

**Administration**

**Consequences of Not Funding this Program**

All accounting, Budget, purchasing, licensing, Legal, Public Affairs, and IT functions are accounted in this division

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Discretionary	No	2

**Program Goals**

A. To provide and accurate and dependable licensing and permit platform  
 B. To provide accurate and timely accounting for all budgets within the Agency  
 C. To provide accurate information in regards to all aspects of our agency to our constituents.

**Program History**

The administration division has historically been split between the Pratt office and the Secretary's office in Topeka. This division contains the Licensing, Purchasing, accounting, budget, Legal, and IT sections of the Department. This is the division that makes the agency function.

**Performance Measures**

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. Number of Fishing Licenses Sold	A	251,349	218,895	196,931	222,392	200,000	200,000
2. Number of Hunting Licenses Sold	A	117,082	130,537	128,170	125,263	130,000	130,000
3. Wildlife Fee Fund Revenue (license and permit sales)	A	\$30,244,492	\$32,592,355	\$35,637,146	32,824,664	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of Combo hunting/fishing	A	41,490	42,390	40,455	41,445	41,000	41,000
5. Number of Lifetime Licenses Sold	A	958	1,352	1,123	1,144	1,200	1,200
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
6. Number of Deer Permits sold	A	184,334	196,359	191,348	190,680	190,000	190,000
7. Number of Turkey Permits sold	A	37,042	48,883	42,446	42,790	40,000	40,000
8. Boating Fee Fund Revenue	A	\$1,272,922	\$1,917,760	\$1,448,471	1,546,384	\$1,200,000	1,200,000

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	1,811,966	1,824,092	1,716,250	1,850,405	1,949,701	1,844,888
Wildlife Fee Fund	6,199,446	5,781,256	6,132,603	6,376,973	8,334,959	8,517,805
Park Fee Fund	94,570	352,995	120,100	50,157	410,146	752,241
All other Funds	1,896,542	1,550,804	1,447,698	1,550,280	1,101,980	1,161,451
<b>Total</b>	\$ 10,002,524	\$ 9,509,147	\$ 9,416,651	\$ 9,827,815	\$ 11,796,786	\$ 12,276,385

**Parks**

**Consequences of Not Funding this Program**

Management of the 25 state parks and the prairie spirit trail would be lost.

<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rgt.</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>
General 32-801, 32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	1

**Program Goals**

- A. To effectively manage, protect, and administer the state's parks, its visitors, and associated wildlife efficiently, while providing a diversity
- B. To promote Kansas' quality outdoor recreation activities and quality of life experiences.
- C. To enhance the public's knowledge of the importance of outdoor recreation to the Kansas economy.

**Program History**

In 1955, the Kansas Legislature adopted a public policy providing for state parks and facilities by creating the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority. In 1958, they appropriated funds for operations and created Kanopolis State Park. Additional parks were added legislatively by statute as years passed, and in 1987 Governor Mike Hayden merged the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority and the Kansas Fish and Game Commission into the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Governor Sam Brownback added Tourism to the Department in 2011. The Parks Division is responsible management and operations of 28 designated state parks, including Little Jerusalem Badlands State Park and Flint Hills Trail State Park. These areas include 8,000 acres of maintained lawn grass, 32,200 acres of park-land resources, over 510 miles of trails, over 280 miles of roads, more than 10,000 campsites, 35,000 acres of recreational surface water, over 1,000 structures; complete sewer systems including 81 lagoons, over 160 lift stations with 2 pumps each and treatment plants; 24 potable water systems, and more than 3,000 miles of utility lines. The Division expects over 7 million visitors this year. On average, each employee is responsible for 74,000 visitors annually. A major effort is placed on public safety, law enforcement and providing a family atmosphere where children and adults can have an enjoyable, safe experience. Over 220 special events are provided annually that enhance quality-of-life experiences for our visitors and generate significant economic impact for surrounding communities and the state

**Performance Measures**

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. Park Fee Fund Revenue	A, B, C	\$11,504,597	\$13,989,164	\$12,995,395	\$12,829,719	\$12,900,000	\$13,000,000
2. Cabin Fee Fund Revenue	A, B, C	\$1,337,057	\$1,777,908	\$1,530,077	\$1,548,347	\$1,530,000	\$1,600,000
3. Park vehicle permits sold	A, B, C	185,976	202,205	175,000	187,727	187,800	188,000

