

Idaho Fish & Game

**Director's
Annual Report
to the Commission**

FY2009

Revised 3/24/2010



Executive Summary

As Director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, I offer this report to the Idaho Fish and Game Commission and to all Idahoans interested in the operations and financing of their wildlife agency.

The Fish and Game Commission, a citizen board appointed to set wildlife policy, expresses its overall expectations to the department in the strategic plan called *Compass*. Department leadership presents its expectations throughout the agency in its annual Directions document. The department also presents a Business Plan to the Governor's office in its role as an executive agency. This Annual Report is intended as an accounting to the Commission and to the people of Idaho of current Fish and Game operations and finances.

This report is offered in a new format that we hope will give a worthwhile overview of current operations and issues. It is intended to explain, briefly, department functions, to identify contemporary issues, and then to lay out the associated staffing and finances. Dollar figures represent actual expenditures for the last fiscal year – in this case 2009.

Much of this information covers department expenditures in a detailed, line-item fashion. Where important concepts can be conveyed in simple graphics, we have used them. A few items at the back of the report provide reference information that may answer some of the most commonly asked questions about Fish and Game. Key department contacts statewide are provided.

This annual report is not comprehensive of every activity the department carries out in its mandate to preserve, protect and manage the fish and wildlife resources of Idaho. That would require a much bigger book. But more detail on individual programs and initiatives is available through program leaders. (Contact the Bureau of Communications at 208-334-3746 or through our Internet site at fishandgame.idaho.gov.)

Your Fish and Game faces challenges on many fronts, and most of them include a strong financial element. We hope you will find this report useful in explaining some of the major issues.



Cal Groen, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game



The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies named Idaho Fish and Game Commission the 2009 Commission of the Year. With the award, left to right, Commissioners Cameron Wheeler, Bob Barowsky, Tony McDermott, Chairman Wayne Wright, Director Cal Groen, Commissioners Fred Trevey, Randy Budge and Gary Power.

Through the Office of the Director, the Administration Bureau is responsible for implementing the strategic direction established by the Fish and Game Commission and managing the day-to-day affairs of the department.

The bureau maintains the department's infrastructure of financial controls and technology development in support of field operations. The bureau manages the department's licensing operations and is responsible for management of the department's fleet of motorized equipment. Regional supervisors of all seven regions and front desk support staff at regional offices are included with administrative operations.

FY 2009 Highlights

The fiscal staff coordinated the department's Zero Based Budgeting process to support preparation of our FY 2011 budget request to the governor and the Legislature. Several important adjustments were incorporated into the budget request to best use available funding.

The department-wide roll-out of electronic bill payment services was completed during the year with all regions and bureaus now processing vendor payment requests electronically for approval. The result has been improved internal controls, increased efficiency with no more lost documents and faster payments to our vendors.

Enhancements to our automated license system have continued with the next major release scheduled for July 1, 2010 which will automate the department's mandatory harvest reporting and save a significant amount in third party contract costs.

A noteworthy disappointment was that the department could secure an appropriation for only about half of normal expenditure for motorized equipment of the department. We expect this temporary reduction to be adjusted back to normal levels in the future.

Administrative Spending in FY09

The Administrative Bureau spent \$13,232,706 last year of which \$6,909,475 (52 percent) was funded with license revenue. A total of 99 full-time employees (FTP) carry out administrative activities to support the department's mission.

Director's Office

Staff: 13 FTPs

In addition to the director and his immediate assistants, this spending includes several other aspects of the department that are under the supervision of the director's office.

The Natural Resources Policy Bureau has been dissolved and the environmental services component folded into the director's office for improved efficiencies.

The human resource function consists of four full-time employees, which allows the department to operate with delegated authority from the state Division of Human Resources and provides in-house expertise to manage the department's staff of FTPs and part-time seasonal staff.

The costs of the Director's Office also include the expenses for the Commission and the department's representative on the board of Outfitters and Guides. The Director's Office

also provides partial funding for the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation staff and controls the awarding of Challenge Grants provided to participating entities for improvements that will benefit fish and wildlife in Idaho. The department's legal advisors also report to the Director's Office.

Financial Management

Staff: 20 FTPs

Fiscal management of the department is composed of accounting and budgeting, management and billing of federal and private grants, cash management, purchasing and accounts payable. Also included is the occupancy cost of the headquarters facility, mailroom and interior and exterior maintenance functions and operation of the fleet vehicle pool at the headquarters location. A significant spending item under financial management is the cost of Statewide Cost Allocation Plan allocation from the state for the department's share of statewide service costs such as the State Controller's Office, Treasury, and Risk Management. The financial function also pays for the cost of moving existing staff from one job location to another within the state under state moving guidelines.

Information Systems

Staff: 35 FTPs

This staff is responsible for the development and maintenance of all department hardware requirements and software applications statewide. It also manages the growing database of all fish and wildlife information gathered by the department and makes this data available. This database is primarily federally funded and

provides important institutional records for the department and is occasionally shared with third parties. The Information Systems Bureau was also instrumental with introducing video conferencing to the department and now has all regions linked for video conferencing capability, significantly reducing in-state travel time and cost.

License Operations

Staff: 5 FTPs

The department's licensing system is provided by a third party contractor at a cost of \$2 million annually. This cost includes all hardware and software and supplies, such as license stock for the department and about 325 vendor locations statewide, operation of an internet site for online purchase of licenses and tags, maintaining a 24-hour call center with a toll-free number for phone purchases, a vendor support hotline and a dedicated staff for enhancements and fixes as required. Headquarters license staff operates 10 hours a day and half a day on Saturday to provide first-line support to vendors and customers during the vendor's peak sales periods.

Regional Operations

Staff: 25 FTPs

Regional Supervisors and front desk staff at each location are included in the cost of regional operations. The larger costs, however, relate to the lease and utility costs of facilities in each region. About 38 percent of the expense in this category relates to the rental and utility costs of providing facilities around the state to serve Idaho sportsmen at the local level.

Fleet Management

Staff: 1 FTP

The department manages its fleet of motorized vehicles by centralizing all costs and purchases at headquarters and charging an imputed rent to

every user of motorized equipment to offset the total cost of the program. The Fleet Program is in place for all trucks, cars, ATVs, snowmobiles, motorcycles, boats and motors as well as other more specialized motorized equipment. The goal of the program is to minimize the life-cycle cost of vehicles by insuring that the vehicles are well maintained and replaced regularly to maximize proceeds from the sale of used vehicles. Over a period of years we manage the rent charges to balance with the actual costs. In any given year the actual costs may be more or less than the rent charges as a result of fuel costs, number

of vehicles purchased, resale value of vehicles or other factors. This cost center represents the difference between actual costs incurred and rent charged for the given year. Any variance will be considered when establishing rates for the next year to balance actual costs with rent. A separate report detailing the history and costs of the Fleet Program is available from the department.

The Director's Office	\$1,698,536
Financial Management	\$2,479,818
Information Systems	\$3,317,636
License Operations	\$2,450,088
Regional Operations	\$3,005,103
Fleet Management	\$324,924



Communications

The Bureau of Communications informs, educates and involves Idaho citizens in Fish and Game operations and activities. BOC is divided into four categories: Information, Education, Volunteer Coordination and Customer Service. In FY09 the bureau employed 15 full-time and 13 part-time employees. In the regions, there were 10 full-time and 11 part-time employees for a total of 49.

Information

BOC uses a variety of mediums to provide information to license buyers and the general public including design and operation of the website, print publication including regulations and brochures, video production and social media.

Education

BOC manages the statewide hunter education and aquatic education programs, conservation education programs like Project WILD! and Project Nose-to-Nose. The bureau also operates the MK Nature Center in Boise.

Volunteers

BOC recruits an army of volunteers (3,812 in 2008) who assist in various habitat and other labor-intensive improvement projects throughout the state.

Customer Service

BOC staff man the headquarters front desk answering customer calls and requests for information from throughout the state, nation and world. The front desk also sells licenses and maps

FY09 BOC Performance Highlights

- Conducted extensive media outreach on the eve of Idaho's first regulated wolf hunt resulting in positive coverage locally and nationally in publications including the New York Times, National Geographic Magazine and ABC World News Tonight.
- Helped lead the organization of the Idaho Children and Nature Network, which launched its Be Outside campaign in January 2009 with help from Idaho's First Lady, Lori Otter.
- Increased funding for the Access Yes! Program by aggressively marketing Super Hunt ticket sales nationally and in targeted ads in hunter-rich states. Ticket sales increased 21 percent from 2007 and 63 percent from 2006 when the marketing campaign began.
- Developed **Family Fishing Waters** brochures for all seven regions of Idaho and direct-mailed copies to 34,000 lapsed anglers statewide – of which an estimated 10 percent ultimately purchased a fishing license.
- Leveraged IDFG personnel costs by rallying thousands of volunteers, reservists and Hunter Education and Aquatic Education instructors who collectively volunteered

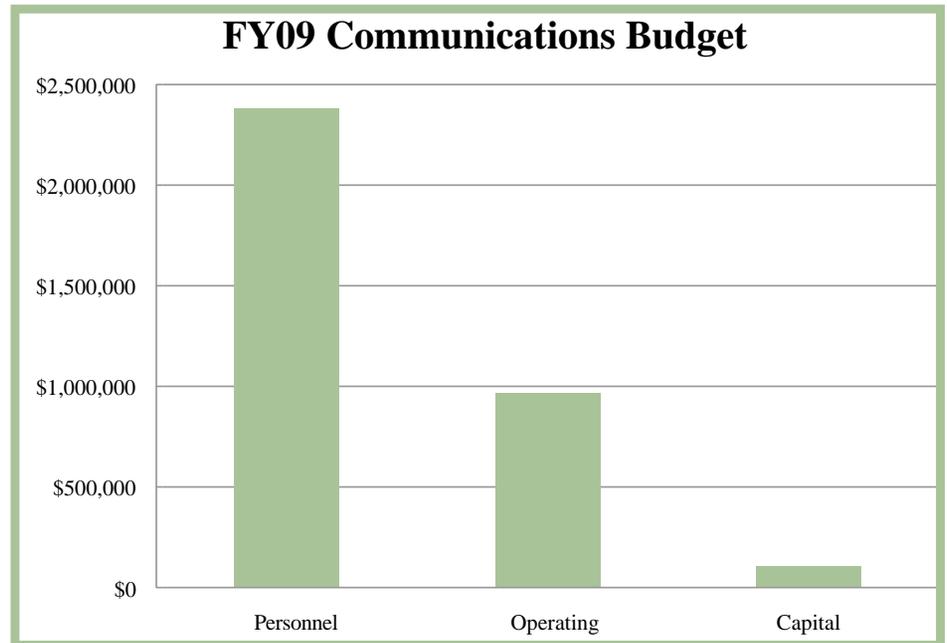
approximately 100,000 hours of time – worth more than \$2 million.

