

Wyoming Weed and Pest Council Legislative Report

LSO Report ID: 1422
 REPORTING PERIOD BFY 23

WS § 11-5-120 “On a biennial basis, reporting to the joint agriculture, state and public lands and water resources committee on the status of current funding models, existing or new funding challenges and opportunities to improve funding for designated and declared invasive plant species.”

Background:

The Wyoming Weed & Pest Council provides unified support and leadership for integrated management of noxious weeds and pests to protect economic and ecological resources in the State of Wyoming. Districts are Wyoming’s first line of defense against destructive weeds and pests.

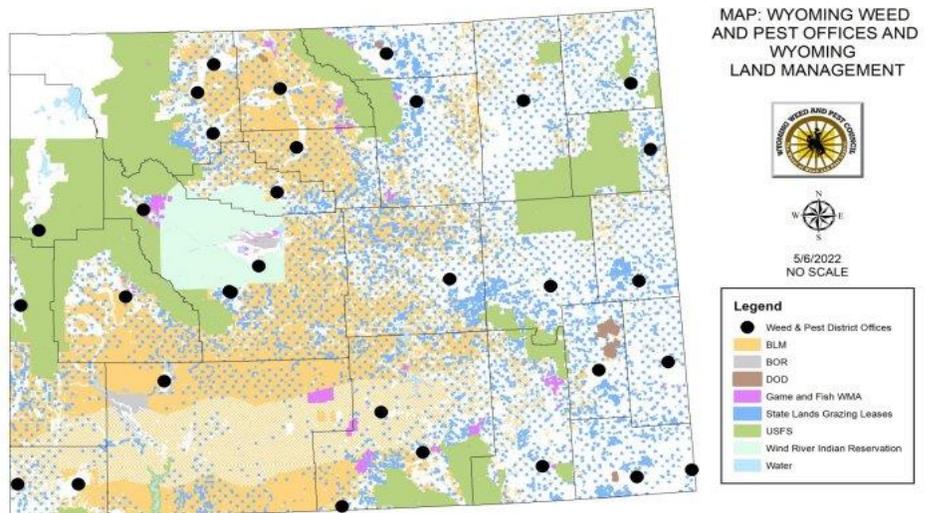
Weed & Pest Districts and the Council were established in 1973 by the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act (WS 11-5-101 through 120). The Wyoming Weed and Pest Council comprises 23 Weed & Pest Districts which are managed by 135 board members appointed by County Commissioners and employs over 120 district employees statewide.

Weed and Pest District boards are directed by statute (W.S. §§ 11-5-1-5(a)(i)) to implement and pursue effective programs for designated weeds and pests that are identified as a state-wide concern, in addition to pursuing programs for declared species identified in their individual districts.

Weed and Pest Council activities are coordinated through the Wyoming Department of Agriculture (W.S. §§ 9-2-2016) and an Executive Board. The Executive Board also includes representation from the University of Wyoming, which provides research and extension to the Council to assure the use of the latest technology and research in the ongoing management of noxious weeds and pests.

As required by statute, this report is a comprehensive overview of funding resources, activities, projects, accomplishments, and barriers the State of Wyoming has encountered over the past biennium (and may face in the future) in the management of designated and declared species.

For additional information on the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council and Weed and Pest Control Districts visit wyoweed.org. The Council’s website also has an embedded calendar with information on District and Council meetings, as well as other activities.



Weed and Pest Council President: Donley Darnell – Board Chair, Weston County Weed & Pest

	5 Years Service	10 Years Service	15 Years Service	20 Years Service	25 Years Service
2022	13	5	8	7	5
2023	10	10	4	7	1

Board Member and Employee Service Awards

30 Years of Service

Donley Darnell- Weston Co. Board
Jarrod Glanz- Washakie Co. Supervisor

35 Years of Service

Joe Wildman- Big Horn Co. Board
Rod Litzel- Johnson Co. Supervisor (Ret.)
Gail Mahnke- Niobrara Co. Supervisor
Terry Glanz- Washakie Co. Board

40 Years of Service

Arnold Pennoyer- Hot Springs Co. Board

45 Years of Service

Tom Brewster- Washakie Co. Board

50 Years of Service

Jim Wasserburger

Weed and Pest Control District Mill Levy Funds

- **W.S. 11-5-111. Tax levied on property in district; maximum amount; weed and pest control fund.**

The county commissioners shall annually levy a tax to carry out this act. The tax shall be levied upon all property in the district and shall not exceed one (1) mill on each one dollar (\$1.00) of assessed valuation. The tax is not part of the general county or city mill levies. All taxes levied and collected shall be remitted to the district for a separate fund to be known as the weed and pest control fund, which shall be used only to carry out this act.

- **W.S. 11-5-303(e). – Special Management Program**

A district may levy, not to exceed, an additional one (1) mill on the assessed value of the taxable property within the district to fund its contributions under this section. Upon request by the district board, the board of county commissioners may levy the amount of tax requested not to exceed the mill levy authorized by W.S. 11-5-111 and this subsection.

District	2022 Levies	2022	2023 Levies	2023
Albany	1	\$ 573,516	1	\$ 650,988
Big Horn	2	\$ 496,937	2	\$ 606,993
Campbell	0.411	\$ 1,865,640	0.341	\$ 1,945,755
Carbon	1	\$ 790,526	1	\$ 943,192
Converse	0.435	\$ 1,200,885	0.689	\$ 3,020,845
Crook	2	\$ 524,224	2	\$ 656,232
Fremont	2	\$ 1,692,721	1.98	\$ 2,064,720
Goshen	2	\$ 554,560	2	\$ 633,254
Hot Springs	2	\$ 333,296	2	\$ 428,826
Johnson	2	\$ 723,350	1.885	\$ 962,965
Laramie	0.8	\$ 1,984,411	0.5	\$ 2,885,022
Lincoln	0.905	\$ 839,780	0.934	\$ 1,045,521
Natrona	1	\$ 1,452,264	1	\$ 1,707,287
Niobrara	2	\$ 267,472	2	\$ 365,162
Park	1	\$ 874,635	1	\$ 1,075,510
Platte	2	\$ 463,278	2	\$ 498,516
Sheridan	2	\$ 1,221,344	2	\$ 1,434,074
Sublette	0.384	\$ 783,420	0.384	\$ 1,595,364
Sweetwater	0.566	\$ 1,398,217	0.259	\$ 765,572
Teton	0.75	\$ 2,403,772	1	\$ 3,988,777
Uinta	0.86	\$ 442,261	0.711	\$ 472,927
Washakie	2	\$ 321,986	2	\$ 362,760
Weston	2	\$ 362,278	2	\$ 408,540

Funding Challenges and Opportunities

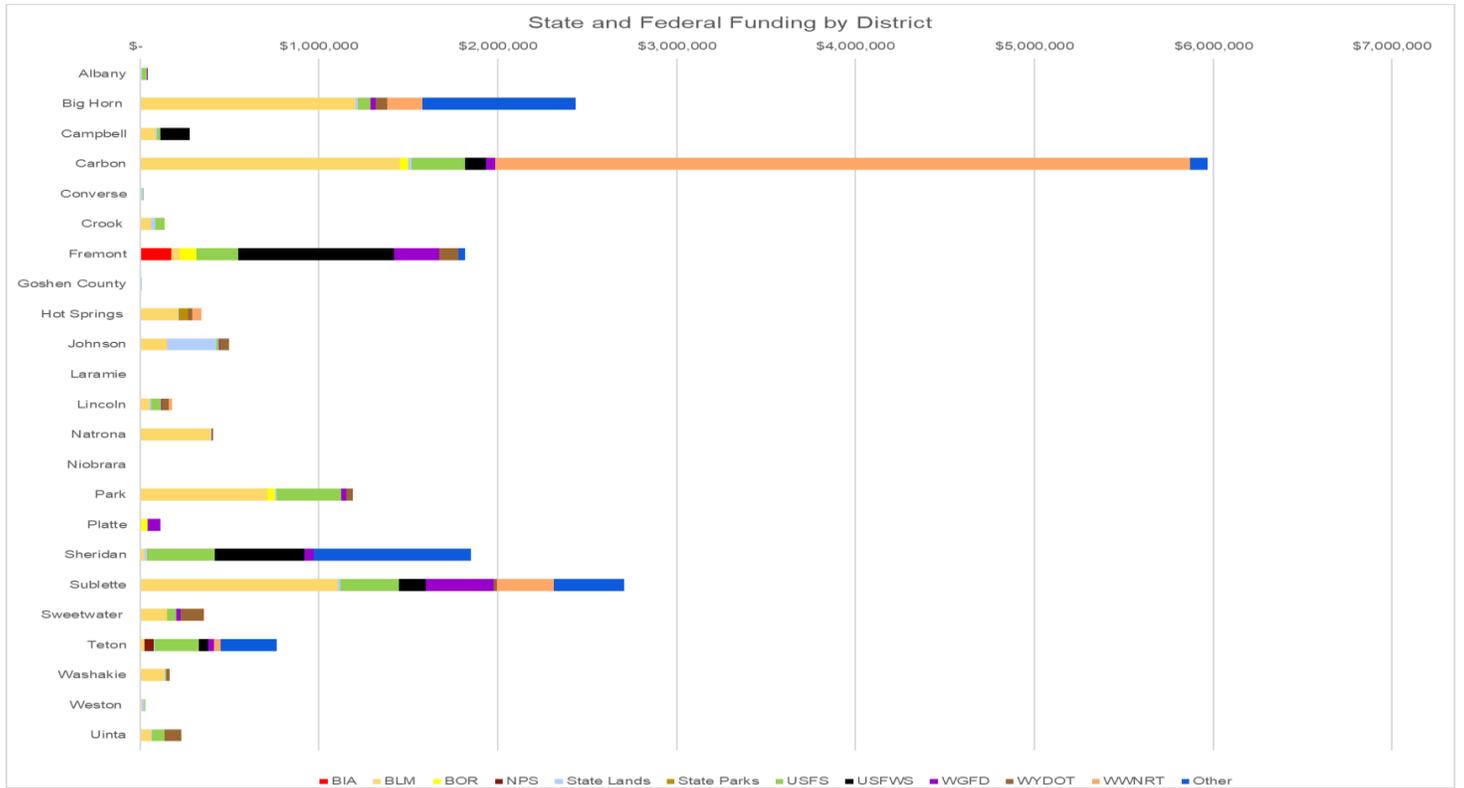
- **Districts are dependent on the tax levied upon property for base funding. Many are utilizing these funds to leverage additional funding for programs that benefit all landowners. Tens of millions of funds from other sources are unusable without this base district tax funding (as illustrated elsewhere in this report). Some proposed property tax reform measures, targeting mill levies, have the potential to erode this critical funding for districts. This is a concern for the stability of programs and the ability for Districts to carry out the Weed and Pest Control Act.**
- **Stretch limited funds to implement impactful district-wide weed and pest control projects on Wyoming State Lands**
- **Request Congressional Appropriations Subcommittees on Transportation to appropriate previously authorized funding for roadside invasive plant control**
- **Funding strategic invasive annual grass treatments to control dense and extensive infestations**
- **Work with WYDOT to explore the possibility of incorporating weed control into road construction projects**
- **Reduce bottleneck issues related to cooperative agreements with federal agencies that impede the districts' ability to do timely treatments for invasive species (i.e. GrantSolutions.com, BLM Funding process)**
- **Coordinate with BOR's field offices covering Wyoming to find a cohesive way to address invasives on BOR lands**
- **Speed up the process for USFS (Shoshone and Ashley Nat. Forests have not approved aerial treatments) and other federal partners to approve proven and safe technologies to allow for timely weed control**
- **Work with USDA to secure funding for potential grasshopper treatments in areas related to federal lands. Consistent baseline funding from partners is necessary to ensure effective future management.**
- **Work with UW to expand its economic impact findings for invasive species, and disseminate this information**
- **Work with Wyoming Wildlife & Natural Resource Trust to apply funds to invasive annual grass control, especially post wildfire**
- **Identify the extent of invasive species in the Wyoming State Trails system, and work with State Trails to fund and implement invasive species control measures**
- **Partner with State Parks to identify funding deficiencies and potential cooperative projects based on increased public utilization.**
- **Partner with WGFD to pursue habitat-based weed and pest control projects**
- **Collaborate with Wyoming DEQ to streamline multi-agency invasive species surveys and control projects**

