

# Wolf Restoration and Management Plan for Colorado



Yellowstone National Park



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Presentation to Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission  
9 December 2022

# Colorado Revised Statute 33-2-105.8

The Commission shall...

- Restore wolves west of the Continental Divide
- Develop methodology for determining when the gray wolf is sustaining itself
- Resolve conflicts with those involved in ranching and farming
- Take steps necessary to begin reintroductions by December 31, 2023



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# CPW Plan Development Timeline

- Present to Parks and Wildlife Commission December 2022
- Meetings in Jan/Feb 2023
  - January 19<sup>th</sup> Colorado Springs
  - January 25<sup>th</sup> Gunnison
  - February 7<sup>th</sup> Rifle
  - February 16<sup>th</sup> Virtual
  - February 22<sup>nd</sup> Denver
- February 22 Commission provide direction to staff
- [www.wolfengagementco.org](http://www.wolfengagementco.org)



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# CPW Plan Development Timeline

- 2-step Final Plan Approval and Regulations Process
  - Step 1 – April 2023
  - Step 2 – May 2023
- Ensures ability to meet statutory deadline of December 31, 2023



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# Federal Endangered Species Act 10(j) Rule

- Federal process separate from CPW process
- 10(j) rule provides important management flexibility
- Anticipate completion Fall 2023



<https://www.fws.gov/media/section-10j-endangered-species-act>



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# Plan Organization by Chapter

1. Introduction and Background
2. Key Issues for Conservation and Management
3. Reintroduction Implementation
4. Recovery of Wolves in Colorado
5. Wolf Management
6. Wolf-Livestock Interactions
7. Monitoring, Ungulate Management, Research, and Reporting
8. Education, Outreach, and Agency Coordination
9. Funding



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# Chapter 1 – Introduction and Background

Notwithstanding any provision of state law to the contrary, including section 33-2-105.5 (2), and in order to restore gray wolves to the state, the Commission shall:

- (a) Develop a plan to restore and manage gray wolves in Colorado, using the best scientific data available;
- (b) Hold statewide hearings to acquire information to be considered in developing such plan, including scientific, economic, and social considerations pertaining to such restoration;
- (c) Periodically obtain public input to update such plan;
- (d) Take the steps necessary to begin reintroductions of gray wolves by December 31, 2023, only on designated lands.

*CRS 33-2-105.8 2(a-d)*



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# Proposition 114



5280.com



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# Previous Wolf Planning Effort

## **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGING WOLVES THAT MIGRATE INTO COLORADO**

**FROM THE  
COLORADO WOLF MANAGEMENT  
WORKING GROUP**



*Members of the Colorado Wolf Management Working Group at their December 14-15, 2004 meeting in Golden, CO*

**December 28, 2004**



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# 2023 Plan Goal

*To identify the steps needed to recover and maintain a viable, self-sustaining wolf population in Colorado, while concurrently working to minimize wolf-related conflicts with domestic animals, other wildlife, and people.*



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# Public Engagement

## Summer 2021: 47 meetings plus online comment

- Approximately 3,400 participants
- 16 in-person regional open houses (8 on the West Slope)
- 17 in-person Western Colorado geographic focus groups
- 10 virtual interest-based focus groups
- 2 in-person Tribal consultations
- 2 virtual town halls

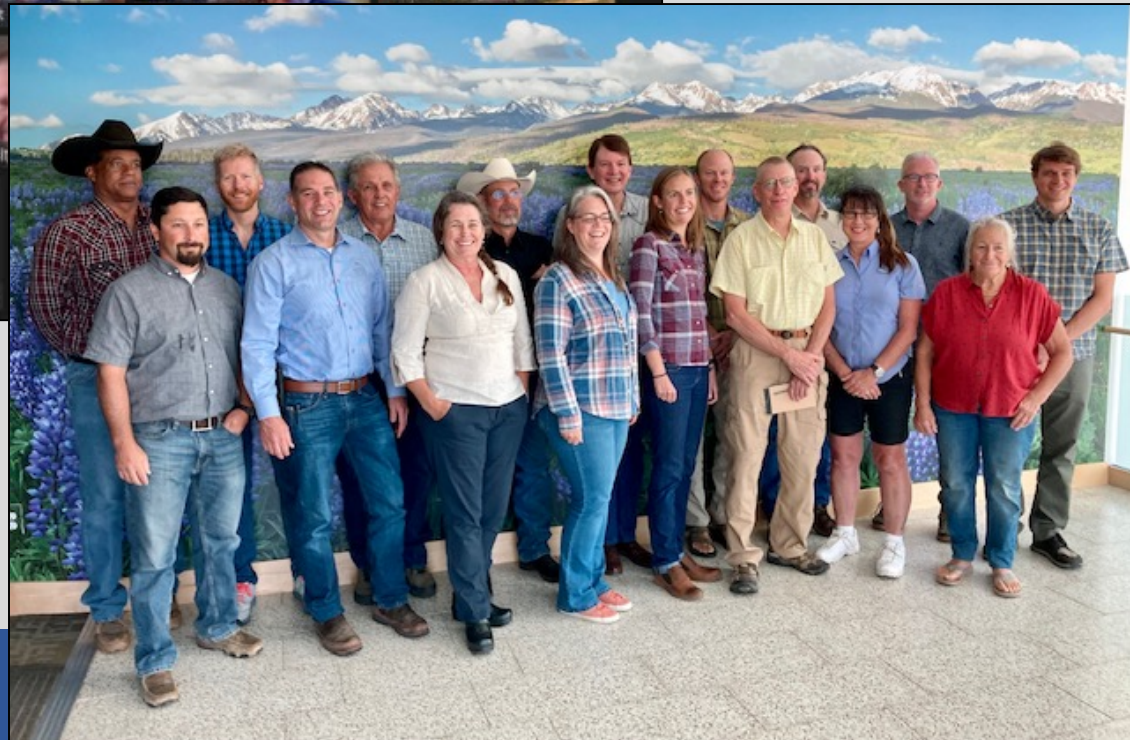
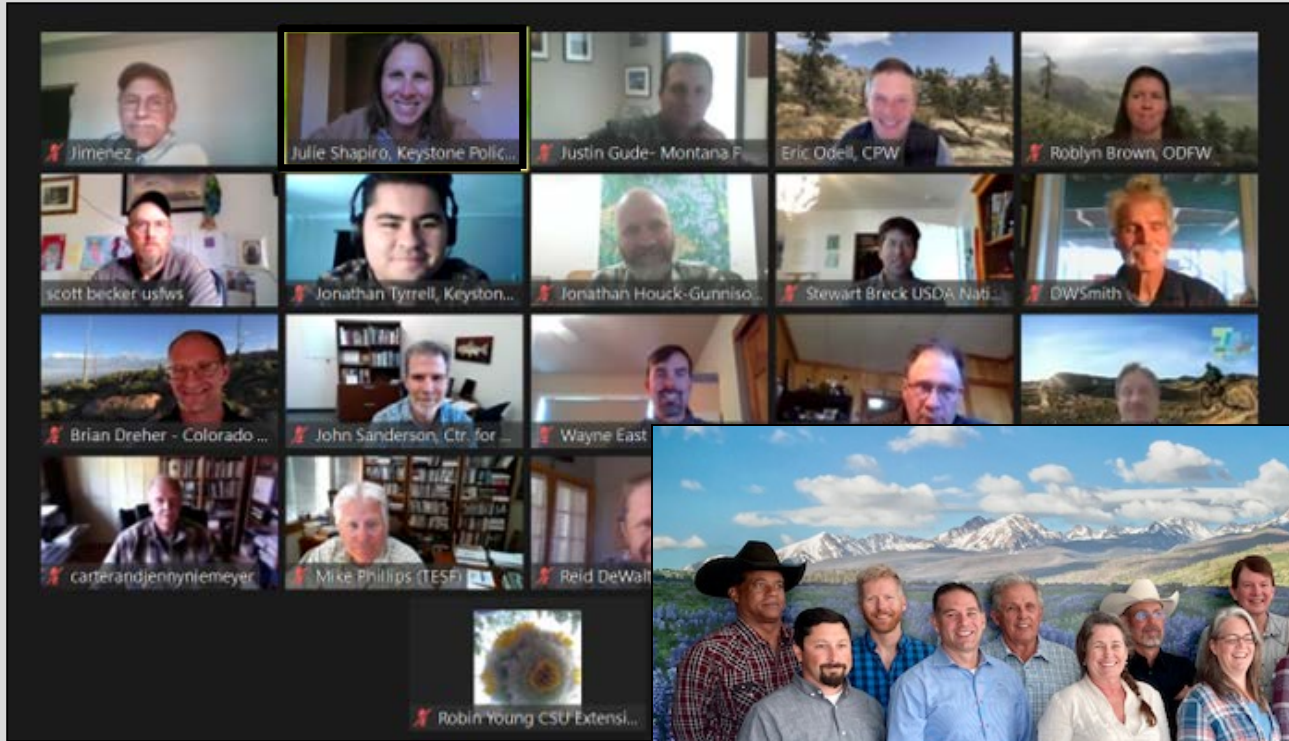
## Ongoing:

- Public comments at Commission & Stakeholder Advisory Group meetings
- Online comment at [www.wolfengagementco.org](http://www.wolfengagementco.org)



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# Advisory Groups



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# Technical Working Group

- Wolf Restoration Logistics
- Compensation for Wolf Damage to Livestock
- State Listing and Delisting Thresholds
- Wolf Management



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# Stakeholder Advisory Group

- Restoration Logistics
- Preventative, Nonlethal Wolf Livestock Conflict
- Livestock Compensation
- Impact–Based Management
- Ungulate Management Recommendations
- Regulated Public Hunting of Wolves
- Outreach and Education
- Funding



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# Legal Status

- Federally Endangered

This Plan does not replace a federal recovery plan, nor does it outline federal recovery goals

- State Endangered

Any species... whose prospects for survival or recruitment within the state are in jeopardy as determined by the commission

*CRS 33-1-102(12)*



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# Chapter 2 – Background and Key Elements for Conservation and Management



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# Wolves and People



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# Wolf Recovery



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# Wolves and Livestock



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



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# Wolves and Wildlife

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# Wolves and Human Safety



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# Monitoring and Research



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# Chapter 3 – Reintroduction Implementation

(a) The Commission's plan must comply with section 33-2-105.7 (2), (3), and (4) and must include:

(I) The selection of donor populations of gray wolves;

(II) The places, manner, and scheduling of reintroductions of gray wolves by the division, with such reintroductions being restricted to designated lands;

*CRS 33-2-105.8 3(a)(I-II)*



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# Animal Capture



- 30-50 wolves total
- 3-5 year timeframe
- Northern Rockies states
- 10-15 animals/year

