

**FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2010/2011 COOPERATIVE FUNDING SOURCES FOR IDAHO
AND SURROUNDING WS' STATE PROGRAMS**

State	State Legislature/State Department of Agriculture Funds	Fish and Game Department Funds	County Contributions	Livestock Producer and Other Contributions	
				Sheep	Cattle
Idaho	\$140,500	\$167,000 ¹	\$99,310 ²	\$0.26/head ³	\$0.05/head ⁴
Montana	\$280,998 ⁵	\$110,000	\$399,872 ⁶	\$0.60/head	\$0.25 to 0.50/head ⁷
Nevada	\$536,204	\$440,000 ⁸	\$0	\$0.20/head	\$0 ⁹
Oregon	\$60,000 ¹⁰	\$110,000 ¹⁰	\$1,209,879	\$0 ¹¹	\$0 ¹¹
Utah	\$726,000	\$735,640	\$92,000 ¹²	\$1.00/head ¹³	\$0.25/head ^{14, 15}
Washington ¹⁶	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	\$2,954,807 ¹⁷	\$36,344 ¹⁸	\$155,700 ¹⁹	Up to \$1.00/head ²⁰	Up to \$1.00/head ²⁰

¹ These funds come from 2 sources: 1) the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) provided \$100,000 to the Idaho State ADC Board, and 2) any surplus funds, minus \$100,000, from the IDFG Wildlife Depredation Program at the end of the previous State fiscal year is deposited in the Idaho State ADC Board. During FY10, \$67,000 was deposited and of those monies, IDFG directed that \$50,000 be used on wolf damage management for wildlife protection and livestock depredation with the remainder (\$17,000) used for feral swine surveillance and control.

² Forty of 44 Counties contributed an average of \$2,478 per County during FY 10, with contributions ranging from \$500 to \$6,000 per County per year.

³ The \$0.26/head is an estimate based on an \$0.08/lb wool tax (levied by the Idaho Sheep Commission on all wool sold) and an average 9.75 lb. fleece weight (based on Idaho Agriculture Statistics Service records), with 34% going to the Idaho ADC Board for predator control (as agreed to by the State Sheep Commission). During FY10 \$58,000 was deposited in the Idaho State ADC Board account. In addition, individual contributions from sheep and cattle producers for helicopter coyote control averages \$5,000 to \$15,000 per year.

⁴ Whenever cattle are sold or ownership is transferred a \$2.71 per animal inspection fee is collected (\$0.94 for brand inspection; \$0.22 for disease; \$0.05 for predator control; and \$1.50 beef council). The \$0.05/head fee is deposited in the Idaho State ADC Board account (\$0.05/head is the maximum amount allowed by State law. To raise this amount, the Legislature would have to pass a bill authorizing an increase and the Idaho Cattle Association membership would also have to vote to approve the increase.). During FY10 \$88,900 were generated from cattle brand inspections and deposited in the Idaho State ADC Board.

⁵ This funding is from the Montana Department of Livestock through a State livestock per capita tax (\$1.75 and \$0.37 per head for cattle and sheep/goats, respectively). The livestock per capita tax is collected annually for livestock owned on February 1 with tax payment due November 30.

⁶ Of the \$399,872 collected, \$96,463 were collected from sheep head taxes while \$303,409 came from cattle head taxes. Sheep monies were collected from 46 of 56 (about 82%) Counties and cattle monies were collected from 16 of 56 (about 29%) Counties.

⁷ Most of the participating Counties are collecting \$0.50 per head for cattle while 2 are collecting \$0.25 per head for cattle. Most sheep counties are collecting \$0.60/head. The County head tax (both sheep and cattle) is separate and in addition to the State livestock per capita tax.

⁸ Nevada Department of Wildlife: Mountain lion depredation management support of \$92,000 and Natural Resources Protection support of \$348,000.

⁹ Nevada cattle producers are not contributing directly to the Nevada WS program with a cattle head tax/assessment, however, a greater portion of the grazing board monies made available to WS (about \$85,700) are generated from cattle grazing fees than from sheep grazing fees.

¹⁰ These funds are the lowest level of State funding over the past 14-year period after losing a total of \$422,616 from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) during the current biennium (2009-2011). It is anticipated that \$500,000 will be added back to the Biennium State funding resulting in Oregon WS receiving \$185,000 from ODA and \$235,000 from ODFW during FY 2012. ODFW funding is a combination of general funds (\$60k) and sportsmens license dollars (\$50k). ODA funds are entirely general funds.

¹¹ Sheep and cattle producers are not directly contributing to the Oregon WS program with a wool or livestock head tax, or brand inspection fee, however, there are currently 26 of 36 Counties that participate in the cooperatively funded WS program that provided \$1,209,879. Livestock producers and sportsmen do contribute to aerial hunting to the tune of about \$30,000 each in an average year. Two County areas are private associations that were formed when Counties dropped their funding. These associations are comprised of livestock producers and timber companies who assess themselves fees that make up for the loss of County funds in their respective counties. On average, a County provides \$46,534 per full-

time position assigned to their County, but funding ranges from \$5,000 to \$135,000 per County per year, depending on the need for services from WS or the ability of Counties to provide funding to support service delivery.

¹² This entire amount is used for helicopter predator damage management activities.

¹³ Head tax for sheep is \$1.00/head, with \$0.84 going to the WS program for use in supporting predator control and \$0.16 going to lamb promotion. Taxes are deducted from woolgrower's sale of wool, and are calculated at \$0.075 per pound of wool (which assumes a 10 lb. fleece) for the fine wool sheep. Because this tax is collected in this manner, it is only collected for adult sheep and replacement lambs (not on market lambs).

¹⁴ Collected as part of the brand inspection fee, but only once in an animal's life. This is usually collected for market calves, but is also collected on cull cows and bulls, unless they were purchased and had a brand inspection earlier in their life.

¹⁵ State laws stipulate that a minimum of \$0.15 per head but not more than \$0.50 per head will be collected. Dairy cattle are exempt from this law.

¹⁶ The Washington State WS program provides predator damage management on a fee-for-service basis.

¹⁷ The Wyoming legislature funded \$2.7 M to the Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board (ADMB). The ADMB then distributes these funds to the eligible County Predator Management Districts (PMDs) who collected at least \$1.00/head of cattle and sheep sold and applied for State funding. The PMDs are tasked with predator management for the protection of livestock and wildlife. WS provides services to the PMDs upon request. WS enters in to agreements with 21 or the 23 County PMDs, valued at \$2,949,807 of cooperative funds. No funding is provided directly to WS from the Wyoming Department of Agriculture except \$5,000 for rabies surveillance and monitoring.

¹⁸ WS is reimbursed \$35.00/hour for trophy game animal work by the Wyoming Department of Game and Fish.

¹⁹ County contributions provided to their local PMDs.

²⁰ The majority of the PMDs assess sheep and cattle sold at \$1.00 per head which is a prerequisite in order to receive monies from the ADMB. However, there are some PMDs that assess less than \$1.00 per head of cattle and sheep sold, but these PMDs are not eligible to receive monies from the ADMB.