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Wyoming Wildlife Rabies Management Plan



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Wyoming Wildlife Rabies Management Plan

Background:

Rabies is one of the oldest recorded diseases; yet today it remains a significant management challenge for public health officials. Over the past 30 years, rabies management has grown in complexity in the United States as a result of wild animals replacing domestic dogs as the primary reservoir for the disease. In addition, the costs of living with rabies are high and growing, exceeding \$300 million per year. Addressing this significant public health problem requires expertise from a variety of sources, including public health, wildlife, and agriculture agencies.

In most years since 1980, more than 90 percent of reported rabies cases have involved wild animals. Several different strains of the rabies virus are in the United States. Each strain is spread predominantly by one wildlife species, but all strains are capable of infecting warm-blooded mammals, including humans. Currently, raccoons and skunks spread most reported rabies cases in the United States, but bats, foxes, and coyotes also have a significant impact as wildlife carriers of rabies.

People are almost always exposed to rabies through the bite of an infected animal. People may also be exposed if saliva from an infected animal gets into a cut or open wound or makes contact with the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth. Fortunately, there is a safe, effective, post-exposure treatment for rabies. However, left untreated, rabies is always fatal.

Overview:

The 2002 Wyoming Legislature, by amendment to § Wyoming Statutes 11-6-304 and 11-6-306 has directed the Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board to develop and implement a wildlife rabies management program. One hundred sixty-two thousand dollars (\$162,000) has been appropriated from the general fund for each biennium. Primary species of concern under this plan include (but are not limited to): skunks, bats, raccoons, fox, and coyote.

Specifically, the Board as directed by statute is to:

- 1) Consult with the Livestock Board and Department of Health
- 2) Promulgate rules pertaining to rabies prevention in wildlife, including:
 - a) surveillance
 - b) public education & prevention
 - c) vaccination protocol
 - d) post-exposure procedures and quarantines
 - e) entering into agreements with law enforcement agencies to carry out quarantine provisions

Related Statutes/Regulations:

- 1) Predatory Animal Control Law
 - a) Animal Damage Management Program (Rabid Wildlife)
- 2) Wyoming Livestock Board (Domestic Animals)
- 3) Wyoming Dept. of Health (Human Exposure)

Agency Roles:

- 1) State Vet Lab - laboratory testing/verification
- 2) Livestock Board - domestic animal cases
- 3) State Health Dept. - human exposures
- 4) County/Municipal Health Departments & Authorities - human exposures, domestic animal vaccinations, control, traps
- 5) County Commissioners - designation and establishment of rabies districts W.S. 11-31-212 5) Weed & Pest Districts - supplies, traps
- 6) Predatory Animal Control Districts (PABs) - statutes define "control of predatory animals"
- 7) USDA - funding resources, limited control program by Wildlife Services
- 8) WDA - had limited control program not adequately funded
- 9) Animal Damage Management Board - Statutes amended by 2002 Legislature to establish program
- 10) Wyoming Game & Fish Dept. - By Statute: Management of all wildlife
- 11) Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service - Education
- 12) Local Law Enforcement - enforcement of local & state ordinances, regulations, laws

Concept:

\$162,000 has been appropriated by the Wyoming Legislature for the ADMB to develop and implement a rabies management program. Conceivably, this amount will fund administrative development of a state-wide program, an education program (first priority) and the implementation of limited management projects. Additional funding in the future will need to be secured to adequately address long-term on the ground management programs or funding assistance to local entities. It is expected that as the program structure is developed, the ADMB role and the amount of funding required to implement locally driven management programs will be better defined.

The ADMB will assume the lead for coordination of wildlife rabies management efforts, but will rely upon the cooperation and implementation of local programs for this concept to be successful. It is the intent that the board will act as a clearinghouse to establish priorities for the State of Wyoming for rabies management, and review funding proposals to local governments for long-term management to achieve results towards meeting established goals.

The concept for the program includes:

- a) Surveillance
- b) Public education and prevention
- c) Vaccination protocol
- d) Post-exposure procedures and quarantines
- e) Entering into agreements with law enforcement agencies to carry out quarantine provisions.