District Funding

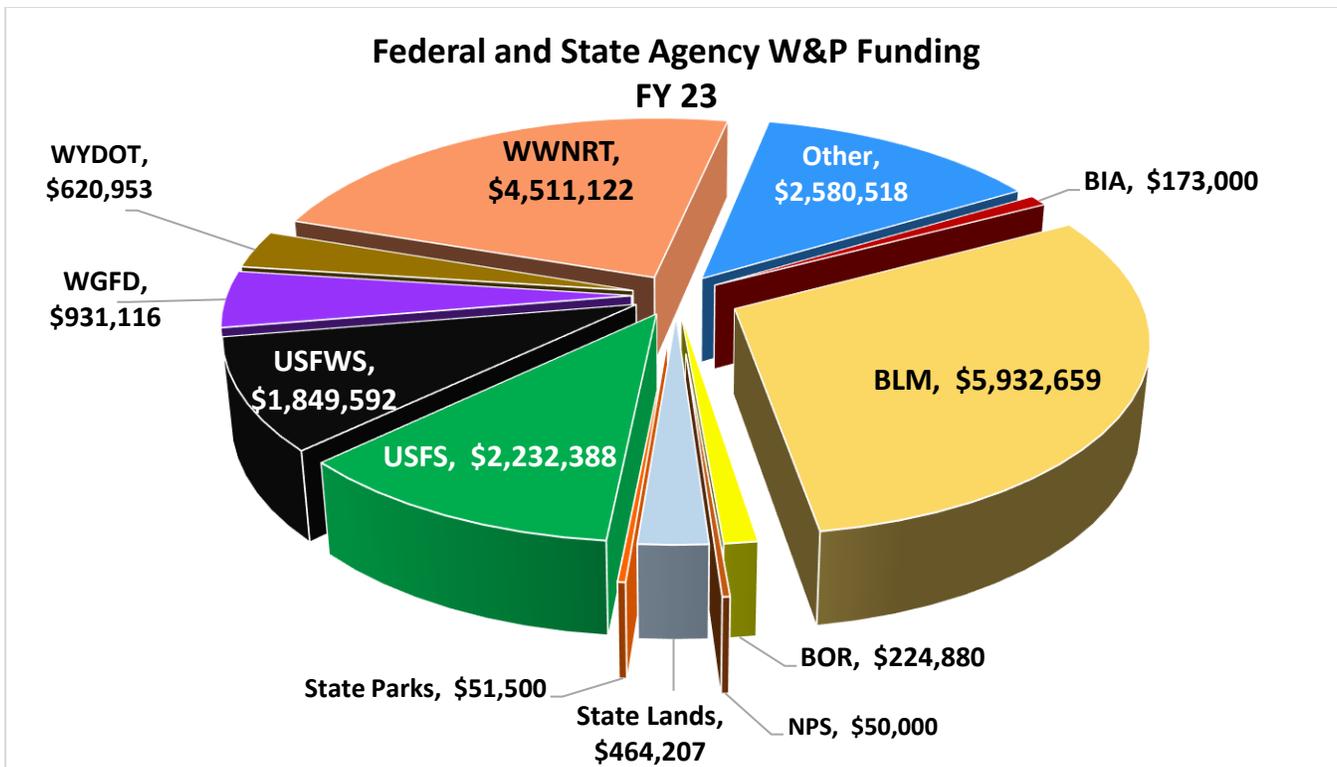
(Reported in W&P District survey)

Weed and Pest Control Districts have a long history of working with local, state and federal partners. Many play a leadership role in local Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) to help coordinate funding, and provide expertise for on-the-ground projects. Effective management of invasive weeds and pests requires working across jurisdictional boundaries. This is often done through cooperative agreements (W.S. 11-5-105(b)(iii)).

Weed and pest control districts can pursue competitive grants for programs they administer, and participate in as a partner. Various grants Districts have received include but are not limited to; Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust, Pulling Together Initiatives, National Wildlife Foundation, Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee, National Association of Counties, Muley Foundation, North American Wild Sheep Foundation, WGFD Sage Grouse Working Groups, Center for Invasive Plant Management, and various local and private grants. Volunteers also play an important role, and Districts work closely with individuals and groups passionate about keeping Wyoming natural and beautiful.



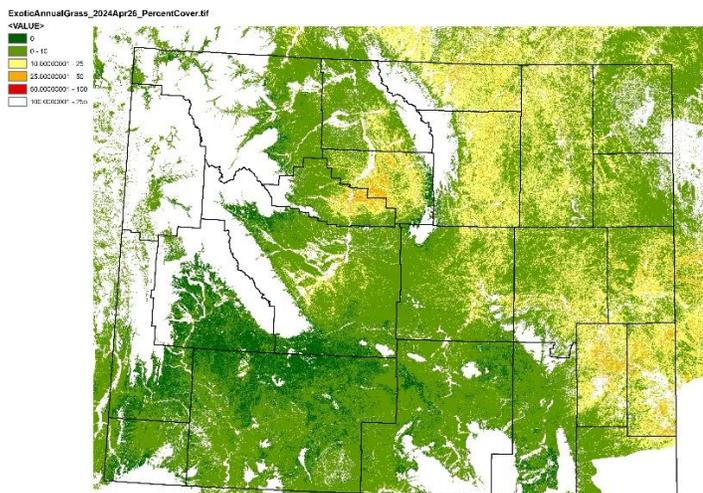
	BIA	BLM	BOR	NPS	State Lands	State Parks	USFS	USFWS	WGFD	WYDOT	WWNRT	Other
Albany	\$ -	\$ 6,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,275	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Big Horn	\$ -	\$ 1,201,338	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,512	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ 27,000	\$ 68,041	\$ 195,000	\$ 856,068
Campbell	\$ -	\$ 83,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,902	\$ -	\$ 17,796	\$ 162,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carbon	\$ -	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 16,098	\$ -	\$ 303,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 3,886,576	\$ 100,000
Converse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,772	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Crook	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,003	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,672	\$ -	\$ -
Fremont	\$ 173,000	\$ 46,250	\$ 96,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,900	\$ 871,880	\$ 253,000	\$ 106,269	\$ -	\$ 40,000
Goshen County	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hot Springs	\$ -	\$ 210,400	\$ 880	\$ -	\$ 5,388	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,400	\$ 49,520	\$ -
Johnson	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 274,863	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 54,000	\$ -	\$ -
Laramie	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,426	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lincoln	\$ -	\$ 53,617	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,800	\$ -	\$ 56,548	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 36,519	\$ 21,196	\$ -
Natrona	\$ -	\$ 394,179	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,330	\$ -	\$ -
Niobrara	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,059	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Park	\$ -	\$ 710,000	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$ 8,800	\$ 1,500	\$ 360,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 34,000	\$ -	\$ -
Platte	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 9,280	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 70,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sheridan	\$ -	\$ 23,305	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,332	\$ -	\$ 380,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 52,829	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 880,000
Sublette	\$ -	\$ 1,105,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,179	\$ -	\$ 327,301	\$ 150,000	\$ 381,127	\$ 15,984	\$ 318,830	\$ 391,950
Sweetwater	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 130,000	\$ -	\$ -
Teton	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 6,279	\$ -	\$ 250,024	\$ 50,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 312,500
Washakie	\$ -	\$ 137,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,426	\$ -	\$ 3,102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,195	\$ -	\$ -
Weston	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Uinta	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,528	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,020	\$ -	\$ -



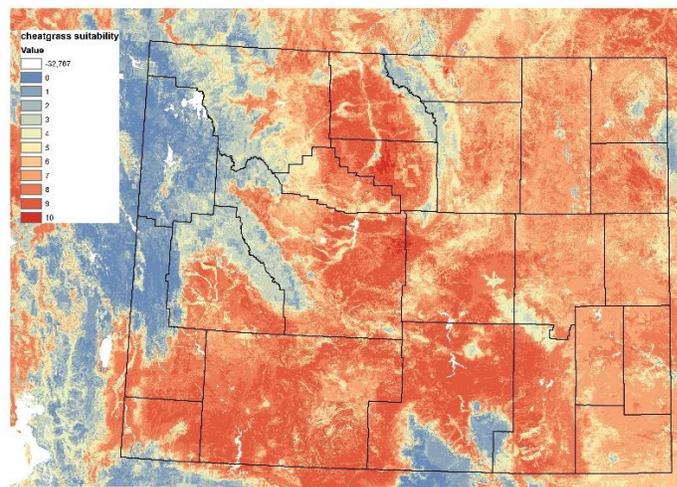
Invasive Annual Grasses

An estimated 5.3 million acres in Wyoming are impacted by cheatgrass, with an additional 10 million infested in at least some degree. Ventenata and medusahead impact an additional 132,000 acres. 49.4 million additional acres are suitable habitat for the establishment of invasive annual grasses (IAGs).

