

Profanity Peak wolf pack: 2016 lethal removal action

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http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/gray_wolf/packs/files/ProfanityPeakPostAction_2016.pdf

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Introduction

This report describes the management actions taken by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW or department) in 2016 to prevent members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack from preying on livestock on federal grazing allotments in the Colville National Forest of northeast Washington. While much of this information has been posted on the department's website, this report consolidates that material and provides a broader context for WDFW's management activities.

This report also fulfills a provision of the department's new *Protocol for Consideration and Implementation of Lethal Removal of Gray Wolves during Recovery to Stop Wolf Depredations on Livestock (protocol)*,¹ which calls for the department to provide a final report to the public after using lethal measures to stop wolves from preying on livestock.

As in previous years, the department's actions were guided by the state's [Wolf Conservation and Management Plan](#), adopted by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission in 2011 to provide a path toward recovery of the species. In 2016, WDFW also followed the new protocol for the lethal removal of wolves, developed in conjunction with the department's 18-member Wolf Advisory Group (WAG) comprised of wolf advocates, hunters and livestock producers.

Both the Wolf Plan and the protocol describe a management strategy for addressing wolf-livestock conflicts that starts with the use of non-lethal deterrence measures as a means to prevent or stop reoccurring depredations on livestock. If those deterrence measures fail to prevent repeated depredations, the department will consider the use of lethal removal to stop depredations.

In the case of the Profanity Peak pack, the department documented 15 dead or injured cattle, including 10 confirmed and five probable wolf depredations from July 8 to Oct. 3, 2016. The cattle belonged to two livestock producers, both of which met the expectations for non-lethal deterrence measures outlined in the wolf plan and protocol. Starting Aug. 5, state wildlife managers lethally removed seven members of the pack after deterrence measures were unsuccessful in preventing further livestock depredations.

The department estimates that at least four members of the Profanity Peak pack – an adult female and three juveniles – remained in the pack's territory as of Oct. 18, when WDFW suspended its lethal removal action. At that time, the department determined that those wolves no longer posed a significant threat to livestock, given that the only adult in the pack was a smaller body-sized female and that ranchers were moving their livestock off the grazing area for the season.

These actions were consistent with the state's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and protocol for the lethal removal of wolves.

Wolf population in Washington

In 2008, WDFW documented the existence of a wolf pack in Okanogan County, the first confirmed pack in Washington since the 1930s. Since then, the state's wolf population has increased by about 30 percent per year. This growth rate for a recolonizing wolf population is comparable to those recorded in the Northern Rocky Mountain ecosystem during early recovery in that region.

In June 2016, there were 19 confirmed packs in Washington, of which 16 – including the Profanity Peak pack – were in the Wolf Plan's Eastern

Washington Recovery Region (Figure 1). This area of Washington state coincides with the portion of the Northern Rocky Mountain region where wolves are no longer listed for protection under the federal Endangered Species Act.

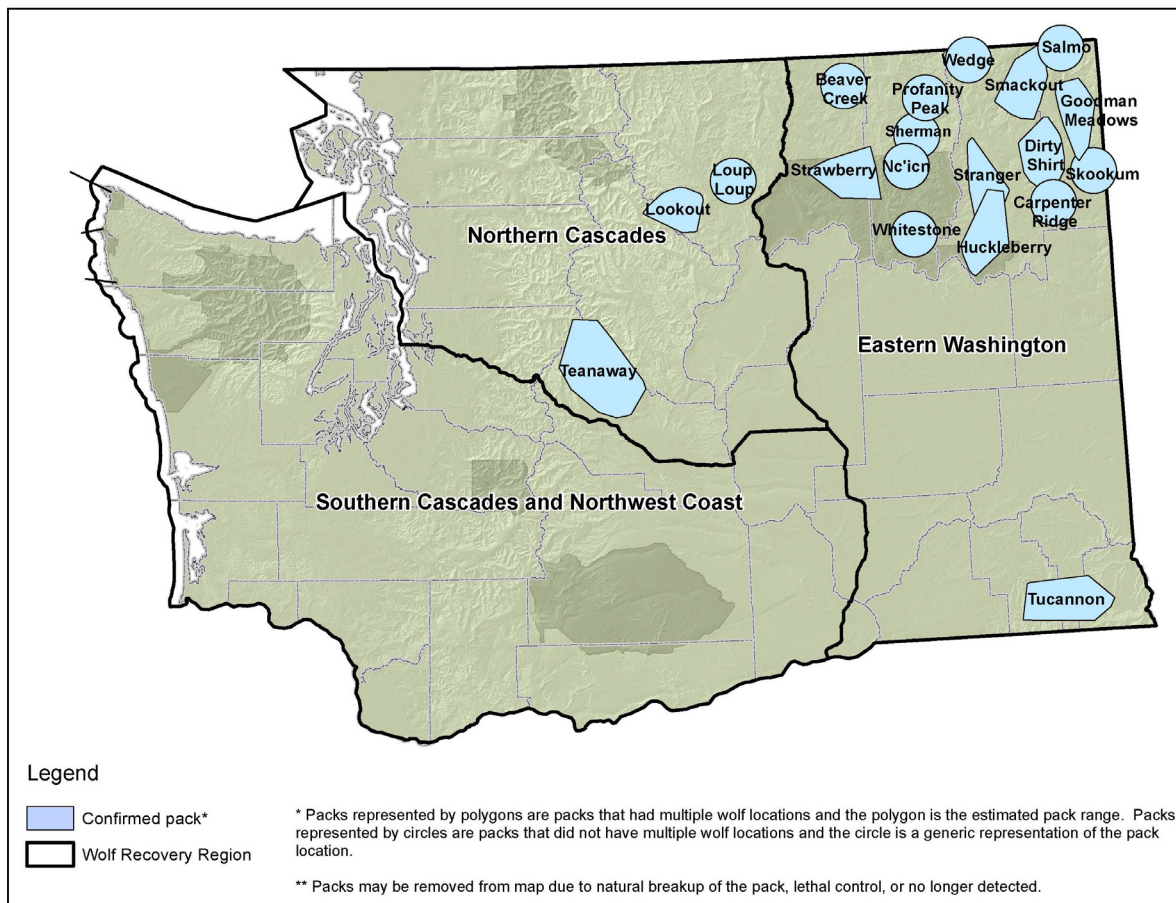


Figure 1. Known wolf packs in Washington, June 2016.

Managing wolf-livestock conflict in Washington

The first documented wolf depredation in Washington occurred between the first reliable reports of wolves in 2005 and confirmation of the state's first pack in 2008. Since then, the pattern of livestock depredations by wolves has tracked the recolonization of wolves in the eastern part of the state. This is consistent with the experience in other states, where conflicts between wolves and livestock have increased as wolf populations have grown and expanded their range. To meet this challenge, WDFW employees work throughout the year to monitor wolf packs and assist producers with the use of deterrence measures to reduce the likelihood of wolf depredations on livestock.

The conflict with the Profanity Peak pack marked the third time has WDFW used lethal measures to remove wolves from packs repeatedly depredating on livestock in northeast Washington. A total of eight wolves were removed during two previous actions.

In 2012, the department removed seven members of the Wedge pack after deterrence measures were unsuccessful in stopping that pack from repeatedly depredating on a rancher's cattle on a grazing allotment and private lands in northern Stevens County. In 2014, WDFW removed one wolf from the Huckleberry pack after deterrence measures did not prevent repeated depredations on a rancher's sheep on a private grazing allotment in southern Stevens County.

Both the state's Wolf Plan and the protocol emphasize the importance of non-lethal deterrence measures in deterring wolves from preying on livestock. The protocol, in effect during the summer of 2016, states that the department will consider lethal action to stop wolves from depredating on livestock if ALL of the following criteria are met:³

- The department has documented four or more confirmed wolf depredation events within a calendar year (defined as Jan. 1 to Dec. 31), or six or more confirmed wolf depredation events within two consecutive calendar years, AND

- At least one of the confirmed wolf depredation events was livestock killed by wolves (that is, the confirmed wolf depredation events are not all injuries), AND
- Proactive deterrence measures have been implemented and failed to prevent depredations, AND
- WDFW expects depredations to continue, AND
- The department has notified the public on wolf activities.

These provisions are consistent with the state's Wolf Plan, which states: "Lethal removal may be used to stop repeated depredation if it is documented that livestock have clearly been killed by wolves, non-lethal methods have been tried but failed to resolve the conflict, depredations are likely to continue, and there is no evidence of intentional feeding or unnatural attraction of wolves by the livestock owner."

The protocol, adopted by WDFW with unanimous support by the WAG May 31, 2016, reflects a wide range of public values and extensive participation from wolf advocates, hunters, and livestock producers. It also represents a commitment by everyone involved to maintain positive relationships, a respectful approach to resolving different viewpoints, and a dedication to tackling challenging issues. WDFW made a commitment to operate under the protocol from May 31 to the end of the 2016 grazing season, and is scheduled to review that document during the spring of 2017.

Immediately after completion, the protocol was posted on WDFW's website and distributed via email to WAG members, livestock producers, media representatives and other individuals who had signed up to receive [periodic updates](#) on WDFW's wolf-management activities. Department staff and WAG members conducted outreach among their respective stakeholder groups to inform them about the protocol, and specifically the expectations for proactive and reactive deterrence measures.

Outreach to livestock producers focused on informing them about the use of non-lethal deterrence measures and compensation available for livestock lost to wolf depredation. WDFW staff attended five meetings with livestock producers around the state to familiarize them with the new protocol. Staff also continued to communicate regularly with individual producers to discuss the use of deterrence measures and the details of the protocol.

Deterrence measures

Non-lethal deterrence measures are a fundamental element of the protocol, which requires ranchers to take proactive steps to protect their livestock before WDFW will consider taking lethal action to stop predation by wolves. The protocol states that:

“Livestock producers are expected to proactively implement appropriate sanitation measure(s) plus one additional deterrence measure with concurrence from the local WDFW Wildlife Conflict Specialist. Proactively means the deterrence measures are in place a sufficient amount of time prior to a confirmed wolf depredation, so that the local WDFW Wildlife Conflict Specialist believes the deterrence measures had an opportunity to be effective...The sanitation and accompanying deterrence measure must be suited to the specific livestock operation.”

For the 2016 grazing season, 41 livestock owners in areas with documented wolf activity entered into Damage Prevention Cooperative Livestock Agreements with WDFW to help reduce the likelihood of wolf-livestock conflict. Under these agreements, WDFW provided cost-sharing for deterrence measures such as specialized fencing, guard dogs, range riders, hazing equipment, carcass removal and other sanitation practices. Several producers also received information about the location of radio-collared wolves obtained through monitoring of wolves fitted with radio-collars.

Within the range of the Profanity Peak pack, there were two active WDFW cost-share contracts, as well as three producers operating under the department’s livestock-wolf mitigation measures checklist. Three

livestock producers received wolf location data via the WDFW Sensitive Fish and Wildlife Data Sharing Agreement. Starting June 1, the department also had three contracted range riders patrolling several allotments, with the producers’ permission. WDFW added a fourth contracted range rider in August.

Livestock injury and mortality investigations

WDFW Wildlife Biologists and Enforcement Officers are trained to investigate depredations.

Each year, the department’s staff investigates more than 100 reports of depredations of dead or injured livestock by bears, cougars, and other carnivore species.

WDFW developed a comprehensive 25-page document titled [“Livestock injury and mortality investigations: a reference guide for field personnel,”](#)⁵ which serves as a guide during depredation investigations. The Wolf Conservation and Management Plan outlines criteria for WDFW’s classification of reported wolf depredation incidents. The criteria were adapted from USDA Wildlife Service’s Form 200 and were reviewed by internal and external experts prior to implementation. WDFW uses six categories to classify reported depredations after a full investigation is completed: confirmed wolf depredation, probable wolf depredation, confirmed non-wild wolf depredation, unconfirmed depredations, non-depredation, and unconfirmed cause of death. Additional information about these classifications is available on pages 91-92 of the state’s Wolf Plan.

The Profanity Peak wolf pack

The Profanity Peak pack was first documented in 2014 (Figure 2). The pack is located on the north half of the Colville Confederated Tribes' historic reservation and is co-managed by the Colville Confederated Tribe and WDFW. The pack was detected after a dead wolf pup was reported and an investigation confirmed the pack's presence in late summer 2014. In mid-September of that year, there were three reported depredations involving four cattle (two cows and two calves).

At the end of 2015, the department documented a minimum of seven wolves in the Profanity Peak pack, including a successful breeding pair (defined as at least one adult male and female that raised at least two pups that survived until Dec. 31, 2015). This estimate was updated to 12 wolves in 2016 as new information was collected.

In spring of 2016, the department confirmed that the collared female (#047F) from the Profanity Peak pack had left and paired with a male (#053M) to form the Sherman pack, a new pack just south of the Profanity Peak pack. That left the Profanity Peak pack without a collared wolf, limiting WDFW's ability to monitor the pack. With the approach of the summer grazing season, addressing that situation became a priority for WDFW wildlife managers.

After confirming the collared female's departure, WDFW field staff began ground-tracking the remaining wolves in the Profanity Peak pack to fit one or more with a radio-collar. By late May, they located sufficient sign to warrant ground capture efforts and set traps on June 2. On June 9 and 12, the department captured, collared, and released an adult male (063M) and an adult female (064F), respectively. The department then removed traps after collaring that wolf and ceased collaring operations for the pack.

By that time, ranchers had started moving their livestock onto federal grazing allotments in the Colville National Forest, which makes up a major part of the Profanity Peak pack's territory. The summer grazing period began June 1 in the national forest, where livestock producers "turned out" a total of 4,476 cow/calf pairs on 39 allotments leased from the U.S. Forest Service for up to five months.

The landscape used by both wolves and livestock in the Colville National Forest is extensive. The territory used by wolf packs in Washington averages 349 square miles, and the 39 federal allotments open to grazing on the national forest in 2016 encompass nearly a thousand square miles. The estimated territory of the Profanity Peak pack that year overlapped 11 of those allotments, where livestock producers turned out about 1,500 cow/calf pairs to graze. Normally about 1,700 cow/calf pairs graze those allotments, but that number was reduced due to recent wildfires in the Kettle Mountains.

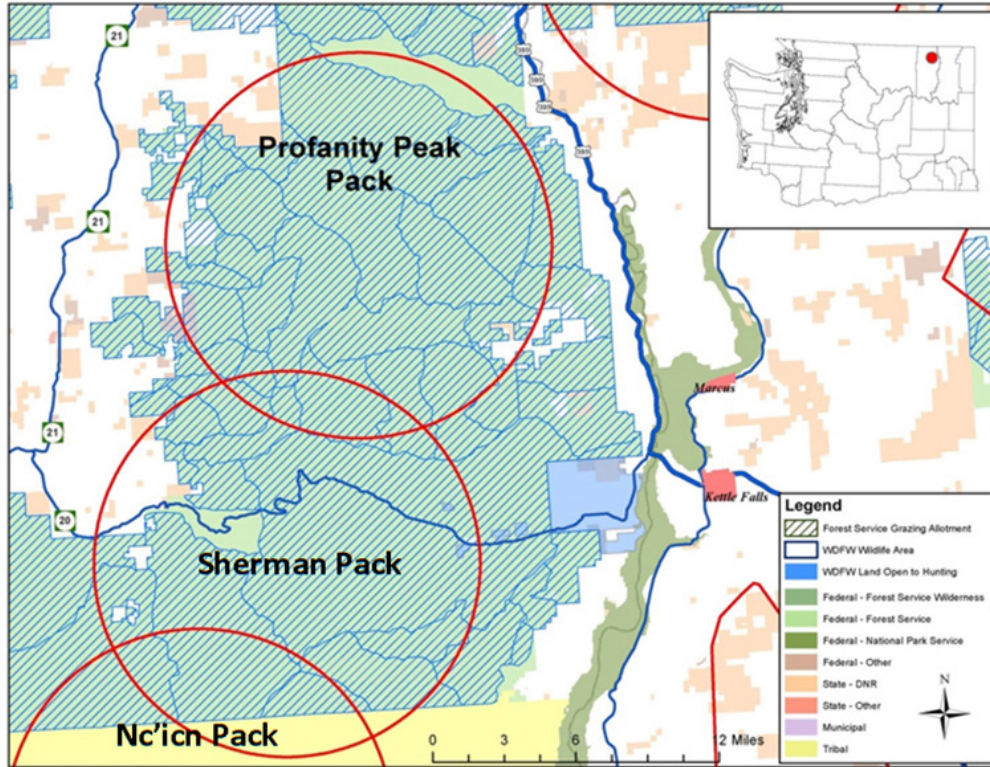


Figure 2. Area of Profanity Peak wolf pack, 2016. Red circles represent general area of pack activity.

Timeline: Wolf-livestock conflict with the Profanity Peak pack

The narrative below describes WDFW's response to predation on cattle by the Profanity Peak wolf pack in 2016. These events are also reflected in the WAG email updates and [Chronology of Events](#) on the department's website. Due to harassment and threats made against livestock producers this year and in the past, the producers are identified here as "Producer 1" and "Producer 2" to protect their privacy and personal safety.

June 1 to July 7: Cattle arrive on grazing allotments

The U.S. Forest Service turnout date for livestock on the Colville National Forest grazing allotments was June 1. In this case, Producer 1 – who experienced all but one of the depredations by the Profanity Peak pack – turned out cattle from June 8-10. The turnout location, predetermined by the producer's allotment plan with the Colville National Forest, is located along the only access road into that allotment area.

On June 12, a WDFW wolf biologist observed several cattle about two miles from the area where he had just captured and collared two wolves. That information was passed to other key department staff and shared with the livestock producer. At the time, WDFW did not have any current information on the pack's den site, its movements or whether it had produced pups, because the collared breeding female had left the pack several months earlier. Even so, the sighting of two wolves in the area was not seen as cause for alarm, because the pack's previously known den site was more than 10 miles away and there was no evidence of a breeding female in that area.

However, by the end of June, an analysis of three weeks of collar data from the two newly collared wolves confirmed that the location of the pack's den site had changed since the previous year. Based on that data, the department determined that the new den site was four to five miles from the area where Producer 1 turned out his cattle. The location of the new den site was corroborated by field staff, who documented that the pack had produced pups in the area.

July 8 to Aug. 2: WDFW documents wolf predation on cattle

On July 8, the department documented the first confirmed wolf depredation on livestock by the Profanity Peak pack for that year. While on a routine patrol, a WDFW staff member was alerted to a dead calf by scavenging birds, and immediately contacted additional staff to conduct an investigation. Producer 1 was also notified about the dead calf.

After the first depredation for Producer 1, the local Wildlife Conflict Specialist and local Conflict Specialist Supervisor reviewed the proactive deterrence measures in place prior to the depredation to determine if Producer 1 was meeting the expectations in the department's protocol.

Staff compared the measures in place to what the department had been communicating to producers as potential suitable deterrence measures in the DPCA-L definitions and expectations (Appendix 1) and in the department's checklist of non-lethal deterrence measures (Appendix 2).

