

Fish Idaho & Game

Director's
Annual Report
to the Commission

FY2011

January 2012



Cover photo

Burley resident Mark Arana shot this prize Rocky Mountain bighorn ram in the Bighorn Crags of central Idaho. The hunt lasted 27 days and took horses, backpacking and rafting down the Middle Fork of the Salmon.

Photo courtesy of Mark Arana

Director's Message

To Commissioners and all Idahoans who Care About Wildlife:

In 1977, I landed my first dream job at Idaho Fish and Game when I was hired as a part-time fisheries technician. Nearly 35 years later, the Fish and Game Commission gave me another dream job when I was appointed as director last March.

These first nine months as director have been busy.

We spent much of FY11 working with Governor Otter and Idaho's congressional delegation to get wolves removed from the Endangered Species List again. Our efforts were rewarded on May 5 when management responsibility was returned to the state under Commission authority. Our second wolf hunting season is going well, and our first wolf trapping season is underway. To date, nearly 600 trappers have been certified to trap wolves after graduating from Fish and Game's wolf trapping classes, which we staged throughout the state. Our goals are to manage wolves like other large carnivores, to bring population levels into balance with big game prey species, reduce pressure on some of our elk and moose herds and lessen impacts on livestock. Like black bears and mountain lions, wolves will remain at sufficient levels in Idaho to ensure we retain state management authority.

We've also developed new rules for our Landowner Appreciation Program, designed to improve consistency, transparency and improve public support for the program. The new rules standardize LAP allocation percentages in relation to controlled hunt tag levels. These new rules were developed to address long-standing concerns from sportsmen.

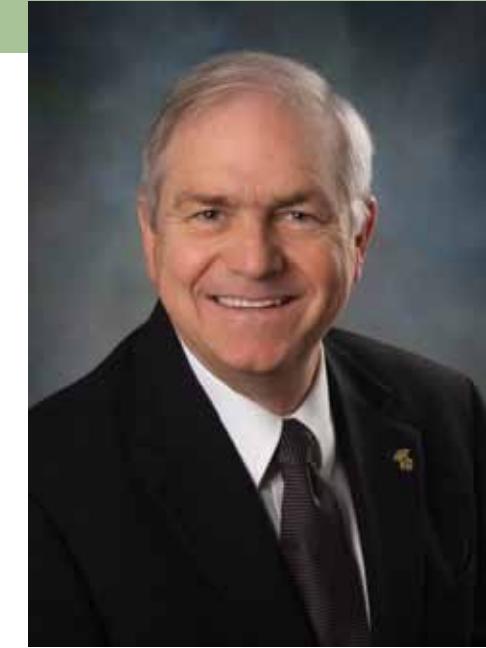
We are expanding important habitats for grouse, big game and grassland birds. Working with U.S. Department of Agriculture, nearly 95,000

private acres were enrolled in State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) program during FY11. These voluntary agreements for productive private cropland make wonderful wildlife habitat and have been key to ensuring adequate habitat exists for healthy Columbian sharp-tailed grouse populations. Idaho has the largest SAFE program in the country.

Our Fisheries Bureau continues to make good progress developing new community fishing waters around the state. Ryder Pond opened in Idaho Falls, and the Edson Fichter Pond was completed in Pocatello. The Deyo Dam was constructed in the Clearwater Region, and the new 60-acre fishing reservoir could fill this spring.

We continue to open more river miles to salmon and steelhead fishing, including stretches closed since the mid-1970s. Sport anglers fished more than 215,000 hours to harvest 11,000 adult and 6,300 jack spring and summer Chinook salmon from the Clearwater, Snake and Salmon Rivers. Idaho steelhead anglers harvested 65,000 steelhead during the fall-2010 and spring-2011 steelhead seasons and fished an estimated 269,000 days during the fall and spring seasons to take home the bountiful harvest.

Finally, I want to take this opportunity to say a few words about what I think will be a watershed event for wildlife management in Idaho. Later this year, we plan to convene the Idaho Wildlife Summit at the Riverside Hotel in Boise. Our core mission will always be stewardship of wildlife to provide hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities. We want to bring together hunters, anglers and wildlife conservationists to hear what they expect from their state wildlife agency and to build enthusiasm for wildlife conservation in Idaho.



Virgil Moore, Director IDFG

Nearly three-quarters of a century have passed since the current Fish and Game agency was created by a voter initiative. I think this is a good time to sit down together to figure out ways to serve Idahoans and their wildlife better; perhaps finding ways to enhance wildlife management activities primarily funded by hunters and anglers that preserve, protect and perpetuate our wildlife.

Details for the Summit are being worked out, but you will hear a lot more about it in the coming months. Meanwhile, please save some time for the Idaho Wildlife Summit.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Virgil Moore".

Virgil Moore, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Challenges

Nonresident License Sales Decline Continues

The sale of deer and elk tags to nonresidents has been a significant source of income to the department for many years. In 2011, we experienced our third straight year of a decline in these sales, and though the rate of decline was much slower, this lost revenue has affected our operations. We have experienced a cumulative shortfall of more than \$6 million dollars compared to what our receipts would have been if we had sustained our sales level of 2008 for the past three years. We have adjusted our spending as necessary to meet this challenge. Since nonresidents pay significantly more for a tag than our residents, this revenue is a major factor in keeping costs affordable for Idaho hunters and anglers.

Fortunately, we have benefitted from strong fishing license sales and increased federal

allocations that have reduced the overall financial impact of these losses. With the availability of wolf tags again, we have seen a recent uptick in nonresident sales, and we have conducted an outreach recruitment strategy that has increased recent results. With a recovering economy, we are cautious but optimistic that we have stabilized the decline and will start to see a recovery next year.

Wildlife Summit

We plan to host an event with sportsmen to start a meaningful conversation about the future of wildlife management in Idaho, and how Fish and Game can remain relevant in meeting Idaho's wildlife conservation needs. Idaho Fish and Game manages wildlife in trust for the citizens of Idaho, yet hunters and anglers pay nearly the entire cost of wildlife management. As a result, Idaho Fish and Game finds itself struggling to address wildlife conservation issues while upholding core hunting, fishing and trapping programs.

Updated Elk Management Plan

Fish and Game has launched an effort to revise its elk management plan, which dates from 1999. The revised plan will be adaptive and responsive and provide status and trends of elk population. Elk population objectives would be based on biological principles and hunter comments. The revised plan would be used to guide elk season setting beginning in March 2014.

Off-highway Vehicles

OHVs continue to increase in numbers, size and sophistication. About half of Idaho's big game hunters are using OHVs during hunting season. Fish and Game must assess and explain how OHV use affects fish, wildlife and habitats and also must address existing and potential conflicts between hunters and anglers who use OHVs and those who do not.