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**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY2024</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000		\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	1,536,622	1,579,221	1,591,397	1,607,493	1,795,995	1,814,336
Park Fee Fund	9,163,043	9,573,959	9,950,485	13,212,958	11,522,417	10,446,367
All other funds	3,906,945	3,782,751	2,815,992	4,196,355	2,136,872	2,125,426
<b>Total</b>	\$ 14,606,610	\$ 14,935,931	\$ 16,357,874	\$ 19,016,806	\$ 15,455,284	\$ 14,386,129

## Fisheries

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

A dramatic reduction of fishing opportunity in Kansas. Jeopardize the fate of an estimated 400,000 anglers that spend approximately \$295 million dollars in Kansas each year. A predictable loss of sport fish that experience poor natural recruitment on their own due to degradation of habitat. Further degradation of habitat due to lack of manpower and funding to mitigate these issues. Loss of human respect and stewardship of our natural resources and heritage.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General      32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	3

### Program Goals

A. The Fisheries Division goals are to Conserve Kansas sport, non-sport, and threatened and endangered fishes, the water they rely on, and their habitats.  
 B. Increase fishing opportunity. Increase fishing success.

### Program History

The Fisheries Division is responsible for maintaining and creating fishing opportunity and improving fishing quality across the state. It is also responsible for conserving and enhancing fisheries resources. Fisheries Division programs are tailored to meet the special needs of anglers. For example, the Urban Fishing Program provides fishing in areas where demand for fish exceeds supply by stocking catchable size fish throughout the fishing season. On the other end of the spectrum is the lack of public water in western counties. The Department's private water leasing program is designed to create new fishing opportunities in portions of the state that are under served. The fisheries program strives to respond to the needs of all anglers regardless of their location.

Kansas waters hosted an estimated 400,000 anglers for 4,694,000 fishing trips according to the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (conducted every five years by the US Census Bureau). Because of its widespread popularity, recreational fishing is an important industry in Kansas. Anglers in Kansas spend over \$295 million each year.

The organizational sections of the fisheries Division are Management, Research, and Fish Culture. These sections work hand-in-hand to improve fishing in Kansas, protect the aquatic environment, and to educate the public on matters relating to aquatic life. The fisheries program is multifaceted, working with the fish habitat, the fish themselves, and the public who benefits from these precious natural resources

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. Number of core-panel gill nets deployed for monitoring trends in fish populations	A	900	933	889	907.3	700	700
2. Number of completed research projects	A	8	8	9	8.3	8	8
3. Number of bait traps inspected	A	125	0	100	75.0	90	90
4. Number of city and county entities receiving Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) leases	B	124	123	123	123.3	124	124

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5. Angler satisfaction derived from creel surveys (% rated their trip 2 or higher out of a scale of 1 to 5)	B	70%	NA	NA	0.7	70%	70%
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*Output Measures*

6. Number of predacious fingerlings stocked from our hatcheries	A	1,471,846	1,099,849	1,828,228	1,466,641	1,500,000	2,100,000
7. Number of channel catfish intermediates stocked from our hatcheries	A	322,636	348,806	270,455	313,966	250,000	250,000

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	4,327,111	4,301,378	5,547,860	5,179,996	4,470,819	4,584,489
Wildlife Fee Fund	3,831,177	3,670,840	4,486,076	4,066,150	5,732,425	5,156,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,158,288</b>	<b>\$ 7,972,218</b>	<b>\$ 10,033,936</b>	<b>\$ 9,246,146</b>	<b>\$ 10,203,244</b>	<b>\$ 9,740,520</b>

## Law Enforcement

### Program History

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the statewide enforcement of state and federal fish and wildlife laws, boating laws, and public lands regulations. These enforcement activities occur on private and publicly owned lands within the state. In addition to these primary law enforcement duties, these officers also assist federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in a support role when requested. Their assistance is provided for warrant service and arrest of wanted fugitives, enforcement of controlled substance laws, and response to emergency management. The Division also plays an active role in providing information and educational programs concerning hunter education, boating safety, and other natural resources related programs.