The proactive deterrence measures Producer 1 had in place included calving outside of the known occupied wolf habitat, allowing him to turn out larger calves generally weighing more than 200 lbs., which are less vulnerable to predation than smaller calves. The local Wildlife Conflict Specialist concurred that these proactive deterrence measures were suitable for this particular grazing situation and were in place long enough to meet the expectations in the protocol.

That being said, following the protocol after the first documented wolf depredation on July 8, the local Wildlife Conflict Specialist recommended adding a range rider as a reactive deterrence measure, which the producer did soon afterward. The livestock producer also arranged for additional people to help monitor the cattle.

In the two weeks following the first depredation on July 8, WDFW documented five more depredations on cattle owned by Producer 1, and one cow owned by another livestock producer (Producer 2) on an adjacent allotment (Table 1).

Table 1. Depredation investigations performed by WDFW in the Profanity Peak wolf territory including date, livestock type, disposition of the domestic animal (mortality or injury), and determination from the investigation (confirmed or probable from wolves) in 2016.

Depredation #	Date	Livestock	Disposition	Determination ^b
1	Jul 08,2016	calf	mortality	confirmed
2	Jul 12, 2016	calf	mortality	probable
3	Jul 12, 2016	calf	mortality	probable
4	Jul 15,2016	cow ^a	mortality	confirmed
5	Jul 21, 2016	calf	mortality	probable
6	Jul 23,2016	calf	mortality	confirmed
7	Aug 3,2016	calf	mortality	confirmed
8	Aug 3, 2016	calf	mortality	confirmed
9	Aug 19, 2016	calf	mortality	probable
10	Aug 19, 2016	calf	mortality	probable
11	Aug 19, 2016	calf	injured	confirmed
12	Aug 19, 2016	calf	injured	confirmed
13	Aug 31, 2016	calf	mortality	confirmed
14	Sept 27, 2016	calf	injured	confirmed
15	Oct 3, 2016	calf	injured	confirmed

a The adult cow was owned by a second producer operating on the Colville National Forest.

b See appendix 4 for WDFW livestock depredation investigation report for each event.

Proactive deterrence measures employed by Producer 2 included calving outside of known occupied wolf habitat and the use of a range rider for the 2015 and 2016 grazing seasons. The local conflict staff concurred that these proactive deterrence measures were suitable for this particular grazing situation and were in place long enough to meet the expectations in the protocol.

Both producers met the criteria outlined in the protocol for adequate sanitation. They either removed carcasses from the area (if any attractants were left) or secured carcasses from further scavenging by wolves by surrounding them with fladry, a special type of fencing. After one depredation, department staff helped a livestock producer to remove the remains of a calf carcass.

Aug. 3-18: Partial pack removal

On Aug. 3, WDFW staff investigated and confirmed the fourth and fifth wolf depredations by the Profanity Peak pack, bringing the total depredations

to five confirmed and three probable livestock losses – exceeding the threshold established in the protocol for considering lethal removal of wolves. After determining that all of the other criteria had been met, WDFW Director Jim Unsworth accepted the recommendation from the Regional Director (see appendix 3) and authorized lethal removal of a portion of the pack.

At that time, WDFW estimated the Profanity Peak pack was composed of at least 11 wolves, including six adults and five pups. Consistent with the incremental approach outlined in the protocol, the director’s authorization called for a “partial pack removal” of up to two adults and three pups. The rationale for lethal removal was:

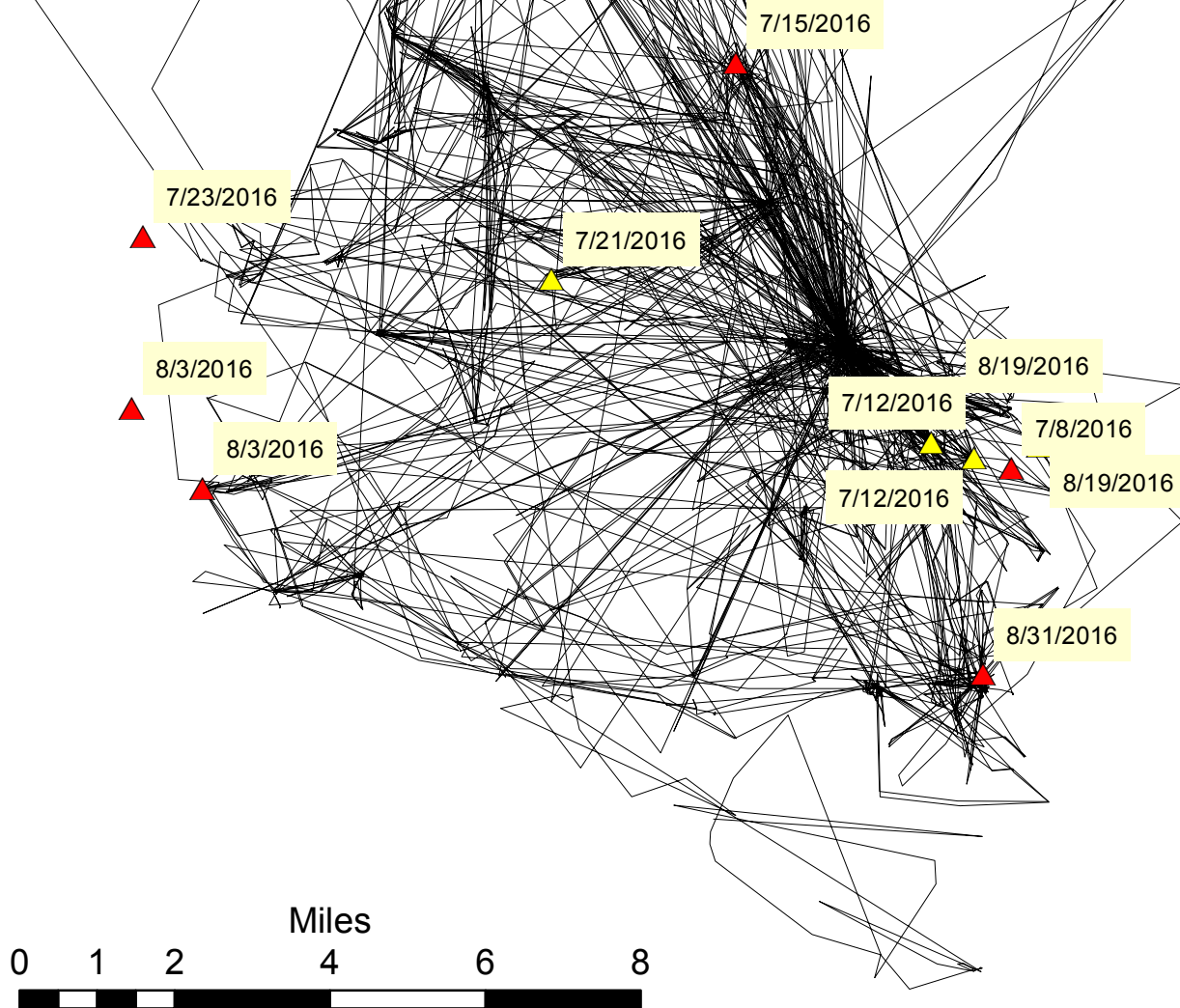
- WDFW documented five confirmed wolf depredation events in the Profanity Peak pack area during 2016, AND
- The requirement was met that at least one of the four confirmed depredation events resulted in livestock being killed (in this situation all five events involved livestock killed by wolves), AND

Profanity Peak 2016 Territory Utilization

Legend

2016 Depredations

- ▲ confirmed
- ▲ probable
- Telemetry Lines



- Proactive deterrence measures were implemented but did not prevent depredations, AND
- WDFW expected depredations to continue, AND
- The department notified the public of the pack's activities and related management actions.

WDFW initiated aerial removal operations Aug. 4. The next day, staff shot and killed two adult female wolves, including the breeding female. After observing the rugged terrain, field staff requested the flexibility to remove either three adults and two pups or two adults and three pups, which the Director authorized. Field staff conducted ground-shooting and trapping operations from Aug. 7 through Aug. 18, but did not remove any additional wolves.

The rugged terrain and heavy timber throughout the area presented a significant challenge in spotting and tracking wolves, both from the air and the ground. In addition, wolves are adept at detecting traps and avoiding people, and are especially cautious when their activities are disrupted. The department's own actions – particularly the use of helicopters – may alter wolves' behavior and shift them away from using previously identified rendezvous sites.

On Aug. 18, Director Unsworth rescinded his wolf-removal directive, because it appeared that depredations on cattle by the Profanity Peak pack had stopped. Two wolves had been removed from the pack and 16 days had passed without any reported depredations. The removal of those wolves and the ground-based operations that followed likely contributed to the reduction in depredations during that period.

Aug. 19 to Oct. 19 – Up to full-pack removal

On Aug. 19, the department documented four additional wolf depredation events in the area. That brought the total number of livestock depredations by the Profanity Peak pack to seven confirmed and five probable (Table 1).

In response, the Director again authorized lethal removal of wolves in the Profanity Peak pack. Consistent with the incremental approach outlined in the protocol, his decision was based on: 1) the criteria in the protocol for lethal removal had been met Aug.

3 when he authorized partial pack removal, 2) the pack size was estimated at eight to nine wolves after removing two wolves on Aug. 5, and 3) depredations had continued with the four documented that day.

With this information and following the incremental approach outlined in the plan and protocol, the Director authorized removing up to the full pack, with the recognition that removing an entire pack is extremely challenging.

During aerial operations initiated Aug. 21, staff lethally removed one adult male. The next day, staff shot three additional wolves (a female pup, an adult male and an adult female) from a helicopter. These three animals were the only wolves without radio-collars seen during this aerial removal action. All dispatched wolves were promptly removed from the field the day they were shot, except the adult female, which was located on Aug. 25. It was injured, and was humanely dispatched and removed from the field.

Department staff documented the eighth confirmed wolf depredation on livestock Aug. 31, and attempted to remove wolves by helicopter and ground-tracking for several weeks thereafter without success. As before, these efforts were impeded by the rugged terrain, dense timber and the wariness of the pack.

On Sept. 27, department staff documented the ninth confirmed depredation, and lethally removed one radio-collared adult male from the pack the next day. Then, on Oct. 3, WDFW staff documented the 10th confirmed wolf depredation on livestock, bringing the total since July 8 to 15 depredations on livestock (10 confirmed and five probable depredations).

Given the persistence of these events, it was evident to the department that the goal of stopping depredations by the Profanity Peak pack in the near future was not reached. Efforts to remove more wolves were greatly complicated by the heavy timber that covered most of the pack's territory. For this reason, the department only contracted to use a helicopter when wolf-location data indicated the pack was using more open areas of their territory. WDFW staff also attempted to track and shoot wolves from the ground, but those opportunities were also

limited by the thick timber and the wolves' constant movement.

Meanwhile, the local livestock community expressed concern that the department wasn't doing enough to remove wolves. Local stakeholders shared concerns that the department either may have missed opportunities to remove wolves or lacked the technical expertise to do so. In addition, the field operations became critically understaffed as the two local Wildlife Conflict Specialists departed from the department for unrelated reasons.

WDFW hires experienced, well qualified professional biologists that have the technical expertise to capture wolves. However, given the staffing situation and the concerns expressed by local stakeholders, the department contracted with a private trapper to help trap wolves from Oct. 4-14. (This individual was expressly not permitted to kill wolves, only to assist the department in trapping them). Although the contracted trapper did not capture any wolves, WDFW staff viewed his efforts as an opportunity to build trust with the local community.

The wolf-removal action ended Oct. 19, when Director Unsworth suspended the authorization for up to full pack removal because it appeared depredations had stopped and most of the livestock had been moved off federal grazing allotments. By that time, the department estimated that the pack was reduced to one adult female and three juveniles – this year's pups traveling and hunting with the adult (the fourth pup could not be accounted for).

In total, the department had documented 15 wolf depredations on livestock since July 8, including 10 confirmed (six mortalities, four injuries) and five probable (all mortalities). Consistent with the protocol, the department lethally removed seven wolves from the Profanity Peak pack in 2016. The department will continue to monitor the remaining wolves and, per the protocol may renew efforts to remove wolves if wolf depredations on livestock continue in 2017.

Questions and answers

On Sept. 14, 2016, the WAG and members of the public provided input to the department on additional items they would like to see discussed in the report. Below is more detail information on those items that is not already discussed in this report.

1. Were there safety concerns during the removal operation?

The department did not have any safety incidents related to responding to livestock depredations or implementing the removal actions. We did, however, document threats to the personal safety of department employees, livestock producers, a WAG member and that person's organizational staff. In each case, WDFW Police investigated the threat.

2. Which lethal methods were used to remove wolves and why?

The department relied primarily on shooting from a helicopter to remove wolves, because it tends to be the best method available to balance human safety, humaneness to the wolves, and timely completion of the removal.

3. What criteria were considered in deciding how many wolves to remove from the pack?

The goal of partial pack removal is to reduce the pack's numbers in an effort to lower the nutritional requirements of the pack. The number of wolves identified for removal is not definitively prescribed. Rather, the objective is the numerical reduction of the minimum number of wolves necessary to minimize the potential for further depredations. It is hoped that this numerical reduction changes the packs' behavior such that the risk for further depredations is reduced. An adaptive management strategy is employed when lethal removal efforts are initiated so that the department can be flexible during the decision-making process.

After the first removal effort, the department chose to authorize up to full pack removal instead of a second attempt at partial pack removal,

because the pattern of wolf depredations on livestock spanned six weeks and included 12 wolf depredations (seven confirmed and five probable). Given that length of time and the number of depredations, we were concerned that wolves were preying on livestock regularly. As such, we did not believe partial pack removal would stop depredations.

4. What is the goal of removing wolves using lethal means?

The stated goal of lethal removal in the department's protocol is to stop wolf depredations from continuing in the near future. This goal was co-developed and agreed upon by WAG and department staff. We recognize, however, that we might not always reach that goal due to weather, terrain and other factors.

This goal can be achieved in a number of ways, including reducing a pack's size and instilling behavioral changes that minimize the probability of future depredations. A reduction in pack size may also decrease wolf-cattle interaction rates, remove offending animals, reduce the pack's overall nutritional requirements and make it more difficult for surviving pack members to kill larger prey, such as adult cows. It can also increase the detection rates of subsequent depredations because fewer wolves will be feeding on carcasses. Behavioral changes can also make surviving pack members more wary of people and/or areas with livestock.

5. How much did WDFW spend to remove members of the Profanity Peak pack?

The costs shown below reflect expenditures for WDFW field operations associated with the Profanity Peak wolf pack depredations from Aug. 4 to Oct. 18, 2016. They include salaries and benefits for the six WDFW staff members

The costs shown below reflect expenditures for WDFW field operations associated with the Profanity Peak livestock depredations from Aug. 4

to Oct. 18, 2016. They include salaries and benefits for up to six WDFW staff members directly involved in that effort, and the services necessary to support the field operation. These costs do not reflect time spent by other WDFW staff members on this issue as part of their standard duties.

Description	Amount
Helicopter contracts	\$73,440
Employee salary and benefits	\$50,410
Trapper contract	\$9,128
Vehicle costs	\$1,676
Supplies and equipment	\$345
TOTAL	\$134,999

6. How did the department communicate with the public about the Profanity Peak wolf pack situation from June through October 2016?

As a public agency, WDFW is committed to providing timely, transparent information to the public about policies, management actions and other matters of public interest. With regard to wolf management, the department communicated its activities regarding the Profanity Peak pack via news releases, media interviews, web posts and an email network including WAG members, journalists and other members of the interested public.

The protocol specifically instructs the department to use the “WAG and Interested Parties” email distribution list and WDFW website to notify the public (unless otherwise noted) on a weekly basis about wolf activities to ensure timely and transparent communication. Any member of the public can request to be included on the email distribution list by contacting the department at Wildthing@dfw.wa.gov.

WAG updates on the Profanity Peak pack began June 14 with the collaring of two wolves and continued through the wolf-removal process. Publication dates after the first update were July 11, 13, 15, 25, Aug. 3, 4, 11, 19, 25, Sept. 2, 7, 16, 30,

Oct. 6, 19, and 31. All of these updates and those related to wolf activities in other packs are also located on the department’s website at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/advisory/wag/>). WDFW missed its weekly deadline on several occasions, when relevant information was not yet available.

Per the protocol, the department notified the public of all known areas of wolf occurrence, providing updates to wolf pack maps on the WDFW website as stated above. The department also maintains a chronology of events on the WDFW website for wolf packs with a history of wolf depredations in 2016.

Appendix 1. Expectations for deterrence measures outlined in WDFW's 2016 damage prevention cooperative agreement for wolf-livestock conflict.

Wolf- Livestock Conflict Prevention/Reduction Activities and Associated Expectations -

Examples of prevention measures listed under this agreement

Range Riders and Sheep Herders

Range riders and sheep herders protect livestock, and act as a sentry/guard in the vicinity of livestock. Their purpose is to increase the frequency of human presence around livestock and to deter wolves from coming into contact with the herd/flock. Range riders and sheep herders must be able to accurately identify wolves and wolf sign. They communicate frequently with the livestock producer and WDFW regarding, but not limited to, livestock depredations, grazing rotations, and wolf activity. Range riders are equipped with applicable non-lethal devices for hazing wolves encountered near livestock. They may be used to proactively manage range health and minimize conflicts with predators by actively managing livestock distribution in a pasture or allotment setting. They are encouraged to use locations of radio collared wolves through a signed WDFW sensitive data sharing agreement. Their duties include: monitoring livestock, protecting calving/lambing areas, avoiding den and rendezvous sites, and using scare devices.

Monitoring Livestock

- Watch for changes in livestock behavior, condition, and reproductive status.
- Remove sick or injured livestock from pastures within a wolf territory.
- Count livestock regularly and note any missing or dead livestock.
- Notify the livestock owner and/or WDFW of any dead livestock immediately.
- Manage livestock distribution to optimize forage utilization while minimizing wolf-livestock conflict.

Protecting Calving/Lambing Areas

- If practical and feasible, establish calving or lambing areas in pastures near ranch houses to provide for easier and more frequent livestock checks and intervention, when necessary, and away from areas occupied by wolves.
- Use protective fencing and fladry around calving or lambing areas and/or provide sheds in calving/lambing areas.
- Keep the area clean of livestock carcasses and afterbirth.

Avoiding Den and Rendezvous Sites

- Identify areas of concentrated wolf sign. If the current or potential grazing area overlaps with active den or rendezvous sites, producers should work with WDFW Conflict Specialists to discuss options to avoid those areas being used by wolves.
- Seek time-based and/or geographical separation of livestock and wolves. If feasible, work with the appropriate land management organization and WDFW to seek alternative grazing areas and routes.
- Increase vigilance and time spent guarding livestock in pastures with active den and rendezvous sites.
- Incorporate strategies to reduce the likelihood of a depredation based on the specific circumstance of the situation (e.g., use of range riders to move grazing livestock out of the area, place watering sites or mineral blocks to localize livestock to a desired area).

Using Scare Devices

- To educate wolves – coordinate with WDFW to develop a hazing strategy. To frighten wolves - install light and noise devices to frighten wolves away from livestock.
- Propane cannons and light systems (e.g., Fox lights) run continuously but do not sound an alarm when a wolf is in the area.

