Response Guidelines

For

Reported Gray Wolf Activity

In Washington State

Coordinating Agencies:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
USDA/APHIS – Wildlife Services

May 5, 2009

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PURPOSE

These response guidelines are a cooperative effort between the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services (WS). The purpose of the guidelines is to prepare for a coordinated and effective response to possible situations that may occur if wolf/human interactions take place in Washington State. **This is not a wolf management plan or recovery plan.** It does not contain any objectives for establishing wolves in Washington State. The guidelines adhere to Federal and, where appropriate, State law and policy and emphasize close interagency and inter-governmental coordination and a common understanding of specific roles and responsibilities between all involved agencies.

BACKGROUND

The following information provides some background on the legal status of wolves in Washington, management authorities, the history of wolves in Washington, and issues surrounding their migration into the State.

1. The gray wolf was long believed extirpated from Washington, meaning that the species, which is native to the state, was no longer thought to occur here. However, occasional unconfirmed sightings since the 1930s suggest that a few single dispersing wolves have continued to enter Washington from neighboring areas, although these animals were never successful in reestablishing a breeding population. The past few years have experienced an increase in wolf reports in northeastern, north-central, and southeastern Washington. Many of these are unconfirmed or represent sightings of wolf-dog hybrids. However, some are considered reliable and are single animals in most cases. In July 2008, a pack with pups was discovered in Okanogan County and is the first fully documented breeding by wolves in the state since the 1930s.

   Wolves are adept at dispersing into new areas and establishing new packs, given an adequate prey source and protection from human persecution. Average pack size ranges from 5 to 10 animals in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

2. The gray wolf is listed as endangered in Washington under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). As long as the gray wolf remains Federally listed under the ESA, the USFWS has overall lead responsibility for wild wolves in Washington. Wild wolves that enter the State are fully protected by the ESA, which is administered and enforced by the USFWS. Wolf hybrids have no Federal or State legal status.

   For species listed under the Federal ESA, activities that may result in “take” of endangered species are generally prohibited. The definition of take under the ESA includes to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

3. The gray wolf is also listed as endangered by the State of Washington and receives protection under State law (WAC 232.12.014, RCW 77.15.120). The State may designate agents or enter into cooperative agreements with Federal agencies to enforce State law. The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission may also promulgate rules to authorize Federal and State agencies

concerned with the management of fish and wildlife resources to lethally remove wolves under limited circumstances.

The WDFW currently has a cooperative agreement with the USFWS, under Section 6 of the Federal ESA, that provides WDFW authority to manage for the conservation of endangered or threatened species, including gray wolves, within the State, except for lethal take of those species.

4. The Federal gray wolf recovery program in the northwestern United States is focused on maintaining viable wolf populations in parts of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. There are no federally sponsored plans to promote wolf recovery in Washington. However, wolves may move into the State from the expanding central Idaho or northwestern Montana populations, or from Canada, and it is anticipated that more packs may become established in Washington in the future.

5. When the wolf is Federally delisted, management authority will revert to the State. In anticipation of this, the WDFW is initiating development of a state wolf conservation and management plan.

6. The WDFW strives to recover extirpated native species whenever possible. However, the agency has no plans to reintroduce wolves to Washington. As noted above, it is expected that wolves will disperse naturally into the State from surrounding populations.

   In recognition that wolves may become established in the State in the future, the USFWS, WDFW and WS must be prepared to respond to incidents involving wolves.

7. Tribal governments manage wildlife on their reserved lands and they maintain certain rights to wildlife resources on ceded lands in the State.

8. Wolves sometimes depredate on livestock and/or other domesticated animals and these depredations must be investigated and controlled. Thus, Wildlife Services (WS), the Federal agency with nationwide responsibilities for managing wildlife damage problems, is also a key partner in wolf management in the State.

OVERVIEW OF POTENTIAL SITUATIONS

Discussed below are five situations that might arise in Washington and an overview of the recommended response strategy for each situation. The five situations are:

1. **Unconfirmed report of wolf activity or sightings.**
2. **Verified wolf activity, without a problem incident.**
3. **Report of possible wolf-caused livestock depredation.**
4. **Report of a wolf capture.**
5. **Report of an injured or dead wolf.**

Specific incidents will have unique circumstances and responses are likely to vary from case to case to account for individual situations. The cooperating agencies will coordinate their responses to the various

wolf management situations as they arise. If wolf activity is discovered within or adjacent to tribal lands, government-to-government discussions with the affected Tribe will be initiated.