BOC Spending FY09

The Communications Bureau spent just over \$3.4 million on payroll and operating in FY09. Funding comes from five sources:

License Funds	\$2,037,565
PR/DJ Federal Grants	\$931,204
Federal Grants	\$73,846
Private & Local	\$287,151
Trust Funds	\$121,937
Total:	\$3,451,755

FY09 Communications Budget



Aquatic Education

Staff: 1 part-time

Aquatic Education Coordinator

Manages the statewide Angler/Aquatic Education program. In FY09 created the first of five "Take Me Fishing" trailers distributed statewide.

Supervises the **Trout in the Classroom** program; coordinate **Free Fishing Day** activities statewide.

MK Nature Center

Staff: 1 FTP, 4 temporary employees

Manage and maintain the Nature Center, conduct tours and present angler/aquatic education programs. In FY09, nearly 10,000 school students attended Nature Center programs; in addition, approximately 150,000 people visited the Nature Center.

Headquarters Information and Education

Staff: Headquarters Communications, 3 FTPs, 5 part-time employees

The bureau chief is responsible for bureau oversight, direction, and operations. Includes the conservation education supervisor who oversees the hunter education statewide coordinator, the MK Nature Center superintendent, and the coordinators for Project WILD! and Project Nose-to-Nose. This group includes the headquarter's customer service staff.

Graphics Design and Publications

Staff: 1 FTP

Designs, produces, coordinates print of regulations, pamphlets, guidebooks, signs, presentations etc.

Internet Services

Staff: 2 FTPs

Designs and maintains the Fish & Game website; 3450 individual web pages averaging nearly 200,000 hits per month. The website received 2.1 million visits in FY09.

License Holder Information

Staff: 3 FTPs

Creates news releases, publications and other written materials including e-mail responses to constituents and production and distribution of regulations. Includes the conservation information supervisor who oversees the headquarters information staff.

Video Production/Multi-media

Staff: 1 FTP, 1 part-time employee

Creates video products for hunter education instruction, the Fish and Game website, training for sportsmen and staff and video news releases for television stations statewide. Other duties include marketing programs such as the Super Hunt, Family Fishing Waters, etc.

Strategic Planning

Staff: 1 part-time employee

Monitors demographic, economic and participation trends to integrate social sciences with biological sciences into Fish and Game decision making. Created Fish and Game's first-ever nonresident hunter survey; developed communications materials to address concerns raised.

Project WILD!

Staff: 1 FTP

The coordinator staged 20 workshops statewide in FY09 attended by 557 teachers. Workshops focused on nine different subjects from turkeys to salmon. Estimate that 13,000 Idaho school children will benefit from teacher training in FY09.

Project Nose-to-Nose

Staff: 1 FTP

In FY09, the coordinator prepared and delivered 128 wildlife education classes to 6,486 elementary school children. Also responsible for writing content for Wildlife Express tabloid newspaper, delivered to approximately 150 classrooms statewide.

Hunter Education

Statewide coordination

Staff: 2 FTPs, 1 part-time employee

Coordinate and administer budgets, manage records, acquire and distribute materials to nearly 1,000 volunteer instructors statewide. Also coordinate criminal background checks for all instructors; manage incentive awards program; supervise range development grant program. In FY09, the Hunter and Bowhunter Education Program certified 10,118 graduates.

Other Education

Several education and outreach programs are included in this category: Idaho OHV Outreach – Fish and Game acts as banker for federal (BLM, Forest Service) and state funds (Idaho Parks and Recreation) to fund an annual outreach campaign to encourage safe, responsible off-road vehicle use; Project Wild! class fees are paid by teachers who attend the workshops. These fees help fund the coordinator position and provide operating money for the program.



*Idaho's First Lady, Lori Otter, spoke at the kick-off for **Be Outside**, a statewide partnership for improving the lives of children through exposure to nature.*

Regional Programs

Regional Programs are led by regional conservation educators who supervise hunter education technicians, wildlife educators and volunteer coordinators.

Panhandle Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs, 1 part-time employee, 1 12-month temporary employee
Manages all Panhandle Region information and education efforts. The volunteer coordinator works full-time and recruited 824 volunteers contributing \$432,257 in-kind monetary value in 2008. The Watchable Wildlife coordinator conducts programs for approximately 11,000 area school children annually and manages

wildlife displays at two separate county fairs attracting approximately 90,000 visitors annually. The hunter education technician recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors to teach regional hunter education classes and certified 1,221 students in FY09.

Clearwater Communications

Staff: 1 FTP, 2 part-time employees
Manages all Clearwater Region information and education efforts. The volunteer coordinator recruited 90 volunteers contributing \$387,818 in-kind monetary value in 2008. The hunter education technician recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors who certified 886 students in FY09.

Southwest Communications

Staff: 3 FTPs, 2 part-time employees
Manages all Southwest Region information and education efforts. The region's two volunteer coordinators recruited 1,424 volunteers contributing \$759,928 in-kind monetary value in 2008 (both are supervised by the regional supervisor). The Southwest Region is the most populated region in the state and employs a wildlife educator to conduct classroom wildlife presentations in area schools and recruits and coordinates volunteer hunter education classes in western half of the region. The hunter education technician recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors in the eastern half of the region who certified 3680 students in FY09.

Magic Valley Communications

Staff: 1 FTP, 2 part-time employees
Manages all Magic Valley Region information and education efforts. The volunteer coordinator recruited 918 volunteers contributing \$155,423 in-kind monetary value in 2008. The hunter education technician recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors who graduated 1,154 students in FY09.

Southeast Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs

Manages all Southeast Region information and education efforts. The Southeast Region employs a full-time hunter education/volunteer coordinator who recruits and coordinates volunteers for both programs. (The bureau plans to adopt this model in four other regions in FY11 under the employee consolidation plan.) This person coordinated 62 volunteers contributing \$109,143 in-kind monetary value in 2008, and certified 1,164 hunter education graduates in FY09.

Upper Snake Communications

Staff: 1 FTP, 1 part-time employee, 1 part-time AmeriCorps volunteer

Manages all Upper Snake Region information and education efforts. The AmeriCorps volunteer recruited and coordinated 411 volunteers contributing \$135,258 in 2008. The hunter education technician recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors who certified 1,276 students in FY09.

Salmon Communications

Staff: 1 part-time employee

Manages all Salmon Region information and education efforts. This person coordinates volunteers for habitat and hunter education programs. 83 volunteers contributed \$16,745 in-kind monetary value in 2008. The region certified 151 students in FY09.

Enforcement

The Bureau of Enforcement provides program direction and support for the 104 Conservation Officers. In FY09 bureau headquarters staff employed seven full-time employees and two part-time employees. The regional enforcement program employed 107 full-time employees for a total of 116 employees.

Law Enforcement

Conservation officers are Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) certified peace officers with full peace officer authority, whose primary focus is compliance with and education in fish and game laws and rules.

Education

Conservation officers participate in the implementation of the Hunter Education programs and youth mentored hunting and fishing. They also provide classroom and field fish and wildlife educational programs for youth and community organizations.



<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

Training

Conservation officers meet the minimum POST-required law enforcement training every two years. In addition, many officers obtain training required to assist fish and wildlife management such as animal immobilization, aerial survey, and fish surveys.

Fish and Wildlife Support

Conservation officers assist the fish and wildlife programs with trap and transplant of wildlife, population surveys, creel and harvest data, and season recommendations.

Depredations and Nuisance Wildlife

Conservation officers respond to landowner requests for relief from wildlife damage to standing and stored crops, and the removal and relocation of nuisance wildlife as a result of human-wildlife conflicts.

FY09

Bureau of Enforcement Highlights

- Conducted 69,930 compliance checks on licensed hunters, anglers and trappers.
- Contacted and interacted with an additional 51,727* people.
- Contacted 1,184* boats, 1,609* OHV (ATV, UTV, trail bikes), and 871* snowmobiles.
- Issued a total 3,229 citations, 2,313 written warnings, and documented an additional 569 incidents, investigated over 1,934 reports of violations.

- The Citizens Against Poaching program received 712 calls reporting fish and game violations, resulting in 185 citations issued and paying out \$20,600.00 in reward money.

- Conducted 334* youth related events, including hunter safety courses, youth fishing clinics, and mentored youth hunt activities, involving 8,217* kids.

- Responded to 4,800* calls for service from the public relating to nuisance wildlife, reports of violations, general information inquiries.

* A new statewide summary tracking report went live beginning January 2009. These numbers are a minimum.