Economic impacts to grazing are estimated at \$33 million annually, and could easily exceed \$130 million if IAGs are allowed to spread. IAGs pose the highest potential economic loss of any noxious species studied. These figures do not account for the cost of IAG management, wildfire damage, impacts to recreation and tourism, impacts to the energy industry, or losses to wildlife habitat and forage.

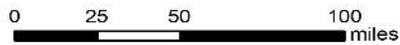
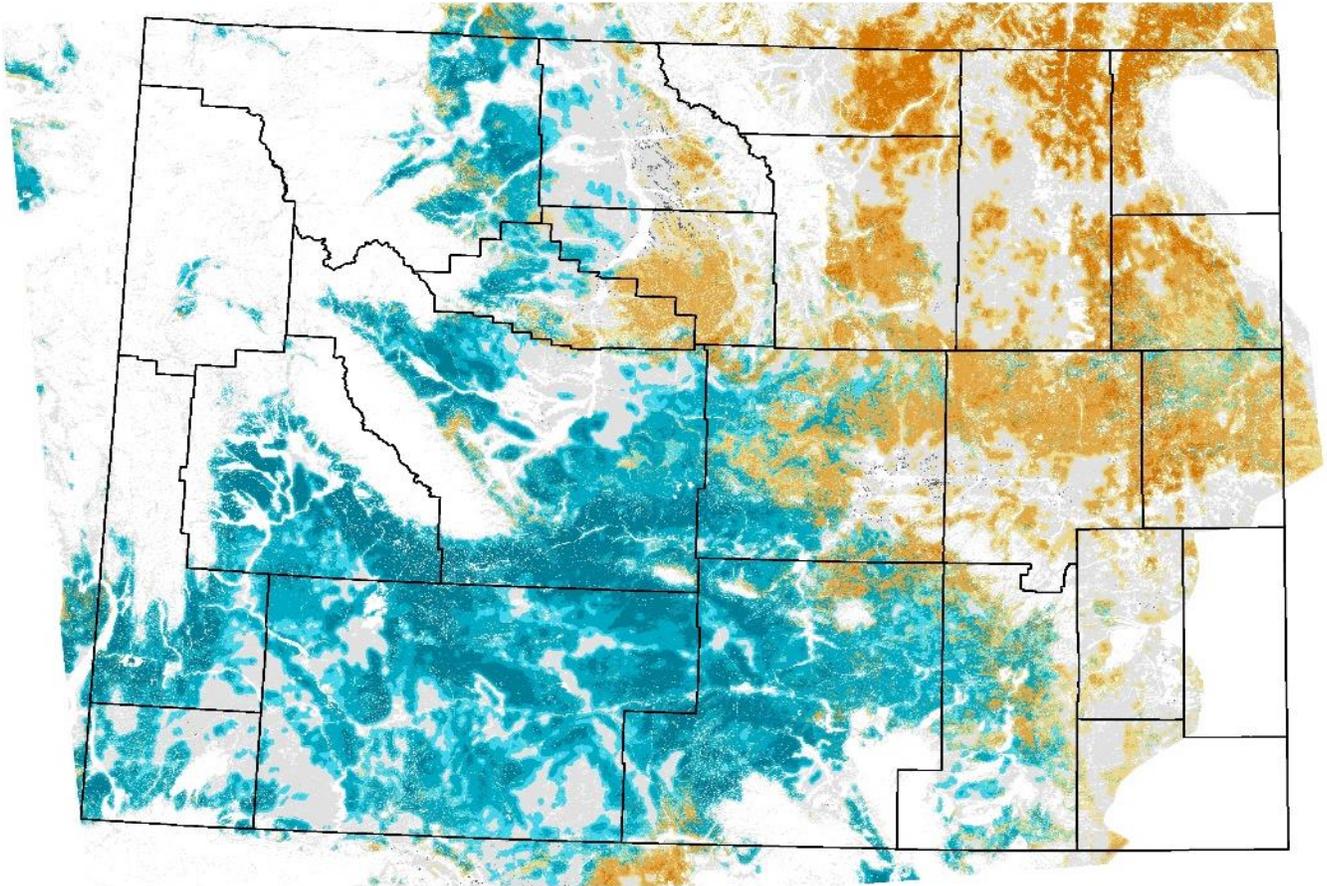


UW | IMAGINE | Estimated annual grass cover April 2024 from USGS. 0 20 40 80 miles

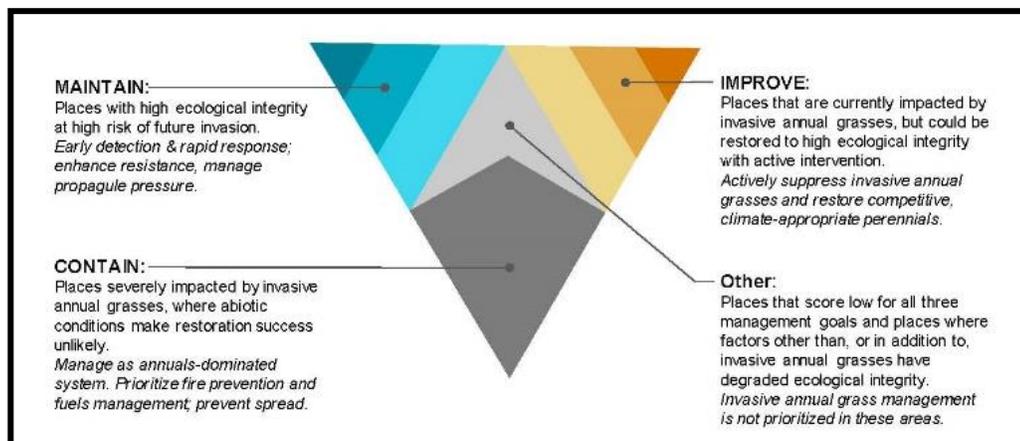


UW | IMAGINE | INHABIT cheatgrass suitability. 0 20 40 80 miles

As both direct and potential impacts to agriculture from reduced rents on agricultural land in Wyoming, cheatgrass has the highest loss estimates statewide with \$29 million in direct loss on observed acres and \$110 million in potential loss from infestation on suitable habitat. Direct impacts from land with observed or impacted cheatgrass infestations in 2021 is equivalent to 11% of non-impacted agricultural value with potential impacts of 43% the value of Wyoming's agricultural lands. -From UW/WWPC noxious weeds economic impact study.



Data from Boyd et al. 2024

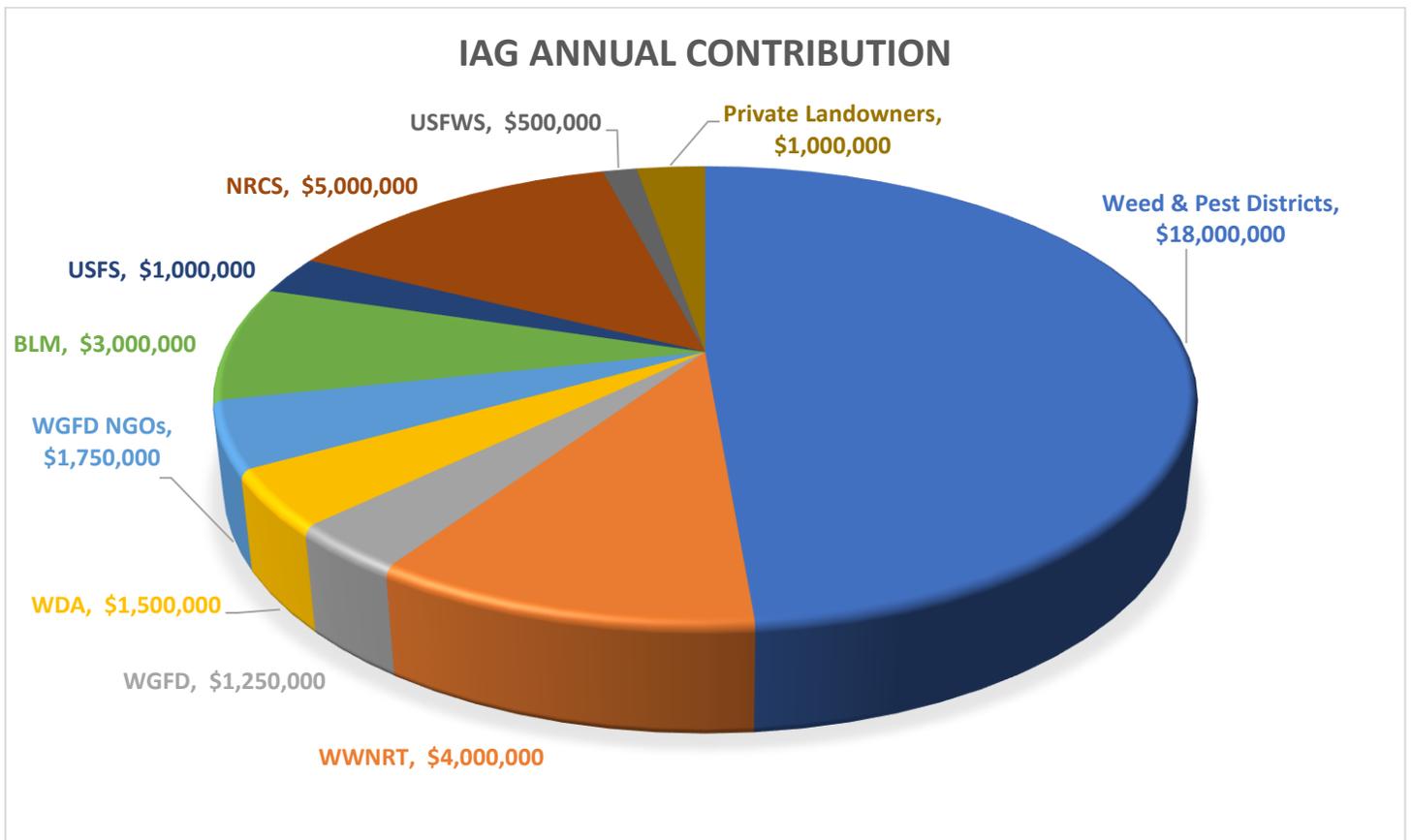


IAG project costs:

- ✦ Survey \$3/acre
- ✦ Herbicide (indaziflam, imazapic) \$45-\$65/acre
- ✦ Application (almost always aerial) \$14-\$30/acre
- ✦ Monitoring (survey plus data analysis)
- ✦ Touch up treatments \$59-\$95/acre

= **Approximately \$150/acre**

*Not included: costs for administration, fuel, district vehicles, travel, GIS equipment, etc.