Updated June 22, 2016

- RAG (radio-activated guard) system alerts the range rider/herder to the presence of wolves by emitting flashing lights and loud sounds when a radio-collared wolf approaches the area.

Guardian or Herding Dogs

- Guardian dogs are used to alert on-site personnel (herders or range riders) of predator presence and to protect livestock.
- Specific dog breeds and training are required to have effective livestock guardian and herding dogs.
- Guardian dogs and herding dogs are used in conjunction with daily human presence.
- Guardian dogs and herding dogs live with livestock to provide protection 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Guarding and herding dog owners are trained in effective use of dogs specific to wolf-livestock situations.

Carcass Sanitation

- Create a temporary carcass disposal site on a grazing pasture:
- Use fladry or electrified turbo-fladry around a carcass until it decomposes or until it can be removed from the area.
- Bury, burn, or treat the carcass with lime consistent with state law, county, or city ordinances, and the land management agency's guidelines.
- Work with WDFW to create a permanent carcass disposal site on private property.
- Use predator-resistant fencing as a permanent barrier around a boneyard.
- Develop a composting site consistent with state law, county, and city ordinances.

Permanent and Portable Fencing (fladry, electrified turbo-fladry, calf panels)

- Use predator-resistant or electric fencing as a permanent or temporary barrier to confine livestock and deter predators.
- Create night pens under open grazing conditions.
- Confine a sick or injured animal until it can be transported off range.
- Confine calves born on an allotment under a fall calving operation.
- Use fladry or electrified turbo-fladry around livestock as a temporary deterrent to wolves.
- Protect a carcass until a depredation investigation can be conducted.

Delay Turnout to Forested/Upland Grazing Pastures

- Until livestock calves reach 200 lbs.
- Until wild ungulates are born, approximately mid-June.

Appendix 2. WDFW staff guidelines for livestock-wolf mitigation measures (also available online at http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/gray_wolf/livestock/control_methods.html).



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Staff Guidelines: LIVESTOCK-WOLF MITIGATION
MEASURES

This checklist contains examples of proactive measures that are recommended for use by livestock operators to help avoid or reduce conflicts between livestock and wolves when practical and applicable. Identified within the checklist are measures that can be implemented to meet the requirements to enact non-lethal measures provided by state law (chapter 77) and WDFW regulations (WAC 232-36). The measures identified as essential are the minimum baseline measures that should be implemented if feasible prior to consideration for compensation or lethal management options. Identification of such measures through this checklist does not guarantee either compensation claims or that requests for lethal control measures will be granted. Effective implementation at the time of the conflict must be verified by WDFW.

SANITATION		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove or manage livestock carcasses from lambing or calving areas and from cooperators' lands when they are discovered (includes burying, burning, or composting consistent with state law and county or city ordinances).	Essential action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Install predator-proof fencing around a bone yard.	Essential action where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	In areas where available, contact WDFW when livestock carcasses are discovered so that they can be removed or protected from wolves.	Essential action where applicable
Rationale:		
SICK AND INJURED LIVESTOCK		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove or treat non-ambulatory (sick or injured) livestock from unsafe pastures in areas where wolves are present (when feasible).	Essential action
Rationale:		

CALVING AND LAMBING AREAS		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional calving or lambing areas are away from areas occupied by wolves (if known at the time this checklist is dated). (if this box is checked the next two boxes are not applicable; if this box is not checked then one or two of the next boxes must be checked)	Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	In the event that there is known wolf activity in the vicinity of a producer's calving or lambing areas then use protective fencing or fladry around calving or lambing areas when deemed necessary by WDFW.	1 or more action(s) is Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use lambing sheds during and immediately after lambing.	1 or more action(s) is Essential
Rationale:		
TURNOUT		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other techniques for managing risks of wolves being attracted to young calves on private lands (explain in Rationale box below).	1 or more action(s) is Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Turnout of calves onto forested/upland grazing allotments until calving is finished.	1 or more action(s) is Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Turnout of calves onto forested/upland grazing pastures or allotments once calves are larger (e.g., 200 lbs).	1 or more action(s) is Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delay the turnout of livestock onto forested/upland grazing pastures or allotments until June 10th when wild ungulates are born.	1 or more action(s) is Essential
Rationale:		
RANGE RIDERS AND SHEPHERDS		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use herders with dogs at night to protect sheep.	Recommended where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use guarding animals (dogs, llamas, donkeys, etc.) to alert herders and protect livestock.	Recommended where applicable

<input type="checkbox"/>	Manage grazing livestock near the core areas (dens, rendezvous sites) of wolf territories to minimize wolf-livestock interactions. Tools that may help achieve this include placing watering sites, mineral blocks, and supplemental feed away from wolf core areas. If available, it may also include temporarily switching grazing sites and moving livestock to another location.	Recommended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use Range Riders to Increase the frequency of human presence checking livestock in areas with wolves or when wolves are in the vicinity of livestock pastures. Range riders can be used to keep cattle distributed throughout pastures (as appropriate) and away from wolves while working to distribute grazing and improve forage utilization.	Recommended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase the frequency of human presence checking livestock in areas with wolves or when wolves are in the vicinity of livestock pastures.	Recommended
	Rationale:	
HAZING PRACTICES conditioned on known wolf packs and presence; pick one		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Install light and noise scare devices to frighten wolves away from livestock and to alert ranchers or herders to the presence of wolves. These devices include propane cannons, light systems, and radio-activated guard (RAG) systems that emit flashing lights and loud sounds at the approach of radio-collared wolves.	Recommended
<input type="checkbox"/>	Haze wolves with non-lethal munitions (screamer rounds, shots from firearms, etc.) if encountered to frighten them away from livestock.	Essential
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with WDFW to expand hazing once a depredation event occurs.	Recommended
	Rationale:	
FENCING		Compensation or Control Actions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Use predator-resistant or electric fencing as a permanent barrier to keep wolves away.	Recommended where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use predator-resistant or electric fencing as a temporary barrier to confine sheep or goats and keep wolves away. Portable fencing can be effective as night pens under open grazing conditions.	Recommended where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fladry (strips of cloth hung along a fence or rope) or electrified fladry ("turbofladry"; strips of flagging hung from an electrified wire) around livestock can be used as a temporary deterrent to wolves.	Recommended where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use bio-fencing in coordination with WDFW study or research project.	Recommended where applicable
Rationale:		
OTHER TECHNIQUES (as needed)		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

Use the log below to clearly document the preventative actions the livestock operator has taken to minimize wolf-livestock conflict.

Name of the ranch: _____

Log of Site Visits by WDFW		
Date:	Measures Reviewed:	Comments:

DEFINITIONS:

Essential action is considered a required action with greater importance and emphasis than a recommended action. Therefore, essential actions will weigh more heavily by WDFW than recommended actions in the decision process for agency authorized lethal removal. Producers may be eligible filing a claim regardless of implementation of practices.

Appendix 3. Recommendation for lethal removal from WDFW Region 1 Wildlife Conflict Supervisor to Regional Director, and from Regional Director to Director Unsworth.



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
2315 North Discovery Place, Spokane Valley, Washington 99216-1566
Telephone (509) 892-1001 • Fax (509) 921-2440

July 24, 2016

TO: Steve Pozzanghera, Regional Director, Region One

Cc: Kevin Robinette, Region One Wildlife Program Manager

FROM: Joey J. McCanna, Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor 

SUBJECT: Profanity Peak Field Staff Recommendation

Field staff are preparing for lethal control upon the fourth confirmed wolf depredation within the Profanity Peak wolf pack which have met the sanitation plus one requirement. Two producers have been affected by depredations within the Profanity Peak wolf territory and both are doing sanitation and have range riders working their allotments. As of this morning, WDFW staff has investigated six separate depredation events with three confirmed wolf and three probable wolf. Field staff continues to work with both producers on a daily basis.

Field staff would like to make the following recommendation upon the fourth confirmed wolf depredation:

Joey McCanna will be the Incident Commander (IC) for this operation. The priority for this operation is partial pack removal and safety of staff and the public. The IC will coordinate with the Ferry County Sheriff's department and U. S. Forest Service for road closures during the operation if needed. A contract helicopter will be utilized for partial pack removal. The IC will take into consideration if the operation will take place during the week or on the weekend to ensure safety. The IC will coordinate with Statewide Wolf Biologist, staff on the ground, and affected producers prior to, during, and after operation.

Management staff will coordinate with the IC for operation updates. All media inquiries will be referred to headquarters.

August 3, 2016

TO: Jim Unsworth, Director, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
FROM: Steve Pozzanghera, Regional Director, Eastern Region; Region One
SUBJECT: Recommendation for Lethal Removal of Wolves in Profanity Peak Pack

Jim – per our direct conversations and consistent with WDFW's *Protocol for consideration and implementation of lethal removal of gray wolves during recovery to stop wolf depredations on livestock* (Revision date; May 31, 2016) as the "affected" Regional Director within the pack territory of the Profanity Peak Wolf Pack, I am recommending that we initiate lethal wolf removal upon the location of the next confirmed wolf depredation on livestock attributed to this pack (confirmed depredation number four).

I am making this recommendation only after having consulted directly with appropriate WDFW staff and after receiving a field staff recommendation from Eastern Region; Region 1 Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor, Joey McCanna (see attached July 24, 2016 memo).

Following identification of confirmed depredation number four, the removal should be initiated within 24 hours and/or as expeditiously as is practicable. Joey McCanna will be the Incident Commander (IC) for this operation and will coordinate and direct all activities associated with the removal as identified in the July 24, 2016 memo.

A helicopter should be utilized for the removal unless the IC determines that other lethal removal methods would be more effective (trapping and/or ground-based shooting).

I am recommending that up to five wolves be removed from the pack, consisting of up to two adults and three pups. This represents a partial pack removal which is identified in the protocol as a step beyond the removal of just one or two animals. This recommendation is made in consultation with staff and is responsive to:

- the ongoing depredation history of this pack (first losses confirmed in 2014)
- the failure of the non-lethal methods used to date
- the current total pack size (minimum count of eleven wolves in the pack, consisting of 6 adults and 5 pups)
- the desire to stop depredations in the near future by substantially reducing the total food requirements of the pack
- the desire to respond in a manner which has the potential to stop the cycle of livestock depredations while retaining enough wolves that can continue as a pack/successful breeding pair.

The initial phase of this removal operation could last up to five days; with daily evaluation and recommendation of length of the total operation coming from the IC.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ Date report received: 7-7-16 Date investigated: 7-8-16

WDFW personnel: Biologist Shepherd (W860), Matt Konkle (WDFW officer, W101), Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman

Witnesses present: rancher/livestock owner

Livestock owner/Ranch name: DM

Contact information: NA

Summary: Biologist Shepherd received a call from WDFW employee Don Weatherman concerning a potential predator attack on a calf that was discovered by observing avian scavengers while conducting a routine patrol in the late afternoon of 7/7/16. Biologist Shepherd called the owner and WDFW enforcement and an investigation was conducted on the morning of 7/8/16. Wolf scats were later discovered on 7/8/16 by Shepherd and Weatherman on the same road but further past the calf to the north.

Location of incident: Alligator Ridge, Kettle Mountains, Colville National Forest

Incident GPS coordinates: 48.69503 ° N 118.29115 ° W

Datum: WGS 84 GPS coordinates: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other

Type of pasture/enclosure and distance to nearest occupied structure: no enclosure present, several miles to nearest residence, remote National Forest

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident: NA

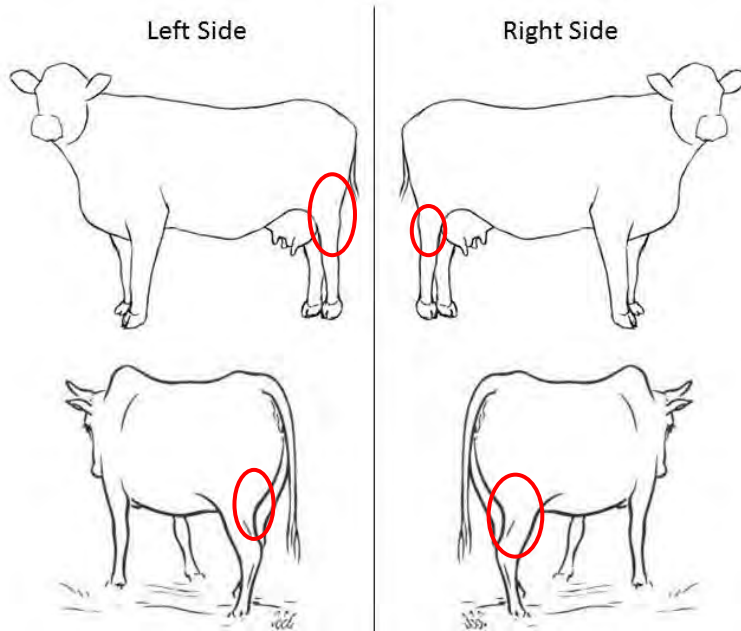
Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlgs _____ Horse _____ Dog
_____ Lambs 1 Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other ()

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 deceased Hereford calf, 5-6 months old, 200-250 pounds

Site description/physical evidence present: Attack occurred along open USFS road. Area has mixed age forest with dense brush and some older stands in area. Attack site with blood on road and deceased calf 50 feet above road.

Description and location of injuries: Canine lacerations on groin and under arm as well as tears and punctures on back legs. Close to full consumption occurred. Severe muscle damage under leg injuries. See photos.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



On the above figure, please note the general location of observed injuries described in the “Description and location of injuries” section above. Detailed sketches are not necessary.

Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
 (check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed wolf

Classification justification: Injury on back of legs, and ventral locations, consistent with wolf attack signature, significant number of GPS radio-collar locations of multiple wolves in area before and after incident, multiple wolf scat present on road, recent sightings by public.

Additional comments or notes: None

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 1. Blood spot on main USFS road where attack likely occurred.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 2. Inside of rear left leg with canine lacerations.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 3. Canine wounds in right groin area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



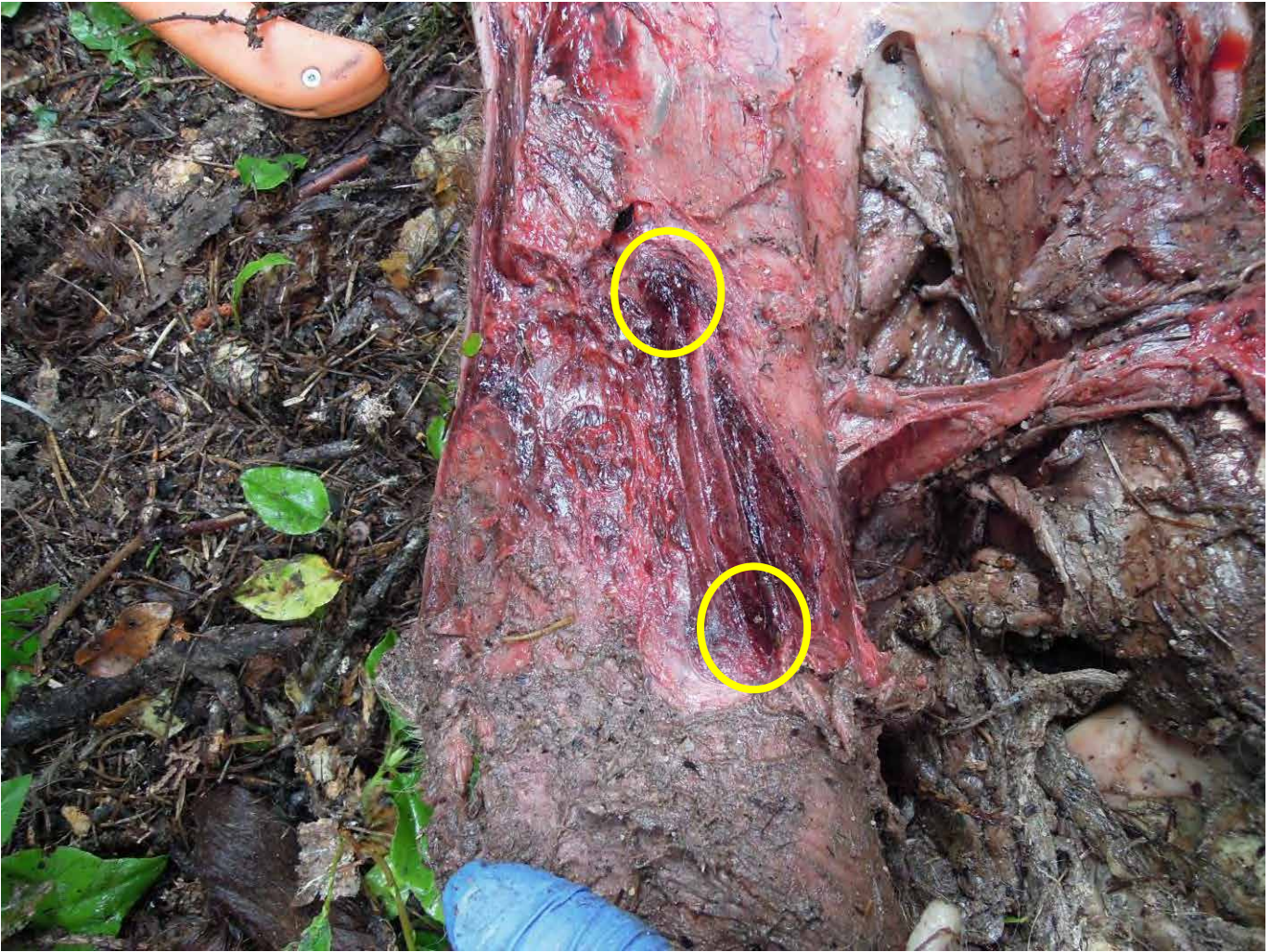
Photograph 4. Canine puncture wounds on lower right leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



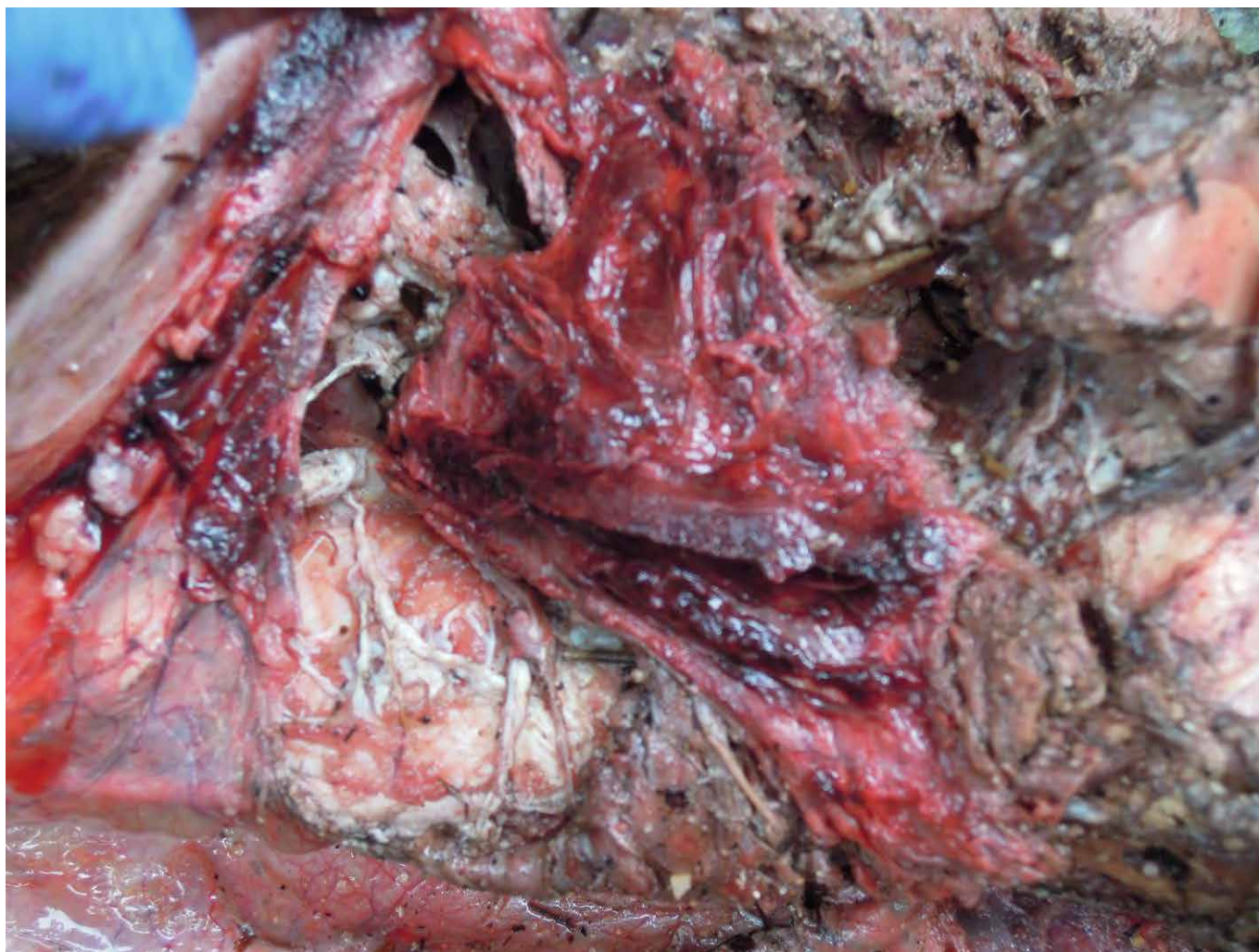
Photograph 5. Canine teeth wounds with muscle damage (skinned wounds from Photograph 4).

