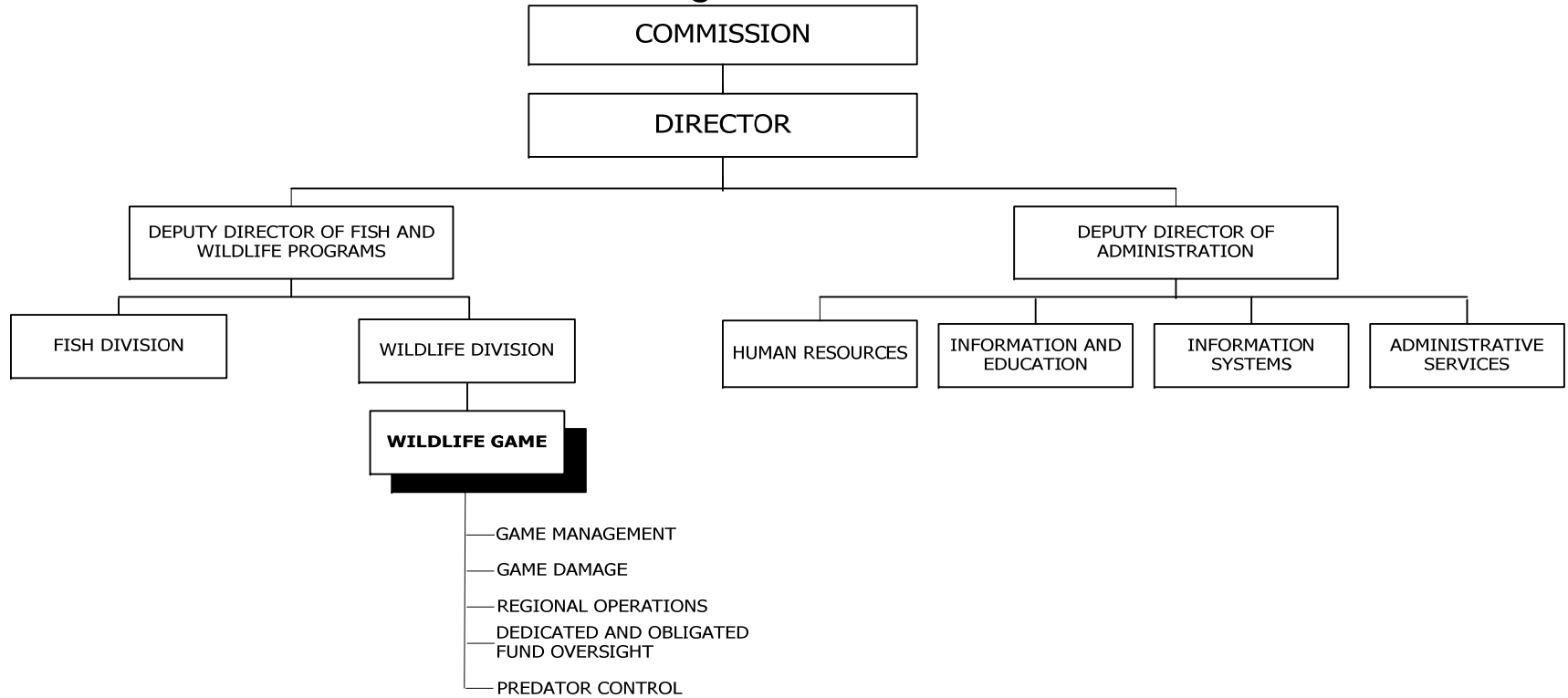


WILDLIFE DIVISION GAME PROGRAM

2009-11 Organization Chart



Positions = 103
FTE= 114.19

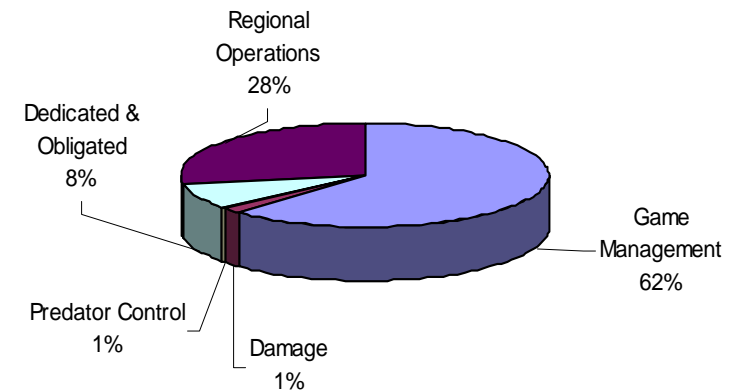
Program and Activities

The Game Program provides a variety of tasks and services related to game mammals, game birds, furbearers, damage and predators. Species inventories are conducted annually on game mammals and game birds. Furbearer, bear and cougar inventories are performed using harvest information and/or mandatory hunter and trapper check-ins. Primary research teams are located in southwest and northeast Oregon. On-going research is focused on elk, mule deer, cougars and bears. Additional research is conducted in conjunction with field staff, Oregon State University and other cooperators. Current projects include monitoring mountain quail reintroductions.

Hunter surveys are conducted throughout the year. Field checks are conducted during hunting seasons to ensure compliance with regulations. Annual telephone hunter surveys for big game and upland birds provide information on statewide harvests. A new Hunter Harvest and Effort Survey system is being implemented. Hunters can submit survey information either through the internet or by phone via an Interactive Voice Response system. Inventory, survey and research data are used to set harvest limits annually. Harvest regulations are published each December. Regulated Hunt Areas (RHA) and the Upland Cooperative Access Program (UCAP) use cooperative agreements between ODFW, landowners, and corporations to allow public hunting on privately owned lands. Approximately 57,000 acres were in the RHA program in 2005, and about 97,000 acres were in UCAP. Contracts are renewed annually.

