FINAL

Supplemental

Environmental Impact Statement

for the

2015-2021 Game Management Plan

December 3, 2014

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North
Olympia, Washington 98501-1091
An Official Publication of the State of Washington

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December 3, 2014

Dear Interested Parties:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has prepared this Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) titled, 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. This Final SEIS is presented to the public and other agencies. The Final SEIS meets the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) in chapter 43.21C RCW, SEPA rules in chapter 197-11 WAC, and other relevant state laws and regulations.

Significant issues include: wildlife conflict management; recruitment and retention of hunters; hunter access to private lands; disease in big game; re-introduction of pronghorn; and wolf management. These issues, along with corresponding objectives and strategies, have been added to the original 2003-09 issues. Many of the original issues have been updated or modified based on new information and research, changing priorities, or emphasis.

WDFW believes this Final SEIS will assist decision makers to identify the key environmental issues, and options associated with this action. Many changes have been made to the proposed rules and EIS based on comments received from agencies and interested parties during public review of the draft documents, which occurred from July 16 through September 15, 2014 and October 17 through November 21, 2014. Comments received and agency responses can be found in Appendix B and Appendix C to the Final SEIS.

WDFW thanks every citizen and agency for their thoughtful comments and input into this process.

Sincerely,

Lisa Wood
SEPA/NEPA Coordinator
Agency Responsible Official
Regulatory Services Section
Protection Division
Habitat Program
FACT SHEET

Title: 2015-2021 Game Management Plan Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)

Proposed Action: Changes to the 2003-2009 Game Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) were proposed to update the plan for 2015-21. Strategies that have been accomplished or are no longer a priority have been deleted. New issues, objectives, and strategies are proposed based on public and staff comments gathered over the past several months.

Significant issues include: wildlife conflict management; recruitment and retention of hunters; hunter access to private lands; disease in big game; re-introduction of pronghorn; and wolf management. These issues, along with corresponding objectives and strategies, have been added to the original 2003-09 issues. Many of the original issues have been updated or modified based on new information and research, changing priorities, or emphasis.

Previously, the 2009-2015 Game Management Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) updated the 2003-09 EIS for species management during that period.

Location: Statewide

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You can submit your comments or questions any one of the following ways:

- Email to SEPAdesk2@dfw.wa.gov
- Online at the WDFW SEPA website comment link at: wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/sepa/sepa_comment_docs.html
- Fax to (360) 902-2946
- Mail to: SEPAdesk2 (Habitat), 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Comments and questions received through these procedures are part of the official SEPA record for this proposal.

Permits and Licenses Required: None required
Authors and principal contributors: Dave Ware, Jerry Nelson, Donny Martorello, Don Kraege, Brian Calkins, Rich Harris, Stephanie Simek, and Colleen Chandler.

Date of issue:


Commission action is planned: Present to Fish and Wildlife Commission on December 12-13, 2014 for adoption.

Date final action is planned: (dates subject to change)

- Finalize SEPA: December 3, 2014
- Review/Approval of Plan: December 12-13, 2014


The 2015-2021 Game Management Plan Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) is available for download and comment at: wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/game/2015/

Copies are available for review at: WDFW headquarters and regional offices. A limited supply of CD copies are also available by calling WDFW at (360) 902-2515. Written requests for a copy of the Final SEIS should be addressed to WDFW, Attention: SEPAdesk2 (Habitat), 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, or via email at: SEPAdesk2@dfw.wa.gov.

Background data and materials referenced in the Final SEIS are available at:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Game Management Plan (GMP) will guide the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s management of hunted wildlife for the next six years. The focus is on the scientific management of game populations, harvest management, and other significant factors affecting game populations.

As mandated by the Washington State Legislature (RCW 77.04.012), “… the Department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife…”; “the Department shall conserve the wildlife… in a manner that does not impair the resource…”; and “The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational… hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens.” It is this mandate that sets the overall policy and direction for managing hunted wildlife. Hunters and hunting will continue to play a significant role in the conservation and management of Washington’s wildlife.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was completed on November 27, 2002, after public review of draft and supplemental EIS documents. The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission formally adopted the Game Management Plan on December 7, 2002. This comprehensive process facilitated public discussion and understanding, while cooperatively developing the priority strategies.

The purpose of this Supplemental EIS is to update the plan for 2015-21. The Environmental Impacts Chapter (Chapter 2) from the original EIS is not included in this document, as no changes were made to that section. Several of the original strategies and objectives have been accomplished, additional studies and research have been conducted, and some priorities have changed. Those are the changes that have been addressed in this SEIS. Public outreach earlier this year helped shape the priority issues, objectives, and strategies identified in the SEIS.

The overall goals are to protect, sustain, and manage hunted wildlife, provide stable, regulated recreational hunting opportunity to all citizens, protect and enhance wildlife habitat, and minimize adverse impacts to residents, other wildlife, and the environment.

With all of these issues, it is understood that the implementation of strategies are conditioned first on meeting game population objectives. Science is the core of wildlife management, supporting WDFW’s legislative mandate to preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife populations while maximizing recreation.

Science and the professional judgment of biologists is the foundation for all objectives and strategies identified in this plan. At times, the science may not be as strong as managers would like. In those instances, management actions will be more conservative to minimize the potential for significant negative impacts to hunted wildlife species. Chapter 2 focuses on the science and management of hunted species and lays out how those populations will be monitored to ensure perpetuation of these species over the long term.
CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The mission of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is “Sound Stewardship of Fish and Wildlife.” The Department serves Washington’s citizens by protecting, restoring, and enhancing fish and wildlife and their habitats, while providing sustainable fish and wildlife-related recreational and commercial opportunities. Planning helps the Department prioritize actions to ensure accomplishment of its mission and mandate.

The purpose of the Game Management Plan is to assess current issues for hunted wildlife and outline strategies to help WDFW prepare for the future. The emphasis in this plan is the scientific management of hunted species populations, harvest management (hunting), and other significant factors affecting game populations. The plan is dynamic, and it is designed to facilitate resolution of emergent issues and allow adjustment of priorities when issues are resolved. The issues and options in the plan are based on current management information. As new information becomes available, options may be modified or new ones developed.

The plan identifies priorities for hunted wildlife and keeps the Department focused, directed, and accountable. The plan will guide the development of the three-year hunting season packages for 2015-17 and 2018-20. In addition, the plan will direct the development of WDFW Game Division work plans and budget proposals. Implementation will begin July 2015 and continue through June 2021.

The overall goals of the plan are to protect, sustain, and manage hunted wildlife, provide stable, regulated recreational hunting opportunity to all citizens, to protect and enhance wildlife habitat, and to minimize adverse impacts to residents, other wildlife, and the environment.

Public Involvement

Active public involvement is important for successful planning. In May 2001, WDFW asked the public to identify the key game management issues that need to be addressed in the future. This was done using a series of questionnaires and by facilitating input via a webpage on the agency’s website. Over 2,500 responses were received. Based on the issues identified during this process, WDFW hired a consulting firm to conduct a telephone survey of both the hunting public and the general public. This was used to get a more scientific sampling of the public. Responsive Management conducted the surveys using randomly selected telephone numbers with a sample of over 800 citizens for the general public survey and over 700 hunters for the hunter survey. References to public opinion based on this survey are made throughout this plan. To further refine the priority issues, WDFW consulted with the Game Management Advisory Council, the Wildlife Diversity Advisory Council, and members of the Fish and Wildlife Commission. The advisory councils include a cross section of interested citizens who provide feedback and advice to WDFW on a variety of topics. The information from the surveys, polls, and consultations identified the issues addressed in this plan. Finally, WDFW followed the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process to facilitate public involvement in reviewing alternatives and setting priorities.
The main issues identified by the public were categorized into several key areas:

- Scientific/professional management of hunted wildlife
- Public support for hunting as a management tool
- Hunter ethics and fair chase
- Private lands programs and hunter access
- Tribal hunting
- Predator management
- Hunting season regulations
- Game damage and nuisance
- Species-specific management issues

The first public release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Game Management Plan (GMP) was on July 26, 2002. After an extension, the deadline for public comment was September 10, 2002. Comments were received from over 77 groups and individuals. Extensive public comments resulted in significant re-writing and re-formatting of the EIS and GMP. Key changes included the EIS formatting, modification of elk and cougar issues, refining objectives and strategies, and consideration of the impacts of hunting on non-target wildlife species.

A Supplemental EIS (SEIS) was released on October 18, 2002, with a public comment deadline of November 18, 2002. During this comment period, a scientific peer review of the cougar management section of the plan was also solicited by WDFW.

The process of developing a non-project EIS allowed WDFW to use an iterative process, with releases of a Draft and a Supplemental EIS to facilitate public comments and add, modify, or delete strategies. This iterative process was used instead of the more traditional use of preferred and alternative strategies. Essentially, the number of alternative strategies was not limited and the preferred strategies were developed in concert with the public through a long scoping and development process and multiple comment periods.