Bureau of Enforcement Spending FY09

The Enforcement Bureau spent nearly \$9,700,000 on payroll, operating and capital outlay in FY09. The primary funding source is license dollars, although there are a few private and federal grants used for a couple of special projects such as the Bull Trout Enforcement and Education project,

License Funds	\$9,435,546
Federal Grants	15,311
Private (e.g. Avista)	144,842
Non-license set-aside	11,155
Trust Funds.	59,071
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Personnel	\$7,499,076
Operating	\$2,103,247
Capital Outlay	\$63,600
Total	\$9,665,923

the Grizzly Bear Enforcement project, both in the Panhandle region and some smaller grants to support the Citizens Against Poaching and the Wildlife Forensics programs located in the Bureau.

Headquarters Bureau of Enforcement

Enforcement Operations

3 FTP's (Bureau Chief, Administrative Assistant, Office Assistant) and 2 part-time employees (office specialist-data entry, and Forensic Scientist)

Provide program oversight and direction and administration of various court-ordered penalties and dispositions.

Enforcement Special Operations

3 FTP's (Assistant Chief and 2 special investigators)

- Coordinate statewide special investigation unit detecting and prosecuting habitual wildlife criminals and illegal commercial wildlife violations and coordinates the Citizens Against Poaching (CAP) program.

Statewide Enforcement Training

1 FTP (Assistant Chief-Operations)

- Coordinates recruitment, hiring, and training of new conservation officers.
- Administers the Health and Wellness program and LE fitness program.
- Supervises the Wildlife Forensics Lab (1 part time forensic scientist).

Regional Enforcement

Each region has consists of a Regional Conservation Officer (RCO-program manager), a Regional Investigator (RI), 2-3 District Conservation Officers (DCO-first line supervisors). Each supervisor is assigned 4-7 Sr. Conservation Officers/Conservation Officers (SCO/CO).

- Average Conservation Officer patrol area exceeds 1,000 square miles.
- They are responsible for compliance patrols of hunters, anglers, and trappers, investigating reports of illegal criminal wildlife crimes in urban, rural and remote back country environments.
- They respond to nuisance and depredating wildlife complaints and human/wildlife conflicts.
- Teach hunter education and provide other education outreach programs to their communities.

Panhandle Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCO's, 9 licensed-funded SCO/CO's

Clearwater Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCO's, 13 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Southwest Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 3 DCO's, 16 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Magic Valley Region

1 RCO, 1RI, 2 DCO's, 11 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Southeast Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCO's, 9 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Upper Snake

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCO's, 10 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Salmon Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCO's, 8 SCO/CO's, all license-funded

Threatened and Endangered Species Enforcement and Education

Within the Panhandle region an additional 1 SCO is funded through Avista (bull trout enforcement and education) and 1 SCO is funded through private, federal, state grants (grizzly bear enforcement and education).

Engineering

The Bureau of Engineering provides support service to the entire agency, particularly activities associated with the department infrastructure. BOE has six categories: Engineering Management, Warehouse Operation, Boise Mechanical Shop, Boise Construction, Salmon Construction, and Salmon Mechanical Shop.

FY09 Performance Highlights

- Completed the \$3.5 million dollar Sockeye Salmon Hatchery Building at the Eagle State Fish Hatchery.
- Completed the \$900,000 new office addition to the Southeast Regional complex – providing 6,000 square feet of new administrative work space.
- Provided engineering services for the Fishing and Boating Access program consisting of the completion of approximately 12 site improvements totaling expenditures of approximately \$570,000.
- Completed a new incubation building with raceways for westslope cutthroat production at the Cabinet Gorge Fish Hatchery.
- Improved the Farragut Shooting Range to meet court ordered improvements.
- Replaced two storage/shop buildings on Craig Mountain WMA, which were lost to wildland fires.
- Completed several habitat restoration projects throughout the state.

- Completed three fisheries management projects including Burns Creek Fish Trap, Palisades Electrical Fish Barrier, and the Bruneau River Migration Barrier.

License Funds	\$899,532
Total	\$899,532

BOE Spending FY09

Boise Warehouse

Staff: 1 FTP

Based in the Garden City Warehouse Facility. This employee procures and stores supplies and issues them to Fish and Game employees statewide; also processes and maintains inventory records, provides critical support for the fleet program and assists the Boise Construction Crew.

Construction/Support

Staff: 9.33 FTP

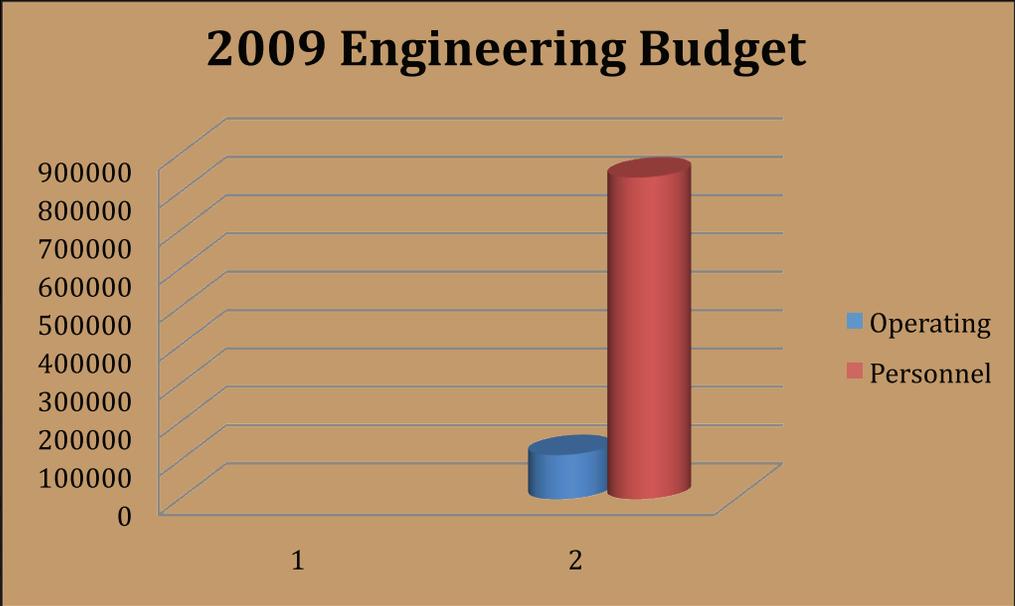
Includes a team of seven construction professionals based in Boise who travel the state providing construction services to Fish and Game facilities including in-stream projects. The one-third FTE position consists of four fisheries employees who work on regional projects for a one-month period each and are based in Salmon. The bureau employs two mechanics – one in Garden City and one in Salmon to maintain Fish and Game vehicles and heavy equipment.

Engineering Management

Staff: 4 FTP

Three licensed professional engineers and an office administrator. This team provides professional engineering services to Fish and Game including design, permitting, contracts and project construction management. Projects include administrative buildings, hatcheries, wildlife management areas, residences, fishing and boating access, dams, roads and bridges, habitat work, fish passage and various others. The team prepares projects to be built by the Boise construction crew - while the majority of construction projects are bid through the public works bidding process.





The Bureau of Fisheries provides emphasis in resident fisheries management, anadromous fisheries management, hatcheries and research. In fiscal 2009 the bureau employed 162 full-time employees, 19 at the headquarters office. Annually, fisheries project leaders hire more than 200 seasonal employees to help meet program objectives. Temporary staff accounted for about 33 percent of all personnel funds expended by the Fisheries Bureau in 2009.

Fisheries Management

Fisheries uses a variety of methods to monitor and manipulate fish populations to maintain or create public fisheries, protect and enhance fish habitat, develop angler access and angler information, coordinate with the general fishing public, and develop fishing and harvest rules. The bureau focuses on providing diverse angling opportunities for about 40 species in a variety of habitat types, including streams and rivers, ponds, lowland lakes, reservoirs, and high mountain lakes.

Fish Hatcheries

The Fisheries Bureau raises fish to meet specific management objectives and manages 10 resident fish hatcheries and 14 anadromous fish hatcheries and satellite facilities. The hatcheries section includes a fish health unit designed to identify and treat various fish diseases and to improve the health of particular stocks.

Fisheries Research

Fisheries research provides detailed information to answer specific biological questions (largely at the program level) that may be limiting Fish and Game program benefits to the angling public.

FY09 Fisheries Bureau Performance Highlights

- The bureau completed (or is in the process of completing) four new community fishing waters in the Clearwater, Southwest, Southeast, and Upper Snake management regions.
- The bureau produced, marked and released about 15 million salmon and steelhead in selected locations in Idaho to provide recreational harvest opportunity.
- The bureau produced and stocked about 16 million fish (19 resident species) for distribution to more than 500 waters throughout Idaho to provide recreational fishing opportunities.
- The bureau started developing a resident-species fish hatchery strategic plan. First efforts included identifying repair, maintenance and modernization needs within the resident fish hatchery program as well as identifying existing program objectives and production demands.
- Sport anglers fished more than 200,000 hours to harvest 11,578 adult and 11,665 jack spring and summer Chinook salmon from the Clearwater, Snake and Salmon rivers.
- Idaho anglers harvested a record estimated 57,572 steelhead during the 2009 fall steelhead season. Steelhead anglers fished an estimated 162,153 days last fall to take home the bountiful harvest.

- Anglers in the Snake River from Lewiston to Hells Canyon Dam harvested 110 adult and 696 jack fall Chinook salmon in 2009.
- Six fish habitat restoration projects were successfully launched in the upper Salmon River drainage in 2009. In addition, one project was completed in the Clearwater River drainage, five in the upper Snake River (upstream of Hells Canyon) drainage, two in the Pend Oreille drainage, and one in the Coeur d'Alene River drainage. Fish and Game employees secured, or are in the process of securing, seven conservation easements (six in the upper Salmon basin and one in the Pend Oreille basin).
- The bureau continued aggressive lake trout suppression efforts in Lake Pend Oreille. Kokanee appear to be responding to these efforts, but several more years of monitoring are necessary before drawing any firm conclusions.
- A five-year addendum (2010-2014) to the fishing and boating Access Facilities Plan was completed in this fiscal cycle. Eight motorboat access sites and seven fishing access sites were renovated during the reporting period.
- The bureau participated in regional education and outreach forums organized to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The bureau also coordinated statewide sampling for quagga and zebra mussels in cooperation with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

Fisheries Bureau Spending FY09

The Fisheries Bureau spent just over \$26.7 million in fiscal 2009. Personnel, operating and capital fund expenditures accounted for about 60

percent, 35 percent, and 5 percent respectively. About 33 percent of all personnel spending was associated with hiring temporary employees.