Watershed staff respond to wildlife damage complaints and maintain records on all complaints including those involving mule deer, black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, bears and cougars. Landowners are provided advice, repellents, hazing and kill permits, and fencing material to address complaints.

Wildlife Game Expenditures by Program Area
\$27.05 Million



Hunting seasons often are adjusted to assist with damage control. Providing alternate food sources maintains the health of animals and reduces the damage to private property caused by foraging for food. In some cases habitat programs can be used to reduce or alleviate damage. These are discussed in more detail in the Habitat Section.

This program includes five major subprogram areas:

Game Management

- Species Inventories for deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, upland birds, and waterfowl are conducted annually. Furbearer, bear and cougar inventories are performed using harvest information and/or mandatory hunter and trapper check-ins.
- Hunter Surveys (field checks) are conducted during hunting seasons to ensure compliance with regulations. Hunter harvest surveys for big game and upland birds provide information on statewide harvests. Hunter Surveys are changing from the agency calling hunters to a new mandatory hunter reporting system which allows hunters to report either by telephone using an interactive voice response system or over the internet. Furbearer harvest is monitored by the return of a mandatory harvest report.
- Species Management Plans for cougar, elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goats recently were revised. Oregon's first Black-tailed Deer Management Plan will be completed in 2008.
- Harvest Regulations are set annually based on inventory, survey and research data. Game Bird Regulations are published each August. Big Game Regulations are published in December. Furbearer Regulations are set for a two-year period, but are reviewed annually in July.
- Wildlife Diseases continue to be an issue of local and national concern. The agency is active in national efforts to limit the spread of wildlife diseases. The agency is monitoring annually for chronic wasting disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza.
- Wildlife Research is being conducted primarily in northeast, south central and south west Oregon. Projects include investigating elk calf survival, habitat selection by elk on managed lands, the movement of deer and elk in response to hunters and all terrain vehicles, black bear populations, pronghorn movement, mule deer, and mountain quail restoration.

Damage

- This section is responsible for working with landowners to prevent and reduce wildlife damage to agricultural and timber crops, and to deal with nuisance wildlife and public health risks.

Watershed staff respond to wildlife damage complaints and maintain records of those complaints. Advice, hazing and kill permits, and hunting seasons are some of the methods used to address damage problems.

Game Dedicated and Obligated Fund Oversight

- This section is responsible for monitoring and use of dedicated and obligated funds for bighorn sheep, mountain goats, pronghorn antelope, wild turkeys, upland game birds and waterfowl. Dedicated funds are used for a variety of purposes including inventories, disease monitoring, research, and habitat projects. The funds also support hunter access programs such as Regulated Hunt Areas, and the Upland Cooperative Access Program. Dedicated funds are used for reintroduction of species such as Rocky Mountain goats and mountain quail to areas where numbers are very limited or nonexistent.

Predator Control

- This section is responsible for ensuring statutory compliance with ORS 610.020 to contribute to the cooperative predatory animal fund in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture and participating counties.

Regional Operations

- This section provides the overall leadership policy implementation and budget and management direction for the Wildlife Division.

Issues

- Avian Influenza: The agency has taken the lead in development and implementation of a monitoring program for early detection of Avian Influenza. This is part of a national effort and will be used by both federal and other state agencies to evaluate human health risks and appropriate responses.
- Chronic Wasting Disease: In response to growing concerns about the potential spread of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) into Oregon, the Commission continues to ban the importation of all live cervids, except reindeer originating in Oregon.

This ban directly affects 50 Type 1 and Type 2 cervid permit holders. Additionally, importation of whole carcasses of hunter-killed cervids has been banned. Importation of boned meat, parts, hides and antlers still is allowed, as long as no portion of the brain or spinal cord is included.

The spread of CWD, a disease similar to Mad Cow Disease, throughout much of the United States has focused national attention on containment and elimination of the disease. Efforts to develop live animal tests have been mixed, with no definitive live animal tests yet available for either elk or mule deer.

- Sage Grouse Conservation Planning: The sage grouse is an obligate sagebrush species that requires large tracts of sagebrush habitat for its survival. Sage grouse historically occurred in at least 16 states and three provinces.

The birds' current range covers portions of 11 states including Oregon. The long-term trend in sage grouse abundance is declining throughout its range and is under consideration for federal listing under the Endangered Species Act. Oregon is participating in an agreement among state and federal land and wildlife management agencies to implement a strategy for the conservation and management of sage grouse and their sagebrush habitats.

This required developing a statewide conservation plan for sage grouse comprising two parts: 1) a population and habitat assessment, and 2) implementation strategy. The population and habitat assessment identified the primary challenges and opportunities for sage grouse conservation in the state. To fulfill this mission, ODFW hired a full-time sage grouse biologist/conservation planner. The agency is now working with local implementation teams to develop projects and identifying funding sources for voluntary habitat work on both private and public lands.

- Cougar Management Plan: The Cougar Management Plan, as adopted by the Commission, allows the agency to take proactive measures to deal with cougar conflicts including damage, human safety, and predation problems. Implementation calls for identifying areas of high conflict and then targeting cougars within this area for removal by the agency. Currently, three areas for administrative removal have been identified; one each to address conflict associated with human safety, wildlife populations, and livestock. The Cougar Management Plan contains safeguards to ensure that cougar populations are maintained throughout their range.

Revenue Sources and Proposed Revenue Changes

The Game Program is funded with a combination of General Funds, Other Funds and Federal Funds.