General Season Tag Sales

Nonresident Deer Tags		
	Tags Sold	Revenue
2008	15,818	\$4,061,271
2009	11,642	\$3,394,812
2010	9,648	\$2,894,400
2011	9,150	\$2,745,000

Nonresident Elk Tags		
	Tags Sold	Revenue
2008	13,035	\$4,832,726
2009	10,647	\$4,257,214
2010	9,047	\$3,754,505
2011	8,194	\$3,400,510

Administration

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 and front desk support staff at regional offices are included with administrative expenses.

FY11 Highlights

The Administration Bureau maintained tight financial controls over spending in the past year due to the reduced revenue from nonresident hunters. All personnel vacancies within the department remained open for a minimum of six months unless the Director has granted a waiver. The financial position of the department remains stable today, and the department was not required to use its existing reserve funds during the past fiscal year.

Administrative Spending in FY11

The Administration Bureau spent \$14,796,188 last year, of which \$8,360,425 was funded with license revenue. The increase in spending over the prior year resulted from a return to normal capital spending for our vehicle replacement cycle after this capital spending had been significantly reduced in FY10 by legislative budget reductions.

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>

Director's Office

Staff: 14.5 FTPs

In addition to the director and his immediate support staff, this funding includes several other aspects of the department that are under the supervision of the Director's Office.

The Director's Office now includes two deputy directors and additional related administrative support staff. At the start of FY11 the Director made a decision not to fill a budgeted third deputy director and we will use these savings for other department needs.

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 Director's Office budgets for the expenses for our seven Commissioners and the department's representative on the board of Outfitters and Guides. The department has two deputy attorneys general assigned to provide legal support and their cost is paid from the Director's Office.

Financial Management

Staff: 20 FTPs

Fiscal management of the department is made up 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 (SWCAP) from the state for our share of statewide service costs, such as the State Controller's Office, Treasury and Risk Management.

Information Systems

Staff: 38 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. 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 introduced video conferencing to the department and now has all regions linked for video conferencing capability, significantly reducing in-state travel time and cost. The video conferencing capability has also been shared with other state agencies. Information Systems is currently in the process of installing an internet based phone system that will result in significant future savings in communications expense.

License Operations

Staff: 5 FTPs

The department's licensing system is provided by a third party contractor at a cost of about \$2 million annually. This cost includes all

hardware and software, supplies, such as license stock for the department, and about 350 vendor locations statewide, operation of an internet site for online purchase of licenses and tags, a 24-hour call center with a toll-free number for phone purchases, a vendor support hotline, and a dedicated staff for enhancements and software fixes as required. Seven new licensing system software releases were implemented during 2011, providing improved service to our vendor community and to the public. In FY11, more than 1.4 million transactions were processed through the automated system with our system uptime exceeding 99 percent. Headquarters license staff operates 10 hours a day during the week 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: 27 FTPs

Regional supervisors and front desk staff at each location are included in the administrative cost of regional operations. The largest single expenditure in this category relates to the rental and utilities costs of providing facilities around the state to serve Idaho hunters and anglers at the local level. At the start of FY12 the Director made a decision not to fill a vacant Regional Supervisor position in Salmon, and we will manage this region jointly with the Idaho Falls region.

Fleet Management

Staff: 1 FTP

The department manages its fleet of motorized vehicles by centralizing all costs and purchases at headquarters and charging an internal 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 ensuring 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 changes in 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 over the long term. During the past year the department purchased 96 replacement pickup trucks to support our field operations. A separate report detailing the history and costs of the Fleet Program is available from the department.

Fiscal Year 2011 Expenditures by Bureau and Object					
Bureau	Personnel	Operating	Capital	Trustee	Total Bureau
Administration	\$6,774,820	\$4,282,361	\$3,739,007		\$14,796,188
Enforcement	\$6,758,068	\$2,119,088	\$160,559		\$9,037,715
Fisheries	\$13,675,262	\$12,146,329	\$1,644,875		\$27,466,466
Wildlife	\$9,679,539	\$9,602,847	\$1,936,199	\$578,840	\$21,797,425
Communications	\$2,153,651	\$1,000,803	\$211,093		\$3,365,547
Engineering	\$723,849	\$55,231	\$10,850		\$789,930
Total Department	\$39,765,190	\$29,206,660	\$7,702,583	\$578,840	\$77,253,273

Communications

The Bureau of Communications informs, educates and involves Idahoans and nonresident hunters and anglers in Fish and Game operations and activities. The Bureau is organized into four sections: Information, Education, Volunteer Coordination, and Customer Service.

Communications launched a bureau-wide employee consolidation plan at the beginning of fiscal year 2011. The plan reduced bureau personnel costs and reduced part-time positions from 23 to five. Full-time positions (FTP) increased from 25 to 36. In FY11, the Communications Bureau employed 20 full-time and five part-time employees in headquarters. In the regions, there were 16 full-time employees.

Information

Communications provides information to license buyers and the general public using a variety of methods, including the Fish and Game website, print publications, such as the *Fish and Game News*, rules brochures, and video production and social media.

Education

Communications manages the statewide hunter education and aquatic education programs. Conservation education programs like Project WILD!, Project Nose-to-Nose and the MK Nature Center are also coordinated and administered by the bureau.

Volunteers

Communications recruits and coordinates volunteers statewide to assist with various habitat and other labor-intensive improvement projects. In 2010, 3,351 volunteers contributed 57,469 hours worth \$1.3 million.

Customer Service

Communications operates the front desk in the Fish and Game headquarters building in Boise, answering customer calls and requests for information from throughout the state, nation and world. The customer service staff also sells licenses, tags and maps.

FY11 BOC Performance Highlights

- Created the first-ever strategic plan for the Fish and Game **Communications Bureau** that supports the objectives outlined in Fish and Game's 15-year strategic plan, *The Compass*. It is a highly-detailed document that sets out management direction, performance targets, and a series of practical tools to improve outreach efforts.
- Created a new monthly version of ***Fish and Game News***, designed to provide hunters, anglers and all Idaho citizens with more in-depth, timely information on topics ranging from winter fishing to wolf management to hunter harvest success rates.
- Emphasized programs and events that get **children** interested in fish and wildlife

and hunting and fishing. For example, we greatly increased the number of *Take Me Fishing* Trailer events around the state, held the first annual "Kid's Bluegill Fishing Clinic" and white-tailed deer hunting academy in the Panhandle Region, and significantly increased conservation officers' involvement in holding events for youth.