FY09 Fisheries Expenditures by Major Program

Access (fishing and boating) Statewide Coordination

The fishing and motorboat access program is funded primarily through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Federal Sportfish Restoration Program. Idaho state license revenue provides a match for federal dollars. Fish and Game owns, manages, or has developed more than 350 fishing and boating access sites statewide. The sale of the salmon-steelhead permits continues to fund development and renovation of 45 access sites used by anglers for salmon and steelhead fishing.

Anadromous Fish Hatcheries Statewide Coordination

Staff: 30 FTP

Idaho's anadromous fish hatcheries were built as mitigation for production and survival lost to the construction and operation of hydropower projects in the Snake River drainage. Salmon and steelhead hatchery management is focused on producing juvenile and adult fish to provide harvest opportunities and to enhance natural production. Hatcheries also play a role in conserving species at risk, such as Snake River sockeye salmon. Annually, these facilities produce, mark, and stock about 10 million Chinook salmon, 5 million steelhead, and 200,000 sockeye salmon.

Fish Health

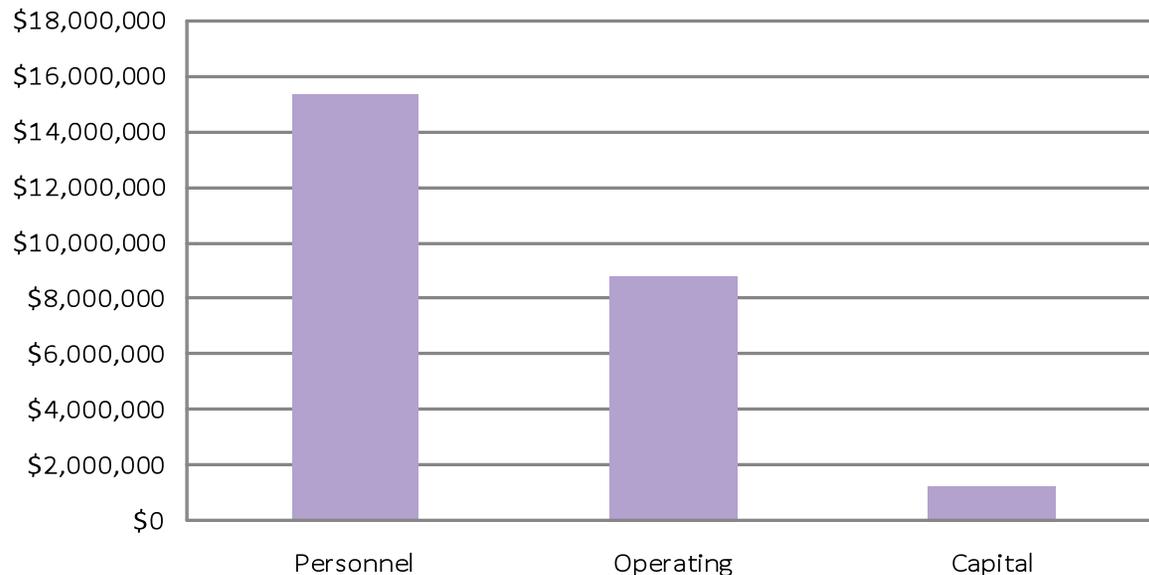
Statewide Coordination

Staff: 9 FTPs

The Fish and Game's fish health program monitors, inspects, and works to improve the health of fish raised in its hatcheries. Annually, hundreds of inspection and diagnostic cases are analyzed to ensure fish remain healthy and to prescribe treatments to control and eliminate disease if it occurs.



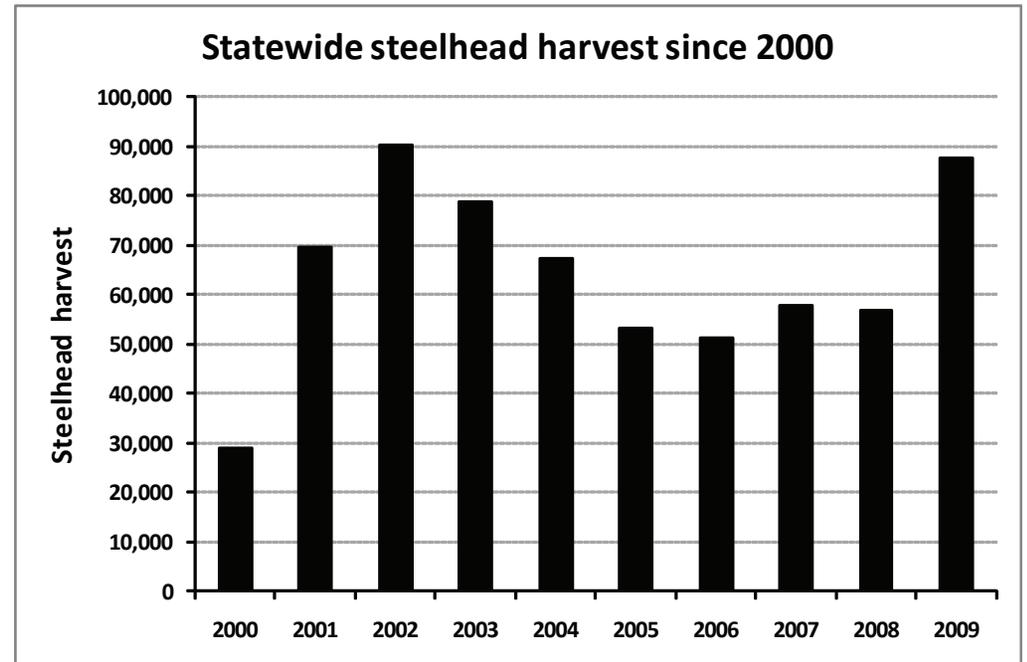
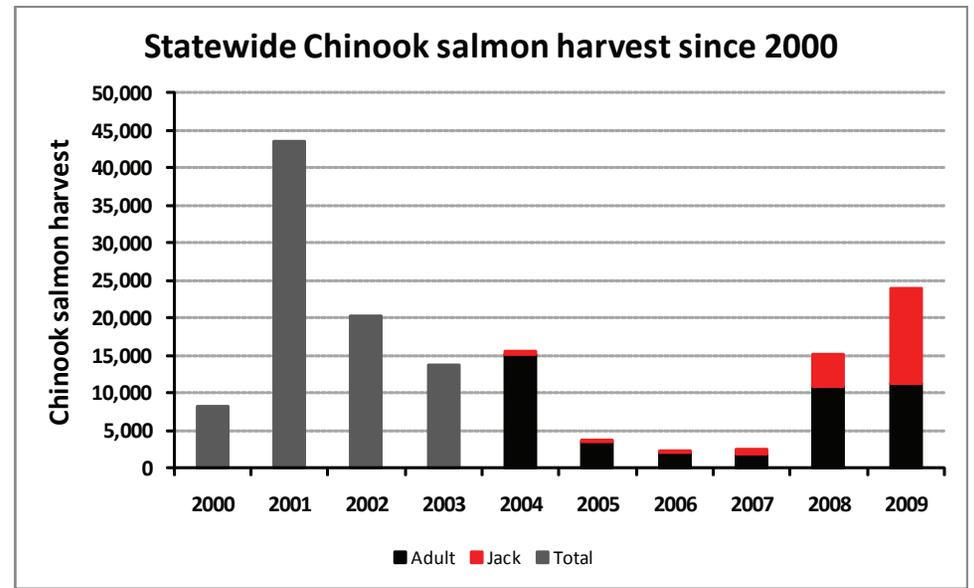
FY09 Fisheries Expenditures



Statewide Harvest of Chinook Salmon (including fall Chinook) and Steelhead
Harvest by Calendar Year

Year	Total Chinook	Chinook Adult	Chinook Jack	Steelhead
1997	3,461			32,853
1998	271			28,416
1999	0			31,843
2000	8,135			28,882
2001	43,514			69,536
2002	20,302			90,308
2003	13,796			78,674
2004	15,507	15,147	360	67,308
2005	3,624	3,584	40	53,311
2006	2,138	2,121	17	51,374
2007	2,402	1,935	467	57,748
2008	15,124	10,892	4,232	56,894
2009	23,863	11,363	12,500	87,557

Prior to 2004, the creel surveys did not track Chinook adult and jack harvest separately.



2009 steelhead harvest only includes the spring season. Harvest estimate for fall season not yet available.

Fish Marking Statewide Coordination

In fiscal 2009, Fish and Game adopted a new way to meet its annual fish-marking responsibilities for salmon and steelhead. Services are now contracted through the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. This past state fiscal cycle, more than 15.7 million salmon and steelhead were handled by fish marking staff.

Fisheries Population Management Statewide Coordination

Fisheries population management is done at the regional level. On-the-ground activities are also directed by fisheries management staff from regional office locations. Coordination, to ensure that regional activities track with statewide goals and objectives, occurs through anadromous and resident species management sections at the headquarters office level within the bureau. Regional fisheries management programs are described immediately below. Statewide coordination responsibilities are reviewed below in the section titled: Regional Support and Coordination.

Panhandle Region

Staff: 5 FTPs

The Panhandle Region includes the Kootenai River, Pend Oreille River, Priest River and Spokane River as major drainages. Combined, these systems provide about 5,414 miles of managed fishing. The Panhandle Region also includes numerous high mountain lakes and about 52 lowland lakes, reservoirs and ponds. Fourteen waters are designated as “family fishing waters” with consistent seasons, rules and bag limits. Anadromous salmon and steelhead are not found in the Panhandle Region.

