GREATER YELLOWSTONE
COORDINATING COMMITTEE

2008 Annual Report

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2008 Annual Report

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On the cover: Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest

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Photos and maps from GYCC files or as indicated.

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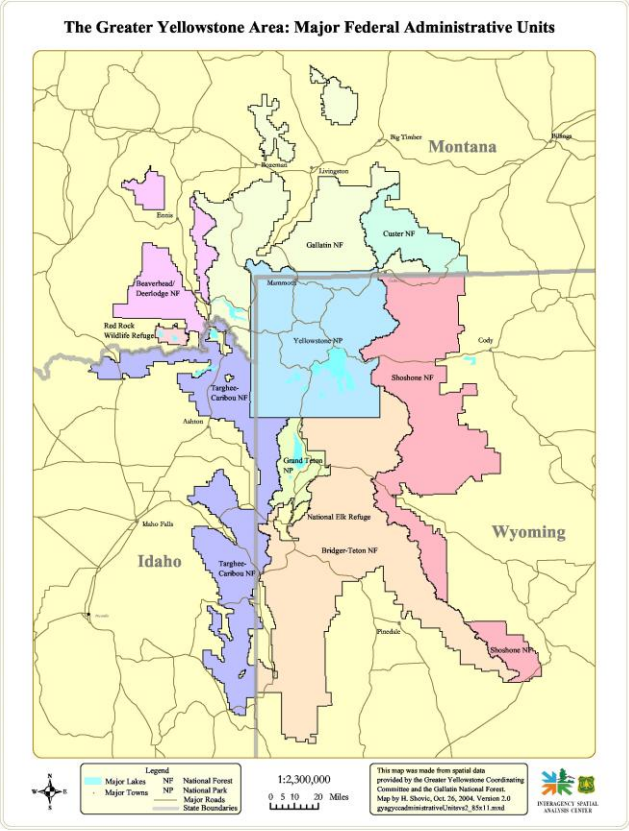
INTRODUCTION

The Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) is a unique and special place. Home to the world's first National Park and to our nation's first National Forest, it is widely viewed as the largest intact ecosystem in the continental United States. Federal GYA lands administered by six National Forests, two National Parks and two National Wildlife Refuges are geographically contiguous, ecologically interdependent, and unalterably linked.

The Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee (GYCC) was established in 1964 between the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service joined the committee in 2000. The GYCC fosters communication, coordination and cooperation in GYA federal land management.

The GYCC consists of the Park Superintendents of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, the Forest Supervisors of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge, Bridger-Teton, Caribou-Targhee, Custer, Gallatin, and Shoshone National Forests and the Refuge Managers of Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge and the National Elk Refuge. Nearly 14 million acres of federal land are comprised in these ten management units.

The GYCC managers set regional level priorities and assign financial and staff resources to achieve those priorities. Beginning in 2000, the GYCC units pooled funds for coordinated work that addressed eight resource priorities.



In late 2007, the GYCC refocused its priorities into:

- Sustainable operations
- Protect greater Yellowstone landscape integrity
- Ecosystem heath, in particular climate change, invasive species and disease, air quality and species on the brink.
- Connect people to the land

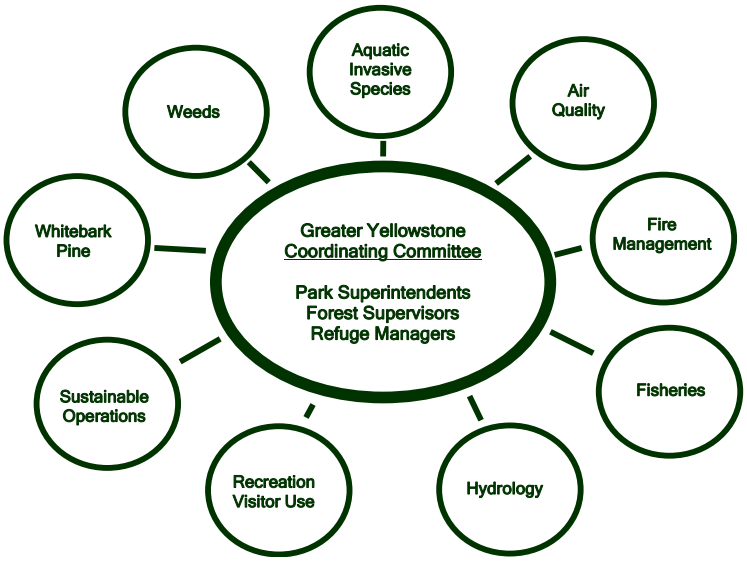
The GYCC allocated over $260,000 in 2008 to projects that contributed to their priorities. Appendix A summarizes 2008 GYCC funded projects.

