducted by a Coop Unit masters student investigating the movement and habitat use of wood frogs in the Medicine Bow National Forest.
- 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 University of Wyoming masters student investigating the fate of kokanee salmon stocked into New Fork Lake.
- 6) A project conducted by a University of Wyoming doctoral student exploring the genetic diversity and relationships of Yellowstone cutthroat trout populations in Wyoming.

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 22 budget:

<u>Program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Feedgrounds	2	\$2,153,930

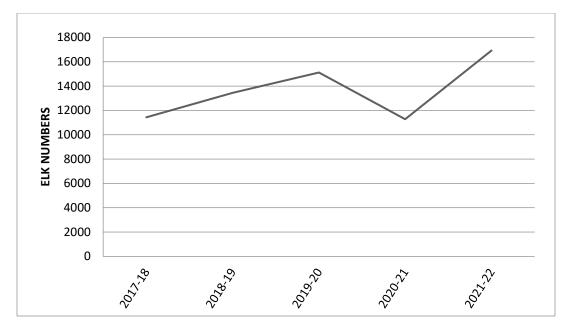
This program is located in the Jackson and Pinedale Regions. Personnel are assigned in Pinedale and Afton. The program is supervised by the Jackson and Pinedale Regional Wildlife Supervisors.

* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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.

During the 2021-2022 winter, 16,931 elk were fed. This is 1,961 elk above the past 20-year average and the third highest elk number on record. In 2021-2022, all feedgrounds were in operation by January 10th, completed by April 30th. During the 2021-2022 season, 5,132 tons of hay were fed, 1,053 tons below the past 20-year average of 6,185 tons. During the last five winters, the number of elk attending feedgrounds has ranged between 11,283 (winter 2020-2021) and 16,931 (winter 2021-2022) (figure 1).

Winter conditions during 2021-2022 were very snowy at the end of December and 1st of January. The snowy conditions brought a lot of elk into the feedgrounds, therefore initiating feeding operations. Snowfall was mild in February and March, allowing for a shorter than average feeding season. Overall, the feeding season was 95 days, 5 days longer than the previous season of 90 days. The average feeding season is 122 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 at 1,759 elk. Three of seven elk herd units (Jackson, Afton, Pinedale,) 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 2021-2022 was 0.47 percent, 0.01 percent lower than the previous year.

What has been accomplished:

Overall, the average feeding season was 95 days and 5,132 tons of hay were fed to 16,931 elk. The shortest feeding operations occurred for 52 days at Soda Lake, and the longest occurred at Black Butte for 144 days. Elk mortality was less than 1 percent. Elk feeders documented wolves caused elk mortality at 6 of 22 feedgrounds and killed 27 elk. This number decreased by 4 from the previous year. Green River Lakes and Horse Creek documented the highest elk mortality by wolves at eight and ten respectively. Feeding elk in the Gros Ventre drainage was started on December 15 at Patrol Cabin in an effort to hold elk in the drainage. The 700 elk that moved down drainage to the National Elk Refuge the previous year, stayed on feed at Patrol Cabin this year. With wolf presence on the Gros Ventre feedgrounds over the last several years, elk have learned how to migrate out of the drainage.

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 22 budget:

Sub-programs	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Licensing	12.0	\$ 1,188,520
Revenue Collection, Asset		
Management & Disbursements	<u>13.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,683,096</u>
TOTAL	25.0	\$ 2,871,616

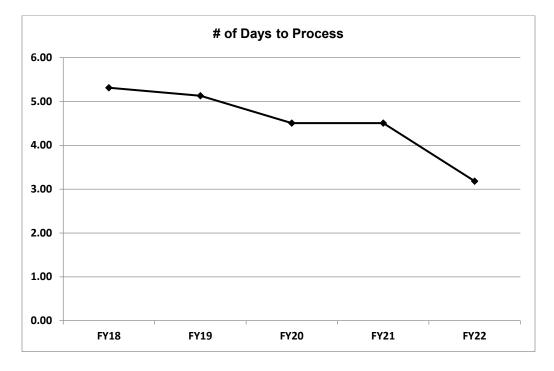
Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

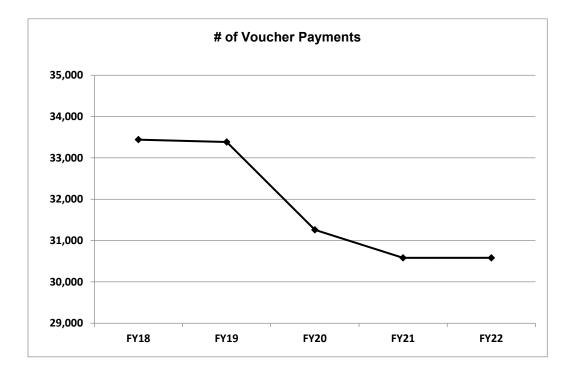
This program is located in the Department's Headquarters Office in Cheyenne.

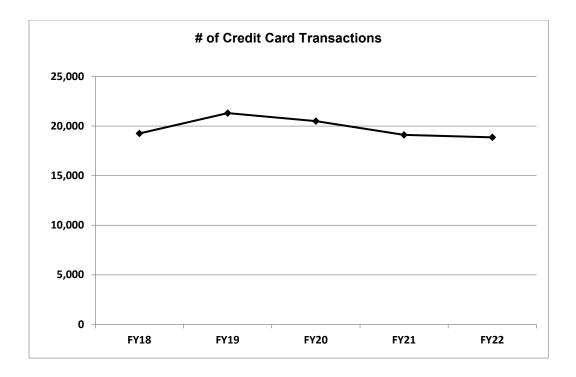
Primary Functions of the Financial Management Program:

- 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 31,000 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).



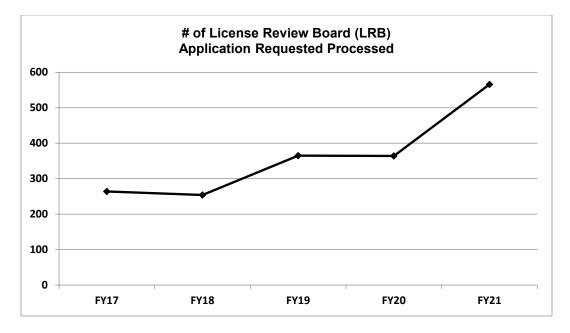


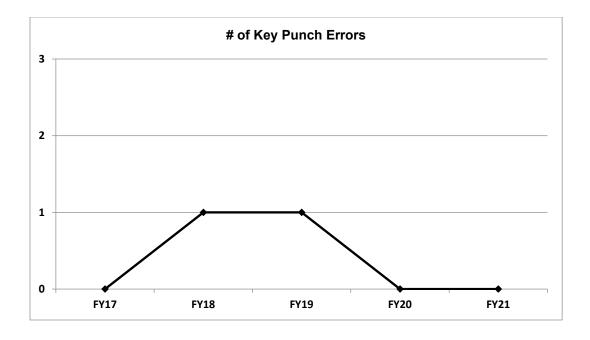


Story behind the performance:

With the increased use of the State Visa Card by Department personnel, the number of voucher payment transactions in FY22 remained consistent from FY21 for a total of 30,583 with an average processing turn-around time of 3.2 days.

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





Story behind the performance:

During the 2021 calendar year license application period, 707,842 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 2020 application period, 707,746 applications were submitted online with 96 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 2021 application period, the Department had no key punch 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 22 budget:

Sub-programs	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Terrestrial Habitat Management	11.3	\$1,823,589
Aquatic Habitat Management	9.8	1,472,284
Fish Passage	3.3	456,233
Water Management	1.5	198,458
Wyoming Landscape Cons. Initiati	ve 1.0	121,173
TOTAL	26.9	\$4,156,792

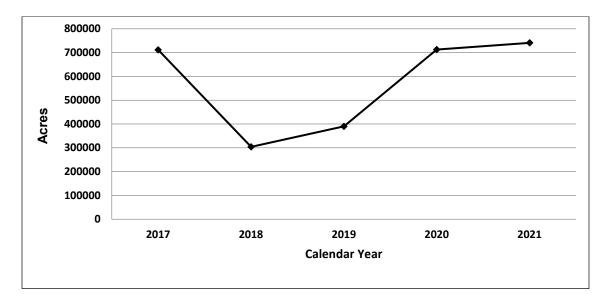
* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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

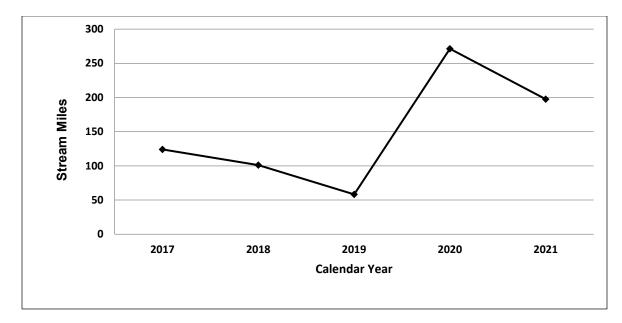
Performance Measure #1: Acres of habitat conserved, enhanced, and restored annually. Personnel in this program strive to conserve, enhance, and restore 500,000 acres of habitat annually.



Story behind the performance:

In calendar year 2021, habitat work directly impacted 740,893 acres. This total includes habitat treatments on public and private lands including Department managed properties. Detailed activity summaries can be found in the 2021 Statewide 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 2021, aquatic habitat work benefitted 197 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 2021 SHP Annual Report.

Major Accomplishments

- 19 stream restorations or bank enhancements on 6 stream miles
- 1,061 acres of mowing, chopping, or Lawson aeration
- 100,278 acres of herbicide weed treatments
- 94 stream miles made accessible via fish passage
- •

The Department's 2021 SHP Annual Report provides details on many of these habitat projects.

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 22 budget:

Sub-program	<u> # FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Habitat and Access	32.8	\$ 4,207,511

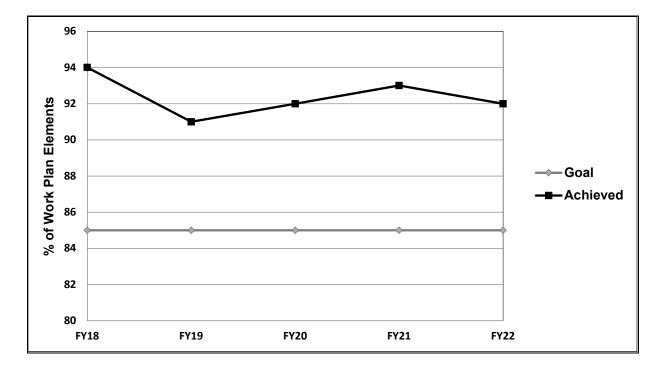
* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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:

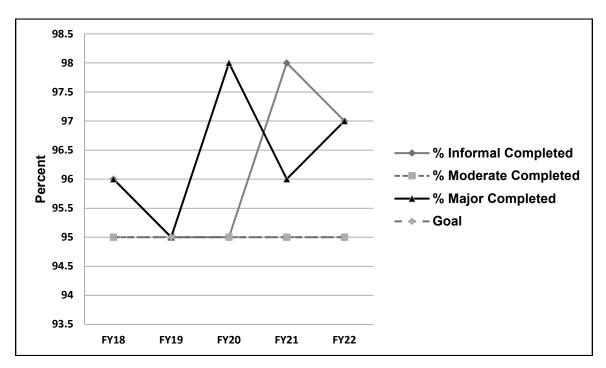
The program is responsible for administering and managing 44 unique WHMAs and 200 Public Access Areas (PAAs). WHMAs are managed according to a Managed Land and Access Summaries (MLAS) developed for each individual area. Work plans are developed prior to each fiscal year in an attempt to address major 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 (92 percent average) are being provided. As illustrated above, this has been fairly consistent for the last five years. In FY 22, 92 percent of work plan elements were achieved because the program addressed Department priorities foremost and not necessarily program priorities. 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 22, 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 22 included: stream restoration work on the Green River and Sunlight WHMA; mule deer initiative work on the Red Rim Grizzly WHMA, Sublette Range Mule Deer and Platte Valley Mule Deer; 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 800 miles of fence; irrigating 4,700 acres; monitoring grazing on 44,000 acres; developing springs and wells; rebuilding fences; haying over 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 44 WHMAs totaling approximately 500,000 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 Statewide 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.

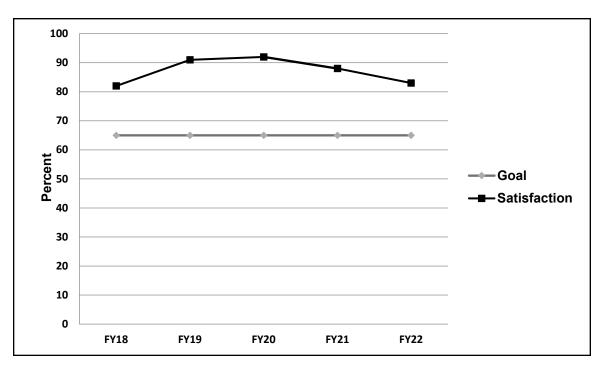
The percent of project requests completed has been excellent within the constraints of employee availability and budget capacity. The percent of project requests completed has been consistent between FY 18 and FY 22 with an average of 96 percent of informal, 95 percent of moderate, and 96 percent of major project requests being completed. Results for FY 22 varied minimally from this average with 98 percent of informal, 95 percent of moderate, and 96 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 22, the Habitat and Access Program completed 97 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, and aspen exclosures. Other projects included Sunlight Creek stream restoration, Green River 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 22 was 94 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 87 percent in FY 20 with a five year average of 87 percent. There was a dip in FY 21 and FY22 due to the increased use because of COVID in many access areas, which required an increase in contractor facility maintenance, which was hard to accomplish due to contractors not wanting to work. 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 22, 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 and Wyoming's Mule Deer and Antelope Migration Corridor Executive Order 2020-1.

Program Facts: The Habitat Protection Program office is located in Cheyenne, with Habitat Protection Biologists also stationed at regional offices in Lander, Pinedale, and Sheridan. One FTE is currently vacant. The program consists of the following:

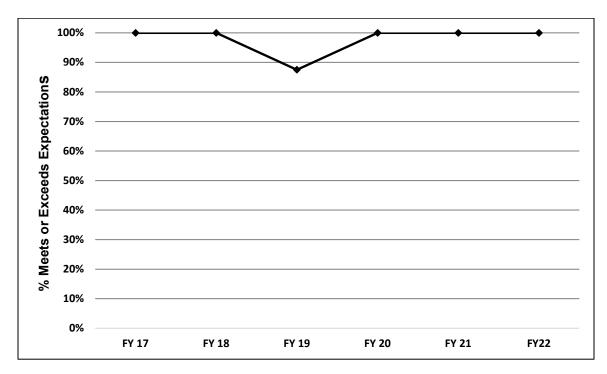
	<u> # FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Habitat Protection Program	6.0	\$674,186

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 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.
- Implement the Wyoming Mule Deer and Antelope Migration Corridor Protection Executive Order 2020-1, which includes review of all federal and state permitted projects within designated migration corridors.

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 22 budget:

<u>Sub-programs</u>	#FTEs*	2022	Annual Budget
Information	9.0	\$	945,181
Publications	<u>2.3</u>	\$	603,717
TOTAL	11.3	\$	1,548,898

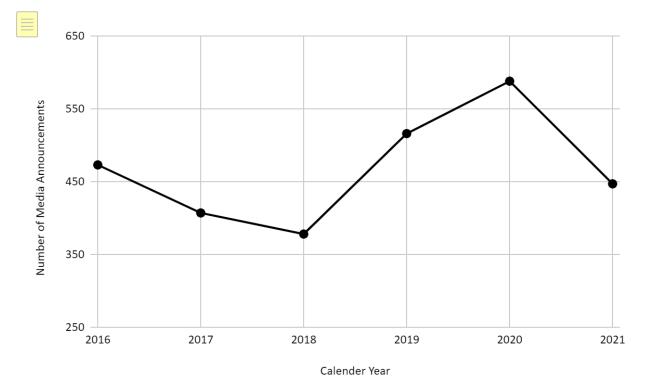
* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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 wildliferelated 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 encouraging interest in wildlife and wildlife habitats, 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 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 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 enewsletters. 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 aired on at least two Wyoming television stations, reaching 125,000 people weekly.

A package of statewide print news releases, TV and radio news 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 41 local newspapers, representing 66,979 circulation in print and online. In addition, many out-of-

state media sources, outdoor writers, federal and state government, and non-government agency personnel receive the press releases. All news releases are available on the Department's website.

The average information dissemination for the last five years is 519 individual print, radio, or television news releases or public service announcements. In 2021, the number of news, radio interviews, and public service announcements distributed were 447 to 11.8 million recipients, with a unique open rate of 42%. The number of news releases distributed fluctuates depending upon the issues and challenges the Department faces each year; the number decreased in 2021 as the need for COVID-19-related communications waned. The Department continues to implement a media plan that leverages regular, strategic communications instead of volume for effectiveness. The use of web-based tools, including social media (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter) and GovDelivery, are maximizing efficient delivery and distribution of information, whether in digital, audio, print, or video form. As of September 2022, approximately 74,517 people "Like" and follow the Department's Facebook page. The Department's YouTube channel had 17,833 dedicated followers with over a million views of Department videos. Approximately 5,708 people "Follow" the Department's Twitter page. The Department also has an Instagram page with 19,593 followers. The Department's email communications program continues to grow with 535,471 unique individuals who are subscribed to four email topics on average, gaining 56,000 subscribers in the last year. The Department's account engagement is at 73.52% — up 6%. Overall, Game and Fish sent 11.2 million emails in FY 21.

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

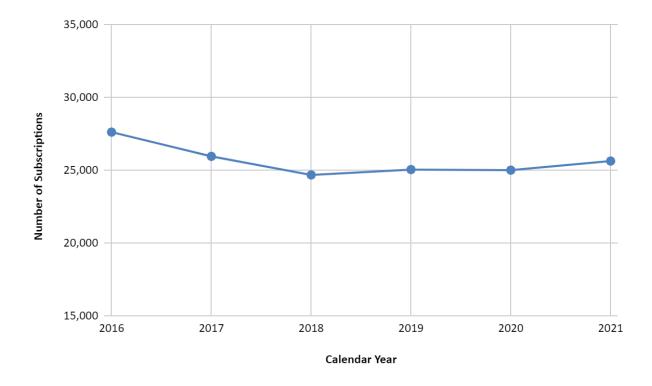
The Department website is the department's most prominent mechanism for information delivery. In 2022, the website recorded over 16.2 million page views.

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. This group works closely with the Cheyenne information section.

What has been accomplished:

Communications has implemented a coordinated media strategy that is based on a weekly planning call with regional staff to plan dissemination tactics, coordinate on topics and provide updates on all media interviews. This new strategy is working toward a cohesive voice and message for the Department at large. Social media interaction has grown significantly. The communications section has developed the email communications program immensely, building in more regular enewsletters and close collaboration with the Licensing program to send customer service messages and Wildlife Division to send emails focused on disease monitoring and hunter harvest surveys.

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:

The average monthly magazines printed in the calendar year 2021 was 25,625, which is almost the same as the previous year. *The Department uses Wyoming Wildlife* to generate appreciation and support for wildlife and wild places in the state and raise awareness of issues affecting wildlife and outdoor recreation.

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.

Over the last five years, the average annual magazines of *Wyoming Wildlife* magazine have been 25,654. Last year, the magazine was sent to 31,586 individual subscribers. Using the magazine industry's multiplier of four readers for every subscription, it is estimated *Wyoming Wildlife* reached about 126,344 people.

Wyoming Wildlife magazine was sent to all 50 states and to the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Washington D.C., Armed Forces Europe, and Armed Forces Pacific. The magazine was sent to 14 countries, including the United States, Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Canada,

Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.

What has been accomplished

The Facebook page for *Wyoming Wildlife* has also grown in popularity, with an average of two pieces of content posted to the page weekly. Content varies from shared content from the Game and Fish's main Facebook page, links to features from the *Wyoming Wildlife* webpage, call-outs for photos for Fish Tales and Hunting Harvest that runs in the magazine, along with promotional content for the Photo Contest (February issue) and Calendar Photo Contest (November issue). It now has 7,700 followers.

The magazine and communications staff produced a special supplement in the May edition and an Inspire a Kid workbook that was 16 pages and provided kids with many activities and information to learn about and get out into the outdoors. This supplement was distributed at many Game and Fish events throughout the year and shared with schools and educators across the state.

The annual photo contest is going into its fifth decade. The most recent contest (where winning photos ran in the February 2022 issue of the magazine) drew a record of 3,832 photo entries, which broke the old record of 3,373 the previous year. The number of participants was almost 750 and increased by nearly 100 from the previous year.

The Calendar Photo Contest completed its second year. In the past, photos from the regular photo contest were chosen for the calendar. Now, photos for the calendar have their own contest with judges and a process of picking winning photos similar to the regular photo contest. The overall quality of photos has increased since the magazine went to a contest format for the calendar.

One of the biggest challenges for the magazine staff is producing, editing, and coordinating feature-length stories for each magazine. Last year there were 40 feature-length stories (four in each issue). Of those 40, 19 were produced by department staff. That includes content from the magazine's editor, associate editor, graphic designer, and supervisor, along with regional information and education specialists and other members of Game and Fish.

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 subprogram, listed below with number of staff and FY 22 budget:

<u>Sub-program</u>	<u># FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Information Technology	23	\$ 3,507,457

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

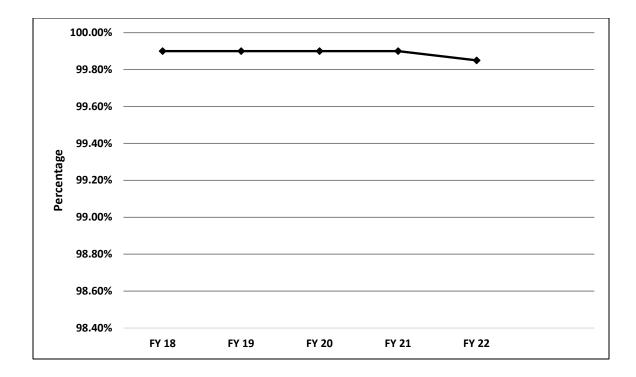
The current program is made up of administration and three sections: Application Development, IT Operations, and GIS (geographic information systems).

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

Primary Functions of the Information Technology Program:

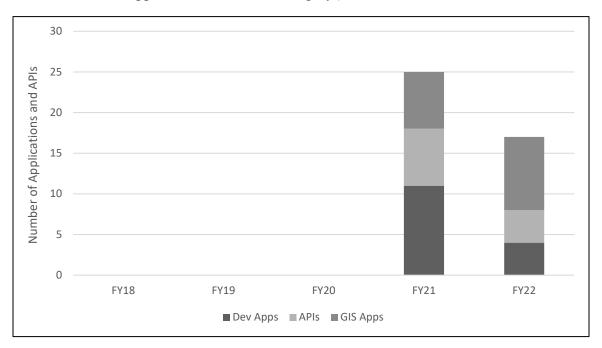
- **Provide high quality, secure technology solutions for the Department** to support its overall mission and to empower personnel to achieve completion of their workload through the use of technology in a successful, efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner.
- Provide services and support to ensure 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. Provide electronic interfaces for our constituents to purchase licenses, apply for permits, and facilitate other customer centric interactions.
- 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 22 was 99.85 percent, slightly lower than the 99.90 percent in FY 21, but still well above the 95 percent goal. The full integration of a hyper-converged infrastructure has allowed the uptime to be maintainable with a smaller footprint.

Performance Measure #2 (new FY21): New Applications and APIs (application programming interfaces) implemented. (Personnel will continue adding new applications and APIs to enable timely capture and sharing of data. Due to scope, not all applications are the same, so we will target at minimum two new applications from each category.)



The application of technology is vital for the Department to give users the tools to both be efficient in their work and to allow for widespread dissemination of data to users. The application development and GIS sections are responsible for building tools for Department personnel to use in the field and then to make data collected, organized and accessible. To measure progress, the Department will track new application deployments and APIs.

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 21 physical servers; 112 virtual servers; 10 firewalls; 32 switches; 500 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 352 Internet Point-of-Sale (IPOS) system units (currently transitioning from touch screen devices to small form factor PCs) located at the Cheyenne Headquarters, regional offices, and license selling agent locations throughout Wyoming; developing and supporting over 95 mission critical applications; and maintaining approximately 140 layers of authoritative GIS data, 245 Species of Greatest Conservation Need distribution models and ranges, additional derived data layers, and a total of 25 GIS mapping applications. The application development section has written and supports over 100 applications and APIs.

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.