Goals:

- 1 Compose and distribute educational information to the public.
- 2 Develop surveillance criteria to prioritize management of rabies in wildlife.
- 3 Co-develop rabies district programs through the county commissioners.
- 4 Develop an immediate response program to first priority (hot spot) rabies outbreaks.
- 5 Develop short-term rabies response programs for designated rabies districts.

Education:

First priority and key to the program's success will be a public education program. The program, although directed to wildlife, should include information on: 1) Domestic Animals (pets, livestock); 2) Human Health/Exposure; 3) Wildlife. Locally driven public education program will be the most effective, providing the best opportunities to reach the general public and awareness of rabies issues. Education will need to identify the who, what, where, when, why and how. Implementation of a central point of contact 1-888-996-9104 is coordinated through the Wy. Dept of Health..

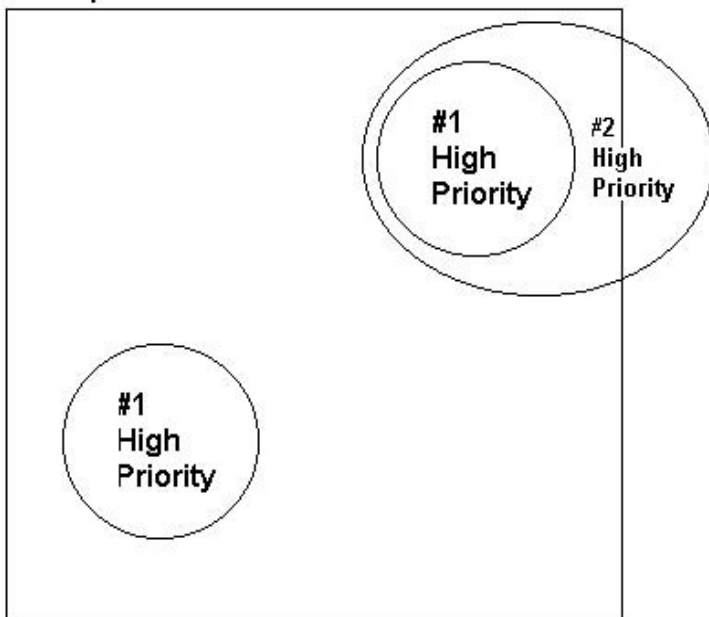
Presently, each county has a varying degree of "rabies awareness". Local education programs targeting specific local audiences (law enforcement, county health, weed & pest, etc.) will need to be implemented. Historically, first response has been public contacts to game & fish wardens, county sheriff departments and/or county health, and it is key that these agencies be first hand knowledgeable of how the issue should be addressed and who to contact for assistance.

Adequate information in these areas is currently available, allowing for the development of timed press releases, brochures, pamphlets, web sites, etc. This information will be disseminated to the public based upon the type of information developed.

Surveillance:

As it is commonly accepted that rabies is present at some levels in animal populations across the state, surveillance procedures will primarily include random population sampling and submitting these samples to the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory (WSVL) located in Laramie, Wyoming. The WSVL surveillance plan is included in the appendix of this document. It will not be intent to submit every suspect rabid animal, but to sample a sufficient number of an animal population (indicator species) to determine the relative presence and incidence of rabies. The surveillance will also be accomplished by compiling information obtained from the State Veterinary Laboratory to determine "hot spots", to forecast potential outbreaks, and to prioritize areas needed rabies management or animal vaccination.

Example



Priority areas should be established based upon 1) risk; 2) available information; 3) surveillance results; 4) species of concern (ferrets, wolves, etc.).

The prioritized areas should:

- 1) Identify eligible counties.
- 2) Develop pro-active plans on how to address rabies at the local level in cooperation with predator districts, law enforcement, Wy. Game & Fish, county health, local veterinarians, USDA Wildlife Services, ADMB, weed & pest districts, etc.
- 3) Define what assistance will be required (i.e. USDA Wildlife Services, ADMB, etc.)
- 4) Establish MOUs to define protocols and responsibilities.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed with the Laboratory to establish and monitor the surveillance program. Under the MOU, The ADMB will provide funding to the Laboratory cover the expenses of the surveillance. An operating budget and surveillance program is included in the appendix.