This report summarizes 2008 accomplishments of the GYCC, their staff and many Greater Yellowstone Area-wide subcommittees (see subcommittee summary page 2).

In the early 1980's, small groups of resource specialists started working together on public land issues such as fire, weeds, and wildlife. Over time many of these groups formalized into GYA committees.

Two new committees formed in 2008 to address aquatic invasive species, and to coordinate fisheries management.

The following figure displays the subcommittees that report to the GYCC.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Sustainable Operations

The Sustainable Operations Subcommittee (SOS), chartered in 2005, developed an action plan in 2006 to increase recycling and reduce energy and material consumption.

In 2007, Yellowstone National Park completed a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and then set an emission reduction goal of 30% by 2016. Grand Teton National Park was the next GYCC agency to initiate an inventory. In 2008, with GYCC financial assistance, the Sustainable Operations Subcommittee tackled a greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the National Forests and Wildlife Refuges.

In 2007 and 2008, the SOS committee expanded the propane cylinder recycling program pioneered in Yellowstone in 2005. With GYCC support in 2008, the committee fabricated and installed 15 propane canister collection boxes and associated signage around the Greater Yellowstone.

Propane Cylinder Recycling Bin

Protect Landscape Integrity

Between 2000 and 2008 the population of twenty Greater Yellowstone Area counties grew by an estimated 63,000 people (17%) and some 26,000 additional housing units (source: www.census.gov). The population in four counties; Madison and Teton Counties, Idaho, Gallatin County, Montana, and Sublette County, Wyoming grew by 34% to 47%.

Development patterns on private lands near public lands can affect wildlife migration, air quality, water resources, and fire fighting on federal lands. The landscape integrity priority looks at the mosaic of land ownership with attention to ecological integrity, retention of public access, and management efficiencies.

Program goals of this priority are to:

- Encourage logical and effective ownership patterns for public and private landowners.
- Protect big game winter habitat, rare and unique plant communities, and valuable riparian habitat.
- Protect critical open space, natural appearing landscapes, and recreation opportunities including access to public lands.
- Share information and assist with development of partnerships that help protect critical habitat and open space.

A specific subcommittee does not work on land patterns in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA). Each agency has land specialists involved in projects that often become the focal point of coordination with other interested parties.

In FY2008, $4,450,000 of Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) helped purchase an 11,000 acre conservation easement on the Sun Ranch in Montana's Madison County, protecting premier wildlife and fish habitat. The Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest holds 5,500 acres of this easement.

In 2008, Red Rock Lakes Refuge purchased over 1,200 acres using $0.95 million from the USFWS North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA), and $1 million from the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. A 128 acre conservation easement was donated for the Tee Pee Creek Tract. The Refuge holds over 20,000 acres in conservation easements.

Grand Teton National Park acquired a 1.38 acre inholding for $2.1 million of FLTFA funds. The Rockefellers donated 1,100 acres in Grand Teton National Park in 2008; the single largest expansion of the Park since 1950.