During FY22, the network administration team focused on building out the disaster recovery location in Laramie, upgrades to the network infrastructure with new switches, a storage cluster for the Nutanix hyper converged infrastructure (HCI) and the implementation of a new Fortinet endpoint management server (EMS).

The team also worked on audits of the Active Directory environment, firewall rules and backup procedures. A project to reorganize permissions and structure of the regional and headquarters file servers was also initiated and partway completed by the end of the fiscal year.

The help desk team started the year off understaffed, but with 2 new additions in the second quarter became fully staffed. The team worked on developing new images in a FOG (free open-source ghost) server environment and have utilized new techniques for quick imaging of PCs. The team also implemented new remote control tools for the new IPOS units going out to our license selling agents (LSAs). The first of these new units to LSAs were deployed in the third quarter of FY22 and all agents in the southeast corner of the state were upgraded. The deployment of new units will continue for the next 3 years until all of the touchscreen units are retired.

The application development section constructed several new APIs to serve up data for the website rewrite. These APIs provide data for the Hunt Planner and other license and hunting based information. The continued implementation of APIs allows for reuse of these interfaces by new applications. This data consumed by the new website could easily be used by a future mobile application without need to rewrite this data layer. All access to these APIs is user/password protected as well as encrypted.

A new Springer Check Station application was built to streamline the process of checking in and out of the Springer pheasant hunts. This project focused on business as well as technical improvements to the check in process for the Springer pheasant hunt. A new Fast Pass process was implemented where we notified Springer permit holders in advance about the licenses and permits required participate in the hunt. Anyone who had obtained the required items by the evening before their hunt received a Fast Pass email with a QR allowing them to move to the front of the line at Springer. The new application allowed for the scanning if this QR providing immediate check in and the ability for the hunter to proceed directly to the hunt. The new application also provided a more efficient check in for the hunters who still need to obtain a stamp or permit by also allowing for scanning of hunting licenses. This was a great success, and there are a couple of enhancements planned for FY 23. QR codes will be added to the Springer permits and the nightly email process will be automated.

Roadkill collection was authorized by the Commission in FY 21 and a new application was built to allow the public to receive authorization to collect roadkill. We built a web-based application that is available on our website for this purpose. We also worked closely with WYDOT to add this functionality to their 511 mobile application. APIs were created to allow for efficient transfer of data between the two applications. Access to review this data was provided through additional query abilities added to the Wildlife Hub.

The rewrite of the Vehicle Management System kicked off in FY 22 and has already seen the implementation of the internal code management and vehicle management functions. This rewrite is part of the effort to rewrite all MS Access based applications.

Application Development and GIS worked together to bring the OneSteppe Density and Disturbance Calculation Tool (DDCT) to the Agency. This had been managed by WYGISC until the Governor's office determined it would be more appropriate to be managed by WGFD. This effort meant reworking the public facing application as well as the review application and housing them on our servers while building and communicating with the ESRI geospatial database, services and layers.

The tracking of SQL data changes by developers was implemented. This was done in response to a repeated finding in the Electronic Licensing System IT Audits. Now, any data change done by a developer is captured and written to a table with limited access. This provides an audit trail for any discrepancies in license data.

During FY22, the GIS Section completed implementation of a cloud-based enterprise solution for its GIS Program. With this solution, Department personnel can now access and use the most current authoritative geospatial data from a centralized location, fulfilling the highest priority identified in a survey of our GIS users that was completed by an ad hoc internal committee. We have since added frequently used non-WGFD layers of data from other state and federal agencies.

In the second half of FY22, the Department was tasked with transitioning a mature web mapping application known as the One Steppe Suite, from WyGISC to WGFD. This suite includes two separate, but related applications – the Density Disturbance Calculation Tool (DDCT) and the Wyoming Conservation Efforts Database (WyCED). These applications are focused on conserving and protecting sage-grouse and their habitat in order to avoid listing by the USFWS. All proposed development efforts on the landscape within sage-grouse core areas must be submitted through this application. The transitioning effort lasted several months and involved all three sections of IT in what may have been the first such cooperative and collaborative effort. The DDCT application was set to go live in July of 2022.

The GIS Section completed and deployed nine new applications during FY22. These included mobile data collection apps, web mapping apps, and/or dashboards for: pronghorn, deer and elk classification, Rapid Habitat Assessment planning and QAQC efforts, an additional black bear baiting-related app, shrub enhancement and mowing tracks, the Wyoming Habitat Assessment Methodology (WHAM), free-form data collection efforts, and hatchery locations.

The IT branch continues to work on integrations of third party applications within the department. The launch of the budget system was facilitated by data integrations developed by the application development section and database administrators. In the last half of FY22, development of integrations for the document management system commenced with an anticipated completion date in FY23.

The IT branch continues to leverage technology and build new solutions for greater efficiencies and better customer service. Demand for IT related services is only expected to increase in the coming years. The Department's commitment to IT will help it create greater efficiencies for employees and enable better data accessibility to users who need it. 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 FY22 budget:

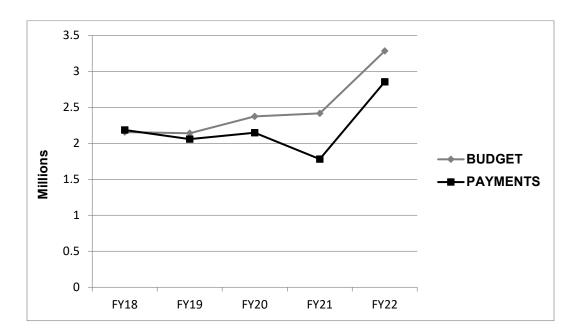
<u>Sub-Program</u>	#FTE's	2022 Annual Budget
Damage Claims	0	\$1,755,000
Landowner Coupons	0	550,000
Retiree Assessment	0	21,600
State Agency Law Enforcement	t System 0	220,000
Cost Allocation	0	738,100
TOTAL		\$3,284,700

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 (ETS) portion has been budgeted and paid for from the Commission's budget. In FY22 the Agency, ETS and the State Budget Office began discussions in an effort to enhance the accuracy of the allocations. The FY22 Cost Allocation payment reflects the revised allocation method ensuring the agency is only paying for the respective services rendered directly.

In FY 22, the damage claim budget was \$1,755,000, 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 22 budget:

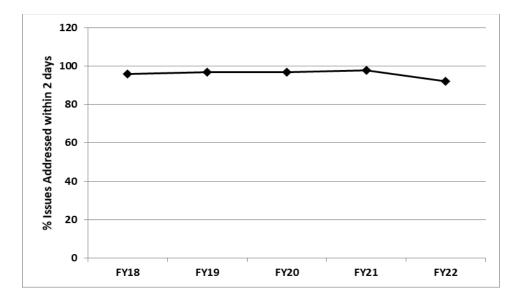
<u>Sub-program</u>	# FTEs	2022 Annual Budget
Personnel Management	3	\$537,578

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).



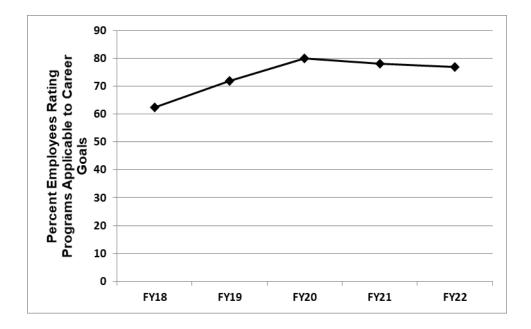
Story behind the performance:

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 percent of questions and requests were addressed within two days. In FY 21, 92 percent of questions and requests were handled within two days. The FY 21 decrease in response time from the five year average can in part be explained due to a twelve week period of time where only two of the three Personnel Management employees were available.

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. As such it is important to continue developing and implementing new programs that support employees. Over the last five years, on average, 74 percent of employees felt that programs were applicable to their career goals. In FY 22, 77 percent of employees felt programs were applicable to their career goals which was a one percent decrease from FY 21. While this is a one percent decrease in employee satisfaction rates compared to FY 21, it is still up considerably from the 62.5 percent rating from FY 18. In FY 22, the Department conducted Leadership Development 2, which had 20 participants as opposed to the 30 participants selected for the Leadership Development 1 program in FY 20 and FY 21. Given the fewer number of participants selected for the Leadership Development 2 course, we saw a drop in satisfaction rating from previous years. The Department is again conducting Leadership Development 2 in FY 23.

What has been accomplished:

In FY 22, the Department completed the first year of our Leadership Development 2 Program that began in FY 21 and completed the selection process for a second Leadership Development 2 Program in FY 23. 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 learn 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 seventh 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, as well as similar benefits provided through Cigna, will continue to be a priority moving into FY 23.

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 subprograms, listed below with number of staff and FY 22 budgets:

Sub-programs	#FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Property Rights (Lands) Admin. **	3.0	\$ 803,788
Access Yes	<u>7.3</u>	<u>1,906,283</u> ***
TOTAL	10.3	\$ 2,710,071

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Wyoming Game and Fish Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

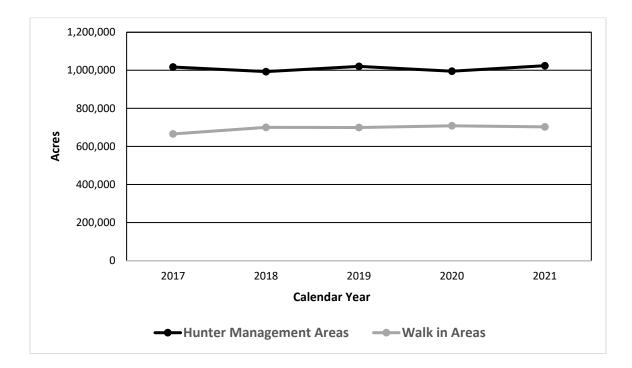
** Includes Property Rights Administration and Strategic Habitat Plan. *** Includes personnel, operations, and easement payments.

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.

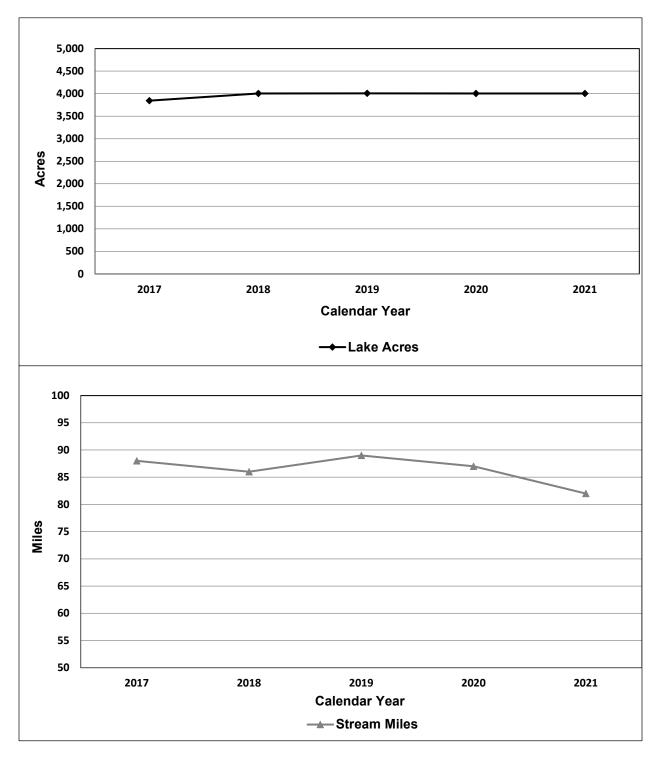
Primary Functions of the Property Rights Management Program:

- 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 #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 the Access Yes Program (formerly Private Lands Public Wildlife) as a permanent program in the Department. Access Yes staff work with private landowners to provide hunter and angler access on private and landlocked public lands. With the

assistance of field biologists and game wardens, Access Yes continues to provide extensive areas to hunt and fish.

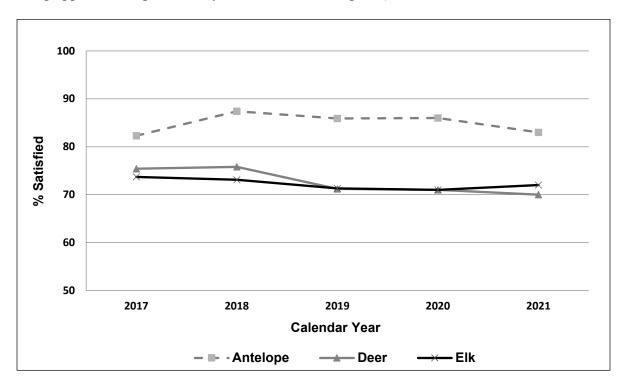
Access Yes also facilitates positive relationships between the Department, landowners, and the hunting and fishing public. This allows for increased efficiency of wildlife population management through harvest, which reduces wildlife related agricultural damage.

What has been accomplished:

The enrollment in each program for 2021 was: Hunter Management Areas (HMA), 1,024,287 acres; Walk-in Hunting Areas (WIHA), 702,567 acres; Walk-in Fishing Areas (WIFA) lake acres, 4,005 acres; and WIFA stream miles, 82 miles. The average enrollment in each program from 2017-2021 was: HMAs, 1,010,153 acres; WIHAs, 695,337 acres; WIFA lake acres, 3,974 acres; and WIFA stream miles, 86 miles. Enrollment in the Access Yes Programs is dependent upon the amount of available Access Yes funds and landowner participation. During 2021, easement payments were lower than the Access Yes funds collected during fiscal year 2021 by the Department.

In total, Access Yes provided access to approximately 2.67 million acres of hunting access for the fall 2021-spring 2022 hunting seasons. Opportunities to improve hunting and fishing access for the public are continually sought by Department personnel.

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 15 years of data, the results show hunters have a positive view of the HMA and WIA Programs.

What has been accomplished:

Hunter satisfaction with Access Yes remains high. The 2020 harvest survey data satisfaction rates were: antelope, 83 percent (84.9 percent average since 2017); deer, 70 percent (72.68 percent average since 2017); and elk, 72 percent (72.22 percent average since 2017). Satisfaction with a hunting experience can mean a variety of things from harvesting a record-book animal to having a place to hunt and include many different dynamics. Antelope and deer satisfactions decreased from 2019 and elk satisfaction increased.

The 2020 harvest surveys also indicated high levels of hunter use on Access Yes areas. When asked if hunters used an Access Yes area, 23 percent of antelope hunters, 18 percent of deer hunters, and 14 percent of elk hunters indicated they 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 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 22 budget:

Sub-program	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Regional Information and Education	6.0	\$640,196

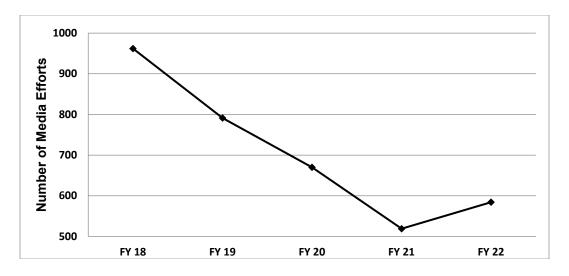
* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

This program is located statewide. There is one Regional Information and Education Specialist (RIES) assigned to seven of the eight Department regional offices. The Jackson position is assigned to both the Jackson and Pinedale regional offices. The RIES work unit was reorganized in July 2013 and incorporated into the Wildlife Division.

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 other branches 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.
- **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 Region Public Information Specialist assisted the Jackson and Pinedale Regions in developing and conducting the feedgrounds collaborative process and the region continues to meet the needs of all local media, including television, by providing information and interviews as requested.

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 22 budget.

Sub-programs	<u># FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Administration		
& Game Wardens	74.4	\$ 9,831,471**
Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Biologists	32.2	\$ 4,512,627
TOTAL	106.6	\$ 14,344,099

* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 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.

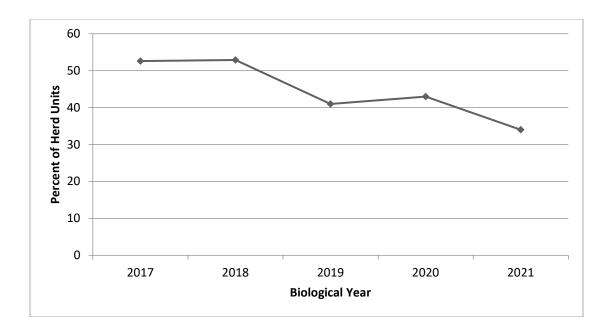
The Regional Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program is located statewide.

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 22, there were four objective types: post-hunt population, 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 \pm 10 percent to \pm 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) 21 covers the period June 1, 2021 to May 31, 2022.



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 (2017-2021).

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 complicates 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 both public and private lands. Weather conditions, such as drought and severe winters, can substantially impact reproductive success and decrease adult and juvenile survival. For example, recent winters in parts of 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. In some localized areas, it will likely take several consecutive years of normal to above normal precipitation before the remaining habitat can support objective levels. 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 21. Of those, two herds had an objective change proposed and accepted, and 33 were left unchanged. Population objective reviews were conducted by local wildlife biologists and wardens by analyzing pertinent data. Recommendations for herd units with objective changes were forwarded to regional and statewide Wildlife Division administrations for review. Administrators 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 was completed, the final step was review and approval by the Commission.

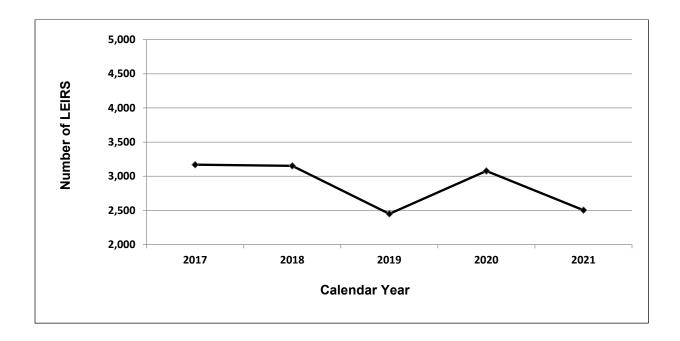
Of the total 140 herds tracked for this report (Table 1), three herds had incomplete data including two herds with no established objective. Of the 137 herds with complete data, 47 herds were at objective (for herds with a population or trend count objective, at objective means the estimate is +/- 20 percent of the objective number), 27 were above objective, and 63 were below objective.

Population Objective				
	At Objective	Below	Above	Incomplete
		Objective	Objective	Data
Bighorn Sheep	1	0	0	1
Elk	2	0	4	0
Moose	0	1	0	0
White-tailed Deer	1	0	0	2
Mule Deer	3	31	0	0
Pronghorn	14	14	5	0
TOTAL	21	46	9	3
	Tre	end Count Objec	tive	
Bighorn Sheep	1	1	2	0
Bison	1	0	0	0
Elk	9	0	13	0
Mountain Goat	1	0	1	0
Moose	1	2	2	0
Pronghorn	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	3	18	0
	Landowner/	Hunter Satisfact	ion Objective	
Pronghorn	4	2	NA	0
Elk	3	4	NA	0
Mule Deer	1	2	NA	0
White-tailed Deer	0	2	NA	0
TOTAL	8	10	NA	0
Limited Opportunity Objective				
Moose	1	3	NA	0
Bighorn Sheep	3	1	NA	0
TOTAL	4	4	NA	0
Grand Totals				
Bighorn Sheep	5	2	2	1
Elk	14	4	17	0
Bison	1	0	0	0
Mountain Goat	1	0	1	0
Moose	2	6	2	0
White-tailed Deer	1	2	0	2
Mule Deer	4	33	0	0
Pronghorn	19	16	5	0
TOTALS	47	63	27	3
PERCENT ¹	34	46	20	

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

¹ There are 137 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:

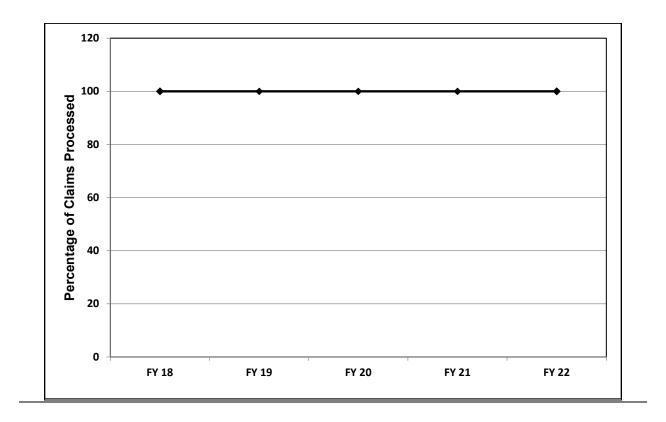
Enforcing wildlife and watercraft safety statutes and regulations is an integral component of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife management. Formal case management and law enforcement reporting systems have been used by the Department since the late 1970s. Beginning in 1996, case records were entered into 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 2021, law enforcement personnel documented 3,529 violations as part of 2,502 LEIRs. This is 577 fewer violations than the number documented in 2020. The ten most common violations for 2021 in order of prevalence are hunting/fishing/trapping/commercial operations without a license/stamp (612); failure to provide proper safety equipment aboard watercraft 254); violations of aquatic invasive species regulations (238); trespass to hunt, fish, trap, or collect shed antlers (237); violation of regulations/rules for Department/state lands (183); hunting after hours or in wrong/closed area (145); failure to tag/register a big/trophy game animal, wild turkey, or bobcat (117); wanton destruction/waste of a game animal (104); take of wrong sex of game animal (91); and making a false statement to obtain a license or tag (typically making a claim of residency when one is a nonresident). There were eight arrests for operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

What has been accomplished:

- Multiple task forces were utilized in 2021 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 uses 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.

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.

Since FY 18, 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 22, the Department received and reported on 155 damage claims.

In the Jackson Region, the importance of the public collaborative process was elevated with the discovery of the first CWD–positive elk in close proximity to an elk feedground (National Elk Refuge) in Grand Teton National Park in 2021 and another south of Pinedale near the Scab Creek elk feedground in 2022.

A second significant public outreach effort in the Jackson Region came when one of the cubs of a well-known grizzly bear (399) began frequenting a subdivision near Cora, WY, gained several human food rewards and had to be euthanized by the Department. Over the years, these grizzly bears have been quite visible in Grand Teton NP, attracted a nation-wide following and considerable media attention. The Department's removal of the one cub prompted significant media coverage. This has also required considerable coordination with bear managers and public affairs personnel with the USFWS.

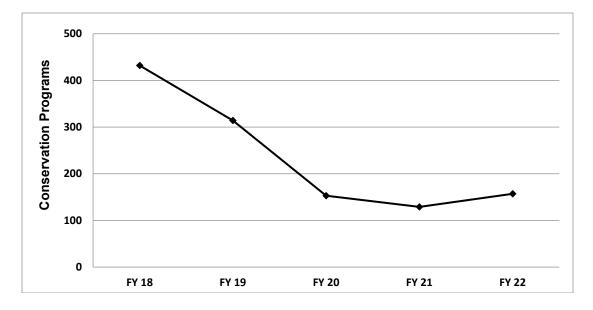
The Laramie RIES continued to work on messaging for chronic wasting disease, logging approximately 80 hours to CWD outreach. In addition, the Laramie RIES began work on facilitating the Laramie Mountains CWD working group.

The Cody REIS continued to work with statewide communications section and the Cody Region on external communication related to the new regional office building in Cody. The RIES continued to communicate both regionally and statewide through press releases and a webpage that is continually updated.

The Sheridan RIES continued to send regional public newsletters on a monthly basis, with standalone press releases sent individually as needed. All regional media contacts are included in the mailing list and received these articles. Many of them pull and run articles and photos from the newsletter as they would a traditional press release. The subscriber list for the Sheridan Region newsletter is now up to 5,015, an increase of 438 subscribers from the same time last year.

With new ownership of some of the local radio channels, the Lander RIES is now recording radio and podcasts. These are the regular radio shows on timely Department topics. They are aired both on radio morning shows and as longer stand-alone podcasts. This has allowed for more lengthy and in-depth discussions of some complicated Department topics or regulations as well as an opportunity to introduce even more staff members as subject matter experts to the public.

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:

The following highlight just a few of the achievements from the Department's RIESs:

After two years of being virtual, the Wyoming Outdoor Weekend (WOW) was once again held in person. The Lander RIES assisted in organizing the event and particularly the education component. Orchestrating volunteer stations, topics, Department staff, and schools to make for a successful education day. Education with school groups is only one portion of the WOW and many staff and volunteers helped to make the entire weekend a success.

The Casper RIES coordinated the 24th Annual Kids' Fishing Day with several education booths along with community partners. Just over 300 kids participated.