The current process (2014) of developing a Supplemental EIS included a public scoping period, discussions with the Game Management Advisory Council, the Wolf Advisory Group, the Master Hunter Advisory Group, the Waterfowl Advisory Group, an updated telephone survey of hunters and the general public, and the current comment period for the draft of this supplemental EIS. Thousands of comments have been received to help shape the amended issues, objectives, and strategies to be implemented in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan.

A few new issues or emphasis areas have also surfaced including:

- Wildlife Conflict Management
- Recruitment & Retention of Hunters
- Disease Impacts
- Non-toxic Ammunition
- Re-introduction of pronghorn
- Wolf Management
Commission and Department Authorities

The establishment of hunting seasons and management of game species is consistent with the authorities granted the Fish and Wildlife Commission and Department of Fish and Wildlife by the Washington State Legislature through Title 77 of the Revised Code of Washington. The Fish and Wildlife Commission develops and adopts hunting regulations (i.e., rules in the Washington Administrative Code) per the authority granted under Title 77 authority. In addition, various Commission and Department policies and procedures, including this Game Management Plan (GMP) guide game management.

The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission and Department of Fish and Wildlife are responsible for the management and protection of fish and wildlife resources in Washington State. The Legislative mandate (RCW 77.04.012) for the Commission and the Department includes the following directives for wildlife management:

- The Commission, director, and the Department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife…
- The Department shall conserve the wildlife resources in a manner that does not impair the resource. The Commission may authorize the taking of wildlife only at times or places, or in manners or quantities, as in the judgment of the Commission does not impair the supply of these resources.
- The Commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens (see Title 77 Revised Code of Washington).

In addition, various policies and procedures guided the Commission and Department in developing this GMP. In particular, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hunting Season Guidelines (August 1999), and further amended by the Commission in 2014, provide further guidance for this GMP:

Hunting seasons and regulation recommendations should be based on good science. When biological information is lacking or insufficient, management decisions should be sufficiently conservative to ensure protection of wildlife resources. At no time should decisions favor income to the agency or recreational opportunity to the detriment of conservation of wildlife populations.

1. In general, hunting seasons and boundaries of game management units should be easy to understand while maintaining hunting opportunity and management options.
2. Continuity in hunting seasons over time is highly valued by the public; therefore Department recommendations for significant changes to seasons should be adequately explained to the public and should address a resource management need.
3. Establishing hunting seasons shall be consistent with the Commission Policy C-3607 regarding cooperatively managing wildlife resources with the tribes.
4. In general, hunting seasons shall be consistent with species planning objectives and provide maximum recreation days while achieving population goals.
5. A three-year season setting process which provides consistent general seasons from year to year with annual changes in permit levels to address emergent resource issues; natural disasters; and to meet requirements of federal guideline changes; etc.
6. The public shall be offered substantial and timely opportunity to make comments on and recommendations for the three-year hunting rules decision-making process. These opportunities must comply with the state’s Regulatory Reform Act.

7. Public involvement for annual permit season setting shall include at a minimum, a standard written comment period and one public meeting where comments will be considered.

8. Hunting rules shall provide separate deer and elk general season recreational opportunities for archers, muzzleloaders, and modern firearm hunters.

9. Special deer and elk permit hunt opportunities shall be allocated among three principal user groups (archery, muzzleloader, and modern firearm) using the approved formula of success/participation rate.

10. Weapon and hunting equipment restrictions should maintain public safety; protect the resource; allow wide latitude for individuals to make equipment choices; be easy to understand and allow effective enforcement.

11. Disabled hunter opportunities shall emphasize equal access consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

12. For disabled hunters, graduates of Master Hunter programs, youth hunters, and hunters over 65, strategies for enhanced opportunity shall include special consideration during general seasons, opportunities for special access, and other incentives rather than special permit hunts. Master Hunter incentives should return to the program’s original intent, which was to address wildlife problems, issues associated with hunter ethics, and the challenging hunting circumstances on private lands.

13. Private landowner hunting issues such as season length, damage control, and trespass should be given consideration when developing hunting season recommendations.

14. The rules shall standardize furbearer seasons to provide trapping opportunity and address damage control.

15. The migratory bird and small game regulations shall provide maximum hunting opportunity considering federal guidelines, flyway management plan elements, and Department management objectives.

16. The hunting season closures and firearm restrictions shall be sufficient to assure resource conservation and public safety.

17. The goat, sheep, and moose permit hunting rules shall maintain high quality opportunities consistent with resource availability.

18. The Department shall maintain programs that offer the public high quality hunter education and firearm safety training.

19. The Department shall promote high standards of hunter ethics and adoption of principles of fair chase.

Implementing the legislative mandate and the Commission guidelines for game species requires knowledge of game population trends and impacts of hunting regulations, development and management of hunting seasons and actions that support and maximize public recreation, and conservation of wildlife resources. The Fish and Wildlife Commission adopts major hunting seasons every three years. Minor adjustments are made annually such as modifying permit levels or addressing crop damage or nuisance problems. Migratory waterfowl seasons are adjusted annually in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Pacific Flyway Council. The process for developing hunting seasons typically includes the following steps:
1. Staff determine the status of game populations and impacts of previous harvest strategies;
2. Staff engage in preliminary discussion of ideas with the tribes, the public, state and federal agencies, and WDFW biologists and managers;
3. Staff develop a set of season and regulation alternatives;
4. Staff prepare formal submissions pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act of the draft regulations and identify the period for public comment;
5. Staff receive, consider, and summarize public comments;
6. Staff develop final recommendations for hunting season rules;
7. The Fish and Wildlife Commission considers staff recommendations, public comments, and related information and adopts regulations governing hunting seasons.

The process of establishing hunting seasons, bag limits, and geographical areas where hunting is permitted is exempt from State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) rules through WAC 197-11-840. In addition, feeding of game, issuing licenses, permits and tags, routine release of wildlife, or re-introductions of native wildlife are also listed as exemptions from SEPA rules. However, policy development, planning, and all other game management actions are not considered exempt from SEPA rules.

Background and Setting

Native Americans

Native Americans have inhabited the State of Washington for at least 9,000 years. The Cascade mountain range splits Washington State into two very distinct environments: the dry conditions of the east and the much wetter, rain forest areas of the west. Native Americans adapted to these different conditions and evolved into two distinct patterns. The Pacific Coast Indians inhabited a land of plenty with an abundance of fish, shellfish, roots, berries, and game. While Native Americans east of the Cascades also had access to salmon and steelhead returning up the Columbia River system, they depended more on game and other food sources (Pryor 1997).

In 1853, Isaac I. Stevens was named the first Territorial Governor of the Washington Territory. He was also appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs and negotiated treaties between Pacific Northwest tribes and the United States of America to pave the way for settlement and assimilation of Native Americans into non-Indian society. The treaties established a number of reservations for the Indian people, and in exchange the tribes ceded much of their territory to the U.S. government. The treaties and associated tribes are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Indian Treaties between the United States of America and Northwest Indian Tribes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Indian Tribes</th>
<th>Location and Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treaty with the Yakamas</td>
<td>Yakama confederated tribes and bands</td>
<td>Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June 9, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty with the Walla Wallas</td>
<td>Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and</td>
<td>Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bands</td>
<td>June 9, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Olympia</td>
<td>Quinault, Hoh, and Quileute</td>
<td>Qui-nai-elt River –Jan. 25, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Point No Point</td>
<td>Jamestown S’Klallam, Port Gamble S’Klallam,</td>
<td>Point No Point, Suquamish Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Elwha, Skokomish</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. Indian Treaties between the United States of America and Northwest Indian Tribes. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Indian Tribes</th>
<th>Location and Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Point Elliott</td>
<td>Lummi, Nooksack, Stillaguamish, Swinomish, Upper Skagit, Suquamish, Sauk Suiattle, Tulalip, and Muckleshoot</td>
<td>Point Elliott January 22, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty with the Nez Perces</td>
<td>Nez Perce</td>
<td>Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley June 11, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Neah Bay</td>
<td>Makah</td>
<td>Neah Bay January 31, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Medicine Creek</td>
<td>Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxin Island, Muckleshoot</td>
<td>Medicine Creek December 26, 1854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tribes that signed the treaties retained certain rights and privileges. For example, Article 3 from the Medicine Creek Treaty with the Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaxin Island, and Muckleshoot Tribes states:

*The right of taking fish, at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations, is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on open and unclaimed lands...*

Washington State courts have interpreted this treaty language to mean that treaty tribes can hunt within the boundaries of the area ceded to the federal government by their treaty, or in areas traditionally “used for hunting and occupied over an extended period of time,” on open and unclaimed lands that have not been put to a use that is inconsistent with hunting. In conjunction with such hunting, tribes are responsible for the management of their own hunters and hunting activities.