- Increased sales of **Super Hunt** tickets by 20 percent from last year by developing an online marketing campaign. In addition, a Super Hunt Facebook page has also been created to provide a platform for Super Hunter winners to tell their stories. Proceeds from the Super Hunt drawing benefit Fish and Game's *Access Yes!* Program.

BOC Spending in FY11

The Communications Bureau spent just under \$3.4 million on payroll, operating expenses, and capital outlay in FY11. Funding came from six sources:

License Funds	\$1,780,674
PR/DJ Federal Grants.....	\$1,079,463
Federal Grants	\$69,141
Private & Local	\$238,441
Non-License Set-Aside.....	\$127,090
Trust Funds.....	\$70,738
Total	\$3,365,547

Aquatic Education

Staff: 1 FTP

Manage the statewide Angler/Aquatic Education program. In FY11 the ***Take Me Fishing*** trailers traveled to ponds across the state holding 166 events. ***Free Fishing Day*** was held June 11. Sixty-three events were held in all seven regions. Supervise the ***Trout in the Classroom*** program in 109 public and private schools statewide (13,189 students).

MK Nature Center

Staff: 3 FTPs, 2 part-time employees

Manage and maintain the MK Nature Center in Boise. MKNC staff provides education programs to approximately 10,000 students, parents and teachers annually. Staff plays a key role coordinating the annual ***Salmon and Steelhead Days*** event. Staff also conducts tours and angler/aquatic education programs for about 150,000 visitors each year.



Headquarters Information and Education

Staff: 5 FTPs

The bureau chief oversees direction and operations of the Bureau of Communications. The Conservation Education Supervisor oversees the Hunter Education Statewide Coordinator, the MK Nature Center Superintendent, the coordinators of Project WILD!, Project Nose-to-Nose, and Aquatic Education.

Graphic Design and Publications

Staff: 1 FTP, 1 part-time employee

Design, produce and coordinate printing of regulations, pamphlets, guidebooks, signs and presentations. Also maintains Fish and Game social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter).

Internet Services

Staff: 2 FTPs

Design and maintain the Fish and Game Website; 3,450 individual pages averaging nearly 265,000 hits per month. The website received more than 3.1 million visits in FY11.

License Holder Information

Staff: 3 FTPs

Write news releases; develop publications, including the ***Fish and Game News*** and other materials, including production and distribution of hunting and fishing rule books, supervise Internet Services, edit online content. Respond to customer e-mail inquiries, which average about 10,000 per year.

Video Production/Multi-media

Staff: 1 FTP, 1 part-time employee

Create videos highlighting programs and opportunities for the Fish and Game website; training for Hunter Education instruction; and for public service announcements for television stations statewide. Other duties include marketing such programs as the Super Hunt, Family Fishing Waters, etc.

Strategic Planning/Human Dimensions

Staff: 1 part-time employee

Monitor hunting and angling demographic, economic and participation trends in order to integrate social sciences with biological sciences into Fish and Game decision making. Develops the annual performance measure report for the legislature, the ***Directions*** document for employees, and leads Fish and Game's strategic planning efforts.

Project WILD!

Staff: 1 FTP

Approximately 430 teachers were trained in Project WILD during FY11. A new workshop, called ***WILD about Forests***, was implemented with partnership with Idaho Forest Products Commission and Idaho Project Learning Tree. Teachers continue to benefit from the specialized workshops. Project WILD also held a facilitator training that involved a combination of Fish and Game people and teacher trainers. The 27 people involved were also introduced to turkey hunting.

Project Nose-to-Nose

Staff: 1 FTP

In FY 11, the coordinator prepared and delivered 189 wildlife education programs to 8,586 elementary school children in Idaho. The coordinator is also responsible for writing, editing and assembling content for the ***Educator's Express*** and ***Wildlife Express*** tabloid newspaper delivered to about 120 classrooms statewide.

Hunter Education

Staff: 2 FTPs

State Hunter Education Coordinator

Coordinate and administer statewide program including budgets, records and acquisition and distribution of teaching materials to nearly 1,000 volunteer instructors statewide. Also coordinate background checks for instructors and manage range development grant program. In FY11, the Hunter and Bowhunter Education programs certified 9,308 new hunters.

Other Education

Education and outreach programs in this category include the Idaho ***OHV Outreach campaign***. 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 paid by teachers are also included in the category. These funds help fund the coordinator position and provide operating money for the program.

Regional Programs

Regional programs are led by Regional Conservation Educators who supervise Volunteer Services Coordinators and Wildlife Educators.

Panhandle Communications

Staff: 3 FTPs

Manage all Panhandle Region information, education and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the region's Volunteer Services Coordinator recruited 904 volunteers to work on habitat improvement projects, contributing \$359,539 in-kind monetary value. He also recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors to teach regional hunter education classes. In FY11, 1,257 new hunters were certified in the Panhandle Region. The Panhandle Watchable Wildlife Coordinator conducts programs for about 11,000 area school children annually and manages wildlife education displays at the Kootenai and Bonner County Fairs attracting about 90,000 visitors annually.

Clearwater Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs

Manage all Clearwater Region information, education and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the region's Volunteer Services Coordinator recruited 214 volunteers to work on habitat improvement projects contributing \$146,567 in-kind monetary value. She also recruits and coordinates volunteer instructors to teach regional hunter education classes. In FY11, 535 new hunters were certified in the Clearwater Region.

Southwest Communications

Staff: 5 FTPs

Manage all Southwest Region information, education and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the region's two volunteer coordinators recruited 1,156 volunteers to work 19,436 hours worth \$490,437 in-kind monetary value. A wildlife educator conducts fishing clinics and coordinates hunter education classes in the western half of the region. A Hunter Education/Warehouse Technician coordinates classes in the eastern part of the region and ships classroom supplies to instructors statewide. In FY11, 3,884 new hunters were certified in the Southwest Region.

Magic Valley Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs

Manage all Magic Valley Region information, education, and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the Volunteer Services Coordinator recruited 661 volunteers to work on habitat improvement projects contributing \$99,169 in-kind monetary value. He also recruits and trains volunteers to teach regional hunter education classes. In FY11, 1,301 new hunters were certified in the Magic Valley Region.

Southeast Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs

Manage all Southeast Region information, education and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the Volunteer Services Coordinator recruited 160 volunteers to work on habitat improvement projects contributing \$88,678 in-kind monetary value. She also recruits and trains volunteers to teach regional hunter education classes. In FY11, 1,046 new hunters were certified in the Southeast Region.

Upper Snake Communications

Staff: 2 FTPs

Manage all Upper Snake Region information, education and volunteer efforts. In calendar year 2010, the Volunteer Services Coordinator recruited 208 volunteers to work on habitat improvement projects contributing \$101,633 in-kind monetary value. He also recruits and trains volunteers to teach regional hunter education classes. In FY11, 1,173 new hunters were certified in the Upper Snake Region.