The Cody Region Information and Education Specialist worked with multiple school districts and organizations to certify teachers as Wyoming Hunter Education instructors. A special training session was held for schools in Worland, Ten Sleep, Thermopolis and Basin. A coordinator for the Lovell Recreation District also attended. As a result, these communities now have teachers certified to teach Wyoming Hunter Education classes and will now do so as part of the standard curriculum for middle school students. In addition, an in-school Hunter Ed class was conducted in Cody Middle School, certifying two additional teachers.

In Sheridan, a major focus of time and effort was dedicated to revamping and expanding the hunter education program in the area. Due to COVID restrictions and the retirement of some longtime hunter education instructors, there was a significant backlog of students wanting to attend an in-person class. The region had four new volunteers seeking to become certified instructors and needed training.

To address this backlog of instructor training and student classes, the Department's statewide hunter education coordinator came to Sheridan in January 2022 to teach a class and certify the new instructors. After their certification, the group of instructors continued to work together as a team and held two more community classes in February and March. Additionally, Sheridan Junior High reinstated their after-school hunter education course elective in spring 2022 that had been paused due to COVID. The students met twice a week for several weeks and the class was led by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of Sheridan County School District #2, both certified instructors. Other instructors, including the Cody RIES, also took turns coming in to teach specific topics during the class.

The Laramie Region RIES assisted with teaching wildlife curriculum at Educator's Camp and one Family Camp at Whiskey Mountain, to reach 23 adults and children. In addition, the RIES assisted with coordinating & planning for the Maury Brown Kids Fishing Day, which saw more than 200 children participate.

The Green River RIES participated in or led 26 conservation education programs. These programs included 18 in-school presentations about wildlife and conservation, career day presentations, educational field days, as well as instructing lessons at several summer camps. The number of people reached by these outreach efforts was 1,428. The RIES also ran a station at the Outdoor Expo in Casper, an event which reached well over 5,000 people.

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 22 budget:

Sub-programs	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Law Enforcement Administration		
& Boating Safety	3.0	\$ 567,535**
Law Enforcement Investigations Unit	7.0	<u>\$ 904,923</u>
TOTAL	10.0	\$ 1,472,458

* Includes permanent positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

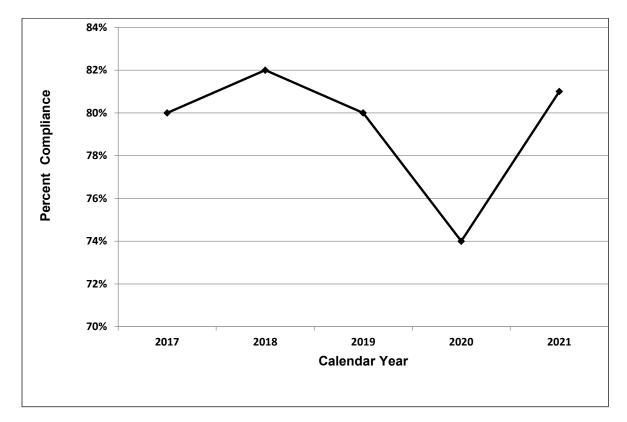
** Does not include federal cost share dollars.

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 2021, five 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 2018 with an 82 percent compliance rate. The six watercraft regulations with the highest numbers of violations in 2021 were: failure to provide life jackets (136), operating an unnumbered boat (64), failure to provide a

throwable flotation device (58), failure to provide a fire extinguisher (41), failure to operate watercraft in accordance with navigation rules (32), and failure to require youth age 12 and under to wear life jackets while underway (30).

What has been accomplished:

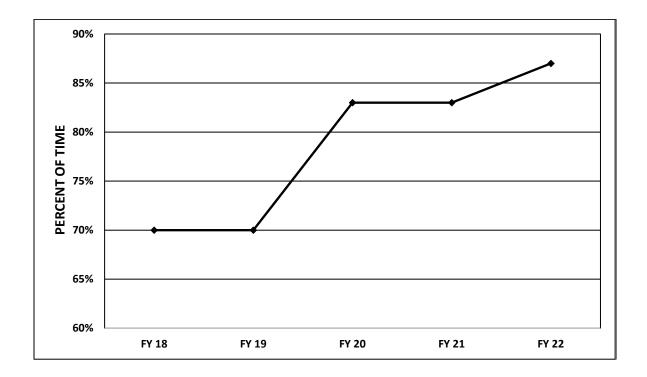
- There were four game wardens hired in 2021. They attended the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy and the Department's watercraft training session before being assigned to watercraft enforcement duties throughout the state.
- The Department offers two online boating safety courses for individuals interested in obtaining a boating safety certificate. 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 4,393 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 seven separate boat accidents that involved 10 vessels and 33 people, resulting in five injuries and one fatality. Officers also arrested eight 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 2021, there were a total of 245 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 26 citations and 23 warnings to suspects. A total of \$8,190 in fines/restitution was paid (with several cases still pending) and \$13,500 was issued in rewards to informants during 2021.

Performance Measure #2: Percentage of time spent on law enforcement/case investigations by the Wildlife Investigations 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 six full-time Wildlife Investigators stationed at regional offices in Sheridan, Casper, Laramie, Lander, Jackson and Green River. The WIU is supervised by one supervisor/investigator stationed at the Cody Regional Office.

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 18, an average of 9,811 investigative hours has been completed annually. In FY 22, the WIU was involved in hundreds of cases of all sizes and spent 12,109 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:

- Six wildlife investigators and one investigator supervisor were able to spend 12,109 hours working to solve wildlife crime (87 percent).
- Many cases have progressed or concluded, including several covert cases.
- Investigators have received more training to accomplish their work assignments including forensic computer examiner training and certification

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 six major sub-programs, listed below with the number of staff and FY 22 budget.

Sub-programs	# FTEs*	2022 Annual Budget
Statewide Wildlife and Habitat Mgr	nt 4.0	\$865,551
Terrestrial Nongame (CWCS)**	6.8	1,319,630
Migratory Game Bird (Waterfowl)	1.0	168,324
Trophy Game Management***	14.7	1,763,393
Sage-grouse Conservation	2.0	812,815
Predator Management	<u>0.0</u>	<u>200,000</u>
TOTAL	28.5	\$5,129,713

* Includes permanent and contract positions authorized in the FY 22 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.

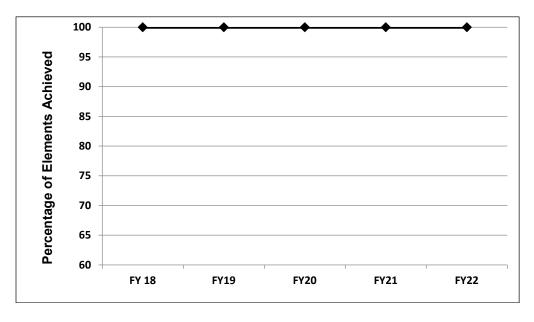
The Science, Research & Analytical Support (SRA) Unit sub-program was previously part of the Statewide Wildlife and Habitat Management sub-program. The name was changed due to internal reorganization that resulted in three separate sub-programs; the Terrestrial Nongame sub-program, the Statewide Terrestrial Habitat sub-program, and the SRA Unit sub-program. The Statewide Terrestrial Habitat section now includes four personnel, the Terrestrial Nongame section four personnel, and the SRA Unit five personnel.

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 SRA Unit sub-program provides to internal and external customers.

Over the past five years (FY 18-FY 22), the Statewide Terrestrial Wildlife Management Program has completed an average of 100 percent (187 of 187) of its major work plan elements. In FY 22, 100 percent (38 of 38) of major work plan elements were completed. Unplanned assignments are a critical function of the SRA Section.

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 sub-programs are responsible.

For FY 22 elements, highlights include:

- Develop and implement updated abundance and composition surveys for several big game species, including enhanced analytical applications
- Participate with the Habitat and Technical Advisory Group (HTAG) and fulfilling duties such as Habitat Trust, Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust (WWNRT), State Wildlife Grant Program (SWG), Worth the Watching, and Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition (WGBGLC) project review and approval.
- Review regional recommendations and provide Wildlife Administration with comments on proposed hunting regulations.
- Conduct surveys, monitor harvest, and publish harvest reports for all hunted or trapped species.
- Serve as Wyoming's Representative to the Central Flyway Waterfowl and Webless Migratory Game Bird Technical Committees.

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 SRA Unit, Statewide Terrestrial Habitat, and Terrestrial Nongame sub-programs are responsible.

For FY 22 elements:

SRA Administrative Work Unit

- Participate with the HTAG and fulfilling duties such as Habitat Trust, WWNRT, State Wildlife Grant Program (SWG), Worth the Watching, and WGBGLC 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 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 of management recommendations.
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Sage-grouse Work Unit

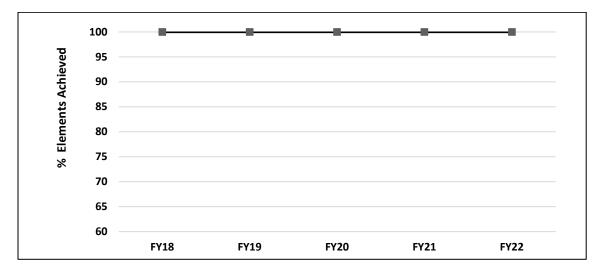
- Prepare and administer the annual budget.
- Participate in multi-state sage-grouse conservation efforts.
- Implement Governor Gordon's Executive Order (Greater Sage-grouse Core Area Protection) and other in-state duties including interacting with the Governor's SGIT.

- 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.
- 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, 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 16, the migratory game bird management sub-program completed 100 percent of its annual major work plan elements. In FY 22, 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, and winter Canada goose classification. 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 February/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. These surveys included March and September crane surveys and mid-winter waterfowl surveys, as well as participating in the national mourning dove banding program. In FY 22, 566 doves were banded.

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

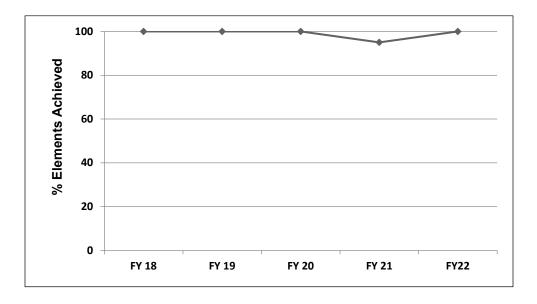
Another spring light goose hunting season was held in the Central Flyway portion of the state in accordance with the Arctic Tundra Habitat Emergency Conservation Act.

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 SGCN including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, trumpeter swans, common loons, longbilled 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 22 reporting cycle, the sub-program collected survey data on 28 of 51 mammal and 76 of 80 bird SGCN listed in Wyoming's 2017 SWAP. An approved SWAP is mandatory in order to receive federal SWG funding, which is a major funding source for SGCN work in Wyoming. During the FY 22 reporting period all planned projects were completed in their projected timeline.

A limited number of elements can be reasonably completed with existing personnel. Current funding will never be sufficient to address all species or management concerns and the subprogram 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 subprogram is limited by restrictions on permanent personnel and short-term or inconsistent nature of funding. During FY 22, the nongame mammologist left the Department. This position was subsequently filled..

What Has Been Accomplished:

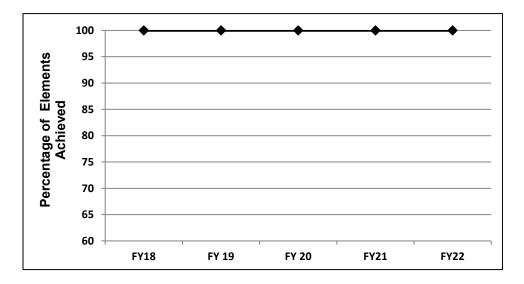
During FY 22, the terrestrial nongame sub-program continued collecting information on population trends of SGCNs. The sub-program has worked with a number of collaborators such as nongovernment organizations (NGO); the University of Wyoming, particularly the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research 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 22 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:

- Coordinated statewide flammulated owl surveys
- Northern long-eared bat maternity roost research
- Population monitoring of little brown bats along a longitudinal gradient in Wyoming
- Monitoring Wyoming pikas
- Wolverine periodic monitoring

The nongame sub-program initiated several projects in FY 22 that were designed to determine abundance, habitat associations, life history, distribution, and potential threats to SGCNs. These projects include:

- Monitoring and data management for avian SGCN
- Limiting factors for declining loggerhead shrikes in western Wyoming
- Comprehensive surveys for black-tailed and white-tailed prairie dogs
- Statewide bat and white-nose syndrome monitoring

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:

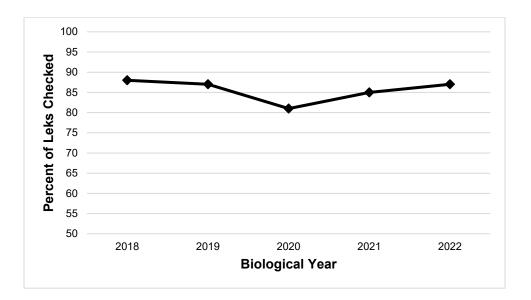
The primary measure of this sub-program's performance has been the number of major work plan elements achieved annually. These work plan elements include: continuing annual grizzly bear observation surveys, aerial monitoring radio collared bears, capturing and marking bears for monitoring, continuing 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 subprogram personnel assignments. While personnel do anticipate several unplanned events annually, the frequency and timing cannot be predicted.

What has been accomplished:

- Conducted capture efforts for grizzly bears in various settings in northwest Wyoming on the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests. Captured and collared 10 grizzly bears (even distribution of males and females).
- 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).
- Developed mountain lion harvest regulations for the next three year cycle of mountain lion management, the Chapter 42 regulations were presented and adopted by the Commission in July 2022.

- Continued ongoing research evaluating the role of predation in disease in central Wyoming, more specifically continued to collect data on mountain lion predation in relation to mule deer and chronic wasting disease.
- Continued monitoring efforts for black bears in southeast Wyoming and will finalize results from DNA analyses in the Bighorn mountains to inform management of black bears for next year's season setting process (Chapter 3 regulations).
- Conducted annual monitoring and population demographic reporting of Wyoming's gray wolf population, marking the 20th consecutive year of wolves exceeding recovery criteria in Wyoming's portion of the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf population.
- Collaborated as part of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team to evaluate current population estimation techniques and update parameters to provide a more accurate estimate of the grizzly bear population in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE). Updated the Tri-State Memorandum of Agreement and Conservation Strategy to reflect more accurate estimates of the grizzly bear population in the GYE.

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



Story behind the performance:

As of the spring 2022 (end of biological year 2021), there were 1698 known occupied sage-grouse leks in Wyoming. Department personnel, together with personnel from other agencies, volunteers, and consultants, surveyed 87 percent of these leks at least once. The proportion of leks checked in the previous 10 years (biological years 2011-2020) averaged 88 percent. In spring 2022, 990 leks were confirmed active, 319 confirmed inactive, and 194 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 and 2015-2016, 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 2016 contributed to declining sage-grouse numbers for subsequent years. In spring 2022, the average number of males observed on leks was 17.9/active lek, 6.5 percent greater than the 16.8/active lek observed in the spring of 2021, suggesting a population increase. While 17.9/active lek is well below the recent high of 35.6/active lek in the spring of 2016, it remains higher than the low of 13/active lek reported in 1996 and the bottom threshold of 10/active lek. Monitoring and research suggests that 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) are re-examining the issue 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 325 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.

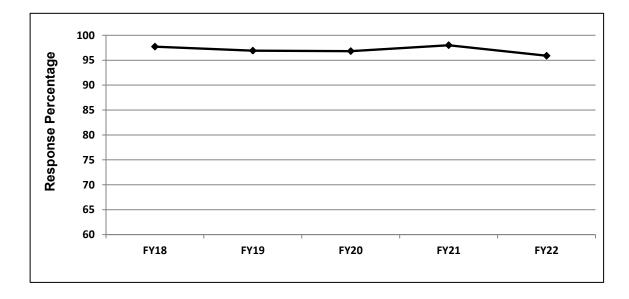
- Annual Job Completion Reports for sage-grouse were prepared. These reports provide sagegrouse population status and management updates from the eight conservation planning areas along with a statewide analysis. These documents aid in the analysis, interpretation, and distribution of sage-grouse population and management information in Wyoming.
- Department personnel, together with personnel from other agencies, volunteers, and consultants, have collected 954 lek perimeters which delineate the area of sage-grouse lek activity. Since 2018, over 200 lek perimeters have been collected. The Wyoming Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Plan (2003), the eight local sage-grouse working groups conservation plans, the Governor's Sage-Grouse Executive Order, and various federal agency planning documents recommend or stipulate protective measures based on occupied lek perimeters. Distance based stipulations such as "No Surface Occupancy (NSO)" and Controlled Surface Use" (CSU), and other management practices are more effective when the action is based on lek perimeters rather than lek centers.
- An update of the sage-grouse chapter in the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Handbook of Biological Techniques in ongoing. This update will capture the most recent science, lek monitoring techniques, and provide clarification to the many entities and personnel that assist in sage-grouse population monitoring and data collection.

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 or trends. The Department is working with the University of Montana for the WAFWA Sage-grouse Technical Committee and the Range wide Interagency Sage-grouse Conservation Team to develop a population model. The Department is also working with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to refine and implement a Targeted Annual Warning System (TAWS) for sage-grouse population monitoring. These efforts are undergoing testing and will be applied as appropriate to the sage-grouse population(s) in Wyoming when complete.

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 2018-2022, the large carnivore sub-program has responded to a minimum of 97.06 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 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 = 22), 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 2021, the Department captured 45 individual grizzly bears in 49 capture events in an attempt to prevent or resolve conflicts; four bears (1022, 1041, 1043, and 1048) were each captured twice. Of the 45 individual captures, 17 were female and 32 were male grizzly bears. Most captures were adult males (n = 19).
- Conducted bear spray giveaways in Cody, Jackson, Lander and Pinedale regions as a preventative safety measure to people with a valid hunting and/or fishing license.
- Conducted Predator Attack Team (PAT) Training for intra/interagency personnel to train employees in the proper response for potential attacks from large carnivore species on humans in Wyoming.
- Collaborated with USDA-Wildlife Services to erect permanent and temporary electric fences around attractants (i.e., bee apiaries, chicken coops, gardens, fruit trees) throughout northwest Wyoming.
- Re-engaged with the public for large carnivore safety training and awareness through our Living in Large Carnivore Country Workshops throughout the state and multiple in person events at local celebrations to increase awareness and reduce conflict potential between humans and large carnivores.
- Conducted training for Department employees for the safe and effective capture and immobilization of large carnivores at the Department's research facility in Sybille Canyon.

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 22 budget:

Sub-programs	<u> # FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Regional Office Management	20.3	\$ 1,613,977
Headquarters and Regional Office Buildings	s <u>3.5</u>	1,730,080
TOTAL	23.8	\$ 3,344,057

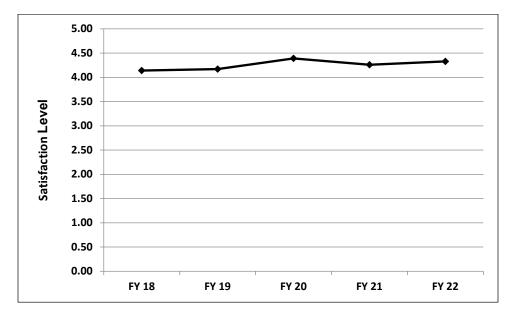
* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget. Any positions added during the budget cycle require Wyoming Game and Fish Commission authorization or must be funded from supplemental grants.

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 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.

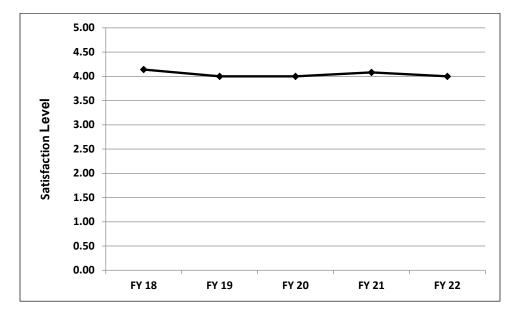


Story behind the performance:

Regional office managers continue 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 permanent Department 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 22, the regional offices received a score of 4.33 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 seven hundreds of one point from last year (4.26), indicating an increase in the 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 22, overall satisfaction with the workspace provided received a score of 4.0 on a scale of one (Very Dissatisfied) to five (Very Satisfied). Based on these survey results, overall satisfaction for the workspace provided slightly decreased between FY 21 and FY 22. The following measures were taken in FY 22 to help improve the Regional Office facilities.

The Jackson Regional Office replaced the electric line to the compound gate, replaced the flagstone walkway at east entrance with concrete and installed insulated garage doors with remote operator modules in the main shop building.

The Sheridan Regional Office completed designs and associated building fees for a chain link perimeter fence for new lower parking lot.

The Buffalo Field Office replaced the water line from the city water main line to the office due to freezing issues and spray foam insulation was applied to the attic space and garage.

At the Green River Regional Office, the third of the three furnaces was replaced.

The Pinedale, Laramie and Cody Regional Office had all capital outlay deferred until FY 23.

The Lander Regional Office installed two new high efficiency heating boilers and upgraded the control systems for each boiler and air handling unit.

At the Cheyenne Headquarters the gas line from the meter to Building A was replaced.

The Casper Regional Office completed parking area asphalt maintenance, shop roof repairs, irrigation system upgrades/repairs, phase III of the reception area remodel, electrical surge protection for the main power source coming into the office and replaced office door knobs and keysets.

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 2022 budget:

Sub-programs	<u># FTEs*</u>	2022 Annual Budget
Laboratory Services	8.9	\$ 990,954
Veterinary Services	<u>11.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,805,430</u>
TOTAL	20.0	\$ 2,796,384

* Includes permanent, contract, and temporary positions authorized in the FY 22 budget.

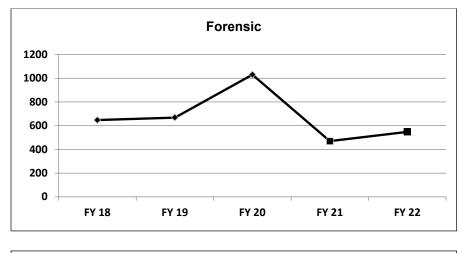
The Laboratory Services sub-program was previously referred to as the Game and Fish Laboratory sub-program (Strategic Plan FY 04-FY 07, November 2003).

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.

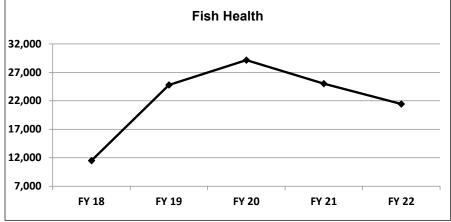
Primary Functions of the Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services Program:

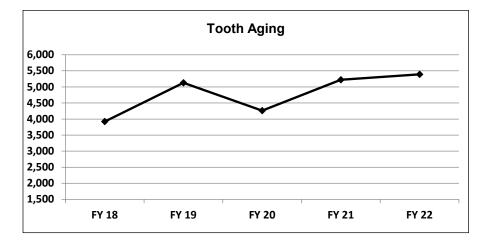
- Enhance and protect the integrity of Wyoming's fish and wildlife resources by monitoring, diagnosing, and reporting diseases in wildlife and providing disease management strategies for wildlife and fish species for which the Department has statutory authority to regulate.
- Enhance and protect the 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 Services Program 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).

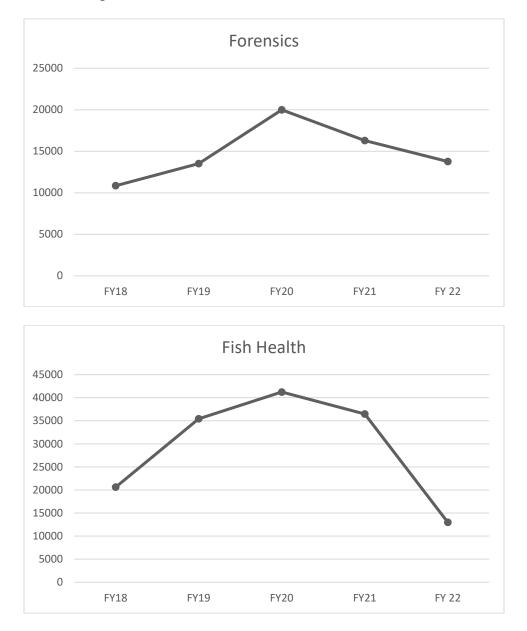


Number of Samples Received





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 16 percent increase in the number of items submitted in FY 22 when compared with FY 21 and a 15 percent decrease in the number of tests performed in FY 22 in comparison to FY 21. 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 12 states in addition to Wyoming including Colorado, Montana, Arizona, South Dakota, New Mexico, Minnesota, Louisiana, Utah, Illinois, North Dakota, 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 increased from FY 21 to FY 22. 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:

The Wyoming Game and Fish Wildlife Forensic Laboratory maintains accreditation through the American National Standards Institute's (ANSI) National Accreditation Board (ANAB) granted early 2021. Accreditation is the process in which an unaffiliated agency ensures a laboratory is meeting specific standards. The process includes an assessment of the lab's technical qualifications

and competence for conducting specific testing activities. Accreditation provides valuable oversight by ensuring that someone outside the laboratory has confirmed that the lab is following their required procedures.