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 6. Canine teeth wounds with muscle damage (skinned area from Photograph 4).

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 7. Hemorrhaged tissue in leg area shown in Photograph 4.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 8. Canine lacerations on outside of rear left leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 9. Canine lacerations on outside of upper right rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 10. Canine lacerations on back and outside of left rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 11. Closer view of canine lacerations on back and outside of left rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 12. Wolf scat with hair in vicinity of carcass.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ Date report received: 7-11-16 Date investigated: 7-12-16

WDFW personnel: Biologist Shepherd (W860), Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman

Witnesses present: rancher/livestock owner, ranch hands

Livestock owner/Ranch name: DM

Contact information: NA

Summary: Biologist Shepherd received a call from a WSU researcher indicating that dead calf was located at a distinct cluster or group of GPS wolf radio-collar locations. Two collared wolves were at the calf location at 0500 on 7/6/16 and were on site with some periodic absences until 7/9/16.

Location of incident: Alligator Ridge, Kettle Mountains, Colville National Forest

Incident GPS coordinates: 48.69706 ° N 118.30167 ° W,

Datum: WGS 84 GPS coordinates: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other

Type of pasture/enclosure and distance to nearest occupied structure: no enclosure present, several miles to nearest residence

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident: NA

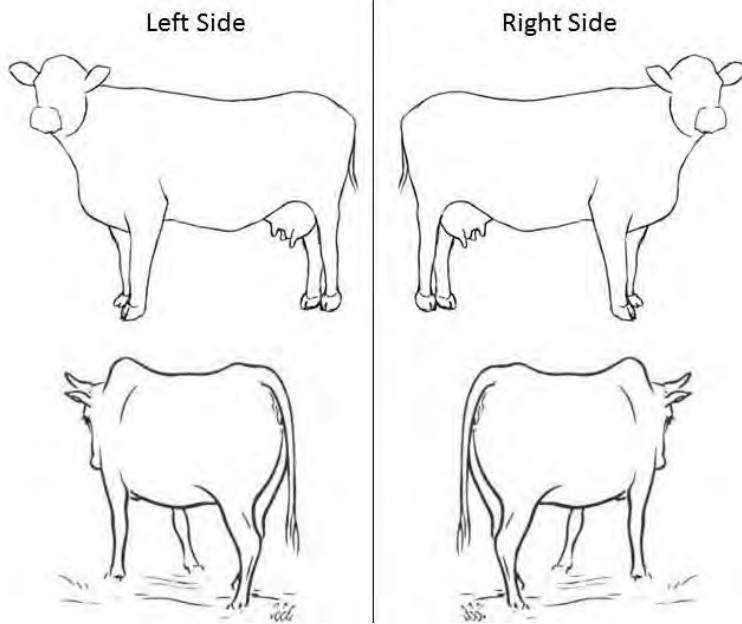
Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlds _____ Horse _____ Dog
_____ Lambs _____ 1 Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other (_____)

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 deceased calf, 5-6 months old, 175-225 pounds

Site description/physical evidence present: Cluster locations occurred near open USFS road. Area has mixed age forest with dense brush and as well as older stands.

Description and location of injuries: Carcass completely consumed or removed from area with only bones and lower jaws present. Full consumption occurred. Numerous wolf locations (GPS) and scat/tracks at and near locations. See photos.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Probable wolf

Classification justification: Early born calves weighing 175-250 pounds (should be healthy), numerous GPS locations of wolf collar from telemetry in area for week prior to discover of carcass/bones. Scat/tracks at and near carcasses. See photos and map (Figure 1).

Additional comments or notes: None

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 1. Small scat with hair and bone at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 2. Relatively fresh calf jaw bone with bright red blood (indicating relatively recent death) at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 3. Relatively fresh alf jaw bone with bright red blood at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 4. Scat at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 5. Wolf track in cow pie at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 6. Scattered bones with bright red blood (indicating relatively recent death) at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 7. Bone shards at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 8. Herford tail hair at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Photograph 9. Wolf track in second cow pie at site.



WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

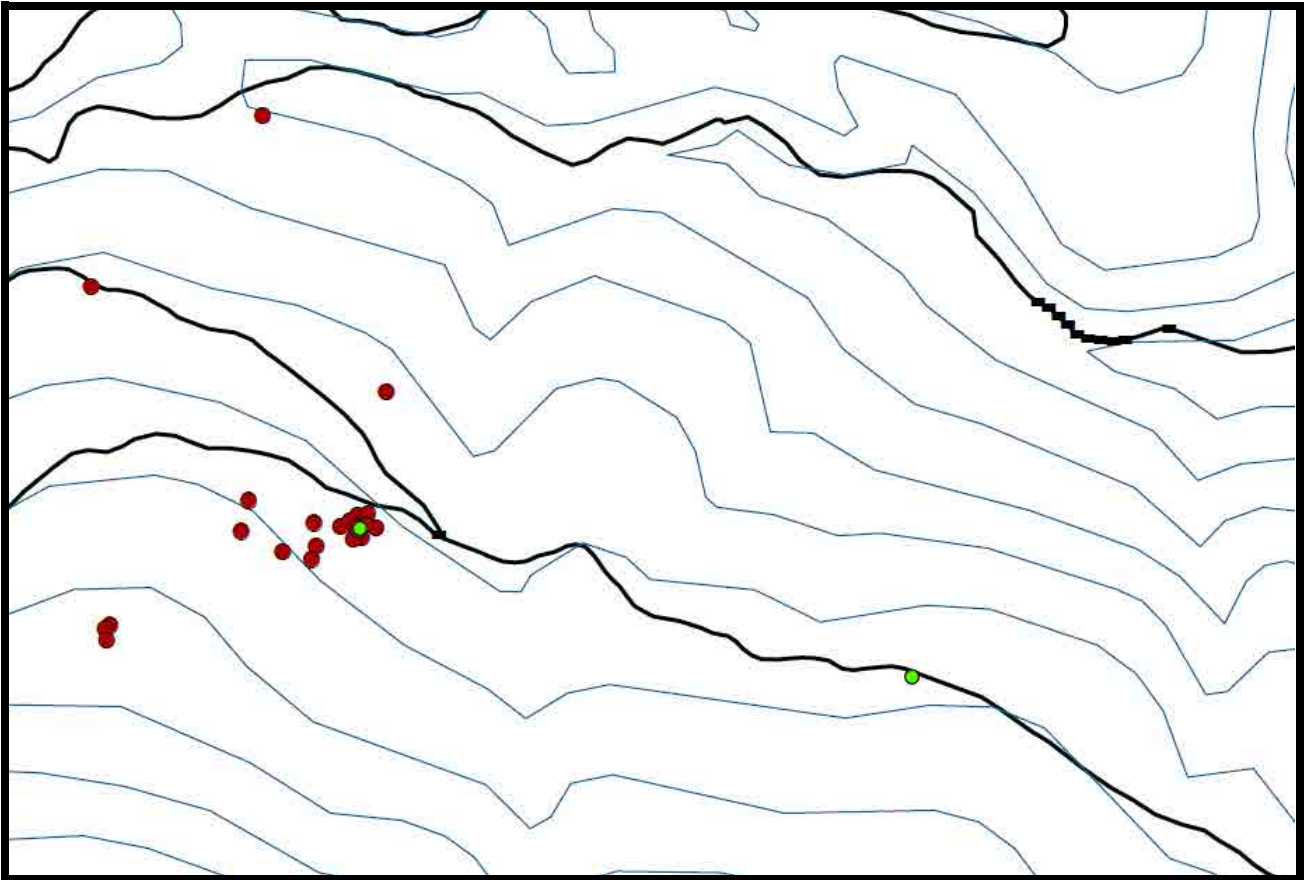


Figure 1. Green dot indicates dead calf located on 7/11/16 and investigated on 7/12/16 at distinct cluster or group of GPS wolf radio-collar locations (red dots). Two collared wolves were at the calf location at 0500 on 7/6/16 and were on site with some periodic absences until 7/9/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ Date report received: 7-11-16 Date investigated: 7-12-16

WDFW personnel: Biologist Shepherd (W860), Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman

Witnesses present: rancher/livestock owner, ranch hands

Livestock owner/Ranch name: DM

Contact information: NA

Summary: Biologist Shepherd received a call from a WSU researcher indicating that dead calf was located at a distinct cluster or group of GPS wolf radio-collar locations. Two collared wolves were at the calf location at 0800 on 7/3/16 and one left on 7/4/16 and one was on site with some periodic absences until early afternoon of 7/6/16.

Location of incident: Alligator Ridge, Kettle Mountains, Colville National Forest

Incident GPS coordinates: 48.70018 ° N 118.31364° W,

Datum: WGS 84 GPS coordinates: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other

Type of pasture/enclosure and distance to nearest occupied structure: no enclosure present, several miles to nearest residence

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

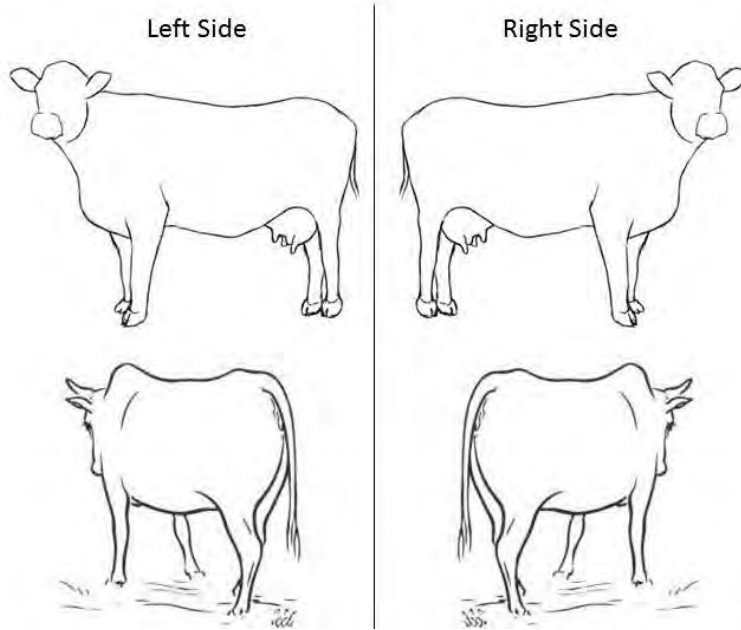
Are attractants present near location of incident: NA

Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlds _____ Horse _____ Dog
_____ Lambs _____ 1 Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other (_____)

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 deceased calf, 5-6 months old, 175-225 pounds

Evidence present and description and location of injuries: Cluster locations occurred near open USFS road. Blood and disturbed vegetation\soil were up the hill toward the USFS road. Carcass completely consumed or removed from area with only bones and lower jaws present. Full consumption occurred. Dozens of wolf locations (GPS) and scat/tracks at and near locations. Area has mixed age forest with dense brush and as well as older stands. See photos.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Probable wolf

Classification justification: Early born calves weighing 175-250 pounds (should be healthy), numerous GPS locations of wolf collar from telemetry in area for week prior to discover of carcass/bones. Scat/tracks at and near carcasses. See photos and map (Figure 1).

Additional comments or notes: None

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 1. Blood spot upslope from the site where carcass (bones) were found.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 2. Calf bone at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 3. Scattered calf bones at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 4. Scapula and other calf bones at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 5. Calf bone shards at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 6. Scattered calf bones at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 7. Wolf scat at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 8. Wolf track in cow pie at site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

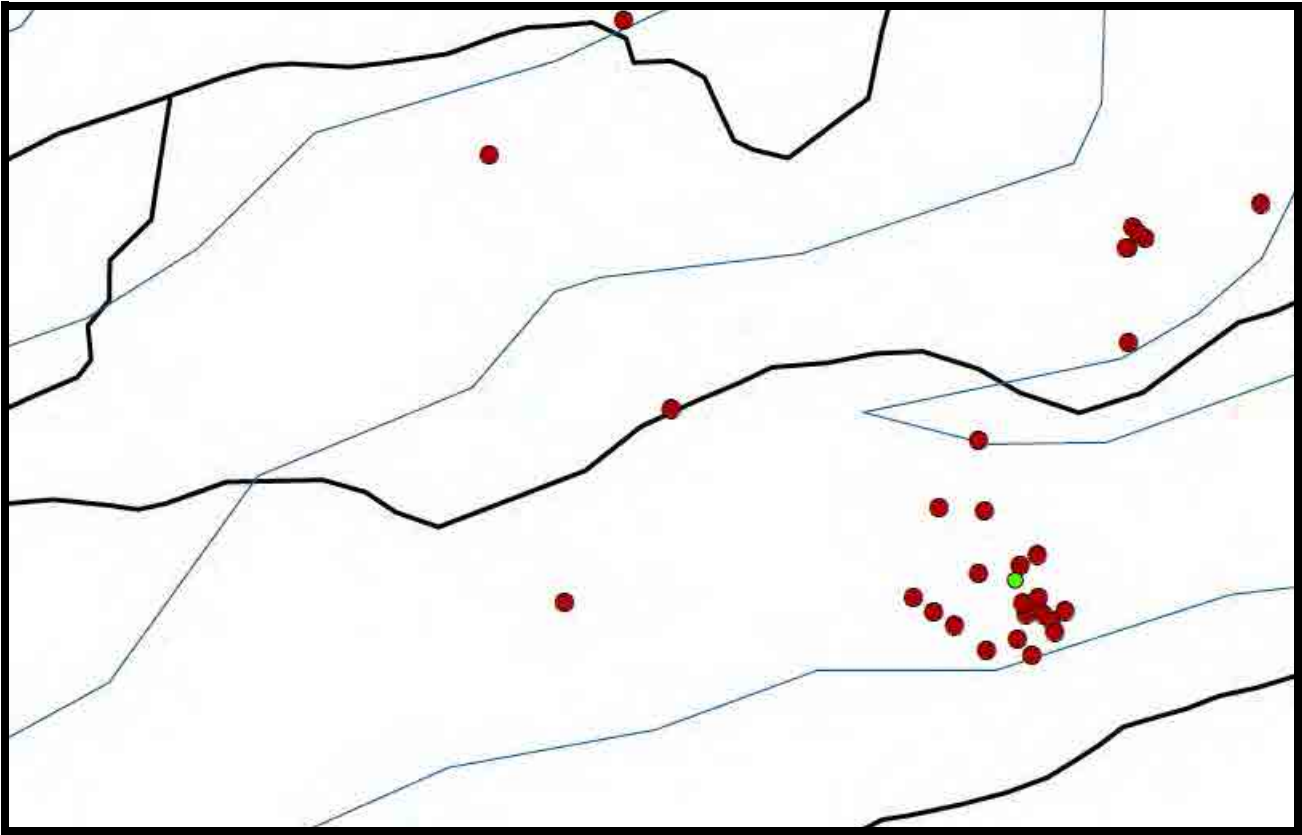


Figure 1. Green dot indicates dead calf located at distinct cluster or group of GPS wolf radio-collar locations. Two collared wolves were at the calf location at 0800 on 7/3/16 and one left on 7/4/16, other was on site with some periodic absences until early afternoon of 7/6/16.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: 2016-07-15BulldogRd_cow IRF reference #: XX

Date report received: 07-14-2016 Date investigated: 07-15-2016

--WDFW Personnel: Wildlife Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (860), Natural Resource Worker Weatherman (W892) and Fish and Wildlife Officer Parkert (W188).

Summarize initial report:

On 07-15-2016, Wildlife Conflict Specialist Shepherd, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman, Officer Parkert and a member of the Ferry County Sheriff's Office, responded to a complaint of a dead cow discovered along the Bulldog Road, located in Ferry County. The Bulldog Road is within the USFS Bulldog Grazing Allotment. The grazing allotment is also within the Profanity Peak wolf pack home range. The adult Charolais cow was discovered on the evening of 07-14-2016, after a series of GPS points were observed from two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The cow had been dead for approximately 2-21/2 days. The cow had been scavenged on and the majority of the meat had been consumed. A portion of the hide was intact along with the majority of the carcass. A necropsy was conducted on the partial remains using a knife and a battery powered shaver. The cow was not removed due to its size, state of decay and the distance from the USFS Road. Fladry was placed around the remaining carcass. A metal detector was used to scan the remaining carcass, due to the close proximity to the USFS Road. No bullets or bullet holes were detected.

Location of incident:

Within the USFS Bulldog Grazing Allotment, located in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.77178/W118.36634

Datum: WGS84 GPS coordinates are: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS open range grazing allotment. Nearest occupied residence is 15 miles.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

There are no attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status: one adult Charolais cow, Deceased.