1. **Unconfirmed Reports of Wolf Activity (Tracks or Sightings)**

   USFWS, WDFW and other agencies occasionally receive reports from people who have observed either large tracks or large animals that they think may be wolves. The response procedure is to interview the caller and fill out the observation form that documents details on the observation and where it was located. This information will be stored for future reference.

2. **Verified Wolf Activity (Not Involving a Depredation or Conflict)**

   - Wolf activity in Washington will be considered verified when a State, Federal or Tribal wildlife biologist has been able to see and, to the extent possible, conclusively identify a wild wolf in the field. If current, highly credible reports are received from another source, or if multiple credible reports are received from the same area, appropriate personnel may be sent out to the area to verify it. If there is uncertainty about the identification, wolf experts may be brought in to assist in the confirmation process.

   - If wild wolves are confirmed to be present in Washington and the animal(s) has not been implicated in a livestock depredation or other problem incident, USFWS, WS and WDFW will collaborate to monitor the wolf activity to the best of their ability, given available resources. Tribal wildlife agencies may also participate in monitoring activities. In addition, a WDFW local enforcement officer will coordinate with livestock producers in the local area to provide relevant information and what steps they may legally take to prevent depredation.

   - The preferred monitoring approach is to capture and radio-collar wolves to facilitate regular tracking of movements. However, this can be difficult to accomplish with a lone wolf that is roaming across wide areas. Available funding and personnel may limit the ability to pursue this approach. Coordinating agencies would likely wait until there are multiple observations of wolf activity in an area – indicating the presence of one or more resident animals – before considering a concerted effort to capture and collar a wolf. A potential alternative approach would be to do periodic surveillance from the ground and air to document tracks and any observed wolf activity.

   - The purpose of monitoring wolf activity, once verified, is to determine what areas wolves are using. Also, by knowing where the wolves are located, the agencies may be able to anticipate problem situations and utilize non-lethal techniques to possibly prevent or reduce conflicts. If problem situations do occur, the presence of radio-collared animals will increase the efficiency of subsequent actions.

   - Both confirmed and unconfirmed reports of wolf sightings should be mapped, and reports stored by the agency wolf point of contact in their respective offices.

3. **Report of Possible Wolf-Caused Livestock Depredation or Other Domestic Animal Conflict**

   WS is the lead Federal agency for animal damage control and, when authorized by USFWS, will implement wolf control actions in Washington. When a report is received claiming that a wolf has attacked livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, mules, herding or guarding animals such as llamas, donkeys

and livestock guarding and herding dogs) or other domestic animals, agency response will include the following elements:

- WS investigates. Keys to a successful response include:
    - WS personnel are rapidly notified and respond promptly and determine whether or not it is a wolf depredation.
    - There is prompt coordination with the affected livestock producer to secure the scene.
    - Key individuals in USFWS and WDFW are promptly notified, including USFWS Office of Law Enforcement and WDFW Enforcement.
    - There is coordination between USFWS, WDFW, WS, and landowner to plan possible follow-up actions.

- If the WS investigation determines that the depredation was wolf-caused, a response action will be initiated. Site-specific circumstances will dictate what type of response action will be used. Response actions will become more aggressive, if needed, until depredations cease.

4. **Wolf Capture**

Wolves may be caught in traps or snares set for other animals. If a captured wolf is healthy, the responding agency will consult with partner agencies prior to initiating an action. Site-specific circumstances will influence how such captures are handled; however, a rapid response and decision will be necessary to ensure the health and well being of the animal. USFWS Office of Law Enforcement should immediately be consulted in this situation (to make a legal determination about the capture, properly document the event, and initiate further action if necessary).

Factors that will be considered when responding to a wolf capture include the following:

- If there is no history of wolf problems in the area where the animal is captured, the preferred approach is on-site release. However, decisions regarding how to manage the issue will be made on a case-by-case basis. An evaluation will be made to determine if there have been any reported wolf problems in the area prior to making a release decision. Interagency coordination will be initiated to determine what should be done with the animal.
- If an on-site release is being considered, an evaluation of the animal's health will be conducted prior to release. If the wolf is injured, depending on the severity of the injury, a decision will be made on whether or not to release the animal. Female wolves with pups captured on public lands prior to October 1 should be released in the same area as capture unless there have been repeated depredations in the area.