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.

In the fall of 2010, SWFS put together a Scientific Working Group for Wildlife Forensics (SWGWILD). During FY 13, 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, 24 scientists in the world are certified with two 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 was 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 Biology Subcommittee. At this time, the Forensic Program Manager is an affiliate of the Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee. The Laboratory Director is the past chair of the Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee. To date, the OSAC Wildlife Forensic Subcommittee has 11 standards published by the American Academy of Forensic Science (AAFS) Standards Board (ASB) (http://www.asbstandardsboard.org/published-documents/wildlife-forensics-published-documents/) with four of these standards on the OSAC Registry in addition to two proposed standards. 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 Department's Fish Health Laboratory will has three certified inspectors. The Fish Health Program Manager is currently serving on the Policy/Position Development Committee.

Performance Measure #2: Wildlife Health Laboratory (WHL) program productivity as pertains to general disease submission.

Story Behind the Performance:

Part of the WHL's charge is monitoring wildlife disease around the state of Wyoming. In addition to annual wildlife disease surveillance programs, this monitoring is accomplished through submissions of wildlife carcasses or samples (tissue/blood) from numerous species collected around the state. These submissions may be from isolated incidents, disease outbreaks, our captive research facility, or from free-ranging animals involved in research projects. Some testing on these samples is done within the WHL, but cases may also be submitted to the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory (WSVL) for necropsy and additional testing. Final results/reports are returned to the submitter and all corresponding data is housed and collated in the WHL.

What has been accomplished:

In 2021, 558 cases were submitted to the WHL. Of those, 282 were carcasses, 148 were cases with tissues, 86 were cases with serum, 27 cases with feces, and 30 were cases with multiple swabs/case.

In addition to the normal diagnostic load, laboratory staff strived to bring new diagnostic tools into the laboratory. A real time PCR for the detection of *Elaeophora schneideri* is currently being validated. *Elaeophora schneideri* has been documented in the state's moose populations and a real time PCR allows for an increase in surveillance for this parasite. Currently there are no *Elaeophora schneideri* diagnostic test available.

A real time PCR used for screening lymph nodes/abscess for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Complex (MTBC) is being optimized. Although this bacterium has not been detected within the state, opportunistic testing of abscessed lymph nodes submitted for chronic wasting disease testing, would provide adequate surveillance for this disease in the state's deer and elk populations.

Endpoint PCRs for the genotyping of the PRNP coding region of deer and elk is also being optimized. Determination of PRNP genotypes is important when predicting how chronic wasting disease may affect different herd units in the state. In addition, PRNP diagnostics would provide the ability to monitor how genotypes change through time in herd chronically exposed to this disease.

An outbreak of hemorrhagic disease EHD and BTV occurred in Wyoming in 2021. Opportunistic surveillance for these diseases was increased. Necropsies, PCRs, and/or histology were used for diagnosis in most of these cases. There were 40 cases submitted; 29 cases of EHD, 7 cases of BTV, and 4 co-infections. An interactive web map was created to disseminate disease information to the public as well as to the department. A real time PCR for the detection of epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) and blue tongue virus (BTV) is in the initial stages. Adopting these assays into the WHL will allow for increased testing, a rapid turnaround, at considerably less cost.

Performance Measure #3:

Wildlife Health Laboratory (WHL) program productivity as pertains to diagnostics conducted by WHL staff.

Story Behind the Performance:

Currently the WHL has the ability to run diagnostic tests on a multitude of wildlife diseases. These diagnostic tests are performed for departmental personnel, collaborators, and the residents of Wyoming. These tests are performed as part of annual disease surveillance as well as on a case by case basis.

What Has Been Accomplished:

The WHL maintains laboratory accreditation through the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). Our technicians are federally certified to perform the CWD ELISA and serological assays for *Brucella abortus*. A real time PCR was brought on in 2021 to analyze lagomorphs for RHDV2. During the year, ear punches and blood filter paper were validated as suitable samples for this PCR, eliminating the need for fresh carcass submission. This research was written up and accepted for publication.

<u>Chronic wasting disease (CWD)</u> – The WHL continued annual surveillance for CWD throughout the state, focusing on priority herds in order to increase sample sizes. A total of 6,884 deer, elk, and moose samples were analyzed by the WHL, with 839 being CWD positive. The 2021 surveillance effort identified four new CWD positive deer hunt areas and five new positive elk hunt areas. New areas are added to an interactive web map to keep the public informed.

<u>Brucellosis</u> – Annual statewide surveillance was performed encompassing 35 elk hunt areas. Surveillance focused on the eastern and southern edge of the brucellosis designated surveillance area (DSA), the Cody herd units, the western edge of the Bighorn Mountains and the entire eastern edge of the state. Around 9,000 brucellosis kits were distributed throughout the 35 elk areas. Of those, 867 samples were returned (there was an issue with kit mailing that most likely resulted in a lower return rate than usual). Of those 867, 817 were screened in duplicate on the *Brucella abortus* FPA plate test. Those testing positive on the plate test were again tested in duplicate on the *Brucella abortus* FPA tube test. Of the 817 testable samples, 44 tested positive.

Annual brucellosis surveillance on elk feedgrounds was also conducted. There were 278 samples submitted from 16 elk feedgrounds. Samples were again screened in duplicate on the *Brucella abortus* FPA plate test; samples testing positive on the plate test were tested in duplicate on the *Brucella abortus* FPA tube test. Of the 278 samples received, 108 resulted as positive or suspect for *B. abortus*.

Annual brucellosis surveillance was conducted on feedground horses. There were 33 horses submitted from two Game and Fish regions. All 33 horses tested negative on the *Brucella abortus* on the FPA plate test.

<u>Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease 2 (RHDV2)</u> – Opportunistic surveillance for this disease began in May of 2020. RHDV2 was first detected in Wyoming in December 2020. In 2021, 160 rabbits were submitted. Of those 160, 4 screened positive for tularemia (WSVL); 99 were positive for RHDV2. An interactive web map was created to better inform the public and department about this outbreak.

<u>Tularemia</u> - Surveillance for *Francisella tularensis* (tularemia) exposure is primarily done via serology on a somewhat annual basis for Wyoming bear, mountain lions, and wolves, as well on a case by case basis. Forty-eight tularemia serologic tests were performed by the WHL in 2021.

<u>Bighorn Sheep Respiratory Disease</u> – In 2021, 242 wild sheep were submitted for respiratory disease testing. Nasal and tonsil samples (swabs) were submitted from live bighorn sheep. Samples were analyzed utilizing culture as well as PCRs (between 3 to 5 PCR per sample). Mortalities showing signs of pneumonia included a lung sample submitted for culture/PCR, and bighorn sheep showing signs sinus tumors included a tumor sample and/or an exudate sample for culture/PCR analysis.

Another 33 captive bighorn sheep, from our captive research facility, were analyzed for respiratory disease pathogens.

APPENDIX A:

INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

BIG GAME

Bighorn Sheep Bison Elk Moose Mule Deer Pronghorn Rocky Mountain Goat White-tailed Deer

BIGHORN SHEEP

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	6,390 ª	License Revenue:	\$297,363
Population Objective:	6,790 ^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$1,802,380
Harvest:	148	Total Program Revenue:	\$2,099,743
Hunters:	184	Program Costs:	\$3,690,229
Success Rate	80%		
Recreation Days:	1,720		
Days/Animal:	11.6		
Licenses Sold:	187		

^a Statewide population estimate is calculated from 1 herd with a population model, 4 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 decreased slightly from 2020. 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 2021 bighorn sheep harvest increased from 2020, and remained below the five-year average (151). 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 2020 and is now above the five-year average (78%). Hunter effort increased in 2021, and exceeded the five-year average (11.1 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.

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year. Calendar Harvest Rec. Days Success Days/Anim Lic. Fiscal Lic. Mgmt.								
	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Anim	Lic.		LIC.	Mgmt.
Year				al	Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)
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	182	2020	425,157	2,626,916
2020	132	1,489	75%	11.3	183	2021	285,848	2,956,734
2021	148	1,720	80%	11.6	187	2022	297,363	3,690,229

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	530	License Revenue:	\$241,673
Population Objective:	500	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$88,898
Harvest:	91	Total Program Revenue:	\$330,571
Hunters:	139	Program Costs:	\$198,017
Success Rate:	66%		
Recreation Days:	1,275		
Days/Animal:	14.0		
Licenses Sold:	155		

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. 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 2021 season was designed to maintain the herd at objective.

Bison harvest decreased from 2020, bringing right in line with the average. Hunter success in 2021 decreased, but is now higher than the five-year average (62 percent). Hunter effort was 14 days/bison harvested, which was higher than in 2020, but lower than the five-year average (16 days/bison harvested).

Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.									
Calendar	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt. Costs	
Year		Days			Sold	Year	Revenue	(\$)	
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	
2020	109	1,461	67%	13.4	173	2021	256,334	174,497	
2021	91	1,275	66%	14.0	155	2022	241,673	198,017	

ELK

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population: Population objective: Harvest: Hunters: Success Rate: Recreation Days: Days/Animal: Licenses Sold:	116,800 ^a 79,125 ^b 24,333 56,691 43% 465,236 19.0 74,754	License Revenue: All Other Agency Revenue*: Total Program Revenue: Program Costs:	\$11,308,484 \$14,116,401 \$25,424,885 \$19,113,253
Licenses Solu:	7 1,701		

^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, four of 35 elk herds with complete data are below objective, the rest are at or above objective.

Harvest decreased in 2021, and dropped below the five-year average harvest of 24,619. Hunter success decreased to 43 percent, and was lower than the five-year average (44 percent). Hunter effort (days/animal) increased in 2021 to 19.0 days, and was higher than the five-year average (18.2 days/animal). Recreation days decreased, but remained above the five-year average (448,787).

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.									
Harvest, recreation	n, and licenses issu	ed are by calendar ye	ar. Revenue and	d costs are by fiscal ye	ar.		-		
Calendar	Harvest	Rec. Days	Success	Days/Anima	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.	
Year				1	Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)	
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	70,199	2020	13,066,657	15,149,069	
2020	26,491	476,924	46%	18.0	74,122	2021	11,227,849	16,033,482	
2021	24,333	465,236	43%	19.0	74,754	2022	11,308,484	19,113,253	
*Includes allocate	d application fees,	conservation stamp r	evenue, federal/	other grants, and inter-	est earned on l	Department ca	sh balances.		

MOOSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	3,050 ^a	License Revenue:	\$268,834
Population Objective	3,635 ^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$1,541,082
Harvest:	331	Total Program Revenue	\$1,809,916
Hunters:	355	Program Costs:	\$1,607,138
Success Rate:	93%		
Recreation Days:	2,991		
Days/Animal:	9.0		
Licenses Sold:	365		

^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 in north central and the 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 is still in effect. This restriction has improved calf survival, but there is little current opportunity for antlerless moose hunting. In the recent past there was a consistent reduction in the number of licenses for moose each year. However, the last three years have seen slight increases in licenses and harvest. The moose harvest in 2021 kept it above the five-year average (302). Hunter success was lower than the previous year and equaled the average, while hunter effort decreased and was slightly higher than the average (8.9).

Five-year trends in Wyoming's moose program. Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Harvest, recrea	tion, and license	es issued are by ca	alendar year. Rev	enue and costs are by	fiscal year		r	
Calendar	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Anim	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.
Year		Days		al	Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)
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	318	2020	386,864	968,140
2020	310	2,820	96%	9.1	325	2021	266,061	978,540
2021	331	2,991	93%	9.0	365	2022	268,834	1,607,138
*Includes alloc	ated application	fees, conservatio	on stamp revenue,	federal/other grants,	and interes	t earned on I	Department cash l	palances.

MULE DEER

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\$9,219,852 enue*: \$12,677,142
e: \$21,896,994
\$12,475,805

^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.

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Wyoming's estimated mule deer population declined again due to a combination of poor habitat conditions, severe winter weather, and persistent drought. 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 fifth year in a row and remained below the five-year average of 23,553 mule deer. Hunter success dropped to 44 percent, and remained below the five-year average of 49 percent. Hunter effort increased in 2021, and remained above the five-year average (10.2 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	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.
Year		Days			Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)
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	70,646	2020	10,272,048	11,713,504
2020	21,370	245,992	45%	11.5	73,827	2021	8,994,487	11,082,998
2021	18,944	222,497	44%	11.7	69,032	2022	9,219,852	12,475,805

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

PRONGHORN

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		Fiscal Year 2022	
Population:	378,100 ^a	License Revenue:	\$6,437,936
Population Objective:	429,600 ^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$9,495,633
Harvest:	31,965	Total Program Revenue:	\$15,933,568
Hunters:	37,952	Program Costs:	\$5,671,881
Success Rate:	84%		
Recreation Days:	131,049		
Days/Animal:	4.0		
Licenses Sold:	49,552		

^a Statewide 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 2021, Wyoming's total estimated statewide pronghorn population decreased to 378,100 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 2021; 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 2021 harvest of 31,965 animals was a large decrease from 2020, and was lower than the five-year average (41,562). Hunter effort stabilized to 4.0 days per animal harvested and exceeded the five-year average, and the success rate was lower than the five-year average (89 percent). The number of recreation days spent pursuing pronghorn decreased but dropped below the average (151,721).

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	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.	
Year		Days			Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)	
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	64,989	2020	7,814,777	5,912,113	
2020	40,410	159,689	88%	4.0	58,392	2021	6,379,847	6,323,010	
2021									
*Includes alloca	ated application fe	es, conservation st	amp revenue, fee	deral/other grants, and ir	nterest earned o	on Departmen	t cash balances.		

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT

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<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	340 ^a	License Revenue:	\$99,960
Population Objective:	295 ^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$81,074
Harvest:	40	Total Program Revenue:	\$181,034
Hunters:	91	Program Costs:	\$66,455
Success Rate:	44%		
Recreation Days:	653		
Days/Animal:	16.3		
Licenses Sold:	106		

^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.

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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. The 2021 season was similar but with lower harvest and success rates but greater effort.

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	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	License	Mgmt.	
Year		Days			Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)	
							(\$)		
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	104	2020	172,362	95,352	
2020	56	690	55%	12.3	112	2021	102,138	169,584	
2021	40	653	44%	16.3	106	2022	99,960	66,455	
*Includes alloc	ated application	fees, conservation	n stamp revenue	e, federal/other grants, a	nd interest	earned on De	partment cash bal	ances.	

WHITE-TAILED DEER

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	79,000 ª	License Revenue:	\$486,520
Population Objective:	55,000 ^b	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$81,824
Harvest:	16,117	Total Program Revenue:	\$568,344
Hunters:	27,985	Program Costs:	\$1,258,325
Success Rate:	58%		
Recreation Days:	140,685		
Days/Animal:	8.7		
Licenses Sold:	11,657		

^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.

^bThe 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 2021 white-tailed deer hunting season had decreases in harvest, recreation days, and success and increased effort from the previous year. An outbreak of epizootic hemorrhagic disease killed large numbers of white-tailed deer before the hunting season, creating a large impact on the population and the ability of hunters to find deer in many areas.

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.									
								Mgmt.	
Year		Days		5	Sold	Year	Revenue ¹	Costs (\$)	
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	
2020	19,904	147,946	65%	7.4	11,401	2021	486,954	1,237,786	
2021	16,117	140,685	58%	8.7	11,657	2022	486,520	1,258,325	
¹ Includes whi	te-tailed deer o	nly.							

*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

Calendar Year 2021 Fiscal Year 2022 **Population:** Not available License Revenue: \$377,929 **Population Objective:** Not applicable All Other Agency Revenue*: \$435,652 Harvest: 563 **Total Program Revenue:** \$813.581 **Hunters:** 4,160 **Program Costs:** \$1,165,381 13.5% **Success Rate: Recreation Days** 35,600 **Days/Animal:** 63.2 **Licenses Sold:** 5,688 **BLACK BEAR**

Black bears occupy all major mountain ranges of the state with some expansion occurring in areas of the southwest, central 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 2021 harvest was the highest black bear harvest on record and above the five-year average (495.0). Harvest statistics demonstrate that 2021 was an excellent year for hunting black bear, with an increasing interest in black bear hunting by resident and nonresident hunters. The 2021 hunter success rate was in line the previous five-year period, and the days per animal effort index is in line with the five-year average. 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. The Department will propose seasons for the next 3-year cycle in the winter of 2022-2023.

GRIZZLY BEAR

OBJECTIVES:

To meet 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 Subcommittee of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee continued to act as the management lead for this 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.

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	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.	
Year		Days		2	Sold	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)	
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	
2020	537	31,938	13.8%	59.5	5,375	2021	379,837	1,174,717	
2021	563	35,600	13.5%	63.2	5,688	2022	377,929	1,165,381	
*Includes alloca	ted application	fees conservat	ion stamp rever	ue, federal/other grants,	and interest of	earned on Den	artment cash balan	res	

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

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

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 (LCS) 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. LCS personnel were integral in updates to the population estimation methodology to provide a more accurate estimate of the grizzly bear population and more accurate representation of mortality of grizzly bears. Personnel from the Large Carnivore Section have updated materials such as the Tri-State Memorandum of Agreement and provided updated information within the State of Wyoming's petition TO ESTABLISH THE GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM (GYE) GRIZZLY BEAR (Ursus arctos horribilis) DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT (DPS) AND REMOVE THE GYE DPS FROM THE FEDERAL LIST OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department supports celebrating the ongoing success story of grizzly bear recovery and management as well as the protections provided in the past through Endangered Species Act protection by delisting the GYE grizzly bear population

Fiscal Year	Management Costs (\$)	
2018	3,007,192	
2019	1,974,903	
2020	1,609,094	
2021	1,660,400	
2022	2,353,049	

MOUNTAIN LION

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$180,778
Population Objective:	Not applicable	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$231,452
Harvest:	323	Total Program Revenue:	\$412,230
Hunters:	1,223	Program Costs:	\$951,114
Success Rate:	21.5%		
Recreation Days:	22,629		
Days/Animal:	70.1		
Licenses Sold:	3,076		

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 2021-2022 mountain lion harvest was slightly down from the previous year but still higher than all previous harvest before 2017. Mountain lion harvest has increased overall throughout Wyoming, due to increasing mortality limits, increased hunter interest, and support to reduce mountain lion populations. 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. These efforts will elucidate the relationships between predation and disease impacts on mule deer populations, as well as addressing key questions from the public regarding predatory prey interactions. Large Carnivore Section personnel recently published work conducted in Wyoming that provides methodologies to evaluate spatial data in order to quantify predation from mountain lions in different habitats and consistent approaches for researchers and managers to incorporate into future study designs. The Department developed

	Five-year trends in Wyoming's mountain lion program.									
Harvest, recrea	Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.									
Calendar	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic. Revenue	Mgmt. Costs		
Year		Days		-	Sold	Year		(\$)		
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		
2020	388	16,340	38.3%	41.8	2,857	2021	186,099	933,889		
2021	323	22,629	21.5%	70.1	3,076	2022	180,778	951,114		

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

and set seasons for mountain lions for the current 3-year cycle in July of 2022.

GRAY WOLF

<u>Calendar Year 2020</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2021</u>	
Population:	181 ¹	License Revenue:	\$74,196 \$400 571
Population Objective: Harvest:	160 (in WTGMA) 30 (in WTGMA)	All Other Agency Revenue*: Total Program Revenue:	\$409,571 \$483,766
Hunters:	1,203	Program Costs:	\$1,387,404
Success Rate:	2.7%		
Recreation Days:	17,747		
Days/Animal:	554.6		
Licenses Sold:	2,325		

At the end of 2021, the wolf population in Wyoming remained above minimum recovery criteria, making 2021 the 20th consecutive year Wyoming has exceeded the numerical, distributional, and temporal recovery criteria established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. At least 314 wolves in \geq 40 packs (including \geq 23 breeding pairs) inhabited Wyoming statewide on December 31, 2021. Of the total, there were \geq 161 wolves and \geq 24 packs (including \geq 14 breeding pairs) in the Wolf Trophy Game Management Area (WTGMA), \geq 97 wolves and \geq 8 packs (including \geq 6 breeding pairs) in Yellowstone National Park, \geq 17 wolves and \geq 3 packs (including \geq 2 breeding pair) resided in areas where wolves are designated primarily as predatory animals in Wyoming. In 2021, fifty-six wolves were captured and radio-collared for monitoring and research.

In 2021, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department implemented a wolf hunting season with the biological objective to stabilize the wolf population at approximately 160 wolves in the WTGMA. A mortality limit of 47 wolves was divided between 13 hunt areas in the WTGMA and 1 hunt area in the Seasonal WTGMA (hunt area 12). Wolf hunting seasons were open from September 15 to December 31, 2021 with the exception of hunt area 12 (opened on October 15, 2021) and hunt area 13 (closed March 31, 2022). The hunting season for each hunt area closed at the season end date or when the mortality limit in the hunt area was met, whichever occurred first. A total of 30 wolves were killed during the 2021 wolf hunting season. In addition, the 2020 wolf hunting season extended from January 1 to March 31, 2021 in hunt area 13, during which 2 wolves were taken.

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

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	Harvest	Rec.	Success	Days/Animal	Lic.	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt. Costs	
Year		Days		-	Sold	Year	Revenue	(\$)	
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	
2020	31***	15,566	2.6%	471.7	2,223	2021	65,906	1,286,620	
2021	30***	17,747	2.7%	554.6	2,325	2022	74,196	1,387,404	
*Includes allo	cated applicat	ion fees, con	servation stam	p revenue, federal/othe	er grants, and in	nterest 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.

SMALL GAME

Cottontail Snowshoe Hare Squirrel

COTTONTAIL RABBIT

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	6,025	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	2,498	Program Costs:	\$ **
Animals/Hunter:	2.4		
Recreation Days:	11,764		
Days/Animal:	2.0		
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 2021 season continued the most recent downward trend and was well below the five-year average for harvest (13,909). Hunter numbers decreased from 2020, and was below the five-year average of 3,635 hunters. Recreation days decreased and remained below the average of 15,029 days. The number of animals harvested per hunter decreased from 2020, and dropped further below the five-year average (3.6 animals/hunter). The number of days/animal increased in 2021, and remained higher than the five-year average (1.3 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	Harvest	Rec. Days	Animals	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.			
Year			/Hunter	Animal	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)			
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	**	**			
2020	9,554	15,591	3.1	1.6	3,054	2021	**	**			
2021	6,025	11,764	2.4	2.0	2,498	2022	**	**			

**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.

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>		
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	171	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	359	Program Costs:	\$	**
Animals/Hunter:	0.5	Cost Dept. Per Animal:	\$ Not	Available
Recreation Days:	2,200			
Days/Animal:	12.9			
Licenses Sold:	**			

SNOWSHOE HARE

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 numbers in 2017 was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ The 2021 hunting season showed tougher conditions for snowshoe hare hunting. The harvest, recreation days and hunter numbers all decreased and were lower than the five-year averages. The number of hares harvested per hunter in 2021 remained stable and equaled the five year average (0.5), and the 2021 effort, measured in days/animal, almost doubled the previous year's level.

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

Calendar	Iarvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year. Calendar Harvest Rec. Animal Days/ Number Fiscal Lic. Mgr									
Year		Days	/Hunter	Animal	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)		
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	**	**		
2020	286	3,556	0.5	6.5	551	2021	**	**		
2021	171	2,200	0.5	12.9	359	2022	**	**		

SQUIRREL

Calendar Year 2021

Fiscal Year 2022

Population:	Not available
Population Objective:	Not available
Harvest:	1,017
Hunters:	567
Animals/Hunter:	1.8
Recreation Days:	1,923
Days/Animal:	1.9
Licenses Sold:	**

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

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 calculated.¹ The 2021 harvest was the lowest of the five year period, and was well below the average (1,708). The 2021 recreation days and hunter numbers were lower and dropped below the five year averages of 2,245 days and 604 hunters. Hunter success in 2021 was the lowest of the five-year period. Days per animal was the highest of the five year period.