2023 & 2024 State Allocations Committee (SAC) (W.S. §§ 11-5-113)(a)

An allocation committee composed of the director of the department of agriculture, three members appointed by the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council and one member of the board shall allocate the funds of any legislative appropriation to the district boards pursuant to a formula adopted by the committee. No district board shall receive an amount in excess of one-third of its actual expenditures from any appropriation, unless the appropriation provides assistance in control to a district board under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) If the district board determines a weed or pest is seriously endangering areas of a district or the state, assistance in control may be provided by legislative appropriation for this purpose, and the allocation committee shall allocate the appropriation accordingly, and the allocation committee and each affected district board shall be responsible for insuring that the funds are properly expended.

- **Special Management Program Funding (SMP).** State of Wyoming general fund dollars allocated by SAC for Weed and Pest Control District special management programs developed under W.S. 11-5-301 through W.S. 11-5-303. Special management programs offer additional cost share opportunities for landowners and managers when controlling specific invasive plants or pests on their property. The program requires contractual landowner agreements which stipulates conditions of the program and landowner responsibilities for control and monitoring. Funding from this program is only allocated to districts that have implemented a district wide special management program and are utilizing their second mill levy.
- **Pesticide Registration Fee Grants (PRFG).** Under W.S. 35-7-356 every pesticide or device which is distributed within this state or delivered for transportation or transported in intrastate commerce or between points within this state through any point outside this state shall be registered with the department of agriculture by its manufacturer or formulator for an annual fee of \$140/product. \$125.00 of the fee collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the special natural resource account in the department of agriculture which is hereby created. Funds in the special natural resource account are continuously appropriated to the department and shall only be used to provide funding for the pesticide registration fee program. SAC allocates these funds to Weed and Pest Control District program for the control of designated and declared species.
- **State Lands.** Under W.S. 36-2-107 and 36-3-102, and beginning in 2023, funding for weed and pest control on Wyoming State Lands is administered by the Department of Agriculture. SAC allocates these funds annually to all 23 weed and pest districts, based on need, historic projects, and acres of state lands per district. Districts are required to provide a 1:1 match for this funding either from their budget, or from state lands lessees.

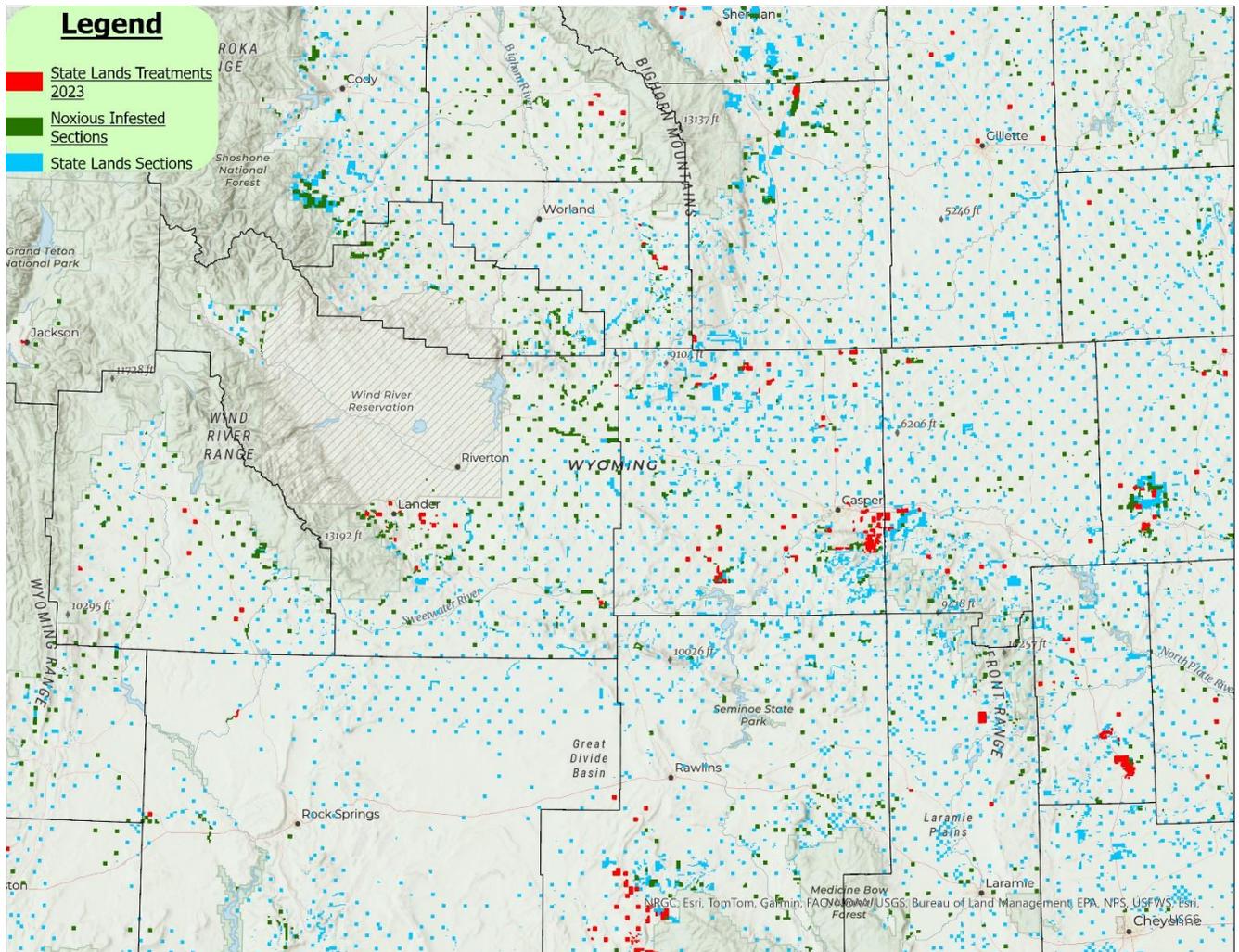
State Lands

Beginning in 2023, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture was tasked with managing weed and pest control on Wyoming State Lands, and was allocated \$300,000 in the 2023 biennial budget. WDA allocates this funding via SAC, and distributed \$150,000 in both 2023, and 2024 among all 23 weed and pest districts. W&P districts provided \$812,407 of matching funds in 2023 from their budgets, and from state land lessees. With this \$150,000 in 2023, W&P districts were able to treat 40% of known infested acres (23,704), and to survey 16% of all acres that have ever had infestations reported (61,537). That means 0.6% of all Wyoming state lands were treated, and 1.7% were surveyed.

In addition to the \$300,000 biennial allocation, some districts spent remaining Trust Lands Preservation and Enhancement (TP&E) funds from the Office of State Lands and Investments (OSLI) for noxious species control. These funds were allocated by OSLI in BFY21, and are no longer being granted for weed and pest control.

Districts requested around \$300,000 for both 2023 and 2024 to implement control projects on state lands. This is their estimate for necessary funding to carry out projects for one spray season.

Wyoming State Lands Weed and Pest Control BFY23 Allocation				
	Acres	% of Acres	2023 Allocation	2024 Allocation
Albany	205,446	5.90%	\$2,271	\$3,101
Big Horn	67,648	1.94%	\$6,208	\$9,304
Campbell	183,613	5.28%	\$11,902	\$14,266
Carbon	313,056	9.00%	\$5,264	\$10,835
Converse	254,207	7.30%	\$6,386	\$3,101
Crook	121,951	3.50%	\$13,333	\$10,337
Fremont	248,842	7.15%	\$3,970	\$20,000
Goshen	85,461	2.46%	\$2,342	\$6,203
Hot Springs	80,813	2.32%	\$2,494	\$2,894
Johnson	213,362	6.13%	\$15,559	\$9,304
Laramie	135,353	3.89%	\$4,426	\$3,101
Lincoln	96,667	2.78%	\$3,180	\$7,236
Natrona	382,369	10.99%	\$2,879	\$4,962
Niobrara	161,655	4.65%	\$7,379	\$8,476
Park	145,557	4.18%	\$5,762	\$3,552
Platte	120,713	3.47%	\$10,869	\$16,540
Sheridan	106,688	3.07%	\$13,332	\$16,540
Sublette	112,597	3.24%	\$14,668	\$18,400
Sweetwater	179,702	5.16%	\$2,645	\$620
Teton	4,634	0.13%	\$4,079	\$2,200
Uinta	48,562	1.40%	\$4,426	\$2,102
Washakie	100,189	2.88%	\$4,426	\$3,101
Weston	110,265	3.17%	\$2,200	\$7,236
*Some districts were unable to spend their 2023 allocation due to remaining OSLI TP&E funds. Unspent funds were reallocated for 2024.				



Pesticide Registration Fee Grants (PRF) & Special Management Program (SMP)

24 Pesticide Registration Fee and Special Management Program grants were awarded in 2023, totaling \$1,301,143, and grantees provided matching funds of \$3,519,423. PRF allocations allow W&P districts to fund a variety of weed and pest control work. Some are one-time special projects that may address one or two species, such as a new infestation of Dalmatian toadflax in the backcountry. Some are long-term control efforts that seek to maintain an infestation boundary, such as a hoary cress infestation contained to a single creek bottom. Some are statewide, such as biocontrol research and distribution.

SMP allocations allow W&P districts to focus on specific sections of their counties, and hone in on particular species, usually with a landscape-wide control objective. For example, a leafy spurge control program that encompasses an entire watershed, or a prairie dog program that allows all landowners in an infestation area to be able to afford treatments.

In 2024, \$1,645,305 was awarded to 32 programs. Grantees will provide at least \$2,890,852 in matching funds.

