

Wolf Management



Photo Credit: YNP

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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...”

How is Management Implemented?

- Education
- Nonlethal tools
- Lethal tools



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Impact-based Management

“Proactive and reactive nonlethal conflict minimization should be encouraged and explored as a first line of defense, with consideration of individual and community-level approaches. Lethal management should not generally be a first line of defense, however there may be certain conditions under which lethal take may be used first to support effective conflict management.”

Lethal Management

- Socially contentious
- TWG support
- Small scales
- Not a threat to long term viability



Photo Credit: ODFW



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Impact-based Management Report

- Basic Assumptions

- Adapted from the 2004 Wolf Working Group Recommendations

- Phases

- State Endangered
- State Threatened
- State Delisted/Nongame

- 3 Scenarios

- Livestock Interactions
- Other Wildlife Species Interactions
- Other Situations



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Impact	Management tools	Phase 1 (correlating w/Endangered status)	Phase 2 (correlating w/Threatened status)	Phase 3 (correlating with delisted, non-game)
Livestock interactions				
Present but not biting, wounding grasping or killing or chasing; no prior attacks	Education	Allowed		Allowed
	Non-injurious, Nonlethal Conflict Minimization Practices (e.g., fladry, range riders, livestock guardian dogs)	Allowed		Allowed
	Potentially injurious hazing techniques (Rubber buckshot, rubber slugs, etc.)	Allowed		Allowed
	Translocation	Not applicable		Not applicable
	Lethal take	Not Allowed		Not Allowed

Livestock Interactions, Pages 10-13

Impact	Management tools	Phase 1 (correlating w/Endangered status)	Phase 2 (correlating w/Threatened status)	Phase 3 (correlating with delisted, non-game)
Livestock interactions				
<p>Observed in act of biting, wounding, grasping or killing -OR- Observed in the act of chasing</p>	Non-injurious, Nonlethal Conflict Minimization Practices (e.g., fladry, range riders, livestock guardian dogs)		Allowed	Allowed
	Potentially injurious hazing techniques (Rubber buckshot, cracker shells, etc.)		Allowed	Allowed
	Lethal Control for wolves caught in the act of BITING, WOUNDING, GRASPING or KILLING livestock or working dogs <i>Nonlethal tools should be explored and encouraged before lethal; lethal management should not generally be a first line of defense.</i>		Allowed by State/Fed agents	Allowed by State/Fed agents
			Limited duration permit for lethal take may be issued to producer or agent on private or public land; proof of attack required following lethal take - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>	Allowed by a producer or agent without a permit on private and public lands, permissible for producers to take action on wolves when biting, wounding, grasping, or killing - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>
	Lethal take for wolves in the act of CHASING (necessary to prevent depredating animals from inflicting death or injury to livestock or damaging agricultural products or resources) <i>Nonlethal tools should be explored and encouraged before lethal; lethal management should not generally be a first line of defense.</i>		Allowed by State/Fed agents	Allowed by State/Fed agents
			Limited duration permit for lethal take may be issued to producer or agent on private or public land based on a prior depredation event (your livestock or in area) - requires reporting, and <u>investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>	Allowed by a producer (or agent) without a permit on private and public lands, permissible for producers to take action on wolves when chasing - requires reporting, and <u>investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>

Livestock Interactions, Pages 10-13



Full consensus of the SAG.
 14 out of 15 SAG voting members supported or did not object; 1 objected.
 Other vote result or no formal vote.

Impact	Management tools	Phase 1 (correlating w/Endangered status)	Phase 2 (correlating w/Threatened status)	Phase 3 (correlating with delisted, non-game)
Livestock interactions				
Management following confirmed depredation(s) (death of livestock)	Education		Allowed	Allowed
	Non-injurious Nonlethal Conflict Minimization Practices (e.g., fladry, range riders, livestock guarding dogs)		Allowed	Allowed
	Potentially injurious hazing techniques (Rubber buckshot, cracker shells, etc.)		Allowed	Allowed
	Translocation, post depredation		Not Allowed	Not Allowed
	Lethal Control of Chronically Depredating Wolves following depredation event(s) <i>Nonlethal tools should be explored and encouraged before lethal; lethal management should not generally be a first line of defense.</i>	Allowed by State/Fed agents (consistent with federal law) after evaluation of circumstances.	Allowed by State/Fed agents (consistent with federal law) after evaluation of circumstances.	Limited duration permits for lethal take may be issued to producer or agent on public or private land after evaluation of circumstances. Evaluation will consider status and number of wolves in the state, among other considerations (Column F).

Livestock Interactions, Pages 10-13



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Impact	Management tools	Phase 1 (correlating w/Endangered status)	Phase 2 (correlating w/Threatened status)	Phase 3 (correlating with delisted, non-game)
Other Wildlife Species interactions				
Wolves present, no apparent population level negative impacts to other wildlife species observed	No direct wolf management necessary		Education and outreach	Education and outreach
Ungulate populations significantly below objectives in a geographic unit or area (i.e., DAU)	Translocation	Allowed, with considerations		
	Lethal control of specific wolves or wolf packs confirmed by CPW to be having an unacceptable impact on wild ungulate populations in a geographic unit or area (i.e., a DAU)		Not allowed	Allowed by state/federal agents with considerations In addressing appropriate management response to wild ungulate impacts, CPW will require: 1) data or other information indicating that wolves are a major cause of ungulate herds not meeting objectives; and will consider: 2) ability to address the situation through non-lethal means; 3) the level and duration of wolf removal necessary to achieve management objectives; 4) ability to measure ungulate response to management actions; and, 5) identification of other potential major causes of an ungulate population not meeting objectives and attempts made to address them.
Impacts to other species (grouse, lynx, etc.)	Translocation	Allowed, with considerations		
	Lethal control of specific wolves or wolf packs confirmed by CPW to be significantly reducing or likely to extirpate other species of concern		Not allowed	Potentially allowed by state/federal agents, with same consideration as described in row describing ungulate management.

Other Wildlife Species Interactions, Pages 14-16

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Other vote result or no formal vote.



Impact	Management tools	Phase 1 (correlating w/Endangered status)	Phase 2 (correlating w/Threatened status)	Phase 3 (correlating with delisted, non-game)
Other Situations				
Wolves present, no human health or safety risks posed	No direct wolf management necessary	Education and outreach		Education and outreach
Human safety	Lethal control of wolves involved in the attack on humans	Allowed by any person in self defense		Allowed by any person in self defense
		Allowed by state/federal agent for animals not involved in actively attacking, but have attacked a person.		Allowed by state/federal agent for animals not involved in actively attacking, but have attacked a person.
Pet attacked	Lethal control of wolves attacking (Biting, wounding, grasping, killing) pets	Alternative 1: Allowed by any person when attacking - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>		Alternative 1: Allowed by any person when attacking - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>
	Non-lethal deterrence should be explored and encouraged before lethal	Alternative 2: Not allowed by any person when attacking		Alternative 2: Not allowed by any person when attacking
Hunting dog attacked	Lethal control of wolves attacking (Biting, wounding, grasping, killing) hunting dogs	Alternative 1: Allowed by any person when attacking - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>		Alternative 1: Allowed by any person when attacking - <u>requires reporting, and investigation demonstrating evidence to justify act.</u>
	Non-lethal deterrence should be explored and encouraged before lethal	Alternative 2: Not allowed by any person when attacking		Alternative 2: Not allowed by any person when attacking
Wolves denning within municipal boundaries/in high density population area	Removal of pack by state or federal agents	Allowed		Allowed
Limited Quota hunts	Regulated hunting of wolves	Not allowed		Not allowed

Other Situations, Page 16



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