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	Harvest	Rec. Days	Animal/	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt. Costs			
Year			Hunter	Animal	Hunters	Year	Revenue	(\$)			
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	**	**			
2020	1,348	2,039	2.1	1.5	618	2021	**	**			
2021	1,017	1,923	1.8	1.9	567	2022	**	**			

**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.

UPLAND GAME

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

PHEASANT

Fiscal Year 2022

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$779,646
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$1,708,928
Harvest:	26,898	Total Program Revenue:	\$2,488,574
Hunters:	7,945	Program Costs:	\$3,969,247
Birds/Hunter:	3.4	_	
Recreation Days:	29,807		
Days/Bird:	1.1		
Licenses Sold:	24,560		

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.

Due to irregularities associated with 2020 harvest survey data on pheasants, annual harvest metrics are not available. The 2021 pheasant season had decreases in harvest and recreation days and hunters. The harvest

ion, and licenses issue	ed are by calendar yea	r. Revenue an	d costs are by	y fiscal year.						
Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt. Costs			
		Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	(\$)			
41,478	36,813	3.4	0.9	12,308	2018	764,165	3,956,070			
54,015	47,362	4.6	0.9	11,849	2019	815,283	3,150,215			
42,511	39,783	4.6	0.9	9,181	2020	792,510	3,424,004			
***	***	***	***	***	2021	768,426	3,402,840			
26,898	29,807	3.4	1.1	7,945	2022	779,646	3,969,247			
	ion, and licenses issue Harvest 41,478 54,015 42,511 ***	And licenses issued are by calendar year Harvest Rec. Days 41,478 36,813 54,015 47,362 42,511 39,783 *** ***	tion, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue an Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Hunter 41,478 36,813 3.4 54,015 47,362 4.6 42,511 39,783 4.6 *** *** ***	tion, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by Harvest Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Hunter Days/ Hunter 41,478 36,813 3.4 0.9 54,015 47,362 4.6 0.9 42,511 39,783 4.6 0.9 *** *** *** ***	ion, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year. Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Hunter Days/ Bird Number Hunters 41,478 36,813 3.4 0.9 12,308 54,015 47,362 4.6 0.9 11,849 42,511 39,783 4.6 0.9 9,181 *** *** *** *** ***	Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Days/ Number Fiscal year. Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Hunter Days/ Bird Humber Hunters Fiscal year 41,478 36,813 3.4 0.9 12,308 2018 54,015 47,362 4.6 0.9 11,849 2019 42,511 39,783 4.6 0.9 9,181 2020 *** *** *** *** *** 2021	ion, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year. Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Hunter Days/ Hunters Number Fiscal Year Lic. Revenue 41,478 36,813 3.4 0.9 12,308 2018 764,165 54,015 47,362 4.6 0.9 11,849 2019 815,283 42,511 39,783 4.6 0.9 9,181 2020 792,510 *** *** *** *** *** 2021 768,426			

Five-year trends in Wyoming's pheasant program.

Calendar Year 2021

**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.

***Due to irregularities in harvest survey data, annual harvest metrics are not available.

remained below the four-year average (41,226), and recreation days also was lower than the average (38,441). The number of pheasant hunters was below the four-year average (10,321) as well. Hunter effort increased in 2021 and was above the four-year average (0.95 days/bird). Hunter success remained static, and was higher than the four-year average (4.0 birds/hunter).

GRAY PARTRIDGE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	3,192	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	1,467	Program Costs:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	2.2	-	
Recreation Days:	9,177		
Days/Bird:	2.9		
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.² The 2021 season had a decrease from 2020 for harvest, but the number of hunters and recreation days increased. Harvest and hunter numbers were within the range of values of the previous four years, with harvest being below the average (3,651), while the number of hunters was higher (1,246). Recreation days were the highest of the past five years, and above the average (6,774). Success was lower than the average (2.9), while effort in

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	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.			
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs			
								(\$)			
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	**	**			
2020	6,256	7,919	5.2	1.3	1,203	2021	**	**			
2021	3,192	9,177	2.2	2.9	1,467	2022	**	**			

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days/bird was higher than the average (2.0).

² For a detailed explanation of this calculation change see project statement of 2020 Annual Report of Small Game, Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Furbearer, Wild Turkey and Falconry Harvest.

CHUKAR

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	6,254	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	2,042	Program Costs:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	3.1		
Recreation Days:	11,333		
Days/Bird:	1.8		
Licenses Sold:	**		

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.

Survey results for hunting chukars were a mixed bag in 2021. Harvest decreased, while hunter days and number of hunters increased compared to 2020. The 2021 season was below the five-year average for harvest (6,685), but higher than average for number of hunters (1,853), and recreation days (9,121). The number of birds/hunter decreased and was below the five-year average (3.6), while the effort in days/bird increased and was higher than the average (1.3).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.

	rends in Wyom									
Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.										
Calendar	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.		
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs		
								(\$)		
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	**	**		
2020	8,138	9,838	5.0	1.2	1,628	2021	**	**		
2021	6,254	11,333	3.1	1.8	2,042	2022	**	**		

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SAGE-GROUSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue*:	\$713,833
Harvest:	6,412	Total Program Revenue:	\$713,833
Hunters:	3,820	Program Costs:	\$2,214,463
Birds/Hunter:	1.7		
Recreation Days:	11,239		
Days/Bird:	1.8		
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, sagegrouse 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 2021.

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 2021, harvest increased but was lower than the five-year average (7,585) while recreation days and hunter numbers increased and were higher than the averages of 10,239 recreation days and 3,772 hunters. The 2021 harvest rate decreased and was the lowest of the five years and hunter effort was above average (1.4 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 Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Days/ Number Fiscal Lic. Mgm									
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs (\$)	
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	
2020	5,659	8,744	2.1	1.5	2,673	2021	**	2,346,430	
2021	6,412	11,239	1.7	1.8	3,820	2022	**	2,214,463	

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

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	2,752	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	1,330	Program Costs:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	2.1		
Recreation Days:	5,399		
Days/Bird:	2.0		
Licenses Sold:	**		

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.

The decrease in harvest observed in 2017 was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹

The 2021 hunting season was the second best in the last five years, and all measurements were better than the last five years averages: 2,409 harvest, 1,078 hunters, and 4,524 recreation days.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's sharp-tailed grouse program.								
Harvest, recreat	ion, and licenses i	ssued are by calend	lar year. Rever	nue and costs	are by fiscal year.			
Calendar	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs
								(\$)
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	**	**
2020	2,575	4,085	2.9	1.6	882	2021	**	**
2021	2,752	5,399	2.1	2.0	1,330	2022	**	**

**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.

BLUE GROUSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	8,669	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	3,992	Program Costs:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	2.3		
Recreation Days:	19,918		
Days/Bird:	2.2		
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 2017 hunting season had lower harvest, recreation days and hunter numbers than the previous four 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 2021 blue grouse season was an improvement over the previous year and was above the five-year average for harvest (7,292), recreation days (15,924), and hunters (3,380). The 2021 harvest rate and effort figures were similar to 2020 and also the most recent five-year averages (2.2 birds/hunter, 2.1 days/bird).

Five-year tr	Five-year trends in Wyoming's blue grouse program.								
Harvest, recreat	Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.								
Calendar	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.	
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs	
								(\$)	
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	**	**	
2020	5,702	11,060	2.3	1.9	2,516	2021	**	**	
2021	8,669	19,918	2.3	2.2	3,992	2022	**	**	
**All small gam	ne, small game/game	e bird, and migratory b	ird license rev	venue and ext	penditure information	on is shown on t	he pheasant sche	edule as	

**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.

RUFFED GROUSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue	\$ **
Harvest:	6,130	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	2,422	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	2.5		
Recreation Days:	14,589		
Days/Bird:	2.4		
Licenses Sold:	**		

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 2017 was much lower than 2016 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 2021 harvest increased and was above the five-year average (4,954). The numbers in 2021 for hunters and recreation days increased and were the second highest of the past five years, and obviously above the averages for hunters (2,118) and recreation days (11,387). The success rate, measured in birds per hunter, was the second highest of the past five years and higher than the five-year average (2.3). Hunter effort decreased but was slightly higher than the average (2.3 days/bird).

Like blue grouse, ruffed grouse populations appear to be affected by weather and land management practices,

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	Harvest	Rec. Days	Birds /	Days/	Number	Fiscal	Lic.	Mgmt.
Year		-	Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	Costs
								(\$)
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	**	**
2020	3,074	8,396	1.8	2.7	1,690	2021	**	**
2021	6,130	14,589	2.5	2.4	2,422	2022	**	**

**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.

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MOURNING DOVE

Calendar Year 2021

Fiscal Year 2022

Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	16,144	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	1,578	Program Costs:	\$ **
Birds/Hunter:	10.2		
Recreation Days:	5,406		
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 decreased in 2017. The decrease in upland game harvest was at least partially due to changes in how Pioneer and Lifetime licensed hunter participation was calculated.¹ Harvest for doves improved in 2021 but remained below the five-year average (17,963). Recreation days and the number of hunters both increased but remained below the averages of 5,813 days and 1,772 hunters. The success rate increased and was higher than the five-year average (10.0). 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.

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**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.

TURKEY

Fiscal Year 2022 Calendar Year 2021 **Population:** Not available License Revenue: \$207,973 **Population Objective:** Not available All Other Agency Revenue*: \$631,032 Harvest: Not available **Total Program Revenue:** \$839,005 **Hunters:** Not available **Program Costs:** \$166.577 **Birds/Hunter:** Not available **Recreation Days:** Not available **Days/Bird:** Not available **Licenses Sold:** 10,596

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, the Department brought 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 2020, harvest numbers decreased in almost all categories, but remained within five-year averages. Success was equivalent to 2019. The number of days to harvest a turkey decreased in 2020, but was consistent with the five-year average.

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,

Five-year tr	Five-year trends in Wyoming's turkey program.							
Harvest, recreat	Harvest, recreation, and licenses issued are by calendar year. Revenue and costs are by fiscal year.							
Calendar Harvest Rec. Days Birds / Days/ Number Fiscal Lic. Mgmt. Cost								Mgmt. Costs
Year			Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Year	Revenue	(\$)
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
2020	3,802	24,013	0.6	6.3	6,601	2021	201,440	167,940
2021						2022	207,973	166,577

Due to irregularities in the timing of FY22 turkey harvest surveys, data for turkey are not included in these calculations.

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

hunter opportunity has increased.

WATERFOWL

Duck Goose Sandhill Crane Rail, Snipe, Coot

DUCK

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		Fiscal Year 2022	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest:	49,316	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters:	5,305	Program Costs:	\$ **
Bird/Hunter:	9.3	Cost Dept. Per Bird:	\$ Not Available
Recreation Days:	30,609	-	
Days/Bird:	0.6		
Licenses Sold:	**		

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, 2021-2022 saw severe to extreme drought in much of the state. Additionally, the Department remains concerned about the longer term degradation and loss of wetlands and other waterfowl habitats. 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.

l are by calenda irds/ Days/F unter 8.4 0.6	Hunters	Lic. Revenue	y fiscal year. Mgmt.Costs (\$)
unter	Hunters	Revenue	Mgmt.Costs (\$)
84 0.6			
0.0	5 5,625	**	**
8.5 0.6	5 5,592	**	**
9.9 0.6	5,767	**	**
*** ***	* ***	**	**
9.3 0.6	5 5,305	**	**
	9.9 0.6	9.9 0.6 5,767 *** *** *** 9.3 0.6 5,305	8.5 0.6 5,392 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.

***Due to irregularities in the 2020 harvest survey data, annual harvest metrics are not available.

GOOSE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>		
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$	**
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$	**
Harvest:	39,497	Total Program Revenue:	\$	**
Hunters:	5,650	Program Costs:	\$	**
Bird/Hunter:	7	Cost Dept. Per Bird:	\$ N	ot Available
Recreation Days:	30,609	-		
Days/Bird:	0.8			
Licenses Sold:	**			

Goose hunting in Wyoming has remained good despite a series of drought 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 ten years, from a low of 21,732 in 2011 to a high of 43,440 in 2019. Liberal season lengths and bag limits designed to lower goose populations 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	Harvest	Rec.	Birds /	Days /	Number	Lic.	Mgmt. Costs (\$)
Year		Days	Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Revenue	
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	**	**
2020	***	***	***	***	***	**	**
2021	39,497	30,609	7	0.8	5,650	**	**

**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.

***Due to irregularities in the 2020 harvest survey data, annual harvest metrics are not available.

SANDHILL CRANE

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Population:	Not available	License Revenue:	\$ **
Population Objective:	Not available	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$ **
Harvest: 1	194	Total Program Revenue:	\$ **
Hunters: 1	366	Program Costs:	\$ **
Bird/Hunter: 1	0.5	Cost Dept. Per Bird:	\$ Not Available
Recreation Days: ¹	1101		
Days/Bird: ¹	5.6		
Licenses Sold:	524		

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 2021 season, harvest (194) was at a ten year high, as were permits issued. The success rate stayed around the same as the five-year average, at 0.5 birds per hunter. Hunter effort in 2021 continued to rise from previous years.

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 (\$)	
2017	193	814	0.6	2.5	318	**	**	
2018	189	850	0.6	4.4	329	**	**	
2019	141	530	0.6	3.8	234	**	**	
2020	114	568	0.5	4.9	212	**	**	
2021	194	1101	0.5	5.6	366	**	**	

**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: <u>http://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/flyway-data-books.php</u>.

RAIL, SNIPE, AND COOT

Calendar Year 2021 **Fiscal Year 2022 Population:** Not available **License Revenue:** ** \$ ** **Population Objective:** Not available **All Other Agency Revenue:** S \$ ** Harvest: Not available **Total Program Revenue: Hunters:** Not available **Program Costs:** ** S **Bird/Hunter:** Not available **Cost Dept. Per Bird: \$** Not Available **Recreation Days:** Not available **Days/Bird:** Not available ** **Licenses Sold:**

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	Harvest	Rec.	Birds /	Days /	Number	Lic.	Mgmt.Costs (\$)
Year		Days	Hunter	Bird	Hunters	Revenue	
2017	600	1100	1.5	1.8	400	**	**
2018	600	950	1.1	1.6	550	**	**
2019	300	300	1.5	1.0	200	**	**
2020	400	450	1.6	1.1	250	**	**
202 1	41					**	**

Data is currently unavailable

**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

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Recreation Day Objectives: Recreation Days: ¹ Fish/Day:	2,778,000 3,122,816 2.5	License Revenue: All Other Agency Revenue: Total Program Revenue:	\$6,858,058 \$11,364,881 \$18,222,939
Licenses Sold: Economic Return Per Day:	317,044 \$75.00	Program Costs:	\$24,466,100

In 2021, 2.9 million angler days of sport fishing recreation were estimated. Overall the numbers of licenses sold was down 6.9 percent over the previous year and license revenue was up 16.4 percent. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in many more anglers getting outdoors and those numbers dropped off in 2021. 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.

Five-year trends in Wyoming's sport fisheries program.							
Calendar Year	Rec. Days	Fish/Day	Licenses Sold	Fiscal Year	License Revenue (\$)	Program Costs (\$)	
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	2020	\$6,678,417	\$23,740,958	
2020	3,122,816	2.5	340,374	2021	\$6,701,085	\$24,061,840	
2021	2,907,089	2.5	317,044	2022	\$6,858,058	\$24,466,100	

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Licenses Sold:	861	License Revenue: All Other Agency Revenue: Total Program Revenue**: Program Costs:	\$26,552 \$8,480 \$35,032 \$27,181

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 account for most of the increase from 2020; other license types are trending upward also, with the exception of private hatchery permits, which have been stable. Overall, interest in seining and dealing in live baitfish increased 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	Licenses	Fiscal	License	Program		
Year	Sold	Year	Revenue (\$)	Costs (\$)		
2017	849	2018	\$25,920	\$22,201		
2018	819	2019	\$27,330	\$22,083		
2019	807	2020	\$26,935	\$19,048		
2020	825	2021	\$27,378	\$26,874		
2021	861	2022	\$26,552	\$27,181		

FURBEARERS

Bobcat Other Furbearers

BOBCAT

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		Fiscal Year 2022	
Bobcat Harvest ¹ :	817	Licenses Sold:	**
Bobcat Trappers ³ :	244	License Revenue:	\$**
Bobcats per Trapper ² :	3.3	Other Agency Revenue*:	\$**
Recreation Days:	8,297	Total Program Revenue:	\$**
Days/Animal:	11.0	Program Costs:	\$281,260

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 2021 harvest decreased and was below the five-year average (1,302). The harvest rate increased but was lower than the five-year average (3.5). The number of successful trappers also decreased, and remained below the five-year average (356). Bobcat harvest tends to follow rabbit population levels, their main prey species.

Five-year th	rends in Wyomin	g's Furbearer	Program.				
]	Bobcat Statistics			-	Entire Furbeau	rer Program	
Calendar	Reported	Bobcats/	Number	Licenses	Fiscal	License	Program
Year	Harvest ¹	Trapper ²	Trappers ³	Sold	Year	Rev. (\$)	Costs (\$)
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
2020	845	2.7	312	**	2021	**	399,004
2021	817	3.3	244	**	2022	**	281,260

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

<u>Calendar Year 2021</u>		Fiscal Year 2022	
Furbearer Harvest:	9,683	License Revenue:	\$105 <i>,</i> 086
Furbearer Trappers ¹ :	1,166	Other Agency Revenue*:	\$226,979
Furbearers per Trapper:	8.3	Total Program Revenue:	\$332,065
Recreation Days:	38,958	Program Costs:	\$383 <i>,</i> 853
Days/Animal:	4.0		
Licenses Sold ² :	2,285		

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.

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. 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.							
	Oth	er Furbearer Statist	ics		En	tire Furbearer Pro	ogram
Calendar	Reported	Furbearers/	Number	Licenses Sold	Fiscal	License	Program
Year	Harvest ³	Trapper	Trappers ¹		Year	Rev. (\$)	Costs (\$)
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
2020	8,527	9.5	901	2,298	2021	103,785	648,275
2021	9,683	8.3	1,166	2,285	2022	105,086	383,853

¹ Does not include bobcat-only trappers. This number is derived from Question 2 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

<u>Calendar Year 202</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2022</u>	
Captures:	11	License Revenue:	\$4,477
Licenses Sold:	33	All Other Agency Revenue:	\$41,148
		Total Program Revenue:	\$45,625
		Program Costs:	\$486,329

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 licenses 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 2021, 21 resident licenses were issued and five birds were captured, for a capture success rate of 24 percent. Twelve nonresident licenses were issued and six birds were captured, for a capture success rate of 50 percent. In total, 11 raptors were captured in Wyoming for use in falconry for an overall success rate of 33 percent.

Calendar	Captures	Success ¹	Licenses	Fiscal Year	License	Program
Year	1		Sold ²		Revenue (\$)	Costs $(\$)^3$
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
2020	12	32%	38	2021	4,492	512,531
2021	11	32	33	2022	4,477	486,329

¹Based on capture licenses sold.

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²Includes only licenses to <u>capture</u> falcons; 84 licenses to <u>hunt</u> with falcons were issued in 2020.

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

NONGAME PROGRAMS AND NON-LICENSES 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 sagebrush / 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 <u>Wyoming's 2017 State Wildlife Action Plan</u> (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, \$347,396 for FY 22 (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: <u>https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Hunting/Job-Completion-Reports</u>.

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 FINACIAL SUMMARIES

	А	В	D	- 1	М	N
1	Summary of Wyoming Ga	me and F	ish Comr	nission F	Y 2023 Bu	dget
		Revised	FY2023			
		FY23	Prelim	FY2022		
		Budget	Budget	Approved	Change FY23	<u>% Change</u>
2	Division/Level	Request	Request	Budget	<u>vs FY22</u>	FY23 vs FY22
3	Director's Office					
4	0A10 - Director Office Admin	1,417,354	1,290,343	1,384,582	32,772	2.4%
5	0A12 - Director Office-Contingency	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	0.0%
6	0A20 - WGFC Vehicle Fleet	3,839,023	2,839,023	2,338,066	1,500,957	64.2%
7	0A30 - Commission	78,604	78,604	84,867	-6,263	-7.4%
8	0E10 - Conservation Educ-R3	248,172	245,315	284,615	-36,443	-12.8%
9	0E11 - Conservation Educ-Volunteers	273,165	269,377	224,830	48,335	21.5%
10	0E20 - Hunter Education	236,839	233,319	188,163	48,676	25.9%
11	0J10 - Media/Customer Outreach	590,590	590,405	584,680	5,910	1.0%
12	0J11 - Public Information Admin	415,696	408,296	360,501	55,195	15.3%
13	0J20 - Publications	614,712	569,710	603,717	10,995	1.8%
14	0P10 - Personnel	533,472	524,821	537,578	-4,106	-0.8%
	0U10 - Cooperative Research	440,000	440,000	440,000	0	0.0%
	0W10 - Statewide Habitat Protection	642,818	617,357	674,186	-31,368	-4.7%
	Director's Office Total	9,480,444	8,256,569	7,855,785	1,624,659	20.7%
	Fiscal Division					
_	2A10 - Fiscal Administration	492,330		496,480		
-	2F12 - Licensing	1,230,070	1,170,925	1,188,520		
_	2F31 - Asset Management	1,633,088	1,543,124	1,683,097	-	
	2V10 - Customer Service	234,845	188,243	146,117	88,728	
	2J50 - Mailroom	439,910	388,507		45,909	
24	2Z1X - Regional Office Management (Rollup)	1,582,334	1,561,928		,	
	2X10 - Legislative Expenses Fiscal Division Total	3,505,000	2,660,000	2,684,700	820,300	
	Services Division	9,117,577	7,956,339	8,206,892	910,685	11.1%
h	4A11 - Services Administration	420,168	403,958	244,980	175,188	71.5%
	4D10 - Feedground Maintenance	130,380	403,958 130,380	125,627	4,753	
-	4D19 - Feedground Def'd Mainte & Cap Con	24,000	24,000	35,000		
_	4H10 - Habitat Access/Maintenance (Rollup)	4,757,244	4,388,775	4,078,009	679,235	
	4H19 - Habitat Def'd Maint & Cap Con	4,7 <i>5</i> 7,244 59,500	4,388,773			
	4K10 - Conservation Engineering	527,638	512,828		-	
-	4L20 - Game and Fish Lab	926,873	882,112	990,953	-	
	4R01 - Property Rights-Administration	791,834	783,772	783,788		
	4R1A - Property Rights-Acquisition	20,000	20,000	20,000		
	4Y10 - Information Technology	3,294,188	3,207,231	2,909,875	0 384,313	
_	4Y11 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	723,853	707,388	2,909,873 597,583		
	4ZXX - Support Facilities (Rollup)	2,485,727	2,382,180	1,730,081	755,646	
	Services Division Total		13,502,124	12,024,456	2,136,94 9	
	Fish Division	,_0_,+03		,=_,==		271070
41						
	5A10 - Fish Administration	480,448	462,569	449,975	30,473	6.8%

	A	В	D	H I	М	N
1	Summary of Wyoming Ga	me and F	ish Com	mission F	Y 2023 Bu	dget
			FY2023			
		_	Prelim	FY2022		
		Budget	Budget	Approved	Change FY23	
2	Division/Level	Request	Request	Budget	vs FY22	FY23 vs FY22
	5C20 - Fish Spawning	282,144		267,922		
	5C30 - Fish Distribution	179,206		150,743	-	
	5C19 - Fish Culture Def'd Maint & Cap Con	862,700		-		
_	5H10 - Regional Aquatic Habitat	1,090,925	1,068,665	1,036,952		
-	5H20 - Water Management	204,306		-		
_	5H30 - Fish Passage	467,237		,	-	
	5H40 - Habitat Coordinator (WLCI)	123,721		121,173	-	
	5Q10 - Regional Aquatic Mgmt (Rollup)	3,853,243		3,626,620		
-	5Q1B - Aquatic Invasive Species (Rollup)	1,473,758			-	
	5Q30 - Statewide Aquatic Mgmt	855,666	,		,	
	5Q40 - Boating Access	913,905	-	883,905	,	
	Fish Division Total	16,224,125	15,502,814	15,137,158	1,086,967	7.2%
-	Wildlife Division	1 226 741	1 200 120	1 257 700	20.005	2 50/
	6A10 - Wildlife Administration	1,226,741		1,257,706		
	6B11 - Sheridan Bird Farm	380,812	-	344,225	-	
-	6B12 - Downer Bird Farm	337,229		303,807		
-	6B19 - Bird Farm Def'd Maint & Cap Con	220,300		18,760	-	
61	6D10 - Feedgrounds	2,766,140	2,746,466	1,993,304	772,836	38.8%
60	6G10 - Regional Information & Education	765 710	721 202	640 106		19.6%
	(Rollup) 6H10 - Terrestrial Habitat Mgmt	765,710 357,725		640,196 351,486	-	
	6H30 - Terrestrial Regional Habitat (Rollup)			-	-	
	6L1B - Veterinary Services Program	949,800			-	3.0% 2.3%
-	6L19 - Wildlife Health & Lab Def'd Maint &	1,675,805	1,645,260	1,638,430	37,375	2.5%
	Cap Con	22,000	22,000	167,000	-145,000	-86.8%
	6N10 - Special Enforcement-Investigators	931,290			-	
	6N20 - Special Enforcement- Boat Safety	233,258		230,600		
	6N30 - Special Enforcement- Stop Poaching	19,138				
-	6N40 - Special Enforcement- Administration	505,510		320,129		
	601B - Terrestrial Sensitve Species	706,148		672,598	-	
-	6R10 - Property Rights-Statewide Access Yes	21,250		110,066	-	
12	6R30 - Property Rights-Regional Access Yes	21,250	21,230	110,000	-88,810	-80.778
72	(Rollup)	746,678	712,026	696,217	50,461	7.2%
	4R20 - Property Rights-Access Yes (F06)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	0.0%
	6T1X - Wildlife Biologists (Rollup)	5,133,617				
-	6T2X - Wildlife Supervisors & Wardens	10,359,052	4,933,018 9,304,566			
10	6T40 - Law Enforcement Recruit, Retain &	10,559,052	5,504,500	9,031,471	527,581	5.4%
77	Train	803,378	884,537	0	803,378	
	6T4B - Sage Grouse Planning & Protection	810,568				
-	6T50 - Biological Services	937,447				
	6T71 - Trophy Game and Conflict Resolution	1,835,546		1,763,393		
00		1,033,340	1,010,779	1,105,593	72,133	4.1%

