



NATURAL RESOURCES INTERIM COMMITTEE

October 15, 2020

**Presentation by
Idaho Department of Fish and Game**



WOLF MANAGEMENT

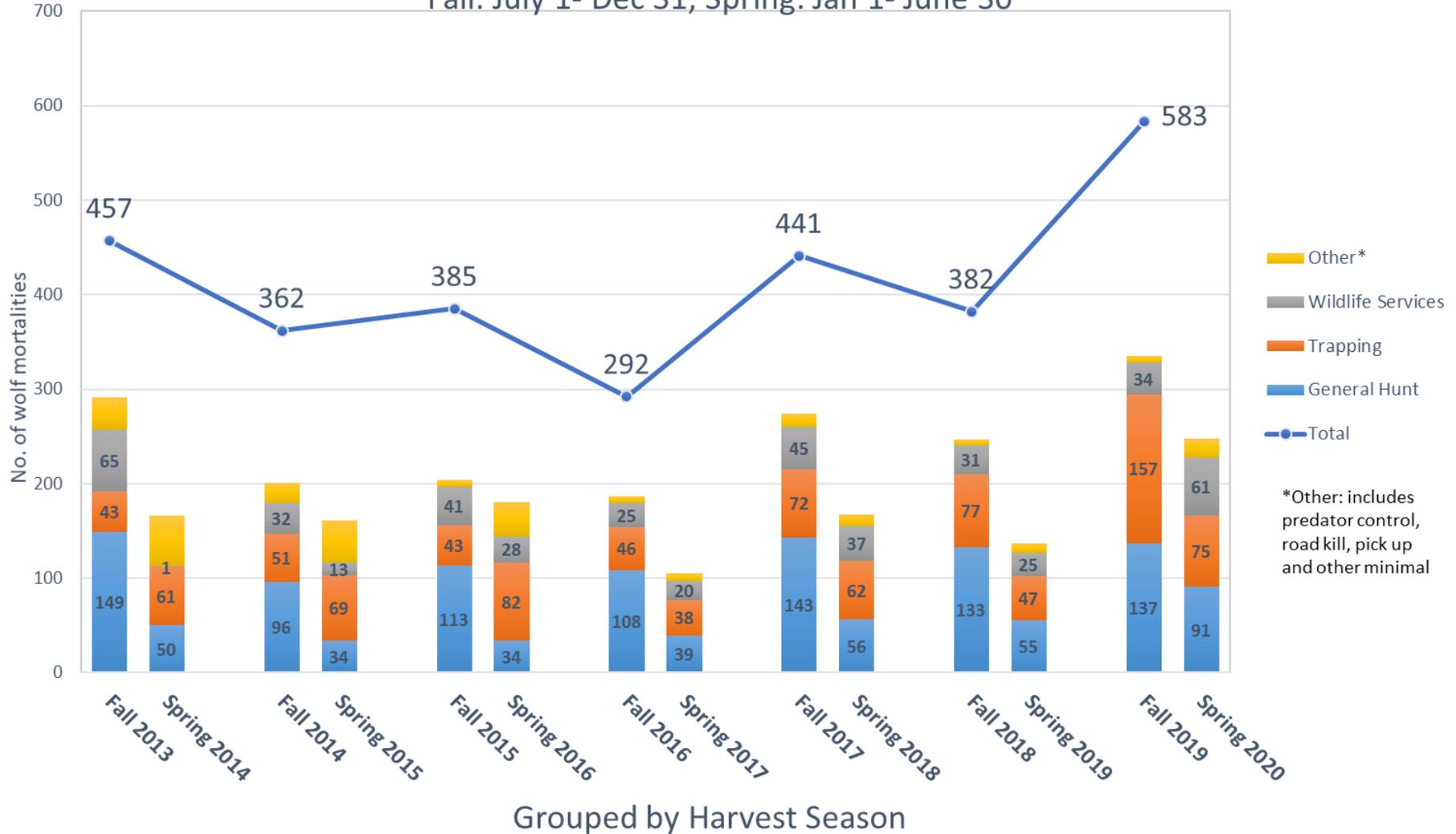


Ed Schriever - Director

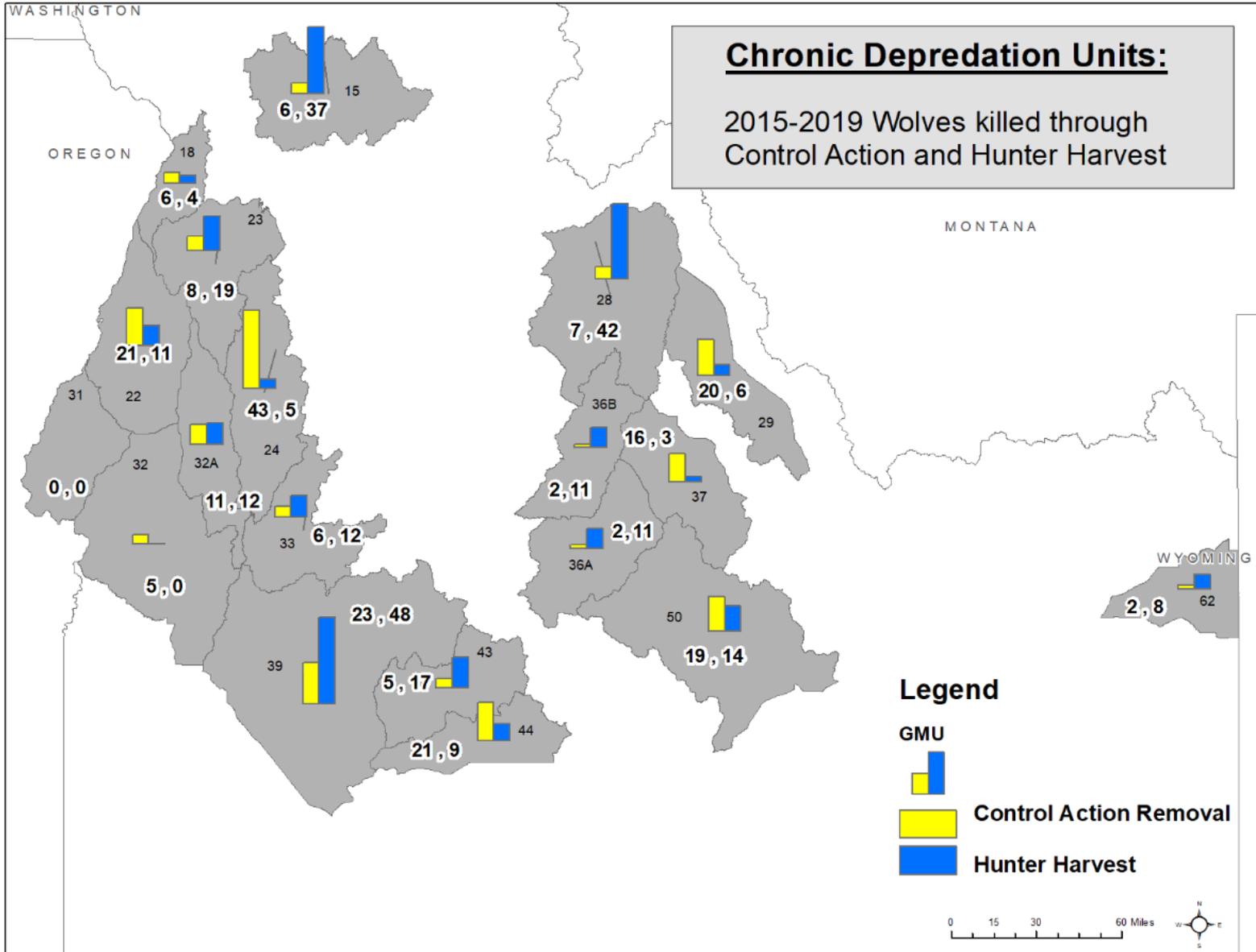


Wolf Mortality in the fall and spring seasons 2014-2020