- If the animal is collared and released, collaborating agencies will monitor its movements as regularly as possible.
- If a decision is made to hold the animal, arrangements will be made with an appropriate kennel facility and veterinary care will be arranged, if needed.

5. Report of a Dead or Injured Wolf

USFWS Office of Law Enforcement and WDFW enforcement personnel will immediately be called in to investigate all reports of dead or injured wolves and make a determination about the cause of death

or injury, properly document the event, and initiate further action as necessary. The USFWS is responsible for investigating cases that involve unauthorized take of a Federally listed species. The WDFW is responsible for investigating violations of State wildlife laws.

When an injured or dead wolf is found, response will include the following elements:

- USFWS and WDFW Law Enforcement will be immediately notified and they will determine and control all subsequent aspects of the response.
- Keys to a successful response include:
  - Law Enforcement officers are rapidly notified and respond promptly.
  - Scene where the animal was found is left undisturbed and effectively secured.
  - Key individuals in various agencies are promptly notified.
- If an injured wolf is found, actions will be taken immediately to stabilize its condition. Interagency coordination will be initiated to determine what should be done with the animal. Depending on the severity of the injury, a decision will be made on whether or not to release the animal.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Response checklists have been developed for each of these five potential wolf situations to facilitate a smooth and organized response:

1. **Unconfirmed report of wolf activity or sightings.**
2. **Verified wolf activity, without a problem incident.**
3. **Report of possible wolf-caused livestock depredation.**
4. **Report of a wolf capture.**
5. **Report of an injured or dead wolf.**

RESPONSE CHECKLISTS:

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF WOLF ACTIVITY

Recipient of report:

Take caller's name and call back information.

Contact the appropriate USFWS or WDFW office.

The USFWS or WDFW will interview the person(s) reporting the sighting and record all relevant information regarding the sighting on the appropriate form and mark the location on a map.

When warranted and resources are available, the WDFW or its designated agents will conduct a follow-up field investigation to try to determine if wolves are in fact in the area, particularly when multiple credible reports come in from the same area.

VERIFIED WOLF ACTIVITY, WITHOUT A PROBLEM INCIDENT

If the presence of wild wolves is confirmed, and there has not been a livestock or domestic animal depredation or other problem incident, the first recipient of the information will respond as follows:

Recipient of report:

- Take caller's name and call back information.
- Document the specific location(s) where activity has been observed.
- Contact the appropriate USFWS or WDFW office.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

WDFW will investigate verified wolf sightings and monitor wolf activity.

USFWS may assist WDFW with investigating verified wolf sightings and monitoring wolf activity.

Wildlife Services personnel may provide assistance in trapping efforts for radio-collaring wolves.

1. The agencies will coordinate and share this information with all other appropriate agencies, e.g. USFWS or WDFW, WS, US Forest Service, BLM, National Park Service (NPS), and Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

2. If wolf activity is within or adjacent to Tribal lands, the USFWS office involved will share this information with the affected tribe.

3. All media inquiries should be referred to USFWS External Affairs contacts Tom Buckley (Spokane, east of the Cascade mountains), or Doug Zimmer (Lacey, west of the Cascade mountains), and WDFW Public Affairs contacts Madonna Luers (Spokane, east of the Cascade mountains), or Margaret Ainscough (Olympia, west of the Cascade Mountains).

4. WDFW local Enforcement Officers will attempt to provide information updates, as neede by the situation, to livestock producers in the area and describe what they can legally do to discourage wolves from frequenting their property or grazing allotment.

5. Monitoring of wolf activity will be coordinated among USFWS, WDFW and WS, using one or more of the following three approaches:
   - Compile information and map locations of sightings of animals and tracks through interviews with persons(s) reporting activity.
   - Conduct periodic ground surveys (i.e., scat and track surveys, howling surveys) and/or flyovers to monitor wolf activity.
   - Use radio-telemetry to regularly track collared animal(s).

REPORT OF POSSIBLE WOLF-CAUSED DEPREDATION ON LIVESTOCK OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Recipient of report:

Take caller's name and call back information and advise the caller to protect the scene. Ask for specific directions on how to reach the scene (street names, landmarks, gates, etc).

Give the caller the following instructions to protect the scene:

- Avoid walking in and around the area;
- Keep dogs and other animals from the area to protect evidence;
- Place tarp over carcass;
- If possible, use cans or other objects to cover tracks and scats that can confirm the depredating species;
- Inform caller that a Wildlife Services investigator will be notified of the incident.