	A	В	D	H I	М	Ν
1	Summary of Wyoming Ga	me and F	ish Comr	mission F	Y 2023 Bu	dget
		Revised	FY2023			
		FY23	Prelim	FY2022		
		Budget	Budget	Approved	Change FY23	% Change
2	Division/Level	Request	Request	Budget	<u>vs FY22</u>	FY23 vs FY22
83	Wildlife Division Total	33,221,316	31,832,537	29,842,537	3,378,779	11.3%
84						
85	Standard Budget Subtotal	82,204,867	77,050,383	73,066,828	9,138,039	12.5%
86						
	Wildlife Trust Fund Interest Total	1,196,871	1,196,871	1,173,331	23,540	2.0%
88		-				
89	State Wildlife Grants (SWG) Total	1,048,136	1,048,136	1,150,403	-102,267	-8.9%
90						
91	Reimburseable Grants:	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0.0%
92						
93	Total WGFC Standard Budget	90,449,874	85,295,390	81,390,562	9,059,312	11.1%
94						
95	Total M/CEC Standard Budget	00 440 974	05 205 200			
96	Total WGFC Standard Budget		85,295,390			
	Non-recurring Projects Budget ^	7,821,324				
98	^ Includes items moved from equipment, deferred ma	intenance and c	apital constructi	on		

ST	TATEMENT OF ASSETS,		ID BALANCES		
	ARISING FROM CASH				% CHNG
	AS OF JUNE 3	30, 2022			FY 19 to FY 22
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY 2019	F1 22
ASSETS:		11 2021	11 2020	11 2015	
PETTY CASH	\$ 18,450	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,250	\$ 18,050	2%
CASH - OPERATIONS	83,865,015	80,285,360	64,752,744	56,508,574	48%
CASH - WLDLFE TRUST INTEREST	4,045,292	4,009,568	3,415,950	3,142,688	29%
CASH - ACCESS FUND	3,580,074	3,341,725	3,043,298	2,609,265	37%
CASH - PUBLIC ACCESS & CONSERVATION	1,309,652				
	92,818,483	87,654,904	71,230,242	62,278,577	
CASH - WLDLFE TRUST CORPUS	34,110,004	33,205,342	32,197,574	31,211,600	9%
CASH - LIFETIME LICENSE FUND	6,527,421				8%
CASH - ALTERNATIVE ENTERPRISES	58,851				17%
CASH - APPS/UNDISTRIBD IN PROCESS	15,705,980				-13%
CASH - AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES	135,404				27%
CASH - WGBGLC	3,573,657	,	0,0,000	200,000	_,,,
RETURNED CHECKS	617	12,603	13,590	4,851	-87%
UNREALIZED GAINS/LOSSES	•=-	,		.,	
TOTAL ASSETS	152,930,417	145,436,048	128,868,758	117,788,153	30%
LIABILITIES:					
VOUCHERS PAYABLE	11,546	11,546	11,546	11,551	0%
LICENSE AGENT BONDS	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0%
COURT ORDERED RESTITUTION	0	0	0	25	-100%
APP/UNDIST PENDING DRAW	15,705,980	18,036,195	18,385,591	18,077,041	-13%
WGBGLC Deferred Revenue	3,598,149				
OTHER DEFERRED REVENUE	0	100	1,259	10,088	-100%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	19,415,675	18,147,840	18,498,396	18,198,705	
FUND BALANCE:					
RESTRICTED					
OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES	20,925,249	28,188,915	17,386,854	16,005,649	31%
PUBLIC ACCESS & CONSERVATION(F11)	1,309,652				
WLDLFE TRUST FUND CORPUS (F08)	34,110,004	33,205,342	32,197,574	31,211,600	9%
WLD TRUST FUND INTEREST (F07)	3,081,162			2,393,624	29%
ACCESS FUND CORPUS (F06)	3,580,074		3,043,298		37%
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (F04)	135,404				27%
WGBGLC (F03)	2,816,063				
LIFETIME LICENSE FUND (F02)	6,527,421	6,299,493	6,119,862	6,059,340	8%
ALTERNATIVE ENTERPRISES (F10)	58,851	57,208		50,135	17%
UNRESTRICTED					
G&F OPERATING FUND(F01)	60,970,864	53 007 030	48,410,400	11 152 225	100/
GAT OPERATING FUND(FUL)	00,970,864	52,897,038	48,410,400	41,153,225	48%
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	133,514,743	127,288,208	110,370,362	99,589,447	34%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	152 020 447	145 400 040	100 000 750	117 700 453	200/
I UND DALANCE	152,930,417	145,436,048	128,868,758	117,788,153	30%

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Hunting & Fish Lic 39,758,594 42,054,723 -5% Conservation Stamps 753,721 872,841 -14% Boating Registration 674,070 776,590 -13% Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,01,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 0 -2% 28 Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 13,394,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206	FOR THE PERIODS EN	JED JOINE 30, 2022		
REVENUE RECEIVED 39,758,594 42,054,723 -5% Hunting & Fish Lic 39,758,594 42,054,723 -5% Conservation Stamps 753,721 872,841 -14% Boating Registration 674,070 776,590 -13% Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,49,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 30,11,23 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,355 18% Maintenance & Ops 0ffice of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division	EXPENDABLE FUNDS only:	FY 22	FY 21	% Change
Hunting & Fish Lic 39,758,594 42,054,723 -5% Conservation Stamps 753,721 872,281 -14% Boating Registration 674,070 776,590 -13% Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,01,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 0 -2% 28 Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 13,594,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206				from FY 21
Conservation Stamps 753,721 872,841 -14% Boating Registration 674,070 776,590 -13% Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 66% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,774 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -7% Fiscal Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Widlife Division 25,950,206	REVENUE RECEIVED			
Boating Registration 674,070 776,590 -13% Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -44% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -44% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fisal Division 10,616,083 10,0464,732 1.45% Services Division 10,616,083 10,0464,732 1.45% Viro	Hunting & Fish Lic	39,758,594	42,054,723	-5%
Other license revenue (pp points) 18,867,758 15,247,236 24% Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% PEXPENDITURES MADE 2 2 2 2 Maintenance & Ops 0 14,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Stervices Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fiscal Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Widdlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Pry renembrd m/o exp	Conservation Stamps	753,721	872,841	-14%
Pooled Interest Opr 938,182 2,549,277 -63% Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 00% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% FEXPENDITURES MADE Expendent -2% Maintenance & Ops 0 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Meccess Fund 713,523 727,844	Boating Registration	674,070	776,590	-13%
Pooled Interest Tr (1)(2) 1,002,550 1,921,248 -48% Income from Inv&land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 30,11,23 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 0 0 0 Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fisal Division 13,94,646 13,648,732 1.45% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Yield Iré Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537	Other license revenue (pp points)	18,867,758	15,247,236	24%
Income from Inv&Land 1,939,779 1,149,893 69% 100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 738,973 628,356 18% Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Midlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Widlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Myoming widlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781	Pooled Interest Opr	938,182	2,549,277	-63%
100% Reimbursable 7,527,090 6,018,666 25% Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 71L REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE Maintenance & Ops 0 -17% 4,733,232 16% Maintenance & Ops 0 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Coccess Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% <td>Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2)</td> <td>1,002,550</td> <td>1,921,248</td> <td>-48%</td>	Pooled Interest Trt (1)(2)	1,002,550	1,921,248	-48%
Application Fees 2,904,695 3,010,740 -4% Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% Maintenance & Ops 0 -2% -2% EXPENDITURES MADE 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% Services Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Vorming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,5	Income from Inv&Land	1,939,779	1,149,893	69%
Publication Sales 301,123 279,988 8% Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% EXPENDITURES MADE EXPENDITURES MADE 738,973 628,352 16% Maintenance & Ops 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -1.7% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Pry encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -1.88% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2.9% Nonrecurring Projects	100% Reimbursable	7,527,090	6,018,666	25%
Access Yes donations/cstamp(3) 948,463 1,026,272 -8% Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% TTL REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE	Application Fees	2,904,695	3,010,740	-4%
Federal Aid & Grants 18,320,649 21,920,774 -16% Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% TTL REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE	Publication Sales	301,123	279,988	8%
Public Access & Conservation - F11 1,309,652 0 Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% TTL REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE 4,733,232 16% Maintenance & Ops 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259	Access Yes donations/cstamp(3)	948,463	1,026,272	-8%
Other Items 738,973 628,356 18% TTL REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE	Federal Aid & Grants	18,320,649	21,920,774	-16%
TTL REVENUE EARNED 95,985,298 97,456,604 -2% EXPENDITURES MADE	Public Access & Conservation - F11	1,309,652	0	
EXPENDITURES MADE Maintenance & Ops Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,747 68,918,486 4% Exemption of the exp 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Other Items	738,973	628,356	18%
Maintenance & Ops Office of Director 5,469,176 4,733,232 16% Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11% <th>TTL REVENUE EARNED</th> <th>95,985,298</th> <th>97,456,604</th> <th>-2%</th>	TTL REVENUE EARNED	95,985,298	97,456,604	-2%
Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Statewildlife Grants 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 5,022,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49%	EXPENDITURES MADE Maintenance & Ops			
Fiscal Division 4,136,188 5,009,594 -17% Services Division 10,616,083 10,464,732 1.45% Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Statewildlife Grants 5,020,426 -111% Statewildlife Grants 5,020,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49%	Office of Director	5,469,176	4,733,232	16%
Fish Division 13,994,646 13,648,442 3% Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Fiscal Division	4,136,188	5,009,594	-17%
Wildlife Division 25,950,206 25,281,547 3% TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Services Division	10,616,083	10,464,732	1.45%
TOTAL M&O EXPENSES 60,166,299 59,137,548 2% Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -1.8% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49%	Fish Division	13,994,646	13,648,442	3%
Access Fund 713,523 727,844 -1.97% Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Wildlife Division	25,950,206	25,281,547	3%
Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2) 525,156 643,537 -18% Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 14% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	TOTAL M&O EXPENSES	60,166,299	59,137,548	2%
Legislated Expenses 3,849,354 1,781,997 116% Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Access Fund	713,523	727,844	-1.97%
Pr yr encmbrd m/o exp 6,480,442 6,627,560 -2% TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Wyoming wildlife trust (1)(2)	525,156	643,537	-18%
TTL OPERATING EXP 71,734,774 68,918,486 4% Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	o			
Reimbursable Contracts 4,470,728 5,020,426 -11% Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%		6,480,442	6,627,560	-2%
Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	TTL OPERATING EXP	71,734,774	68,918,486	4%
Statewildlife Grants 520,259 298,044 75% Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%	Reimbursable Contracts	4,470,728	5.020.426	-11%
Nonrecurring Projects 1,522,536 1,597,301 -5% Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%				
Pr yr encmbrd other xp 12,622,738 5,902,259 114% TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%			-	
TTL NONOP EXPENSES 19,136,261 12,818,029 49% TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 90,871,035 81,736,516 11%				49%
		, , ,		
DEFICIT OF REVENUE OVER EXP 5,114,263 15,720,088	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	90,871,035	81,736,516	11%
	DEFICIT OF REVENUE OVER EXP	5,114,263	15,720,088	

NONEXPENDABLE FUNDS only:	FY 22	FY 21	% Change from FY 21
Wildlife Conservation Trust & Lifetime License Fund(s)			
Corpus, July 1	39,504,834	38,317,435	3%
Transfer from operations	(411,238)	(395,424)	4%
Donations	344	1,918	-82%
Lifetime hunting/fishing licenses	639,166	575,055	11%
Lifetime conservation stamps	157,304	133,004	18%
Annual conserv stamp 37 1/2%	747,014	872,846	-14%
Corpus, June 30	40,637,424	39,504,834	3%

*(1) Per Commission authorization, trust fund interest may only be utilized to fund wildlife trust expenses

*(2) Reimburseables include: Sect 6 -7807-fed grants of \$129,556; Boating Safety-7904- \$3142,390;
 Gov. ESA-5001- of \$478,182; WWNRT-5039- of \$1,618,936; in addition to some short term federal cooperative agreements

*(3) Per W.S. 23-1-501(e) expenditure of this revenue is limited to purchase of access easements

*(4) Supplementary schedule(attached) summarizes current year Department operations by strategic plan programs

*(5) Carryover includes divisional expenditures of (Director, \$2,185,893; Fiscal \$1,097,726; Svcs \$869,798; Fish \$1,140,264; Wildlife \$7418,499 trust expenditures of \$441,670)

- *(6) Carryover includes nonoperating expenditures of (SWG \$452,593; Nonrecurring Prjcts, \$8,833,453)
- *(7) The balance in Commission fund F04 including revenue earned beginning May 2017 is now included in expendable funds. During the 2017 legislative session, the AIS program general fund support was eliminated. The program is now the responsibility of the Commission and balance and future revenues of fund F04 will be used to cover program expenses.

Schedule of Expenditures by Strategi For the Year Ended June 30,		am
	Total FY 2022	% of Total
	Expenditures	Expenditures
Aquatic Wildlife Management	6,121,818	6.7%
Bird Farms	676,047	0.7%
Cooperative Research	1,199,562	1.3%
Conservation Engineering	480,750	0.5%
CWCS (Sensitive Species)	1,354,516	1.5%
Department Administration	1,298,487	1.4%
Education	6,556,130	7.2%
Feedgrounds	626,908	0.7%
Financial Management	1,688,157	1.9%
Fish Culture	3,049,329	3.4%
Habitat	6,152,431	6.8%
Information	13,778,449	15.2%
Legislated Expenses	1,973,293	2.2%
Customer Services	3,849,354	4.2%
Management Information Systems	141,920	0.2%
Personnel Management	2,957,853	3.3%
Property Rights	514,561	0.6%
Regional Information/Education	2,593,000	2.9%
Specialized Law Enforcement	697,175	0.8%
Support Facilities/Personnel	-	0.0%
Terrestrial Wildlife Management	10,763,749	11.8%
Wildlife Habitat Protection	19,376,601	21.3%
Wildlife Health and Laboratory Services	783,183	0.9%
	2,498,889	
Total Amount Expended	90,871,035	100%

	Lie	censes				
Antelope ¹³	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pioneer Antelope Pioneer Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$2.00 \$2.00	230 91	247 90	295 100	312 78	<u> </u>
Pioneer Heritage Antelope	\$2.00	202	242	100	10	13
Pioneer Heritage Antelope	\$22.00	202	2.12	274	282	270
Pioneer Heritage Antelope Carryover	\$10.00					1
Pioneer Heritage Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$18.00	66	71	76	78	50
Resident Antelope	\$33.00	16,184				
Resident Antelope	\$37.00 \$10.00	3	17,353	17,929	17,835	16,488 8
Resident Antelope Carryover Resident Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$10.00	8	1	0	/	0
Resident Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$37.00	0	8	11	7	15
Resident Antelope Super Tag	\$33.00					
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$33.00	4				
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$37.00		4	4	8	2
Resident Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$33.00					
Resident Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$22.00	6,999	7,735	8,443	7,845	6,659
Resident Youth Antelope Resident Youth Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$15.00 \$14.00	2,604 784	2,834 820	3,016 945	3,028 918	2,866 802
Resident Yth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$14.00	2	020	945	910	002
Resident Yth Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$15.00	2		1	1	
Total Resident Antelope	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	27,177	29,405	31,100	30,399	27,539
Nonres Antelope	\$272.00	7,991				
Nonres Antelope	\$326.00		8,169	13,015	11,622	9,349
Nonres Antelope Carryover	\$10.00			1	4	6
Nonres Antelope Commissioner	\$272.00					
Nonres Antelope Commissioner	\$326.00			1		1
Nonres Antelope Governor Nonres Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$0.00 \$272.00	72				I
Nonres Antelope One Shot Hunt	\$326.00	12	78	78	9	68
Nonres Antelope Super Tag	\$272.00	1	10	10		
Nonres Antelope Super Tag	\$326.00		1	1	1	1
Nonres Antelope w/Preference Point	\$272.00	3,737				
Nonres Antelope w/Preference Point	\$326.00		4,720			
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$272.00					
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$33.00	34				
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$37.00		45	40	24	34
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$272.00	5		2	3	3
Nonres Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)** Nonres Antelope Yth One Shot Hunt	\$326.00 \$110.00			2	3	3
Nonres Antelope Yth w/Preference Point	\$110.00	308	367			
Nonres Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$34.00	13,655	15,240	16,167	11.898	8,212
Nonres Special Antelope	\$512.00	705	,		,	
Nonres Special Antelope	\$614.00		805	2,815	2,908	3,239
Nonres Special Antelope Carryover	\$10.00					2
NonRes Special Antelope w/Preference Point	\$512.00	1,525				
NonRes Special Antelope w/Preference Point NonRes Special Antelope w/Preference Point Carryover	\$614.00		1,671	3		
Nonres Special Antelope W/Preference Point Carryover	\$10.00 \$110.00	503	452	823	778	614
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)*	\$110.00	505	402	025	110	014
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(H)* ¹⁶	\$15.00	4	1	4	6	5
Nonres Youth Antelope WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$110.00	4	14	15	5	17
Nonres Youth Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$19.00	760	920	924	735	462
Total Nonresident Antelope		29,304	32,483	33,889	27,993	22,013
Total Antelope Licenses		56,481	61,888	64,989	58,392	49,552
Archery	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonresident Archery	\$30.00	5,102	61			
Nonresident Archery	\$72.00		5,063	5,225	6,016	5,845
Nonresident Youth Archery	\$12.00	139	137	125	214	187
Resident Archery	\$16.00	14,765	14,600	14,114	16,489	15,500
Resident Pioneer Archery	\$4.00					4
Resident Youth Archery	\$6.00	1,211	1,307	1,174	1,509	1,483
Total Archery Licenses		21,217	21,168	20,638	#REF!	#REF!
Bighorn Sheep	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$2,252.00	51				

Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$2,320.00		50	42	40	5
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Carryover	\$10.00				1	
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep w/preference point	\$2,470.00					39
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Governor	\$0.00	4	4	5	4	5
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$2,252.00					
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$2,320.00		1			1
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Trifecta	\$2,252.00					
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep Trifecta	\$2,320.00		1	1	1	1
Nonresident Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$240.00					
Nonresident Yth Ewe/Lamb Bighorn Sheep ¹¹	\$100.00					
Resident Bighorn Sheep	\$117.00	151				
Resident Bighorn Sheep	\$152.00	-	144	128	133	130
Resident Bighorn Sheep Carryover	\$10.00	4		5	2	2
Resident Bighorn Sheep Governor	\$0.00	1	1	-	1	
Resident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$117.00					
Resident Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	\$152.00			1	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 Licens		212	201	182	183	187
Black Bear	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonres Black Bear	\$362.00	455	2010	20.0		
Nonres Black Bear	\$373.00		526	473	543	753
Nonres Black Bear Super Tag	\$362.00					
Resident Black Bear	\$45.00	4,190	78			
Resident Black Bear	\$47.00	.,	4,126	4.066	4,831	4,935
Resident Black Bear Super Tag	\$45.00		.,	.,	.,	.,
Resident Black Bear Super Tag	\$47.00	1			1	
Total Black Bear Licens		4,646	4,730	4,539	5,375	5,688
Deer ¹³	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pioneer Deer	\$2.00	500	488	563	606	605
Pioneer Deer Carryover	\$10.00			2		
Pioneer Doe/Fawn Deer	\$2.00	115	126	140	141	176
Pioneer Heritage Deer	\$23.00	425	448			
Pioneer Heritage Deer Carryover	\$10.00			1	1	5
Pioneer Heritage Deer	\$26.00			469	544	541
Pioneer Heritage Doe/Fawn Deer	\$18.00	72	67	74	102	91
Resident Deer	\$38.00	40,655				
Deschart Desc			10.000			37,715
Resident Deer	\$42.00	.0,000	40,302	39,100	41,405	
Resident Deer Resident Deer Carryover	\$42.00 \$10.00	66	40,302	<u>39,100</u> 51	41,405	138
	\$10.00 \$38.00		40,302		,	
Resident Deer Carryover	\$10.00	66	40,302		,	
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00	66		51	6	
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	66	2	51	6	138
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$38.00	66	2	51	6	138
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00	66	2	51	6	138
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00	66 1	2	51 3 1	6	138
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00	7,558	2 1 8,114	51 3 1 8,379	6 3 1 8,889	138 1 1 8,098
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00	66 1	2	51 3 1	6	138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)* Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)* Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)* Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00	7,558	2 1 8,114	51 3 1 8,379	6 3 1 8,889 6,659	138 1 1 8,098
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00	7,558 6,511	2 1 8,114 6,435	51 3 1 8,379 6,417	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2	138 138 8,098 6,372 29
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$14.00	7,558 6,511 801	2 1 8,114 6,435 826	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	138 138 8,098 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$14.00 eer	7,558 6,511 801 56,704	2 1 8,114 6,435	51 3 1 8,379 6,417	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2	138 138 8,098 6,372 29
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$11.00 \$14.00 eer \$552.00	7,558 6,511 801	2 1 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	138 138 8,098 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$15.00 \$552.00 \$662.00	7,558 6,511 801 56,704	2 1 8,114 6,435 826	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	138 8,098 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$14.00 eer \$552.00 \$662.00 \$10.00	66 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434	2 1 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	138 8,098 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$14.00 eer \$552.00 \$662.00 \$10.00 \$312.00	7,558 6,511 801 56,704	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	131 8,099 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00	66 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	131 8,099 6,372 29 942
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$14.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$10.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$110.00	66 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973	13 8,09 6,37 29 94
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00	66 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301 314	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037 3 3	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332	13 8,09 6,37 2 94 54,71
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer ty w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00	66 1 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283 10,122	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332 59,332	13 8,09 6,37 2 94 54,71
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$552.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$374.00	66 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283	2 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301 314	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037 3 3	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332	13 8,09 6,37 2 94 54,71
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Military Combat Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point Nonresident Deer	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$22.00 \$15.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00	66 1 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283 10,122 24	2 1 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301 314 10,002	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037 3 3 14,550 1	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332 59,332	13 8,09 6,37 2 94 54,71
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Super Jave Total Resident D NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Carryover	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$15.00 \$110.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$10.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00 \$374.00	66 1 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283 10,122 24	2 1 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301 314 10,002 6	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037 3 3 3 14,550 1 1 5	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332 13,384 13 2	13 8,09 6,37 2 94 54,71
Resident Deer Carryover Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Commissioner Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Governor Resident Deer Super Tag Resident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Doe/Fawn Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)** Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Carryover Resident Youth Deer Secial W/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Special w/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer W/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point NonRes Deer Yth w/Preference Point Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Nonresident Deer Carryover Nonresident Deer Commissioner Nonresident Deer Commissioner	\$10.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$0.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$42.00 \$15.00 \$15.00 \$110.00 \$15.00 \$14.00 eer \$552.00 \$662.00 \$662.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00 \$374.00 \$312.00	66 1 1 7,558 6,511 801 56,704 1,434 4,171 283 10,122 24	2 1 1 8,114 6,435 826 56,809 1,580 4,301 314 10,002	51 3 1 8,379 6,417 837 56,037 3 3 14,550 1	6 3 3 1 8,889 6,659 2 973 59,332 13,384 13	13 8,09 6,37 2 94