Salmon Communications

Staff: None

The part time Regional Conservation Educator position was eliminated in the Salmon Region in FY10 to help meet required personnel cuts. Other bureaus picked up job duties and were able to recruit 48 volunteers in calendar year 2010 to help with habitat improvement projects worth \$11,744 in-kind monetary value. The region also certified 112 new hunters in FY11.



Painted panels at Salmon Steelhead Days held at the MK Nature Center.



Highway 21 wildlife underpass.

Enforcement

The Bureau of Enforcement provides program direction and support for 112 conservation officers. In FY10 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 Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified 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 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.

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 fish and wildlife programs with trapping and transplanting 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 removal and relocation of nuisance wildlife as a result of human-wildlife conflicts.

FY11 Bureau of Enforcement Highlights

- Conducted 65,895 compliance checks on licensed hunters, anglers and trappers.
- Contacted and interacted with an additional 84,030 people.
- Contacted 1,811 boats, 3,134 OHV (ATV, UTV, trail bikes) and 648 snowmobiles.
- Issued 2,209 citations, 1,859 written warnings, documented 431 incidents, and investigated more than 3,309 reports of violations.
- The Citizens Against Poaching program received 641 calls reporting fish and game violations, resulting in 143 citations issued and paying out \$19,900 in reward money.
- Conducted 978 youth related events, including hunter safety courses, youth fishing clinics, and mentored youth hunt activities, involving 14,796 youths.

- Responded to 18,600 calls for service from the public relating to nuisance wildlife, reports of violations, general information inquiries.
- During FY10 we experienced 6 vacancies of which 4 were filled in FY11.

Bureau of Enforcement Spending FY11

The Enforcement Bureau spent \$9,037,715 on payroll, operating and capital outlay in FY11. 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 grizzly bear and bull trout enforcement and education in the Panhandle region, and some smaller grants to support the Citizens Against Poaching and the wildlife forensic program located in the Bureau.

Headquarters Bureau of Enforcement

Enforcement Operations

4 FTPs (Bureau Chief, Administrative Assistant, Office Specialist and Forensic Scientist) and 1 part-time employees (office specialist-data entry)

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

Enforcement Special Operations

3 FTPs (Assistant Chief and 2 special investigators)

Coordinate statewide special investigation unit detecting and prosecuting habitual wildlife criminals and illegal commercial wildlife violators 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 scientist.

Regional Enforcement

Each region has a regional conservation officer (RCO-program manager), a regional investigator (RI) and 2-3 district conservation officers (DCO-first line supervisors). Each supervisor is assigned 4-7 senior conservation officers/conservation officers (SCO/CO).

Panhandle Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCOs, 9 licensed-funded SCO/COs, 2 special-funded COs *

*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).

Clearwater Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCOs, 13 SCO/COs, all license-funded

Southwest Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 3 DCOs, 17 SCO/COs, all license-funded

Magic Valley Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCOs, 11 SCO/COs, all license-funded

Southeast Region

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCOs, 9 SCO/COs, all license-funded

Upper Snake

1 RCO, 1 RI, 2 DCOs, 10 SCO/COs, all license-funded

Salmon Region

1 RCO, 2 DCOs, 8 SCO/COs, all license-funded



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

FY11 Performance Highlights

Provided engineering services for the Boating and Fishing Access program that includes improving facilities at 23 sites.

- **Panhandle Region:** Sportsman's Park Boating Access, Jewel Lake, Regional Docks.
- **Clearwater Region:** Clear Creek, Twin Bridges.
- **Southwest Region:** Highway 52 Bridge Boating Access, Bernard Landing, Martin Fishing Access, Falk Bridge Boat Access.
- **Magic Valley Region:** Filer Ponds.
- **Southeast Region:** Chesterfield Reservoir, Treasureton Reservoir.
- **Upper Snake Region:** Ashton Reservoir, Mackay Dam Fishing Access, Sand Creek Ponds, Fun Farm Bridge.
- **Salmon Region:** Watts Bridge Motorboat Access, Pahsimeroi RV Fishing Access Site, Red Rocks, Deer Gulch, Hayden Ponds Fishing Access Site, Carmen Bridge Access Site, Pahsimeroi Fishing Dock.

The Engineering Bureau also provided engineering services on such typical infrastructure projects as:

- Improvements to spring water system at Ashton Hatchery.
- Enlarge capacity and paving of parking lot at Morton Slough boating access site in Panhandle Region.



Borrow source for Deyo Dam construction

- Begin construction of Deyo Dam and Reservoir in the Clearwater Region.
- Work with the Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council for the installation of a new metal roof to Panhandle Region office.
- Design and construction of fish screen on Dewey Canal within Chester Wetlands, Region 6.
- Begin replacement of Andrus WMA manager's residence in Southwest Region.

- Replace walking paths around Wilson Ponds in Nampa.
- Construct new storage/shop buildings in the Panhandle, Clearwater and Magic Valley Regions.
- Provide Engineering services for a new shop at the Southeast Regional office complex.
- Construct a new electrical fish barrier on Rainey Creek in the Upper Snake region.
- Completion of hatchery improvements to the Grace Hatchery in the Southeast Region.

BOE Spending FY11

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 FTPs

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.



Placing lifts of clay in keyway at Deyo Dam.



Dewey Canal fish screen.

The Bureau of Fisheries provides emphasis in resident fisheries management, anadromous fisheries management, hatcheries and research. In fiscal 2011 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 2011.

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 that may be limiting Fish and Game program benefits to the angling public. The research section includes anadromous and resident sub-sections and a Genetics Laboratory. The mission of these three is to produce products that support and improve Idaho fishery management.

FY11 Fisheries Bureau Performance Highlights

The bureau continued to make good progress on implementing the Director's business plan to develop four new community fishing waters. Weiser Pond was dedicated in FY10 and continues to provide great angling opportunity for the local community. In FY11, Ryder Pond opened in the Upper Snake Region and Edson Fichter Pond in the Southeast Region and Deyo Reservoir in the Clearwater region should be completed in early FY12.

- 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.
- Fisheries revamped the 2011 – 2012 fish rules with a focus on reducing the number of rules and making them easier to understand.
- A new habitat restoration engineer was hired to meet the demands of the

fish habitat restoration work. Three fish habitat restoration projects were successfully completed in the upper Salmon River drainage in 2010. Design plans for an additional 10 projects in the Upper Salmon and Potlatch drainages have been created, with construction planned for 2011. In addition, five habitat projects were completed in the upper Snake River drainage, one in the Kootenai River drainage, and one in the Southeast Region on a tributary of Bear Lake.