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# Reintroduction

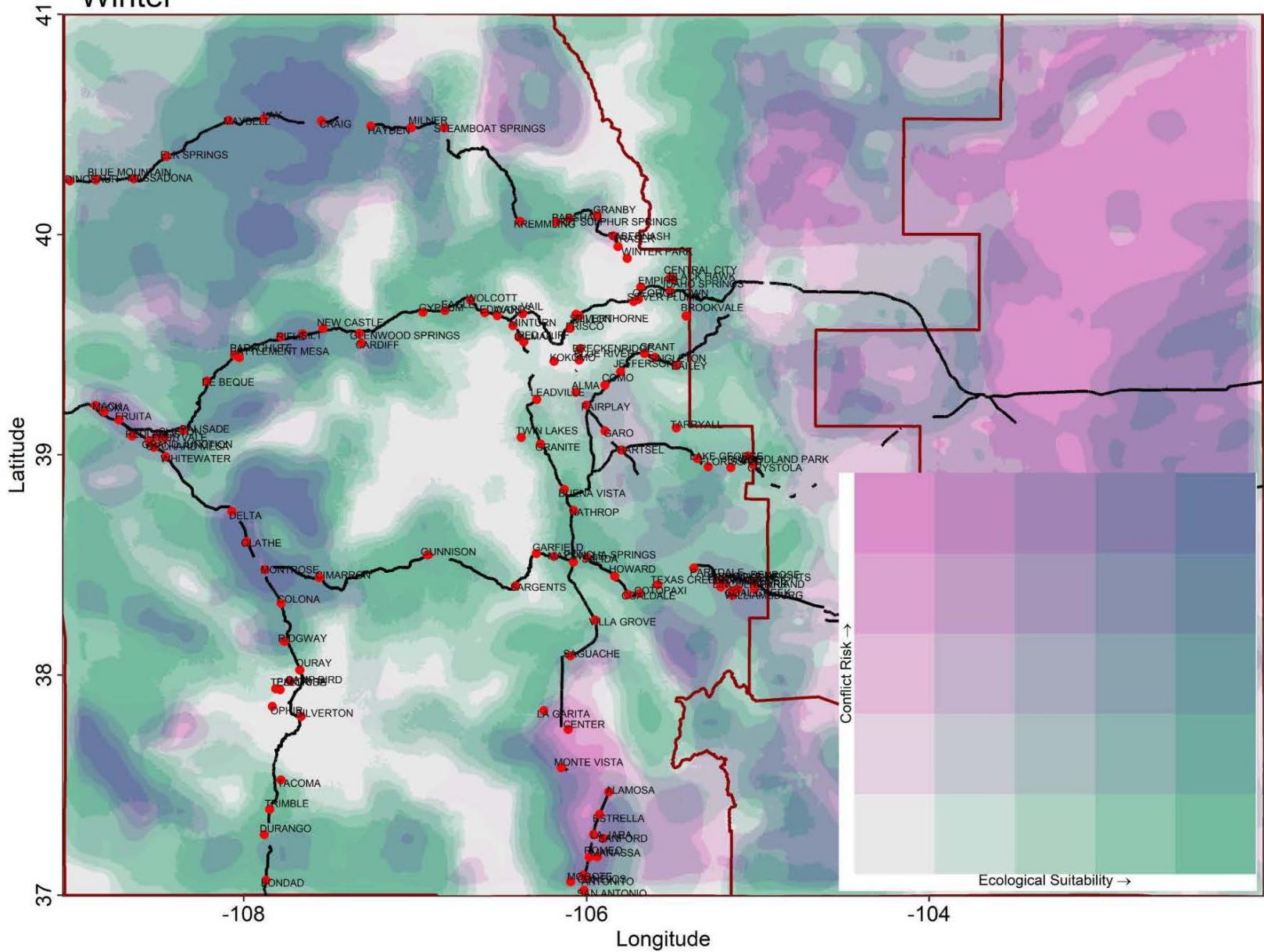
- Hard releases
- Winter months
- GPS collars

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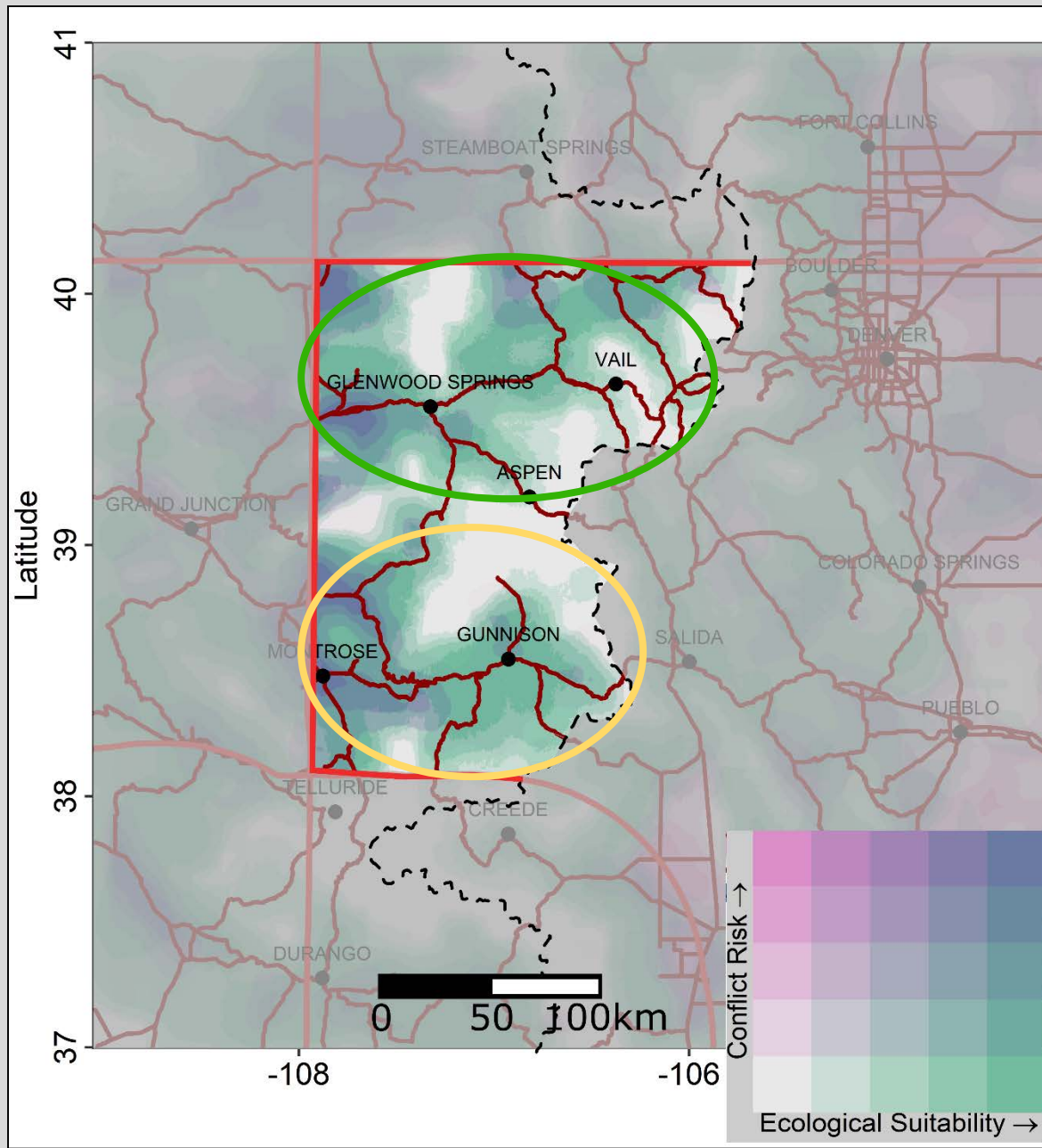
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# Winter



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Ditmer et al. 2022.



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# Chapter 4 – Recovery of Wolves in Colorado

The Commission's plan must comply with section 33-2-105.7 (2), (3), and (4) and must include:

Methodologies for determining when the gray wolf population is sustaining itself successfully and when to remove the gray wolf from the list of endangered or threatened species, as provided for in section 33-2-105 (2).