Animals suspect for rabies can be submitted for testing to the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory located in Laramie. In most cases, only the head from the animal is required – additional fees may be assessed if the entire animal is submitted for testing.

Because specimen preparation and shipping requirements vary between species of animals, please contact the Lab by calling 307-742-6638 or visiting their website at <http://wyovet.uwyo.edu> to obtain the most current procedures, charges & fees, and Laboratory hours of operation.

Rabies District Programs:

Current statutes [W.S. 11-31-212] allow county commissioners to create by Resolution “rabies districts” within the political boundaries of their county. The Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board intent is to work cooperatively with the county commissioners in the establishment of rabies districts. When a district has been declared, the ADMB using established criteria, will coordinate a response in the county to meet the need to manage rabies in the wildlife population. Rabies districts once formed, shall serve as the basis for the ADMB to prioritize its response.

Response Programs:

The ADMB will, in established rabies districts, cooperate with the USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services personnel or designated county personnel (predatory animal board, county health, animal control, etc.), to respond immediately to rabies outbreaks. This response is directed to addressing immediate concerns in the district.

Short-term Management Programs:

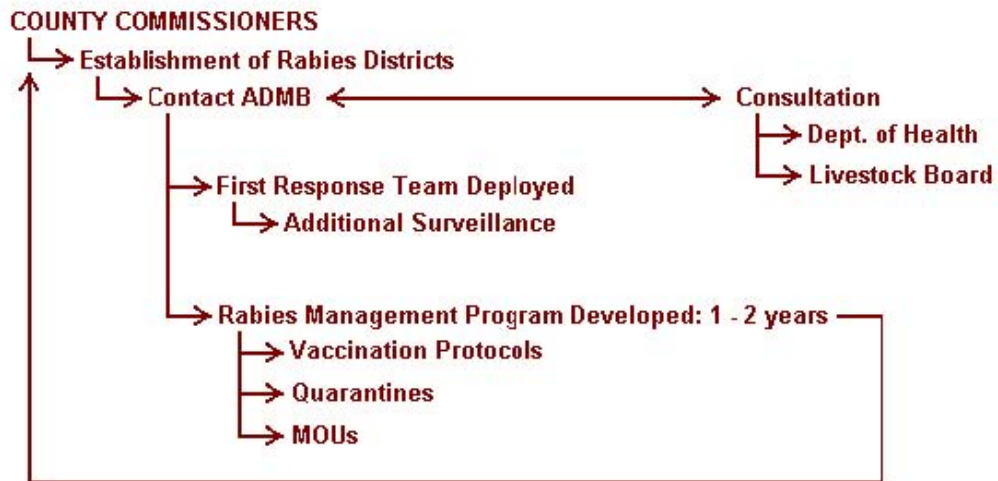
The ADMB and local governments, entities or personnel will then work to establish short term (1-2) year management programs to manage the rabies in the wildlife population until the outbreak or health threat is over or lessened to a degree that it no longer poses a significant health threat.

RABIES EVENT FLOW CHART

Ongoing



Establishment of Rabies Districts:



APPENDIX

Annual Budget:

Surveillance. One year. (Under MOU w/ the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory Approximately 400 specimens from 23 counties)	\$20,000.00
Management. Held in reserve until needed for on the ground management.	\$46,000.00
Administration, Education & Information: Brochures, publications, Public Service Announcement, notices, rule making, general administrative	\$10,000.00
Specimen Collection: 50/50 Cost share under MOU with Wildlife Services to offset expenses for specimen collection/submission to Lab.	\$5,000.00
ADMB Total:	\$81,000.00

Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory Rabies Surveillance Plan

1. The WSVL is committing to testing approximately 17 animals from each Wyoming county. The WSVL knows that not exactly 17 animals will be obtained from each county, but that will be the goal.
2. The WSVL will provide shipping containers to Wildlife Services and specific instructions on packing.
3. Shipping charges will be paid by WSVL through the Lab's UPS account.
4. As results are generated we will inform all participating agencies of the results.
5. The ADMB would provide to the WSVL with \$20,000 to support laboratory functions.