Site description/physical evidence present:

The cow was discovered in an open area where two secondary roads intersect. The outlying area is consists of brush and is lightly and heavily forested in certain locations. Present at the scene were wolf tracks, wolf scat and GPS satellite locations from two members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. A bear was observed scavenging on the cow carcass on the night of 07-14-2016. Ravens were also present on site.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

The Charolais cow showed signs of bite lacerations to various locations on the hide and hemorrhaging to underlying tissue consistent with a signature style wolf attack. The wolf bite lacerations were located on the lower right front leg, right arm pit, right ear, right rear hip, left groin, left rear hamstring, inside lower left rear leg, under side of tail, head of tail and utter. Tissue hemorrhaging was discovered in some locations adjacent to the bite lacerations to the outer hide.

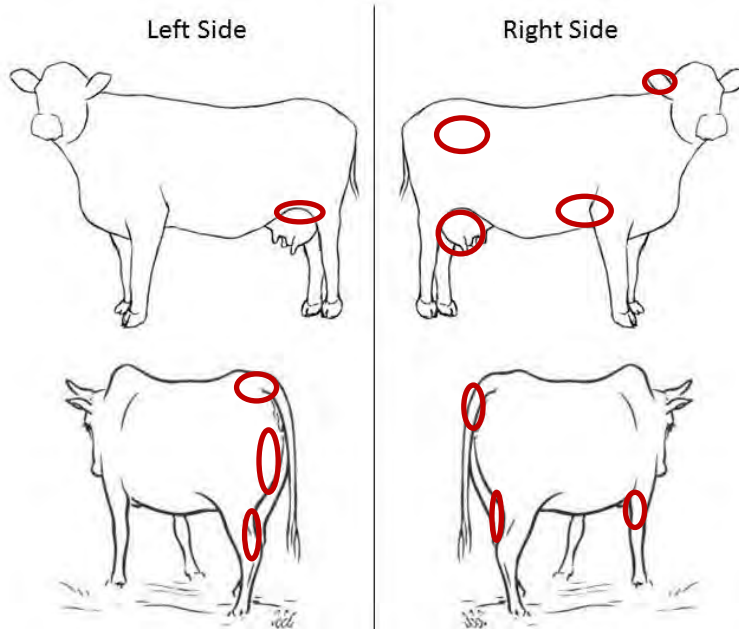


Figure 1. Injuries to an adult cow found in Ferry County and investigated 07-15-2016.

Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed Wolf Depredation

Classification justification:

The Charolais cow showed oxygenated bite lacerations to various locations on the hide and hemorrhaging to underlying tissue consistent with a signature style wolf attack. The wolf bite lacerations were located on the lower right front leg, right arm pit, right ear, right rear hip, left groin, left rear hamstring, inside lower left rear leg, under side of tail, head of tail and utter. Tissue hemorrhaging was discovered in some locations adjacent to the bite lacerations to the outer hide. GPS satellite locations placed two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack at the dead cow during the critical time frame. Wolf tracks and fresh wolf scat were also discovered at the kill site during the initial investigation. The Profanity Peak wolf pack in 2016 was already responsible for one confirmed livestock depredation event and two probable livestock depredation events in the neighboring USFS CC Grazing Allotment. The Profanity Peak wolf pack was also responsible for four livestock depredation events in 2014, in the neighboring USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows the condition of the adult Charolais cow when viewed by Fish and Wildlife Conflict personnel.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the underside of the Charolais cow's tail.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows wolf bite lacerations on the Charolais cow near the head of the tail.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the left groin area of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



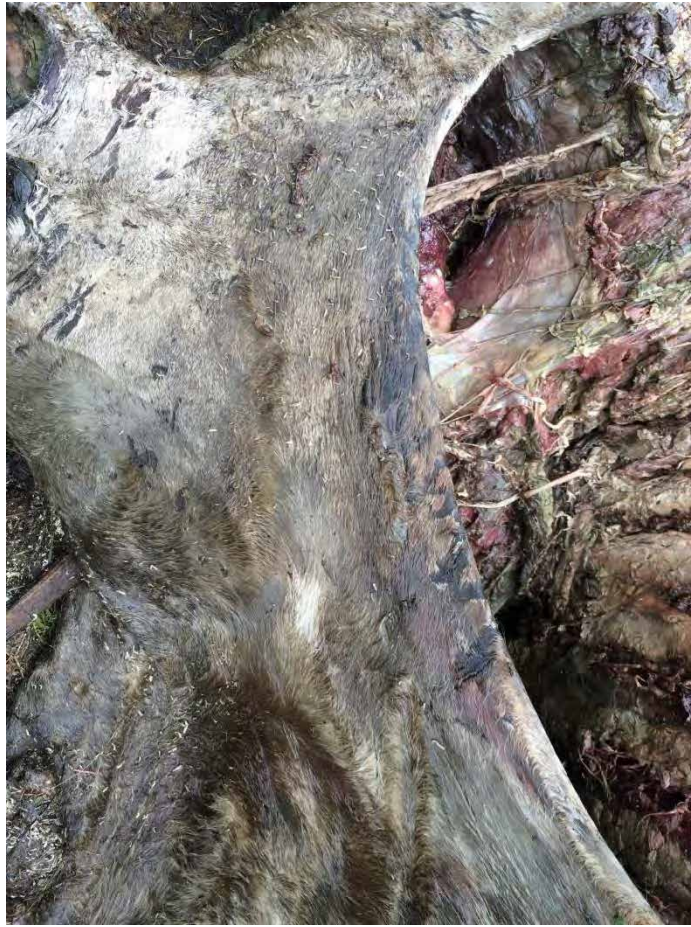
Photograph No 5. Shows a close-up of wolf bite lacerations to the left groin and utter areas of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows wolf bit lacerations to the right arm pit area of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 7. Shows a close-up of wolf bite lacerations to the right arm pit and upper chest areas on the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 8. Shows hemorrhaging to the under lying tissue adjacent to the wolf bite lacerations to the right arm pit and upper chest areas on the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 9. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the inside of the right leg of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 10. Shows hemorrhaging to the underlying tissue adjacent to the wolf bite lacerations as shown in Photograph No 9, on the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 11. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the left Achilles and the inside of the inner left rear leg of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 12. Shows the hemorrhaged tissue adjacent to the wolf bite lacerations to the left rear leg and Achilles area as shown in Photograph No 11, of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 13. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the right rear hip of the Charolais cow.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 14. Shows a wolf track in a cow dropping near the Charolais carcass.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 14. Shows wolf scat near Charolais cow carcass.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ Date report received: 07-21-16 Date investigated: 07-21-16

WDFW personnel (include detachment/unit #): Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942).

Witnesses present (other agency personnel, public):

Livestock owner/Ranch name:

Contact information (address, phone #):

Summarize initial report (witness accounts, when livestock was found, when livestock last seen uninjured/alive, etc. On 07-21-16, Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman was conducting inspections on GPS locations from the Profanity Peak wolf pack on the USFS, CC grazing allotment, located in N. Ferry County. Weatherman walked into a cluster of locations on the south slope of US Mountain and discovered the remains of a Hereford calf belonging to the local producer. The partial remains were discovered in the center of the GPS locations.

Location of incident (physical land description, drainage, nearby features, etc.):

South slope of US Mountain along USFS Trail No 76, off of USFS Road 600.

Incident GPS coordinates (Circle one: Lat/Long or UTM with zone): LAT: N 48.73205 LONG:

W 118.41950

Datum: _____ GPS coordinates are (check one) Actual Approximate

Land status (check one) USFS BLM State Private Other _____

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in (i.e., est. size, fence type used, etc.) and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure (i.e., house, barn, other)? Please describe: Federal Grazing Allotment.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident (i.e., bones, other carcasses, trash, fruit trees, grain/feed, etc.)? Please describe:

There are no attractants.

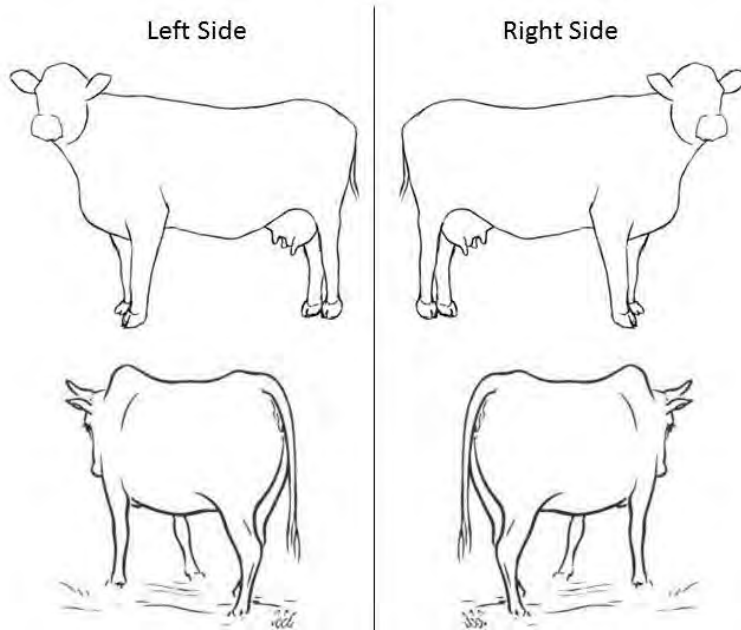
Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlds _____ Horse _____ Dog _____
(# and sex) _____ Lambs Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other ()

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 Hereford calf, deceased.

Site description/physical evidence present (i.e., describe scene, tracks, scat, hair, blood, sign of struggle, scrapes, moved from incident site, etc.): The partial remains of the calf were scattered over a 200 yard area on a lightly forested, grassy hillside. Present on scene were rib bones, both scapulas', Hereford hair and the nasal bone of the calf. Wolf scat, wolf tracks and multiple GPS locations were also discovered at the scene. The GPS locations showed that the 2 collared wolves from the Profanity Peak pack were present on 07-16-16 and 07-17-16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries (i.e., puncture marks, lacerations, feeding patterns, evidence of hemorrhaging, tissue damage, estimated age of injuries, etc.): Only partial remains were discovered from the deceased Hereford calf.



On the above figure, please note the general location of observed injuries described in the “Description and location of injuries” section above. Detailed sketches are not necessary.

Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification (circle one; refer to manual for description of each): Probable

Classification justification: The calf remains on US Mountain were consistant with the remains discovered along the N. Fk. of Deadman Creek Road. Wolf tracks, scat and GPS locations have now been discovered at all three probable sites.

Additional comments or notes (other information to support determination, telemetry, confirmed sightings, previous history, etc.): The Profanity Peak pack has a confirmed history of cattle depredation with the same producer on the CC allotment and the neighboring Bulldog allotment.

If this is a potential wolf depredation then complete and attach the Livestock-Wolf Preventative Measures Checklist

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows the lower jaw bone and ear tag of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows the chewed on leg bone of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows one of many rib bones from the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows more of the rib bones from the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows wolf scat near Hereford calf bones.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows Hereford hair in the middle of GPS locations.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ Date report received: 7-23-16 Date investigated: 7-23-16

WDFW personnel: Biologist Shepherd (W860), Officer Keith Kirsch (WDFW officer W204)

Witnesses present: Ferry County Sheriff Deputy, ranch hand/range rider

Livestock owner/Ranch name: DM

Contact information: NA

Summary: Biologist Shepherd received a call from Officer Keith Kirsch (WDFW officer W204) at approximately 6:45 PM on 7/23/16 in which Officer Kirsch stated a dispatch from Ferry County indicated that a dead calf was found in Ferry County. Both Kirsch and Shepherd were in southern and mid-Stevens County, respectively, and arrived on scene at approximately 8:45 PM. Kirsch and Shepherd were met by a ranch hand/range rider and a Ferry County Sheriff Deputy. The ranch hand/range rider stated that ATV riders informed him of a dead calf in the area.

Location of incident: Lambert Creek drainage, Kettle Mountains, Colville National Forest

Incident GPS coordinates: 48.74151 ° N 118.53429 ° W

Datum: WGS 84 GPS coordinates: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other

Type of pasture/enclosure and distance to nearest occupied structure: no enclosure present, several miles to nearest residence

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident: NA

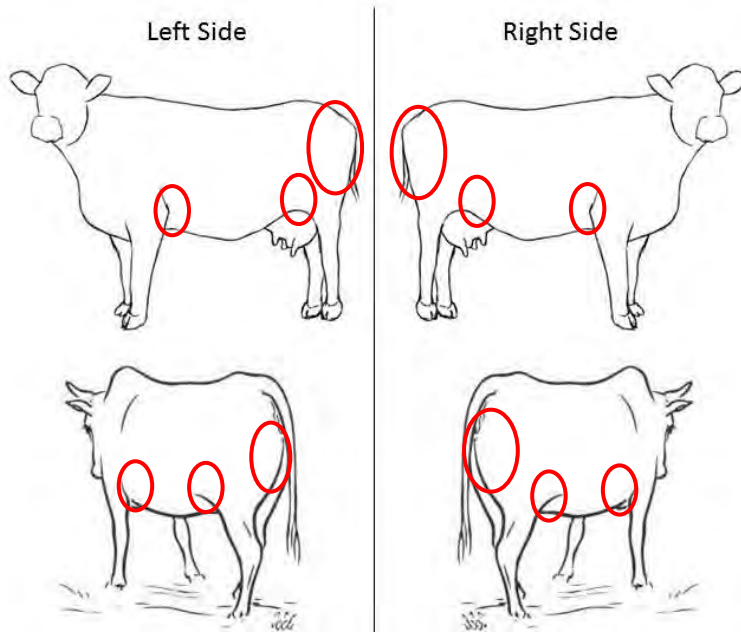
Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlds _____ Horse _____ Dog
_____ Lambs _____ 1 Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other (_____)

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 deceased Hereford calf, 5-6 months old, 175-225 pounds

Site description/physical evidence present: Attack occurred near open secondary USFS road. Area has mixed age forest with dense brush and as well as older stands of large Ponderosa Pine.

Description and location of injuries: Canine wounds evident near groin, under front leg, and deep canine puncture wounds on back of upper left leg, with significant muscle damage under leg injuries. Canine lacerations and tears as well as punctures on inner back legs and groin area. No to little consumption occurred. See photos.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed wolf

Classification justification: Injury on lower and upper back (hocks) of rear left leg, groin area, and under front left leg consistent with wolf attack signature, GPS locations of wolf collar from telemetry in area.

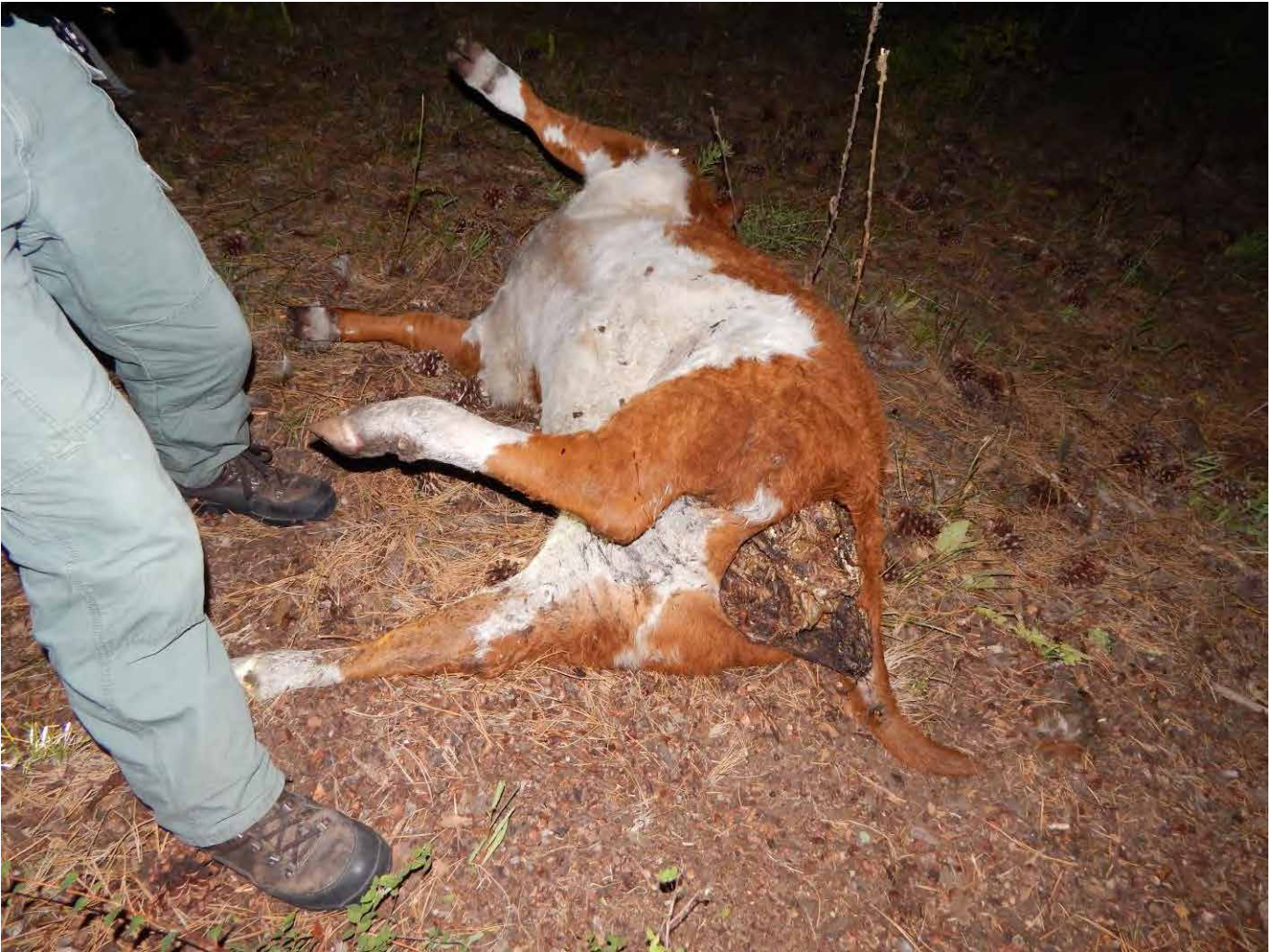
Additional comments or notes: Ear tag K426 (LE)

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 1. Calf as found on 7/23/16 showing injuries under front and rear legs (armpit and groin areas).