Not all of the tribes signed treaties with the government. Several of these tribes have reservations designated by federal executive order. These include the tribes of the Colville, Spokane, and Kalispel reservations in eastern Washington and the Chehalis and Shoalwater reservations in western Washington. Tribal hunting rights for these tribes are typically limited to areas on the reservation, or in the case of the Colville Tribe to areas that were formerly part of the reservation. There are additional tribal groups that are recognized by the federal government, but have no specific reservation or tribal hunting rights. Since tribal and non-tribal hunters impact the wildlife resource over much of the state, it is important that WDFW and the tribes work cooperatively to develop management strategies that can meet the needs of both. This process is complicated by the fact that tribal subsistence and ceremonial hunting and state recreational hunting are two very different philosophies steeped in different traditions and cultural heritages (McCorquodale 1997). This means that both sides have to work very hard to understand and appreciate other views.

Tribal governments take an active role in the management of wildlife resources. They typically have a tribal hunting committee that meets to develop regulations and management strategies. Many tribes have hired biologists or have access to biological staff that can advise them on the development of management approaches. Tribes have taken the lead in several areas on research projects to gather the information that is needed to better manage wildlife resources. WDFW and various tribes are working together to develop herd plans for key wildlife populations. WDFW is also working cooperatively with tribes to rebuild or augment populations that are below desired levels.
European Settlement

During the early European settlement of North America, hunting was primarily a subsistence activity (Organ and Fritzell 2000). The same was true for the early immigrants to the Washington Territory. Hunting was also used to eliminate animals that posed a threat to humans or their livelihood. Hunting eventually became a profitable commercial venture promoted initially by the fur trade and later for food, clothing, and jewelry. Conflicts between market hunters and sport hunters began to occur by the mid-1800s and nationally some influential sportsmen’s organizations were formed (Trefethen 1975). During the 19th century, hunting changed from mostly a subsistence activity to a commercial one, and then to the beginnings of a recreational activity. At the same time, wildlife habitats were being fenced, plowed, burned, developed into towns, and cut by roads and rails (Madson and Kozicky 1971).

By the late 1800s, there was a new movement of sportsmen and other conservation minded people. Theodore Roosevelt led a social movement that pressed for an end to commercial traffic in wildlife and for government oversight of wildlife conservation (Reiger 1975, Warren 1997). Roosevelt introduced a new thought, “conservation through wise use” (Madson and Kozicky 1971). It was also the foresight of President Roosevelt that was responsible for the establishment of the U.S. Forest Reserves (Service) and the creation the National Wildlife Refuges. His legacy of public lands is in place today, more important than ever before, as strongholds of fish and wildlife in Washington State and the Nation.

In 1928, the American Game Conference, chaired by Aldo Leopold, formed a committee on Game Policy. During this period, wildlife conservation programs focused on laws and enforcement, but a formal wildlife management profession did not exist. The report (Leopold 1930) described the problem of declining wildlife and recognized the need for scientific facts concerning game species management. The committee called for the reorganization of state game departments and outlined the steps needed to reverse the trend (Madson and Kozicky 1971, Organ and Fritzell 2000).

“The report strongly urged that conservation be taken out of politics, that fish and game funds be earmarked for fish and game programs, and that every effort be made to build competent, stable, adequately-financed conservation departments (Madson and Kozicky 1971).”

Funding for key elements of the (government) agencies was linked to earmarked fees paid by hunters. Most significant were the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (1934), which funded National Wildlife Refuges; and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (1937), which provided federal funding for state agencies.

As the population of Washington increased, laws were enacted to protect the wildlife resources. The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington enacted the first laws concerning wild animals within the territory in 1863. The first game species law allowed the “county commissioners of each and every county authority, if they think proper, to offer a bounty for killing wild animals.” Although a few early laws were passed to preserve and protect game, they were largely ineffective and not enforced. In 1890, the Governor was given authority by the Legislature to appoint game wardens in each county.

In 1901, the State Legislature passed the first hunting license requirement allowing counties to issues licenses with a fee of $1.00 for residents and $10.00 for non-residents. In addition, any
person killing a male elk was required to pay an additional sum of $20. Thus, game management in Washington entered the twentieth century with the beginnings of a user-fee hunting program to be administered by the county.

The passage of the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act specified that an eleven percent excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition must be maintained in a separate fund in the Treasury and allocated annually to the states. In order for the states to participate, each state was required to pass enabling legislation and adhere to the provisions of the Act. This required all hunting license fees be dedicated to use by the state game department. The enabling legislation was passed by Washington State Legislature and signed into law in 1939. This was the beginning of modern wildlife management.

The Natural Environment

Washington has a rich diversity of flora. Forests cover about half of the state’s land area. The Olympic Peninsula supports a temperate rain forest consisting of spruce, cedar, and hemlock, with an understory of ferns and mosses. The areas surrounding the Puget Sound and the western slopes of the Cascade Range are forested, consisting mostly of cedar, hemlock, and douglas fir, with an understory of shrubs. On the eastern slopes of the Cascades and in the Blue Mountains of southeastern Washington ponderosa pine, douglas fir, grand fir, western hemlock, and sub alpine fir are the major conifer species. The forests in these areas are more open, with an understory of grasses and shrubs, especially at the lower elevations. Across the northeast region of the state, the forest is dominated by douglas fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, and sub-alpine fir. The forests of the state have been intensively logged and contain second and third growth forest plantations of mostly douglas fir (Access Washington 2002).

In the Columbia Basin, the native vegetation is drastically different from the forested lands of the state, due to the dryer and hotter climate of the region. The pristine vegetation consisted of shrubs and grass (shrub steppe). With the introduction of agriculture and livestock grazing in the mid-1800s the vegetative character of the land took on a new look. Overgrazing by sheep, cattle, and horses was evident by 1885. Lands were cleared for intensive farming, both dry land and irrigated. On the prairies of the Palouse, the conversion of all arable land was nearly complete by 1910. Other lands are continuing to be converted to the growing of agricultural crops or converted to urban uses (Access Washington 2002).

The introduction of non-native weed species by imported livestock, contaminated commercial seeds, and other sources have resulted in a dramatic change in the landscape and the productivity of the land for commercial use, as well as intrinsic values. In Washington, invading weeds have adversely impacted native wildlife habitat and domestic livestock rangelands (Access Washington 2002).

The Social Environment

The evolution of the human social environment and its impact on the natural environment has been dramatic from pre-settlement to the present. Some game species have benefited from this transition while others have not.
Between 1950 and 1960, 60% of Washington’s human population resided in incorporated areas. In 1990, only 52% live in incorporated areas (Access Washington 2002). This movement of people into rural and formerly undeveloped lands had significant impacts on wildlife habitat and abundance.

Washington has the second largest human population of the western contiguous states, but is the smallest in size. In 2010, the population was estimated at 6,724,540 compared to 5,974,900 in 2001 making it the 13th most populous state in the union. The long-term outlook in human population for the state of Washington is continued growth reaching the 7 million mark in 2015, with ever increasing impacts to the natural resources of the state.

The ten largest cities are almost exclusively on the west side of the state, with Spokane and Yakima the two representatives from the east side. The US Interstate 5 Highway corridor is the area of highest human population and where the greatest changes to the natural environment have taken place. Seattle is the largest city in the state with over a half million people. The cities of Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Bellevue, and Everett are all over 100,000 in population.

**Industry**

Before settlement, the Pacific Northwest region was important for its fur-trapping industry. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1886 and Great Northern Railroad in 1893, Washington’s economy grew. Agriculture and the lumber industry developed in western Washington and eventually to the east. A transportation network was a key to the growth of the state’s economy (Access Washington 2002).

During the twentieth century, the construction of dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers provided abundant, cheap electrical power, resulting in the rapid growth of manufacturing. Dams for agricultural irrigation also advanced farming in the dryer Columbia Basin. Farms in western Washington are small, and dairy products, poultry, and berries are the primary commodities produced. The eastern side of the Cascade Range has larger farms, and potatoes, fruit, vegetables, and small grains such as wheat and barley are the primary crops.

According to the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the 2007 Census of Agriculture showed that Washington farmland acreage totaled 14.9 million or about 35% of the total land area. Farmlands are highly valued wildlife habitats for which the landowner is not often recognized. Game species such as pheasants, quail, deer, elk, and waterfowl are attracted to private lands for their abundance of food and water.

Recent changes in natural resource policies, implementation of new ecosystem management strategies, as well as changing silvicultural practices on private forest lands have affected the timber industry, the people of Washington, and the Northwest. The timber harvest changes in Washington between 1989 and 2012 have been substantial (Table 2), (DNR 2012). The changes in forestry practices are necessary for the survival of many species that require older, more ecologically complex forests. However, there may be serious impacts to the future amount and quality of deer and elk forage and population numbers due to the lack of robust early-successional habitats over the long term.
Table 2. Timber harvest changes in Washington between 1989 and 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>1989 harvest a</th>
<th>2012 harvest a</th>
<th>Percent Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>4,027,278</td>
<td>2,182,159</td>
<td>-45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>1,929,039</td>
<td>33,260</td>
<td>-98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,956,317</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,217,431</strong></td>
<td><strong>-62.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a in thousand board feet

**Land Use and Ownership**

The total land area of the state is 45.9 million acres. Out of this total, 2.6 million acres are aquatic lands and 43.3 million acres are uplands. The public land ownership and principal uses in the state are found in the publication Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation 2001.