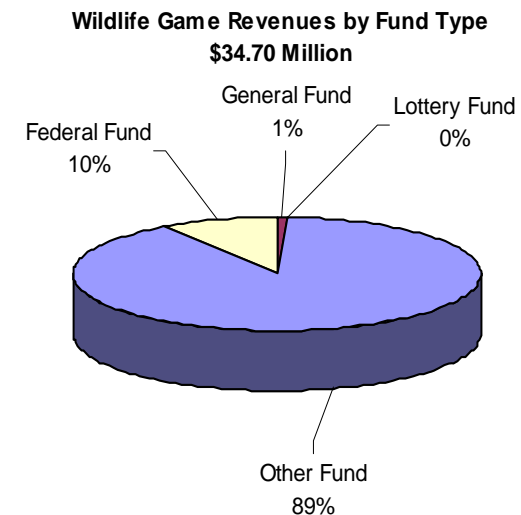
Other Fund revenues are derived primarily from sales of hunter licenses, tags, and upland bird and waterfowl validations. Other Funds also are derived from the sale of upland bird and waterfowl stamps to collectors and the sale of waterfowl and upland bird prints. Funds also are derived from the auction and/or raffle of deer, elk, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat tags. Funds derived from the sale of stamps, artwork, and auction and raffle tags are dedicated to the species or program providing the product or tag. Contractual agreements with nonfederal entities also provide Other Funds.

Federal Funds are derived from contractual agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and generally are matched 25 percent with Other Funds.

Proposed Revenue Changes

In January 2004, the agency had a fee increase which is included in the base revenue for 2007-09. However, the purchasing power of hunting and fishing license and tag revenue follows a cycle. As in any situation where the price is fixed but the cost of doing business increases over time, the fixed price of licenses and tags lose purchasing power as time passes. This gradual rise in the cost of doing business is projected to reduce the ending balance for the agency to minimal levels by the end of the 2007-09 biennium.

Proposed Revenue Changes include the agency's ongoing management efforts to ensure a sufficient Operating Reserve remains at the end of 2007-09 to cover federal contract receivables, payroll, COLA and other operating costs.



To meet its monthly obligations, the agency intends to aggressively manage federal contract receivables, automate paper processes, and utilize Other Funded position vacancy savings and services and supplies savings. It is anticipated that the agency will be able to minimize the short-term program impact throughout the biennium when there is an Other Funded position vacancy and/or services and supplies are reduced.

Proposed New Laws

- Landowner Preference Program Sunset and Reauthorization: A portion of the Landowner Preference program that includes provisions providing landowners the ability to transfer Landowner Preference tags to non family members, take pronghorn antelope, and to trade one landowner preference tag for two tags for antlerless animals if they are incurring damage to their property is scheduled to sunset January 2, 2010. The agency developed legislative concepts for the 2009 legislative session which would potentially revise the Landowner Preference program and ask to extend the sunset date.
- Modify Juvenile Hunting License Structure: To reduce barriers to youth participation in hunting activities, the agency is proposing changes to juvenile license structure including: development of a "Juvenile Sports Pac" which would include licenses and tags for a total fee less than the price of the individual components of the Pac; expands the privileges of a Juvenile Hunting License to include big game hunting and create a new "Nonresident Juvenile Hunting License"; and create a reduced fee Juvenile Turkey Tag.

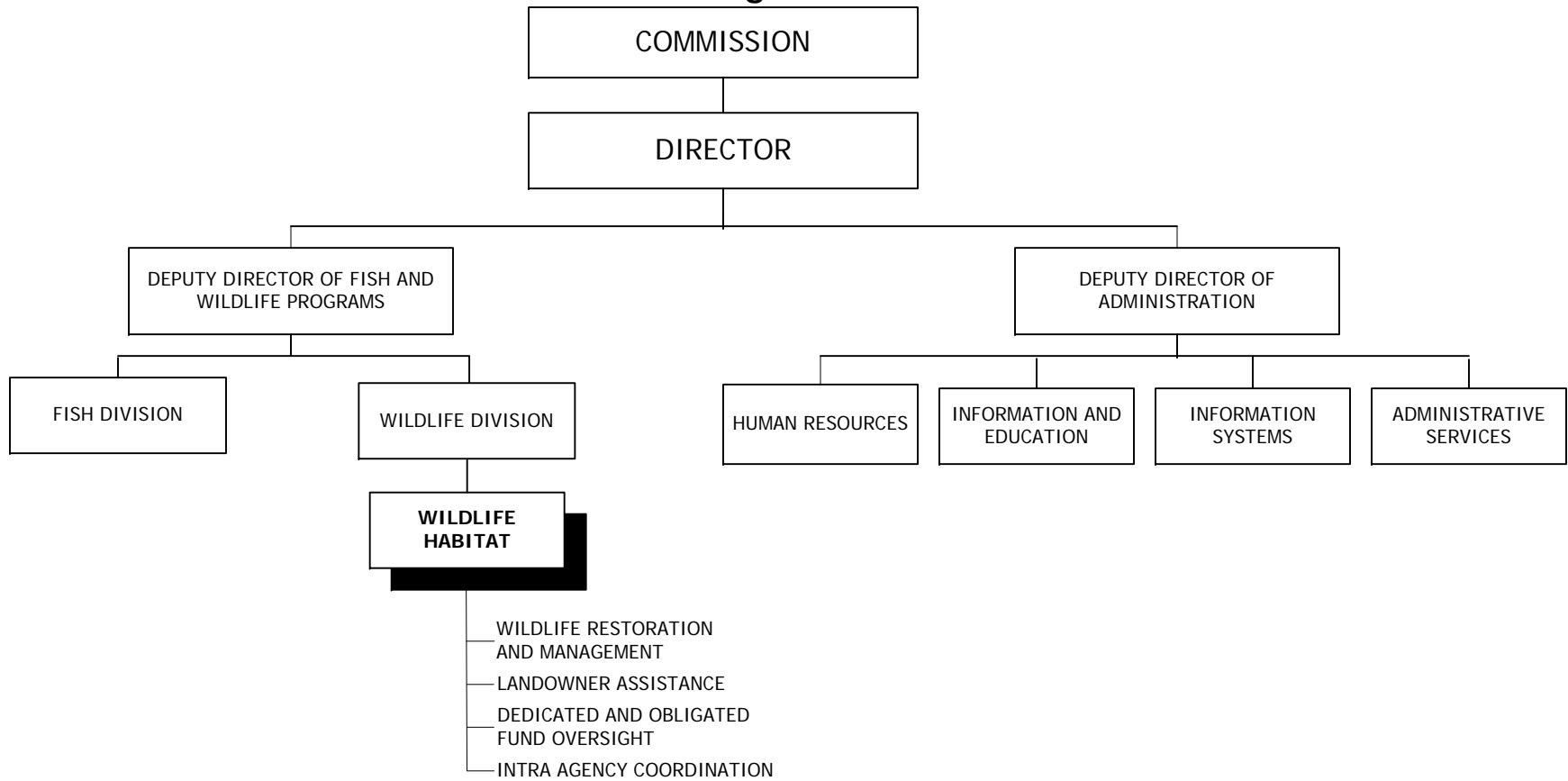
Expected Results from the 2009-11 Budget