2023 Pesticide Registration Grants

Grantee	Project Name	Amount Allocated	Match	Treated Acres	Surveyed Acres
Big Horn W&P	Big Horn River Fuels and Invasives	\$ 30,000	\$ 420,000	80	254
Campbell W&P	Campbell County Ventenata Control	\$ 220,000	\$ 991,630	20253	0
Crook W&P	Green Mountain Management Project	\$ 11,022	\$ 6,000	500	250
Crook W&P	Sundance Mountain Management Project	\$ 5,233	\$ 5,000	2	280
* Fremont W&P	Government Draw Leafy Spurge and Cheatgrass	\$ 46,675	\$ 68,740	3841	3841
Goshen W&P	Goshen County Dalmatian Toadflax Control Project	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,747	946	0
Goshen W&P	The Goshen County Prairie Dog Control Project	\$ 40,000	\$ 120,661	4000	0
Hot Springs W&P	Grass Creek Weed Management Area	\$ 30,000	\$ 11,365	496	0
* Hot Springs W&P	Kirby Creek Special Weed Management	\$ 45,000	\$ 34,927	1613	0
Johnson W&P	Johnson County Leafy Spurge SMP	\$ 95,000	\$ 576,154	14841	0
Johnson W&P	Johnson County RO & SC Program	\$ 30,000	\$ 51,466	24	0
Lincoln W&P	Greys River Spotted Knapweed Project	\$ 100,000	\$ 44,666	2622	5005
NEWIGWG	Medusahead and Ventenata Treatments	\$ 57,639	\$ 57,639	1607	40000
Park W&P	North Park Spotted Knapweed	\$ 24,944	\$ 42,525	1274	20000
Platte W&P	Platte County Cheatgrass Countol	\$ 60,160	\$ 100,673	2000	2645
Platte W&P	Platte County Blacktailed Prairie Dog Control SMP	\$ 45,000	\$ 135,074	9859	12230
Uinta W&P	Cinquefoil-Oxeye Daisy Project	\$ 45,445	\$ 49,826	2784	6739
Washakie W&P	Cottonwood Creek Riparian Enhancement Project	\$ 30,000	\$ 25,339	408	0
Washakie W&P	South Big Horn Weed Project	\$ 70,000	\$ 33,661	1329	5000
Weston W&P	Weston County Hoary Cress Project	\$ 48,000	\$ 15,562	1250	3100
Weston W&P	Upton Leafy Spurge Project	\$ 41,425	\$ 55,228	4147	10000
Wy. W&P Council GIS Committee	Statewide EDRR/GIS Infestation Recordation Program	\$ 80,600	\$ 18,400	n/a	n/a
Laramie W&P	Curt Gowdy/Pole Mtn. 2022	\$ 50,000	\$ 472,370	7857	0
Wy. W&P Council Biocontrol Committee	WWPC biocontrol	\$ 75,000	\$ 156,770	n/a	n/a
* Special Management Program		\$ 1,301,143	\$ 3,519,423	81,733	109,344

US Forest Service Grants

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture (WDA) administers US Forest Service Grants. State and Private Forestry (SPF) grants fund invasive weed management on private and State of Wyoming lands. Projects funded with these grants require a 1:1 match, cannot be on National Forest System (NFS) lands, and cannot be matched by other federal dollars. WDA utilizes SAC to allocate these funds to districts after receiving a grant application that has been approved by their USFS district office.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) grants were awarded to WDA in 2023 and 2024, and sub-awarded to W&P districts and other partners. WDA collects the minimum allowable administrative costs on these federal grants.

State & Private Forestry Projects		Grant Funds	Match Funds
2023	Albany Co. W&P- Laramie Peak	\$ 25,000	\$ 41,946
	Lincoln Co. W&P- Dyer's Woad Project	\$ 15,000	\$ 77,058
	Park Co. W&P- Northfork Project	\$ 10,500	\$ 44,437
	Park Co. W&P- Upper Clark's Fork/Wood River	\$ 12,000	\$ 38,828
	Teton- Snake River (2023)	\$ 5,000	\$ 50,604
	Uinta Co. W&P- Bear River Divide, 4 Rivers	\$ 18,277	\$ 22,915
2024	Lincoln Co. W&P- Dyer's Woad Project	\$ 24,750	(committed) \$ 24,750
BIL	Big Horn W&P- Devil's Canyon	\$ 50,000	\$ 161,520
	Carbon Co. W&P Cheatgrass	\$ 95,480	\$ 59,503
	Weston Co. W&P IAG	\$ 200,000	\$ 50,000

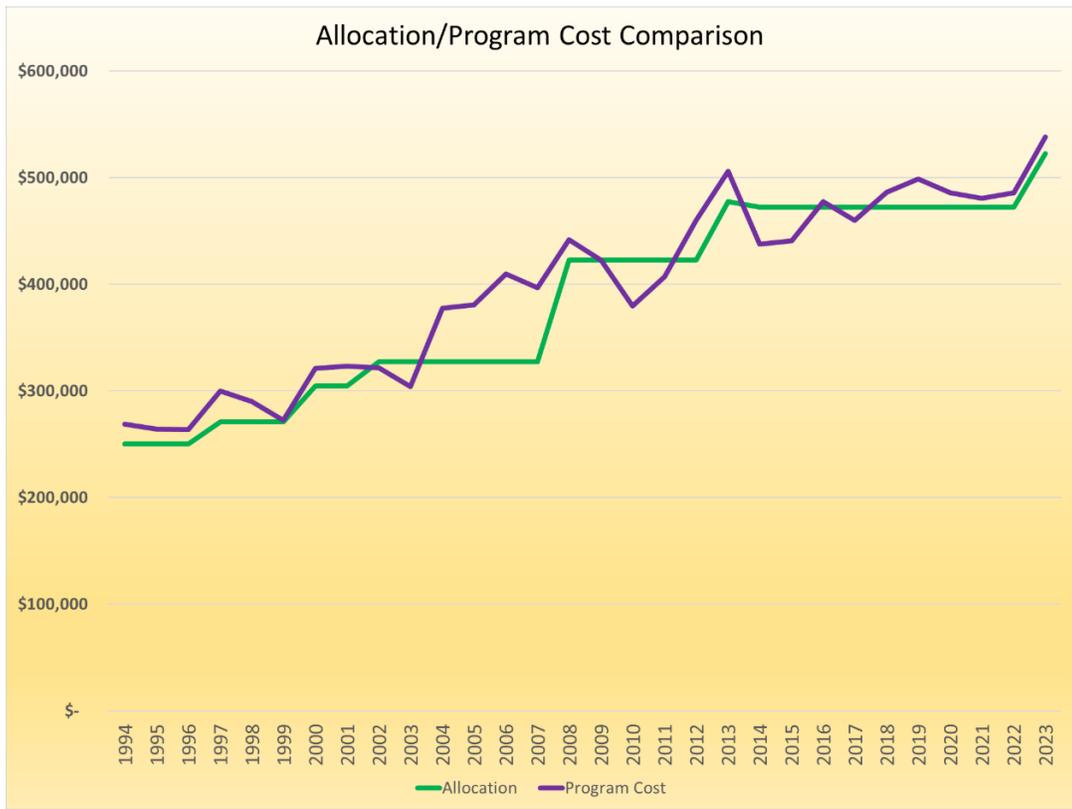
Story maps for PRF, SMP, and SPF projects are updated periodically on the WWPC website, www.wyoweed.org. More information about State Allocation Committee managed grants can be found in the appendix.

2023 & 2024 Wyoming Department of Transportation Noxious Weed Funding

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture (WDA) and the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) maintain a memorandum of agreement allowing that WDA administers WYDOT funding for the management of designated and declared weeds and pests along state rights-of-way. The State Allocations Committee (SAC) allocates these funds to weed and pest districts for treatments. Districts may conduct treatment internally, or sub-contract as needed. At the end of the season the districts provide a report to the WDA. These are then compiled, and WDA submits a comprehensive report to WYDOT.

Funding shortfalls in this program (as reported below) reflect actual expenditures for completed noxious treatments. They do not represent what the cost would be to control all noxious species known to be present on state rights-of-way.

2022 WYDOT					2023 WYDOT				
WP District	Allocation	Program Cost	Overage Paid	WP Dist. Cost	WP District	Allocation	Program Cost	Overage Paid	WP Dist. Cost
Albany	\$21,480	\$21,279			Albany	\$22,256	\$16,731		
Big Horn	\$12,250	\$16,656	\$3,569	\$837	Big Horn	\$15,338	\$21,842	\$5,317	\$1,062
Campbell	\$23,015	\$19,161			Campbell	\$23,791	\$18,802		
Carbon	\$26,880	\$52,849	\$21,035	\$4,934	Carbon	\$42,905	\$51,314	\$6,874	\$1,373
Converse	\$22,400	\$18,885			Converse	\$23,176	\$25,857	\$2,192	\$438
Crook	\$22,150	\$23,150		\$1,000	Crook	\$22,926	\$28,997	\$4,963	\$991
Fremont	\$34,300	\$35,866	\$1,268	\$298	Fremont	\$37,675	\$42,185	\$3,687	\$737
Goshen	\$14,560	\$14,560			Goshen	\$15,336	\$15,336		
Hot Springs	\$13,500	\$13,342			Hot Springs	\$14,276	\$1,540		
Johnson	\$22,960	\$23,599		\$639	Johnson	\$27,372	\$24,122		
Laramie	\$31,080	\$36,029	\$4,009	\$940	Laramie	\$34,014	\$34,596		\$582
Lincoln	\$21,280	\$27,957	\$5,408	\$1,269	Lincoln	\$27,253	\$38,475	\$5,087	
Natrona	\$12,330	\$4,760			Natrona	\$13,106	\$5,635		
Niobrara	\$11,875	\$11,616			Niobrara	\$12,651	\$11,081		
Park	\$34,160	\$34,585		\$425	Park	\$34,323	\$34,486		
Platte	\$16,800	\$17,096		\$296	Platte	\$17,576	\$31,959	\$11,758	
Sheridan	\$30,800	\$26,340			Sheridan	\$31,576	\$27,566		
Sublette	\$19,780	\$14,206			Sublette	\$20,556	\$22,061	\$1,230	
Sweetwater	\$13,000	\$13,000			Sweetwater	\$13,776	\$13,778		
Teton	\$33,680	\$30,371			Teton	\$34,456	\$34,456		
Uinta	\$14,560	\$15,005		\$445	Uinta	\$16,950	\$18,514	\$1,278	\$255
Washakie	\$9,520	\$7,330			Washakie	\$10,296	\$7,460		
Weston	\$10,140	\$8,305			Weston	\$10,916	\$11,048		\$132
Total	\$472,500	\$485,945	\$35,289	\$11,081	Total	\$522,500	\$537,841	\$42,386	\$5,571



Prairie Dogs

Prairie dogs were identified as a nuisance rodent by the 1886 Territorial Legislature and were listed as a noxious species in 1973. Not all W&P districts conduct prairie dog control programs, and most sizeable programs are found in eastern Wyoming counties. Control programs reduce destruction of grazing and forage, and prevent outbreaks of sylvatic plague. W&P districts create management plans, apply rodenticides, and costshare with landowners for rodenticides and sometimes for contracted applications.