Ken Mills, PhD Professor Vet Sci/WSVL University of Wyoming

STATUTES

Wyoming Livestock Board

11 -29 -111. Livestock board; destruction of diseased animals.

Any agent or officer of the board may destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal in his charge when in his judgment and by the written certificate of two (2) reputable citizens called to view the animal in his presence, one (1) of whom may be selected by the owner of the animal if he so requests, the animal appears to be injured, disabled, diseased past recovery or unfit for any useful purpose.

11 -31 -212. Rabies control districts; establishment; notice.

(a) The board of county commissioners of any county may establish a rabies control district by resolution when in the judgment of the board and the county health officer a district is necessary. The resolution shall designate the boundaries of the district, which may include any incorporated city or town, and shall identify the district by name.

(b) The resolution creating the rabies control district shall be published at least once a week for two (2) successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the district is located.

11 -31 -213. Registration; vaccination certificate required.

The board of county commissioners may require the registration of all dogs and cats within a rabies control district and may require the owner or person having the right to possession of any dog or cat in the district three (3) months of age or older, to present a valid rabies vaccination certificate showing the dog or cat has been vaccinated for immunization against rabies by a licensed veterinarian as a condition for registration. The vaccination certificate shall indicate the date of vaccination, the type of vaccine used and the period of immunization.

11 -31 -214. Board authorized to adopt rules and regulations.

The board of county commissioners, with the advice of the county health officer, may adopt such rules and regulations as necessary to implement the program for registration and immunization of dogs and cats in the rabies control district, including the requirement that registered dogs and cats be tagged or marked in such manner as to make them readily identifiable.

11 -31 -301. Public nuisance; notice; penalties; rules and regulations; animal control districts and officers.

(e) Any dog attacking any person in a vicious manner may be impounded by the county sheriff or animal control officer and held in quarantine for at least fifteen (15) days and not more than twenty (20) days after the attack to determine whether the dog has any disease which may be communicated to humans, except that no dog shall be quarantined if the dog's owner or custodian presents a valid rabies vaccination certificate showing the dog has been vaccinated against rabies by a licensed veterinarian. The costs of impoundment, quarantine and testing shall be paid by the owner or custodian of the dog. Any dog which attacks any person in a vicious manner may be destroyed or the owner or custodian of the dog may be fined not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or both. Proof of the fact that the dog has bitten or attacked any person at any place where a person is legally entitled to be is evidence that the dog is vicious within the meaning of this section.

11 -19 -101. Duties of state veterinarian generally; failure to comply with provisions; penalty.

(a) The state veterinarian shall investigate all cases of dangerously contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals in this state which are brought to his notice. In the absence of specific information, he shall make inspections of any locality where he has reason to suspect there is any contagious or infectious disease. He shall order that all animals affected with, exposed to or suspected of being affected with such diseases be gathered and quarantined. No animals pronounced affected with a dangerously contagious or infectious disease by the state veterinarian or his deputy or agent shall be turned loose, removed or permitted to escape, but shall be held subject to the order of the state veterinarian. All animals ordered gathered shall be gathered within a reasonable time specified by the state veterinarian.

(b) Any person failing to comply with this section shall be punished as provided in W.S. 11 -1 -103.

11 -19 -102. Duty of public to report diseases to state veterinarian; failure to comply or obstruction of duty; penalties.

Any person who knows or suspects that there is upon his premises any contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals, shall immediately report the same to the state veterinarian. A failure to report, or any attempt to conceal the existence of the disease or to willfully or maliciously obstruct or resist the veterinarian in the discharge of his duty is a misdemeanor. Any person convicted of any of the above acts or omissions shall be punished as provided in W.S. 11 -1 -103.

11 -19 -103. Quarantine of diseased animals generally; treatment thereof; effect of failure to obey order of state veterinarian.