### Program Goals

A. Provide public health & safety for all public lands users through pro-active management and law enforcement

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. Licensed Hunters Checked	A	6,430	6,904	9,795	7,710	7,500	8,000
2. Licensed Anglers Checked	A	14,262	13,208	11,607	13,026	12,500	12,500
3. Licensd Furharvesters	A	606	578	621	602	600	600
4. Sportsmen Contacts	A	23,763	19,087	19,666	20,839	24,000	24,000
5. Landowner Contacts	A	2,875	2,459	3,501	2,945	2,900	2,900
6. Boating Inspections	A	1,499	947	1,307	1,251	1,500	1,500
<i>Output Measures</i>							
7. Boating Violations	A	1,202	288	292	594	1,000	1,000
8. Wildlife Damage Complaints	A	366	371	312	350	375	375
9. Alcohol Related Contacts	A	218	192	120	177	200	200
10. Operation Game Thief	A	236	1,367	928	844	850	850
11. Drug Arrest	A	9	21	24	18	20	25

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**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Fee Fund	608,032	532,501	547,603	369,813	594,318	571,086
Wildlife Fee Fund	6,607,091	7,498,860	7,010,050	7,219,554	7,571,062	7,768,713
Federal Funds	660,724	545,418	1,160,943	1,071,854	683,553	714,069
<b>Total</b>	\$ 7,875,847	\$ 8,576,779	\$ 8,718,596	\$ 8,661,221	\$ 8,848,933	\$ 9,053,868

**Education**

**Consequences of Not Funding this Program**

The consequences of not funding this program include the loss of long standing and integral education programs such as hunter education and outdoor skills workshops, as well as the five nature and wildlife education centers in Kansas.

	<b>Statutory Basis</b>	<b>andatory vs. Discretion</b>	<b>MOE/Match Rqt.</b>	<b>Priority Level</b>
General	32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	7
Specific	32-920 - 924, 32-912 - 914	Mandatory	No	7
Specific	32-1139 - 1143	Mandatory	No	7

**Program Goals**

A. Connect people to the KDWP mission through strategies to engage with and support customers with broad experiences and backgrounds as they participate in and enjoy the outdoor opportunities of Kansas.

B. To produce safe, knowledgeable, responsible and legal hunters and furharvesters who will support wildlife management strategies that produce healthy populations of wildlife for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas, and to assist all individuals in developing awareness, knowledge, skills and commitment to result in safe, responsible behavior and actions concerning the use of Kansas' wildlife resources.

C. Inspire life-long learning through outdoor skills programs and outreach efforts designed to enhance the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Kansas' natural resources.

**Program History**

Nearing a 50 year anniversary and one of the most successful outdoor education programs delivered by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, the Hunter Education program was created in 1973 and owes this success to the dedicated Kansas hunter education instructors that teach this program. The program funding is made possible through the excise taxes collected on hunting and shooting equipment (Pittman Robertson Act) which pays for classroom materials and training equipment. The Pratt Education Center was converted from the first fish culture school of Kansas University, built in 1913, into the agency's first nature center, established in 1966. Located in the Flint Hills, the Milford Nature Center was built adjacent to the Milford fish hatchery and opened its doors in 1991. The Great Plains Nature Center, the result of a partnership between KDWP, the friends of the Great Plains Nature Center, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the City of Wichita, opened its doors in 1996. The Kansas Wetlands Education Center, a partnership between KDWP and Fort Hays State University, opened in 2009. In 2013, KDWP took over operations of the Southeast Kansas Nature Center through a lease agreement with the city of Galena.



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**Performance Measures**

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. Number of visitors at all Nature Centers	A	248,820	239,591	209,361	232,591	250,000	250,000
2. Number of Hunter Education Public Programs	B	300	230	265	265	300	300
3. Number of Boater Education Public Programs	C	120	50	7	59	100	100
4. Number of Schools teaching Outdoor Skills Programs (Hunter Ed, Student Air Rifle Program, National Archery in the Schools)	C	383	394	402	393	450	500
<i>Output Measures</i>							
5. Total Nature Center program Participants	A	87,087	15,117	23,030	41,745	85,000	85,000
6. Number of Hunter Education Students Certified	B	7,659	5,216	5,970	6,282	8,000	8,000
7. Number of Boater Education Students Certified	C	1,750	2,370	2,423	2,181	2,000	2,000
8. Number of Hunter Education in our Schools student participants	C	899	701	1,135	912	1,000	1,000
9. Number of Student Air Rifle Participants	C	-	38	132	57	250	500
10. Number of National Archery in the Schools student participants	C	11,593	10,383	7,294	9,757	12,000	12,000