Public lands make up about 52% of the state. The U.S. Forest Service, representing about 41% of public lands, manages the greatest amount of public land. The total of all federal ownership in Washington represents about 58% of public lands. State lands represent about 27% of public lands. The Department of Natural Resources is the largest manager of state lands. Local and tribal lands make up the rest.

Public lands are not evenly distributed across the state, because of the historical pattern of settlement and development. The largest concentrations of public lands are at the higher elevations, while the lowlands and lands associated with waterways are mostly private. The Columbia Basin in eastern Washington and the Puget Trough region on the west side are mostly in private ownership.

**Washington Hunters**

The number of licensed hunters in the state of Washington grew rapidly since the 1930’s with the increase in leisure time and availability of game. Historical records of hunting license sales by the counties are not readily available from 1901 to 1933. From 1933 to 1953, hunting license sales increased, peaking in 1953 at approximately 445,000 state and county hunting and fishing combination licenses sold (Figure 1). The growth in hunting license sales was particularly steep following World War II.
Figure 1. Washington hunting license sales and numbers, 1933-2012. In 1999, WDFW changed the type of license sold from a “state residential hunt” license to big game and small game licenses.

In 1954, a separate resident hunting license was introduced resulting in a substantial drop in total licenses sold. This drop most likely reflected the number of fishers who chose not to purchase a state hunting license rather than the hunting/fishing combination license because they had no intention of hunting. If this is true, then the increasing trend in hunters actually peaked quite a few years later in 1979 with about 358,000 hunting licenses sold. Thereafter, sales declined through 1989, when 261,907 licenses were sold. After 1989, hunter numbers slowly but consistently declined; at the same time the state’s human population increased substantially.

A discussion of trends in hunting participation by Brown et al. (2000) suggests that the trend of stable to decreasing numbers of hunters continues. They predict managing wildlife damage through hunting will be increasingly challenging because of declining recruitment of hunters and declining social support for hunting. In Washington, an analysis of general season deer hunter trends shows a slow decline. Since 1984, deer hunting participation rates have been highly variable from one year to the next but generally declining (Figure 2).

Washington hunter characteristics in 2011 were very different from a century ago. In 2012, Washington hunters were mostly well educated: Overall, 83% of Washington hunters had graduated from high school (or equivalent). In addition, many Washington hunters had obtained additional higher education, including some additional college or trade school training (39% of hunters), college degree (19%), and post-graduate or professional degrees (9%) (Responsive Management 2008). In 2008, Washington hunters were mostly 35 years old or older, with over half being 45 or older (Responsive Management 2008). In comparing an older demographic study of Washington hunters (Johnson 1973) to recent data (National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011), there has been little change in male dominance (94% males and 6% females) in the intervening 31 years. Age distributions of hunters in 1972 and 2008 are not directly comparable between the two studies. However, it is apparent that the majority of hunters in 1972 were less than 29 years of age compared to 2012 data where age of respondents were predominantly 35 years of age and older (70%) (Responsive Management 2008).
During the 1970s, big game hunter numbers in Washington were at an all-time high. Hunter crowding, competition among hunters, and the declining quality of the hunting experience resulted in significant hunter dissatisfaction. As a result, many hunters changed from the use of modern firearms to primitive archery equipment and black powder muzzle loading rifles to take advantage of less-crowded hunting conditions. In 1982, the Department formed a Big Game Ad Hoc Committee to address the problems facing hunters in Washington and developed a plan of fair allocation of hunting opportunity. The committee identified three major goals as follows:

1. Reduce crowding in the more popular modern firearm hunting seasons.
2. Provide quality-hunting opportunity.
3. Provide early primitive weapon opportunity.

Following extensive debate and public involvement in 1984, the Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted a major change in deer and elk hunting. This new rule required all deer and elk hunters to select one type of gear for hunting (modern firearm, archery or muzzleloading rifle). In addition, all elk hunters continued to be restricted to an elk tag area.

Since 1984, modern firearm deer hunters have continued to represent the majority (over 70%) of active hunters. Archery deer hunter numbers increased to about 19% of deer hunters then stabilized. The number of muzzleloader deer hunters has shown a more protracted incline but appear to have stabilized, representing about 6% of the deer hunters.

On the other hand, elk hunter numbers have shown a more pronounced change in user group size. In 1984, modern firearm hunters represented 88% of all elk hunters, archery hunters 9.5%, and muzzleloader hunters 2.4%. In 1999, the modern firearm hunter represented just 68% of the total, archery hunter numbers doubled in percentage, and muzzleloader hunters increased six-fold (Johnson 1999). Since about 1994, the proportion of each user group (modern firearm, archery and muzzleloader elk hunter) has stabilized at about 69%, 17% and 14% respectively.
Separating hunters by hunting method has successfully distributed hunting pressure, relieved congestion, and increased primitive weapon opportunity. However, the quality of hunting opportunity has been more difficult to assess.

Resource allocation continues to be a contentious issue with hunters. A few of the more hotly contested issues include:

- Which group gets to hunt first?
- How should timing of various hunting seasons between user groups be fairly established?
- Should fairness be related to equal opportunity (days) or equal success?
- How primitive should “primitive weapon” hunting seasons remain?
- How should quality opportunity be addressed?

**Hunter Education/Safety Training**

Hunter education programs are in place in all 50 states, reaching about 650,000 hunters annually (Duda et al. 2010). In Washington, all individuals born after January 1, 1972, must show proof that they have completed a hunter education course before purchasing a hunting license.

The former Washington Department of Game first offered hunter education in 1955 on a voluntary basis. In 1957, it became mandatory for all juveniles less than 18 years of age. In 1995, all individuals born after January 1, 1972 were required to successfully complete a hunter education class. Washington currently certifies approximately 13,000 Hunter Education students each year.

**Hunter Access**

As early as 1875, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington passed a law that prohibited persons from entering upon private lands (enclosed premises) without permission from the landowner for the purpose of hunting grouse during the open season. This law demonstrates the early roots of conflict between hunters and landowners. Hunter access onto private lands and through private lands to public lands is a continuing issue.

WDFW has placed considerable emphasis over the years on obtaining access to lands for the enjoyment of hunting. Currently, there are several programs promoting hunter access. For decades the WDFW Private Lands Program has provided incentives to private landowners through technical assistance, implementation of habitat enhancement strategies, and hunter management assistance. Landowners agree to open their lands for recreational opportunity in exchange for materials and help planting and developing habitat. Over the past decade WDFW has also begun to offer cash incentives on either a per-acre or per-site basis in limited high priority focus areas where access has been difficult to secure. The Department provides free signs and assists the landowner in posting their lands as “feel free to hunt,” “register to hunt,” “hunt by written permission”, or “hunt by reservation only.” “Hunt by reservation” is the newest option and was first used in 2013 to provide quality hunting opportunities and give landowners another option to meet their needs. There are over 1 million acres and over 500 landowners in Washington under cooperative agreement.

The Private Lands Wildlife Management Area (PLWMA) program was developed and initiated on a trial basis in 1993. This program was designed to enhance wildlife habitat on private lands and encourage public access opportunities. Two PLWMAs were authorized in 1993, 201-Wilson...
Creek and 401-Champion’s Kapowsin Tree Farm. A third PLWMA 600-Pysht was added in 1997. A common criticism of this program from hunters was that public access was not adequately addressed and wildlife habitat enhancements may have been driven by incentives, rationale, or regulations outside of the PLWMA program. In 2006, the Fish and Wildlife Commission revised the state policy for the private lands program. As part of the revision, the PLWMA program was terminated and the Landowner Hunting Permit (LHP) program was developed. The major change included the provision of public hunting benefits. There are currently six cooperators in the LHP program, all located in eastern Washington.

There are many benefits for market-based (economically beneficial) programs on private lands for both the public and the private landowner. The major benefits are opening closed private lands to public access, protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat, and economic benefit to private landowner and local economies. On the other hand, major impediments include the concern for loss of control by state agencies, potential for over-harvest of the wildlife resource, and a potential for forced decline in hunter participation rates because of escalating costs (Duda et al. 2010).

A survey of Washington hunters was conducted (Duda 2002b) to determine opinions about private land access and other private land programs. A strong majority of hunters felt that private lands were very important to wildlife and for outdoor recreation. All hunter groups surveyed felt that private land programs should provide incentives to landowners for improved wildlife habitat and allowing access onto their lands. The majority of all hunters agreed that access to private lands for hunting is important even if an access fee is charged. A 2009 survey (Duda et. al) found that 58% of hunters felt that lack of access had affected their hunting activity over the previous five years.

