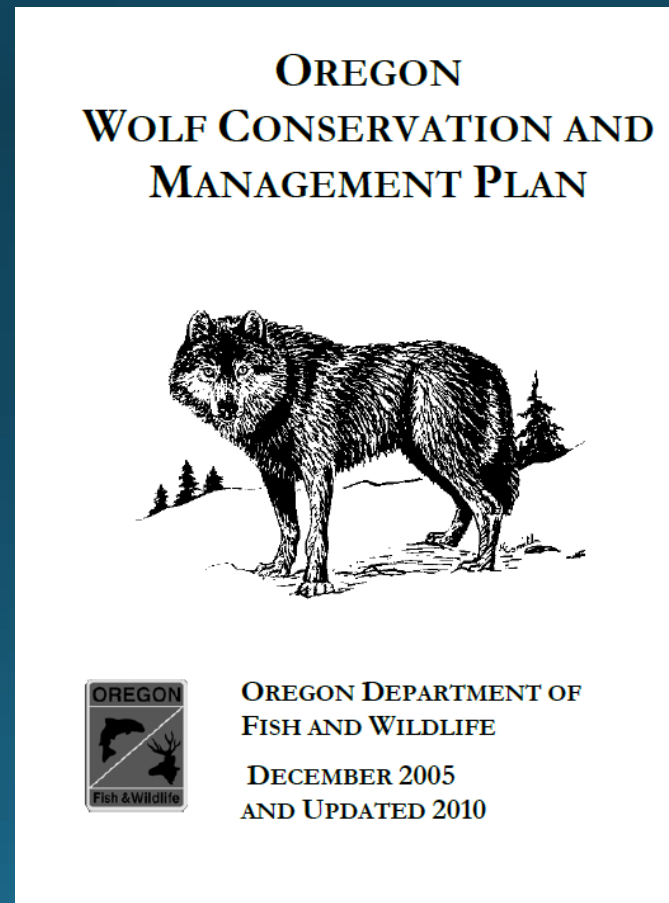


Oregon Wolf Plan

Key Topics & Issue Areas



Non-lethal tools and techniques

- Current plan identifies non-lethals, their use, and required measures per Phase
- Non-lethals to reduce wolf-livestock conflict is high priority
- New tools and techniques are being developed and tested
- Each situation is unique so some tools more appropriate than others
- Requests to see Phase 1 measures applied to Phases 2 and 3, specifically Conflict Deterrence Plans
- Requests for external review and approval of non-lethal use following chronic depredation and prior to determining response to lethal requests

Non-lethal tools and techniques *cont'd*

- Staff has proposed
 - Continued emphasis of non-lethal tools and appropriate use
 - Continued commitment to coordination with area producers
 - Continued use of some Phase 1 features in Phases 2 and 3 (e.g. ADW's, AKWA's)
 - Continued use of communication outlets (ODFW website, email lists) for information dissemination
 - Phase measures correspond to changes in wolf populations

Chronic Depredation

- Current plan contains two metrics of when lethal control can be considered to address depredation (i.e. chronic depredation):
 - In Phase 1, lethal control can be considered when 4 confirmed depredations occur within a 6 month window (in conjunction with numerous other requirements)
 - In Phases 2 and 3, lethal control can be considered after 2 confirmed depredations or 1 confirmed depredation with 3 attempted depredations (in conjunction with numerous other requirements) with no time frame
- Stakeholders, focusing on chronic depredation in Phases 2 and 3, have requested a time constraint be added, Phase 1 criteria carried into all phases, a rapid response and action following chronic depredation, and greater flexibility with later phases.

Chronic Depredation *cont'd*

- Staff has proposed
 - Keep Phase 1 measures intact
 - In Phases 2 and 3, lethal control can be considered after 3 confirmed depredations within a 12 month period (in conjunction with numerous other requirements)
 - In Phase 3, lethal control can be considered after 2 confirmed depredations in
 - Extreme circumstances where evidence exists of immediate ineffectiveness of non-lethal measures and/or circumstances indicate that non-lethals will be ineffective or are impractical
 - Private land situations where factors such as the nature of depredations, frequency of private land use, extent of non-lethals available, proximity to other properties and livestock, etc., are indicators of an unacceptable situation

Controlled Take

Controlled Take in Current Plan

- Current plan references controlled take numerous times but only applies to Phase 3
- Controlled take is defined as a management action that allows members of the public or tribes to kill a wolf by special permit (on public or private lands) to address chronic wolf-livestock conflicts or for wolf population management
- It is designed as a management response should conditions arise where growth of a healthy wolf population imposes unacceptable levels of conflict with livestock and/or wild ungulate populations
- It would be permitted by ODFW through a license program