(a) In all cases of infectious and contagious disease among domestic animals in this state, the state veterinarian may order the quarantine of the infected premises. If the disease becomes epidemic in any locality in this state, the state veterinarian shall immediately notify the governor who shall issue his proclamation forbidding transfer of any animal of the kind among which the epidemic exists from the locality without permission from the state veterinarian.

(b) Whenever the state veterinarian finds any infectious or contagious disease among domestic animals in any section of the state he shall take such steps as will prevent the spread of the disease. As a sanitary measure, he may inspect and compel the dipping, spraying or other treatment of all such animals in Wyoming found to be infected or exposed to the disease, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt.

11 -31 -301. Public nuisance; notice; penalties; rules and regulations; animal control districts and officers.

(f) Upon the declaration of a public nuisance, the county sheriff may dispose of any unlicensed animals, the ownership of which cannot be determined.

(g) A board of county commissioners may enact regulations relative to dogs running at large, vicious dogs, dogs running wild game or livestock or acts by other animals which shall carry out the purposes of this section. The county sheriff shall and a county animal control officer or any other peace officer may enforce these regulations to protect persons and property.

(j) A board of county commissioners may establish and provide for the operation of animal control districts which may encompass all or parts of the unincorporated area of the county and may cooperate with municipalities in a joint animal control program. Joint animal control programs may employ joint animal control officers who have the authority to enforce the animal control regulations and ordinances of each of the participating entities.

ARTICLE 3 - WYOMING ANIMAL DAMAGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

11-6-301. Short title .

This article may be cited as the "Wyoming animal damage management program".

11-6-302. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(i) "Board" means the Wyoming animal damage management board (ADMB);

(ii) "Crop" or "agricultural crop" when not otherwise defined by statute means corn, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sorghums and other grains, potatoes, vegetables, forage legumes, hay, and any other product of cultivation, trees, bees, honey and hives;

(iii) "Damage" means any injury to or loss of livestock, agricultural crops or wildlife inflicted by predatory animals, predacious birds or depredating animals;

(iv) "Depredating animal" means any trophy game animal or furbearing animal that causes damage;

(v) "Furbearing animal" means badger, beaver, bobcat, marten, mink, muskrat or weasel;

(vi) "Livestock" means horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, guard animals or any other animal maintained under domestication. Bison are considered livestock unless otherwise designated by the Wyoming livestock board and the Wyoming game and fish commission;

(vii) "Person" means as defined by W.S. 8-1-102(a)(vi);

(viii) "Predacious bird" means any predatory avian species that is permitted to be taken under either Wyoming law or federal law;

(ix) "Predatory animal" means:

(A) Coyote, jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox, skunk or stray cat; and

(B) Until the date gray wolves are removed from the list of experimental nonessential population, endangered species or threatened species in Wyoming as provided by W.S. 23-1-108, "predatory animal" includes wolves. After that date, "predatory animal" shall include any gray wolf not within an area of the state in which the gray wolf is:

(I) Designated as a trophy game animal under subdivision (x)(B)(I) of this subsection; or

(II) Classified as a trophy game animal by the game and fish commission pursuant to W.S.

23-1-304(a).

(x) "Trophy game animal" means:

(A) Black bear, grizzly bear or mountain lion; and

(B) From and after the date gray wolves are removed from the list of experimental nonessential population, endangered species or threatened species in Wyoming as provided by W.S. 23-1-108:

(I) "Trophy game animal" shall include any gray wolf within those tracts of land within the following described area, subject to modification as authorized in this subdivision: northwest Wyoming beginning at the east boundary of the Shoshone National Forest and the Wyoming-Montana state line; southerly along said forest boundary to the common boundary between the Shoshone National Forest and the Wind River Indian Reservation; westerly and then southeasterly along the Shoshone National Forest boundary to the Union Pass Road (USFS Road 263); southerly along said road until it intersects the north boundary of the Upper Green River Cattle Association's grazing allotment on forest service lands; following the eastern boundary of said allotment southerly and westerly to the point it intersects the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary; westerly along said forest boundary to U.S. Highway 189-191; northwesterly along said highway to U.S. Highway 26-89-191 at Hoback Junction; northerly along said highway to Wyoming Highway 22; westerly along said highway to the Wyoming-Idaho state line; north along said state line to the Wyoming-Montana state line; north and then east along said state line to the east boundary of the Shoshone National Forest. This described area may be diminished by rule of the game and fish commission if the game and fish commission determines the diminution does not impede the delisting of gray wolves and will facilitate Wyoming's management of wolves; and