Hunters are feeling the “crunch” in available hunting areas. Private lands have always been recognized as important to the future of hunting, especially upland game bird and waterfowl hunting. More recently, access restrictions and landowners charging fees on large tracts of commercial timberlands has become a major concern. By the end of 2014, over a quarter of Washington’s private industrial timberland may be in some form of a fee access system with some of those landowners limiting the number of hunters well below historical levels. Maintaining hunting opportunities on these lands is becoming increasingly difficult and may lead to further crowding on public lands. The hunter’s willingness to pay landowners for hunting opportunity is a significant change from attitudes of the past.

**Literature Cited:**


Economics

In 2011, Washington hunters spent $356 million for trip related expenses, equipment, and other expenditures primarily for hunting (U.S. Dept. of Interior et al. 2011). About 46% of their expenditures were for food, lodging, and transportation; 44% for hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, camping); and 10% for the purchase of magazines, membership dues, land leasing, and licenses and permits.

The national survey reported that there were 219,000 resident and nonresident hunters 16 years of age or older who hunted in Washington. These hunters spent 2.5 million days hunting in the state. Expenditures per hunter were $1,421 or $64 per day per hunter.

Resources provided to the Department during the 2013-15 biennium were $375.8 million. Funding came from a variety of state, federal, and private/local sources. The chart below shows relative proportions of those funds.
There are six programs within WDFW. Each program’s proportion of the operating budget is shown in the chart below:

The Game Division is one of six divisions in the Wildlife Program. The 2013-15 biennial budget for the Game Division is about $19 million. Of that total, over $5.5 million is dedicated to specific activities. The dedicated fund sources are from auction and raffle sales ($1.3 million), migratory bird permit sales ($639,000), turkey tag sales ($331,000), background license plate sales ($572,000), the eastern Washington pheasant enhancement program ($879,000), and wolf management ($1.8 million). The remaining funds come from the general fund ($60,000), revenue from license sales or the wildlife fund ($5.1 million), and federal funds ($8.7 million), which is mostly from the Pittman-Robertson Act (excise tax on sporting equipment and ammunition).

This $19 million is the base funding for most of the activities identified in this plan except for research, hunter education, and law enforcement. These activities are funded from other divisions or programs within WDFW. Implementation of new activities in this plan will be dependent on additional funding, grants, and partnerships.
CHAPTER 2

General Game Management Issues

The process of developing a non-project EIS allowed WDFW to use an iterative process. Essentially the number of alternative strategies is not limited, and the strategies are developed in concert with the public through a scoping and development process and multiple comment periods. The original 2003-09 plan was updated for 2009-15, and is now being updated for 2015-2021.

During the original 2003-09 public involvement process, issues were identified in nine categories for WDFW to address in the plan. The major categories included: scientific/professional management, public support for hunting as a management tool, hunter ethics and fair chase, private lands programs and hunter access, tribal hunting, predator management, hunting season regulations, and game damage and nuisance. The final category, which centered around species-specific management issues is addressed in this document. The issues, objectives, and strategies contained within this plan are the preferred alternatives.

Scientific/Professional Management of Hunted Wildlife

The concept of scientific management is very important to the public. The use of scientific information and the judgment of professionals in management decisions were rated very high (>90%) by both the general public and hunters. Next came economic (>68%) and social concerns (>54%), followed by political concerns (<25%), which received low ratings.

Issue Statement

WDFW wildlife managers and biologists have developed goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan to ensure long-term sustainability of all wildlife. The best available science will be the basis for the maintenance of all endemic wildlife populations. Strategies for hunted wildlife will not have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of other wildlife or their habitats. None of the strategies, subsequent hunting season recommendations, or implementation of activities will deviate from these fundamental principles. Science is the core of wildlife management, the basis for achieving the agency’s mandate, and the foundation of this plan.

Objective 1:

Game Division Section Managers, Regional Wildlife Program Managers, District Wildlife Biologists, and field biologists should each attend at least one professional seminar/workshop each year that is relevant to their job.

Strategies:

a. Agency staff will maintain regular contact with peer scientists and wildlife managers by attending Wildlife Society, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and Technical Group meetings including the annual Game Division workshop or other professional workshops.

b. Significant impacts and the scientific basis for recommended actions will be “peer reviewed” by scientists outside WDFW when determined necessary by WDFW biologists and managers.
**Issue Statement**

While science and professional opinion form the foundation of wildlife management, social and economic issues often strongly affect public opinion, and influence management strategies and regulations. An easily accessible public involvement process is necessary to facilitate broad public involvement in developing and implementing management alternatives. The key is to develop programs that both achieve key biological objectives and are supported by the public.

**Objective 2:**

Provide multiple opportunities for stakeholders and the interested public to participate in development of three-year regulation packages, collection of biological information, and in planning efforts for game species.

**Strategies:**

a. Maintain citizen advisory councils and seek their input at least twice during the process of developing plans and regulation packages, and post the dates of those meetings on the WDFW web page.

b. Use the WDFW Web page to encourage public comment and ideas for regulations and priorities.

c. Conduct a minimum of one public meeting in each WDFW region for statewide issues, two per WDFW region for more local issues, and provide other routine opportunities for the public to interact with WDFW staff regarding plans and three-year regulation packages.

d. Conduct a public opinion survey at least once every six years to monitor support for agency programs, planned activities, and regulations.

e. Publicize and maintain an email list of citizens interested in receiving copies of plans and regulations and notify those on the list as plans and season recommendations are developed.

f. Encourage public participation and comment during the Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting process.

g. Use webinars or other interactive forums to workshop with stakeholders, interested public, and organizations.

**Predator/Prey Interactions**

This section does not include gray wolf management; they are addressed in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Predator populations (especially black bears and cougars) have increased to long-term sustainable levels in Washington over the past 30 to 40 years. While the public generally views their increase positively from an ecological perspective, managing carnivores in the smallest state in the west with the second highest human population presents many challenges. One of those challenges is addressing potential predator effects on prey species.

WDFW must effectively manage wildlife to meet population objectives in balance with citizen tolerance and support. The management goals for black bear, cougar, bobcat, and coyote will ensure managing statewide predator populations for healthy, long-term viable population levels and be consistent with achieving ungulate population objectives.
**Issue Statement**

The Department has developed management guidelines for when black bear, cougar, bobcat, or coyote management actions would be recommended as a means to achieve ungulate population objectives using the best appropriate science. WDFW recognizes that predator management can be a viable population management tool to achieve prey population objectives (hereafter referred to as predator-prey management). The Department also recognizes that societal values are often polarized regarding predator management.

**Objective 3:**
Implement the following guidelines for predator-prey management.

**GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

WDFW will consider predator-prey management actions using the following guiding principles:

1) Predator and prey populations are managed to ensure the long-term perpetuation of each species while attaining individual species population objectives.

2) Management of predators to benefit prey populations will be considered when there is evidence that predation is a significant factor inhibiting the ability of a prey population to attain population management objectives. For example, when a prey population is below population objective and other actions to increase prey numbers such as hunting reductions or other actions to achieve ungulate population objectives have already been implemented, and predation continues to be a limiting factor. In these cases, predator management actions would be directed at individuals or populations depending on scientific evidence and would include assessments of population levels, habitat factors, disease, etc.

3) Affected co-managers and stakeholders should be consulted prior to taking significant actions.

4) Conservation, ecological, economic, recreational, and societal values will be considered.

5) Any proposed management action must be consistent with federal and state law.

6) Decisions will be based on scientific principles and evaluated by WDFW and when determined necessary by the Department, an external scientific review panel of experts in predator-prey ecology will review the relative risk to all affected wildlife species and habitats.

7) Public education will be incorporated with any predator-prey management actions.

**ACTION CONSIDERATION**

When the Department decides to take an action, management will be directed at either individual predators or populations and would be primarily managed through:

a. Recreational hunting seasons,

b. Predator removal via:
   1. Specific actions to remove individuals or reduce populations of predators, using licensed hunters/trappers,
   2. Professional contractors such as USDA Wildlife Services (monitored and supervised by WDFW),
   3. Department staff.
ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions apply when considering predator-prey management:

a. The scientific information points to predators having an effect on prey population levels that ultimately impacts attainment of a population management objective.

b. The term “management objective” means a population or management objective identified in a planning document or commonly accepted and used by WDFW for management of that species. The basis for population objectives (outside of a listing status) are assumed to include viable and productive population levels and are often developed in consideration of: current population estimates; harvest history; current harvest levels; currently occupied summer and winter ranges; condition of available forage and other habitat; land use practices; volume and distribution of property damage complaints; landowner tolerance; and public satisfaction.

c. Implementation can apply across a continuum of predator management strategies, ranging from removal of individual or small numbers of animals to population level management across a broad spectrum of geographic scales (from site management to a larger landscape or region). Individual and local population management actions will be addressed as a priority, with ‘population level’ actions considered only when wide scale actions are deemed necessary to attain prey population objectives.

d. Implementation has a reasonable likelihood of attaining the intended management outcome.