Oregon Benchmark 87 identifies the percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates): Game Program staff work with landowners to resolve damage complaints through a variety of means including links to the habitat program. Full staffing allows the division to continue to respond to landowners by developing strategies to address damage complaints, compile monthly summaries and implement long-term programs to reduce damage levels. These activities are tied to Oregon Benchmark 87 and Key Performance Measure 10.

Increased funding to maintain current service levels would allow for continued monitoring and assessment of population levels and species health of 100 percent of all big game, waterfowl and upland species. This relates to Oregon Benchmark 87 (percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk). Significant work has continued to reestablish mountain quail in historical habitats in eastern Oregon. Washington and Idaho are now relocating mountain quail from Oregon.

Game Program and Information and Education Division staff continue efforts to retain hunters who have hunted in the past and recruit new hunters. Hunter education classes, Becoming an Outdoors Woman seminars, specialized Youth Day activities, and a new Mentored Youth Hunter Program play a significant role in these recruiting efforts. Increased funding levels are necessary for the division to maintain current activity levels. Game Program staff continue efforts in association with the Habitat Program to improve wildlife population numbers through habitat improvement projects on both private and public lands. This activity is directly tied to Key Performance Measure 1.

WILDLIFE DIVISION HABITAT PROGRAM 2009-11 Organization Chart



Positions = 91
FTE = 82.75

Program and Activities

The Habitat Program guides development of the agency's statewide goals and objectives, and implementation of those goals and objectives for wildlife habitats, through both division and field staff. The program's objectives are to restore, enhance and maintain wildlife habitat to meet Oregon's Wildlife Policy by: 1) improving habitat on state-owned wildlife areas or on other lands through cooperative partnerships; 2) developing management techniques; and 3) providing advice to agencies and land managers on habitat management. The program also restores and enhances depleted wildlife populations, and provides wildlife-oriented recreation. The Wildlife Restoration, Landowner Assistance, Access and Habitat (Dedicated Fund Oversight) and Interagency Coordination subprograms are implemented to achieve overall objectives.

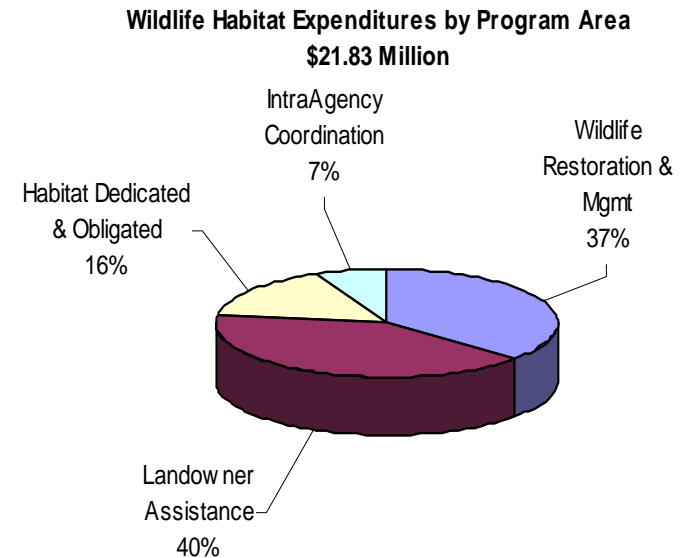
This program includes four major sections:

Wildlife Restoration & Management

- This section is responsible for administering the Pittman-Robertson Act and technical assistance throughout the state. Program staff are responsible for statewide habitat development, 16 major wildlife management areas, wildlife research and a technical assistance program.

Landowner Assistance

- This section provides assistance to landowners for enhancement of private property for fish and wildlife habitat. This section includes the Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Subprogram, the Riparian Tax Incentive Subprogram, the Western Oregon Stream Restoration Subprogram, the Landowner Incentive Subprogram and the BPA Wildlife Mitigation Subprogram.



Habitat Dedicated and Obligated Fund Oversight

- This section is responsible for monitoring and use of dedicated and obligated funds designated for wildlife habitat projects. This includes The Access and Habitat (A&H) Program, initiated in 1993, which provides for wildlife habitat enhancement and improved hunter access to private lands. Those projects approved by the seven-member A&H Board are forwarded to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for final approval.

Inter Agency Coordination

- This section coordinates with other agencies to address land and water use issues associated with fish, wildlife and their habitat. This program includes coordination and technical assistance for state energy facility siting, transportation, forestry, land use, waterway alterations, and natural resource damage assessment.