Clearwater Region

Staff: 5 FTPs

The Clearwater Region includes the Clearwater River drainage as well as the Snake River to Hells Canyon Dam and the Salmon River (and north-side tributaries) upstream to the Middle Fork Salmon River. The region manages more than 7,728 miles of rivers and stream fishing and about 18 lowland lakes, reservoirs and ponds as well as a variety of high mountain lakes. The region has designated eight of its waters as “family fishing waters.”

Southwest Region (including McCall Sub Region)

Staff: 6 FTPs

The Southwest Region includes portions of the Boise River drainage, and the Weiser and Payette river systems as well as sections of the desert streams in the southern portion of the region. Also included are the Snake River from Hells Canyon Dam to CJ Strike Dam and portions of the Salmon River and its tributaries. The region manages about 8,352 miles of flowing water and about 28 lowland lakes, reservoirs, and ponds in addition to one of the highest concentration of high mountain lakes in the state. And it includes 18 urban ponds and “family fishing waters.”

Magic Valley Region

Staff: 2 FTPs

The Magic Valley Region includes a variety of flowing waters including the Snake River from CJ Strike Reservoir upstream to and including Minidoka Reservoir, sections of the Boise, Bruneau and Jarbidge rivers, and the Big Wood River system. Spring-fed systems, common in this region, include Billingsley Creek and the renowned Silver Creek. The region offers about 3,485 miles of flowing water and about 38 lowland lakes, reservoirs, and ponds. Eleven

regional waters are designated as “family fishing waters.” Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir is the state’s most successful walleye fishery. Anadromous salmon and steelhead are not found in the Magic Valley Region.

Southeast Region

Staff: 2 FTPs

The Southeast Region includes the Snake River from Minidoka Reservoir upstream to a location just downstream of the city of Idaho Falls, as well as primary southeast drainages like the Bear River, Blackfoot River, and Portneuf River. The region manages about 2,496 miles of angling opportunity and about 30 lowland lakes and reservoirs. Five waters within the region are designated as “family fishing waters.” River systems support native populations of Yellowstone and Bonneville cutthroat trout. Anadromous salmon and steelhead are not found in the Southeast Region.

Upper Snake Region

Staff: 4 FTPs

Primary river and stream systems in the Upper Snake Region include the Henrys Fork Snake River, South Fork Snake River, Teton River, Willow Creek, and the streams of the Sinks Drainage (Medicine Lodge Creek, Birch Creek, Lost River, and Camas Creek). Combined, flowing waters offer about 3,287 miles of fishing and about 18 lowland lakes, reservoirs, and ponds. Ten waters are designated as “family fishing waters.” Anadromous salmon and steelhead are not found in the Upper Snake Region.

Salmon Region

Staff: 7 FTPs

The Salmon Region includes the mainstem Salmon River and tributaries from the mouth of the Middle Fork Salmon River (including the Middle Fork and east-side tributaries) upstream to the headwaters in the Stanley Basin. Primary tributaries, exclusive of the Middle Fork, include the North Fork Salmon River, Lemhi River, Pahsimeroi River, East Fork Salmon River, Valley Creek, and Yankee Fork Salmon River. Together, the region manages about 5,057 miles of flowing water and a large number of high mountain lakes and 32 lowland lakes, reservoirs and ponds, 11 of which are designated as “family fishing waters.”

Fish Screens and Diversions Salmon Region

Staff: 8 FTPs

This program installs, operates and maintains fish screens on gravity irrigation diversions and pump intakes to protect anadromous fish and to ensure safe fish passage at all diversion dams and fishways in the Salmon and Clearwater River basins in accordance with National Marine Fisheries Service Juvenile Fish Screen and Pump Intake Screen Criteria. The project operates and maintains 230 fish screens, 307 pump intake screens, three formal fishways, and numerous rock step pool fishways.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Special Projects - Statewide Coordination

Staff: 36 FTPs

Fish and Game’s fisheries research, monitoring and evaluation section develops and communicates scientifically sound information and tools in support of fisheries management. The anadromous fish mitigation, resident fish mitigation components are both federally funded. Discretionary research and program management/technical support are funded with 75 percent federal and 25 percent license funds.



Regional Support and Coordination Statewide Coordination

Staff: 19 FTPs

Bureau of Fisheries headquarters staff provides program planning, coordination, supervision and administrative support to meet stated Fish and Game goals and objectives. Central functions include anadromous species management; resident species management; programmatic research, monitoring and evaluation; fish hatcheries and fish health; and fisheries front office administration.

Resident Fish Hatcheries Statewide Coordination

Staff: 29 FTPs

Fish and Game operates 10 resident hatcheries that produce fish for stocking in more than 500 state waters. In addition, three department salmon and steelhead hatcheries produce resident fish for distribution to local waters. Resident hatchery fish are used primarily in reservoirs and streams where habitats are not capable of supporting wild or natural production sufficient to meet angler demand.

The Bureau of Wildlife implements the state's wildlife policy. In fiscal 2009, the bureau employed 106 full-time personnel and 189 part-time personnel — 84 full-time employees in field offices and 22 in headquarters to administer, coordinate, implement and provide Idaho Fish and Game Commission policy support for statewide programs.

In addition, Wildlife Bureau responsibilities include:

- Monitoring status of 533 animal species and five Endangered Species Act protected plant species.
- Managing, improving, and providing technical assistance for 83,000 square miles of wildlife habitat across the state.
- Developing and implementing harvest opportunity of more than 70 wildlife species for more than 250,000 sportsmen.
- Responding to nuisance and depredate wildlife.

In 2006, a survey of Fish, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation estimated that hunting in Idaho resulted in \$284 million in retail sales, which supported 5,713 government jobs, and generated \$33 million in general tax revenues. The survey also estimated that wildlife watching activities in the state resulted in \$265 million in retail sales, 5,903 jobs, and \$35 million in general tax revenues.

The Wildlife Bureau expended \$20,333,415 which was 27 percent of total Fish and Game expenditures.

In 2009, the Natural Resource Policy Bureau was dissolved and functions transferred to other bureaus, including wildlife. These function transfers resulted in the wildlife bureau restructuring and consolidating management activities into seven major programs:

- 1) Habitat Management
- 2) Game Management
- 3) Conservation Sciences
- 4) Wildlife Investigations
- 5) Wildlife Health
- 6) Winter Feeding/Depredation Control
- 7) Administration/Coordination

Habitat Management

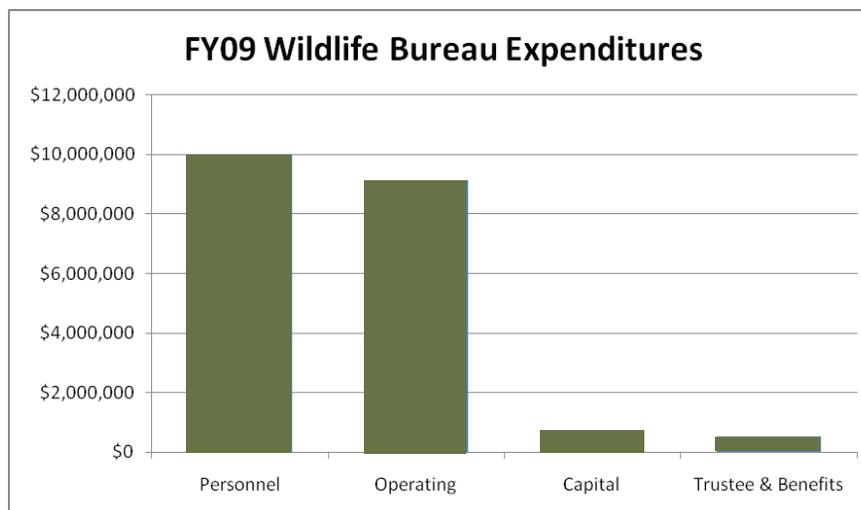
Staff: 49 FTPs

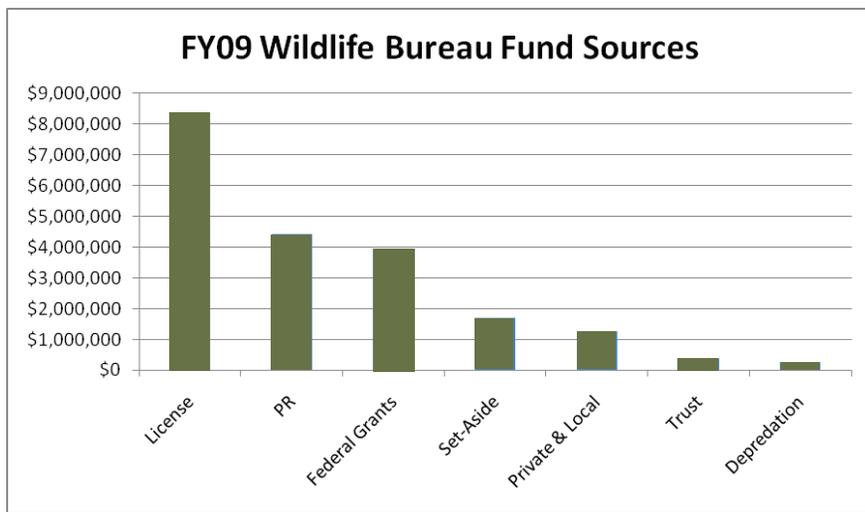
The habitat management program responsibilities include managing and improving 34 wildlife management areas totaling more than 360,000 acres, providing technical assistance to private and public land managers, implementing Access Yes! on more than 430,000 acres of private land, developing and implementing private land habitat programs and landscape-scale habitat initiatives, and implementing wildlife habitat mitigation and protection actions. A fee-in-lieu of taxes of \$158,312 was paid in 2009 to counties for properties owned by Fish and Game. Additionally, the habitat program pays an annual fire protection assessment of \$87,267 to the Idaho Department of Lands.