2023 Prairie Dog Control Contributions				
	W&P	Landowners	State Lands	USFS
Campbell	\$ 122,990	\$ 103,890		\$ 6,080
Platte	\$ 107,590	\$ 41,896	\$ 7,119	
Crook	\$ 70,497	\$ 40,648		
Weston	\$ 40,000			\$ 35,000
Goshen County	\$ 120,000	\$ 95,000		
Converse	\$ 85,086	\$ 17,132		
Johnson	\$ 199,552			
Sheridan	\$ 28,300	\$ 28,300		
Niobrara	\$ 52,721	\$ 14,522	\$ 2,320	
Natrona	\$ 14,257	\$ 1,786		
Total	\$ 840,993	\$ 343,174	\$ 9,439	\$ 41,080

Emergency Insect Management Program

The 2003 Wyoming Legislature passed the Emergency Insect Management Program Act (EIMPA) (W.S. 11-5-401 through 11-5-405) to provide funding to state agencies and political subdivisions such as cities, towns, counties, special districts, and tribes. This funding is to provide supplemental help to manage emergency outbreaks of insect pests and insect vectors of diseases for the protection of human health and safety, animal health including livestock and wildlife, agriculture and natural resources. Grantees are required to provide a 1:1 match.

Funding is allocated through the Emergency Insect Management Committee which is comprised of the Directors of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the Wyoming Department of Health, the State Veterinarian, and the Governor (or their duly appointed designees).

In 2023, EIMP awarded \$681,840, and grantees provided \$2,453,509 in matching funds. In 2024, \$716,593 was allocated, with \$1,906,955 of pledged match. This program is usually able to fund around 80% of requests, but in 2024, only 62% could be funded.

2024 EIMP		Requested Funds	Approved Funds	Match Funds	Shortfall	
Grasshopper	Carbon Co. W&P	\$ 12,422	\$ 8,199	\$ 20,954	\$ 4,223	
	Crook Co. W&P	\$ 88,229	\$ 58,231	\$ 58,231	\$ 29,998	
	Goshen Co. W&P	\$ 20,000	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,200	\$ 6,800	
	Hot Springs Co. W&P	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,640	\$ 7,103	\$ 1,360	
	Natrona Co. W&P	\$ 9,844	\$ 6,497	\$ 42,863	\$ 3,347	
	Platte Co. W&P	\$ 25,000	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,504	\$ 8,500	
	Uinta Co. W&P	\$ 9,650	\$ 6,369	\$ 10,560	\$ 3,281	
Grasshopper Programs Totals		\$ 169,144	\$ 111,635	\$ 169,415	\$ 57,509	
West Nile Virus	Albany County Commissioners	\$ 106,610	\$ 72,495	\$ 114,065	\$ 34,115	
	Town of Baggs	\$ 29,645	\$ 11,500	\$ 71,494	\$ 18,145	
	Town of Byron	\$ 13,388	\$ 8,836	\$ 8,836	\$ 4,552	
	Cheyenne-Laramie County Public Health	\$ 90,000	\$ 63,000	\$ 154,000	\$ 27,000	
	Town of Cokeville	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ -	
	Town of Cowley	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,290	\$ 600	
	Daniel Mosquito Abatement District	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,886	\$ 6,886	\$ 114	
	Town of Deaver	\$ 9,228	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,243	\$ 3,228	
	Goshen Co. W&P	\$ 73,000	\$ 65,700	\$ 65,700	\$ 7,300	
	Town of Greybull	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 12,915	\$ 500	
	Town of Guernsey	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,300	\$ 27,343	\$ 700	
	Hot Springs Co. W&P	\$ 50,065	\$ 46,560	\$ 62,439	\$ 3,505	
	City of Kemmerer	\$ 2,998	\$ 2,998	\$ 12,513	\$ -	
	Town of LaBarge	\$ 6,704	\$ 5,429	\$ 5,429	\$ 1,275	
	City of Lander	\$ 5,580	\$ 5,189	\$ 5,194	\$ 391	
	City of Laramie	\$ 38,165	\$ 30,532	\$ 740,297	\$ 7,633	
	Natrona Co. W&P	\$ 61,799	\$ 40,000	\$ 42,252	\$ 21,799	
	Northern Arapahoe Tribe-Wind River Family & Community Health	\$ 20,676	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,673	\$ 2,176	
	Town of Opal	\$ 3,885	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,800	\$ 1,085	
	City of Powell	\$ 10,700	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,100	\$ 3,600	
	City of Riverton	\$ 35,250	\$ 32,783	\$ 32,783	\$ 2,468	
	Town of Saratoga	\$ 36,134	\$ 12,000	\$ 20,684	\$ 24,134	
	Sheridan County Weed & Pest	\$ 80,000	\$ 53,000	\$ 56,424	\$ 27,000	
	Town of Shoshoni	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,450	\$ -	
	Sublette Co. Mosquito Abatement District #2	\$ 21,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 42,730	\$ 8,000	
	Teton County Weed & Pest District	\$ 40,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 8,000	
	Uinta County	\$ 150,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 105,000	
	WNV Programs Totals		\$ 917,277	\$ 604,958	\$ 1,737,540	\$ 312,319
	2024 EIMP Totals		\$ 1,086,421	\$ 716,593	\$ 1,906,955	\$ 369,828

2023 EIMP		EIMP Funds	Match Funds
Goshen County Weed and Pest Control District		\$ 15,000	\$ 33,303
Albany County Commissioners		\$ 83,024.00	\$ 156,461
Town of Baggs		\$ 11,500.00	\$ 34,609
Cheyenne-Laramie County Health Department (CLCHD)		\$ 75,000.00	\$ 327,276
Town of Cokeville		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000
Town of Cowley		\$ 5,400.00	\$ 7,500
Town of Deaver		\$ 6,000.00	\$ 9,444
Town of Frannie		\$ 2,483.01	\$ 4,920
Goshen County Weed and Pest Control District		\$ 72,934.00	\$ 74,811
Town of Greybull		\$ 7,500.00	\$ 20,298
Town of Guernsey		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 22,201
Hot Springs County Weed and Pest Control District		\$ 50,467.00	\$ 83,246
City of Kemmerer		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 11,802
Town of LaBarge		\$ 5,429.00	\$ 5,529
City of Lander		\$ 9,732.00	\$ 12,166
City of Laramie		\$ 35,560.00	\$ 806,263
Mosquito Abatement District #2 (Sublette County, WY)		\$ 13,000.00	\$ 75,673
Natrona County Weed and Pest Control District		\$ 44,462.00	\$ 50,606
Town of Opal		\$ 1,395	\$ 1,395
City of Powell		\$ 8,100.00	\$ 9,894
City of Riverton		\$ 35,054.00	\$ 35,054
Town of Saratoga		\$ 12,000.00	\$ 36,147
Sheridan County Weed & Pest		\$ 47,500.00	\$ 73,616
Town of Shoshoni		\$ 1,450.00	\$ 1,450
Teton County Weed & Pest		\$ 40,000.00	\$ 231,805
Uinta County Mosquito Control		\$ 60,000.00	\$ 240,000
Washakie County Weed & Pest		\$ 22,850.00	\$ 85,040
WNV Programs Totals		\$ 666,840.01	\$ 2,420,206
2023 EIMP Totals		\$ 681,840	\$ 2,453,509

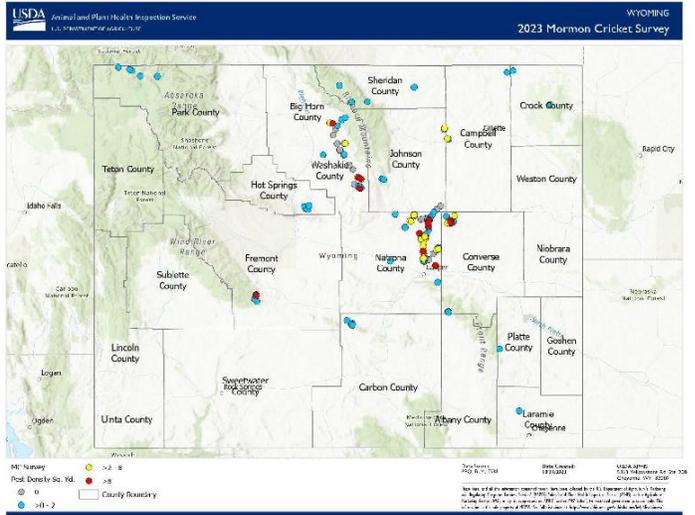
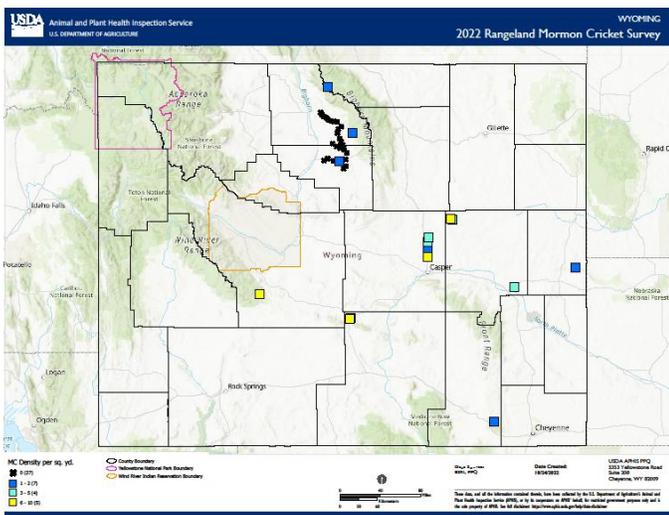
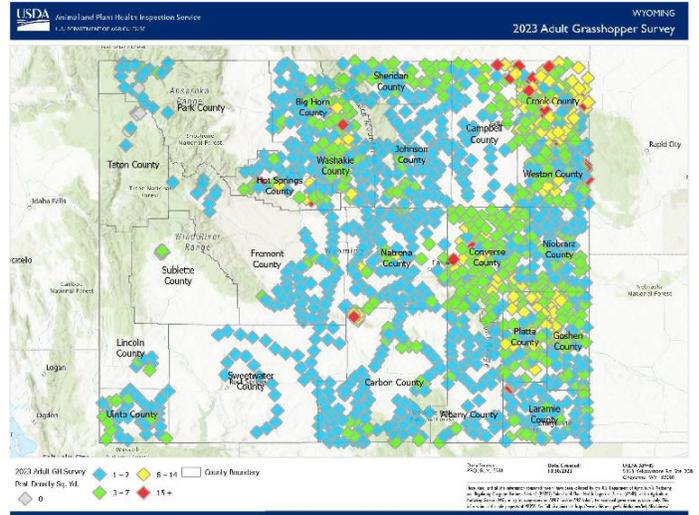
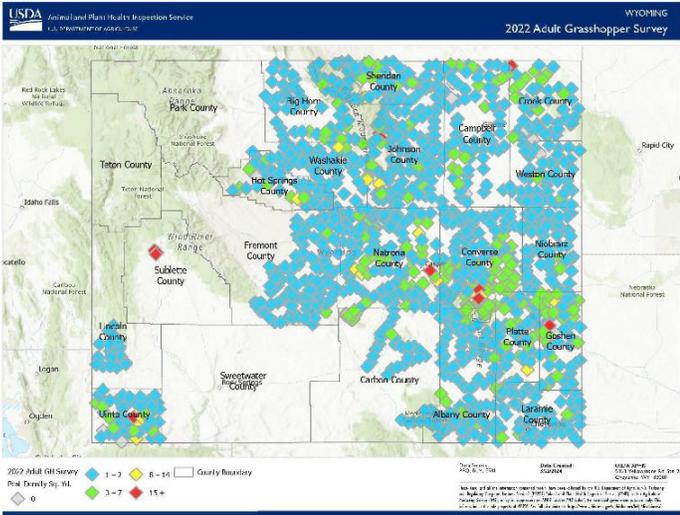
Grasshopper Outbreak Maps