*CRS 33-2-105.8 3(a)(IV)*



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# Phased Approach

- Allows increasing management flexibility as wolf population grows
- Based on mid-winter minimum count
- Population metrics should correspond with state status



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# Phase 1 – State Endangered

*Start:* Current situation

*Conclude:* Minimum count of 50 wolves anywhere in Colorado for 4 successive years

*Action upon Conclusion:* Downlist to State Threatened



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# Phase 2 – State Threatened

*Start:* Minimum count of 50 wolves anywhere in Colorado for 4 successive years

*Conclude:* Minimum count of 150 wolves anywhere in Colorado for 2 successive years –OR– Minimum count of 200 wolves with no temporal requirement

*Action upon Conclusion:* State Delisted



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# Phase 3 – Delisted, Nongame

*Start:* Phase 1 and 2 conclusion requirements are both met.

*Conclude:* No prescribed conclusion



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# Phase 4 – Game Status

Discretionary phase, not prescriptive nor legally required



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# Questions from Commissioners



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# Chapter 5 – Wolf Management

The Commission's plan must comply with section 33-2-105.7 (2), (3), and (4) and must include:

(III) Details for the restoration and management of gray wolves, including actions necessary or beneficial for establishing and maintaining a self-sustaining population, as authorized by section 33-2-104;

*CRS 33-2-105.8 3(a)(III)*



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# What is Management?

Actively engaged in activities that assure the long-term welfare of the wolf population and minimize the potential for conflict or resolve conflict where and when it develops



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# Impact-based Management

“If wolves are causing problems, manage to resolve the problem. When negative impacts occur, they should be addressed on a case-by-case basis utilizing a combination of appropriate management tools, including education, nonlethal conflict minimization, lethal take of wolves, and damage payments...”

Stakeholder Advisory Group Report, Appendix C



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# Wolf Conflict Management

- Education
- Nonlethal tools
- Lethal tools



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# Lethal Management

- Socially contentious
- Small scales
- Not a threat to long-term viability
- Technical Working Group support



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# Impact-based Management

- Basic Premise
- Phases
  - State Endangered
  - State Threatened
  - State Delisted/Nongame
- 3 Scenarios
  - Livestock Interactions
  - Other Wildlife Species Interactions
  - Other Situations



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| Circumstance   | Management Tool  |
|--|--|
| Non-injurious, nonlethal conflict minimization practices by livestock owners or their agents | Opportunistic <b><u>hazing</u></b> of any gray wolf in a non-injurious manner is <b><u>permitted at any time</u></b> . If a known injury or death occurs, CPW must be notified within 24 hours |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



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| Circumstance  | Management Tool   |
|---|---|
| Taking of wolves in the act of attacking or chasing livestock | <p><b><u>After issuance of a permit, any landowner may immediately take a gray wolf in the act of attacking livestock</u></b> on their private land or land that they are legally grazing using a federal land-use permit provided the landowner provides evidence of livestock, or stock animals recently (less than 24 hours) wounded harassed or killed by wolves and state or federal agents are able to confirm that the animals were attacked by wolves. The carcass of any wolf taken and the area surrounding it should not be disturbed in order to preserve physical evidence</p> |



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## Circumstance

## Management Tool

Agency take of chronically depredating wolves

State or federal agents may carry out hazing, non-lethal control measures, or lethal control of problem wolves. CPW or its designated agents will consider A) evidence of wounded livestock, working dogs, or other animals or remains of livestock that show that the injury or death was caused by wolves, B) the likelihood that additional wolf-caused losses or attacks may occur if no control action is taken, C) evidence of unusual attractants or artificial or intentional feeding of wolves and D) evidence that proper animal husbandry practices are implemented



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## Circumstance

Agency take to reduce impacts to wild ungulates

## Management Tool

Only considered in Phase 3. In considering an appropriate management response to wild ungulate impacts, **CPW will require:**

**Data** or other information indicating that wolves are a **known factor of ungulate herds not meeting objectives.**

CPW will consider the following:

- Level and duration of wolf removal necessary to achieve management objectives;
- Ability to measure ungulate response to management actions;
- Identification of other potential major causes of an ungulate population not meeting HMP population objectives and attempts made to address them;
- Decline in ungulate license quotas and hunting opportunities

In employing this management action, wolf removals must not contribute to reducing the wolf population in the state below 150 wolves



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| <h1>Circumstance</h1>                                   | <h1>Management Tool</h1>  |
|---|---|
| Agency take to reduce impacts to other wildlife species | Only considered in Phase 3, with similar considerations as described for wild ungulates |



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# Questions from Commissioners



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# Chapter 6 – Wolf-Livestock Interactions

- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of state law to the contrary, including section 33-2-105.5 (2), and in order to restore gray wolves to the state, the commission shall:
- (e) Oversee gray wolf restoration and management, including the distribution of state funds that are made available to:
- (I) Assist owners of livestock in preventing and resolving conflicts between gray wolves and livestock; and
- (II) Pay fair compensation to owners of livestock for any losses of livestock caused by gray wolves, as verified pursuant to the claim procedures authorized by sections 33-3-107 to 33-3-110.

*CRS 33-2-105.8 2 (e)(I-II)*



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# CPW Draft Conflict Minimization and Compensation Program



Larry Lamsa



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# CRS 33-2-105.8 2 (e)(I):

***“Assist owners of livestock in preventing and resolving conflicts between gray wolves and livestock.”***



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# CPW Conflict Minimization Program

CPW will provide *“temporary conflict minimization materials”*:

- **Turbo Fladry:** Electrified fencing with flagging (left)
- **Scare devices:** Shell-crackers, propane cannons & fox lights (middle/right)
- Materials loaned and delivered to livestock owners on a case-by-case basis
- Must comply with state and federal rule/regulation and authorized by USFWS