(II) "Trophy game animal" shall include any gray wolf within any area of the state where gray wolves are classified as trophy game animals by the game and fish commission pursuant to W.S. 23-1-304(a).

(xi) "Wildlife" means all wild mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans and mollusks, and wild bison designated by the Wyoming game and fish commission and the Wyoming livestock board within this state;

(xii) "Take" means as defined by W.S. 23-1-102(a)(vii).

(b) To the extent necessary to achieve federal government delisting of the gray wolf, the governor may direct the game and fish commission to adopt a boundary between the area in which the wolf is treated as a trophy game animal and the area where it is treated as a predator at any place between the area described in subdivision (a)(x)(B)(I) of this section and the following described area: northwest Wyoming beginning at the junction of Wyoming Highway 120 and the Wyoming-Montana state line; southerly along Wyoming Highway 120 to the Greybull River; southwesterly up said river to the Wood River; southwesterly up said river to the Shoshone National Forest boundary; southerly along said boundary to the Wind River Indian Reservation boundary; westerly, then southerly along said boundary to the Continental Divide; southeasterly along said divide to the Middle Fork of Boulder Creek; westerly down said creek to Boulder Creek; westerly down said creek to the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary; northwesterly along said boundary to its intersection with U.S. Highway 189-191; northwesterly along said highway to the intersection with U.S. Highway 26-89-191; northerly along said highway to Wyoming Highway 22 in the town of Jackson; westerly along said highway to the Wyoming-Idaho state line; north along said state line to the Wyoming-Montana state line; north, then east along said state line to Wyoming Highway 120. Any boundary change adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be certified and effective as provided in W.S. 23-1-109(f).

11-6-303. Animal damage management board (ADMB) created; composition; appointment; terms; vacancies; compensation .

(a) There is created the animal damage management board for the purposes of mitigating damage caused to livestock, wildlife and crops by predatory animals, predacious birds and depredating animals or for the protection of human health and safety. The board may mitigate damage caused by depredating animals by and through a memorandum of understanding with the Wyoming game and fish commission. The board shall be composed of twelve (12) members appointed by the governor as follows:

(i) The director of the Wyoming department of agriculture;

(ii) The director of the Wyoming game and fish department;

(iii) One (1) domestic sheep producer;

(iv) One (1) cattle producer;

(v) The state director for the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, wildlife service (USDA/APHIS/WS);

(vi) Two (2) members representing the interests of sportsmen, outfitters and hunters, not more than one (1) of these members shall be appointed to represent the interests of outfitters;

(vii) The president of the state predator management advisory board created under W.S. 11-6-201;

(viii) One (1) member from an urban area;

(ix) One (1) member from the Wyoming game and fish commission;

(x) One (1) member of the Wyoming board of agriculture; and

(xi) One (1) member representing the interests of nonconsumptive users of the state's wildlife resource.

(b) A representative from the United States forest service (USFS), the United States fish and wildlife service (USFWS) and United States bureau of land management (BLM) shall serve as exofficio nonvoting members of the board.

(c) The directors of the departments of agriculture and game and fish shall serve as co-chairs of the ADMB and shall give general direction to the ADMB and the ADMB administrative officer.

(d) The director of the department of agriculture or his designee shall serve as the ADMB s administrative officer and carry out the ADMB s administrative functions.