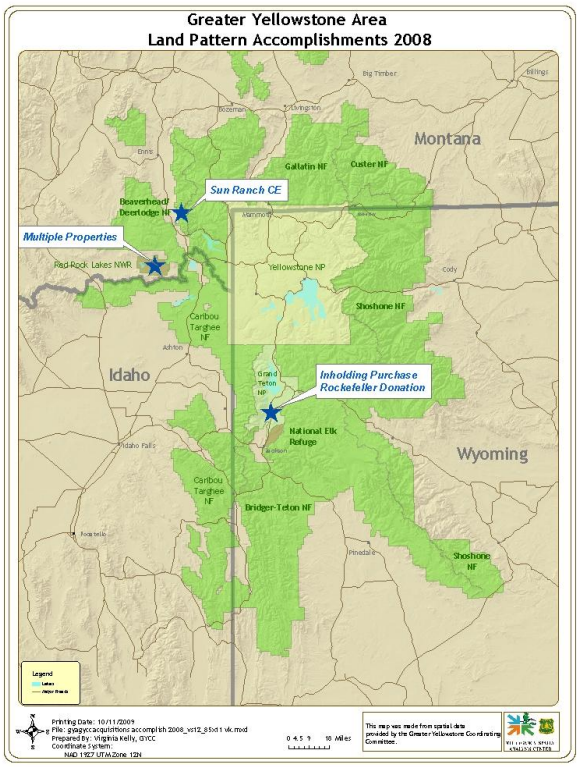
Grand Teton National Park

The GYCC created *A Toolkit to Protect the Integrity of Greater Yellowstone Area Landscapes.* It includes information on:

1) Voluntary land conservation tools, and
2) Agency participation as a stakeholder in local planning discussions in order to provide information on how land use decisions may affect public land resources, while respecting local authority.

(Toolkit available at: http://www.fedgycc.org/LandscapeIntegrity.htm)

2008 GYCC project funds supported staff work for an upcoming purchase of the Margaret Reeb Estate near Cooke City, MT.



Ecosystem Health

The Ecosystem Health priority includes all of the air, water, soil, vegetation, fish and wildlife resources of the Greater Yellowstone Area. The GYCC focused this priority in particular on air quality, climate change, invasive species and disease, and species on the brink (native cutthroat trout, whitebark pine and wildlife).

Air Quality

The Greater Yellowstone Area Clean Air Partnership (GYACAP) includes air resource program managers and specialists of the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho Departments of Environmental Quality, and the Idaho National Energy Lab. GYACAP advises the GYCC on air quality issues, provides a forum for sharing air quality information and regulatory issues, and coordinates air quality monitoring between state and federal agencies in the GYA.

Air quality in the GYA remains generally excellent, as the GYA is largely undeveloped with limited emission sources and predominantly robust dispersion. The GYACAP identified four primary air quality issues within the GYA:

- urban and industrial emissions,
- oil and gas development in southwest Wyoming,
- prescribed and wildfire smoke, and
- snowmobile emissions.

The fall 2007 GYACAP meeting in Pocatello, Idaho included a tour of the HR Simplot Don Fertilizer Plant. The fall 2008 meeting in Pinedale, WY focused on natural gas development and air quality in the Upper Green River Basin in southwest Wyoming. The group toured both the Jonah and Pinedale Anticline natural gas fields. Meeting notes and further GYACAP documents may be found at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin/resources/air/gyacap/.

Climate Change

The GYCC is interested in understanding the effects of climate change on GYA lands and resources, and managing these resources in light of the potential effects.

The GYCC supported a project monitoring melting ice patches above treeline for archaeological and paleo-ecology artifacts. The project provides information for high elevation vegetation during a 7,000 year-ago warming period.

Invasive Species and Disease

Invasive species and disease pose a serious threat to the Greater Yellowstone Area. Diseases of concern include brucellosis, whirling disease, chronic wasting disease and white pine blister rust. The whitebark pine committee addresses blister rust, while the Intereagency Bison Management Plan guides management of bison and brucellosis around Yellowstone NP.

Terrestrial Invasive Plant Species

Since 1993, the Invasive Species Working Group (subcommittee) has built a broad base of cooperators in the fight against invasive terrestrial plant species in the GYA.

The GYCC awarded funds in 2008 to support five terrestrial invasive species inventory, mapping and control projects. To prevent weed introduction onto GYA federal lands from sand and gravel sources, over 55 sand and gravel pits around the GYA were inspected for terrestrial weeds. Two inventory and eradication efforts were supported; along the Continental Divide between Idaho and Montana, and in the Stillwater drainage, a tributary to the Yellowstone River in Montana. The GYCC continued to support the GYA wide weed database and mapping.