Strategies:

Implementation of Predator Management Actions

When WDFW considers predator management actions, the following information would be documented:

a) Define the problem and rationale for a proposed action.
   1. Articulate the biological status (e.g., productivity, survival, population trend) of the predator and prey populations.
   2. Assess the evidence that prey population objectives are not being met due to predation.
   3. Assess the ecological factors other than predation (e.g., winter severity, habitat, disease, etc.) that affect prey populations.
   4. Determine whether population or individual level management actions are appropriate to achieve the intended outcome.

b) Risk assessment – Assess the effect of proposed management actions on:
   1. Predator populations
   2. Prey populations
      i. Level of acceptable predation.
   3. Other species (e.g., trophic cascades)
   4. Habitat
   5. Recreational opportunity
   6. Landowners
   7. Stakeholders who might be for or against actions.

c) Proposed Action:
   1. Define geographical boundaries.
   2. Identify which predator species are affected.
   3. Identify prey or other species that may be affected by the proposed action.
4. Describe the predator removal methods to be used.
5. Project the expected outcome/objective.
   i. Include scientific information that addresses the expected effectiveness/success of predator control actions.
   ii. Likelihood of successfully achieving objectives and how success is measured.
6. Develop a monitoring plan to evaluate effectiveness prior to and following the control actions.
7. Define a timeline for evaluating action.

d) Public Review:
   1. Stakeholder discussions as appropriate
   2. SEPA/NEPA review when appropriate
   3. Commission action when appropriate

**Wolf Recovery**

Wolf recovery will continue to be managed under the Washington’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Wolf Plan) that was adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Commission in December of 2011. The Wolf Plan lays out the recovery objectives of at least fifteen successful breeding pairs of wolves for three years distributed across the state in three recovery zones, or eighteen successful breeding pairs distributed across the state in three recovery zones in one year.

Key issues such as wolf-livestock conflict and wolf impacts on ungulate populations are addressed in the Wolf Plan and will continue to be implemented consistent with that plan. The 2009-15 Game Management Plan identified wolf recovery as an important issue for management of game species with strategies associated with completion and implementation of the Wolf Plan and monitoring impacts to ungulate species. The wolf population in Washington has grown since the first pack was documented in 2008. The number of packs, successful breeding pairs, and the minimum number counted each year has increased substantially between 2008 and 2013. Currently, there are thirteen documented packs and five breeding pairs which are established in two of the three recovery regions identified in the Wolf Plan. With the rate of wolf re-colonization observed to date in Washington, the Department is anticipating that recovery objectives may be reached during the term of this plan.

**Issue Statement**

Once wolf delisting objectives have been achieved, wolves can be considered for down listing or delisting. A population model developed by Maletzke et al. in (in press) has been tracking well with Washington’s wolf population growth and predicts that recovery objectives will be reached by 2021. The Department is currently accepting information for a pending status review for wolves and, subsequent to that review, will continue to conduct reviews of wolf status at least every five years. These reviews shall include an update of the species status report to determine whether the status of the species warrants its current listing status or deserves reclassification. All status reviews will be consistent with WAC 232-12-297 and the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

Once wolves have achieved the recovery objectives in the Wolf Plan, a status review (as noted on page 68 of the Wolf Plan) will be prepared for the Fish and Wildlife Commission and it will
possibly include a recommendation for a change in status. If the recommendation was to de-list, then the Commission will be asked to consider classification of wolves as either:

1. **Protected**: Meaning they would not be hunted, but could be killed if causing property damage issues.
2. **Game animal**: Meaning they can only be hunted under rules created by the Commission, and they could also be killed if causing property damage.
3. **Un-classified**: They could leave wolves un-classified which would mean they are not protected.

The inclusion of wolf management strategies in this Game Management Plan does not pre-suppose classification status of wolves after they are delisted. Although the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan states (page 70) that “…it is anticipated that the WDFW would recommend listing as a game species”. It is also stated that “Proposals to hunt wolves following delisting would go through a public process with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. This process would address the diverse public values regarding the hunting of wolves.”

This series of decisions by the Commission will likely be very contentious. Even with a majority of Washington citizens expressing support of hunting of wolves to maintain population objectives, reduce depredation of livestock, and address ungulate declines, there is substantial opposition to hunting of wolves (Duda, 2014).

The only objective for wolf management identified in this Game Management Plan is to implement the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Several key strategies are listed including initiation of a post-delisting management plan for wolves. With the continued controversy anticipated with wolf management after they have reached the recovery objectives identified in the Wolf Plan and the fact that the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan took five years to complete (2007 to 2011), it is apparent that planning efforts for when wolves have met delisting objectives need to be initiated. The Fish and Wildlife Commission stated the need for a post-delisting plan to begin immediately in their wolf management policy statement issued in 2012. Again, this does not pre-suppose the outcome, only identifies the planning process that would be implemented.

**Objective 4:**


**Strategies:**

a. Monitor wolf population status and trend annually and provide a status report each March.
b. Manage wolf-livestock conflicts to minimize impacts to producers and wolf recovery.
c. Manage ungulate populations to maintain prey populations and harvest opportunities.
d. Develop and implement a comprehensive outreach program.
e. Draft an independent plan by 2018 for how wolves will be managed after recovery objectives have been achieved.

1. Utilize the Wolf Advisory Group to guide the Department’s development of a post delisting management plan. At a minimum the post delisting management plan will include:
   i. Management Goals and Objectives
   ii. A description of how wolves will be monitored
   iii. Wolf-livestock conflict management
iv. Wolf-ungulate population management

2. The post delisting management plan development will go through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process and will encourage public involvement including:
   i. A public scoping survey
   ii. Conducting a random public opinion survey
   iii. Public meetings
   iv. Public review and comment of the draft plan

3. The Fish and Wildlife Commission will be asked to consider adoption of a post delisting wolf management plan through a public hearing process.

**Recruitment and Retention of Hunters**

This issue is becoming one of the most important issues for Fish and Wildlife Management Agencies across the country. In the past couple of years, there has been a slight resurgence in the number of hunters participating in hunting nationwide. In Washington, the number of deer hunters was maintained for a period; however declines have occurred during the past few years. Elk license sales have been at an all-time high over the past ten years, while those who actually participate have remained stable. The greatest declines in hunter numbers have been among small game hunters. In particular, the numbers of waterfowl, forest grouse, and pheasant hunters have dramatically declined over the past thirty years.

**Issue Statement**

In recent times, adjustments to license types and fees as well as increases in funds from the federal excise taxes on sporting arms and equipment have generated significant revenue for the Department’s conservation and management actions. This has occurred even though the number of individuals purchasing hunting licenses each year has been decreasing. This revenue stream has allowed the expansion of access and wildlife conflict programs in recent years as well as significant improvements in research, annual surveys, and monitoring of game species, which in turn, increases opportunity for hunters. However, fee increases may also result in declines in hunter numbers. To maintain hunter numbers and revenue for the conservation of wildlife, current hunters must be encouraged to participate more frequently and hunters who have quit hunting must be encouraged to return, and efforts to recruit new hunters must be expanded.

**Objective 5:**

Increase the number of hunters who hunt each year rather than every couple of years, and create incentives for those who have stopped hunting to participate once again. Increase the number of hunters participating for the first time in Washington.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a stakeholder group to advise the Department on ways to recruit, retain, and re-activate hunters.

b. Develop a plan that (at a minimum) includes:
   1. A summary of research into the reasons hunters quit and why hunting is less popular than in past years.
2. Survey intermittent hunters to understand why they only hunt every few years; hunters who stopped hunting within the past few years; and hunter education class graduates to see why they do not decide to hunt.

3. Techniques employed by other states to recruit and retain hunters. Survey of general residents and/or other outdoor recreationists to identify demographic groups that are willing to participate in hunting but have never purchased a license.
   i. Identify barriers to hunting participation by potential participants.

4. Incentives to encourage participation from:
   i. Seniors
   ii. Hunters with disabilities
   iii. First time hunters
   iv. Female hunters

5. Key actions or strategies that Washington should implement to be effective in recruiting and retaining hunters.
   c. Implement the actions and strategies in the plan.
   d. Monitor the effectiveness of the actions.

**Hunter Ethics and Fair Chase**

This issue is related to improving the public perception of hunters and support for hunting as a wildlife management tool. This is a very significant issue to hunters, as identified during the 2002 public involvement process. Different people define fair chase in different ways.

**Issue Statement**

Many hunters think that the latitude to determine what constitutes fair chase belongs to the individual. They feel that others should not determine what fair chase is for someone else. Other hunters are concerned that the image and standard of ethics for hunting may be compromised, particularly with the expanding use of technology for hunting. This is especially evident with equipment technology.

