

# Wolf Post-Recovery Plan Scoping

Please give us your comments!



The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is inviting the public to comment on the scope of a post-recovery plan for wolves in Washington. Scoping helps us identify reasonable actions, alternatives, and impacts to be discussed in the plan. Scoping improves decisions and encourages collaboration, cooperation, and early resolution of potential conflicts. It is intended to narrow the focus of the plan to the relevant issues. **The public scoping comment period for this process is open from August 1, 2019 through November 15, 2019.**

Comments can also be provided electronically at [wdfw.wa.gov/wolves-post-recovery-comments](http://wdfw.wa.gov/wolves-post-recovery-comments)

\* **Required fields.** Please print clearly.

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## Comments on the scope of the post-recovery wolf conservation and management plan:

See attached.

In addition to the attached comments I would just like to say that the re-introduction of wolves have brought no economical value to this state. It has only cost the taxpayers in Washington money and been a burden on the WDFW employees who have to spend numerous hours not only defending the wolves but has taken time away from other projects that have far more benefits to the taxpayers and sportsmen of Washington. But since they are here you must do better in managing these predators as they are invading private property as well.

### Mail to:

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## 10 Points for Acceptance of Wolves on the Landscape

1. The Department should maintain and control wolf populations at a sustaining level that can be properly managed, that also achieves healthy ungulate populations, and does not negatively impact livestock producers.
2. Due to lack of trust between the Department and rural communities, USDA Wildlife Services (APHIS) should be contracted by the state to provide wolf depredation investigations, lethal control and interstate data sharing.
3. APHIS must be given the authority to provide depredation investigations and to implement lethal control when two depredation events have occurred during a trailing 12-month window, with at least one depredation resulting in dead livestock. I also support continued incremental control of problem wolves that could result in pack removal if wolves continue to depredate.
4. The Department must place an emphasis on supplying and deploying to livestock producers any tools that have a negative stimulus on wolves and that prevent wolves from attacking livestock by changing behavior or that prevent habituation.
5. The Department should be required to have at least two collared (with best technology available) wolves in each pack. Sensitive collar data in real time must be shared year-round with livestock producers who have signed agreements.
6. The Department is required to maintain healthy and robust ungulate populations that provides abundant prey for wolves and other predators, as well as ample harvest opportunities for hunters. To accomplish this the Department must adaptively manage using an integrated predator/prey management policy. Predators including wolves cannot be managed successfully in isolation or without consideration of their affect on the prey base.
7. Hunting of wolves should be authorized in this SEPA EIS as a tool to control wolf population and as a Department revenue source.
8. The state should contract for and expand scat monitoring to determine prey species being consumed by predators and to better define wolf populations through DNA and that those findings be used as a management tool for the Department.
9. The state should provide a permanent funding source and a third party to manage a Livestock Compensation Plan to reimburse producers for direct and indirect losses caused by wolves.
10. The Department should educate state residents as to the above management practices that are needed to sustain a wolf population on the landscape.