Aquatic Invasive Species

In 2008, GYCC units and partners began actively coordinating efforts for prevention of aquatic invasive species. The partnership began a broad-based strategic plan and implementation plan to prevent, inventory and manage aquatic invasive species.

Dip Station.

The GYCC financially contributed to active AIS prevention efforts in the Upper Snake River in Wyoming, and in the upper Gallatin and Madison rivers in Wyoming and Montana. Funds helped install dip stations, a pressure wash station, distribute educational brochures, deliver visitor education programs and make hundreds of visitor contacts. No new invasive aquatic species were known to have entered GYA waters in 2008.

Spotted Knapweed

Species on the Brink: Native Fish Conservation

GYCC funding supported five fisheries projects in 2008 including fish occupancy and habitat utilization surveys, mapping, habitat restoration and preparation for native fish reintroduction.

The Gallatin NF and many partners surveyed previously unsampled locations, resurveyed sites to determine population status, conducted habitat and population restoration projects.

A Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks helicopter ferries equipment to a multi-agency crew treating Goose Creek and Huckleberry, Mutt and Jeff Lakes (Gallatin NF) to remove non-native brook trout.

The Bridger-Teton NF continued survey efforts for Colorado cutthroat trout, while the Custer NF inventoried streams for presence of Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

Yellowstone National Park surveyed for and removed non-native brook trout from Soda Butte Creek and its tributaries to reduce competition with and predation on native Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

Alexis Wolf photo

Yellowstone National Park fisheries personnel perform electrofishing survey at the base of a waterfall in Amphitheater Creek, August 2008.

Species on the Brink: Wildlife

The GYCC agencies, partner Tribes and federal, state, and county agencies continue to monitor the Yellowstone grizzly bear population and manage habitat to ensure continued recovery of Yellowstone grizzlies. These partners cooperate together via the Yellowstone Grizzly Coordinating Committee (YGCC), a subcommittee of the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee. More YGCC information can be found at: http://www.igbconline.org/html/yellowstone.html.

2008 GYCC funds helped purchase almost 900 signs to implement the food storage order. The GYCC contributed to a four-year investigation into Jackson Hole Sage-Grouse distribution, movements, habitat use, productivity and survival. The GYCC also supported evaluation of the genetic status and parasite loads of the isolated Teton Range Bighorn Sheep population.

Species on the Brink: Whitebark Pine Conservation

Whitebark pine is a "keystone" species throughout the GYA. Its seeds are a major food source for wildlife, including grizzly bears and Clark's nutcracker. Mountain pine beetles and the introduced white pine blister rust have decimated whitebark pine stands throughout its range.

The mission of the Greater Yellowstone Whitebark Pine Subcommittee is to help ensure the long-term viability and function of whitebark pine in the Greater Yellowstone Area. The subcommittee is comprised of federal land management staff, university and agency researchers, and non-governmental groups interested in the long-term viability of whitebark pine.

A GYA monitoring program with NPS, USGS, and Montana State University began in 2004 to understand the status and trends in white pine blister rust infection. By 2008, researchers preliminarily estimated that about 20% of live trees in the GYA were infected with blister rust. Mountain pine beetle evidence was recorded in 2008.

2008 results indicate blister rust infection increased from 20% to 25% from the time each transect was first established and the 2008 resurvey. Pine beetle indicators were seen in 11% of the 2,290 trees examined. About 5.7% of the surveyed trees were dead, of which 41% had indicators of mountain pine beetle activity. Cause of death cannot be determined with confidence, since fire, mountain pine beetle, and blister rust were recorded as causal factors.