A significant portion of the habitat management program is dedicated to managing and maintaining wildlife management areas for use by both sportsmen and wildlife watchers. In FY09, an estimated 700,000 visitor days were spent on these Fish and Game owned properties.

Highlights include:

- Solicited and received \$73,500 in National Shooting Sports Foundation Hunting Heritage Partnership grant funds to expand the Access Yes! program.
- Continued to emphasize improving mule deer habitat as part of the Mule Deer Initiative, including planting 220,000 shrubs on winter range and planting 2,250 acres of forb strips on winter and transitional ranges.





- Stocked 16,700 pheasants on nine wildlife management areas to provide additional upland game bird hunting opportunity.

Game Management

Staff: 28 FTPs

The game management program responsibilities include collecting, analyzing, and reporting population status data on 12 big game, 11 upland game, nine furbearer, 19 migratory bird, and other harvested species; recommending harvest opportunities; soliciting public involvement in wildlife management activities; trapping and transplanting wildlife; and developing species management plans. In addition, the game management program coordinates development of rules brochures, including 350,000 big game, 1,500 LAP, and 120,000 waterfowl brochures annually; and 400,000 trophy species and 285,000 upland game brochures biennially.

Headquarters staff within the game management program is responsible for administering and coordinating harvest estimates from 228,600 big game tag purchasers, 24,000 upland game bird hunters, and 3,000 waterfowl hunters in 2009. More than 250,000 license

purchasers hunted wildlife more than 2.25 million days in Idaho.

Highlights include

- Captured and monitored 584 adult mule deer females and 273 mule deer fawns to monitor annual and over-winter survival.

- Captured and radio-collared 142 gray wolves.

- Operated 20 check stations for 98 days, checked 23,190 hunters, and collected biological information from

2,727 harvested elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer.

Conservation Sciences

Staff: 9 FTPs

The Nongame Wildlife Program and Idaho Conservation Data Center were merged to create the Conservation Sciences Program. The program's responsibilities include collecting, analyzing, and reporting data on at-risk species, and providing technical assistance on appropriate management actions, to ensure conservation and retention of state-management authority for species of greatest conservation need. The program is responsible for 523 nongame wildlife species, of which 229 are considered at-risk, 10 are protected by ESA – three threatened, seven endangered, and two are candidates for listing. Conservation sciences is also responsible for monitoring and providing technical assistance on five federally-listed threatened plant species and two candidate species, and tracks an additional 334 sensitive plants and lichens.

Staff members provide technical assistance to municipalities, counties, private landowners,

and public land managers with conservation measures for at-risk and federally-listed species. And the Idaho Natural Heritage Program within conservation sciences maintains a cooperative database on wildlife and plant species occurrence throughout the state in partnership with Fish and Game's Idaho Fish and Wildlife Information System.

In addition to the nine full-time staff, this section employs 17 temporaries to deliver program sservices.

Conservation Sciences uses funds from federal grants, the nongame trust account **composed of wildlife license plate and Idaho income check-off moneys**, and private and local sources. No sportsmen dollars are directed to Conservation Sciences per Commission direction.

Highlights include:

- Conducted long-billed curlew surveys in four major basins of the Salmon Region in spring 2009.

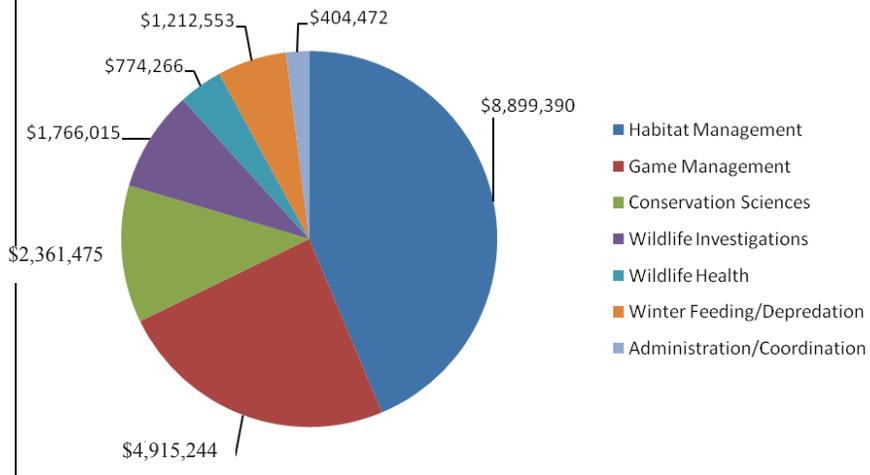
- Watchable Wildlife staff members played an integral role on the planning committee for the Snake River Birds of Prey Festival in May 2009.

Wildlife Investigations

Staff: 6 FTPs

The wildlife investigations program develops reliable knowledge and tools to assist wildlife managers in meeting wildlife population management objectives. The wildlife investigations program primarily focuses on complex management issues, requiring in-depth analysis beyond the capability of routine management activities. A significant portion of the wildlife investigations program is dedicated to capturing and monitoring more than 1,000 individual animals annually.

FY09 Expenditures by Major Program



Wildlife Health

Staff: 2 FTPs

The wildlife health program monitors and develops management responses to wildlife diseases, performs and coordinates animal health diagnostics. The program also provides training in animal immobilization and restraint, conducts necropsies, and provides veterinary support for regional animal handling projects.

The wildlife health program also works with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture on management responses to diseases potentially affecting wildlife and domestic livestock.

Winter Feeding/Depredation Control

Staff: 7 FTPs

The winter feeding/depredation program responds to about 700 wildlife nuisance or depredation complaints annually, and implements the Idaho Fish and Game Commission's emergency winter feeding policy in coordination with regional winter feeding advisory committees. The program also works to improve relationships between sportsmen and private landowners.

The winter feeding/depredation program

provides technical assistance and materials to reduce or prevent depredation losses. About 30 depredation complaints annually result in request for compensation. Emergency winter feeding funds are used to improve big game winter range when the balance in the fund account exceeds \$400,000.

In 2009, Fish and Game spent \$101,646 to improve winter range, much of it dedicated to the Mule Deer Initiative.

Administration/Coordination

Staff: 5 FTPs

The administration and coordination program supervises all wildlife bureau programs, administers the wildlife bureau budget, coordinates federal aid, provides administrative support, and provides policy support for the Fish and Game director and the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.



Elk are darted for capture in a major mortality study.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

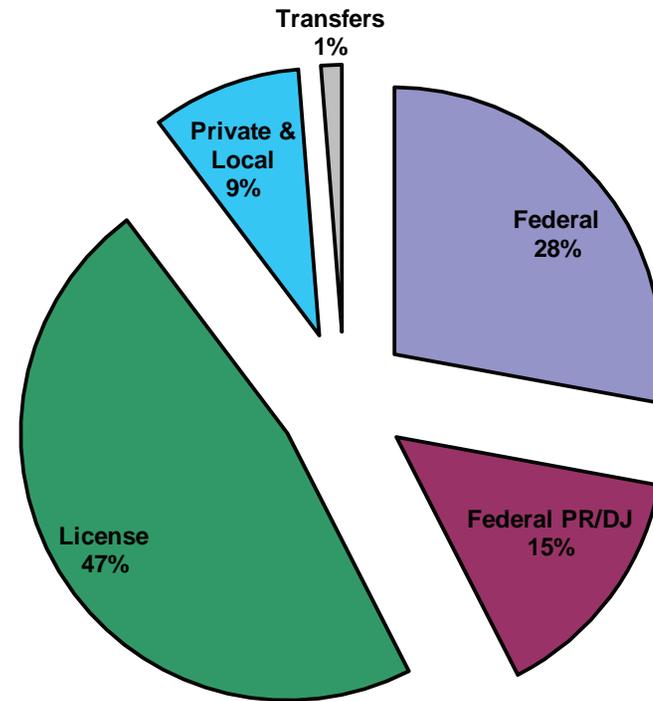
FY 2009 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES REPORT (Includes Encumbrances)

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	FTP	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPRECIATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION										
Director's Office	13	968,354	-	173,400	544,782	12,000	-	-	-	1,698,536
Financial Management	20	1,071,754	8,697	183,640	1,213,635	-	394	210	1,488	2,479,818
Fleet Management	1	324,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,924
Information Systems	35	1,139,699	-	803,250	1,275,828	36,168	19,292	-	-	3,274,237
Region Office Operations	25	1,804,717	-	421,101	783,569	(4,284)	-	-	-	3,005,103
Sportsman's Database, Licensing, Controlled Hunts	5	1,600,027	-	258,564	591,497	-	-	-	-	2,450,088
ADMINISTRATION Total	99	6,909,475	8,697	1,839,955	4,409,311	43,885	19,686	210	1,488	13,232,706
COMMUNICATIONS										
Aquatic Education	1	13,218	-	416,377	-	3,535	49	-	63,829	497,008
Headquarters Information & Education	12	1,195,053	-	-	-	11,345	-	-	20,355	1,226,753
Hunter Education	2	66	-	500,824	-	128,643	-	-	-	629,533
Other Education	-	-	-	-	(26,812)	143,628	4	-	37,753	154,573
Regional Programs	10	829,228	-	14,002	100,657	-	-	-	-	943,888
COMMUNICATIONS Total	25	2,037,565	-	931,204	73,846	287,151	53	-	121,937	3,451,755
ENFORCEMENT										
Enforcement Operations	3	327,910	-	-	15,311	35,642	11,155	-	47,668	437,686
Enforcement Special Operations	3	305,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,399	316,543
Regional Enforcement	106	8,680,613	-	-	-	10,415	-	-	4	8,691,032
Statewide Enforcement Training	1	121,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,879
T & E Enforcement & Education	1	-	-	-	-	98,785	-	-	-	98,785
ENFORCEMENT Total	114	9,435,546	-	-	15,311	144,842	11,155	-	59,071	9,665,924