**Objective 6:**

During each three-year hunting package, facilitate public debate of regulations for use of electronic equipment and baiting of wildlife for purposes of hunting.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct public outreach and consider restricting new electronic devices or baiting of wildlife.

b. Develop effective regulations regarding fair chase that are understandable and enforceable.

c. Consider exceptions to new equipment regulations to accommodate the needs of hunters with disabilities.

**Hunter Behavior/Ethics**

Another significant issue for hunters identified during the public involvement process is illegal activity and a desire for greater enforcement presence in the field.

**Issue Statement**

A majority of the general public believes that many hunters violate hunting laws (Duda 2002a). They feel that hunting without a license and poaching are the major violations, and shooting game
out of season and hunting over the bag limit are also common violations. Hunters cite these same concerns with the addition of shooting from a vehicle. The public also indicated, they developed their opinions from direct observation, physical evidence, and from talking with others. In addition, they support hunter refresher courses and feel that an additional training requirement will improve their opinion of hunters.

**Objective 7:**

Improve compliance rates for common violations.

**Strategies:**

a. Emphasize the importance of hunter compliance with regulations and public opinion of hunters in hunter education classes, hunting pamphlets, and other information provided to hunters.

b. Concentrate enforcement efforts on improving compliance for the most common violations.

c. Review and simplify, clarify, or eliminate regulations that are dubious, ambiguous, or confusing.

d. Reduce the number of violations for the top violations over the term of this plan.

**Non-toxic Ammunition**

Concerns continue to be expressed regarding the use of lead ammunition since it is known to be a toxic substance, and there is documented ingestion of spent ammunition and ammunition fragments by many wild birds and mammals. Impacts to wild birds from lead poisoning tend to be much more severe than mammals; however, population level impacts to wildlife other than California Condors have not been well documented. There have also been concerns expressed about potential impacts to hunters and their families from eating game harvested by lead ammunition. Most recently, the state of California passed a law that will phase out the use of lead ammunition for hunting by 2017.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission has a history of addressing concerns with the use of toxic shot when population level impacts can be documented and in areas where deposition or use of lead is likely to be problematic. Lead shot use and possession has been prohibited for all waterfowl hunting in Washington since a nationwide phase-in of nontoxic shot was implemented in 1986-1991. Beginning in 2000 and phased in through 2009, the Commission expanded nontoxic shot requirements for hunting all upland birds, doves, and band-tailed pigeons on all pheasant release sites. The Commission has also regulated the use of lead sinkers for fishing in lakes used by loons. A continuing problem in Washington is the poisoning of swans that consume lead shot deposited before it was banned for waterfowl hunting.

While alternatives have been developed for many of the popular types of shot and bullets, there have been concerns expressed about the limited quantities available; concerns that ammunition for some of the smaller calibers have not been extensively produced yet and that the availability of small shot sizes is limited; concerns that the non-lead alternatives are more expensive than some of the more common ammunition used for hunting and shooting; and there continue to be concerns expressed about damage to older types of firearms.
**Issue Statement**

A wide variety of birds may consume spent lead shot, resulting in increased mortalities and sublethal effects. Birds of prey may ingest lead as they scavenge animals (e.g., deer) taken during hunting seasons. In Washington, there is increasing evidence of lead consumption by golden eagles, a species of concern with low population levels (see [http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/research/projects/raptor/golden_eagle_ecology/](http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/research/projects/raptor/golden_eagle_ecology/)). However, some sportsmen are concerned that the added expense of purchasing non-toxic ammunition is not justified with population-level impacts and may further reduce hunter recruitment and retention.

**Objective 8:**

Reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.

**Strategies:**

a. Survey Washington hunters regarding their ammunition preferences; concerns for both lead and non-toxic ammunition; relative knowledge of the issues; and their levels of support for the development of mechanisms to reduce the use of lead ammunition.

b. Survey Washington’s general public to better understand their relative knowledge of the issues; their levels of support for the continued use of lead ammunition; and the development of voluntary programs and/or regulatory mechanisms to eliminate use of lead ammunition.

c. Develop voluntary programs to encourage hunters to utilize lead alternatives.

d. Develop an outreach plan that helps hunters understand the lead ammunition issues and gain support for reducing the use of lead for hunting.

e. Work with hunters to develop restrictions that are supported and effective at reducing lead poisoning of wildlife.

f. Promote use of non-toxic ammunition for department activities, where applicable.

**Tribal Hunting**

Native people have their own unique tradition, culture, and values related to hunting game and gathering traditional foods and medicines. Many tribes also have reserved rights to hunting and gathering in the language of the treaties signed with the United States. These rights allow tribes to manage their hunters, often with different seasons and rules than non-tribal hunters. This has led to frustration, anger, and misunderstanding on the parts of both tribal and non-tribal citizens. At the same time, limited state-tribal coordination has made it difficult for tribal and non-tribal wildlife managers to do their jobs of managing harvest and protecting game populations.

**Issue Statement**

Non-Indian hunters often do not understand the treaty hunting rights issues, leading to anger and frustration.

**Objective 9:**

Increase public understanding and acceptance of treaty hunting rights.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop an outreach package that can be sent to citizens concerned about tribal hunting.
b. Develop cooperative management programs that demonstrate state and tribal management programs.
c. Link the WDFW website to tribal websites with information on tribal harvest statistics.
d. Continue to include a segment on tribal hunting rights and tribal management activities as part of the Hunter Education Program.

**Issue Statement:**

Improve coordination of treaty and non-treaty hunting and wildlife management.

**Objective 10:**

Complete additional coordinated tribal/state harvest management plans for species such as deer, elk, mountain goat, bighorn, and/or cougar populations subject to both tribal and non-tribal hunting.

**Strategies:**

a. Use existing herd plans to develop coordinated harvest management plans or MOUs for elk herds or other game species. The MOUs should include harvest objectives that are sustainable and meet the needs of both state and tribal hunters; result in sharing of harvest information and hunting regulations; encourage cooperative research and population monitoring; and supports both party’s interests in gaining access to lands for hunting.
b. Based on tribal interest and availability, pick key populations in each treaty ceded area as a starting place to build working arrangements and processes for developing coordinated harvest management plans.

**Hunting Season Regulations**

The Washington State Legislature provides the directive: “*The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational game fishing and hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens.*” (RCW 77.04.012).

In hunter opinion surveys, most hunters expressed general satisfaction with their hunting experience. Harvesting an animal (hunter success) and seeing plenty of game were the main factors driving hunter satisfaction. It is fairly clear that harvest success plays a significant role in hunter satisfaction.

**Issue Statement**

Hunters feel that seasons are still too crowded and regulations too confining. In addition, they say that seasons are too short for their group or too long for others, success rates are too low, antler restrictions on deer and elk are too onerous, and overall, there is not enough game.

**Objective 11:**

Maintain hunter satisfaction and participation at or above 2014 levels for the life of this plan.

**Strategies:**

a. Consistent with population goals and objectives, conservation principles, and social constraints, develop and maintain a variety of deer and elk hunting season opportunities within each administrative district of WDFW:
1. Provide sufficient hunting opportunities for archers, muzzleloaders, and modern firearm hunters to approach average statewide participation rates and seek to generally equalize success rates where possible. Address additional “fairness” issues between users through the Allocation Committee of the Game Management Advisory Council and recommend changes supported by the Council. Provide general season antlerless harvest opportunities approximately equal to recruitment in Population Management Units (PMUs) (these are combinations of GMUs) meeting population objectives. Provide harvest opportunities that exceed recruitment in populations that are above objectives.

   i. Provide general antlerless opportunity to users in the following order of priority:
      • Youth hunters
      • Hunter’s with disabilities
      • Senior hunters

2. Provide antlerless opportunity to archery or muzzleloader hunters if needed to equalize success rates with modern firearm hunters, or equally between weapon types if success rates are nearly equal.

3. Support the Master Hunter program by providing members primary consideration in hunting efforts designed to resolve private land and sensitive damage issues.

b. Districts should retain general season opportunity whenever possible. Use other techniques to manage harvest rates within a population management unit before considering permit only restrictions.

c. While striving to achieve population goals, maintain season length as a second priority to maintaining general seasons. Use other techniques to manage harvest rates, such as timing, antler points, etc.

**Urban Hunting Issues**

Since early in the history of Washington, wildlife management has focused on hunting as the primary means of managing wildlife population levels and for funding wildlife conservation. As the human population grows and expands or dominates the landscape, this traditional wildlife management technique is being challenged. Increasingly, the demand for resolution of wildlife population problems also includes the constraint that hunting is a less acceptable method of alleviating conflicts. Unfortunately, the concept of general public responsibility for wildlife problem resolution has not risen to a level of political support that results in adequate funding from general taxpayers.

**Issue Statement**

As the number of people in the state increase, citizen demands for resolution of conflicts with wildlife are expanding. At the same time, constraints to address perceived safety issues, noise levels, and the nuisance associated with hunter management results in significant challenges.