Fall: July 1- Dec 31; Spring: Jan 1- June 30



*Other: includes predator control, road kill, pick up and other minimal





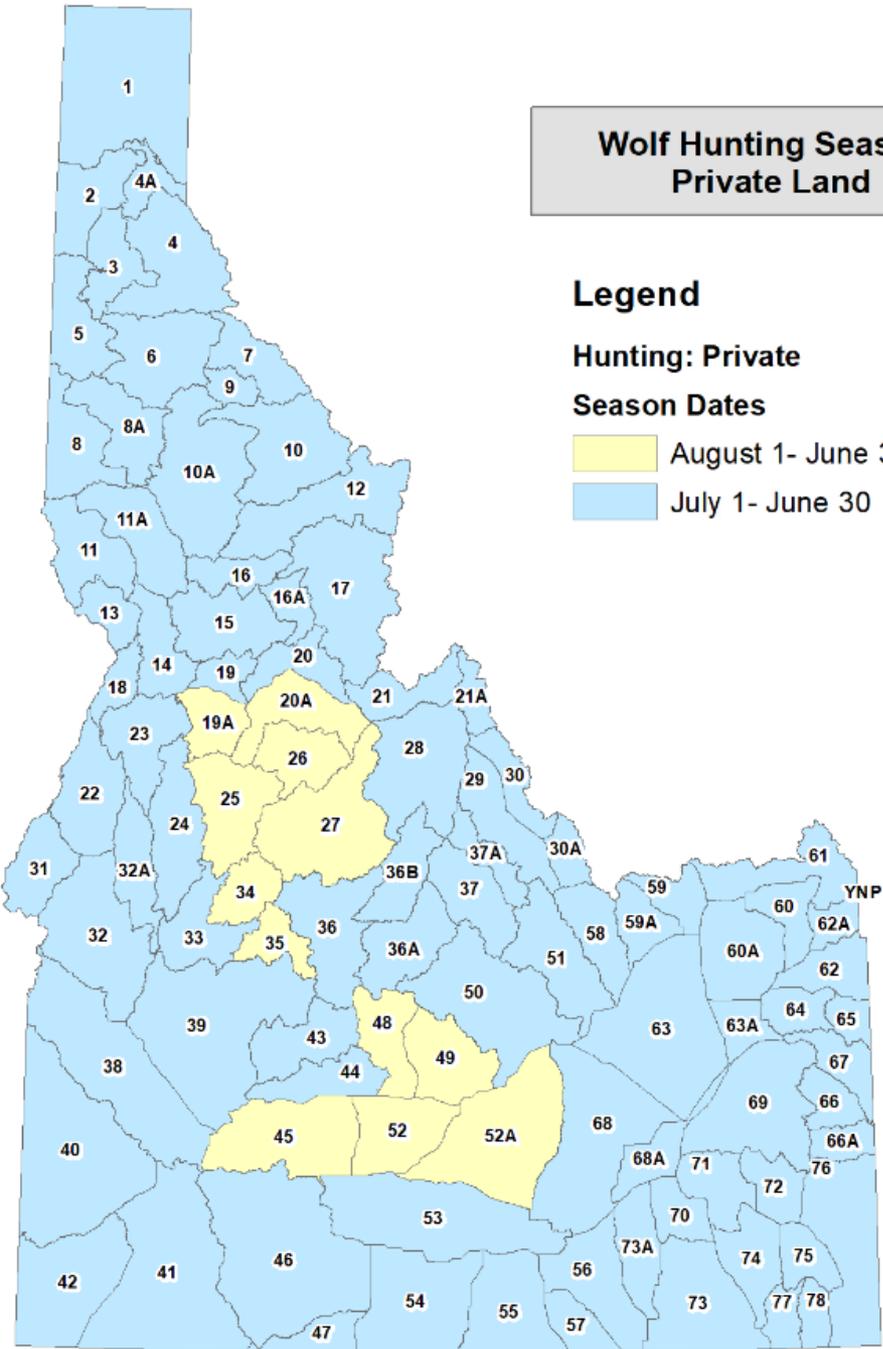
**Wolf Hunting Season:
Private Land**

Legend

Hunting: Private

Season Dates

- August 1- June 30