Nonresident Deer Super Tag	\$312.00	1				
Nonresident Deer Super Tag	\$374.00		1	1	1	1
NonRes Deer Trifecta	\$374.00		1			1
Nonresident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$312.00	4				
Nonresident Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$374.00	-	1	6	2	5
Nonresident Doe/Fawn Deer	\$34.00	6,442	7,188	7,618	7,764	8,280
Nonres Special Deer	\$552.00	1,437	,	•	,	
Nonres Special Deer	\$662.00		1,569	3,417	3,476	3,925
Nonres Special Deer Carryover	\$10.00			2	5	16
Nonresident Youth Deer	\$110.00	450	496	739	792	716
Nonresident Youth Deer Carryover	\$10.00			4		1
Nonresident Youth Deer WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$110.00	4	8	14	6	13
Nonresident Youth Doe/Fawn Deer	\$19.00	321	363	405	445	448
Total Nonresident Deer		24,723	25,853	26,780		25,972
Total Deer Licenses		81,427	82,662	82,817	85,228	80,689
Elk ¹³	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pioneer Cow/Calf Elk	\$5.00	202	238	276	285	295
Pioneer Elk	\$5.00	583	600	661	699	741
Pioneer Elk Carryover	\$10.00			24	22	1
Pioneer Elk Commissioner	\$5.00			27		•
Pioneer Heritage Cow/Calf Elk	\$27.00	198	238	223	250	268
Pioneer Heritage Elk	\$32.00	518	537			
Pioneer Heritage Elk	\$35.00			579	675	738
Pioneer Heritage Elk Carryover	\$10.00				2	1
Pioneer Heritage Elk Commissioner	\$32.00					
Res Elk Commissioner WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$52.00					
Res Elk Commissioner WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$57.00			1		
Resident Cow/Calf Elk	\$43.00	12,598	13,122	12,948	13,150	13,563
Resident Elk	\$52.00	38,566				
Resident Elk ¹⁹	\$57.00	1	37,541	36,881	39,578	38,674
Resident Elk Carryover	\$10.00	6				25
Resident Elk Commissioner	\$52.00	10				
Resident Elk Commissioner	\$57.00		9	15	3	14
Resident Elk Governor	\$0.00	2	1	2	1	
Resident Elk Military Combat	\$0.00					1
Resident Elk Super Tag	\$52.00					
Resident Elk Super Tag	\$57.00		1			
Resident Elk Youth Commissioner	\$25.00		1			
Resident Youth Elk	\$25.00	4,194	4,230	4,072	4,531	4,701
Resident Youth Elk Carryover	\$10.00			1	3	1
Resident Youth Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$25.00	1 00 4	1 1 2 2 2	1 007	4	1 400
Resident Yth Cow/Calf Elk Total Resident Elk	\$20.00	1,234	1,283	1,287	1,349	1,420
Nonres Cow/Calf Elk	\$288.00	58,112 4,605	57,802 5,122	56,970 5,299	60,552 5,672	60,443 6,193
Nonres Cow/Calf Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$288.00	4,005	5,122	<u> </u>		0,193
Nonres Elk & Fishing	\$200.00	2,680		1		
Nonres Elk & Fishing	\$692.00	2,000	2,302	4,743	4,715	4,897
Nonres Elk & Fishing Carryover	\$10.00	3	2,002	2		4,097
Nonres Elk & Fishing Commissioner	\$577.00	60		2	, 	20
Nonres Elk & Fishing Commissioner	\$692.00		37	46	45	41
Nonres Elk & Fishing Commissioner Carryover	\$10.00		51	10	10	1
Nonres Elk & Fishing Governor	\$0.00	7	6	5	6	5
Nonres Elk & Fishing WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$577.00	1				
Nonres Elk & Fishing WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$692.00		3	5	4	
NonRes Elk Special w/Preference Point	\$1,057.00	1,750				
NonRes Elk Special w/Preference Point	\$1,268.00		1,769			
NonRes Elk Special w/Preference Point Carryover	\$10.00			4		
NonRes Elk w/Preference Point	\$577.00	2,151				
NonRes Elk w/Preference Point	\$692.00		2,307			
NonRes Elk w/Preference Point Carryover	\$10.00			9		
NonRes Elk Super Tag	\$577.00	1				
NonRes Elk Super Tag	\$692.00					1
NonRes Elk Trifecta	\$577.00					
NonRes Elk Trifecta	\$692.00		1		1	1
NonRes Elk Yth w/Preference Point	\$275.00	96	107			
NonRes Youth Elk Super Tag	\$275.00			1	1	
Nonres Special Elk/Fishing	\$1,057.00	960				
Nonres Special Elk/Fishing	\$1,268.00		982	2,662	2,659	2,547

Nonres Special Elk/Fishing Carryover	\$10.00			1	3	15
Nonres Youth Cow/Calf Elk	\$100.00	268	260	274	278	313
Nonres Youth Cow/Calf Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$100.00	200	200	214	210	515
Nonres Youth Elk WS 23-1-705(J)**	\$275.00	5	3	14	8	25
Nonres Youth Elk/Fishing	\$275.00	64	79	162	171	251
Nonres Youth Elk/Fishing Commissioner	\$275.00	1		1		1
Total Nonresident Elk		12,652	12,979	13,229	13,570	14,311
Total Elk Licenses		70,764	70,781	70,199	74,122	74,754
Fishing	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Resident Daily Fish	\$6.00	30,254	30,477	26,162	24,682	17,410
Resident Daily Fish Military Combat	\$0.00					
Resident Fishing Annual ²¹	\$24.00	76,594	3,103			
Resident Fishing Annual ²¹	\$27.00		71,501	74,180	86,077	68,144
Resident Youth Fishing Annual ²¹	\$3.00	7,598	7,192	7,277	9,205	6,837
Total Commissions Paid						
Total Resident Fishing		114,446	112,273	107,619	119,964	92,391
Nonres Daily Fishing	\$14.00	209,835	166,456	161,051	167,524	169,656
Nonres Five (5) Day Fishing	\$56.00	40.070	17,513	18,409	25,014	26,745
Nonres Fishing Annual	\$92.00	18,270	320			
Nonres Fishing Annual ²¹	\$102.00		16,390	19,363	23,744	24,345
Nonres Youth Fishing Annual	\$14.00		1			
Nonres Youth Fishing Annual ²¹	\$15.00	4,169	4,127	3,810	4,128	3,907
Total Nonresident Fishing		232,274	204,807	202,633	220,410	224,653
Total Fishing Licenses	DDIOE	346,720	317,080	310,252	340,374	317,044
Furbearing/Trapping	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonres Furbearing Trapping Nonres Furbearing Trapping ²¹	\$242.00	38	10 33	47	24	
Res Furbearing Trapping	\$249.00 \$44.00	2,110	529	47	31	33
Res Furbearing Trapping 2122	\$45.00	2,110		0.000	0.4.40	0.000
Res Furbearing Trapping Pioneer ^{21,22}			1,833	2,328	2,148	2,068
Res Youth Furbearing Trapping ^{21 22}	\$22.00	454	100	4.40	110	56
Total Commissions Paid	\$6.00	151	160	140	119	128
Total Furbearing/Trapping Licenses		2,299	2,565	2,515	2,298	2,285
Game Bird/Small Game	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Res Bird/Small Game Annual	\$24.00	9,797	1,119	2013	2020	2021
Res Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹	\$27.00	5,151	7,960	9,205	9,710	9,076
Res Bird/Small Game Military Combat	\$0.00	1	7,500	5,205	3,710	3,070
Res Daily Bird/Small Game	\$9.00				1	2
Resident Game Bird ²¹		-	768	507	1 385	326
		837	768	507 5.436	1 385 5,396	326
	\$16.00	837 5,804	6,081	5,436	5,396	4,516
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game		837 5,804 1,733	6,081 1,679	5,436 1,389	5,396 1,311	4,516 994
Resident Small Game ²¹	\$16.00	837 5,804	6,081	5,436	5,396	4,516
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172	6,081 1,679 17,607	5,436 1,389	5,396 1,311	4,516 994
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345	4,516 994 14,914 3,552
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00 \$22.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00 \$22.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Ponres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00 \$22.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00 \$22.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Ponres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$74.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 5,523 170 8,166 26,338	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 5,523 170 8,166 26,338	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual 21 Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Game Bird/Small Game Licenses Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Konresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$182.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Resident Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$182.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021
Resident Small Game 21 Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game State Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Licenses Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$182.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 1 261	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game State State Resident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$182.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 261 1 21 2,374	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1 1,732	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Resident Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$40.00 \$182.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,536	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 261 1 21 2,374 2,657	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1,732 1,886	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987 2,223	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Lifetime	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,536 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 261 1 21 2,374	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1 1,732	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Archery ¹⁵	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,536	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 2018 1 261 1 2,374 2,374 2,657 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1,732 1,886 2019	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987 2,223 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1 2,096 2,325 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Game Bird/Small Game Licenses Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Archery ¹⁵ Archery ¹⁵	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 PRICE \$20.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,341 2,341 195 2017 195	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 261 1 21 2,374 2,657	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1,732 1,886	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987 2,223	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1 2,096 2,325 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Game Bird/Small Game Licenses Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Archery ¹⁵ Archery ¹⁵ Bird/Fish/Small Game	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 \$20.00 \$20.00 \$21.00 \$20.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,536 2017	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 261 1 261 1 2,374 2,374 2,657 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1,732 1,886 2019 146	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987 2,223 2020 143	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 2,096 2,096 2,096 2,325 2021
Resident Small Game ²¹ Total Resident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Bird/Small Game Annual Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Nonres Daily Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Nonres Youth Bird/Small Game Annual ²¹ Total Nonresident Game Bird/Small Game Total Game Bird/Small Game Licenses Gray Wolf ⁶ Nonresident Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Total Gray Wolf Resident Gray Wolf Archery ¹⁵ Archery ¹⁵	\$16.00 \$16.00 \$72.00 \$20.00 \$22.00 \$40.00 PRICE \$180.00 \$182.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$187.00 \$21.00 \$21.00 PRICE \$20.00 \$21.00	837 5,804 1,733 18,172 2,473 5,523 170 8,166 26,338 2017 195 2,341 2,341 2,341 2,341 195 2017 195	6,081 1,679 17,607 83 2,593 81 5,673 169 8,599 26,206 2018 2018 1 261 1 2,374 2,374 2,657 2018	5,436 1,389 16,537 2,971 5,210 196 8,377 24,914 2019 153 1 1,732 1,886 2019	5,396 1,311 16,803 3,345 5,600 217 9,162 25,965 2020 235 1 1,987 2,223 2020	4,516 994 14,914 3,552 5,852 242 9,646 24,560 2021 228 1 228 1

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Resident Wild Bison Super Tag	\$402.00	1				
Resident Wild Bison Super Tag	\$414.00			1		
Total Wild Bison Licenses		112	190	174	173	155
Wild Turkey ¹³	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Resident Fall Turkey	\$16.00	2,077	2,034	2,068	2,949	2,719
Resident Pio Heritage Fall Turkey	\$10.00	24	23	23	21	28
Resident Pio Heritage Spring Turkey	\$10.00	31	37	29	36	46
Resident Pioneer Fall Turkey	\$2.00	25	24	37	35	30
Resident Pioneer Spring Turkey	\$2.00	35	35	30	29	43
Resident Spring Turkey	\$16.00	4,390	3,973	3,739	5,413	4,601
Total Commissions Paid						
TOTALS		6,582	6,126	5,926	8,483	7,467
Nonres Fall Turkey	\$72.00	246				
Nonres Fall Turkey	\$74.00		244	289	434	424
Nonres Fall Turkey Commissioner WS 23-1-705J	\$74.00					1
Nonres Spring Turkey	\$72.00	1,280	4.400	4 5 7 7	1.100	0.700
Nonres Spring Turkey	\$74.00		1,420	1,577	1,182	2,703
Nonres Spring Turkey Commissioner WS 23-1-705J	\$74.00	4 500	1.001	1.000	1.010	1
TOTALS		1,526	1,664	1,866	1,616	3,129
Total Wild Turkey Licenses		8,108	7,790	7,792	10,099	10,596
Other Licenses	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Commercial Fish Hatchery	\$182.00	8	2			
Commercial Fish Hatchery	\$187.00		5	7	7	7
Deal in Live Bait	\$67.00	75	31			
Deal in Live Bait	\$69.00		43	72	79	91
Duplicate Commercial	\$5.00	7	8			
Duplicate Commercial	\$7.00		1	9	2	2
Duplicate Disabled Hunter Companion	\$5.00 \$7.00	2				
Duplicate Disabled Hunter Companion Duplicate Lifetime	\$7.00	285	6 129			
Duplicate Lifetime	\$5.00	200	129	236	249	212
Duplicate Multi-Purpose	\$7.00	3,566	1,736	230	249	212
Duplicate Multi-Purpose	\$7.00	5,500	1,935	3,097	5,367	4,599
Duplicate with Coupon	\$5.00	3,979	42	5,057	5,507	4,000
Duplicate with Coupon	\$7.00	0,010	4,323	3,939	4,035	3,900
Duplicate without Coupon	\$5.00	261	137	0,000	.,	0,000
Duplicate without Coupon	\$7.00	-	146	290	400	383
Fishing Preserve	\$132.00	34	11			
Fishing Preserve	\$136.00		37	44	50	47
Game Bird Farm	\$132.00	83	21			
Game Bird Farm	\$136.00		59	69	70	78
License to Capture Furbearing Animal	\$20.00	1				
License to Hunt with Falcon	\$16.00	93	94	66	84	75
Nonres License to Capture Falcon	\$242.00	9				
Nonres License to Capture Falcon	\$249.00		3	9	9	12
Nonresident Fur Dealer	\$277.00	11	7		10	
Nonresident Fur Dealer	\$285.00		4	13	13	
Nonresident Taxidermist	\$702.00 \$722.00	3	1	2	3	
Nonresident Taxidermist Res License to Capture Falcon	\$723.00 \$38.00	31	2	2	3	2
Res License to Capture Falcon	\$39.00	51	30	31	29	21
Resident Fur Dealer	\$52.00	13	8	51	23	21
Resident Fur Dealer	\$54.00		6	16	16	12
Res Perm & Totally Disabled Lifetime Fish and C stamp ²⁰	\$0.00			34	200	108
Resident Taxidermist	\$67.00	213	60		200	100
Resident Taxidermist	\$69.00	2.0	153	216	216	222
Seine or Trap Fish License	\$20.00	732	100	2.5	2.0	
Seine or Trap Fish License	\$21.00		583	684	689	716
Total Other Licenses		9,406	9,897	8,834	11,518	10,495
				-,	,	,
5TAN		ERMITS, 8				
	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Central Visual Acuity Permit	\$0.00	9	5	1		6
Conservation Stamps ²¹	\$12.50	179,339	186,280	191,820	201,591	110,768
Conservation Stamps ²³	\$21.50					71,601
Disabled Veteran 100% Bird/Sm Game & Fish	\$0.00	92	81	114	116	128
Disabled Hunter Companion Permit	\$5.00	292	287	313	296	238

Dischlad Llunter Dermit	\$0.00	202	007	047	100	204	
Disabled Hunter Permit Disabled Veteran 50% Fishing	\$0.00		237 257	217 241	166 223	394 235	
Perm and Total Disabled Veteran Fish/Cstamp	\$0.00		2.57	241	225	200	
Elk Special Management Stamp	\$12.50		71				
Elk Special Management Stamp	\$15.50		11,778	11,156	11,553	10,770	
Harvest Information Permits (HIP)	\$0.00	7,301	8,522	7,856	7,969	8,421	
Hunter Safety Exemption ³	\$0.00	194	184	247	308	332	
Hunters with Qualifying Disabilities (SFV)	\$0.00	170	209	206	147	154	
Hunting Season Extension Permit ¹⁷	\$0.00	359	112	191	120	140	
Interstate Game Tags	\$8.00	3,083	5,312	2,917	2,361	2,374	
Nonres Glendo Special Pheasant	\$0.00		56	73	100	125	
Nonres Sandhill Crane Limited Quota	\$0.00	57	59	62	61	105	
Nonres Springer Special Pheasant	\$0.00	194	180	198	229	242	
Nonres Springer Special Pheasant-Youth	\$0.00		23	15	17	23	
Nonresident Beaver Permit	\$0.00	2	1	1	1		
NR Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$12.50	52	4	20	07		
NR Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit Pheasant Special Management Permit	\$15.50 \$12.50		64 157	39	67	69	
Pheasant Special Management Permit	\$12.50		5,829	5,930	6,631	6,063	
Purple Heart Medal Bird/Small Game & Fish ¹⁸	\$0.00	39	19	16	12	0,000	
Reciprocity Stamps	\$0.00		8,670	1,049	12	9	
Reciprocity Stamps	\$30.00		0,070	5,470	6,800	6,925	
Res Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$12.50		13	0,470	0,000	0,020	
Res Conservation Order Special Mgmt Permit	\$15.50		149	84	171	164	
Res Springer Special Pheasant-Youth	\$0.00	119	123	129	171	157	
Resident Beaver Permit	\$0.00	11	12	8	8	8	
Resident Glendo Special Pheasant	\$0.00	613	678	707	583	682	
Resident Guide ⁴	\$0.00	543	464	464	406	457	
Resident Pioneer Bird/Fish/Small Game	\$0.00	1,877	1,796	1,916	1,899	2,060	
Resident Pioneer Veteran Bird/Fish/Sm Game	\$0.00		183	163	104	0	
Resident Sandhill Crane Limited Quota	\$0.00		352	245	245	419	
Resident Springer Special Pheasant	\$0.00		1,113	1,056	1,252	1,195	
Sandhill Crane General Permit ¹⁴	\$0.00		484	550	619	625	
Temporary Hunter With Disability (SFV) ⁵	¢0.00						
	\$0.00		41	46	46	27	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp	\$0.00	73	92	75	169		
	\$10.00	73 224,160					
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp	\$10.00	73	92	75	169		
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp	\$10.00	73 224,160	92	75	169		
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp	\$10.00 DO	73 224,160 NATIONS	92 233,897	75 233,575	169 244,441 2020	224,916	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags	\$10.00 DO	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017	92 233,897 2018	75 233,575 2019	169 244,441 2020	224,916 2021	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management	\$10.00 DO	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017	92 233,897 2018	75 233,575 2019	169 244,441 2020 \$ 177,698.75	224,916 2021 \$ 130,811.06	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue	\$10.00 DO	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50 \$ 234,901.50	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50	169 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75	224,916 2021 \$ 130,811.06 \$ 77,820.00 \$ 43,072.00 \$ 227,772.50	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management	\$10.00 DO	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18	169 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00	224,916 2021 \$ 130,811.06 \$ 77,820.00 \$ 43,072.00	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations	\$10.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50 \$ 234,901.50 \$ 385,799.00	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68	169 244,441 2020 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50	224,916 2021 \$ 130,811.06 \$ 77,820.00 \$ 43,072.00 \$ 227,772.50	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue	\$10.00 DO PRICE	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI\	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA	169 244,441 2020 177,698.75 30,647.00 65.00 280,008.75 488,419.50 LS 9	2021 \$ 2021 \$ 130,811.06 \$ 77,820.00 \$ 43,072.00 \$ 227,772.50 \$ 479,475.56	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC	\$10.00 DO PRICE	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI\ 2017	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50 \$ 234,901.50 \$ 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68	169 244,441 2020 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50	224,916 2021 \$ 130,811.06 \$ 77,820.00 \$ 43,072.00 \$ 227,772.50	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019	169 244,441 2020 177,698.75 30,647.00 280,008.75 280,008.75 488,419.50 LS 9 2020	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE QUATIC PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI\ 2017 490	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA	169 244,441 2020 177,698.75 30,647.00 65.00 280,008.75 488,419.50 LS 9	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE QUATI(PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASIN 2017 490 4,761	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50 \$ 234,901.50 \$ 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774 117	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750	169 244,441 2020 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 830	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE QUATIC PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASIN 2017 490 4,761	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019	169 244,441 2020 177,698.75 30,647.00 280,008.75 280,008.75 488,419.50 LS 9 2020	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE QUATI(PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASIN 2017 490 4,761 456	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774 117 4,710	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750	169 244,441 2020 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 830	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 3 43,072.00 3 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AC Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE QUATIC PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456	92 233,897 2018 \$ 150,897.50 234,901.50 \$ 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774 117 4,710 6	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942	169 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 8300 5,631	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 3 43,072.00 3 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AG Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 DO PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774 117 4,710 6 6 691	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942	169 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 8300 5,631	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AG Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Tealer & AIS Combo One-Year Tealer & AIS Combo One-Year Tealer & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 774 774 117 4,710 6 6 691	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623	169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 830 	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AG Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 7 774 117 4,710 6 6 691 6 691	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623	169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 8300 5,631	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 50	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo Three-Year New Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$70.00 \$10.00 \$10.00 \$10.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390 5,073	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 4 2018 7 774 2018 7 774 117 4,710 6 6 691 4,710 6 6 973 801	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623 45 1,020	169 244,441 \$ 2020 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 2020 830 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 673 50 1,329	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Teaster Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo Three-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo Three-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS	\$10.00 PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$10.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390 5,073	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 4 2018 7 774 117 4,710 6 691 691 691 36 78 973 801 3,298	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623 45	169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 177,698.75 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 LS 9 2020 830 	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 43,072.00 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 673 50 1,329	
Wildlife Damage Management Stamps, Permits, & Tags Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo Three-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS <td cols<="" td=""><td>\$10.00 PRICE PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$110.00 \$70.00 \$110.00 \$70.00</td><td>73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390 5,073 967</td><td>92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 774 117 4,710 6 691 691 366 78 973 801 3,298 57</td><td>75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623 45 1,020 3,695</td><td>169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631</td><td>224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 3 43,072.00 3 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 673 673 50 1,329 4,434</td></td>	<td>\$10.00 PRICE PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$110.00 \$70.00 \$110.00 \$70.00</td> <td>73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390 5,073 967</td> <td>92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 774 117 4,710 6 691 691 366 78 973 801 3,298 57</td> <td>75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623 45 1,020 3,695</td> <td>169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631</td> <td>224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 3 43,072.00 3 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 673 673 50 1,329 4,434</td>	\$10.00 PRICE PRICE PRICE \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$25.00 \$40.00 \$110.00 \$70.00 \$110.00 \$70.00	73 224,160 NATIONS 2017 \$ 154,621.00 \$ 243,136.50 \$ 397,757.50 C INVASI 2017 490 4,761 456 30 1,390 5,073 967	92 233,897 2018 150,897.50 234,901.50 385,799.00 /E SPECI 2018 774 117 4,710 6 691 691 366 78 973 801 3,298 57	75 233,575 2019 \$ 170,941.18 \$ 254,458.50 \$ 425,399.68 ES DECA 2019 750 4,942 623 45 1,020 3,695	169 244,441 \$ 244,441 \$ 30,647.00 \$ 65.00 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 280,008.75 \$ 488,419.50 \$ 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631 5,631	224,916 2021 3 130,811.06 77,820.00 3 43,072.00 3 227,772.50 479,475.56 2021 714 5,133 673 673 673 50 1,329 4,434
Wildlife Damage Management Stamp Total Stamps, Permits, & Tags Access Yes Wildlife Crossings Wildlife Damage Management Search and Rescue Total Donations WATERCRAFT & AG Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year Dealer & AIS Combo One-Year New Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo One-Year Renewal Watercraft & AIS Combo Three-Year Transfer Watercraft & AIS							