Issues

- Energy Development: Oregon is experiencing a substantial increase in new commercial energy project proposals, particularly in two new energy development fields – wind energy and liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals and related pipelines. Several large commercial wind farms proposed on ridge crests south of the Columbia River in north central and northeastern Oregon could affect a number of wildlife species, particularly grassland bird and bat species. There are three potential LNG import terminal locations and five potential natural gas pipelines identified for development across Oregon, all of which already initiated the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission process. These projects could significantly impact wildlife, fish, and their habitat (including threatened and endangered species and their habitats).
- State and Federal Forest Planning: The agency is working to influence fish and wildlife habitat management issues on state and federal forestlands in Oregon. The agency provides technical assistance to the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) relating to the development and implementation of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and State Forest Management Plans. The agency works with ODF to promote enhancement of fish and wildlife on state and private forestlands.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is replacing six Resource Management Plans in western Oregon (including the Klamath District) under the guidance of the Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR). The WOPR encompasses more than 2.5 million acres of public lands. The US Forest Service (USFS) is beginning the process of re-writing all thirteen Forest Management Plans (FMP) in Oregon encompassing approximately 16.4 million acres of public lands. The USFS will spend approximately five years re-writing all thirteen FMPs. The agency will provide advice and information to the BLM and USFS throughout their planning processes to enhance interdisciplinary capability.

- Transportation Corridors and Wildlife Connectivity: The agency is working with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to develop a statewide wildlife passage strategy. The strategy will focus on identifying wildlife crossing hotspots, key habitat linkages, and appropriate methods to improve passage and habitat permeability. A statewide strategic approach will enhance the state's ability to reduce wildlife mortality, improve ecological connectivity of habitats bisected by highways, and improve safety for the traveling public. It will also reduce the economic burden from vehicle and property repairs, loss of human life and injuries, and costs incurred when delivery of goods and services are interrupted.
- Wildlife/Land Use Interactions: Population growth experts predict Oregon's human population will double within the next several decades. As Oregon's human population grows, development pressures will continue to affect fish and wildlife and their habitat. The agency is working with development interests and regulators to identify development methodologies that minimize or eliminate impacts to Oregon's fish and wildlife resources.
- Wildlife Restoration: The agency is updating 12 current wildlife area management plans and developing four new plans for its 16 major wildlife areas. The effort began in 2005 and will be completed in October 2009. Each of these plans are designed to guide the management of the respective areas for the next 10 years.

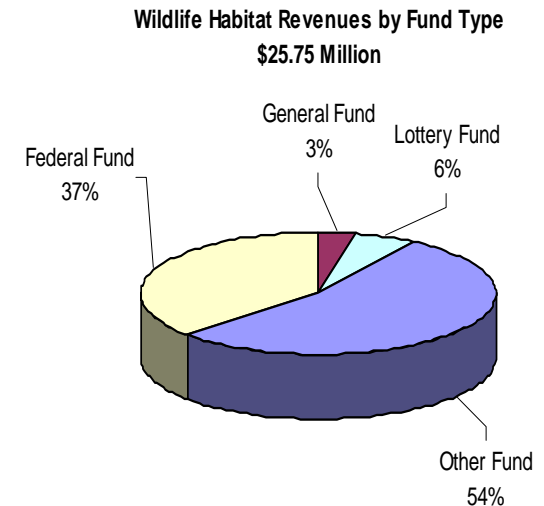
The agency is developing a Wildlife Area Access Fee program including a Legislative Concept that would authorize the agency to implement the user fee program. If approved, hunters and anglers will receive a free permit with their license. For those who do not purchase a license but wish to visit department wildlife areas, a \$5 daily permit or \$20 annual permit will be available for purchase through Point of Sale (POS) agents. The monies raised from the permit program will go to operation, maintenance, and enhancements of agency managed wildlife areas.

- Access & Habitat Program: The Access & Habitat Board and the agency are proposing to increase the current license surcharge from \$2 to \$4 on all hunting licenses (excluding juvenile licenses) and to extend the surcharge sunset until 2019. One other program change being proposed is to reduce the number of applicants that must be considered for a Board appointment from the current 15 to five.

Revenue Sources and Proposed Revenue Changes

The Habitat Program is funded with a combination of General Funds, Lottery Funds, Other Funds and Federal Funds.

- **General Funds** also serve as matching funds for some federal funds (P-R and SFR).
- **Lottery Funds** are the primary funding source for the Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program. This program provides essential on the ground services to private landowners as a key component of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds through restoration of essential salmonid habitats.
- **Other Funds** revenues from the sale of hunting licenses are used to match federal funds to support wildlife areas, habitat biologists, and wildlife research. Other fund revenues are also derived from the raffle and auction of 10 deer and 10 elk tags annually for the Access & Habitat Program. Contractual agreements with nonfederal entities also provide Other Funds.
- **Federal Funds** are administered through contractual agreements with the Bonneville Power Administration and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the Pittman-Robertson Act (Wildlife Restoration Program). A federal excise tax on the manufacture of firearms, archery equipment and ammunition is apportioned annually to all states based on a formula using state land area and the number of hunting licenses sold.



Proposed Revenue Changes

As discussed in the Revenues section of this document, the agency is proposing to increase several of its fees. Some of these fees will fund inflation increases in current programs as well as enhancements described in the Policy Option Packages below. Most federal revenue sources continue to be flat or nearly flat funded as they have for the past several biennia. Mitchell act funding was reduced slightly in the current funding cycle. It appears it will be reducing more in the next cycle.

Proposed New Laws

Revision of ORS 496.228, 497.121 & 497.132 will be proposed to increase (\$2 to \$4) and extend the license surcharge (Sunset 2019) and to lower the minimum number of applications for a Board vacancy from the current 15 to 5.

A new statute will be proposed to implement the ODFW Lands Access Fee Program.