More information on the status of white pine blister rust and mountain pine beetle infestation can be found at: http://www.greateryellowstonescience.org/topics/biological/vegetation/whitebarkpine

The GYCC contributed funds to this sampling effort in 2008. The GYCC also supported an update to the regional wide whitebark pine map, a study of the Mycorrhizal fungi associated with whitebark pine at Dunraven Pass, YNP, a resurvey of whitebark pine regeneration 20 years after the 1988 fires, and a sample restoration strategy for the Caribou-Targhee NF.

The Whitebark Pine subcommittee posted numerous reference materials to: http://www.fedgycc.org/WhitebarkPineOverview.htm

Connect People to the Land

Outdoor activities among today's children are declining, with children gravitating towards a virtual indoor reality. Concerned that a growing disconnect from nature affects our children's health and well-being and the future stewardship of our public lands, the GYCC identified "Connect People to the Land" as a priority.

GYCC goals include:

- Become relevant to diverse Americans.
- Expand constituency for protected lands.

Recreation Management

The GYCC supported winter recreation visitor use monitoring on five of the six GYA National Forests. Monitoring began in the winter of 1999/2000 in an effort to understand recreation trends, impacts on wildlife and potential changes to National Forest winter use as the National Parks undertook winter use planning.

Fire Management

The Greater Yellowstone Fire Management Team coordinates fire management planning within the GYA, provides specific operating principles and procedures to ensure effective interagency coordination and management of GYA fires.

For More Information:

The GYCC's website at www.fedgycc.org provides information on the GYCC's roles, participants, history, subcommittees, projects, and meetings and events.

Many of the projects reported on in this document have a more comprehensive report of the method, findings and referenced materials. The 2008 GYCC project reports may be found at http://www.fedgycc.org/GYCCProjectReports2008.htm.

For additional information please contact Virginia Kelly at vkelly@fs.fed.us. 406-587-6704.

APPENDIX A. Summary of 33 FY 2008 GYCC Projects – In Order of Project Type

Project Reports are available at http://www.fedgycc.org/GYCCProjectReports2008.htm.

Project Type: GYA Landscape Integrity. One Project.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Gallatin NF	Reeb Estate Land Acquisition	Cost share title review, field inspections, resource studies, appraisal.	Protect alpine environment, cut-throat steams, wildlife habitat.	Trust for Public Lands
Project Type: Sustainable Operations. Three Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF	Energy Conservation Green Plan Implementation	Energy conservation in buildings from ceiling insulation and wood stove replacement.	Reduce energy consumption. Most of project not completed due to fire transfer of funds.	None identified.
Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA)	GYA Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory	Greenhouse gas data collection and data reconciliation for GYCC units, with emphasis on government owned facilities and fleet.	Comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory was conducted as a first step to develop a GYA-wide emission reduction goal.	US Forest Service Region 2, Environmental Protection Agency
GYA	Propane Cylinder Recycling Phase II	Fabricated and installed 15 propane canister collection boxes and associated signage around the Greater Yellowstone.	Collection and recycling of steel canisters, a material that is not typically recycled locally.	None identified.
Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Invasive Species. Eight Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)				
Bridger- Teton NF	Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers Education and Inspection	Comprehensive AIS prevention with shared crews to maintain dip stations, install pressure wash station, visitor contacts and public events.	Prevent AIS establishment in Upper Snake River.	Snake River Fund.
Grand Teton National Park	Protect the Upper Snake River from AIS	Distribute educational brochures, deliver programs, over 300 visitor contacts.	Prevent AIS establishment in Upper Snake River.	None identified.
Gallatin NF	Mobile Aquatic Invasive Species Crew	Public outreach to over 300 public contacts (boaters and anglers) for AIS prevention. were made as a result of this Aquatic invasive Species Outreach	Prevent AIS establishment in the Gallatin and Madison Rivers.	None identified.