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 1,618,633	\$ 1,572,911	\$ 1,210,209	\$ 1,577,849	\$ 2,192,764	\$ 2,208,201
Federal Funds	392,622	386,369	360,654	281,403	445,734	453,665
All Other Funds	71,795	81,206	37,955	21,727	61,428	61,724
<b>Total</b>	\$ 2,083,050	\$ 2,040,486	\$ 1,608,818	\$ 1,880,979	\$ 2,699,926	\$ 2,723,590

**Wildlife Division**

**Consequences of Not Funding this Program**

Loss of habitat, loss of diversity, reduction in stable wildlife populations. Decline in outdoor recreation participation by public. Outdoor activities have been shown to have physical and mental health benefits and promote community interaction and resource appreciation. Negative socio-economic impact both at a local and statewide level due to low hunting/fishing participation, resource visitation, and reduced spending at associated industries.

	<b>Statutory Basis</b>	<b>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</b>	<b>MOE/Match Rqt.</b>	
General	32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	6

**Program Goals**

- A. To monitor wildlife populations and their habitats, and to assess public appreciation, demand and tolerance for wildlife resources and department programs.
- B. Provide programs designed to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife habitat.
- C. Provide wildlife related recreational opportunity.

**Program History**

The Wildlife Division includes research and surveys, and management. Wildlife Division projects are funded from the wildlife fee fund. Most projects qualify for 75 percent reimbursement through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Program. The research and survey program provides projects that measure trends in big game, upland game birds, migratory game birds, and furbearers. Harvest, hunter success and human dimensions information are obtained from hunter surveys. Information provides the basis for objective administration of seasons, permit quotas, regulations and management program planning. Research targeting specific wildlife management problems or environmental issues are accomplished within this section. Contracting for professional services is the primary means for accomplishing research objectives. The wildlife management program provides for a statewide initiative to improve upland game populations by improving upland game habitat. The walk-in-hunting-access program (WIHA) designed to lease private land for public hunting access is coordinated by management personnel. Other operations include assistance to public land management, agricultural liaison, animal damage control, species reintroduction, animal rehabilitation, and interaction with other governmental and private organizations concerning wildlife management.

**Performance Measures**

**Performance Measure for Wildlife Objective #1:**

	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Actual FY2020</u>	<u>Actual FY2021</u>	<u>Actual FY2022</u>	<u>Current Year FY2023</u>	<u>Planned FY2024</u>	<u>Out Year FY2025</u>
1. Number of hunter and landowner surveys conducted	A	11	11	12	12	12	12
2. Number of wildlife population monitoring surveys conducted	A	16	16	15	16	16	16

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**Performance Measures for Objective #2:**

		<u>Actual FY2020</u>	<u>Actual FY2021</u>	<u>Actual FY2022</u>	<u>Current Year FY2023</u>	<u>Planned FY2024</u>	<u>Out Year FY2025</u>
3. Acres of habitat impacted by upland game bird habitat program	B	245,000	302,789	308,450	309,000	310,000	310,000

\*Includes Habitat First, Habitat Specialists on Private Lands, and Equipment/Supplies Loaned

**Performance Measures for Objective #3:**

		<u>Actual FY2020</u>	<u>Actual FY2021</u>	<u>Actual FY2022</u>	<u>Current Year FY2023</u>	<u>Planned FY2024</u>	<u>Out Year FY2025</u>
4. Acres signed into walk-in-hunting-access program (WIHA)	C	1,195,366	1,181,461	1,158,997	1,117,382	1,175,000	1,175,000

\*Includes WIHA, HACH, VPA-HIP, iWIHA, and Special Hunts on Private Lands

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	-	-	-	-
Wildlife Fee Fund	4,734,946	3,311,726	4,917,451	5,085,554
Federal Funds	8,316,862	6,054,838	9,940,846	9,074,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,051,808</b>	<b>\$ 9,366,564</b>	<b>\$ 14,858,297</b>	<b>\$ 14,160,254</b>