- The bureau began implementing a Management Plan for the Conservation of Snake River White Sturgeon including stocking of hatchery-produced progeny both within and outside their native range. About 150 sturgeon, produced from Snake River broodstock, were stocked below Shoshone Falls in the Snake River, which is a natural barrier. Additionally, 600 hatchery produced sturgeon were stocked upstream of Shoshone Falls.
- 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.
- Sport anglers fished more than 215,651 hours to harvest 11,017 adult and 6,259 jack spring and summer Chinook salmon from the Clearwater, Snake and Salmon rivers.

- Idaho anglers harvested an estimated 64,986 steelhead during the fall 2010 and spring 2011 steelhead seasons. Steelhead anglers fished an estimated 268,896 days during the fall and spring seasons.
- Anglers in the Snake River from Lewiston to Hells Canyon Dam harvested 701 adult and 284 jack fall Chinook salmon in the fall 2010 season.
- In 2010, record numbers of captive broodstock program-produced sockeye salmon returned to the Sawtooth Valley to spawn. The planning process was initiated to expand the sockeye salmon captive broodstock program to produce up to 1 million smolts annually.

Fisheries Bureau Spending FY11

The Fisheries Bureau spent more than \$27.4 million in fiscal 2011. Personnel, operating and capital fund expenditures accounted for about 50 percent, 44 percent, and 6 percent respectively.

FY11 Fisheries Activities 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: 38 FTPs

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

Anadromous Hatcheries

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.

Fish Marking Statewide Coordination

Staff: 26 FTPs

In fiscal 2011, Fish and Game continued to meet its annual fish-marking responsibilities for salmon and steelhead. Services are now contracted through the Pacific States Marine

Fisheries Commission. This past fiscal cycle, more than 14.9 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 below. Statewide coordination responsibilities are reviewed below in the section titled: Regional Support and Coordination.



Fisheries' Lake Lowell carp research.

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: 3 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: 8 FTPs

The Salmon Region includes the Salmon River main stem 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.”



A stocked pond at Sawtooth Fish Hatchery.

Fish Screens and Diversions Salmon Region

Staff: 12 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: 27 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: 21 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: 26 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 2011, the bureau employed 133 full-time personnel and 173 part-time personnel – 102 full-time employees in field offices and 31 in headquarters to administer, coordinate, implement and provide Idaho Fish and Game Commission policy support for statewide programs.

In addition, Wildlife Bureau responsibilities include:

- Developing and implementing harvest opportunity of more than 70 wildlife species for more than 250,000 sportsmen.
- Managing, improving, and providing technical assistance for 83,000 square miles of wildlife habitat across the state.
- Monitoring status of 533 animal species and five Endangered Species Act protected plant species.
- Responding to nuisance and depredating 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 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 \$21,797,425, which was 28 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) Wildlife Diversity
- 4) Wildlife Investigations
- 5) Wildlife Health
- 6) Winter Feeding/Depredation Control
- 7) Administration/Coordination

Habitat Management

Staff: 57 FTPs

The habitat management program responsibilities include managing and improving 32 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 \$176,925 was paid in 2011 to counties for properties owned by Fish and Game. The habitat program pays an annual fire protection assessment of \$42,569 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 FY11, an estimated 700,000 visitor-days were spent on these Fish and Game owned properties. Many of these visitors do not purchase hunting or fishing licenses, but do benefit from properties managed by Fish and Game.

Highlights

- Continued to improve mule deer habitat through the Mule Deer Initiative, including planting 213,380 shrubs on winter range and planting 1,140 acres of forb strips on winter and transitional ranges. Fencing of Interstate 15 in winter ranges near Pocatello and Highway 30 near Lava Hot Springs as well as completion of a wildlife underpass on Highway 21 near Boise will reduce mule deer road kill mortality in these areas.
- Maintained more than 150,000 acres of winter range, 20,000 acres of wetlands, 24,000 acres of forestlands, and 3,000 artificial nesting structures.
- Stocked 16,700 pheasants on nine wildlife management areas to provide additional upland game bird hunting opportunity.
- Continued using Federal Farm Bill programs to help develop wildlife habitat. Included working with U.S. Department of Agriculture and private

landowners to enroll additional acres of Conservation Reserve Program - State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE), specifically designed to improve habitat for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. With 94,300 acres, Idaho has the largest SAFE program in the nation.

- Supported 11 sage-grouse local working groups (LWG), which held a total of 60 meetings. Overall, 277 individuals attended one or more LWG meetings. Of the 11 active LWGs, nine have completed local conservation plans, and the other two are nearing completion. The Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee (SAC) met four times in FY11.
- In FY11, the Idaho Watershed Initiative funded six restoration projects with \$216,410. The six projects also leveraged \$798,400 in matching funds and will benefit approximately 202,800 acres and 1,175 linear feet of stream bank.

Game Management

Staff: 30 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 221,300 big game tag purchasers, 43,600 upland game bird hunters, and 22,600 waterfowl hunters in FY11. More than 248,000 license purchasers hunted wildlife more than 2.07 million days in Idaho.

Highlights

- Captured 32 adult mule deer females and 193 mule deer fawns to monitor annual and over-winter survival.
- Resumed responsibility for wolf management in May 2011 and initiated control actions that resulted in killing 13 wolves in the Lolo and Elk City elk zones to address impacts on elk and human safety concerns.
- Set Idaho's second wolf hunting season for fall 2011 and winter 2012 and the first regulated public wolf trapping season in the lower 48 states. Sold more than 31,600 wolf hunting tags and 200 wolf trapping tags (as of December 2011) for the season.
- Conducted more than 25 wolf trapping education classes around the state and certified more than 500 individuals to trap wolves.
- During 2011, biologists and volunteers surveyed 962 sage-grouse leks with the average number of males per lek up 16 percent from 2010.

Wildlife Diversity

Staff: 20 FTPs

The Wildlife Diversity Program is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data on at-risk species, and for providing technical assistance on appropriate management actions to ensure conservation and retention of state-management authority for 229 species of greatest conservation need. A core responsibility of the Diversity Program is therefore to implement those elements of Fish and Game's strategic plan (the Compass) that relate to these species (i.e., rare, public trust "nongame" and unprotected animals and native plants). Ten species are protected by the Endangered Species Act – three are threatened, seven endangered and two are candidates for listing. The Diversity Program is also responsible for monitoring and providing technical assistance on five federally listed threatened plant species and two candidate species.

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 Wildlife Diversity 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.

