

Kim Greenwood

**What is your gender?**

Female

**Age?**

62

**County (or Counties) of Primary Residence?**

Kitsap

**Residential setting:**

Rural

**Do you identify yourself as any of the following?**

Outdoor Recreationist

**WDFW has identified a list of impact topics to include in the Plan/EIS. Impact topics are a means of organizing the discussion of issues and analysis of impacts. Impact topics can be thought of as chapter or section headings in the Plan/EIS.**

**Please review this list and add other topics, or items that fit under these headings.**

**Please check the topics you view as most important.**

Wolf conservation and monitoring

Wolf management areas

Wolf-livestock conflicts

Land management

Habitat connectivity

Reporting and evaluation

Goals objectives strategies and tasks

Costs and funding priorities

**Do you have general comments about the scope of Washington's updated wolf conservation and management plan?**

In regard to livestock/wolf conflicts, I think that ranchers must employ a variety of nonlethal methods. Yes, there is a cost and more work, but as in most businesses, a business must adapt to succeed. The fact that ranchers use public land for private profit puts them in a position where they are more like a tenant and therefore subject to owner/tenant relationship. The owner sets the terms. The tenant can take it or leave it. In this case, the owner, the state or federal government (depending on how the grazing land is owned), must insist on nonlethal methods being used. Beyond that, if ranching on private land the rancher may have more leeway, but not much. They still need to employ non-lethal methods. Just as in other businesses, there are rules about certain things that can or cannot be done (think safety rules).