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 2. Calf as found on 7/23/16 from rear showing digestive tract expansion and possible avian scavenging of pelvic area as well as lacerations in groin area from canine teeth.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 3. Lacerations under left rear leg and groin area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 4. Lacerations in groin area and puncture wounds on rear of upper left leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 5. Puncture wounds on upper rear left leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 6. Lacerations in groin area and inside of rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 7. Closer view of lacerations in groin area and inside of rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 8. Close-up view of lacerations in groin area and inside of rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 9. Closer view of lacerations in groin area and inside of rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 10. Laceration near front left leg and armpit area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



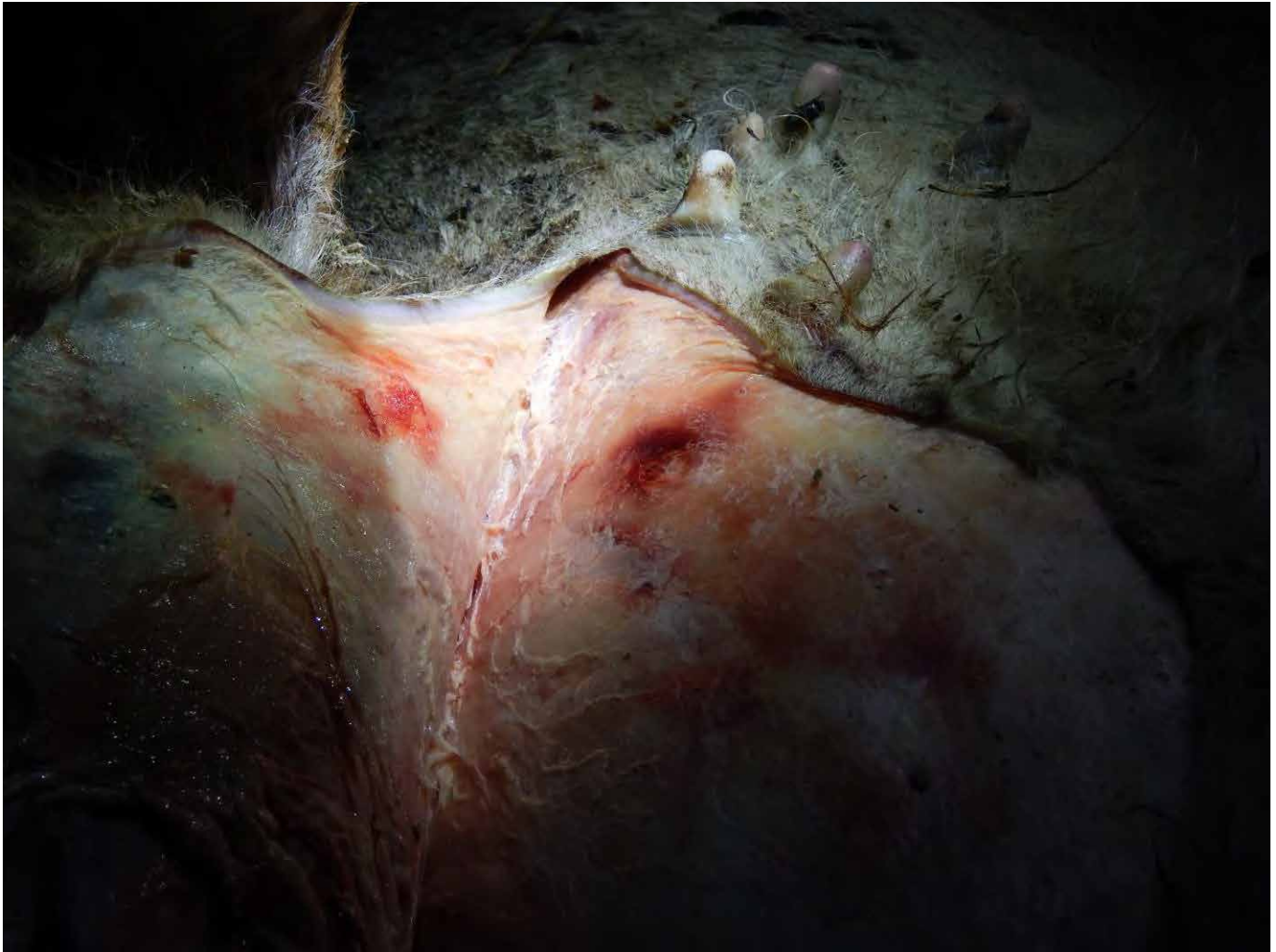
Photograph 11. Lacerations near front rear leg groin/lower stomach area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 12. Closer view of same lacerations near front rear leg groin/lower stomach area as Photograph 11.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 13. Subcutaneous tissue damage and hemorrhaging in groin area matching lacerations and puncture wounds.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



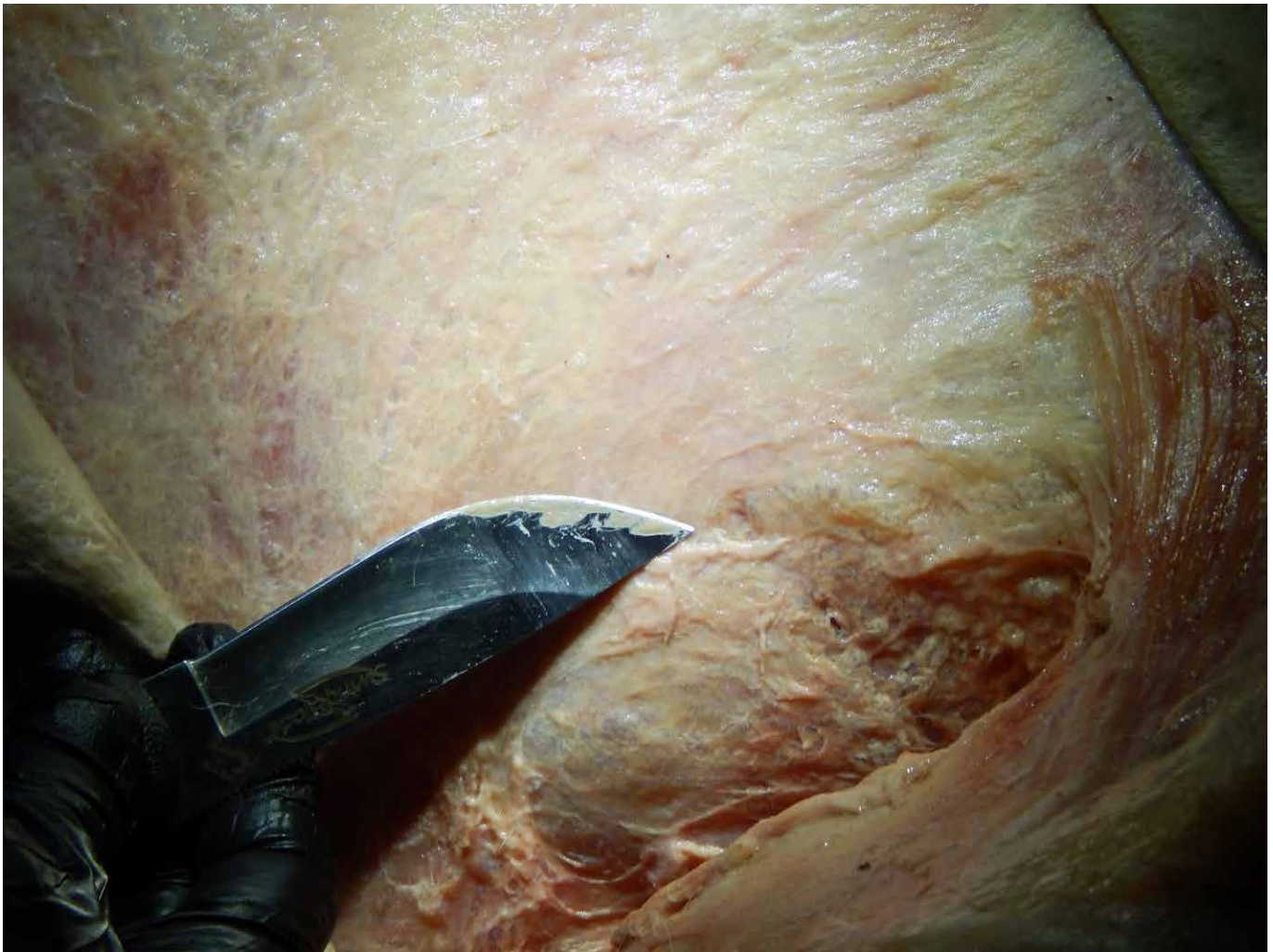
Photograph 14. Closer view of subcutaneous tissue damage and hemorrhaging in groin area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 15. Non-penetrating wound on rear left leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 16. Subcutaneous canine mark from Photograph 15.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 17. Subcutaneous canine marks on upper tail which can be indicative of a wolf attack.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Database record #: _____

CODY reference #: _____ **Date report received:** 8-3-16 **Date investigated:** 8-3-16

WDFW personnel: Shepherd (W860), Weatherman (W942), McCanna (W940), Weitze

Witnesses present: ranch owner, ranch hands

Livestock owner/ranch name: DM

Contact information: NA

Summary: Biologist Shepherd, Supervisor McCanna, and Technicians Weatherman and Weitze met the livestock owner and ranch hands in the N.F. Sanpoil River drainage of the Kettle Mountains. The dead calf was located at a distinct cluster or group of GPS wolf radio-collar locations that included the wolf location dates of 7/31/16 through 8/2/16.

Location of incident: N.F. Sanpoil River drainage, Kettle Mountains, Colville National Forest

Incident GPS coordinates: 48.69431 ° N 118.51877 ° W

Datum: WGS 84 **GPS coordinates:** Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other

Type of pasture/enclosure and distance to nearest occupied structure: no enclosure present, several miles to nearest residence

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident: NA

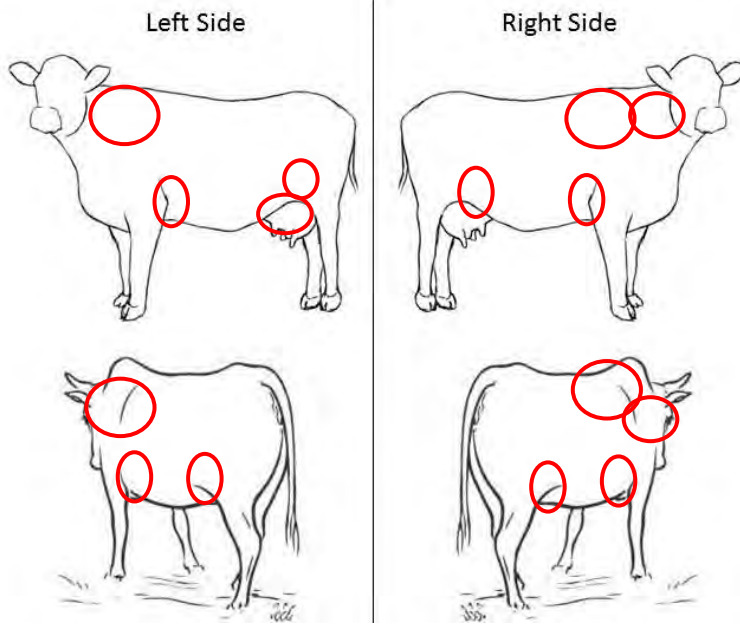
Affected animals: _____ Adult sheep _____ Cattle & yrlds _____ Horse _____ Dog
_____ Lambs _____ 1 Calves _____ Foal/Pony _____ Other (_____)

Status of animal (# and sex): 1 deceased Hereford calf, 200-240 pounds

Site description/physical evidence present: Attack occurred near open USFS road. Area has mixed age forest with dense brush and as well as older stands of large Ponderosa Pine.

Description and location of injuries: Canine wounds evident on front flanks (both sides), rear flanks (both sides), and on shoulder (both sides) and neck (right side). High level of consumption occurred. See photos.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed wolf

Classification justification: Injury on all flanks (front/rear, right /left), and on shoulders and right neck. Injuries consistent with wolf attack signature. Numerous GPS locations of wolf collar from telemetry in area.

Additional comments or notes: none

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 1. Calf as found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 2. Calf as found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 3. Right shoulder with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 4. Closer view of right shoulder with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 5. Close up view of right shoulder with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 6. Close up view of right shoulder with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 7. Close up view of right shoulder with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 8. Right arm pit with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 9. Close up view of right arm pit with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 10. Groin area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 11. Inside of left groin area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 12. Close-up view of inside of left groin area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 13. Inside of left front leg area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 14. Inside of left front leg area with hemorrhaging on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 15. Close up of inside of left front leg area with hemorrhaging on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 16. Left shoulder area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 17. Left shoulder area with hemorrhaging on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 18. Right neck area with lacerations on calf found on 8/3/16.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #:

IRF reference #:

Date report received: 08-03-2016 **Date investigated:** 08-03-2016

WDFW personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942) and Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (W860).

Summarize initial report:

On 08-03-2016, Weatherman and Shepherd received a report from a local cattle producer and range rider, of a dead Hereford calf along the Palmer Road, located in Ferry County. The Palmer Road is located within the home range of the Profanity Wolf pack. Weatherman and Shepherd arrived on scene and were joined by members of the Ferry County Sheriff's Department. The 250lb Hereford calf appeared to have been killed earlier in the morning of 08-03-2016. Initial inspection of the dead calf revealed evidence of canine bite marks in the hind legs and groin areas of the calf. A necropsy of the calf was conducted by Weatherman and Shepherd.

Location of incident:

Within the USFS Copper-Mires Grazing Allotment.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N 48.70945 / W 118.53835

Datum: WGS84 **GPS coordinates are:** Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

The calf was located on USFS open range land. The nearest occupied dwelling is 3 miles away.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

There were no attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status: (1) Hereford heifer calf. Deceased.

Site description/physical evidence present:

The calf was located on an old grassy road bed. The surrounding area had sparse brushy pockets with lightly timbered areas. There were no signs of scavenging by crows, ravens or turkey vultures. There were also no signs of other predators such as bear or coyote. The calf had a small portion of meat missing near the anus. The evidence present on site was the signature style attack injuries and their locations on the calf carcass indicating a wolf attack.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

Present on the rear portion of the calf carcass were several lacerations from being bitten. The lacerations were on both upper and lower rear legs and both right and left flank/groin areas. The utter area received multiple lacerations during the attack. Bite marks were also present at the base of the tail. The muscle tissue under the hide adjacent to the bite marks revealed severe hemorrhaging. The oxygenated lacerations and the hemorrhaged tissue indicated the calf was alive during the attack. All of the injury locations and types of injuries are consistent with a signature wolf style attack.

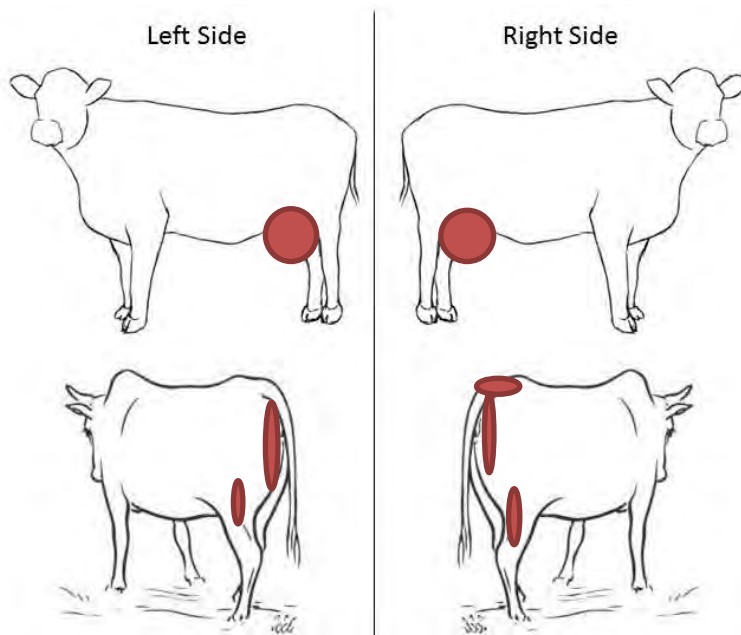


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Classification justification:

Present on the rear portion of the calf carcass were several lacerations from being bitten. The lacerations were on both upper and lower rear legs and both right and left flank/groin areas. The utter area received multiple lacerations during the attack. Bite marks were also present at the base of the tail. The muscle tissue under the hide adjacent to the bite marks revealed severe hemorrhaging. The oxygenated lacerations and the hemorrhaged tissue indicated the calf was alive during the attack. All of the injury locations and types of injuries are consistent with a signature wolf style attack. The Profanity Wolf pack has a confirmed history of cattle depredations dating back to 2014. A fourth wolf/cattle depredation during this 2016 grazing season was confirmed only 2 miles away and only 4 hours prior to the discovery of the dead calf investigated in this report. Several GPS locations from the collared wolves from the Profanity Wolf pack were at the scene of the dead calf discovered 4 hours prior.



Photograph No 1. Shows the deceased Hereford calf along the Palmer Road.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows bite lacerations to the upper left hindquarter.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows bite lacerations to the utter and upper inside left leg of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph 4. Shows bite lacerations to the upper and lower right leg of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows hemorrhaged tissue adjacent to the bite marks to the outside of the utter.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows bites marks on outer hide on right groin and upper right leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 7. Shows the hemorrhaged tissues under the bite marks in the hide of No 6.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 8. Shows bite lacerations near the anus and base of the tail of the calf.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: XX IRF reference #: XX

Date report received: 08-18-2016 Date investigated: 08-19-2016

WDFW Personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942), Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (W860) and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor Joey McCanna (W940).

Summarize initial report:

On 08-19-2016, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman, Conflict Specialist Shepherd and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor McCanna, responded to a complaint of Hereford calf remains (bones only) discovered within the USFS CC Mountain grazing allotment, located in Ferry County. The location is within the Profanity Peak wolf pack home range. The bones were discovered by the grazing allotment range rider on 08-18-2016. The location where the bones were discovered was along USFS Road # 812. During the investigation, wolf tracks were discovered near the junction of USFS Roads # 810/#812, 200 yards from the calf bones. The bones were chewed on and scattered similar to other Hereford calf depredation investigations resulting in mortalities in the same general area.

Location of incident:

USFS RD 812, in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.70697/W118.30682

Datum: WGS84 GPS coordinates are: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment. 8 miles from nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status:

One deceased Hereford calf.

Site description/physical evidence present:

No actual scene was discovered. The bones of the 6 month old Hereford calf were discovered along USFS Road #812. The bones consisted of several rib bones, a few vertebrae and a jaw bone.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

The carcass had been completely scavenged. Only a few bones remained.

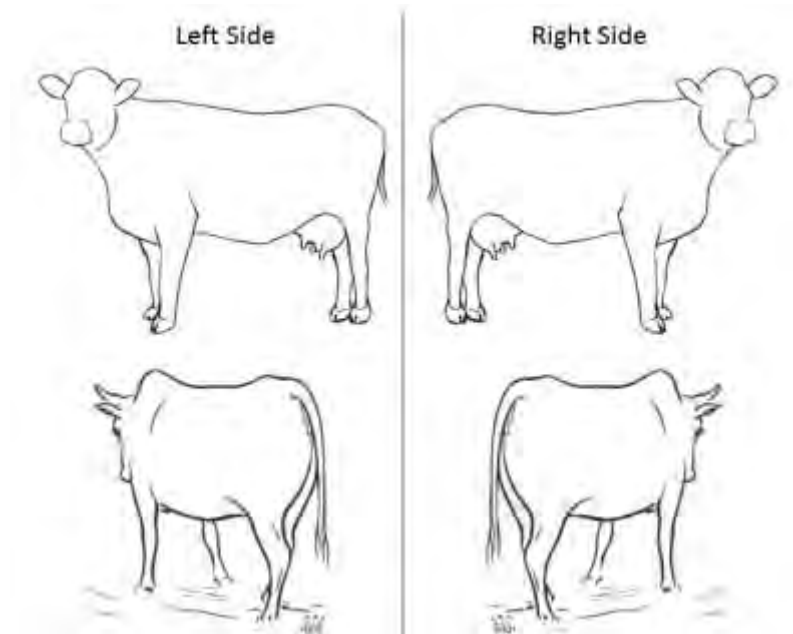


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification:

Probable.