The Diversity Program uses funds from federal grants, the nongame trust account composed of wildlife license plate and Idaho income check-off revenues, and private and local sources. No hunter or angler dollars are directed to Wildlife Diversity per Commission direction.

Highlights

- Through inventory and survey efforts across southern and eastern Idaho, generated new information pertaining to the status of pygmy rabbits that contributed to the decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that this species did not warrant listing under Endangered Species Act.
- Worked with the Idaho Native Plant Society to begin using NatureServe's Rank Calculator to assess conservation status ranks for Idaho's rare plants.
- Created spatial models of seasonal habitat for sage-grouse based on over 25,000 telemetry locations and known observations.
- Watchable Wildlife played an integral part of establishing "Bird by Bird," an educational program focusing on bird feeding and "citizen-science" data collection in Treasure Valley schools (K-12).

Wildlife Investigations

Staff: 7 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.

Highlights

- Continued to monitor and recommend mitigative measures for effects of wolf predation on elk populations. Currently, Idaho leads the nation on documenting the effects of wolves on elk.
- In concert with the University of Idaho, initiated a new project on sharp-tailed grouse to help guide habitat improvement efforts and develop an efficient and cost-effective monitoring strategy.

Wildlife Health

Staff: 4 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.

Highlights

- In FY11, the Wildlife Health program processed 1,247 samples from elk, moose, mule deer, white-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat for chronic wasting disease, which to date has not been documented in Idaho.
- Provided wildlife chemical restraint training to IDFG, ISDA, USDA, and animal control officer personnel.

Winter Feeding/Depredation Control

Staff: 7 FTPs

The winter feeding/depredation program responds to 500 to 1,500 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.

In FY11, personnel responded to 1,232 complaints of wildlife damage. After preventive measures were implemented to stop or mitigate damage, 33 claims were filed at a cost of \$164,600.

The program ran emergency feeding operations at 15 sites in Bear Lake County during January to March 2011 to aid more than 2,200 mule deer.

Emergency winter feeding funds are used to improve big game winter range when the balance in the fund account exceeds \$400,000.

Administration/Coordination

Staff: 6 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.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FY 2011 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES REPORT (Includes Encumbrances)

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDACTION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION									
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	1,123,566	-	174,796	466,245	12,404	-	-	-	1,777,012
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1,086,636	4,128	179,434	917,580	339,300	3,177	122	2,189	2,532,565
FLEET MANAGEMENT	1,680,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680,391
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	1,261,165	-	767,514	1,372,848	96,416	-	-	-	3,497,942
REGION OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,727,023	-	425,999	725,350	(6,167)	-	-	-	2,872,204
SPORTSMAN'S DATABASE, LICENSING, CONTROLLED HUNTS	1,481,644	-	353,139	601,291	-	-	-	-	2,436,074
ADMINISTRATION Total	8,360,425	4,128	1,900,881	4,083,313	441,953	3,177	122	2,189	14,796,188
COMMUNICATIONS									
AQUATIC EDUCATION	15,347	-	459,354	6,556	259	61,241	-	41,399	584,156
HEADQUARTERS INFORMATION & EDUCATION	993,601	-	-	-	5,547	-	-	5,231	1,004,380
HUNTER EDUCATION	-	-	600,582	-	137,895	-	-	1	738,478
OTHER EDUCATION	5,262	-	-	4,301	94,740	65,848	-	24,107	194,259
REGIONAL PROGRAMS	766,464	-	19,527	58,283	-	-	-	-	844,274
COMMUNICATIONS Total	1,780,674	-	1,079,463	69,141	238,441	127,090	-	70,738	3,365,547
ENFORCEMENT									
ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	275,066	-	-	16,212	19,129	12,039	-	7,633	330,078
ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL OPERATIONS	294,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	294,129
REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT	8,152,066	-	-	26,636	21,292	-	-	5	8,200,000
STATEWIDE ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	110,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,939
T & E ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	102,568	-	-	-	102,568
ENFORCEMENT Total	8,832,150	-	-	42,848	142,989	12,039	-	7,688	9,037,715

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ENGINEERING									
BOISE WAREHOUSE	42,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,467
CONSTRUCTION/SUPPORT	426,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,658
ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT	320,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,805
ENGINEERING Total	789,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,930
FISHERIES									
ACCESS	390,007	-	1,324,473	-	24,527	-	-	-	1,739,007
ANADROMOUS FISH HATCHERIES	-	-	-	2,352,177	1,280,152	-	-	-	3,632,329
FISH HEALTH	93,026	-	35,542	392,715	180,361	-	-	-	701,645
FISH MARKING	-	-	-	655,003	390,524	-	-	-	1,045,526
FISH POPULATION MANAGEMENT	1,296,430	-	1,416,075	702,029	935,612	-	-	19,348	4,369,494
FISH SCREENS AND DIVERSION	-	-	-	1,753,892	15,575	-	-	-	1,769,467
MONITORING, EVALUATION, SPECIAL PROJECTS	297,703	-	631,971	6,969,058	323,535	17,439	-	98,281	8,337,987
REGIONAL SUPPORT & COORDINATION	609,800	422,615	384,464	853,738	298,046	18,149	-	25	2,586,837
RESIDENT FISH HATCHERIES	2,689,575	-	547,272	27,951	19,375	-	-	-	3,284,173
FISHERIES Total	5,376,541	422,615	4,339,797	13,706,562	3,467,708	35,588	-	117,654	27,466,466
WILDLIFE									
ADMINISTRATION / COORDINATION	346,820	-	93,224	-	-	-	-	-	440,043
WILDLIFE DIVERSITY	-	-	-	1,744,018	136,081	718,945	-	10,511	2,609,564
MANAGING WILDLIFE HABITAT	4,097,082	548,281	2,769,383	1,603,562	524,382	76,904	-	413,978	10,033,571
MANAGING WILDLIFE POPULATIONS	2,784,211	-	1,739,924	153,943	253,519	12,309	-	46,873	4,990,780
WILDLIFE HEALTH	134,176	-	187,965	193,913	16,700	1,928	-	45,771	580,453
WILDLIFE INVESTIGATIONS	576,355	-	719,134	79,758	372,991	-	-	115,533	1,863,771
WINTER FEEDING / DEPREDATION CONTROL	555,549	324,625	-	-	-	5	399,065	-	1,279,244
WILDLIFE Total	8,494,192	872,906	5,509,631	3,775,195	1,303,672	810,098	399,065	632,666	21,797,425
Grand Total	33,633,912	1,299,650	12,829,772	21,677,059	5,594,763	987,992	399,187	830,936	77,253,271