Expected Results from the 2009-11 Budget

Wildlife Restoration staff work to provide technical assistance to landowners to enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats throughout the state. These efforts are integrated with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (specifically ODFW measure IVA6) and are linked to the Key Performance Measures 1, 2 and 3 by striving to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and to reduce wildlife damage on private lands. These actions are directly related to Oregon Benchmarks 85, 86, 87 and 88.

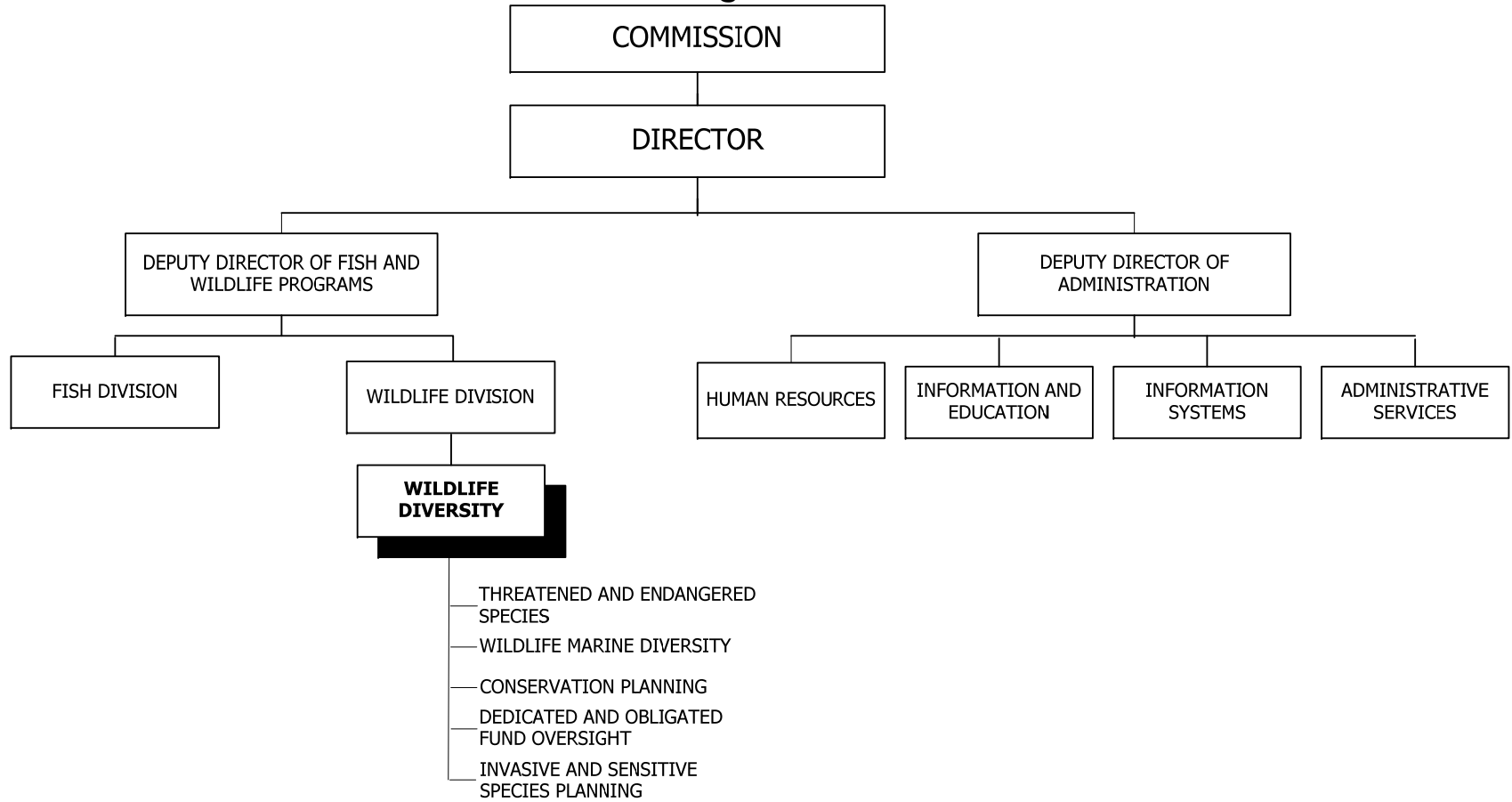
Interagency Coordination staff work to protect fish and wildlife habitats through technical assistance to agencies and landowners. These efforts are integrated with the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (specifically ODFW measures IVA1, IVA6, IVA7, IVC6 and IVA5) and are linked to the Key Performance Measures 1 and 2 by striving to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife habitat directly related to Oregon Benchmarks 85, 86, 87 and 88.

Landowner Assistance staff work with private landowners to protect, restore and/or enhance fish and wildlife habitat on private property. These efforts are directly tied to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds (specifically ODFW measures IB3, IVA5, IVA6, IVB2, IVB4 and IVC6) and are tied to the Key Performance Measures 1 and 2 and directly related to Oregon Benchmarks 85, 86, 87 and 88.

Wildlife Area managers and headquarters habitat staff continue to update management plans first adopted in 1993, for 12 wildlife areas located across the state. The newly adopted plans reflect the agency's continued commitment to maintain, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife populations on agency managed lands and to provide wildlife oriented recreational opportunities to the public. In addition, habitat staff will be developing four new wildlife area management plans which, like the 12 updated plans, reflect the agency's vision for the next 10 years.