(e) Except for the directors of the departments of agriculture and game and fish, the state director for the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, wildlife service (USDA/APHIS/WS), and the president of the state predator management advisory board created under W.S. 11-6-201, the remaining members of the board shall hold office for staggered terms of four (4) years. For the remaining members of the initial board, four (4) members shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years, four (4) members shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years. Each appointed member shall be limited to serving on the board for eight (8) consecutive years, however, a member may be reappointed after a four (4) year absence. Each member shall hold office until his successor is appointed and has been qualified. As terms of current ADMB members expire, the governor shall appoint each new member or reappointed member to a four (4) year term.

(f) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, a replacement shall be appointed for the unexpired term.

(g) Attendance of six (6) members at a duly called meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business. The ADMB shall convene at the times and places prescribed by the chair.

(h) Members of the board who are not government employees shall receive no compensation or benefits for their services, but may receive per diem and expenses incurred in the performance of the member's official duties at the established state rate, to be paid from the animal damage management account.

(j) Members may decline to receive per diem and expenses for their service.

(k) State government officer and employee members who do not receive salary, per diem, or expenses from their agency for their service may receive per diem and expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties from the ADMB at the established state rate, to be paid from the animal damage management account.

(m) State government official and employee members may decline to receive per diem and expenses for their service.

11-6-304. ADMB responsibilities; animal damage management policy; rules; methods to manage predatory animals, predacious birds, depredating animals and rabid wildlife; manner of calling meetings; frequency.

(a) The ADMB is responsible for the formulation of the damage prevention management policy of the state, and by and through an executed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Wyoming game and fish commission is responsible for management of rabid wildlife, crop, livestock and wildlife damage done by depredating animals and wildlife damage by predatory animals and predacious birds. The ADMB in conjunction with its responsibility may, consistent with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act adopt rules to implement policies administered by the ADMB. After consultation with the livestock board and the department of health, the ADMB shall promulgate rules pertaining to rabies prevention in wildlife including surveillance, public education, vaccination protocol, post-exposure procedures and quarantines. The ADMB may enter into the agreements with law

enforcing agencies to carry out the quarantine provisions. Nothing in this article shall preempt the Wyoming game and fish commission authority to manage wildlife or determine damage pursuant to any provision in title 23.

(b) In its deliberations the ADMB shall:

(i) Entertain requests for assistance in order to allow mitigation of predator damage;

(ii) Specify programs designed to prevent damage by predatory animals, rabid wildlife, predacious birds and depredating animals to livestock, agricultural crops, wildlife, property, human health and safety;

(iii) Provide various degrees of predatory animal, predacious bird and depredating animal damage management services to individual agricultural livestock and crop producers, landowners, lessors or administrators, and to urban, residential and industrial property owners. Damage management services shall also be provided and conducted for the benefit of wildlife populations and human health and safety;

(iv) Specify methods for the prevention and management of damage and for the selective control of predatory animals, rabid wildlife, predacious birds and depredating animals;

(v) Maintain responsibility and appropriate funds for the purpose of providing damage prevention and management to agricultural livestock and crops, wildlife, property and human health and safety caused by predatory animals, rabid wildlife, predacious birds and depredating animals;

(vi) Cooperate with federal, state and county governments, educational institutions and private persons or organizations to effectuate agricultural and wildlife damage and rabid wildlife prevention policies;

(vii) Develop memorandums of understanding between the Wyoming department of agriculture and the Wyoming game and fish commission and the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, wildlife services (USDA/APHIS/WS) to accommodate funding sources and administrative guidelines for the program;

(viii) Consider any recommendations received from the Wyoming game and fish commission and the Wyoming department of agriculture.

(c) The ADMB shall conduct meetings in accordance with its established policy, but shall meet at least once each year in the month of January.

(d) The ADMB may adopt rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the purpose and provisions of this article. The ADMB may appoint employees and assistants as necessary and fix their compensation. The ADMB may enter into cooperative agreements with boards of county commissioners, predator management districts, federal or state agencies or other commissions, organizations or associations for the purpose of managing predatory animals, rabid wildlife, predacious birds and depredating animals. Predator management district boards which choose not to enter into a cooperative agreement with the ADMB shall not be precluded from continuing with, or entering into, a cooperative agreement or memorandum of understanding with the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, wildlife service (USDA/APHIS/WS), other entities of government, organizations or associations. This act is not intended and shall not replace, rescind, modify nor cancel cooperative agreements or cooperative service agreements between the USDA/APHIS/WS and the county predator management districts created under W.S. 11-6-201 through 11-6-210.