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	FTP	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDAATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL	
ENGINEERING											
Boise Warehouse		1	52,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,990	
Construction Support		9	513,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	513,045	
Engineering Management		4	333,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,498	
ENGINEERING Total		14	899,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	899,532	
FISHERIES											
Access		5	420,316	-	1,260,949	-	19,122	-	-	1,700,388	
Anadromous Fish Hatcheries		32	-	-	-	2,456,598	1,219,670	-	-	3,676,268	
Fish Health		8	99,761	-	21,646	381,931	157,094	-	-	660,433	
Fish Marking		8	-	-	-	1,779,223	329,182	-	-	2,108,405	
Fish Population Management		26	759,390	-	1,547,156	1,466,322	654,979	-	15,626	4,443,473	
Fish Screens & Diversion		12	-	-	-	1,921,820	231	-	-	1,922,051	
Fisheries, Other		-	61,215	-	-	218	-	-	19	61,452	
Monitoring, Evaluation, Special Projects		37	398,083	-	661,992	4,869,451	660,872	-	7,702	6,598,099	
Regional Support & Coordination		16	651,591	396,217	407,500	345,531	120,383	-	-	1,921,221	
Resident Fish Hatcheries		27	2,866,835	-	684,423	72,901	21,704	-	-	3,645,864	
FISHERIES Total		170	5,257,192	396,217	4,583,666	13,293,996	3,183,236	-	23,347	26,737,653	
WILDLIFE											
Administration/Coordination		5	350,253	-	54,218	-	-	-	-	404,472	
Conservation Sciences		9	-	-	-	1,679,699	55,253	602,912	23,610	2,361,475	
Managing Wildlife Habitat		49	3,778,820	729,274	1,693,824	1,937,391	515,345	-	244,736	8,899,390	
Managing Wildlife Populations		28	2,731,498	-	1,665,795	128,911	361,024	11,470	16,544	4,915,244	
Wildlife Health		2	197,959	-	340,337	162,010	24,498	8,561	40,900	774,266	
Wildlife Investigations		6	677,056	-	680,874	37,756	295,091	-	75,238	1,766,015	
Winter Feeding/Depredation Control		7	598,408	345,454	-	-	-	-	268,691	1,212,553	
WILDLIFE Total		106	8,333,997	1,074,728	4,435,048	3,945,768	1,251,212	622,943	268,691	401,028	20,333,415
Grand Total		528	32,916,704	1,479,641	11,789,873	21,738,232	4,910,325	653,838	268,901	606,871	74,364,383

IDFG Revenue Sources For Fiscal Year 2009

Where the Money Comes From



License and Tag Sales: **\$36,540,931**

Sales of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses, tags and permits make up just under half of Idaho Fish and Game revenues. These sales make up the largest source of funding.

Federal Funds: **\$21,576,095**

Federal funds come from a variety of sources including mitigation for habitat losses caused by federal actions such as covering winter range with reservoirs. Grants made to states to support efforts that benefit all types of wildlife and habitats provide limited and varying funding.

Federal P-R, D-J Funds: **\$11,293,621**

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) and Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson) are derived from excise taxes on manufacturers of sporting arms and ammunition, archery equipment, handguns, and on fishing tackle, duties on boats and tax on motorboat fuels. These funds have designated purposes.

Private and Local Funds: **\$6,985,765**

Funding comes from donations, fees for services, funds to be held in trust, and mitigation agreements with entities including Idaho Power and Avista.

Transfers: **\$971,669**

Includes funds transferred to Idaho Fish and Game from other state agencies. This is primarily made up of the Department's portion of license plate sales which are designated for our nongame program.

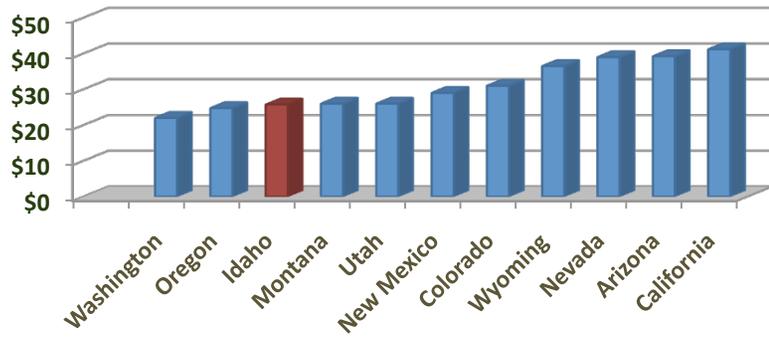
Total: **\$76,396,415**

The Department of Fish and Game receives no funding from Idaho state taxes.

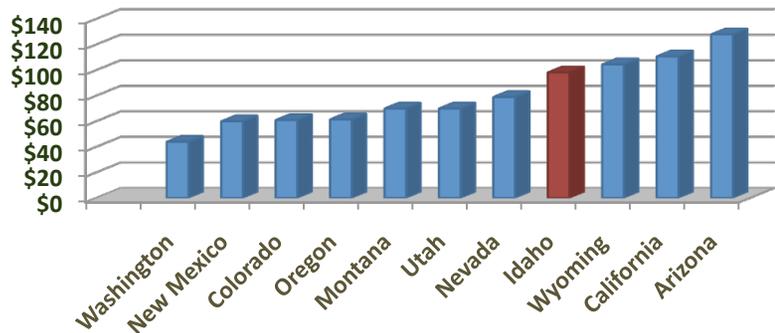
COST TO FISH COMPARISON

Western States

Resident



Non-Resident



Hatcheries are important to providing angler opportunities.