WILDLIFE DIVISION DIVERSITY PROGRAM

2009-11 Organization Chart



Positions = 13
FTE = 13.50

Program and Activities

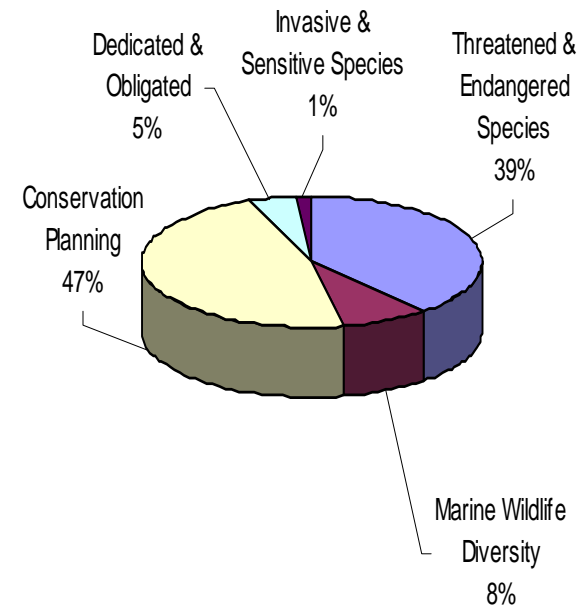
The Wildlife Diversity Program provides a variety of tasks and services related to the protection and management of all non-game wildlife. Non-game wildlife represents 88 percent of the wildlife species in the state. Agency staff and cooperators survey species through annual inventories and research.

The Wildlife Diversity Program coordinates conservation and management of threatened, endangered and sensitive species at the state level. The agency consults with and offers advice to other state agencies and landowners regarding land management actions that may affect listed species. The agency evaluates petitions to list or delist species on the state threatened and endangered species list to determine if listing or delisting is warranted.

The Oregon Conservation Strategy was initiated for the conservation of species and habitats and was formally approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in February 2006. The Strategy identifies species most at-risk but not yet federally listed under the Endangered Species Act. It identifies limiting factors and conservation issues and recommends voluntary actions to reverse the declines.

The Marine program is shared with the Fish Division. This program focuses on research and inventory of marine mammals such as seals and sea lions. Population monitoring and food habit studies are used to identify impacts for various fish species and to determine the overall population health of these federally protected species. The Program plays a key role in monitoring impacts of seals and sea lions on salmon in the Columbia River and the state's coordinated efforts with Washington to manage the complex Columbia River salmon runs.

Wildlife Diversity Expenditures by Program Area
\$4.32 Million



The Wildlife Diversity program includes five major subprogram areas:

- **Threatened & Endangered Species (T&E)**

The T&E sub program coordinates conservation and management of threatened and endangered species. Staff coordinates with federal, state and private organizations and individuals to conduct inventories, monitor populations, support and oversee research, maintain data systems, and implement conservation and recovery programs. Staff evaluates state T&E species listing and delisting petitions under the Oregon Endangered Species Act to determine if listing or delisting is warranted.

- **Wildlife Marine**

This subprogram is responsible for coordinating with the Marine Resources Program to oversee the health of marine mammals. Staff conduct studies and surveys of pinnipeds, seal and sea lion predation, and interactions of these animals with other important marine resources and human activities in the coastal zone.

- **Conservation Planning**

This sub program addresses the need for proactive, voluntary measures aimed at keeping species from becoming threatened or endangered. The Strategy emphasizes an efficient and effective approach to conservation, building on existing efforts and developing new partnerships. It provides a "toolbox" for private landowners and public land managers, providing information on species, habitats, conservation issues; recommendations for action; and resources and assistance available to landowners.

- **Diversity Dedicated and Obligated Funds Oversight**

This subprogram is responsible for monitoring the use of dedicated and obligated funds designated for fish, wildlife and habitat projects. These projects include:

- Statewide Species Surveys: Program staff and cooperators survey species through annual inventories and research. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, snowy plovers, western pond turtles, amphibians, colonial waterbirds and other at-risk species are monitored.
- Wildlife viewing and outreach: The Program seeks to foster public awareness, understanding and value derived from Oregon's diverse wildlife and the habitats they depend on through providing information about our wildlife and directing Oregonians to viewing opportunities so that they can learn and enjoy the state's wildlife resources. The agency works in partnership with agencies and nongovernmental organizations and businesses to enhance wildlife watching opportunities.

- **Invasive & Sensitive Species Planning**

The Wildlife Integrity sub-program oversees the importation, possession, confinement, transportation and sale of non-native species. This sub program was established to prevent additional exotic (nonnative) species from becoming established in the wild and harming Oregon's native species.

The impact of invasive species is one of six key conservation issues identified by the *Oregon Conservation Strategy* as impacting the health of fish, wildlife and their habitats. The agency is working in partnership with the Oregon Invasive Species Council and others to prevent new invasive species being released into the environment or in containing, managing and where possible controlling and eradicating those species causing or likely to cause ecological and economic damage. Staff is an ex officio member of the Oregon Invasive Species Council.

Issues

- Oregon Endangered Species Act (OESA): The OESA originally was designed to complement the federal Endangered Species Act. The original law called for automatic listing of some federal species. Later revisions allowed for Commission flexibility on whether to include the species on the state list. Conflicts have arisen when a listed species meets federal delisting requirements, but due to conflicting language within the OESA those species cannot currently be delisted for Oregon. In April 2007 the Fish and Wildlife Commission delisted the American and Arctic Peregrine Falcons as recovery goals had been met.
- Population Monitoring: Current funding levels do not allow for adequate monitoring of Oregon's diverse wildlife species. Only high-profile species, such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons, are consistently monitored by the agency. Consequently the agency has been unable to be proactive in providing biological data used to evaluate species and population health, while assisting other state agencies and private landowners to ensure long-term stable habitats to prevent ESA listings. Future monitoring priorities are being addressed through the Fish and Wildlife Monitoring Team under the *Oregon Conservation Strategy*.
- Federal Funding: The federal government continues to offer funding and special programs to assist the agency in research, monitoring species and improving habitats. However, these programs frequently require a 25 percent or 50 percent match from the state.