Immediately contact the appropriate USFWS or WDFW office.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Wildlife Services is the lead agency for investigating livestock depredations and making the determination on cause of death.

1. USFWS, WDFW, or WS will interview the person(s) reporting the incident and record all relevant information regarding the incident on the appropriate form and mark the location on a map.

2. The USFWS or WDFW will contact WS and relay the information provided by the caller and request that an investigator be dispatched to the scene.

3. The responding agency will continue coordination with WS, WDFW or USFWS, and the livestock owner, as needed, to ensure someone responds and that the owner is kept informed.

4. The agency will notify law enforcement, and all other appropriate agencies (e.g. US Forest Service, BLM, NPS, WA DNR).

5. If wolf activity is within or adjacent to Tribal lands, the USFWS office involved will work with the affected tribe.

6. All media inquiries should be referred to USFWS External Affairs contacts Tom Buckley (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Doug Zimmer (Lacey, west of the Cascade Mountains), and WDFW Public Affairs contacts Madonna Luers (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Margaret Ainscough (Olympia, west of the Cascade Mountains).

IF WILDLIFE SERVICES DETERMINES THAT THE DEPREDATION WAS WOLF-CAUSED:

1. USFWS, WDFW, and WS will coordinate and consult with designated agency managers to evaluate possible response actions, assess the efficacy of non-lethal measures and document that process, and determine the appropriate response measure.

2. USFWS, in coordination with WDFW and WS, will authorize a course of action, with notification to USFWS and WDFW Law Enforcement prior to action being taken.

3. WS will implement the response efforts**.**

4. WDFW local enforcement officers will provide information updates to livestock producers in the area and describe what they can legally do to discourage wolves from frequenting their property or grazing allotment.

REPORT OF A WOLF CAPTURE

Recipient of report:

Take caller's name and call back information and get detailed description of the incident location from the caller. Ask about specific directions on how to reach the scene (street names, landmarks, gates, etc), provide them with instructions on what to do until someone arrives, and inform them that USFWS or WDFW personnel will respond to the scene immediately. Immediately contact the appropriate USFWS or WDFW office.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

WDFW will respond to wolf captures.

USFWS may assist in responding to wolf captures and will coordinate with WDFW and WS to decide on what course of action to take.

Wildlife Services may assist if conditions warrant.

1. The responding agency will interview the person(s) reporting the incident and record all relevant information regarding the incident on the appropriate form and map the location.

2. An agent from WS, or a biologist from WDFW or USFWS will be dispatched to confirm that the captured animal is likely a wolf, and to evaluate the animal's condition. The agent responding should take a tissue sample for DNA analysis to determine if it is in fact a wolf, and what the genetic line or source population is.

3. If it is confirmed that the animal is a wolf, contact USFWS Office of Law Enforcement and advise them of the circumstances as soon as possible.

4. Initiate interagency coordination to determine what should be done with the animal. Depending on the severity of any injury to the animal, a decision will be made on whether or not to release the animal.

5. Upon the USFWS Office of Law Enforcement's determination that information can be released (if a wolf), the responding agency will notify all other appropriate agencies (e.g. US Forest Service, BLM, NPS, and WA DNR).

6. If wolf activity is within or adjacent to Tribal lands, the USFWS office involved will work with the affected tribe.

7. If the decision is to release the animal on site, WDFW Enforcement officers will provide information updates to livestock producers in the area and describe what they can legally do to discourage wolves from frequenting their property or grazing allotment.

8. In USFWS Office of Law Enforcement matters, refer media inquiries to the Redmond Office of Law Enforcement. In non-law enforcement matters, refer all media inquiries to USFWS External Affairs contacts Tom Buckley (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Doug Zimmer (Lacey, west of the Cascade Mountains), and WDFW Public Affairs contacts Madonna Luers (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Margaret Ainscough (Olympia, west of the Cascade Mountains).

REPORT OF A DEAD OR INJURED WOLF

Recipient of report:

Take caller's name and call back information and advise the caller to secure the scene. Ask about specific directions on how to reach the scene (street names, landmarks, gates, etc).

Give the caller the following instructions to protect the scene:

- Treat area as a potential crime scene.
- Do not touch anything and keep all people and animals from the area.
- A tarp can be placed over the wolf carcass.
- Cans or other items can be placed over footprints and animal tracks.