- July 1- June 30





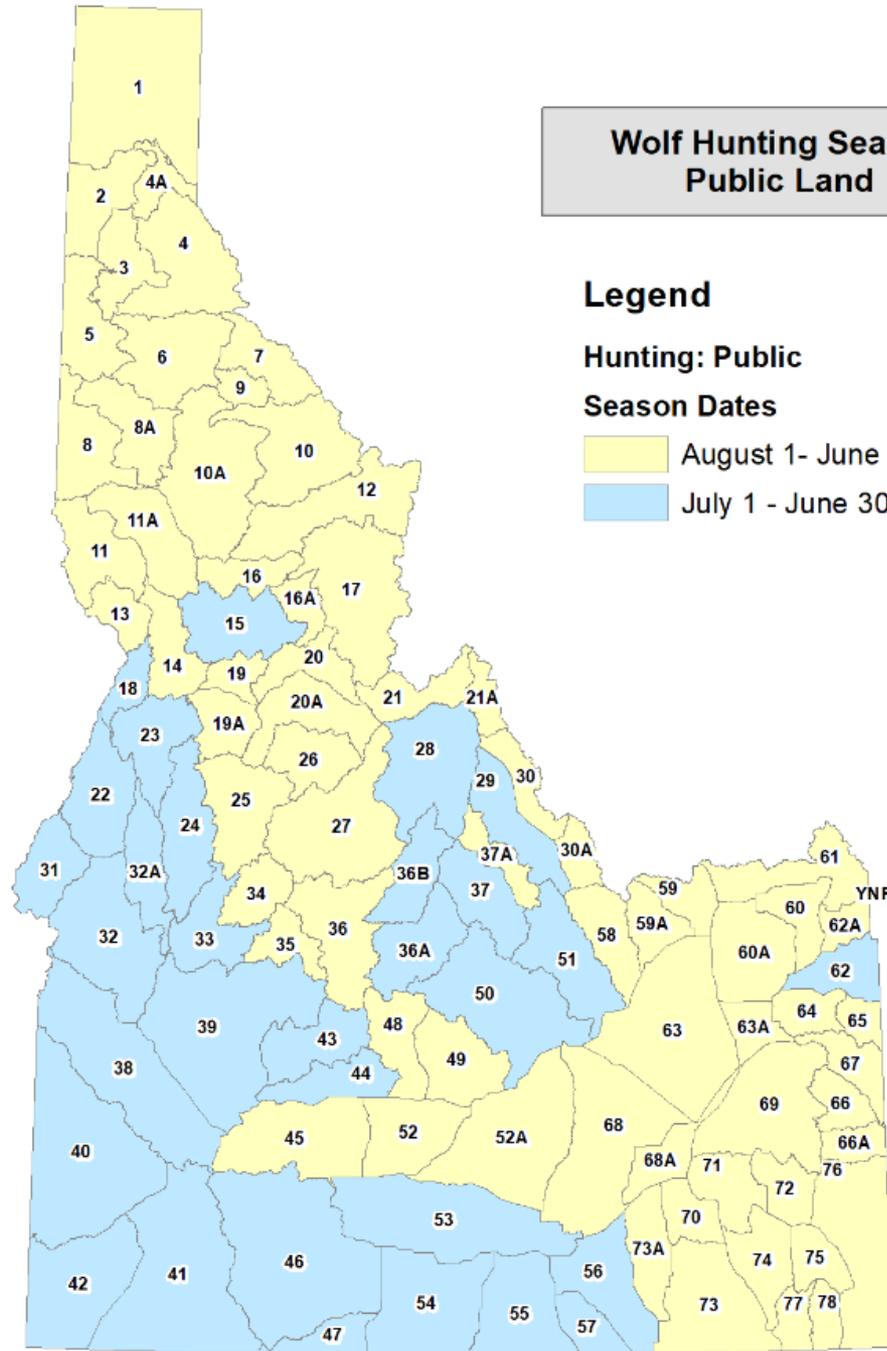
Wolf Hunting Season: Public Land

Legend

Hunting: Public

Season Dates

- August 1- June 30
- July 1 - June 30





Wolf Trapping Season: Public Lands

Legend

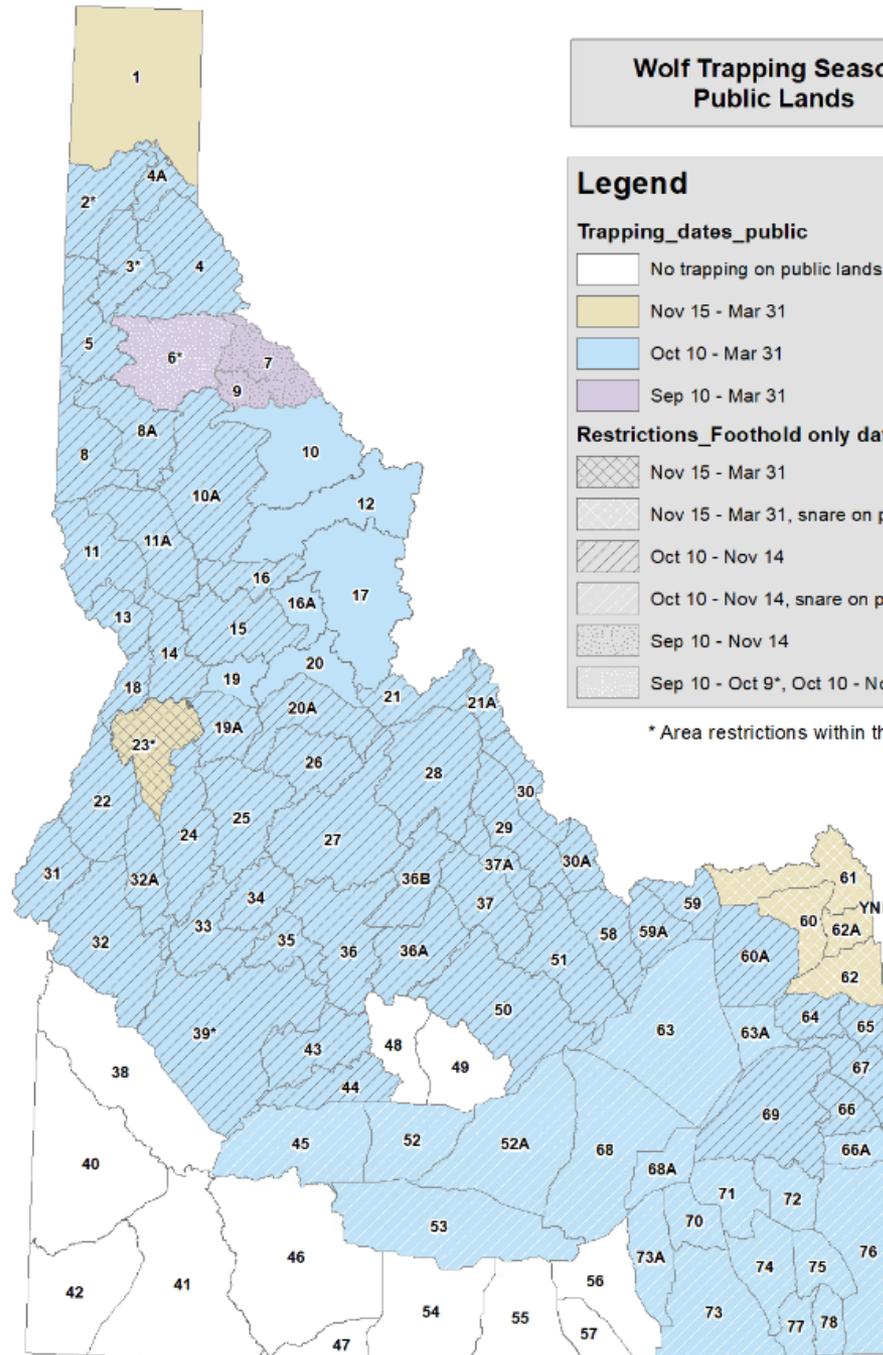
Trapping_dates_public

- No trapping on public lands
- Nov 15 - Mar 31
- Oct 10 - Mar 31
- Sep 10 - Mar 31

Restrictions_Foothold only dates

- Nov 15 - Mar 31
- Nov 15 - Mar 31, snare on private only
- Oct 10 - Nov 14
- Oct 10 - Nov 14, snare on private only
- Sep 10 - Nov 14
- Sep 10 - Oct 9*, Oct 10 - Nov 14