Classification justification:

During the investigation, wolf tracks were discovered near the junction of USFS Roads #810/#812, 200 yards from the calf bones. The bones were chewed on and scattered similar to other Hereford calf depredation investigations resulting in mortalities in the same general area. GPS locations from the two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack showed travel along USFS Road #810 and the telemetry showed several locations at a second dead Hereford calf only ½ mile down USFS Road #810. (see separate report)

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows Hereford calf rib bones discovered along USFS Road #812.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows a rib bone from the Hereford calf discovered along USFS Road #812.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows vertebrae of Hereford calf discovered along USFS Road #812.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows lower jaw bone of Hereford calf discovered along USFS Road #812.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: XX **IRF reference #:** XX

Date report received: 08-18-2016 **Date investigated:** 08-19-2016

WDFW personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942), Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (W860) and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor Joey McCanna (W940).

Summarize initial report:

On 08-19-2016, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman, Conflict Specialist Shepherd and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor McCanna, responded to a complaint of Hereford calf remains (bones only) discovered within the USFS CC Mountain grazing allotment, located in Ferry County. The location is within the Profanity Peak wolf pack home range. The bones were discovered by the grazing allotment range rider on 08-18-2016. The location where the bones were discovered was along USFS Road # 810. During the investigation, wolf tracks and scat were discovered on USFS Road #810 and near the rumen. The bones were chewed on and scattered similar to other Hereford calf depredation investigations resulting in mortalities in the same general area.

Location of incident:

USFS Road #810, in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.70518/W118.29373

Datum: WGS84 **GPS coordinates are:** Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment. 7 1/2 miles from nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status:

1 deceased Hereford calf.

Site description/physical evidence present:

Rumen from the Hereford calf was discovered along USFS Road #810. Scattered throughout the timber and brush were rib bones, leg bones, jaw bone, tail switch, pelvic area, vertebrae, calf hoof, lower leg and ear tag. Wolf tracks and scat were also discovered in the immediate area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

The carcass had been completely scavenged. Only skeletal parts remained.

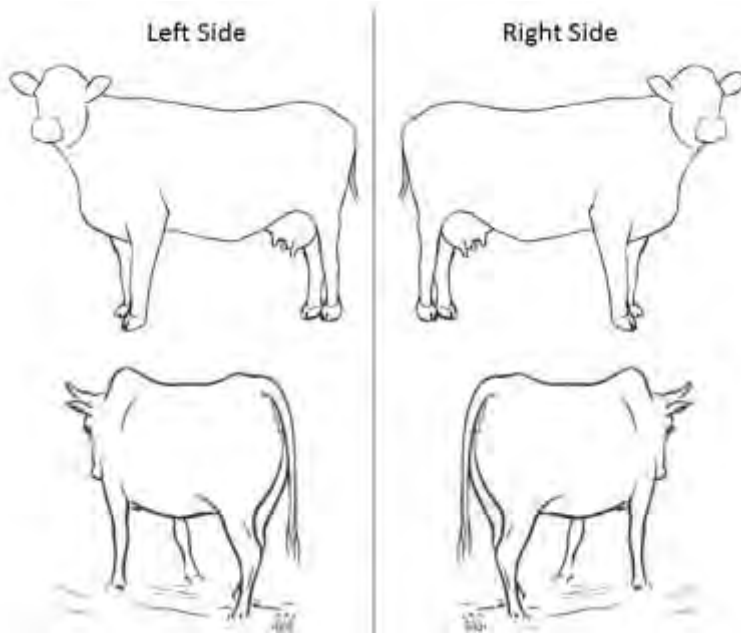


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification:

Probable.

Classification justification:

During the investigation, wolf tracks and scat were discovered along USFS Road #810. The bones were chewed on and scattered similar to other Hereford calf depredation investigations resulting in mortalities in the same general area. GPS locations from the two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack showed locations at the scene of the above mentioned Hereford calf remains.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows wolf scat along USFS Road #810 near calf remains.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows both scapula's from calf in the brush below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows rib bones from calf below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows tail switch and hair from the calf below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows rumen from the calf 10' below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows jaw bone of the calf below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 7. Shows the foot of the calf discovered below USFS Road #810.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 8. Shows the pelvic area and attached vertebrae of the calf below USFS Road #810.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: XX IRF reference #: XX

Date report received: 08-19-2016 Date investigated: 08-19-2016

WDFW personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942) and Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (W860).

Summarize initial report:

On 08-19-2016, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman and Conflict Specialist Shepherd responded to a complaint of Hereford calf with possible injuries from a wolf attack. The 6 month old calf was discovered in the USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment in Ferry County. The area is within the home range of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The calf was alive and a field examination was conducted using a battery powered shaver. Several bite lacerations were discovered and were consistent with a signature style wolf attack. The injured calf was first discovered higher on Lambert Mountain than the area it was examined. The Profanity Peak wolf pack is responsible for recent depredation events, injuries and mortalities on cattle in the USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment in 2016.

Location of incident:

USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.70512/W118.29384

Datum: WGS84 GPS coordinates are: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment. 4 miles from nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants

Affected animal(s) and status:

1 six month old Hereford calf, injured.

Site description/physical evidence present:

Actual attack scene was not discovered. Calf had injuries consistent with a wolf style attack on various parts of the body.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

The calf had wolf bite lacerations on the right leg, upper left groin area, inside left leg (severely infected) and left hip.

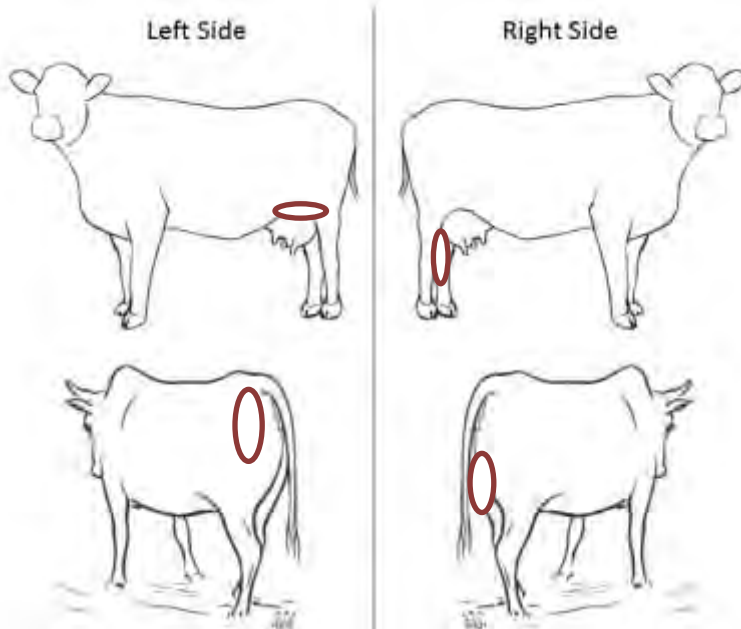


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed.

Classification justification:

The six month old Hereford calf had bite lacerations on the right leg, upper left groin area, inside left leg (severely infected) and left hip. All injuries were consistent with a signature style wolf attack. Several cattle depredation events in the same USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment have been confirmed wolf injuries or mortalities during this 2016 grazing season involving the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The same pack is responsible for the same style attacks in 2 neighboring USFS grazing allotments.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows wolf bite punctures to the inner left leg of the Hereford calf. Also noted was severe swelling from the injuries.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows a close up of the wolf bite punctures to the inner left leg of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows wolf bite lacerations and punctures to the inner left leg of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the utter and upper groin area of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows a wolf bite laceration to the lower right leg of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows a wolf bite laceration to the left hip area of the Hereford calf.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: XX IRF reference #: XX

Date report received: 08-19-2016 Date investigated: 08-19-2016

WDFW personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942), Conflict Specialist Jay Shepherd (W860) and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor Joey McCanna (W940).

Summarize initial report:

On 08-19-2016, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman, Conflict Specialist Shepherd and Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor McCanna, responded to a complaint of Hereford calf with possible injuries from a wolf attack. The 6 month old calf was discovered in the USFS CC Grazing Allotment in Ferry County. The area is within the home range of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The calf was alive and a field examination was conducted using a shaver. Several bite lacerations were discovered and were consistent with a signature style wolf attack.

Location of incident:

USFS Road #320, in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N 48.69909/W 118.28329

Datum: WGS84 GPS coordinates are: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment. 3 miles from nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status:

1 six month old Hereford calf, injured.

Site description/physical evidence present:

Actual attack scene was not discovered. Calf had injuries consistent with a wolf style attack on various parts of the body.

Description and location of injuries:

The calf had bite lacerations on both left and right hocks, left rear back leg, inner left groin, left flank and right hamstring.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

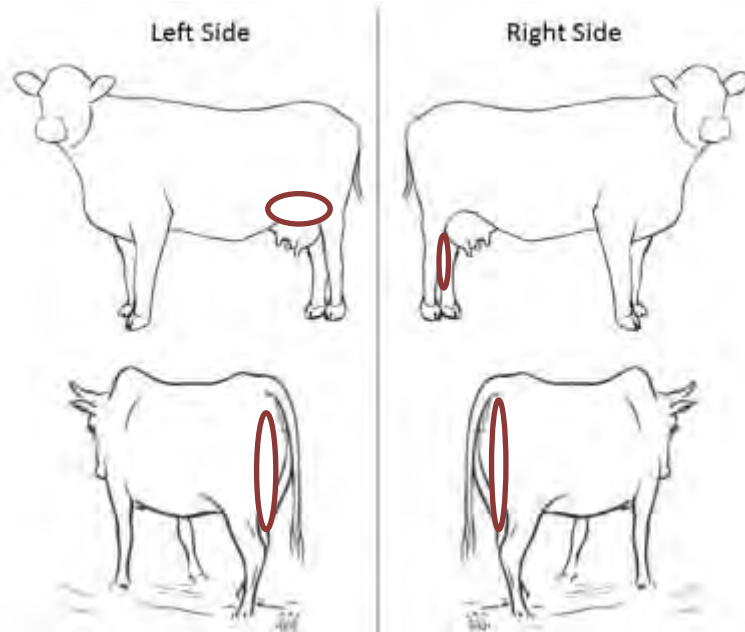


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed

Classification justification:

The six month old Hereford calf had bite lacerations on both left and right hocks, left rear back leg, inner left groin, left flank and right hamstring. All injuries were consistent with a signature style wolf attack. Several cattle depredation events in the same USFS CC Grazing Allotment have been confirmed wolf injuries or mortalities during this 2016 grazing season involving the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The same pack is responsible for similar attacks in 2 neighboring USFS grazing allotments.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the right and left rear hamstring areas of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows shaved area on left hamstring area of Hereford calf, with wolf bite lacerations.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the left flank area of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows several wolf bite lacerations to the inside of the left leg of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the inside of the right leg of the Hereford calf.

Database record #: XX **IRF reference #:** XX

Date report received: 08-31-2016 **Date investigated:** 08-31-2016

WDFW personnel: Natural Resource Worker Don Weatherman (W942)

Summarize initial report:

On 08-31-2016, Natural Resource Worker Weatherman responded to a complaint of a dead calf along the S Deadman Road, located in Ferry County. The dead calf was discovered by the range riders in the USFS CC Grazing Allotment. The range riders were checking recent GPS locations on one of the two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. A 6 month old Hereford calf was discovered in the S Fk of Deadman Creek, lodged against an old beaver dam. The only remains were the in-tact head, spinal area, legs and a large portion of the hide. The remains were removed from the stream to conduct the necessary necropsy. Several bite lacerations were detected on the hide, legs and nose. Wolf scat and tracks were present at the scene. An area of struggle near the stream was also noted.

Location of incident:

S. Deadman Road, in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.65673/W118.30047

Datum: WGS84 **GPS coordinates are:** Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment. 5 miles to nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status:

1 deceased Hereford calf.

Site description/physical evidence present:

The partial remains of a Hereford calf were discovered in the S. Fk of Deadman Creek lodged against an old beaver dam. The area surrounding the creek consisted of thick brush. The hillside adjacent to the stream consisted of heavy standing and downed timber and brush. Wolf scat and tracks were discovered at the scene. GPS locations of one of the collared Profanity Peak wolf pack members was present at the scene. The condition and predation on the calf indicated it had been deceased 24-30 hours.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Description and location of injuries:

A portion of the calf carcass remained in-tact. On the carcass were injuries consistent with a signature style wolf attack. Bite laceration were present on both the rear legs and flank. Bite lacerations were also present on the right front quarter and the right side. The injuries to the carcass above the water showed oxygenated lacerations consistent with the calf being alive when attacked. There were also bite marks on the nose and upper tail of the calf. The hock on the calf's lower left leg was skinned and indicated bruising adjacent to obvious outer bite lacerations.

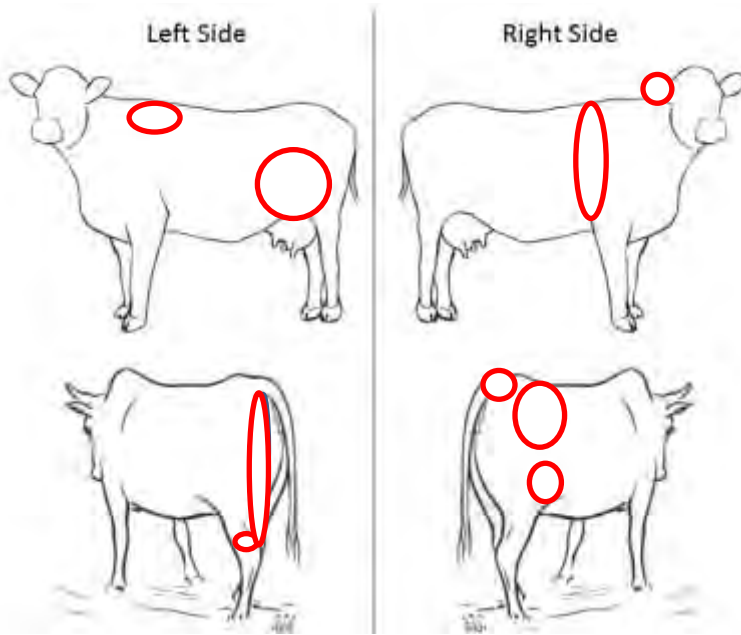


Figure 1. XX

Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification:

Confirmed.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

Classification justification:

The Hereford calf showed signature style wolf attack injuries on the remaining carcass. GPS locations place one of the collared Profanity Peak wolves at the scene during the necessary time line. Wolf tracks at the stream bank indicate multiple wolves at that location. The size of the tracks indicates 1 or more of the wolf pups were present during the scavenging. No other predators or scavengers were present on or near the carcass. This is one of several cattle depredation events involving the Profanity Peak wolf pack in the USFS CC Grazing Allotment and neighboring grazing allotments this summer. Half of the depredations have been classified as confirmed injuries and confirmed mortalities. Several cattle depredations on the same allotment have been classified as probable wolf. The Profanity Peak wolf pack has a past history of livestock attacks dating back to 2014.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No1. Shows area where struggle with wolves/calf took place along stream bank. Photo also shows the rumen in the center of the photo.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows calf carcass with ear tag in the S Fk Deadman Creek.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows bite lacerations on the left hamstring area and left hock.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows bite lacerations on left hamstring and hock areas shaved. The two bite marks between the fingers show oxygenated injuries.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 5. Shows skinned back left hock with bruising under the hide adjacent to the bite lacerations shown in photograph No 3.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows bite lacerations to the right flank and right shoulder of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 7. Shows bite lacerations on the upper left shoulder area of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 8. Shows bite lacerations on the shaved upper left shoulder area of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 9. Shows bite lacerations on head of the tail of the calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 10. Shows wolf scat near the calf carcass in the stream with Hereford hair.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 11. Shows one of the larger wolf tracks discovered near the calf carcass.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 12. Shows two different sizes of wolf tracks along the stream bank near the calf carcass.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 13. Shows bite lacerations on the end of the nose of the calf.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: 2016-09-27LambertCreek_calf IRF reference #: XX

Date report received: 09-27-2016 Date investigated: 09-27-2016

WDFW personnel: Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor McCanna (W940) and Natural Resource Worker Weatherman (W942)

Summarize initial report:

On 09-27-2016, Private Lands and Wildlife Conflict Supervisor McCanna and Natural Resource Worker Weatherman, responded to call of a possible wolf/livestock attack in the USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment, in Ferry County. The grazing allotment is within the home range of the Profanity Peak wolf pack. The calf had been moved off of the range by area range riders and placed in a portable holding facility less than a mile from where it was discovered. The calf had visible injuries to the inner portion of the left rear leg. The main injury to the upper leg of the calf was swollen and showed signs of severe infection. A field examination was conducted on the Hereford calf using an electric shaver.

Location of incident:

USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment, in Ferry County.

Incident GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): N48.75088/W118.54309

Datum: WGS84 GPS coordinates are: Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS Grazing Allotment, 1 mile to nearest residence.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No attractants.

Affected animal(s) and status:

1 Hereford calf (475lb). Injured.

Site description/physical evidence present:

Actual attack scene was not discovered. The Hereford calf had injuries consistent with a signature style wolf attack on the inner left leg, left groin, left hamstring and the utter area. The area that the Hereford calf was discovered in had an earlier confirmed mortality from the Profanity Peak wolf pack. GPS locations from the two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack place the members in the general area of the grazing allotment.

Description and location of injuries:

The Hereford calf suffered bite lacerations to the left hamstring, bite lacerations to the upper/inner left leg and bite lacerations to the utter. All injuries and locations are consistent with a signature style wolf attack.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

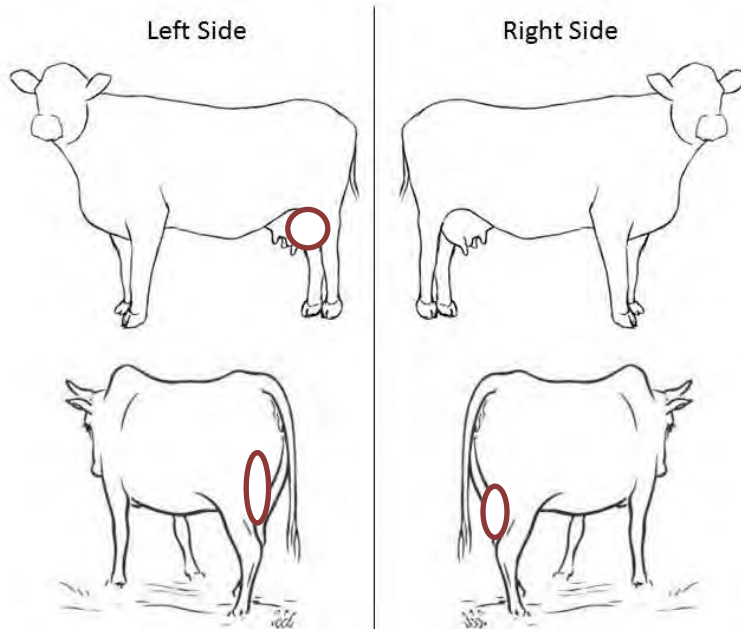


Figure 1. Injuries sustained by a Hereford calf in Lambert Creek discovered September 27, 2016.