Immediately contacts the appropriate USFWS or WDFW office.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities

WDFW will respond to reports of dead or injured wolves.

USFWS will make decisions on euthanasia of injured wolves.

WS may respond to reports of injured wolves.

1. The USFWS or WDFW contacts caller to get a detailed description of the incident location.

2. USFWS or WDFW notifies USFWS and WDFW Law Enforcement. Relay information provided by the caller and request that an officer be sent to the scene..

3. In either case below, the agent responding should take a tissue sample for DNA analysis to determine if it is in fact a wolf, and what the genetic line or source population is.

IF THE WOLF IS DEAD: USFWS Law Enforcement personnel will take over the investigation and determine all subsequent aspects of the response. If there is an ongoing law enforcement investigation, refer all media inquiries to USFWS Office of Law Enforcement, Redmond.

IF THE WOLF IS INJURED:

1. Dispatch a USFWS, WS or WDFW biologist to the scene to evaluate the seriousness of injuries and recommend further action and continue coordination with USFWS law enforcement agent and on-site person.

2. With USFWS Office of Law Enforcement concurrence, the USFWS and WDFW will notify all other appropriate agencies (WDFW, WS, US Forest Service, BLM, NPS, and WA DNR).

3. Interagency coordination will be initiated to determine what should be done with the animal. Depending on the severity of the injury, a decision will be made on whether or not to release the animal.

4. If wolf activity is within or adjacent to Tribal lands, the USFWS will work with the affected tribe.

5. If there is an ongoing law enforcement investigation, refer all media inquiries to USFWS Office of Law Enforcement, Redmond. Otherwise, refer all media inquiries to USFWS External Affairs contacts Tom Buckley (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Doug Zimmer (Lacey, east of the Cascade Mountains), and WDFW Public Affairs contacts Madonna Luers (Spokane, east of the Cascade Mountains), or Margaret Ainscough (Olympia, east of the Cascade Mountains).

Attachment A:

Phone Contacts to Report Wolf Observation, Injury, or Suspected Depredation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Monday through Friday, 8:00 – 4:30, (except federal holidays):

Eastern Washington:
Spokane……..…….. (509) 891-6839

Western Washington:
Lacey ……(360) 753-9440

USFWS Office of Law Enforcement to report dead or injured wolves:

Spokane …….. (509) 928-6050
Lacey …….. (360) 753-7764
Redmond ……..(425) 883-8122
Bellingham ……...(360) 733-0963
Burbank (Tri-Cities)……. (509) 546-8344
Portland ……(503) 780-9771

USFWS Office of Law Enforcement after hours:

Call Washington State Patrol Office (425-649-4370). Tell dispatcher which county is involved and ask to be connected to a USFWS Special Agent.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Monday through Friday, 8:00 – 5:00:

Spokane ……(509) 892-1001
Ephrata …… (509) 754-4624
Yakima …… (509) 575-2740
Vancouver ……(360) 696-6211
Mill Creek ……(425) 775-1311
Montesano ……(360) 249-4628
Olympia ……(360) 902-2200

USDA Wildlife Services, Statewide, Monday through Friday, 7:30 – 4:00:

Olympia ……(360) 753-9884

For Emergency and after-hours:
Contact your local State Patrol Office and ask to be connected to a local WDFW wildlife officer.

Washington State 24 hr Wolf Reporting Hotline……..…… 888-584-9038

Attachment B: Agency Phone Directory of Key Contacts for Wolf Response Situations