* Area restrictions within the GMU





Wolf Trapping Season: Private Lands

Legend

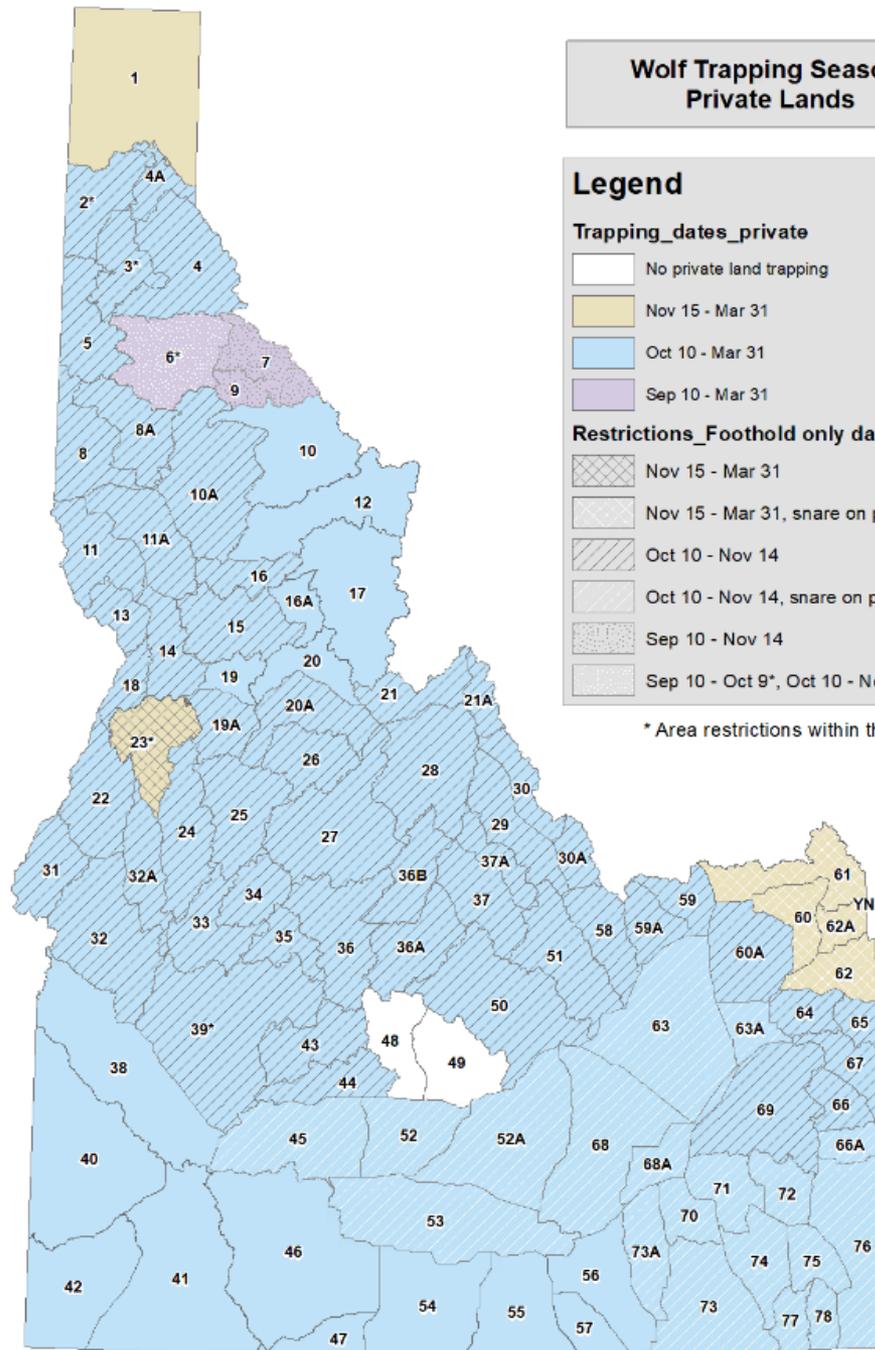
Trapping_dates_private

- No private land trapping
- Nov 15 - Mar 31
- Oct 10 - Mar 31
- Sep 10 - Mar 31

Restrictions_Foothold only dates

- Nov 15 - Mar 31
- Nov 15 - Mar 31, snare on private only
- Oct 10 - Nov 14
- Oct 10 - Nov 14, snare on private only
- Sep 10 - Nov 14
- Sep 10 - Oct 9*, Oct 10 - Nov 14

* Area restrictions within the GMU



Depredations and Control Actions- data is current up to 10/12/2020

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Wolf caused livestock incidents- Confirmed and Probable	71	76	139	214	134	na
Wolf caused depredation deaths/injured- Confirmed and Probable	182	189	319	482	196	165
Control Actions	61	76	121	184	81	94

Livestock Affected Animals) (#	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cattle	44	86	133	225	102	76
Dog	3	9	3	8	2	3
Domestic Bison					2	2
Goat				1		
Horse	1	1	1	2		1
Llama				3		
Sheep	134	93	182	243	90	83
Grand Total	182	189	319	482	196	165