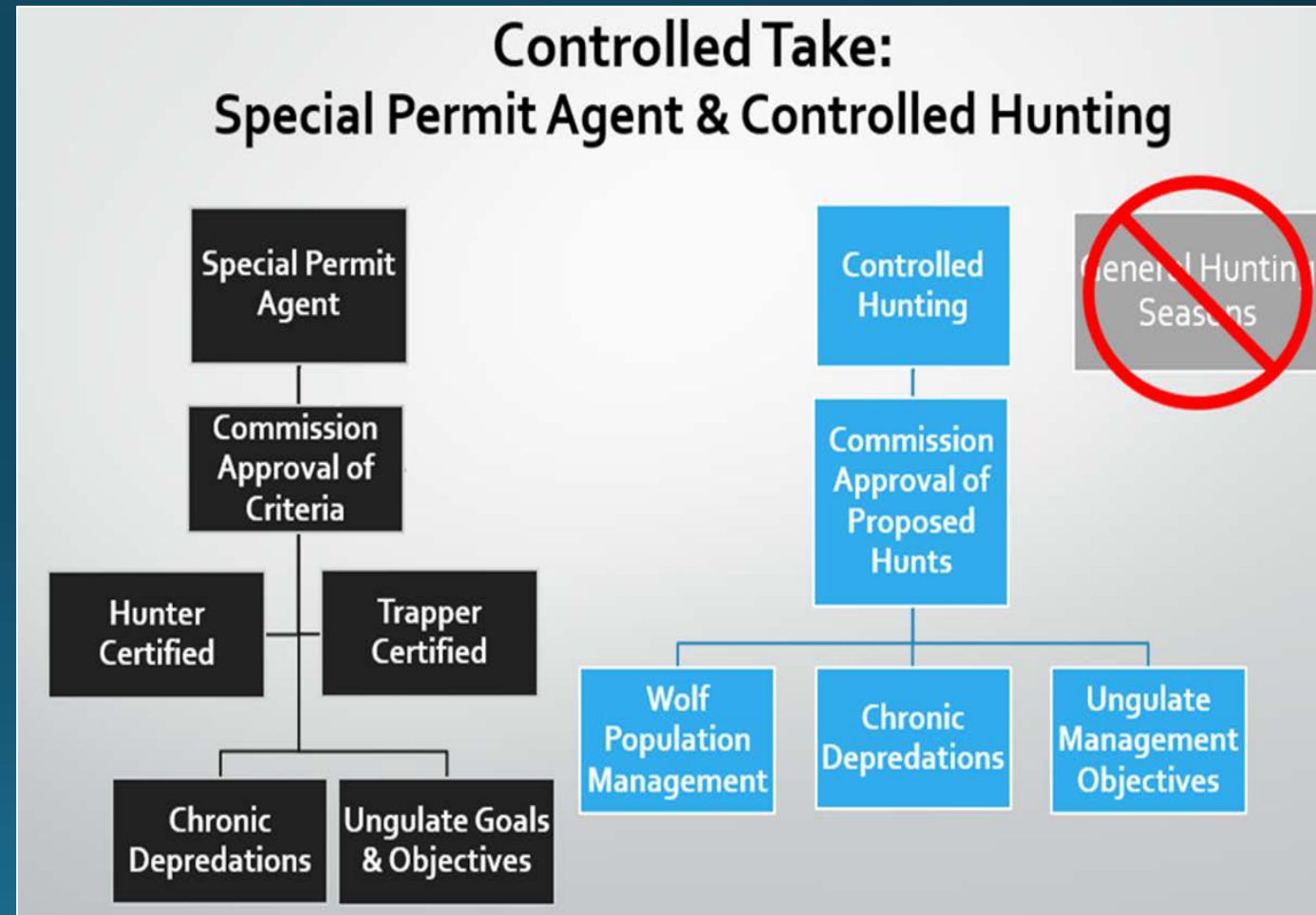
Controlled Take *cont'd*

Controlled Take in Current Plan

- Controlled take requires both that wolf population objectives (i.e. breeding pairs) for the region have been exceeded and the use of controlled take would not impair wolf viability in the region
- Use of general season hunts would not be permitted
- Trapping would be a tool for lethal and non-lethal activities by certified trappers who would be permitted to keep the wolves taken under controlled take
- Maximum enforcement of penalties for harming or killing a wolf illegally, utilizing programs to reward citizens for turning in poachers

Controlled Take *cont'd*

- Stakeholders have expressed confusion and requested additional clarification on controlled take. Others have requested steps towards using all components of controlled take be better identified.
- Staff introduced a method of controlled take whereby trained, permitted members of the public would be used to aid in management (i.e. special permit agent) but this created confusion amongst many stakeholder groups.



Controlled Take *cont'd*

- Staff has proposed
 - Addition of the use of a special permit agent as a tool within controlled take for the November 2017 draft update. However, little has been changed regarding the intent and circumstances surrounding controlled take
 - Use Federal Section 10(j) rule language to define conflict with wild ungulate populations
 - The new Special Status Game Mammal chapter would contain most descriptions of controlled take
- Alternate options should disagreement and/or confusion continue regarding this topic, the special status game mammal chapter would not include special permit agent and controlled take language would come from the current plan.

Budget and Funding for Implementation

- Current plan identifies the costs and funding structure and sources for the Wolf Program and Wildlife Research Program. The plan does not provide guidance on how the Department will meet the needs and requirements laid out in the plan, including public expectations, as wolves continue to increase in number and distribution.
- Stakeholders request, require, and expect that ODFW fully implements all components of the wolf plan
- Staff proposes
 - Adding additional staff distributed across Oregon to carry out duties necessary to implement the wolf plan
 - Current effort includes ODFW submission of a policy option package (POP) as part of the 2019-21 budget development process to request funding and 5 positions to satisfy this need

ODFW Wolf Plan Implementation	Funding Sources			
	PR	Lottery	License	General Fund
Wolf Program	75%	15%	10%	
Wildlife Research	75%	25%		
Coordinator	50%		50%	
District Biologists			75%	25%