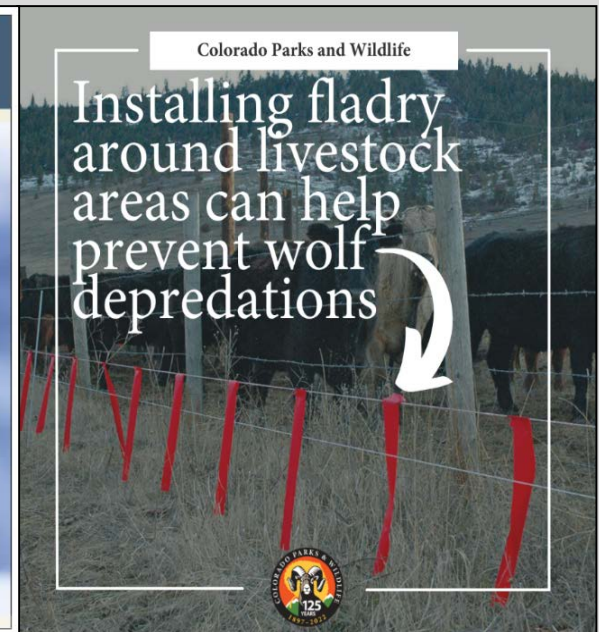
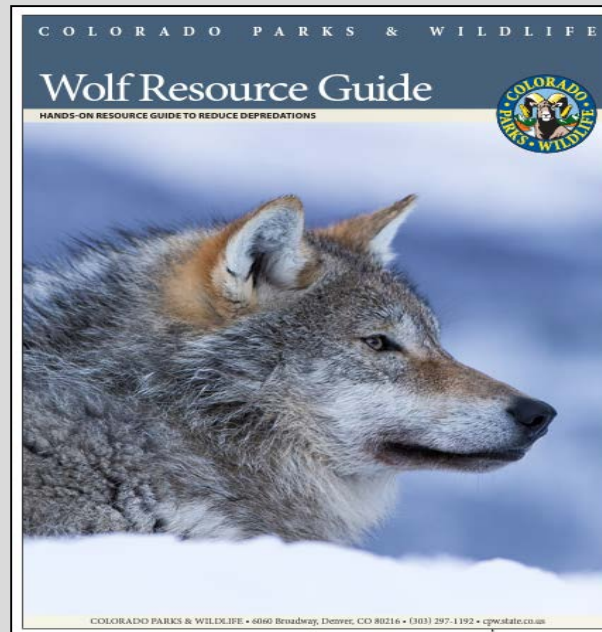


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# CPW Conflict Minimization Program

CPW will provide conflict minimization outreach/training:

- Conflict minimization techniques identified in **CPW's Wolf Resource Guide**
- CPW hired a **Wolf Conflict Coordinator** to work directly with livestock owners and with a variety of groups



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# CPW Conflict Minimization Program

- Conflict minimization funding separate from compensation funding
- Procedures for providing materials, support and trainings will be established through CPW regulation
- CPW will seek external funding to support outreach/materials
- Coordinate conflict minimization efforts of Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations



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# CRS 33-2-105.8 2 (e)(II):

***“Pay fair compensation to owners of livestock for any losses of livestock caused by gray wolves, as verified pursuant to the claim procedures authorized by sections 33-3-107 to 33-3-110.”***



Colorado State University Extension



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# CPW Compensation Program

## Basic Principles:

- Conflict minimization techniques are not required for compensation but are encouraged/incentivized
- Depredation confirmations will be made by CPW and based on a “preponderance of evidence” (*PWC W-17, #1740.A*)
- Compensation for wolf damages by CPW will be reduced by amount of other financial support
- \$8,000 maximum compensatory limit per head of livestock
- Program recognizes other losses besides the direct loss of an animal



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# Base Compensation

## Confirmed death of livestock (33-2-105.8) & guard/herding animals:

- 100% fair market value (FMV) compensation, up to \$8k per animal

## Veterinarian costs for *injured livestock or guard/herding animals*:

- Up to 100% FMV of the animal, not to exceed \$8k per animal limit

## Value Of Livestock and guard/herding animals:

- Based on PWC W-17 #1742
- After a confirmed depredation (injury or death) to sheep or cattle, livestock owner can choose between additional options



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# Base Compensation Examples:

- 1. CPW confirms that wolves killed a llama:**
  - Compensation = 100% FMV up to \$8000 max cap
- 2. CPW confirms that wolves killed 10 chickens:**
  - Chickens are not considered livestock under CRS 33-2-105.8
- 3. A mountain lion hunter's dog is killed by wolves:**
  - Only dogs used for guard/herding are eligible for compensation



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# Missing Calves/Sheep

**Difficulty in locating calf/sheep depredations in a timely in larger open- range settings:**

- Wolf feeding behavior, topography and vegetation plays a role
- Wolves are likely to consume smaller carcasses, making it more difficult to locate and confirm depredations

If a confirmed wolf depredation occurs to cattle or sheep, additional compensation options are available.



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# Compensation Options

## 1. Basic Compensation Ratio Option:

- Only applies to calves/sheep
- Addresses missing calf/sheep losses, in larger open range settings
- More simplified process

**OR:**

## 2. Itemized Production Losses:

- Only applies to cattle/sheep
- Addresses missing calves/sheep, decreased weaning weights, decreased conception rates, additional losses on a case-by-case basis
- Requires additional/specific baseline documentation



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## Base Compensation

100% Fair Market Value for the type, age and weight of the animal for each confirmed wolf-livestock depredation.

In addition to base compensation, livestock owner may seek compensation for missing livestock and/or production losses

### Basic Compensation Ratio

What does this option compensate for?  
-Missing calves/sheep  
-Does NOT apply to other livestock

Implementation of conflict minimization techniques?

Yes

No

Up to **7** missing animals can be claimed for each confirmed depredation, not to exceed the actual number of documented livestock missing.

Up to **5** missing animals can be claimed for each confirmed depredation, not to exceed the actual number of documented livestock missing.

### Itemized Production Losses

What does this option compensate for?  
-Missing sheep/calves  
-Decreased sheep/cattle weight gains  
-Decreased sheep/cattle conception rates  
-Does NOT apply to other livestock

Livestock owner must provide specific baseline documentation to prove losses for all of the above.



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# Option 1: Basic Compensation Ratio

**Missing calves/sheep can be claimed if 2 conditions are met:**

1. Owner must have at least one confirmed cattle/sheep depredation:
  - Missing animals claimed must be from same band/herd/parcel
2. Owner must reasonably believe missing livestock was lost to wolves:
  - Number of missing livestock claimed cannot exceed the actual number of livestock missing

**CPW will consider the role of topography/vegetation for eligibility.**



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# Option 1: Basic Compensation Ratio

## Compensation Ratio:

Number of missing calves/sheep based on # of confirmed depredations:

- Ratio: *# eligible missing animals : # confirmed depredations*

Two-tiered compensation ratio based on conflict minimization:

- 7:1 ratio IF techniques are implemented
- 5:1 ratio IF techniques are not implemented

## Conflict minimization techniques:

Carcass management/other lawful hazing techniques in PWC #1000.A.