CROP DEPREDATION

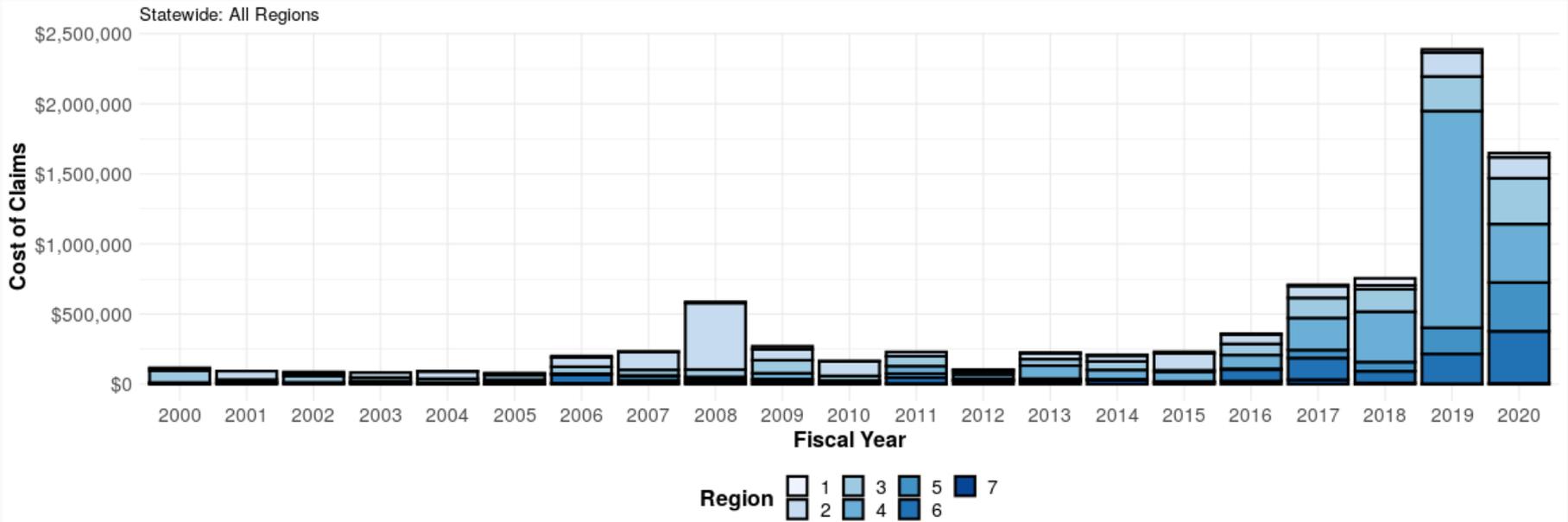
Prevention and Compensation



Ed Schriever - Director



CROP DEPREDATION





MOUNTAIN LION CONFLICT MANAGEMENT



Craig White
Regional Supervisor, Magic Valley Region

MOUNTAIN LION CONFLICT MANAGEMENT



- Distribution and Behavior of Mountain Lions
 - Widespread, secretive, and territorial.
 - Obligate predator.
- Increase in Sightings and/or Awareness
 - Reasons vary but include prey increase/expansion, feeding of wildlife, urban expansion, awareness.



MOUNTAIN LION CONFLICT MANAGEMENT



- IDFG Actions and Steps
 - Manage mountain lions aggressively.
 - Policies and guidelines that direct actions when mtn. lions cross the threshold from being seen to becoming a nuisance or threat.
 - Partner with community leaders.
 - Context.





CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE UPDATE



Scott Reinecker – Deputy Director

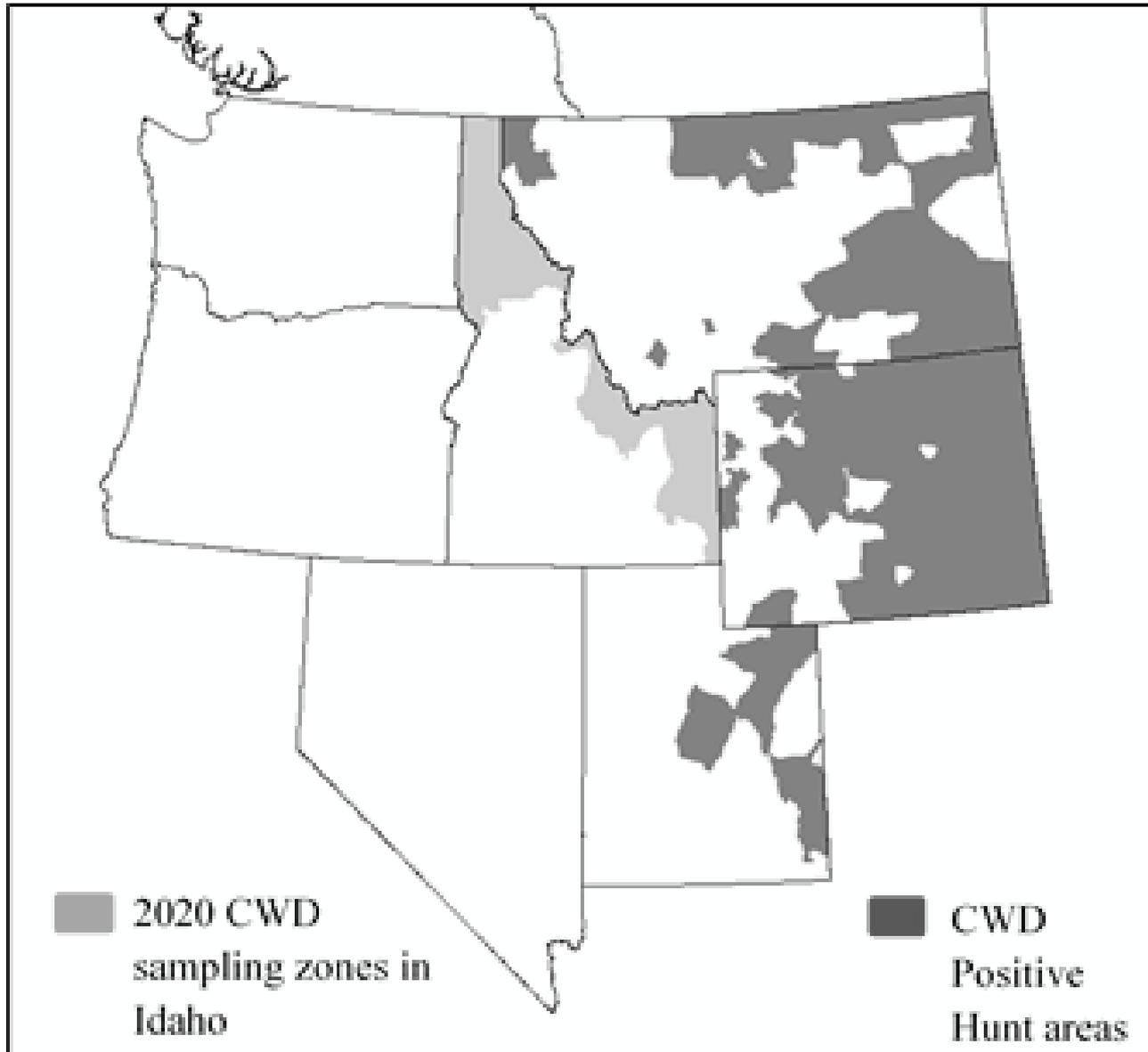


CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE UPDATE

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal, neurological disease that can afflict deer, elk, moose and caribou caused by abnormally folded proteins called prions.

- Prions can't be broken down by the body; they build up in the brain causing fatal brain damage.
- Transmitted through direct contact with infected animals or environment.
- Infected animals can live for years, shedding the prion in the environment before showing clinical signs.
- Prions remain on the landscape and in carcasses for long periods of time, current research suggests up to 16 years.
- **CWD has not been shown to transmit to humans or domestic livestock.**
- When infected, CWD is 100% fatal, there is no known cure.