Resident AIS Nonmotorized Decal	\$5.00	14,811	17,120	18,363	23,105	23,773
Resident AIS Nonmotorized Decal Resident AIS Nonmotorized Decal - Commercial	\$5.00	14,011	17,120	711	407	23,773
Watercraft AIS Combined Duplicate	\$5.00	232	207	/ 11	407	498
Г	\$5.00	232	15	253	101	175
Watercraft AIS Combined Duplicate Watercraft Dealer	\$10.00	2	15	203	181	1/0
		3		10		
Watercraft Dealer	\$30.00	01	15	10	1	4
Watercraft Duplicate	\$5.00	21	13			
Watercraft Duplicate	\$10.00		3	13	9	13
Watercraft Government Renewal Three-Year	\$0.00	31	56	32	44	61
Watercraft New One-Year	\$15.00	108	2			
Watercraft New One-Year	\$30.00		186	162	261	146
Watercraft New Three-Year	\$40.00	69	4			
Watercraft New Three-Year	\$80.00		42	40	52	40
Watercraft Renewal One-Year	\$15.00	444	8			
Watercraft Renewal One-Year	\$30.00		394	328	474	390
Watercraft Renewal Three-Year	\$40.00	274	41			
Watercraft Renewal Three-Year	\$80.00		173	147	224	211
Watercraft Transfer One-Year	\$15.00	60	1			
Watercraft Transfer One-Year	\$30.00		71	80	140	82
Watercraft Transfer Three-Year	\$40.00	38	1			
Watercraft Transfer Three-Year	\$80.00		16	20	15	13
Total Watercraft & AIS		46,355	47,893	49,585	60,330	60,155
		ţ		,		,
SUPER TAG &	SUPER	. TAG TRI	IFECTA R	AFFLE '		
	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Antolono Cupor Tog	\$10.00					
Antelope Super Tag	\$10.00	2,842	3,392	4,527	5,903	6,290
Bighorn Sheep Super Tag	+	13,106	14,027	17,207	19,198	19,659
Black Bear Super Tag	\$10.00	381	447	765	725	836
Deer Super Tag	\$10.00	5,612	6,575	8,087	10,432	11,614
Elk Super Tag	\$10.00	10,626	12,129	15,950	20,514	22,953
Gray Wolf Super Tag	\$10.00	-	1,166	1,387	1,449	1,476
Moose Super Tag	\$10.00	9,163	9,849	11,804	13,349	15,278
Mountain Goat Super Tag	\$10.00	5,239	5,124	5,794	5,992	6,384
Mountain Lion Super Tag	\$10.00	548	584	956	910	1,102
Super Tag Trifecta	\$30.00	9,731	10,605	13,539	16,038	17,391
Wild Bison Super Tag	\$10.00	5,303	6,247	7,096	7,985	8,623
Total Super Tag and Super Tag Trifecta		62,551	70,145	87,112	102,495	111,606
DE	EEEDE	INCE PO			·	
	PRICE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nonresident Antelope	\$30.00	51,527				
Nonresident Antelope	\$31.00		58,638	70,049	86,920	104,130
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$100.00	8,902				
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	\$150.00		8,538	8,978	9,264	9,553
Nonresident Deer	\$40.00	50,692				
Nonresident Deer	\$41.00		57,098	68,879	85,302	100,619
Nonresident Elk	\$50.00	61,976				
Nonresident Elk	\$52.00		69,369	82,555	101,334	119,070
Nonresident Moose	\$75.00	9,926				
Nonresident Moose	\$150.00	, -	8,407	8,636	8,769	9,338
			- 1	5,640	6,785	7,769
Nonresident Youth Antelope	\$10.00	4.101	4.646	0,040		
Nonresident Youth Antelope Nonresident Youth Deer	\$10.00 \$10.00	4,101	4,646			7 267
	\$10.00	3,697	4,048	5,177	6,229	7,267
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk	\$10.00 \$10.00	3,697 3,666	4,048 4,090	5,177 5,293	6,229 6,435	7,522
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00	3,697 3,666 5,071	4,048 4,090 5,224	5,177 5,293 5,204	6,229 6,435 5,379	7,522 5,822
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608	7,522 5,822 6,905
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$0.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$0.00 \$7.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$0.00 \$7.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 WAPP	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA Bison Application Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE \$6.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017 4,095	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA Bison Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE \$6.00 \$14.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES 2018	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797 2019	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432 2020	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593 2021
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA Bison Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE \$6.00 \$14.00 \$15.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017 4,095 108,361	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES 2018 113,111	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797 2019	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432 2020	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593 2021 145,130
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA Bison Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee Resident Application Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE \$6.00 \$14.00 \$15.00 \$5.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017 4,095 108,361 142,375	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES 2018	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797 2019	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432 2020	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593 2021
Nonresident Youth Deer Nonresident Youth Elk Resident Bighorn Sheep - Draw/No Fee Resident Bighorn Sheep - Point Purchase Resident Moose - Draw/No Fee Resident Moose - Point Purchase Total Preference Points DRA Bison Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee Nonresident Application Fee	\$10.00 \$10.00 \$0.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$7.00 WAPP PRICE \$6.00 \$14.00 \$15.00	3,697 3,666 5,071 5,559 10,265 7,071 222,453 LICATION 2017 4,095 108,361	4,048 4,090 5,224 5,449 9,844 6,992 242,343 N FEES 2018 113,111	5,177 5,293 5,204 6,303 9,817 8,266 284,797 2019	6,229 6,435 5,379 6,608 9,660 8,747 341,432 2020	7,522 5,822 6,905 10,583 9,015 397,593 2021 145,130

Total sales and revenue	1,843,845.50	1,856,860.00	1,966,321.68	#REF!	#REF!
*WS 23-1-705(H) - Complimentary Antelope for Disabled Indivi					
**WS 23-1-705(J) - Complimentary Licenses Designated for Yo	outh with Life Threatening Illnes	ses			
Department adopted Chapter 64, Regulation for Central Visual permits were issued beginning in January 2014.					
² Beginning in 2014, the Conservation Order Special Managem					
³ During the 2014 Legislative Session, the Hunter Safety Exem		06 and permits			
⁴ Prior to 2013, Resident Guide permits were manually issued i					
⁵ Beginning in 2014, Temporary Hunter with Qualifying Disabilit	· •				
⁶ Gray Wolves were placed under federal protection in Septeml 2017 and Wolf licenses were sold in 2017.2013-2014 Wolf Pric	ing did not include the \$2.00 cc	ommission.			
through a competitive raffle. Super Tag and Super Tag Trifecta 2014.	a raffle chances were first offere	ed beginning in			
⁸ Beginning in 2014, Wild Bison was conducted as a limited que	ota draw. Prior to 2014, applica	ants were placed			
⁹ Began issuing Combined Watercraft and AIS in 2014.					
¹⁰ During the 2013 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 was cha (5) Wild Bison Licenses and licenses were issued beginning in	nged to allow the Governor to i 2013.	ssue up to five			
¹¹ During the 2009 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-703 was mobighorn sheep licenses. Licenses were issued beginning in 20		e of ewe/lamb			
¹² During the 2011 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 (e) was issuing pioneer heritage and pioneer turkey licenses and licens					
¹³ Landowner licenses are not listed separately, but are include	d in the regular license counts.				
¹⁴ Prior to 2014, General Sandhill Crane licenses were issued r		he U.S. Fish			
¹⁵ Began issuing Lifetime Archery Licenses in 2016					
¹⁶ During the 2015 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705(h) was of Licenses to resident pricing beginning January 1, 2016	changed to set Complimentary	Antelope			
Disabilities to include a new Season Extension Permit. Beginnin Permits were issued	ng January 2017, Hunting Seas	son Extension			
¹⁸ During the 2016 Legislative Session, W.S. 23-1-705 (d) was Military Purple Heart Medal. The change was effective January	changed to include recipients o 2017	f the U.S.			
¹⁹ During the 2016 Legislative Session W.S. 23-2-101(J) was o		s for licenses			
²⁰ During the 2019 Legislative Session W.S. 23-1-102 (C) was and conservation stamp to any resident who is permanently and	added to provide for a lifetime f d totally disabled and is unable	ishing license to engage in			
any substantial gainful activity as determined by the U.S. Socal ²¹ In 2019 the following annual licenses were changed to 12 mo					
²² The calculated amount for 38 resident furbear trapping permi					
error. The calcuated amount for 2 resident furbear youth trapping system error.					
²³ On July 1, 2021 the price of the 365 day conservation stamp	was increased from \$12.50 to \$	\$21.50			

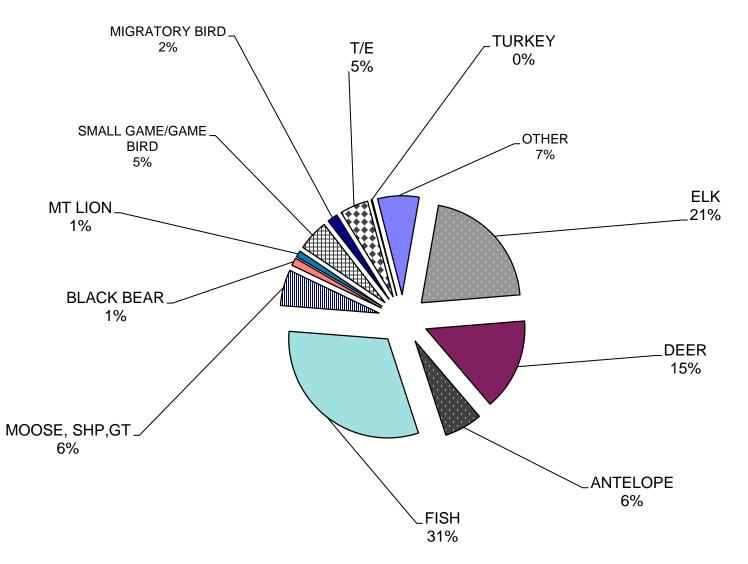
EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 22

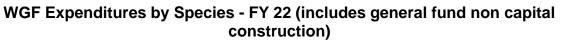
CODE	PROGRAM	COSTS BEFORE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION*	COSTS AFTER ALLOCATION
AA	GENERAL WILDLIFE	\$25,313,597		
BC	ANTELOPE (PRONGHORN)	\$4,074,845	\$1,597,036	\$5,671,881
BD	ELK	\$13,731,518	\$5,381,734	\$19,113,253
BE	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP	\$2,651,168	\$1,039,061	\$3,690,229
BF	MOOSE	\$1,154,615	\$452,523	\$1,607,138
BG	ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT	\$47,743	\$18,712	\$66,455
BJ	MOUNTAIN LION	\$683,308	\$267,806	\$951,114
BK	BLACK BEAR	\$837,244	\$328,137	\$1,165,381
BL	GRIZZLY BEAR	\$1,690,499	\$662,550	\$2,353,049
BM	MULE DEER	\$8,962,982	\$3,512,823	\$12,475,805
BN	WHITE-TAILED DEER	\$904,017	\$354,307	\$1,258,325
BP	BISON	\$142,261	\$55,756	\$198,017
BW	WOLF	\$996,752	\$390,653	\$1,387,404
CA	SMALL GAME	\$67,955	\$26,633	\$94,589
CC	PHEASANTS	\$1,601,766	\$627,773	\$2,229,539
CF	TURKEY	\$119,674	\$46,903	\$166,577
CG	PARTRIDGE	\$2,864	\$1,123	\$3,987
CR	BLUE/RUFFED GROUSE	\$5,274	\$2,067	\$7,341
СТ	SAGE GROUSE	\$1,590,935	\$623,528	\$2,214,463
CV	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	\$51,311	\$20,110	\$71,422
DB	GEESE	\$254,908	\$99,905	\$354,813
DC	DUCKS	\$434,961	\$170,472	\$605,434
DD	SWANS	\$63,978	\$25,075	\$89,053
DE	DOVES	\$64,329	\$25,212	\$89,541
DF	CRANES	\$304,275	\$119,253	\$423,528
FX	SPORT FISH	\$17,577,160	\$6,888,940	\$24,466,100
HB	BOBCAT	\$202,065	\$79,195	\$281,260

EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 22

CODE	PROGRAM	COSTS BEFORE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION*	COSTS AFTER ALLOCATION
НС	BEAVER	\$275,771	\$108,082	\$383,853
MB	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	\$19,528	\$7,653	\$27,181
NA	NONGAME MAMMALS	\$1,192,944	\$467,545	\$1,660,489
NB	NONGAME BIRDS	\$674,275	\$264,266	\$938,540
NC	RAPTORS	\$289,086	\$113,300	\$402,386
ND	NONGAME FISH	\$2,923,440	\$1,145,771	\$4,069,211
NE	AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES	\$559,593	\$219,319	\$778,912
NF	PREDATORY BIRDS	\$17,453	\$6 <i>,</i> 840	\$24,293
NH	PEREGRINE FALCON	\$29,857	\$11,702	\$41,559
NJ	BALD EAGLE	\$12,997	\$5,094	\$18,091
NK	BLACK FOOTED FERRET	\$241,093	\$94,490	\$335,583
NL	CANADIAN LYNX	\$105	\$41	\$146
NM	PREBLES MEADOW MOUSE	\$25,691	\$10,069	\$35,760
NP	PREDATORY MAMMALS	\$28,128	\$11,024	\$39,153
NR	BLACK-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$1,911	\$749	\$2,660
NS	WHITE-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$930	\$365	\$1,295
NW	WYOMING TOAD	\$75,701	\$29,669	\$105,370
NX	EXOTIC GAME	\$843	\$330	\$1,173
ZZ**	NONWILDLIFE	\$1,393,572		\$1,393,572
TOTAL	PROGRAM COSTS	\$91,294,924	\$25,313,597	\$91,294,924

*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 maganize, information services, visitor centers, educational programs, etc. are included in General Wildlife and associated on a percentage basis to specific department programs.

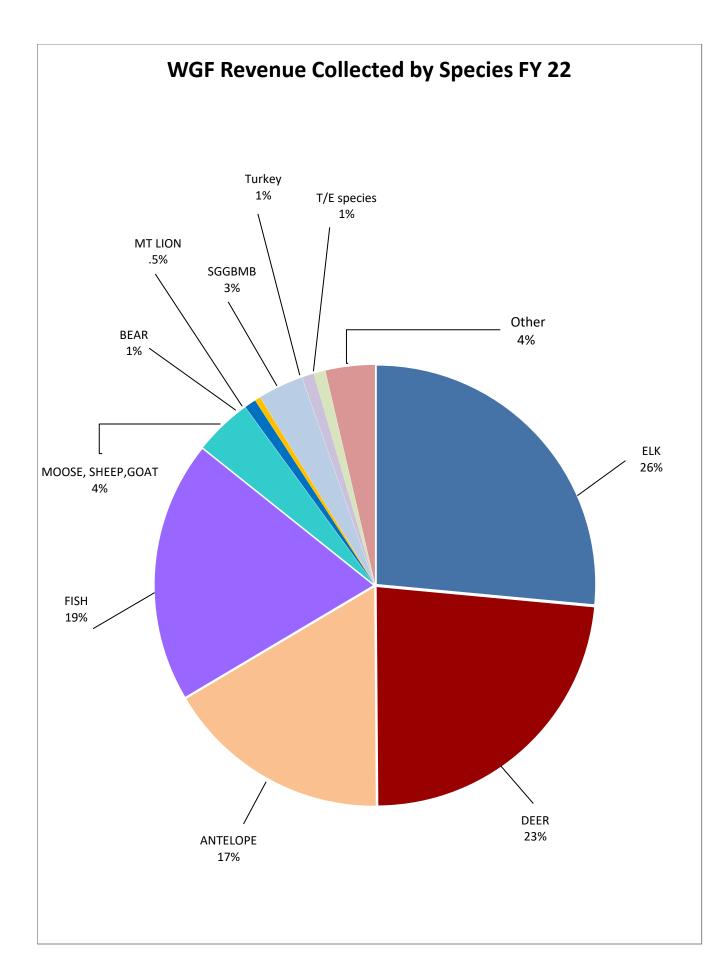




CODE	PROGRAM	REVENUE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION	REVENUE AFTER ALLOCATION
AA	GENERAL WILDLIFE	\$3,789,422		
BC	ANTELOPE	\$15,291,606	\$637,139	\$15,928,745
BD	ELK	\$24,400,518	\$1,016,670	\$25,417,188
BE	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP	\$2,015,145	\$83,963	\$2,099,107
BF	MOOSE	\$1,736,995	\$72,373	\$1,809,368
BG	ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT	\$173,741	\$7,239	\$180,980
BJ	MOUNTAIN LION	\$395,620	\$16,484	\$412,104
ВК	BLACK BEAR	\$780,801	\$32,533	\$813,334
BL	GRIZZLY BEAR	\$187,652	\$7,819	\$195,471
BM	MULE DEER	\$21,014,766	\$875,600	\$21,890,365
BN	WHITE-TAILED DEER	\$545,445	\$22,726	\$568,172
BP	BISON	\$317,252	\$13,219	\$330,470
BW	WOLF	\$464,276	\$19,344	\$483,620
CA	SMALL GAME	\$2,285,534	\$95,229	\$2,380,763
CC	PHEASANTS	\$102,775	\$4,282	\$107,057
CF	TURKEY	\$805,201	\$33,549	\$838,751
CG	PARTRIDGE	\$0	\$0	\$0
CR	BLUE/RUFFED GROUSE	\$29	\$1	\$30
СТ	SAGE GROUSE	\$685,073	\$28,544	\$713,617
CV	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	\$2,717	\$113	\$2 <i>,</i> 830
DB	GEESE	\$192	\$8	\$200
DC	DUCKS	\$405	\$17	\$422
DD	SWANS	\$16,343	\$681	\$17,024
DE	DOVES	\$99	\$4	\$103
DF	CRANES	\$208	\$9	\$217
FX	SPORT FISH	\$17,488,738	\$728,684	\$18,217,422

REVENUE ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM -- FY 22

CODE	PROGRAM	REVENUE ALLOCATION	GEN'L WILDLIFE ALLOCATION	REVENUE AFTER ALLOCATION
НВ	BOBCAT/LYNX	\$0	\$0	\$0
HC	BEAVER	\$318,686	\$13,278	\$331,964
MB	COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	\$33,621	\$1,401	\$35,022
NA	NONGAME MAMMALS	\$629,879	\$26,244	\$656,123
NB	NONGAME BIRDS	\$477,510	\$19,896	\$497,405
NC	RAPTORS	\$43,787	\$1,824	\$45,611
ND	NONGAME FISH	\$249,998	\$10,416	\$260,414
NE	AMPHIBIANS/REPTILES	\$214,995	\$8,958	\$223,953
NF	PREDATORY BIRDS	\$55,342	\$2,306	\$57,648
NH	PEREGRINE FALCON	\$1,743	\$73	\$1,816
NJ	BALD EAGLE	\$5,212	\$217	\$5,429
NK	BLACK FOOTED FERRET	\$135,780	\$5,657	\$141,438
NL	CANADIAN LYNX	\$342	\$14	\$356
NM	PREBLES MEADOW MOUSE	\$4,444	\$185	\$4,629
NP	PREDATORY MAMMALS	\$0	\$0	\$0
NR	BLACK-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$1,304	\$54	\$1,358
NS	WHITE-TAILED PRARIE DOG	\$63,930	\$2,664	\$66,594
NW	WYOMING TOAD	\$56	\$2	\$59
NX	EXOTIC GAME	\$0	\$0	\$0
ZZ**	NONWILDLIFE	\$1,248,118		\$1,248,118
TOTAL	PROGRAM COSTS	\$95,985,298	\$3,789,422	\$95,985,298



PROGRAM	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Antelope	4,030,867	4.32%	4,382,953	5.62%	5,912,113	7.38%	6,323,010	7.71%	5,671,881	6.21%
Elk	18,272,292	19.57%	15,326,643	19.65%	15,149,069	18.91%	16,033,482	19.56%	19,113,253	20.94%
Rocky Mountain Sheep	2,354,524	2.52%	2,348,900	3.01%	2,626,916	3.28%	2,956,734	3.61%	3,690,229	4.04%
Moose	1,260,490	1.35%	999,121	1.28%	968,140	1.21%	978,540	1.19%	1,607,138	1.76%
Rocky Mountain Goat	216,732	0.23%	228,526	0.29%	95,352	0.12%	169,584	0.21%	66,455	0.07%
Mountain Lion	785,246	0.84%	787,461	1.01%	892,317	1.11%	933,889	1.14%	951,114	1.04%
Black Bear	1,032,056	1.11%	855,683	1.10%	1,451,988	1.81%	1,174,717	1.43%	1,165,381	1.28%
Grizzly Bear	3,007,192	3.22%	1,974,903	2.53%	1,609,094	2.01%	1,660,400	2.03%	2,353,049	2.58%
Mule Deer	13,451,146	14.41%	10,935,706	14.02%	11,713,504	14.62%	11,082,998	13.52%	12,475,805	13.67%
White-tailed Deer	1,408,008	1.51%	1,134,244	1.45%	1,107,778	1.38%	1,237,786	1.51%	1,258,325	1.38%
Bison	163,848	0.18%	228,003	0.29%	159,628	0.20%	174,497	0.21%	198,017	0.22%
Wolf	1,747,459	1.87%	1,280,874	1.64%	1,230,040	1.54%	1,286,620	1.57%	1,387,404	1.52%
Small Game	61,433	0.07%	36,017	0.05%	33,353	0.04%	122,137	0.15%	94,589	0.10%
Game Birds	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Pheasants	2,062,531	2.21%	1,912,180	2.45%	2,223,085	2.78%	1,976,593	2.41%	2,229,539	2.44%
Turkey	148,520	0.16%	151,403	0.19%	272,401	0.34%	167,840	0.20%	166,577	0.18%
Partridge	1,075	0.00%	3,461	0.00%	2,234	0.00%	819	0.00%	3,987	0.00%
Blue/Ruffed Grouse	14,720	0.02%	1,985	0.00%	10,029	0.01%	6,426	0.01%	7,341	0.01%
Sage Grouse	3,344,918	3.58%	2,841,738	3.64%	2,937,947	3.67%	2,346,430	2.86%	2,214,463	2.43%
Sharp-Tailed Grouse	117,912	0.13%	45,565	0.06%	51,106	0.06%	52,607	0.06%	71,422	0.08%
Geese	404,696	0.43%	358,495	0.46%	188,780	0.24%	208,764	0.25%	354,813	0.39%
Ducks	767,037	0.82%	613,969	0.79%	565,336	0.71%	548,362	0.67%	605,434	0.66%
Swans	297,235	0.32%	51,587	0.07%	18,444	0.02%	60,027	0.07%	89,053	0.10%
Doves	71,673	0.08%	114,725	0.15%	97,303	0.12%	67,237	0.08%	89,541	0.10%

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

PROGRAM	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Cranes	157,758	0.17%	112,231	0.14%	234,334	0.29%	359,868	0.44%	423,528	0.46%
Sport Fish	29,217,042	31.29%	23,903,154	30.65%	23,740,958	29.64%	24,061,840	29.35%	24,466,100	26.80%
Bobcat/Lynx	501,953	0.54%	433,896	0.56%	336,912	0.42%	399,004	0.49%	281,260	0.31%
Beaver	268,301	0.29%	145,868	0.19%	299,449	0.37%	648,275	0.79%	383,853	0.42%
Commercial Fisheries	22,201	0.02%	22,083	0.03%	19,048	0.02%	26,874	0.03%	27,181	0.03%
Nongame Mammals	1,900,104	2.03%	1,322,787	1.70%	1,346,681	1.68%	1,326,876	1.62%	1,660,489	1.82%
Nongame Birds	1,693,048	1.81%	1,382,533	1.77%	809,195	1.01%	633,665	0.77%	938,540	1.03%
Raptors	547,421	0.59%	378,618	0.49%	486,968	0.61%	461,175	0.56%	402,386	0.44%
Nongame Fish	1,331,393	1.43%	1,123,215	1.44%	810,430	1.01%	1,321,356	1.61%	4,069,211	4.46%
Amphibians/Reptiles	1,244,198	1.33%	1,167,354	1.50%	930,745	1.16%	1,559,951	1.90%	778,912	0.85%
Predatory Birds	10,645	0.01%	8,492	0.01%	23,684	0.03%	9,168	0.01%	24,293	0.03%
Peregrine Falcon	13,604	0.01%	10,054	0.01%	13,060	0.02%	23,397	0.03%	41,559	0.05%
Bald Eagle	44,132	0.05%	19,448	0.02%	18,021	0.02%	18,791	0.02%	18,091	0.02%
Black-Footed Ferret	321,846	0.34%	279,062	0.36%	303,465	0.38%	148,665	0.18%	335,583	0.37%
Canadian Lynx	5,599	0.01%	9,427	0.01%	2,804	0.00%	1,995	0.00%	146	0.00%
Prebles Jumping Mouse	3,089	0.00%	25,288	0.03%	33,506	0.04%	72,093	0.09%	35,760	0.04%
Predatory Mammals	48,298	0.05%	43,816	0.06%	50,454	0.06%	39,059	0.05%	39,153	0.04%
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	11,694	0.01%	2,384	0.00%	276	0.00%	1,549	0.00%	2,660	0.00%
White-Tailed Prairie Dog	10,926	0.01%	155,233	0.20%	169,273	0.21%	146,416	0.18%	1,295	0.00%
Wyoming Toad	15,251	0.02%	56,413	0.07%	117,833	0.15%	48,000	0.06%	105,370	0.12%
Exotic Game	685	0.00%	884	0.00%	1,556	0.00%	1,824	0.00%	1,173	0.00%
Nonwildlife	985,723	1.06%	767,183	0.98%	1,029,499	1.29%	1,101,313	1.34%	1,393,572	1.53%
OTAL PROGRAM COSTS	93,376,523	100.00%	77,983,563	100.00%	80,094,107	100.00%	81,980,655	100.00%	91,294,924	100.00%

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