## Ecological Services

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Negative impacts to critical habitats for state listed threatened and endangered species could cause additional decline in population levels that could cause extirpation of the species from the state. Without the review and permitting process for impacts to wildlife additional species could be added to the Federal endangered species list and thus removing jurisdiction from state to federal authority. Part of this reviews includes reviews all KDWP grants for compliance and non-compliance with state and federal laws (Section 7 consultation and NEPA) which without this measure could result in the loss of federal funding for conservation programs agency wide. These reviews are completed in house to reduce cost for the agency that may be required to conduct environmental assessments for each grant funded project causing increased cost per project. Administration of the Section 6 Cooperative Agreement with US Fish and Willdife Service is also within the sections duties and without this agreement being maintained each year the state wildlife agency would be in further non compliance with the Federal ESA.

	Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General	32-801,32-802,32-805, 32-957 through 32-963, 32-1012, 32-1033, 82a-325 through 82a.327	Mandatory	Yes	8

### Program Goals

- A. Conduct project reviews for activities that impact fish and wildlife resources. Reviews are conducted on projects carried out by private individuals, industry, local,, state and federal governments as allowed under statute and regulations.
- B. To help conserve sensitive or imperiled fish and wildlife species as determined by the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). This includes efforts to recover the most at risk species in the state.
- C. Develop and implement recovery plans for all species listed as in need of conservation, threatened, or endangered in the state of Kansas.

### Program History

The Ecological Services Section was established in 1987 during the reorganization of Fish and Game Commission and the Parks Resource Authority to one department. The section was developed to provide technical input to many agricultural and nonagricultural related projects. The addition of both federal and state environmental protection laws such as the National Environmental Policy Acts and federal Clean Water laws and regulations mandated that KDWP become more actively involved as the voice of the state's wildlife resources. The passing of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and subsequent passing of the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act in 1975 mandated additional KDWP involvement with project reviews and the development of the nongame, threatened and endangered species program in the state. Subsequent state laws (Water Project Environmental Coordination Act K.S.A. 82a-325 to 327) requires review of water projects in the state and their impacts to other natural resources including threatened and endangered species. In 2005, Ecological Services Section developed the first State Wildlife Action Plan, a plan developed to keep common species common by conserving wildlife and habitat before they become to rare and costly to restore. Through this process a list of species of greatest conservation need was developed and is the cornerstone to receiving federally funding from the State Wildlife Grants Program. The Ecological Services Section is responsible for programs related to non-game, threatened and endangered species, biodiversity, watchable wildlife, climate change (including alternative energy development), and private lands management. The section is responsible for administering State Wildlife Grants (both appropriated and competitive grant funds), Section 6 cooperative agreement and grants, Cooperative Service Agreements with the USFWS and the Chickadee Checkoff Program. The section is also responsible for upholding the threatened and endangered species project review program pursuant to the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act of 1975. In addition, the section is responsible for addressing a diverse array of wildlife interest ranging from T&E to watchable wildlife. Programmatic objectives involve developing collaborative partnerships and committees (e.g. Kansas Nongame Advisory Council, T&E Task Force, Teaming With Wildlife)as well as the development and implementation of the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).

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Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
1. # of Projects Reviewed for KNESCA	A	2,093	2,464	2,399	2,319	2,200	2,200
2. # of Scientific Collection Permits	B	114	128	115	119	125	125
3. Annual average # of action permits required per projects reviewed	A	1.20%	0.77%	1%	0.890%	1%	1%
4. Average # days for response for review. 30 days mandated timeline	A	23.68	25.37	21.4	23.5	25.0	25.0

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	<i>FY 2024</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF, Non WFF, State Funds	120,955	134,017	22,436	42,374	451,500	450,727
Wildlife Fee Fund	1,111,362	1,012,574	1,085,338	1,227,989	1,785,843	1,800,575
Federal Funds	1,083,870	1,857,087	1,173,176	636,747	1,605,682	1,638,965
<b>Total</b>	\$ 2,316,187	\$ 3,003,678	\$ 2,280,950	\$ 1,907,110	\$ 3,843,025	\$ 3,890,267