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# Basic Compensation Ratio Example:

*CPW confirms **2 cows** were killed by wolves on a large Forest Service allotment in May and **1 calf** was killed by wolves in July. A range rider checks on the cattle twice a week during the grazing season. When the cattle come home at the end of the season, they determine that **3 calves are missing**.*

**Calculation:** Eligible Compensation Ratio = **7 : 1**

**7 (Compensation Ratio) X 3 (Confirmed depredations) = 21** max eligible

**Compensation:**

2 cows and 1 calf confirmed depredated by CPW (100% FMV), **AND**  
3 missing calves (100% FMV)



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# Basic Compensation Ratio Example:

*Over the grazing season, CPW confirms **5 sheep** were killed by wolves on a large Forest Service allotment. A shepherd is constantly with the band of sheep and there are guard dogs present. When the sheep are taken off the range **40 sheep are missing**.*

**Calculation:** Eligible Compensation Ratio = **7 : 1**

**7 (Compensation Ratio) X 5 (Confirmed depredations) = 35 max eligible**

**Compensation:**

**5 sheep confirmed depredated by CPW (100% FMV), AND  
35 missing sheep (100% FMV)**



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## Base Compensation

100% Fair Market Value for the type, age and weight of the animal for each confirmed wolf-livestock depredation.

In addition to base compensation, livestock owner may seek compensation for missing livestock and/or production losses

### Basic Compensation Ratio

What does this option compensate for?  
-Missing calves/sheep  
-Does NOT apply to other livestock

### Itemized Production Losses

What does this option compensate for?  
-Missing sheep/calves  
-Decreased sheep/cattle weight gains  
-Decreased sheep/cattle conception rates  
-Does NOT apply to other livestock

Implementation of conflict minimization techniques?

Yes

No

Up to **7** missing animals can be claimed for each confirmed depredation, not to exceed the actual number of documented livestock missing.

Up to **5** missing animals can be claimed for each confirmed depredation, not to exceed the actual number of documented livestock missing.

Livestock owner must provide specific baseline documentation to prove losses for all of the above.



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# Option 2: Itemized Production Losses

**Missing calves/sheep can be claimed if 2 conditions are met:**

1. Owner must have at least one confirmed cattle/sheep depredation.
2. Owner must reasonably believe missing livestock was lost to wolves.

**Additional information, documentation and records:**

- Tangible evidence wolves were present where livestock are missing
- Baseline death loss of 3 years (pre wolf) with production records
- Vaccination status for current year
- Number of livestock at the beginning and end of grazing season
- Number of animals that died from other predators (bear, lion, coyote), disease, or other factors during the grazing season



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# Option 2: Itemized Production Losses

## **For decreased cattle/sheep weight gains; required documentation:**

- Baseline weights of 3 years (pre-wolf) AND current year weights
- Weight tickets, production records, sales records

## **For decreased cattle/sheep conception rates; required documentation:**

- Baseline conception rates of 3-years (pre-wolf) AND current year rates
- Production records/vet records
- Written statement from vet with body condition scores, pregnancy rate information and no known issues in livestock



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# Itemized Production Losses Example:

*Over the grazing season, CPW confirms **5 sheep** were killed by wolves on a large USFS allotment. A sheepherder is constantly with the band of sheep and there are guard dogs present. The owner chose to itemize production losses instead of the basic compensation ratio.*

*The livestock owner provides 3-year baseline documentation for weaning weights, along with the current year weaning weights and there is a 5% reduction in average weaning weights at 95 lbs. per lamb.*

Compensation is based on the difference in price per head the livestock owner actually received and the price per head the owner would have received on an average year.



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# Itemized Production Losses Example:

## Calculation:

- Contract price for 100 lb lamb is \$200
- Price received for lambs at 95 lbs is \$190

## Compensation:

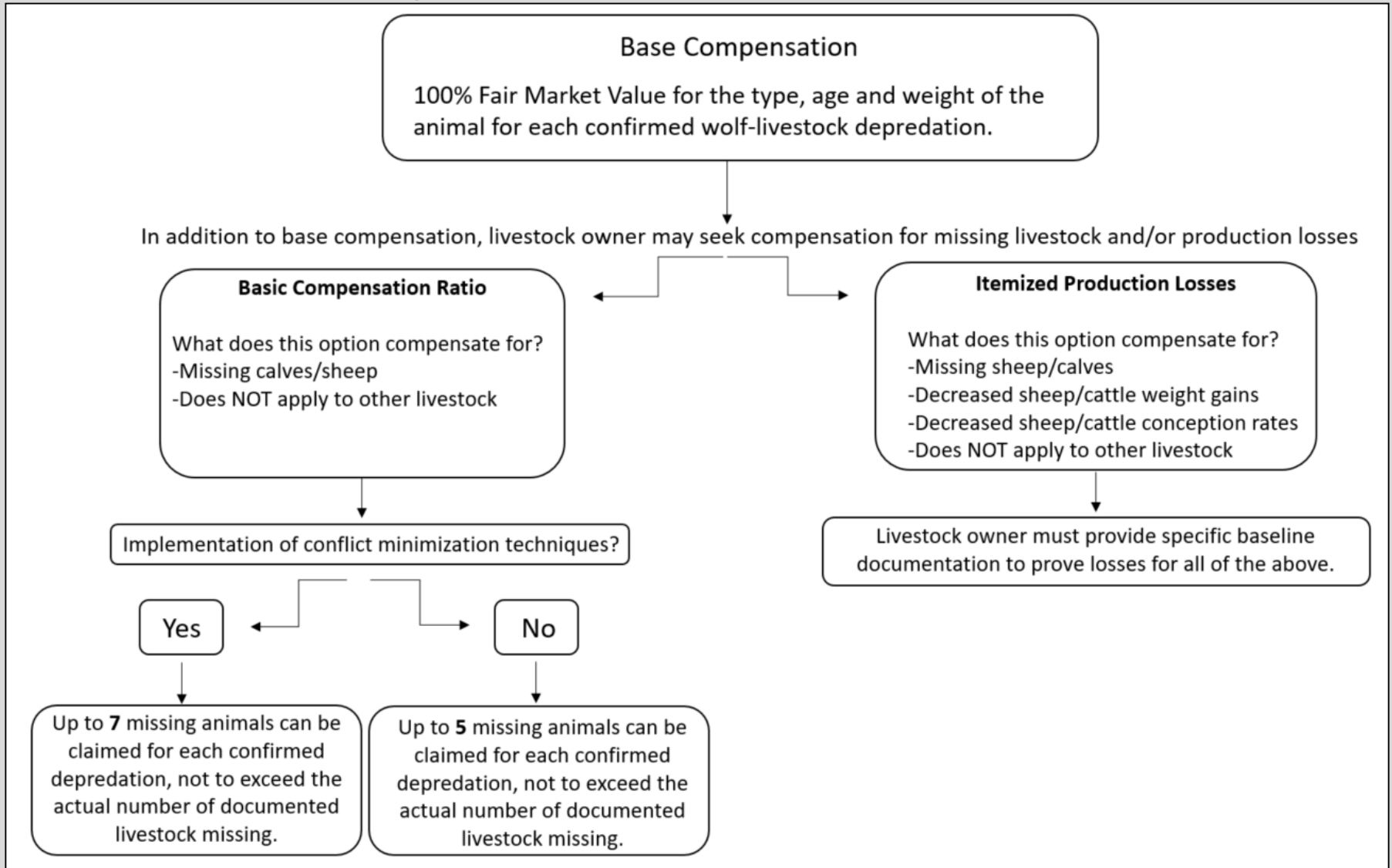
**\$10 per lamb sold under contract AND 100% Fair Market Value compensation for the 5 confirmed sheep depredations**