- Oregon Conservation Strategy: *The Oregon Conservation Strategy*, which was approved by the federal government in February 2006, provides a blueprint for voluntary actions on private and public lands to take proactive steps to conserve at risk fish and wildlife species and their habitats. The Strategy identifies Conservation Opportunity Areas throughout Oregon, and details specific at risk habitats and the species that are dependent upon them. Implementation of the Strategy will require cooperative work by a multitude of partners in order to accomplish the overall goal of preventing new listings of at risk species. The voluntary nature of the Strategy follows the successful outline of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds by involving Oregonians at the grass root level to cooperatively take action. Implementing the Conservation Strategy (and its marine component, the Nearshore Strategy) is one of seven top agency priorities. ODFW has made significant progress towards integrating Conservation Strategy priorities throughout the agency's planning, monitoring, grant and management programs. Implementation of conservation projects began in 2007 and will continue through 2009-11 and beyond in partnership with conservation, hunting angling and land managing community. *Oregon Conservation Strategy* implementation is contingent upon continued federal funds (State Wildlife Grants) and state matching funds.
- Nongame Tax Checkoff: Due to legislative action, the Non-game Tax Check off donations option found on Oregon tax forms will be discontinued in the 2011 tax year. In part, those funds are used to maintain two Wildlife Diversity field staff and 0.5 FTE in marine. To continue these critical positions, the agency is proposing to replace lost Tax Check Off donations with General Fund.
- Oregon Conservation Strategy Funding: This package is designed to maintain funding for planning and implementation of the *Oregon Conservation Strategy*. Six positions for this program are funded mostly from federal funds (State Wildlife Grants Program). Strategy "planning" undertaken since 2003 has required a 25% nonfederal match. The work anticipated for the 2009-11 biennium is "implementation" which requires a 50% nonfederal match. This proposal and budget reflects the need for this additional match.
- Wolf Management: Provides technical assistance of one FTE through U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services. Following federal delisting to provide monitoring, proactive management, depredation response and outreach to landowners.

Revenue Sources and Proposed Revenue Changes

The Wildlife Diversity Program is funded with a combination of General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds.

Other Funds include non-game income tax check-off contributions, donations and interest income. These three fund types are critical to the program for meeting federal match fund requirements. The agency increased outreach efforts for the check-off in 2005 and 2006 in an attempt to increase revenue.

Federal Funds are received primarily from the U.S. Department of the Interior for work on threatened and endangered species, some sensitive species and implementing the Oregon Conservation Strategy.

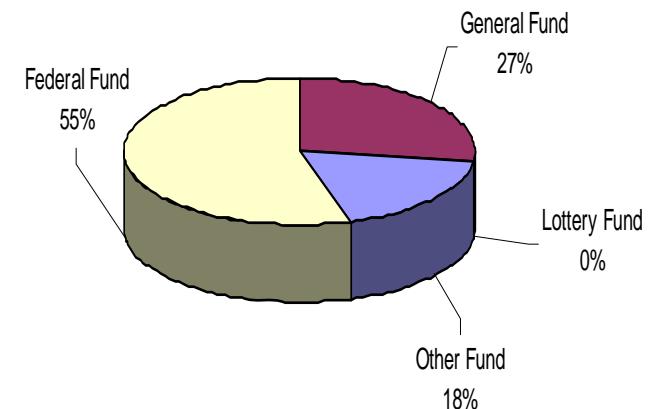
Proposed Revenue Changes

As discussed in the Revenues section of this document, the agency is proposing to increase several of its fees. Some of these fees will fund inflation increases in current programs as well as enhancements described in the Policy Option Packages below. Most federal revenue sources continue to be flat or nearly flat funded as they have for the past several biennia. Mitchell Act funding was reduced slightly in the current funding cycle. It appears it will be reducing more in the next cycle.

Legislative action will remove the Non-game Tax Check off donations option found on Oregon tax forms in the 2011 tax year. To continue funding 2.5 critical positions in Wildlife Diversity, the agency is proposing to replace lost Tax Check Off donations with General Fund.

The agency also needs to secure important matching funds to implement the *Oregon Conservation Strategy*, as discussed above.

Wildlife Diversity Revenues by Fund Type
\$4.86 Million



Proposed New Laws

There are two legislative concepts proposed: one is associated with the eradication of the invasive feral swine in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture, The concept would prohibit the sale of and purchase of feral swine hunts on public or private land and make it illegal to knowingly allow feral swine to roam on private property. In a companion concept under ODA authority, landowners would be financially responsible for any and all damage caused by escaped swine. The second proposed concept concerns preventing quagga mussels from entering Oregon. The introduction of invasive zebra and/or quagga mussels to Oregon could not only threaten native species but also industrial, agricultural, recreational, navigation and subsistence use of the infested waters. The proposal creates border check stations in an effort to prevent the spread of zebra and quagga mussels and other aquatic invasive species from California and other infested states. In addition, the legislative concept provides the authority to Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon State Marine Board to pull over or stop at border check stations, all boats and personal watercraft.

Expected Results from the 2009-11 Budget

Oregon Benchmark 87, Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates)

Wildlife Diversity Program staff work with landowners to resolve damage complaints through a variety of means. Many cases deal with urban landowners and the problems are addressed through education and advice. Current staffing levels do not allow for adequate service delivery across the state, which results in other division staff handling most complaints. These activities are tied to Oregon Benchmark 87 and Key Performance Measure 10.

Funding at current service levels allows for maintenance of minimum monitoring and assessment of population levels and species health. Other critical species cannot be monitored under current funding levels, which limits the agency's ability to provide basic biological assessments used to ensure long-term species survival. Oregon Benchmark 87 and Key Performance Measure 12 are designed to evaluate the agency's monitoring of various species populations.