Chronic Wasting Disease





CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE UPDATE

CWD has not been detected in Idaho

- IDFG has tested over 18,000 deer, elk and moose.
- IDFG has a CWD Plan in place to prevent or slow the progress of CWD from entering Idaho.
- CWD is present in three neighboring states:
 - Montana has detected CWD in Mule and White-tailed Deer and Elk.
 - Utah has detected CWD in Mule Deer and Elk.
 - Wyoming has CWD in all Cervid populations, including Moose.

IDFG 2020 Sampling Plans (1,000 to 2,000 animals)

- North and east Idaho are sampled annually due to proximity to CWD + states. The Salmon Zone will be included in sampling this year.
- Testing also includes any deer, elk or moose found dead or dying of unknown causes.
- Hunters will be encouraged to assist IDFG in CWD surveillance by providing samples of harvest animals.



EXPANDED PHEASANT HUNTING OPPORTUNITY



Scott Reinecker – Deputy Director



Pheasant Release Program

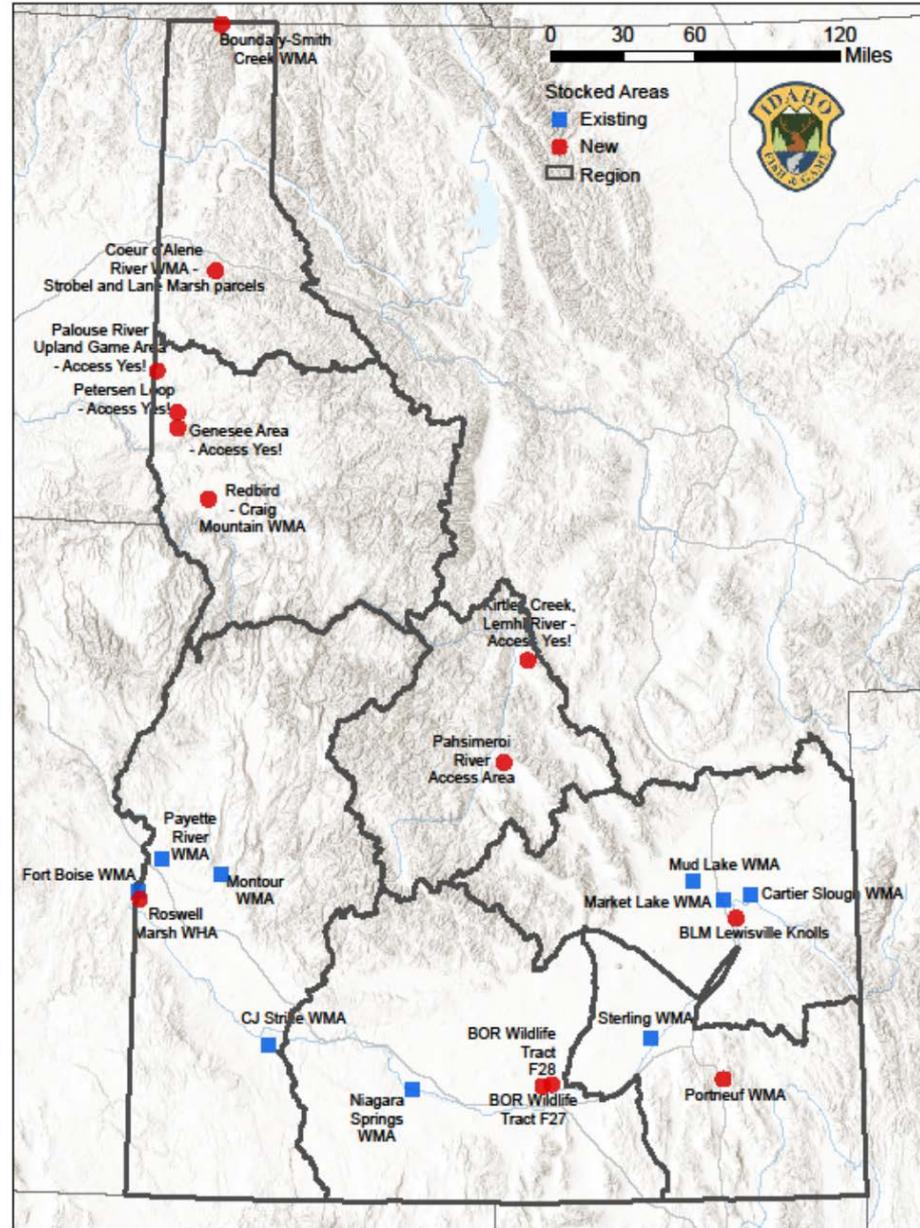
- Permit required to hunt stocked pheasants on WMAs since 1994.
- Supporters asked to expand program to include additional properties; approved by Legislature during 2020 session (H544).
- Commission can now require an Upland Game Bird Permit to hunt additional areas where pheasants are stocked to help cover the costs of the program.
- Additional areas approved by Commission during August 2020 meeting.



Pheasant Release Program

- During 2020, 34,063 roosters will be stocked on 22 sites across the state: 15 IDFG, 2 BOR, 1 BLM, 4 private (Access Yes!).
- Program enhancements for 2020
 - Added an additional 13 sites across the state.
 - An additional 12,800 birds available to hunters.
 - Created pheasant release hunting opportunity for the first time in many years in 3 regions (Panhandle, Clearwater, Salmon Regions).
- Program Budget: \$680,000
 - \$617,641 for roosters.
 - Remaining \$63,359 provides operating and support for other expenses.