**\*\* The livestock owner can also claim missing animals \*\***



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# Compensation Flowchart



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# Questions from Commissioners



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# Chapter 7 – Monitoring, Ungulate Management, Research, and Reporting



Photos: Colorado Parks and Wildlife



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# Wolf Population Monitoring



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# Wolf Health Monitoring



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# Ungulate Population Monitoring and Research



Photos: Colorado Parks and Wildlife



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# Possible Research Priorities

- Social tolerance for wolves
- Wolf ecology
- Wolf-livestock interactions
- Wolf-ungulate interactions
- Wolf interactions with other predators and habitat



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# Reporting



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# Chapter 8 – Communications, Education, and Partner Coordination



## Colorado Wolf Management

Learn more:

[cpw.info/wolves-stay-informed](https://cpw.info/wolves-stay-informed)

**Proposition 114 - now state statute 33-2-105.8** - directs the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission to develop a plan to restore and manage gray wolves in Colorado west of the Continental Divide no later than December 31, 2023.

A recent court ruling returned management authority of gray wolves in Colorado to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act. While this does not change CPW's statutory obligations, CPW will now need to work closely with USFWS for all approvals and processes moving forward.

The USFWS believes that appropriate hazing methods and techniques minimize conflict risk and discourage wolves from the immediate vicinity of livestock, and have approved the use of methods including physical barriers such as fencing and fladry, guard animals, increased human presence and audio or visual scare tactics such as sirens, lights and cracker shells.

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# Online communications

Frequently updated web pages including:

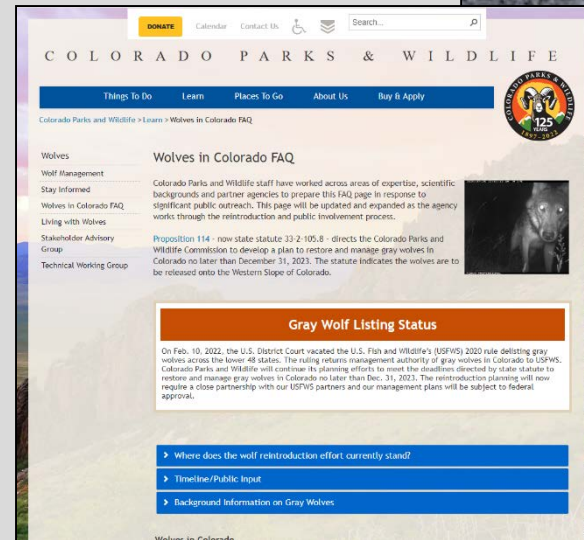
- [Stay Informed](#)
- Wolf Management
- Wolves in Colorado FAQ
- Living with Wolves
- SAG/TWG Pages

## Gray Wolf Reintroduction eNews

- Over 4,500 subscribers
- 17 topic-specific newsletters sent since March, 2021

## Educational sessions

- Three recorded sessions with guest experts on YouTube/website



### Source to Reduce Depredations

Guide to Reduce Depredations: is meant to be a useful tool for ranchers and livestock owners to implement effective strategies to prevent wolf depredations.

### Wolf Reintroduction News



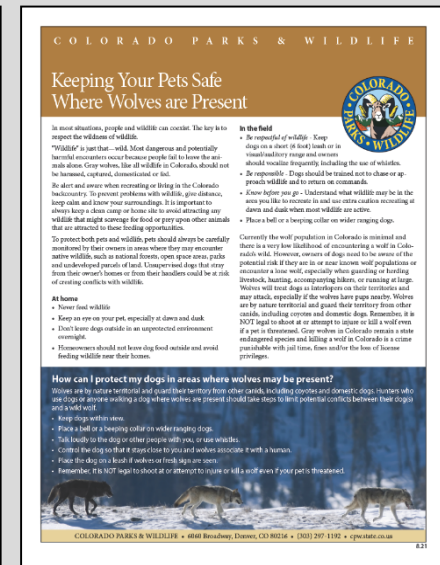
# Print communications

## Signage and handouts including:

- Keeping Your Pets Safe
- How to Spot Differences – Coyote or Gray Wolf

## Hands-on Depredation Guide

- Printed over 3,000 copies to date for field staff to share with landowners or meeting attendees
- Translated and printed in Spanish



# Education programs

## Educator Programs

- Pathway for specific requests

**Educators Toolkit** being created to align with Stakeholder Advisory Group recommendations and will include, but are not limited to:

- Standards-based curriculum/lesson plans
- Educational videos (part of Wild Classroom)
- Interpretive program plans such as Facilitation Dialogue scripts

### Wolf Education Inquiry of Interest

Thank you for reaching out to us with an opportunity to support your students in their learning about wolves. Please complete the form at least 3 weeks in advance of the program and consider how we may be able to authentically engage with your students. We will respond with our ability to support your classroom program as soon as possible.

rebecca.ferrell@state.co.us [Switch account](#)

\* Required

Email \*

Your email

Teacher Name (first, last) \*

Your answer

### How do Wolves Impact an Ecosystem?

**Grade Level:** Upper Elementary, Middle School  
**Time:** One hour  
**Guiding Question:** How can the presence of wolves in an ecosystem impact other species?  
**Objectives:** Students will be able to:

- Identify the trophic level for wolves and their prey.
- Build a food web based on an ecosystem in Colorado.
- Explain how a food web might change over time with and without wolves.