USDA, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant protection & Quarantine (PPQ) conducts two types of surveys for grasshoppers (GH) and Mormon crickets (MC) throughout Wyoming.

Nymphal surveys in late spring and early summer are focused in areas where landowners and/or land managers request surveys, and in areas that had high densities of adults the previous year. If surveys identify high densities of GH or MCs, that data and information is quickly relayed to cooperators (usually beginning with W&P districts) in order to make management decisions.

Adult surveys are conducted in late summer and early fall. The goal of the adult survey is to identify areas of Wyoming that have high densities of egg laying GH/MCs, which may result in large hatches the following spring. Adult surveys are conducted on as close to a five-mile grid as public roads and permission to access private lands allow. These data are mapped and used for outreach, landowner meetings, communication with cooperators, and some predictions of where outbreaks may occur the following year. The hazard map is national in scope and is based on the previous year's adult survey data.

Wyoming's APHIS-PPQ office has been a key partner in grasshopper and Mormon cricket control across the state for decades. They face a difficult budget situation almost every year. Often they have insufficient funding, and when they do receive their funding request, that authorization comes late in the control season. This makes planning extremely difficult for them, and difficult to make plans with their partner organizations. To fill this shortfall, districts draw from their mil levies, and make more requests from the EIMG.



Wyoming Weed & Pest Council Strategic Planning Committee

The WWPC Strategic Planning Committee was created to develop and monitor priorities and objectives for the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council and related committees. The initial creation of a Council-wide strategic framework involved several moderated sessions with all of the districts to develop priorities, objectives, and goals. The Governor’s Invasive Species Initiative Report (GISI) and W.S. § 11-5-120 provided further direction for the Strategic Planning Committee. The duties assigned to the Council in § 11-5-120 12 were incorporated into the strategic framework document. This working document identifies priorities for the Council as well as short- and long-term goals, and is updated at least annually.

Mission Statement:	
Providing unified support and leadership for integrated management of noxious weeds and pests to protect economic and ecological resources in the State of Wyoming	
Core Values:	Council Bylaw Objectives:
Science and research	Provide for the exchange of information among its members, districts, and other agencies relative to the control of weeds and pests, through periodic meetings and other appropriate means
Commitment and fellowship	Cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies, both public and private, to solve problems relating to weeds and pests
Collaboration	Consider and refer to the proper agencies and organizations problems of mutual concern in the field of weed and pest research, education, and regulation
Healthy rangelands, ecosystems, and agricultural systems	Disseminate pertinent information to members, districts, the press, and the public
Adherence to state statutes, rules and regulations	Encourage research on weed and pest control through government, university, and private agencies
Valuable public service	Promote uniformity and coordination of activities among districts and regulatory agencies, who are concerned with weeds and pests
Leadership through integrity, candor and professionalism	Recommend desirable weed and pest laws, and amendments thereto, as may be essential to the state weed and pest program, and to serve as a clearinghouse for legislative requests of various organizations regarding the weed and pest program
	Perform such duties as may be required by Wyoming State law

Strategic Framework to address state statutes:					
To aid county weed and pest control districts in creating, managing and enhancing coordinated and comprehensive invasive species management programs					
W.S. § 11-5-120					
Coordinate with Stakeholders to increase public awareness	Coordinate with the University of Wyoming and Community Colleges to assess impacts of invasive species on socio-ecological systems	Coordinate with the University of Wyoming, Community Colleges, and government agencies to support and expand outreach and provide applied reasearch on invasives species management	Development and impliment data systems to support local districts	Work with state and federal partners to reduce barriers to timely and effective invasive species management	Encouraging/incentivising cooperative, landscape scale invasive species managment

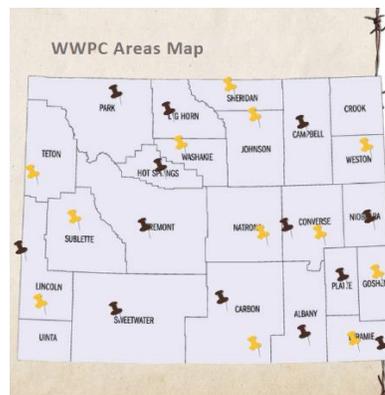
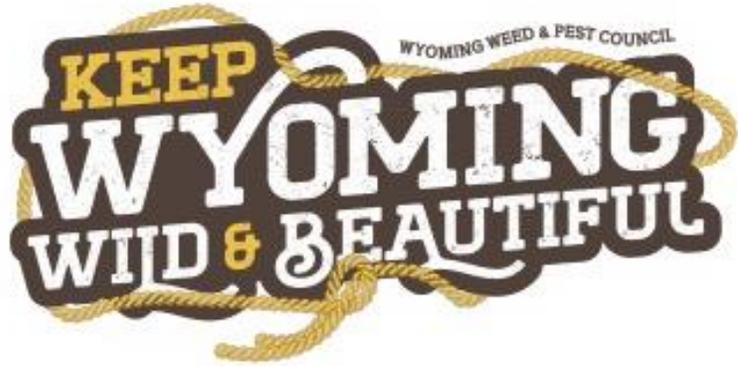
Thanks to funding from SAC, the Council, and individual Districts, a statewide outreach campaign has been launched to support the Council’s Strategic Plan. The goals and objectives are: build the WWPC brand, simplify the invasive/pest message, increase awareness and modify behavior. Keep Wyoming Wild & Beautiful was launched in 2022.

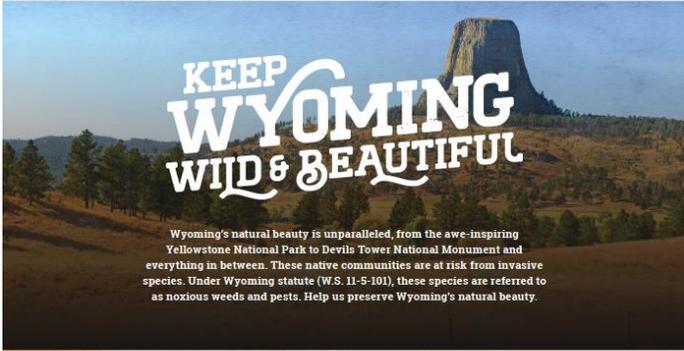
Highlights (2022 & 2023):

- Digital campaign delivered 3.5 million impressions (people exposed to message)
- Hiking/fishing audience both years saw the highest engagement rate- (click through to more info)
- Over 73% of WWPC message is received on smart phones
- 23 Press Releases with over 187 editorial hits across the state and 7.17 million impressions

- February 2023 Celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the WY Weed and Pest Control Act

Below are some examples of the outreach created as part of WWPC's campaign.





KEEP WYOMING WILD & BEAUTIFUL

Wyoming's natural beauty is unparalleled, from the awe-inspiring Yellowstone National Park to Devils Tower National Monument and everything in between. These native communities are at risk from invasive species. Under Wyoming statute (W.S. 11-5-101), these species are referred to as noxious weeds and pests. Help us preserve Wyoming's natural beauty.



TAKE ACTION

Whether you live, work, or play in Wyoming, curbing the spread of invasive species is a shared responsibility. Everyone can contribute to helping Keep Wyoming Wild and Beautiful.



ABOUT US

For more than 50 years, the Wyoming Weed and Pest Council has dedicated its resources and leadership to managing and limiting the spread of invasive species. The Council's effort and commitment ensure that Wyoming remains a beautiful and pristine environment for outdoor enthusiasts and landowners.

IF YOU WORK THE LAND OR MANAGE LIVESTOCK,

you can take a few simple actions to help protect crops and livestock, plus promote the health of agricultural operations.

1. Get involved.
2. Use certified weed free products.
3. Identify and report noxious weeds.



OUR MISSION

The Council's mission continues to be to provide unified support and leadership for the integrated management of noxious weeds and pests to protect economic and ecological resources in the state of Wyoming.



KEEP WYOMING WILD & BEAUTIFUL

Learn more at wyoweed.org/get-involved



Appendix

Pesticide Registration Fee (PRF) and Special Management Program (SMP) Projects

Big Horn Co. W&P

Horse Creek Project (2-year project)

Partners: BLM, Private Landowners, OSLLI, USFS

Target species: whitetop, other listed noxious

Project Summary: Treatment of noxious species within the Horse Creek Drainage, prioritizing whitetop, but also treating other noxious species as found. This project included backpack, UTV, and aerial herbicide application, along with aerial and ground survey and monitoring recorded as GIS data.