Pheasant Release Program Stocked Areas





CHANGES FOR THE 2021 HUNT YEAR

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 HOUSE BILL NO. 330
 BY RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

1 AN ACT
 2 RELATING TO FISH AND GAME; AMENDING SECTION 36-416, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE FEE
 3 PROVISIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

5 SECTION 1. That Section 36-416, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
 6 amended to read as follows:

7 36-416. **SCHEDULE OF LICENSE FEES.** As used in this section, "N/A" means
 8 "not available."

9 (a) Sport Licenses

10 License	Resident	Non-Resident
11 Combination License	\$ 37.00	\$ 238.25 <u>262.25</u>
12 Hunting License	14.00	N/A
13 Hunting License with		
14 3 Day Fishing License	N/A	153.00 <u>183.25</u>
15 Fishing License	28.75	96.50 <u>106.25</u>

255. NONRESIDENT TAG RESTRICTIONS.

01. Nonresident Tag Limitations.

(6-30-19)T

a. In controlled hunts with ten (10) or fewer tags, not more than one (1) nonresident tag will be issued. In controlled hunts, EXCEPT unlimited controlled hunts, with more than ten (10) tags, not more than ten percent (10%) of the tags will be issued to nonresidents. This rule shall be applied to each uniquely numbered controlled hunt and to the controlled hunts for each species. Outfitter allocated hunts are exempt from the limitation of this Subsection. (6-30-19)T ()

b. In unlimited controlled hunts, the Commission may limit the number of tags available for nonresident hunters to no less than ten percent (10%) of the average number of tags drawn annually during the previous five (5) year period. (6-30-19)T

Outfitter allocated hunts are exempt from the limitation of this Subsection. (6-30-19)T

c. For each species, the total number of outfitter allocated controlled hunt tags shall be subtracted from the result of ten percent (10%) of the sum of all controlled hunt tags; including outfitter allocated controlled hunts, but excluding all unlimited controlled hunts. In addition to the limitations of ~~this~~ Subsection 255.01.a, the resulting net number shall be the maximum number of controlled hunt tags that may be issued to nonresidents for all controlled hunts except outfitter allocated and unlimited controlled hunts. (6-30-19)T ()

d. In general hunts, the Commission may limit by proclamation the number of tags available for nonresident hunters in a zone or big game hunting unit to no less than ten percent (10%) of the average hunter participation estimated for that zone or unit during the previous five (5) year period. If the Commission adopts tag limits in a zone or big game hunt unit for non-residents under this subsection 01.d, without limiting residents, the provisions of IDAPA 13.01.04.505.02, "Rules Governing Licensing," applicable to controlled hunts with limited nonresident tags and unlimited resident tags will apply to deer and elk tag allocation instead of the provisions of IDAPA 13.01.04.505.01. ()

Ed Schriever - Director



CHANGES FOR THE 2021 HUNT YEAR

- Commission authority to manage NR participation levels in over-the-counter hunts (Rule docket 13-0108-1904).
- Nonresident fee increase (HB330).
- New license vendor – new look on website.
- Outfitters and guides tag allocation (HB426).
- No diverters on wolf snares and either/or for loop stops and break-aways (Rule docket 13-0117-1901).
- Expanded pheasant hunting opportunity (H544).
- New swan hunting season (H545).
- New Citizens Range Committee and Director responsibilities (HB396).
- 8 & 9 yr-old hunting passport holders to hunt turkey (Rule docket 13-0109-1092).
- DAV archery/muzzleloader permit fee reductions (H493)



THE 2021 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Agency legislation and rulemaking review

|DAPA 13 – DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

13.01.08 – RULES GOVERNING THE TAKING OF BIG GAME
DOCKET NO. 13-0108-2001

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

AN ACT
RELATING TO FISH AND GAME; AMENDING SECTION 36-409, IDAHO CODE, TO
REVISE PROVISIONS FOR GAME TAGS FOR HUNTING SAGE-GROUSE; AMENDING
36-416, IDAHO CODE TO SET THE COST OF A SAGE-GROUSE TAG AND
ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENT FOR A SAGE GROUSE PERMIT; AMENDING 36-
1401, IDAHO CODE TO ELIMINATE A VIOLATION FOR NOT PURCHASING A
SAGE GROUSE PERMIT.

Be in Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:|

Paul Kline – Deputy Director

THE 2021 LEGISLATIVE SESSION



Agency Sponsored Legislation (one idea). Submitted through the Executive Agency Legislative System and awaiting final Governor's Office approval:

- This legislative idea will define resident and nonresident sage-grouse tags and associated tag fees in Sections 36-409 and 36-416 (Idaho Code), respectively. This legislative idea will establish that a sport permit is no longer required to hunt sage-grouse (Section 36-1401, Idaho Code).

This legislative idea supports the Fish and Game Commission objective to change the current framework for hunting sage-grouse from a permit-based model to a tag-based model. The current permit model is implemented at the statewide scale and does not allow for harvest management within specific hunt areas. A limited game tag model will allow Fish and Game managers to use population information to inform tag availability and distribution.

No change in cost to hunters.

THE 2021 LEGISLATIVE SESSION



Agency Rulemaking

- Four dockets for independent rulemaking
- One docket for Omnibus Fee Rules
- All Pending Rules adopted by the Fish and Game Commission on October 8, 2020
- Expected publication date for Notices of Rulemaking
 - Adoption of Pending Fee Rules - November 18 Bulletin.
 - Adoption of Pending independent Rules - December 2 Bulletin.
- See handout in your packet for more detail on independent rulemaking