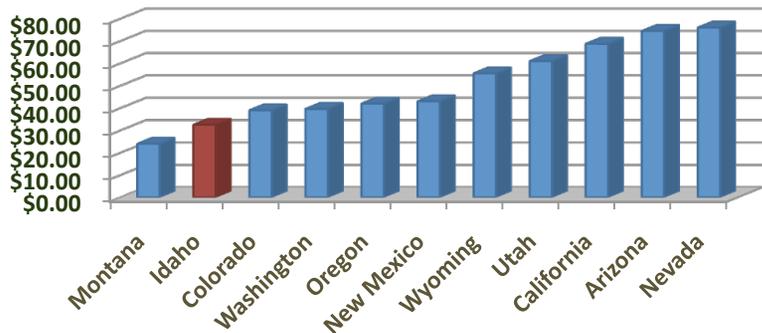
COST TO HUNT COMPARISON

Western States

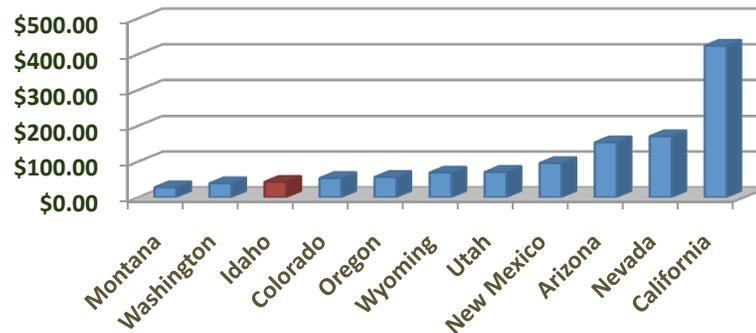
Deer

Elk

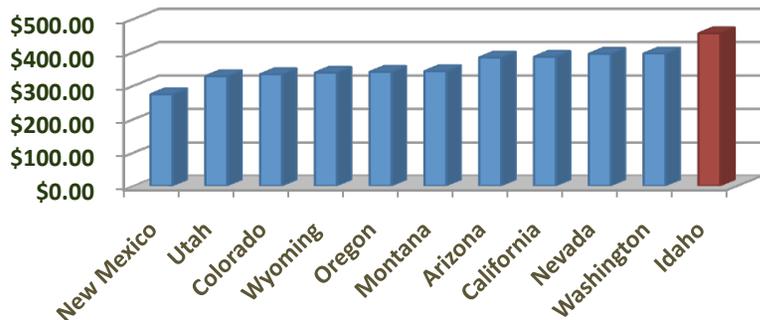
Resident



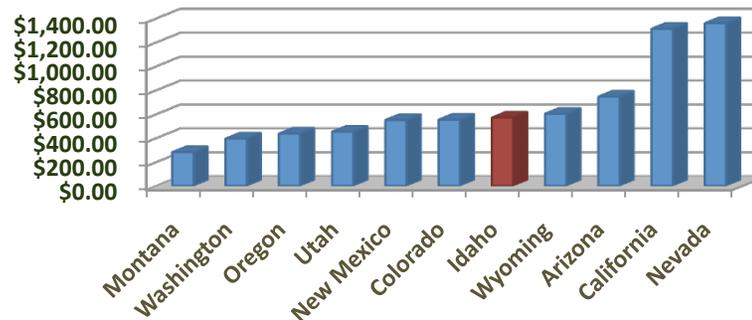
Resident



Non-Resident



Non-Resident



Resident License and Tag Sales									
License/Permit/Tag Type	1947	1957	1967	1977	1987	1997	2007	2008	2009
Res. Combination	123,552	104,035	104,198	112,523	118,497	107,991	89,575	88,956	90,622
Res. Hunting	32,571	57,086	65,865	55,966	53,855	46,932	43,803	43,184	41,784
Res. Fishing	28,970	57,504	73,903	102,120	114,815	109,781	122,265	123,101	130,230
Sportsmans Package (1989)	0	0	0	0	0	14,045	20,206	20,097	19,247
Sr. Res. Combo.	0	0	0	15,500	15,654	9,866	26,838	27,403	30,069
Junior Combo. (1975)	0	0	0	13,817	9,887	11,227	8,844	8,864	8,762
Junior Hunting (1975)	0	0	0	17,561	14,063	14,149	13,752	13,450	13,185
Junior Fishing (1975)	0	0	0	10,921	12,216	15,279	11,887	11,797	12,772
Total Salmon Permits	0	0	0	13,703	1,888	20,125	24,366	30,292	30,298
Total Steelhead Permits	0	0	0	15,175	40,032	38,695	53,037	53,320	55,001
Total Muzzleloader Permits	0	0	0	0	8,778	21,184	24,289	25,245	24,006
Total Turkey tags	0	0	0	321	796	4,860	25,871	25,234	24,325
Total Deer tags			139,613	131,079	137,451	133,862	129,344	129,091	124,938
Total Elk Tags			60,891	52,980	69,598	96,133	84,103	80,749	77,089
Wolf Tags (2009)									25,744
Nonresident License and Tag Sales									
Nonres. Combo (2000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,391	2,499	1,964
Nonres. Hunting	1,471	4,882	8,745	16,313	25,818	27,497	27,063	26,932	22,527
Nonres. Season Fishing	8,411	13,837	12,706	19,762	22,762	20,270	18,612	18,330	17,793
One Day/Daily Fishing (Revised 1996)	27,683	45,063	63,062	64,680	57,168	147,686	126,433	123,384	121,763
3-Day Salmon/Steelhead (1988)	0	0	0	0	0	3,081	8,805	9,641	10,604
Turkey (Start 1975)			0	9	18	344	1,413	1,268	983
Total Deer Tags			2,931	9,253	14,461	10,009	17,732	18,823	14,363
Total Elk Tags				6,253	12,416	11,100	14,846	14,714	12,080
Wolf Tags (2009)									684

Graph shows only selected categories. A full chart of all types of licenses, permits, and tags for all the years since 1947 is available.

Idaho Big Game Harvest History: 1935 to present

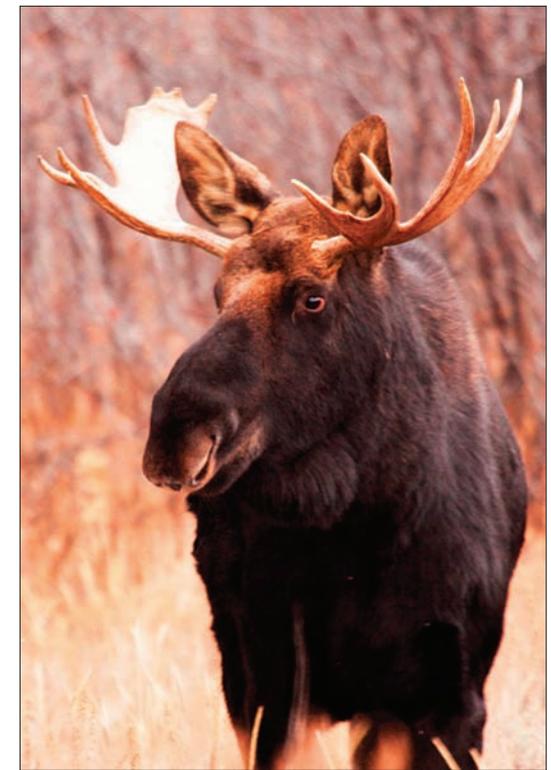


Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black bear	Bighorn sheep	Mtn. goat	Mtn. lion
1935	7,659	1,821	144		8	1	24	
1936	7,800	1,917	124		79	4	81	
1937	8,795	2,133			133	6	62	
1938	11,597	2,298			49	12	61	
1939								
1940			400					
1941								
1942	4,952		700					
1943	11,095	2,398			61		23	
1944	13,982	2,874	1,470		118		33	
1945	21,263	4,392	650		150		59	
1946	26,936	5,435	0	26	233	13	125	
1947	18,895	6,549	461	24	406	15	67	
1948	21,924	5,944	419	27				
1949	22,285	5,395	383	27				
1950	22,578	7,165	539	50			8	
1951	33,250	7,492	1,349	28			21	
1952	30,454	8,792	1,520	71	500	13	14	
1953	47,200	12,600	1,254	91	500	18	21	
1954	51,400	12,451	970	105	2,600	13	27	
1955	64,074	15,799	822	108	2,450	22	51	
1956	71,862	15,910	919	134	3,124	20	61	
1957	62,154	13,568	1,001	91	3,045	29	78	
1958	71,013	16,450	821	77	3,709	37	59	
1959	70,237	13,865	679	59	2,367	59	59	119
1960	75,213	16,545	701	40	3,373	62	114	83



Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black bear	Bighorn sheep	Mtn. goat	Mtn. lion
1961	76,001	16,572	579	46	2,218		140	164
1962	66,645	13,653	549	45	3,951		144	98
1963	63,546	14,542	774	52	2,444	49	171	162
1964	67,379	13,835	839	59	3,419	35	161	127
1965	56,438	14,064	977	51	2,861	53	214	108
1966	64,629	14,631	1,219	55	3,386	14	161	156
1967	66,350	13,397	1,286	50	2,700	32	127	109
1968	78,441	17,064	1,294	53	2,597	47	161	164
1969	67,176	12,415	1,472	74	3,085	46	168	143
1970	77,087	14,146	1,551	81	3,404	64	151	114
1971	54,927	11,009	1,465	86	3,786	13	137	303
1972	47,599	9,324	1,486	88	3,783	21	152	70
1973	54,014	12,374	1,237	96	1,430	15	128	87
1974	42,026	8,712	1,301	112	1,747	16	121	112
1975	40,102	8,981	1,314	93	2,285	32	102	142
1976	25,427	4,135	1,380	94	2,516	38	103	123
1977	39,834	6,353	1,250	95	2,173	27	117	160
1978	39,879	7,662	1,345	99	2,300	38	106	167
1979	42,549	6,344	1,430	104	1,718	42	79	31
1980	45,988	8,303	1,498	118	1,619	32	47	97
1981	50,580	9,903	1,837	114	1,918	46	65	198
1982	48,670	12,485	2,112	147	1,584	64	32	189
1983	50,600	12,700	2,400	229	2,100	60	41	167
1984	42,600	15,600	2,070	268	2,100	70	52	400
1985	48,950	15,550	2,190	297	1,700	79	38	170
1986	59,800	15,500	2,540	355	2,150	79	56	250
1987	66,400	16,100	2,600	363	1,950	77	70	300
1988	82,200	20,400	2,800	399	1,900	76	62	550

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black bear	Bighorn sheep	Mtn. goat	Mtn. lion
1989	95,200	22,600	3,500	400	2,100	98	79	340
1990	72,100	21,500	3,180	422	2,300	92	76	350
1991	69,100	24,100	2,950	428	2,100	97	85	171
1992	61,200	26,600	3,150	420	2,800	106	67	330
1993	45,600	20,800	2,470	579	1,260	80	66	450
1994	56,900	28,000	1,835	558	2,250	78	69	450
1995	48,400	22,400	1,540	637	2,040	57	44	700
1996	50,800	25,600	1,460	583	1,740	48	48	635
1997	38,600	18,500	1,300	638	1,538	61	61	834
1998	39,000	18,750	1,150	612	1,973	63	57	804
1999	43,300	17,500	1,150	775	1,819	50	48	652
2000	45,200	20,200	1,325	774	1,855	50	48	728
2001	53,000	19,500	1,350	918	1,887	48	48	628
2002	44,650	18,400	1,350	870	2,390	34	41	514
2003	43,500	18,400	1,300	933	2,415	36	33	569
2004	46,160	20,800	1,340	928	2,443	46	32	459
2005	54,050	21,470	1,410	835	2,425	42	48	466
2006	51,700	20,040	1,480	811	2,231	48	46	480
2007	54,200	19,100	1,460	847	2,660	57	36	440
2008	43,605	16,017	1,427	794	2,169	48	39	416



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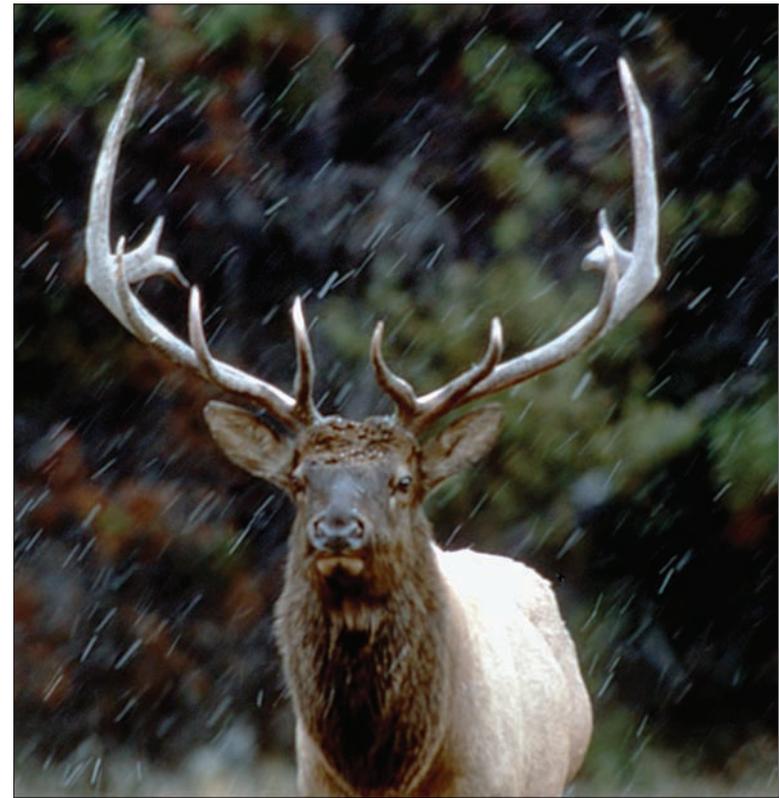
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