(e) The ADMB may elect to provide various degrees of predator damage management services to any other person pursuant to a separately negotiated cooperative agreement.

(f) The board shall investigate, test and refine the concept of integrated predator management. The board shall develop and establish measurable goals and objectives. The board shall report to the governor and the joint agriculture, public lands and water resources interim committee and joint appropriations interim committee on or before December 31 of each year to determine the progress the board has made toward achieving the goals and objectives it has established.

11-6-305. Wyoming animal damage management board funding; sources; methods of collection.

(a) Effective January 1, 2000, there is created a "wildlife damage management" stamp. The stamp, issued at licensed selling agents as designated by the Wyoming game and fish commission may be purchased voluntarily. Proceeds from the sale of the stamp, excluding fifty cents (\$.50) which the agent shall retain for each stamp sold, shall be deposited by the state treasurer into the animal damage management account created by W.S. 11-6-306. The Wyoming game and fish commission shall retain the fees related to those administrative costs which are required to design and print stamps, and collect, account for and disburse these funds to the ADMB. The

Wyoming game and fish commission shall annually provide to the ADMB a complete and detailed accounting of all administrative costs and fees.

(b) The purchase price for the stamp shall be determined annually by the ADMB in whole dollar increments and established at such a level to meet financial obligations as budgeted.

(c) The ADMB may receive money for predatory animal, predacious bird and depredating animal management from the federal government, state appropriations, counties, agencies, boards, associations, commissions, individuals and any other cooperators, and may expend monies to purchase supplies, materials, services, and to employ or contract personnel for predatory animal, predacious bird and depredating animal damage management. The ADMB may make supplies, materials, services and personnel available to cooperators at approximate cost.

11-6-306. Animal damage management account.

(a) There is created the animal damage management account.

(b) Money received under W.S. 11-6-305 shall be deposited by the state treasurer in the animal damage management account to be appropriated for the purposes provided in this article.

(c) Any supplemental contributions received by the department from livestock owners for predatory animal, predacious bird or depredating animal damage management programs or the prevention and management of rabid wildlife shall be deposited into the animal damage management account.

(d) The animal damage management account shall be administered for the ADMB by the Wyoming department of agriculture.

11-6-307. Board to request funding from game and fish commission.

The board shall annually request one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) from the Wyoming game and fish commission. These funds shall be expended for wildlife priorities. The game and fish commission may provide recommendations to the board regarding expenditure of these funds.

11-6-308. District boards; relation to ADMB; duties generally.

(a) Each predator management district board shall:

(i) Exercise general supervision in determining local priorities for the management of predatory animals and predacious birds that prey upon and destroy livestock, other domestic animals, wildlife and crops;

(ii) Devise and put in operation those methods that best manage predatory animals and predacious birds;

(iii) Administer funds received to carry out the animal damage management program;

(iv) Maintain existing financial and physical resources;

(v) Provide input to the ADMB.

11-6-309. Predator management district participation with the ADMB.

If the predator management district has elected to participate in providing funding or upon approval of the ADMB, other in-kind resources, to the animal damage management account, the district may solicit funds or receive services from the ADMB under separate negotiated agreement.

11-6-310. Applicability of chapter.

This article, unless contrary to federal law, shall apply to all federal, state and private lands.

11-6-311. Exemptions.

The state predator management advisory board or the ADMB may exempt persons from payment of the imposed fees when the respective board determines that livestock as defined in this act are permanently confined within pens or corrals within incorporated city limits where animal damage control activity by state or federal agencies is prohibited or severely restricted.

11-6-312. Cooperative agreements generally.

The ADMB may enter into cooperative agreements with other governmental agencies, counties, associations, corporations or individuals for carrying out the purposes of this article.

11-6-313. Repealed By Laws 2008, Ch. 39, 1.