

Resolution to Wash State Dept of Fish & Wildlife and United States Fish & Wildlife Service

Whereas: Updated knowledge of facts related to wolf diseases especially Hydatid has been brought to attention.

Whereas: A Jan 06, 2010 article (www.skinnymoos.com/bbb/2010/01/06/two-thirds-of-idaho-wolf-carcasses-examined-have-thousands-of-hydatid-disease-tapeworms/) titled – “Two-Thirds of Idaho Wolf Carcasses Examined Have Thousands of Hydatid Disease Tapeworms with explicitly sighted studies, facts, and warnings to Hydatid disease with the primary carriers being wolves.

Whereas: Referenced Idaho studies (“2006IDFG”, “2008IDFG”) listed in www.skinnymoos.com articles mentioned Hydatid disease but did not elude to the extents or that the Hydatid was also present in deer and elk post mortem examinations.

Whereas: Idaho & Montana studies from 2006 – 2008 was later reported by Tom Remington Dec 13, 2009 in which 62% of Idaho wolves examined and 63% of Montana wolves examined in the studies contained echinococcosis tapeworms (Hydatid) and more than half of the samples contained more that 1000 worms per wolf.

Whereas: Wolves (canid family) primarily contaminate the landscape through Echinococcosis Granulosus tapeworm eggs found in their feces (called “scat” by biologists)

Whereas: Wolf scat hold these invisible eggs and they are ingested by grazing animals, both wild and domestic, and occasionally by humans who release clouds of the eggs into the air by kicking and/or by farming operations upsetting the scat or picking it up to see what the wolf had been eating. Also scat areas are commonly distributed near and/or above water resources such as drinking wells, irrigation/livestock watering reservoirs, and streams.

Whereas: Documented sightings and/or listings of Washington state wolves are known to be near presently populated areas & townships having both rural characteristics inclusive of farming, timber harvesting, and recreational uses. A short list for the purpose of this resolution are areas near the towns of Acme, Hamilton, Concrete, Northbend, etc. on westside and Northport, Colville, Barstow, Rice, Lone, Republic, Curlew, North Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima, Winthrop, Twisp, and Walla Walla on eastside.

Whereas: Conflicts have already occurred between farming animals and humans -whereby WDFW has already euthanized several wolves including testing to document ages, stomach content, and diseases, etc. with no mention of existence and/or non-existence of Hydatid present or reported as such to public and/or Dept of Health.

Whereas: The WDFW & USFW the responsible agencies caretaking the wolf recovery act for endangered wolves did not use these facts, data, or warnings as part of the pre-requisite data in their EIS statements and/or delineate/elaborate in their report extreme causes and/or the contagious manner of which Hydatid disease affects not only deer, elk, goats, moose, & caribou, but more importantly how this disease contaminates domestic cattle, sheep, horses – including causing abortions in wild and domestic animals and then finally spreading to humans causing hard to detect cysts which attack major organs and if not caught in the brain causing death.

Whereas: The Borderline Bassin Contenders a fishing & hunting club since 1973 – promoting recreational resources while at the same time protecting future habitat and conserving our outdoors for future generations – has just recently become aware of the Hydatid disease and had no knowledge prior from responsible agencies so as to make factual & important comments to the Environmental Impact Statement concerning Wolf Recovery & Delistment legislation and/or

proposals. Nor did Borderline or other similar user groups have this info to report and/or comment to Washington Dept of Health and United States Dept of Health & Human Services.

Whereas: Present Warnings of the contagious nature of Hydatid has not occurred from WDFW nor USFWS nor WDHHS and has endangered thousands of wild & domestic animals but more importantly thousands of humans, especially Wildlife recreationalist such as hunters, fisherpersons, hikers, bicyclist, horse/back packers, off road, and skiing enthusiasts.

And Finally Whereas: Future Wolf Recovery versus human health conflicts needs to be addressed by all responsible agencies especially warnings and wolf delistment actions ASAP to save future lives of all animals & especially humans.

Now Therefore be it Resolved as voted on this 9th day of July, 2019 by Borderline Bassin Contender membership hereby informs & request the Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife and Wildlife Commission to take actions in behalf of public health, safety, and interest as follows:

1. Provide justification, acknowledgement, and/or correction of all present and/or previous reports, studies, proposals, & policies on/and for the WDFW Wolf Recovery Program – to include Hydatid Disease presence and/or non-presence for public record.
2. Provide any present and/or future examinations, samples, and/or reporting on wolves and/or wolf prey post mortem samples (ie deer, elk, moose, cougars, coyotes, bears, etc) to include detection protocol of Hydatid disease and that said reports and/or summaries be sent to the United States Fish & Wildlife, Washington Dept of Health and the United States Dept of Health & Human Services.
3. Make known to the public – Hydatid disease knowledge including precautionary warnings & safety instruction (ie WDFW hunting & fishing regulations, WDFW hunting safety classes, WDFW news briefs, public schools especially near town areas of wolf sightings, and public news – radio/newspapers.
4. Add to Wolf Recovery program language to stop further spreading of Hydatid Disease by immediate means not in the least to be restricted to additional WDFW euthanizing of wolves and/or by early delisting of wolves for cautionary/emergency harvesting especially in areas where Hydatid is discovered in high concentrations.

And be it Finally Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Fish & Wildlife Service, United States Dept of Health & Human Services, Wash State Dept of Natural Resources, Wash State Dept of Health, Wash State Dept of Agriculture, Wash State Dept of Ecology, Wash State Bureau of land Management, and also to the United States and Washington State Congressional Natural Resources Committees.