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Invasive Species. Eight Projects (cont).				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Terrestrial Invasive Species				
Caribou-Targhee NF	Continental Divide "No Weed Barrier Zone"	Discover and eradicate isolated patches of leafy spurge and other weeds in Medicine Lodge, Idaho area.	Create barrier with no leafy spurge along Continental Divide to prevent invasion into Montana	Continental Divide CWMA, Clark Co., ID, Montana State Univ., Idaho Dept of Ag.
Custer NF	Upper Stillwater River corridor noxious weed treatment.	Monitor, map and treat noxious weeds across 9,000 acres of private and public land in the Upper Stillwater River corridor.	Improve erosion and watershed, bighorn sheep winter range and other wildlife habitat.	Stillwater Mine, NRCS, Mt FWP, Stillwater Co., Mt CC, Cathedral Mtn. Homes, Key-O Ranch, Mouat Estates, AEI and Weed Warriors, over 90 landowners
Shoshone NF	Prescribed Fire Monitoring to Study Conversion to Invasive Species.	Examine whether low elevation fuel reduction projects result in conversion to cheatgrass and other noxious weeds.	Understand potential weed introductions in fuel reduction projects. Some project funds transferred during fire transfer.	University of Wyoming
GYA	County based sand and gravel pit inspection program in GYA.	Inspect 55 sand and gravel pits for weeds in 8 counties in three states.	Contain weed dispersal from sand and gravel materials.	Madison, Gallatin, Park, Carbon, Sweetgrass MT; Park, Teton WY; Fremont ID
GYA	Support GYA weed mapping, data management and publication updates	Continued support of GYA regional weed database and map. Reprint popular weed information publications.	Critical tools for invasive species prevention work.	Fremont Co, WY, 19 counties, 13 Cooperative Weed Management Areas

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Climate Change. One Project				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Gallatin NF	Ice Patch Monitoring	Monitor melting ice patches above treeline for archaeological and paleo-ecology artifacts.	Provide information for high elevation vegetation during 7,000 years ago warming period.	Montana State University, University of Colorado, Beartooth Platinum

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Species on the Brink; Native Cutthroat Trout Conservation. Five Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Bridger- Teton NF	Colorado Cutthroat Trout Survey, Distribution Mapping.	Confirm streams supporting Colorado River trout (CRCT), extent of occupancy, and connectivity of adjacent populations.	Culvert replacement information, habitat and population data available on WY state website.	WY Game & Fish Department, Trout Unlimited
Custer NF	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Inventory	Assess 20 stream miles for YCT presence, habitat suitability, barriers, temperature.	Determine suitable streams for YCT introduction.	MT FWP, BLM
Custer NF	Sage Creek Cutthroat Trout Reintroduction	Macro invertebrate inventory prior to planned non-native fish removal in 17 miles of historic YCT stream, in preparation for 2010 YCT introduction.	YCT species conservation. Landowner issues prevented non-native trout removal in 2008; work planned for 2009.	None identified.

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Species on the Brink; Native Cutthroat Trout Conservation. Five Projects (cont.).				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Gallatin NF	Upper Yellowstone and Missouri River drainage cutthroat trout mapping, monitoring and restoration.	Survey previously unsampled locations, resurvey sites to determine population status, conduct habitat and population restoration projects.	Westslope and Yellowstone cutthroat trout conservation.	Turner Foundation, MT FWP, PPL Montana
Yellowstone National Park	Soda Butte Creek Cutthroat Trout Reintroduction Assessment	Remove non-native brook trout.	Conserve native Yellowstone cutthroat trout.	MT FWP

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Species on the Brink; Whitebark Pine Conservation. Five Projects				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Caribou-Targhee NF	Whitebark Pine Restoration Strategy: Caribou-Targhee NF	Prioritized restoration areas, management recommendations, project direction.	Prototype for GYA ecosystem wide restoration strategy.	US Forest Service - Forest Health Protection.
Gallatin NF	Whitebark Pine Regeneration Post 1988 Fires	Re-read 85 belt transects 20 years after the 1988 fires for whitebark pine regeneration.	Data useful for understanding fire effects on whitebark pine.	Bennett/Ohman, volunteers, FS Forest Health Protection
Yellowstone National Park	Inventory and Preservation of Native Mycorrhizal Fungi	Discover native mycorrhizal fungi important to whitebark pine in YNP, understand their ecology and preserve them.	Adds to the whitebark pine restoration information base in the GYE.	Whitebark Pine Foundation
GYA	Whitebark Pine Map Update, Risk Categories, Restoration	Update GYA whitebark pine map and develop risk categories.	Base information for a GYA-wide restoration strategy.	US Forest Service - Forest Health Protection.
GYA	GYA Whitebark Pine Monitoring Project	GYA-wide whitebark pine monitoring for blister rust and pine beetle - 5th year.	Significant source of whitebark pine monitoring information.	Greater Yellowstone Network, USGS