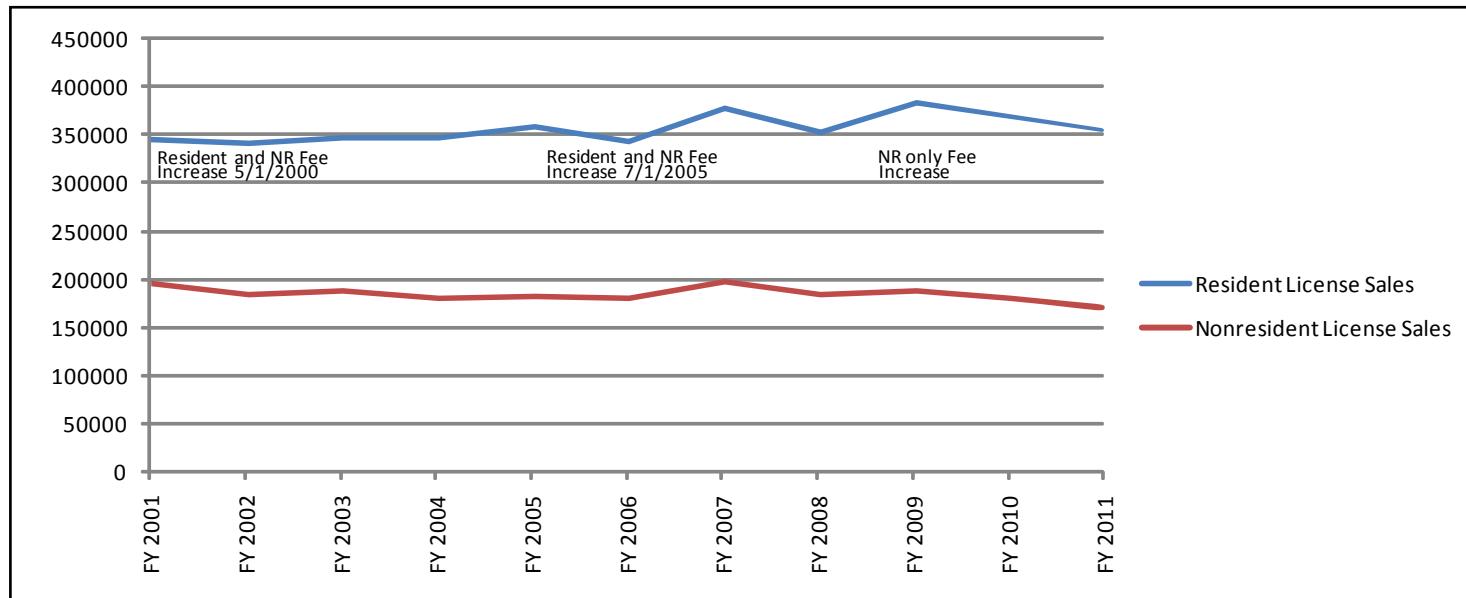
Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

License Sales

Description	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Change 01 to 11	Percent Change
Resident Combination	137,363	133,816	131,072	129,426	136,769	126,958	137,481	130,552	141,786	139,825	139,716	2,353	1.7%
Res. Sportsman's Package	16,040	17,389	17,464	18,502	19,419	19,923	20,338	19,936	19,412	19,093	18,783	2,743	17.1%
Resident Season Fishing	128,394	121,875	125,416	123,221	128,400	124,135	146,119	132,332	151,320	143,966	130,185	1,791	1.4%
Resident Short Term Fishing	7,533	7,408	7,709	7,692	7,853	8,024	8,582	8,220	7,545	6,913	6,934	(599)	(8%)
Resident Hunting	56,194	61,621	65,455	68,386	66,819	63,936	64,242	62,573	62,648	58,873	56,892	698	1.2%
Total Resident Licenses	345,524	342,109	347,116	347,227	359,260	342,976	376,762	353,613	382,711	368,670	352,510	6,986	2%
Nonresident Combination	1,361	1,635	1,744	1,936	2,200	2,472	2,806	2,879	2,633	1,928	1,764	403	29.6%
Nonresident Season Fishing	18,310	17,399	18,375	19,569	21,161	21,715	23,975	22,290	23,259	20,759	19,215	905	4.9%
Nonresident Short Term Fishing	145,197	132,346	134,036	123,435	120,452	117,633	131,488	119,857	128,607	127,816	121,218	(23,979)	(16.5%)
Nonresident Hunting *	30,328	32,464	33,549	34,878	37,588	37,972	38,864	38,053	33,977	30,022	28,991	(1,337)	(4.4%)
Total Nonresident Licenses	195,196	183,844	187,704	179,818	181,401	179,792	197,133	183,079	188,476	180,525	171,188	(24,008)	(12.3%)
Resident Tags	198,962	206,185	202,273	196,862	192,364	193,840	195,490	202,452	197,191	225,795	197,322	(1,640)	(0.8%)
Resident Tags in Sportsman's Pak**	71,272	76,329	79,071	82,198	93,552	96,025	97,529	96,895	94,904	92,268	91,460	20,188	28.3%
Nonresident Tags	29,018	31,480	32,563	34,446	37,509	37,587	39,638	39,223	35,385	28,637	25,024	(3,994)	(13.8%)
Miscellaneous Permits	139,575	150,479	149,643	157,836	139,015	139,180	143,023	150,339	177,408	180,937	170,830	31,255	22.4%
Miscellaneous Permits in Sportsman's Pak**	61,743	66,794	67,111	70,665	73,874	75,441	76,807	75,402	73,711	72,266	71,110	9,367	15.2%
Miscellaneous Permits issued at \$0	66,358	61,915	70,969	70,678	67,378	68,057	68,894	64,282	61,725	81,747	82,969	16,611	25%
Controlled Hunt Applications	105,575	111,852	109,834	117,402	128,899	134,184	133,224	139,577	142,001	149,519	154,581	49,006	46.4%
Total	1,213,223	1,230,987	1,246,284	1,257,132	1,273,252	1,267,082	1,328,500	1,304,862	1,353,512	1,380,364	1,316,994	103,771	8.6%

* Includes all hunting licenses (Big Game, Small Game, Nongame, and Shooting Preserve)

** Fees were collected in the sale of the sportsman package license sale, tags and permits included in the package were issued at \$0.00



Fish and Game Receipts

(\$ in Millions)