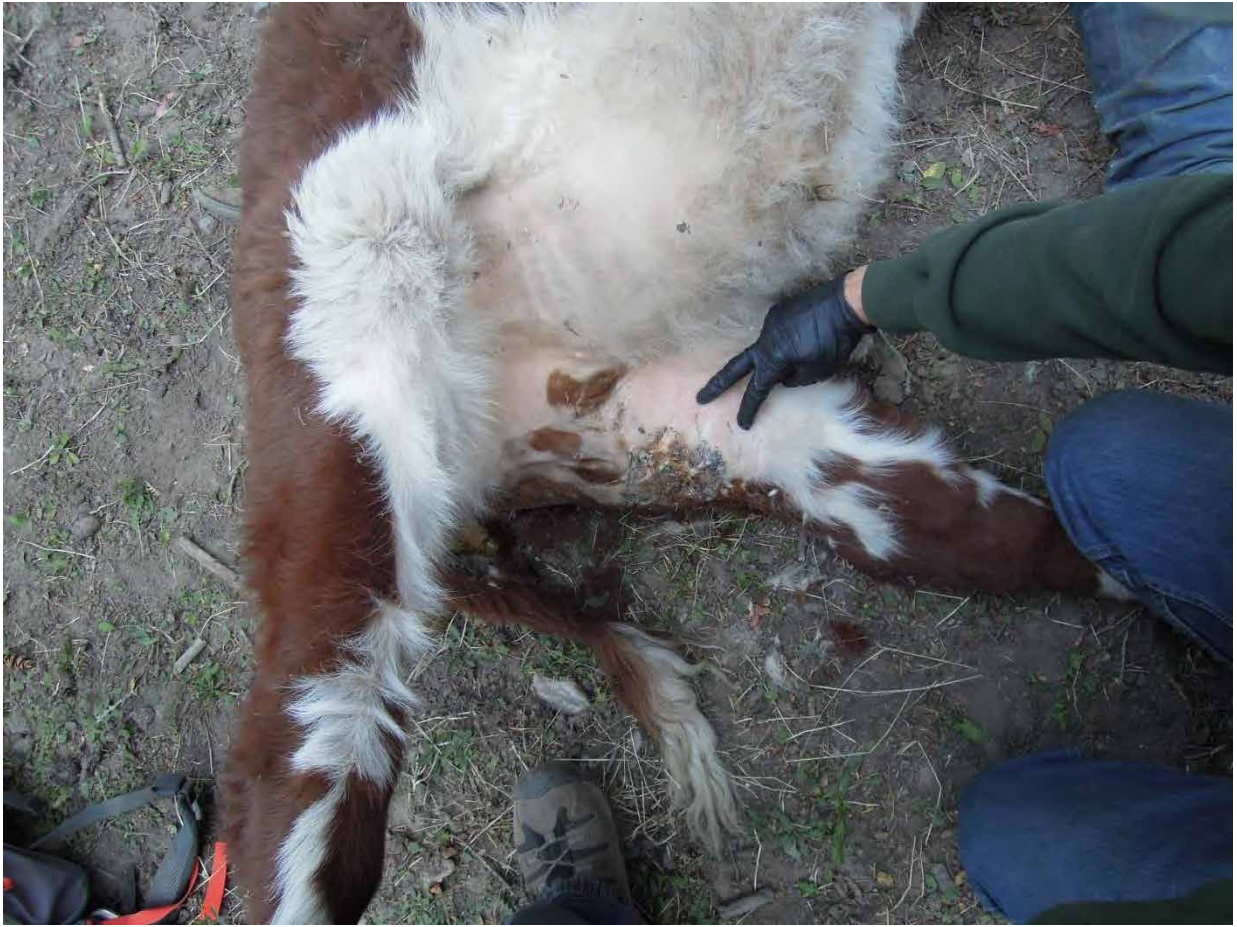
Source of injuries Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
 (check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed Wolf Depredation

Classification justification:

The Hereford calf had injuries consistent with a signature style wolf attack. The injuries consisted of bite lacerations to the inner left rear leg (hamstring), left groin and the utter area. The area that the Hereford calf was discovered in had an earlier (2016) confirmed livestock mortality from the Profanity Peak wolf pack. GPS locations from the two collared members of the Profanity Peak wolf pack place the members in the general area of the grazing allotment. The USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment during this 2016 grazing season has experienced 4 earlier confirmed depredation events. All 4 of the events have been confirmed mortalities. The USFS Lambert Grazing Allotment has had prior depredation events in 2014 with the Profanity Peak wolf pack. These 2014 events were confirmed wolf/livestock injuries and mortalities.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 1. Shows the left rear hamstring area on the Hereford calf, with a severely infected bite wound from a wolf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 2. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the upper/inner left rear leg.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 3. Shows a close-up of wolf bite lacerations to the infected area of the left hamstring area of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 4. Shows a wolf bite laceration and puncture wound to the upper left leg of the Hereford calf with the area shaved.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph no 5. Shows a shaved close-up of the wolf bite laceration and puncture wound to the upper left leg of the Hereford calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 6. Shows wolf bite lacerations just below the infected area on the left hamstring of the Hereford calf after shaving.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 7. Shows a shaved close-up of wolf bite lacerations to the left rear leg of the Hereford calf just below the infected area.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 8. Shows wolf bite lacerations to the utter area of the Hereford Calf.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Photograph No 9. Shows an overall view of the wolf bite lacerations to the left leg, upper left leg and the utter of the Hereford calf.

WDFW Injury/Mortality Investigation Report Form

Database record #: 2016-10-03DeadmanCreek_calf **IRF reference #:** XX

Date report received: 10-03-2016 **Date investigated:** 10-03-2016 and 10-04-2016

WDFW personnel: WDFW Officer Konkle (D21, W), Natural Resource Worker Weatherman (W942), Wolf Biologist Roussin, and Wildlife Conflict Specialist Bennett (W988)

Summarize initial report:

On 10-03-2016 a WDFW contract Range Rider discovered a Hereford calf that was limping on private property. The calf was placed in a nearby pen for a brief examination on 10-03-2016 in the early evening. The calf was later taken for a more thorough examination to the producer's home place and placed in a squeeze shoot. This calf was located within the Profanity Peak wolf pack territory.

Location of incident:

USFS C.C. Mountain Grazing Allotment, Ferry County.

GPS coordinates (Lat/Long): 48.682505, -118.238712

Datum: WGS84 **GPS coordinates are:** Actual Approximate

Land status: USFS BLM State Private Other:

Type of pasture/enclosure incident occurred in and estimated distance to nearest occupied structure?

USFS C.C. Mountain Grazing Allotment where the calf was last seen prior to injury. The injured calf was discovered on private property. Location of the incident is unknown at this time. The nearest estimated residence was approximately ½ mile away.

General cover classification: Open/Rangeland Brush Lightly forested Heavily forested

Are attractants present near location of incident?

No known attractants are present within this USFS allotment.

Affected animal(s) and status: One Hereford female calf, injured.

Site description/physical evidence present:

The only physical evidence of this incident was discovered on the calf. The location of the injury is unknown at this time.

Description and location of injuries:

The Hereford female calf sustained several injuries that pierced the epidermal layer and one large wound where dermal tissue damage was noted (Figure 1-7). One the left upper portion of the thigh, a once severe wound was noted prior to shaving the calf (Figure 1-3). On the left body of the calf near the rear flank, a few long (mostly healed) epidermal injuries were observed after shaving. On the rear inner thigh of mostly the left leg consisted of a few epidermal (a few dermal) puncture wounds and several defined long thin wounds (Figure 1, 3-7).

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

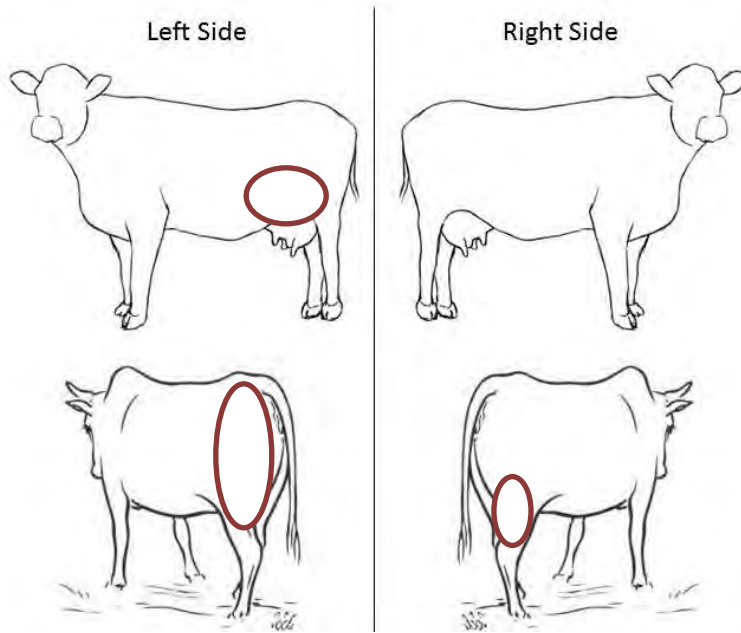


Figure 1. Injuries sustained by a Hereford calf near Deadman Creek discovered October 3, 2016.

Source of injuries: Black bear Cougar Wolf Dom canine Structural Unknown
(check one) Grizzly bear Bobcat Coyote Unk predator Other _____

Injury/mortality classification: Confirmed Wolf Depredation

Classification justification:

Due to the location of wounds, the pattern of the wounds, and several other similar depredation investigations beginning in July 2016 (Figure 8), this incident is classified as a Confirmed Wolf Depredation.

The wounds from this female Hereford calf were consistent with previous investigations involving injuries and mortalities confirmed to be from this same wolf pack. In these previous depredation investigations the location of wounds, severity, and (in some instances) age of the wounds; coupled with a scene investigation where tracks, scat, and collar data had implicated the Profanity Peak wolf pack. Additionally in this depredation investigation performed October 3-4, 2016; collared wolves in the Profanity Peak pack have spent significant time within the allotment where this calf was located. In fact, within a three weeks window (September 11-October 3, 2016), collared wolves had several clusters within three miles of where the calf was examined.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Figure 2. Photo of injury to calf discovered near Deadman Creek prior to shaving in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

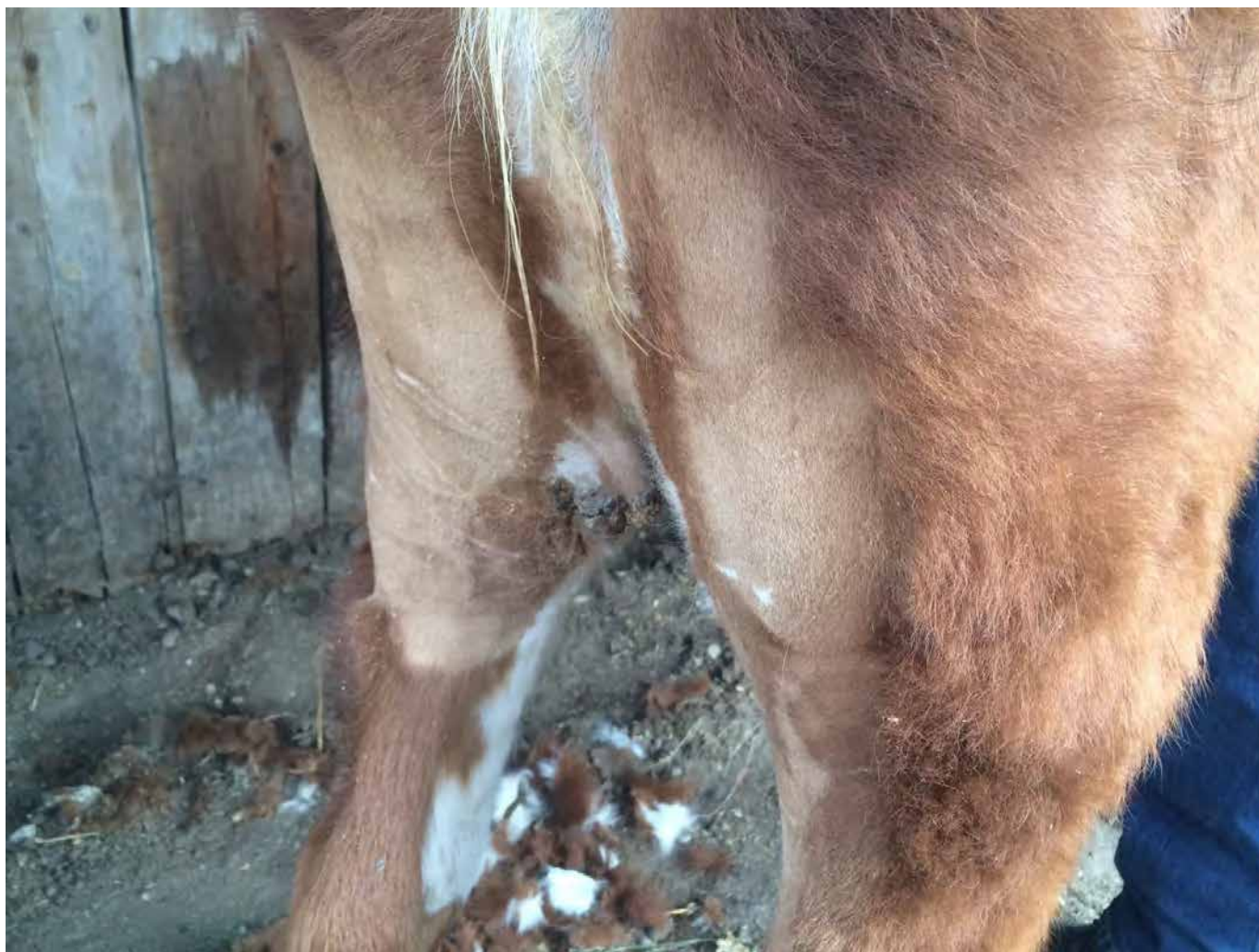


Figure 3. Photo of injury to shaved calf discovered near Deadman Creek in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Figure 4. Photo of shaved left body of a calf discovered near Deadman Creek in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Figure 5. Photo of shaved left rear leg of calf discovered near Deadman Creek in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM

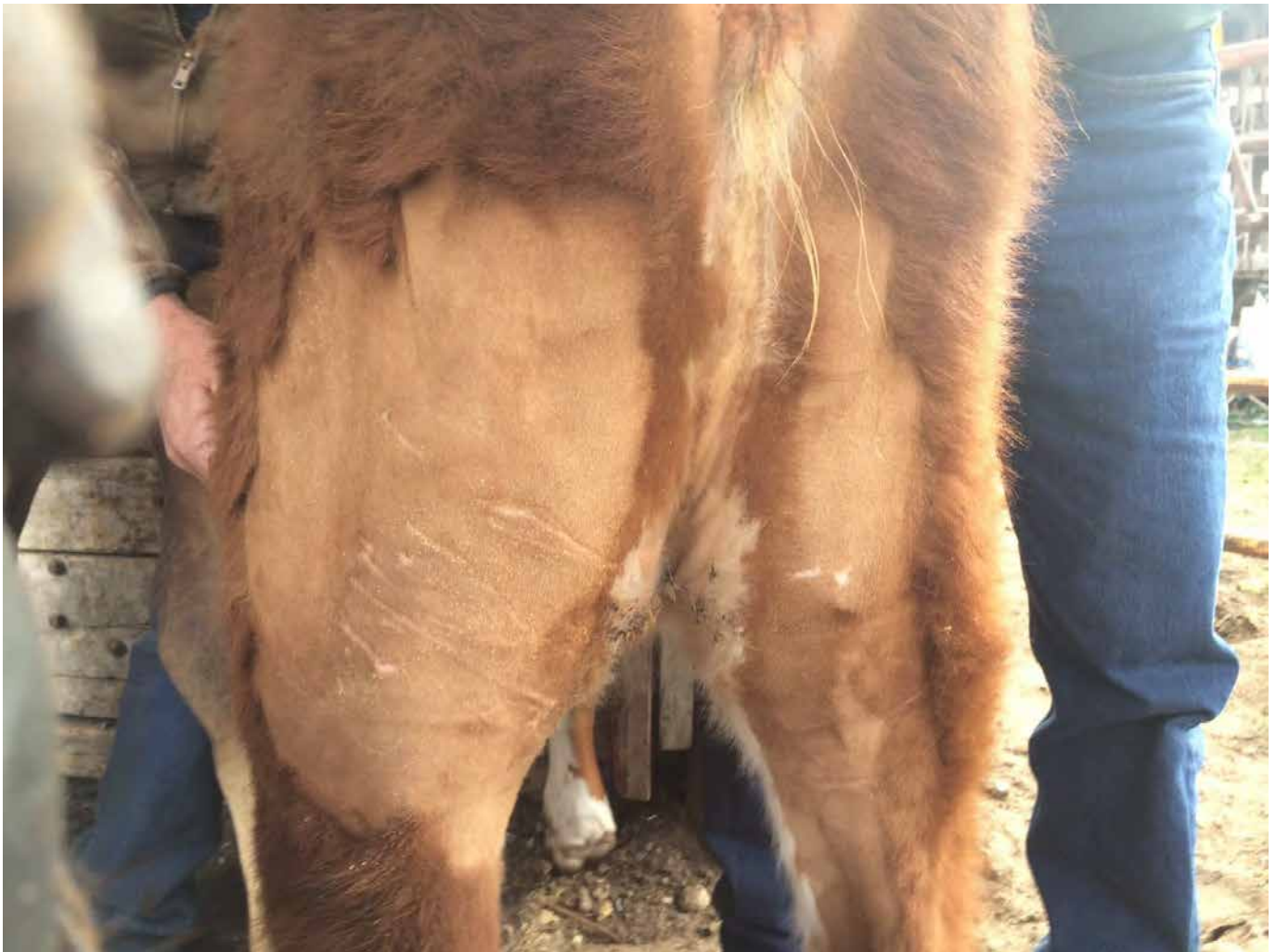


Figure 6. Photo of shaved left rear leg of calf discovered near Deadman Creek in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Figure 7. Photo of shaved left rear leg of calf discovered near Deadman Creek in Ferry County.

WDFW LIVESTOCK INJURY/MORTALITY INVESTIGATION FORM



Figure 8. A comparison photo from a previous depredation investigation of a similar sized calf with similar injuries from the same location conducted on 09-27-2016 in Ferry County.