Project Type: Ecosystem Health - Species on the Brink; Wildlife. Three Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Bridger- Teton NF	Jackson Hole Sage-Grouse Population Demographics, Predation, and Critical Habitat for Recovery	Four-year investigation into grouse distribution, movements, habitat use, productivity and survival, an initial focus on grouse nest success and brood survival.	Characterize the demographics of the Jackson Hole sage grouse populations in and describe their seasonal use of habitat.	Teton Science School, WY Game and Fish, Jackson Hole Airport Board, WY Sage Grouse Conservation Fund, Craighead-Berengia South, individuals.
Caribou-Targhee NF	Grizzly Bear Food Storage Order Signing	Purchase almost 900 signs to implement food storage order.	Safe human co-existence is critical to grizzly bear conservation in the GYE.	USFWS, Defenders of Wildlife, Boy Scouts of America
Grand Teton NP	Teton Range Bighorn Sheep Evaluation of Genetic Status and Parasite Loads	Collect and analyze samples to understand extent of genetic isolation, genetic bottle-necks, risk of infectious disease/parasites, identify management actions to ensure their long-term viability and persistence.	Improved understanding of the genetic and health status of the Teton Range and Jackson bighorn sheep herds.	Foundation for NA Wild Sheep, 1% for the Tetons, NPS-BMRD, UWYO-NPS Research Station, WY Game & Fish, Grand Teton Assoc., GTNP Foundation, WY Big Game License Coalition

Project Type: Vegetation. Two Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Caribou-Targhee NF	Aspen Change Detection Mapping.	Assess 100-year changes in aspen cover. Detect and quantify 100-year aspen cover changes at a coarser spatial scale and 20-year cover changes at a finer spatial scale.	Determine rates and patterns of aspen cover changes at fine and coarse scales. Identify priority areas for aspen management.	Idaho State University, Idaho Dept Fish and Game, BLM
Shoshone NF	Floristic Study of Beartooth, Absaroka and Gallatin Mountains.	Add collections and data to the National Forest Herbarium at University of Wyoming.	Core information for sensitive species and ecological data collection.	Rocky Mountain Herbarium

Project Type: Winter Use Monitoring. Five Projects.				
Unit	**Project**	**Description**	**Benefits**	**External Partnerships**
Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF	Winter recreation use monitoring	Continue to collect winter visitor use information in key locations, coordinate w/ Wildlife Conservation Society monitoring.	Information for wildlife and recreation management.	Wildlife Conservation Society
Bridger- Teton NF	Winter recreation use monitoring	Continue to collect winter visitor use information in key locations, to identify trends in use.	Information for wildlife and recreation management.	WY State Trails, Jackson Hole Conservation Alliance, PAWS, Friends of Pathways.
Caribou-Targhee NF	Winter recreation use monitoring	Continue to collect winter visitor use information in key locations, to identify trends in use.	Information for wildlife and recreation management.	Fremont Co. ID Parks and Recreation.
Gallatin NF	Winter recreation use monitoring	Continue to collect winter visitor use information in key locations to identify trends in use.	Information for wildlife and recreation management.	None identified.
Shoshone NF	Winter recreation use monitoring	Continue to collect winter visitor use information in key locations to identify trends in use.	Information for wildlife and recreation management.	None identified.

Partner Acronyms:
BLM: Bureau of Land Management
CWMA: Cooperative Weed Management Area
MT CC: Conservation Corps
MT FWP: Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks
NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service
USFWS: US Fish and Wildlife Service
UWYO-NPS: University of Wyoming-National Park Service
USGS: United State Geological Service
NPS-BMRD: National Park Service Biological Management Resources Division