Description	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Change 01 to 11	Percent Change
	Actual												
Fish and Game Fund													
Licenses & Permits	\$27.678	\$28.576	\$28.860	\$28.350	\$29.551	\$33.421	\$32.777	\$35.309	\$34.143	\$32.814	\$30.029	\$2.351	8.5%
Federal Reimburs.	19.112	22.841	25.765	28.716	27.043	25.389	27.035	30.709	32.869	33.799	35.555	16.443	86.0%
Priv. & Loc. Reimburs.	1.995	2.154	2.317	2.731	3.146	5.030	4.380	4.516	5.514	6.075	6.023	4.028	201.9%
Priv. & Loc. Trusts	.958	.923	.644	.487	.739	.759	.840	.728	1.091	.642	3.589	2.632	274.8%
Primary/Sec. Depred.	.192	.195	.158	.151	.136	.150	.156	.168	.122	.098	.088	(.104)	(54.1%)
Miscellaneous Income	1.041	1.514	1.364	1.295	1.351	1.967	1.569	2.054	1.137	1.029	1.383	.342	32.8%
Total Fish & Game:	\$50.976	\$56.203	\$59.107	\$61.730	\$61.966	\$66.715	\$66.757	\$73.484	\$74.876	\$74.458	\$76.667	\$25.692	50.4%
Set-Aside Funds:													
Habitat Acq. and Devel.	.443	.419	.541	.365	.419	.476	.473	.484	.830	.460	.408	(.035)	(7.9%)
Salmon & Steelhead Tag	.383	.203	.412	.316	.271	.294	.282	.308	.311	.373	.300	(.083)	(21.7%)
Upland Game Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mig. Waterfowl Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Winter Feed/Hab. Impr.	.421	.427	.401	.463	.414	.485	.409	.410	.360	.337	.322	(.098)	(23.3%)
Nongame Programs	.049	.071	.049	.052	.056	.058	.042	.017	.009	.020	.028	(.021)	(42.5%)
Meat Proc. Charges	.010	.012	.008	.011	.012	.013	.013	.012	.010	.011	.011	.002	18.9%
Adjustments	.005	(.014)	(.007)	(.006)	(.004)	.002	.002	.003	.002	(.000)	.001	(.004)	(79.5%)
Total Set-Aside:	\$1.310	\$1.118	\$1.404	\$1.201	\$1.168	\$1.327	\$1.222	\$1.233	\$1.521	\$1.201	\$1.071	(\$.237)	(18.1%)
Grand Total	\$52.286	\$57.320	\$60.511	\$62.931	\$63.134	\$68.042	\$67.979	\$74.717	\$76.397	\$75.659	\$77.738	\$25.455	48.7%

Cost to Hunt for a Resident 2011
(Includes licenses, tags & vendor fees)

Rank	Deer		Elk		Sheep		Pronghorn	
1	\$29.00	MT	\$37.00	MT	\$128.50	WA	\$27.00	MT
2	\$32.50	ID	\$43.50	ID	\$134.50	WY	\$44.00	ID
3	\$44.00	CO	\$45.20	WA	\$138.00	MT	\$44.00	CO
4	\$45.20	WA	\$59.00	CO	\$160.00	OR	\$50.50	WY
5	\$52.00	NM	\$69.50	WY	\$165.00	NM	\$65.00	NM
6	\$54.00	OR	\$72.00	OR	\$166.00	NV	\$82.00	OR
7	\$55.50	WY	\$81.00	UT	\$185.75	ID	\$86.00	UT
8	\$71.00	UT	\$95.00	NM	\$264.00	CO	\$106.00	NV
9	\$72.62	CA	\$153.75	AZ	\$304.75	AZ	\$117.25	AZ
10	\$74.50	AZ	\$171.00	NV	\$415.09	CA	\$183.69	CA
11	\$76.00	NV	\$444.59	CA	\$544.00	UT	NA	WA
Average	\$55.12		\$115.59		\$236.87		\$80.54	

Cost to Fish for a Resident 2011

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	Washington	\$24.00	\$10.18	\$13.46	\$16.73
2	Idaho	\$25.75	\$11.50	\$16.50	\$21.50
3	Montana	\$26.00		\$13.00	
3	Utah	\$26.00	\$8.00		
5	New Mexico	\$29.00	\$16.00		
6	Oregon	\$33.00	\$16.75	\$31.50	
7	Colorado	\$36.00	\$19.00		
8	Wyoming	\$36.50	\$6.00		
9	Nevada	\$39.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
10	Arizona	\$39.25	\$16.25	\$24.25	\$32.25
11	California	\$43.46	\$14.04	\$21.86	
Average		\$32.54	\$12.67	\$18.94	\$21.37

Cost to Hunt for a Nonresident 2011
(Includes licenses, tags & vendor fees)

Rank	Deer		Elk		Sheep		Pronghorn	
1	\$294.00	NM	\$434.00	WA	\$666.83	CA	\$215.00	MT
2	\$338.00	UT	\$463.00	UT	\$765.00	MT	\$294.00	NM
3	\$338.50	WY	\$559.00	CO	\$1,262.50	WA	\$298.50	WY
4	\$344.00	CO	\$559.00	NM	\$1,355.00	NV	\$344.00	CO
5	\$384.00	AZ	\$571.50	ID	\$1,449.00	OR	\$363.00	UT
6	\$395.00	NV	\$603.50	WY	\$1,558.75	AZ	\$455.00	NV
7	\$407.16	CA	\$641.00	OR	\$1,588.00	UT	\$466.50	ID
8	\$434.00	WA	\$746.25	AZ	\$1,854.00	CO	\$482.00	OR
9	\$456.50	ID	\$812.00	MT	\$2,271.25	ID	\$564.08	CA
10	\$516.00	OR	\$1,359.08	CA	\$2,278.50	WY	\$636.25	AZ
11	\$542.00	MT	\$1,360.00	NV	\$3,184.00	NM	NA	WA
Average	\$404.47		\$737.12		\$1,657.53		\$411.83	

Cost to Fish for a Nonresident 2011

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	Washington	\$50.00	\$17.82	\$24.36	\$30.91
2	New Mexico	\$61.00	\$17.00		
3	Colorado	\$66.00	\$19.00		
4	Montana	\$70.00		\$25.00	
4	Utah	\$70.00	\$12.00		
6	Nevada	\$79.00	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$32.00
7	Idaho	\$98.25	\$12.75	\$18.75	\$24.75
8	Wyoming	\$104.50	\$14.00		
9	Oregon	\$106.25	\$16.75	\$31.50	\$46.25
10	California	\$116.90	\$14.04	\$21.86	
11	Arizona	\$128.00	\$17.25	\$26.25	\$35.25
Average		\$86.35	\$15.86	\$24.67	\$33.83

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
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

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black bear	Bighorn sheep	Mtn. goat	Mtn. lion
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	Gray Wolf
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	
2009	42,189	15,813	1,335	781	2,091	53	42	432	
2010	44,360	17,470	1,453	767	2,508	49	39	469	181



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