**Colorado Academic Standards:** Upper Elementary:

- SC.2.2: Matter cycles between air and soil among plants, animals and microbes as the organisms live and die.

Middle School:

- SC.3.2.2: Organisms and populations of organisms are dependent on their environment; interactions both with other living things and with non-living.
- SC.3.2.6: Ecosystems are sustained by the continuous flow of energy, originating primarily from the sun, and the recycling of matter and nutrients within the system.
- SC.3.2.7: Ecosystems are dynamic in nature.

**Program Overview:** Wolves are considered an apex predator in an ecosystem, which can affect other species in an ecosystem. In this activity, students explore the wolf's place in a food web within a Colorado ecosystem to explain their potential impact on the system, including other species.  
**Background:** The gray wolf ranges across Eurasia, and in North America, from the Arctic to Mexico and from coast to coast. Historically, wolves inhabited most of Colorado feeding on herds of bison, elk and deer, while supplementing their diet with rabbits, rodents and caribou.  
Once distributed statewide, the gray wolf has long been extirpated from the state, with wolves deemed to be off the landscape around 1940. When market hunters over hunted the large mammals that constituted the main diet of wolves in the 1890s, they naturally turned to a new food source in the developing frontier – livestock. Because of their depredation of domestic animals, wolves in Colorado were systematically eradicated by shooting, trapping and poisoning. Over the past few decades, Colorado has confirmed wolves traveling in and out of the state, with the first known breeding pair to be confirmed by Colorado Parks and Wildlife biologists in June 2021.



On November 3, 2020, Colorado voters passed Proposition 114, a ballot initiative directing the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission to develop a plan to reintroduce gray wolves onto the western slope of Colorado by December 31, 2025. Through a collaborative process between stakeholders and experts in the field, a Technical Working Group and Stakeholder Advisory Group will provide recommendations to Colorado Parks and Wildlife staff for the plan to reintroduce and manage gray wolves.

1 Page

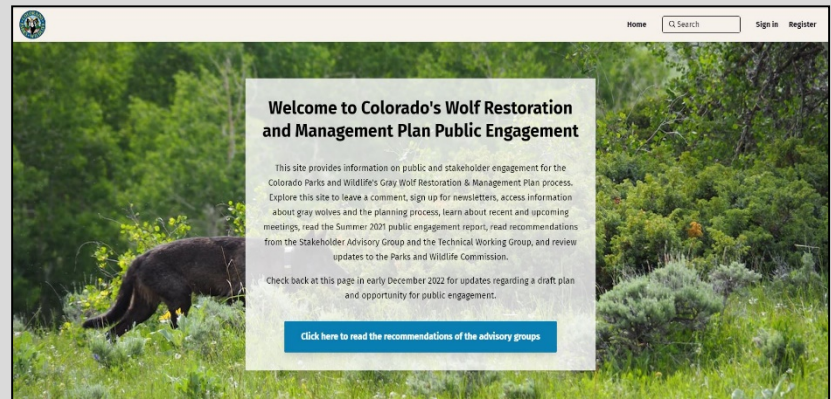


# Programming in Development

The final report from the SAG identified key outreach and educational opportunities for six target audiences:

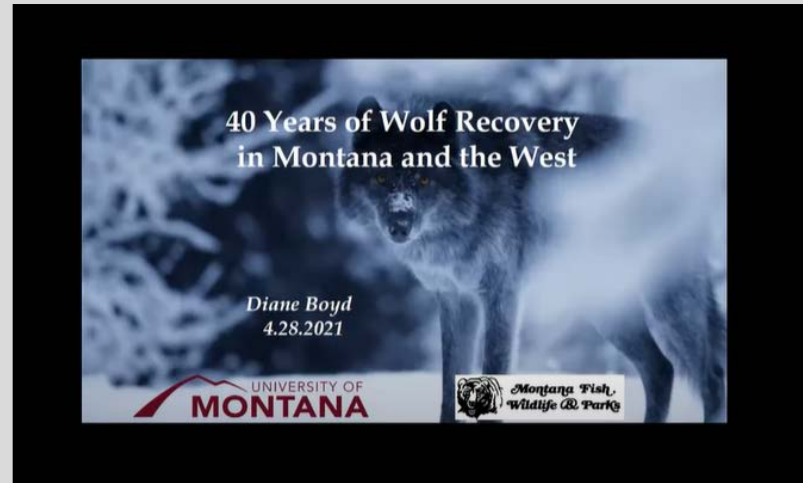
- General public
- Agricultural community
- Sportspersons and outfitters
- Wolf advocates
- Outdoor recreationists
- Decision makers at a local/municipal level

Launching today, a Gray Wolf Restoration and Management Plan comment form will be available for any interested parties to share feedback at [engagecpw.org](https://engagecpw.org)



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# Partner and Agency Coordination



Photos: Colorado Parks and Wildlife



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# Chapter 9 - Funding

(4) In furtherance of this section and the expressed intent of voters, the general assembly:

(a) Shall make such appropriations as are necessary to fund the programs authorized and obligations imposed by this section, including fair compensation for livestock losses that are authorized by this section; and

(b) May adopt such other legislation as will facilitate the implementation of the restoration of gray wolves to Colorado.

*CRS 33-2-105.8 (4)*



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# Funding Needed to Support

- Staffing

- Full Time
- Technicians

- Resources

- Equipment

- Monitoring Programs

- Conflict Minimization Program

- Depredation Compensation Program

- Education Program



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# Conclusion



Yellowstone National Park



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# Acknowledgements

- Technical Working Group
- Stakeholder Advisory Group
- Keystone Policy Center
- Parks and Wildlife Commission
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife Staff
- Public



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