Eastern Washington					
Agency	**Location**	**Position**	**Name**	**Office**	**Cell**
USFWS	Spokane-EWFO	Response point of contact	**Dan Trochta**	(509) 893-8021	
	Wenatchee-CWFO	Response point of contact	**Greg Kurz**	(509) 665-3508 X 22	
	Wenatchee	CWFO Supervisor	**Jessica Gonzales**	(509) 665-3508	
	Spokane	EWFO Supervisor	**Mark Miller**	(509) 891-8001	
	EWFO/CWFO	External Affairs	**Tom Buckley**	(509) 893-8029	(509) 995-7528
	Spokane	Enforcement	**Richard Gamba**	(509) 928-6050	(509) 370-0112
	Burbank (Tri-Cities)	Enforcement	**Corky Roberts**	(509) 546-8344	(509) 727-8358
WDFW	Spokane	Region 1 Director	**John Andrews**	(509) 892-7852	(509) 993-8517
	Spokane	Wildlife Program Manager	**Kevin Robinette**	(509) 892-7859	(509) 998-3270
	Spokane	Public Affairs	**Madonna Luers**	(509) 892-7853	(509) 993-3788
	Spokane	Enforcement Captain	**Mike Whorton**	(509) 892-7857	(509) 993-2772
	Ephrata	Region 2 Director	**Dennis Beich**	(509) 754-4624 X 19	(509) 750-6833
	Ephrata	Wildlife Program Manager	**Matt Monda**	(509) 754-4624 X 16	(509) 750-3555
	Ephrata	Enforcement Captain	**Chris Anderson**	(509) 754-4624 X 18	(509) 750-9771
	Yakima	Region 3 Director	**Jeff Tayer**	(509) 457-9317	(509) 961-3391
	Yakima	Wildlife Program Manager	**Ted Clausing**	(509) 457-9313	(509) 961-0804
	Yakima	Enforcement Captain	Rich Mann	(509) 457-9315	(509) 961-6275
Wildlife Services	Moses Lake	District Supervisor	**Chad Heuser**	509-765-7962	509-989-1958
	Moses Lake	Asst District Supervisor	**James Powell**	509-765-7962	
USFS	Colville	Forest Supervisor	**Rick Brazell**	(509) 684-7015	
	Colville	Forest Biologist	**Jim McGowan**	(509) 684-7210	
	Okanogan/ Wenatchee	Forest Supervisor	**Becki Heath**	(509) 664-9323	
	Wenatchee	Forest Biologist	**Bill Gaines**	(509) 664-9232	
	Okanogan	Forest Biologist	**Bob Naney**	(509) 997-9744	
BLM	Spokane	District Manager	**Robert Towne**	(509) 536-1262	
	Spokane	Biologist	**Joyce Whitney**	(509) 536-1244	
	Wenatchee	District Manager	**Sally Sovey**	(509) 665-2100	
	Wenatchee	Biologist	**Neal Hedges**	(509) 665-2100	
WA DNR	NE Region	Regional Manager	**John Viada**	(509) 684-7474	
	NE Region	Biologist	**Scott Fisher**	(509) 684-7474	
	SE Region	Regional Manager	**Bill Boyum**	(509) 925-8510	
	SE Region	Biologist	**Steve Wetzel**	(509) 925-8510	

Eastern Washington					
Agency	**Location**	**Position**	**Name**	**Office**	**Cell**
TRIBES	Colville Confederated Tribes	Biologist	**Jim Priest**	(509) 634-2117	
	Colville Confederated Tribes	Dir., Natural Resources	**Dan Brudevold**	(509) 634-2249	
	Spokane Tribe	Dir. DNR	**Rudy Peone**	(509) 626-4401	
	Spokane Tribe	Asst. Dir. DNR	**B.J. Kieffer**	(509) 626-4401 X 17	
	Spokane Tribe	Dir. Park Rangers	**Keith Kieffer**	(509) 258-7750	
	Kalispell Tribe of Indians	Dir., Natural Resources	**Deane Osterman**	(509) 445-1147 X 1282	
	Kalispell Tribe of Indians	Wildlife Manager	**Ray Entz**	(509) 445-1147 X 1278	
	Yakama Indian Nation	Wildlife Program Manager	**Arlen Washins**	(509) 865-6262 X 6666	
	Yakama Indian Nation	Wolf Biologist	**Gina King**	(509) 865-6355	
	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Dir. Natural Resource	**Patty Perry**	(208) 267-3519	
	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Fish and Wildlife Director	**Sue Ireland**	(208) 267-7082	
	Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Biologist	**Scott Soults**	(208) 267-3620	
	Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Wildlife Program Manager	**Cameron Heusser**	(208) 686-5521	
Veterinarians	Spokane	WDFW	**Kristin Mansfield**	(509) 891-1001	
Holding Facilities					