Big Horn Co. W&P

Trapper Creek Project (2-year project)

Partners: BLM, Private Landowners, OSLLI, USFS

Target species: any listed noxious species as found

Project Summary: Targeted coordination with landowners in the Trapper Creek Drainage to create management plans that can be perpetuated individually after the SAC funded project's completion. This project surveyed for and treated all noxious species found on each participant's property.

Campbell Co. W&P

Campbell County Ventenata Project

Partners: BLM, Private Landowners

Target species: ventenata grass

Project Summary: Aggressive treatments of large blocks encompassing private and BLM. This project expanded treatments previously performed by Campbell Co. W&P by recruiting new landowners with invaded acreage. This project included detailed mapping to plan additional work and assess previous treatments.

Crook Co. W&P

Green Mountain Project

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, other noxious as found

Project Summary: This project was created control leafy spurge and houndstongue on the entirety of Green Mountain. Once underway, unknown infestations of other noxious species were found and treated, notably, a large population of spotted knapweed. Much of this project was sprayed by landowners on their own property.

Crook Co. W&P**Sundance Mountain Project**

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: ventenata grass, medusahead grass

Project Summary: Complete survey of Sundance Mountain to determine the possible presence of ventenata and medusahead grasses. None was found. Following survey, other small noxious infestations were treated, including leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, houndstongue, common mullein, and musk thistle.

Fremont Co. W&P**Government Draw Leafy Spurge and Cheatgrass (SMP)**

Partners: WGFD

Target species: leafy spurge, cheatgrass

Project Summary: Large aerial blocks to treat cheatgrass and leafy spurge, along with landowner treatments of other noxious species adjacent to the treatment blocks. This project continues work previously done by FCWP in partnership with BLM and WWNRT.

Goshen Co. W&P**Goshen County Dalmatian Toadflax Control Project**

Partners: Goshen Co. CRM, private landowners

Target species: Dalmatian toadflax

Project Summary: This project focuses on finding every Dalmatian toadflax plant on Goshen Co. rights-of-way. Landowners in Goshen Co. with toadflax infestations also receive assistance as part of this project. Infestation core is treated aerially.

Goshen Co. W&P**Goshen County Prairie Dog Control Project**

Partners: WGFD, OSLI, Private Landowners

Target species: prairie dogs

Project Summary: This is a cost-share program for landowners in Goshen Co. for prairie dog control, both for rodenticide, and for application. GCWP also offers education and treatment plans as part of this program.

Hot Springs Co. W&P**Grass Creek Weed Management Area**

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: ox-eye daisy, spotted knapweed, whitetop, Russian knapweed, cheatgrass

Project Summary: This is a cooperative weed management area project. All landowners and land managers in the Grass Creek drainage work together to create weed control priorities and projects, and participate in field application days. This project has significantly and consistently reduced whole species infestations.

Hot Springs Co. W&P**Kirby Creek Weed Special Weed Management Zone (SMP)**

Partners: Private Landowners, OSLI

Target species: whitetop

Project Summary: This is single species, whole drainage project. Aggressive aerial and ground treatments are applied to all whitetop infestations in the Kirby Creek drainage. Landowners are extremely proactive in this project, and conduct many treatments.

Johnson Co. W&P**Leafy Spurge SMP (SMP)**

Partners: BLM, USFS, OSLI

Target species: leafy spurge

Project Summary: This is a long-term program to strategically control leafy spurge in Johnson County. Thousands of acres are treated each year, but those change to new areas as weed populations are reduced and native plants recover in previously treated parts of the county.

Johnson Co. W&P**Johnson County Russian Olive and Saltcedar Project**

Partners: BLM, Sussex Irrigation District, Private Landowners

Target species: Russian olives, saltcedar

Project Summary: This project systematically clears Russian olive and saltcedar from the Powder River corridor. More than 100 stream miles and 3 tributaries have been cleared, and have restored lost grazing land.

Laramie Co. W&P**Curt Gowdy/Pole Mountain Cheatgrass/Invasive Weed Project**

Partners: Muley Fanatics, WWNRT, WGFD, USFS, Laramie Co. Conservation Dist., Curt Gowdy State Park

Target species: cheatgrass

Project Summary: This project is aerial treatments of cheatgrass in Curt Gowdy State Park. Treatments were prioritized for areas likely to show good reestablishment of perennial species, and over the two years of this project, reestablishment has been exceptional.

Lincoln Co. W&P**Grey's River Spotted Knapweed Project**

Partners: USFS, BLM, WGFD, OSLI, Town of Alpine

Target species: spotted knapweed

Project Summary: This project is a large-scale assault on spotted knapweed throughout northern Lincoln County (especially the Town of Alpine), and involves a work plan with Sublette and Teton Counties. It includes extensive mapping, and both herbicide application and lots of hand pulling.

Northeast Wyoming Invasive Grasses Working Group (NEWIGWG) via Sheridan Co. W&P

Northeast Wyoming Districts Ventenata and Medusahead Treatments

Partners: NRCS

Target species: ventenata, medusahead

Project Summary: This project aggressively treats the invasive annual grasses ventenata and medusahead in Sheridan, Campbell, Johnson, and Crook counties. It includes the aerial application of indaziflam on infestation blocks, and state-of-the-art aerial mapping and analysis to determine infestation and efficacy of herbicide treatments.

Park Co. W&P

North Park County Spotted Knapweed Project

Partners: Two Dot Ranch

Target species: spotted knapweed, houndstongue

Project Summary: This project built upon previous spotted knapweed treatments in northern Park County. Treatment areas were identified in a previously funded PRF grant. 278 acres of spotted knapweed and houndstongue were treated in difficult terrain.

Platte Co. W&P

Platte County Cheatgrass Control

Partners: WGFD, Private Landowners

Target species: cheatgrass

Project Summary: This project is strategic aerial applications of indaziflam on cheatgrass infestations in Platte County. It includes a five-year mapping/monitoring plan to ensure continued control, and assess the need for follow-up applications.

Platte Co. W&P

Platte County Cheatgrass Control

Partners: WDA (state lands allocation), Private Landowners

Target species: black-tail prairie dogs

Project Summary: This project is a comprehensive treatment of prairie dogs in Platte County. It includes extensive GIS mappings, rodenticide application, and follow-up treatments by landowners and lessees. Costshare to landowners for rodenticide is also included in this program.

Uinta Co. W&P

Ox-eye Daisy, Cinquefoil Grant

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: ox-eye daisy, sulfur cinquefoil

Project Summary: This project targets ox-eye daisy and cinquefoil primarily in hay meadows at the base of the Uinta Range. UCWP coordinates a spray block for area landowners to create a contiguous spray block. This project increases hay production, grazing and forage, and prevents spread of these species into forest lands.

Washakie Co. W&P**Cottonwood/Gooseberry Creek Project**

Target species: saltcedar, Russian knapweed, Russian olive, perennial pepperweed, whitetop

Project Summary: This is a continuation of a project in the entire Cottonwood Creek corridor to remove woody invasive species, which began with mastication of saltcedar and Russian olive. Successive control measures have included extensive treatments of re-sprouts, and herbicide application to control secondary weed species that germinate once canopy has been removed, such as pepperweed and whitetop.

Weston Co. W&P**Weston County Hoary Cress**

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: whitetop

Project Summary: This project focuses on containing whitetop to the Oil Creek drainage. A similar number of acres are aerially treated each season, but infestation densities continue to decline. Ground treatment acres are likewise similar, but include an increasing number of stream miles as density decreases.

Weston Co. W&P**Upton Leafy Spurge Program**

Partners: BLM, USFS-TBNG, Inyan Kara Grazing, Private Landowners

Target species: leafy spurge

Project Summary: This project is an aggressive aerial treatment of leafy spurge in the Upton area. Treatment areas change progressively as control is gained, and new infestations are found. It includes extensive goat grazing control across treatment areas.

WWPC GIS Committee**Statewide EDRR/GIS Infestation Recordation Program**

Partners: W&P Districts

Target species: all noxious

Project Summary: This project helps implement state statute for data exchange between W&P districts, the W&P Council, and UW. It includes the creation of infestation databases, preservation of legacy data, biocontrol distribution data, and a W&P project online hub.

WWPC Biocontrol Steering Committee**WY Biocontrol Steering Committee Budget and Grant**

Partners: Various W&P Districts

Target species: n/a

Project Summary: This project funds research for new biocontrol agents which will be made available for control projects in Wyoming. It also helps fund biocontrol insect purchases for on-the-ground control projects.

State and Private Forestry (SPF) Projects

Albany Co. W&P

Laramie Peak Project

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax

Project Summary: This project is a combination of aerial and ground treatments in difficult terrain in the Laramie Peak and Centennial areas. Good repeated success has resulted from the continued focus on these three species.

Lincoln Co. W&P

Lincoln County Dyer's Woad Project

Partners: BLM, WGFD

Target species: dyer's woad

Project Summary: This project is a comprehensive treatment of dyer's woad in Lincoln County. It includes hand pulling by LCWP, and some costshare for herbicide, but predominantly, this is a bounty program for pulling dyer's woad. More than 21 tons are pulled by youth in Lincoln County at \$0.50/pound.

Park Co. W&P

Northfork Project

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax, spotted knapweed, ow-eye daisy, common tansy

Project Summary: This project treats small infestations of high priority species in the Northfork drainage. Along with herbicide treatments, it focuses on education to area landowners. This has resulted in volunteer control efforts on USFS, BLM, and rights-of-way, as well as on private land.

Teton Co. W&P

Snake River Project

Partners: USFS, NPS, Private Landowners

Target species: perennial pepperweed, saltcedar, ox-eye daisy

Project Summary: This first facet of this project is locating target species with dogs specially trained to smell certain weed species. These detections are mapped, then treated by backpack crews. This method has resulted in extensive community support.

Uinta Co. W&P

Bear River Divide, Four Rivers CWMA

Partners: Private Landowners

Target species: blueweed, dyer's woad, Dalmatian toadflax

Project Summary: This project focus on the early detection and treatment of high priority species adjacent to forested areas of Uinta County. Quick and aggressive control of species that have only very small infestations has prevented spread to difficult-to-treat forested lands.