Western Washington					
Agency	**Location**	**Position**	**Name**	**Office**	**Cell**
USFWS	Lacey	End. Species Mgr	**Jody Bush**	(360) 753-6046	
	Lacey	WFWO Supervisor	**Ken Berg**	(360) 753-9440	
	Lacey	WFWO Deputy Supervisor	**Kate Bankert**	(360) 753-4652	
	Lacey	External Affairs	**Doug Zimmer**	(360) 753-4370	
	Lacey	Enforcement	**Steve Furrer**	(360) 239-2818	
	Redmond	Enforcement	**Phil Land**	(425) 883-8122	
	Portland RO	SA in charge, Enforcement	**Paul Chang**	(503) 521-5307	
Wildlife Services	Olympia	State Director	**Roger Woodruff**	(360) 753-9884	360-463-1010
	Olympia	Asst. Director	**Ken Gruver**	(360) 753-9884	360-790-5883
	Bremerton	District Supervisor	**Matt Cleland**	(360) 337-2778	360-509-8879
	Oak Harbor	Wildlife Specialist	**Fred Goodman**	(360) 675-7943	425-879-8891
WDFW	Olympia	Endangered Species Mgr	**Harriet Allen**	(360) 902-2694	
	Olympia	Deputy Asst. Director	**Steve Pozzanghera**	(360) 902-2506	
	Olympia	Public Affairs Special Asst.	**Margaret Ainscough**	(360) 902-2408	(360) 280-9904
	Olympia	Enforcement Deputy Chief	**Mike Cenci**	(360) 902-2936	
	Mill Creek	Regional Director	**Bob Everitt**	(425) 775-1311 X 118	
	Mill Creek	Wildlife Program Manager	**Lora Leschner**	(425) 775-1311 X 121	
	Mill Creek	Enforcement Captain	**Bill Hebner**	(425) 775-1311 x 115	
USFS	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Forest Supervisor	**Rob Iwamoto**	(425) 775-9702 X 3390	
	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Forest Biologist	**Jesse Plumage**	(425) 744-3285	
	Gifford Pinchot	Forest Supervisor	**Claire Lavendel**	(360) 891-5000	
	Gifford Pinchot	Wildlife Biologist	**Carol Chandler**	(360) 891-5106	
NPS	North Cascades NP	Superintendent	**Chip Jenkins**	(360) 856-5700	
	North Cascades NP	Biologist	**Bob Kuntz**	(360) 856-5700	
	Mt. Rainier NP	Superintendent	**Dave Uberuaga**	(360) 569-2211 X 2360	
	Mt. Rainier NP	Biologist	**Jim Schaberl**	(360) 569-2211 X 3373	
Veterinarians	Pt. Defiance Zoo - Tacoma		**Holly Reed** **Kathy Larsen**	(253) 404-3639	
Holding Facilities	Northwest Trek - Eatonville	Deputy Director	**Dave Ellis**	(360) 832-7154	
	Pt. Defiance Zoo - Tacoma	Acting Curator	**John Rupp**	(253) 404-3631	
	Pt. Defiance Zoo - Tacoma			(253) 404-3678 (weekends)	

	Pt. Defiance Zoo - Tacoma	Red Wolf Coordinator	**Will Waddell**	(253) 858-9172	
	Wolfhaven	Executive Director	**John Blankenship**	(360) 264-4695 X 221	
Other					
Agency	**Location**	**Position**	**Name**	**Office**	**Cell**
USFWS	Helena, MT	Nat'l Wolf Rec Coordinator	**Ed Bangs**	(406) 449-5225 X 204	
	Boise, ID	Idaho Wolf Rec Coordinator	**Gary Burton**	(208) 378-5243	
	Portland, OR	Delisting Coordinator	**Jesse DElia**	(503) 231-2349	
	Portland, OR	External Affairs	**Joan Jewett**	(503) 231-6211	
USFS	Umatilla	Forest Supervisor	**Kevin Martin**	(541) 278-3716	
	Umatilla	Forest Biologist	**Mark Henjum**	(541) 278-3814	
	Idaho Panhandle	Forest Supervisor	**Ranotta McNair**	(208) 765-7223	
	Idaho Panhandle	District Biologist	**Timothy Layser**	(208) 443-6838	
Other Tribes	Nez Perce Tribe	Gray Wolf Coordinator	**Curt Mack**	(208) 634-1061	
	Nez Perce Tribe	Wildlife Program Director	**Keith Lawrence**	(208) 843-7372	
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Wildlife Manager	**Carl Scheeler**	(541) 966-2395	541-969-3117
Defenders of Wildlife	P.O. Box 773 Boise, Idaho 83701	Wolf Compensation Program	**Suzanne Asha Stone** **Jesse Timberlake**	(208)424-9385	