**Objective 12:**

Develop at least five local level plans or significant actions designed to resolve wildlife/human problems.
Strategies:

a. Assist local governments in identifying current and potential issues for wildlife/human conflicts.
b. Support conflict resolution that includes hunting as a principal means of state funded resolution.
c. Recommend alternative conflict resolution techniques for local government consideration and funding.
d. Develop model ordinance language for local governments that supports hunting as the primary wildlife population management resolution provided by the state.

Communication Issues

Communication between the Department and the public was a very consistent and important issue to the public that was identified in the 2008 opinion survey.

Objective 13:

Improve the Department’s rating on game management communication by 2021.

Strategies:

a. Expand the use of email to communicate with those directly affected by game management decisions.
b. Expand the use of the Department’s website to explain game management policy and direction and the rationale behind decisions related to game management.
c. Continue the use of news releases (magazines and newspaper) to facilitate media coverage of important game issues.
d. Expand the use of the hunting regulation pamphlets to provide information regarding game management.
e. Hire a consultant to conduct a comprehensive review of game management communications to improve effectiveness, credibility, and public support by 2016, including emerging technologies and social media.
f. Conduct a public opinion survey in 2020 to determine how the Department rates on game management communication.

Plan Monitoring

In order to clearly identify accomplishment of the objectives identified throughout this plan, a “report card” will be prepared by the Game Division. This list of accomplishments will clearly demonstrate public accountability associated with implementation of the Game Management Plan.

LITERATURE CITED


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PRIVATE LANDS HUNTING ACCESS

I. HUNTING ACCESS STATUS AND TREND

The state of Washington has had agreements or contracts with private landowners to improve habitat or provide hunting access almost since the initial formation of the Department of Game in the early 1900s. Since approximately half of the state is in private ownership, private lands represent a vital component of habitat for wildlife species and outdoor recreation. Historically, hunter access programs in Washington have resulted in response to landowners charging fees for hunting or otherwise limiting or closing access.

In 2012, WDFW had agreements with 513 landowners which provided hunting access to over 1,000,000 acres. Most of this contracted acreage is in eastern Washington and associated with agricultural lands. A smaller number of formal agreements also exist in western Washington, especially for waterfowl hunting. Less formal relationships fostering hunting access have occurred throughout the state, but have been especially important on industrial timberland in western Washington.

Recent trends in the amount of private land available for public hunting have become a cause of concern among hunters and the Department. There has been an overall decline in contracted acreage as well as a proliferation of fee access programs by major landowners that limit hunter numbers. Historically, common landowner concerns have included liability, property damage, and safety. While “hunt clubs” have been on the agricultural landscape for years, deriving income from recreation has become a more recent landowner objective with large corporate landowners. WDFW has responded by offering landowners cash incentives in localized high priority areas, but addressing large acreages in this manner on a statewide basis is beyond what existing budget resources can support.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

A 2009 survey of hunters (Duda et al., 2009) regarding access indicated that over half of the hunters surveyed either strongly (41%) or moderately (17%) agreed that lack of access had affected their hunting. Approximately 47% of hunters in the same survey indicated that they spend about half or more of their time hunting on private lands. The importance of access to hunters is obvious and the declining trend is a cause for concern.

WDFW has five program types for landowners who participate in agreements to provide hunting access as follows:

- **Feel Free to Hunt** – Is the least restrictive for hunters who can simply go to a site and hunt without registering or needing to make any kind of advance arrangement.
- **Register to Hunt** – Is similar, but requires that hunters complete an onsite registration form before hunting and sometimes submit a daily report of harvest before leaving the site. The number of hunters allowed at any one time is sometimes limited by designating a limited number of parking spaces which when full; indicates that no more hunters are allowed.
• **Hunt by Written Permission** – Requires hunters to obtain a written permission form from the landowner before hunting. The landowner’s contact information is included on signs posted around the property.

• **Hunt by Reservation System** – First used in 2013, is the newest option and has been well received by landowners and many hunters. This option requires that hunters make an advance reservation through a self-service online system before arriving at the site to hunt. Landowners have an online portal that they can use to view the reservations made and the names of hunters who will be on their property. The reservation system gives both WDFW and landowners a high degree of control in tailoring how hunts are managed on each site by allowing for rest periods and limited group sizes.

• **Landowner Hunting Permit** – This program is used where WDFW has negotiated access to unique or high quality hunting opportunities. It also provides for the flexibility of customized seasons managed with special permits.

### III. DATA COLLECTION

On an annual basis, WDFW compiles and summarizes basic information related to landowner contracts. Acreages are totaled by county for the various types of access programs and included in the annual Game Status and Trend Report. Many other landowners certainly allow access outside of WDFW programs, but these opportunities are not closely monitored. WDFW has also conducted surveys of landowners and hunters to help identify concerns and set priorities for the program. In 2013, program staff began an inventory of private industrial timberland that was in fee access programs in western Washington. Based on this inventory, WDFW anticipates that at least a quarter of the state’s private industrial timberland could be in some type of landowner fee permit system by the 2014 hunting season.

### IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for private lands are:

1. Engage landowners, provide technical advice, and encourage them to maintain and enhance habitats to sustain healthy and productive wildlife populations.
2. Engage landowners and provide them support and resources to increase the availability of private lands to the public for recreation to include: Hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
3. Address costs associated with providing recreation and the economic needs of landowners, while striving to minimize direct costs to recreational users.

### V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

**Habitat Management**

**Issue Statement**

WDFW has a long history of working with landowners to improve a wide range of wildlife habitats. One of the keys to landowner participation in WDFW’s access programs is the technical support provided by field staff to assist landowners with meeting the requirements of the federal farm bill conservation programs. Cuts to these federal programs have affected landowner participation, but newer programs have offered new opportunities through grants to states.
**Objective 14:**

Maintain a strong team of thirteen private lands biologists statewide to assist landowners with habitat enhancements and provide recreational access. Utilize Farm Bill and state fund sources to enhance habitat under a minimum of 400 landowner agreements by 2021. Submit at least one proposal for permanent additional funding for habitat and access incentives.

**Strategies:**

a. Provide information to elected officials outlining the public benefits of existing programs and support any new federal legislation that would fund habitat or access incentives.

b. Continue to utilize state migratory bird stamp, eastern Washington pheasant enhancement, and turkey tag revenue to offer landowner incentives for enhancing habitat and public access.

c. Develop at least one state legislative proposal to increase funding for landowner incentives.

d. Where landowners have elected to charge fees to hunters, encourage use of the permit income for habitat enhancement.

**Population Management**

**Issue Statement**

Hunting can be an important mechanism to alleviate damage caused by wildlife on private lands. Landowners who incur damage caused by game animals must allow public hunting access in some form to be eligible for some types of assistance from WDFW. A variety of options exist depending on the specific situation and location. Refer to the Wildlife Conflict Chapter for more information on conflict management.

**Objective 15:**

Evaluate the suite of hunting options to address wildlife conflict situations and adapt as needed to best meet landowner needs and maximize opportunities for hunters. Require a close working relationship within the Wildlife Program at all levels (between private lands, wildlife conflict, and district wildlife biologists). By 2017, improve information available to hunters to help them locate areas where damage by game animals is occurring.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify areas with chronic wildlife conflict issues.

b. Improve coordination between district biologists, private lands biologists and conflict staff, to enhance landowner relationships and provide public access in chronic conflict areas.

c. Develop a method for hunters to locate damage areas where landowners may need hunters to address damage caused by game on their property.

**Recreation Management**

**Issue Statement**

The availability of private lands for hunting has become more limited or restrictive in recent years and is affecting overall recreational opportunity. Historically, WDFW and hunters have competed with organized hunt clubs or other types of exclusive leases for hunting access on agricultural lands or smaller ownerships. Until very recently, general limitations on hunter numbers or fees by corporations on vast ownerships, was not common. As of 2014, WDFW staff compiled a list of
over 1.3 million acres of private industrial timberlands in western Washington that had implemented fee access permit or lease programs that also capped hunter numbers. This represents over one quarter of the state’s private industrial timberland. Washington law (RCW 4.24.210) has limited the liability of landowners who allow recreational access without charging a fee. Landowners who charge fees must purchase insurance to protect themselves from lawsuits by their permittees. A change to this law is currently under consideration, which would allow landowners to charge limited fees as long as they do not limit the number of users allowed. This proposal recognizes that landowners often incur costs associated with allowing recreation on their land and would allow them to recoup those costs.

In some cases, access to public lands has been affected by private land closures or limitations. Access for the public on some public lands is not secured and recreation is in effect controlled by private landowners where public right of way is not established.

WDFW increased field staffing levels in all regions to work with private landowners to expand public access. Generally, the strategies used have centered on reducing landowner costs associated with allowing access. These kinds of measures have included providing signage, monitoring public use, enforcement, and other incentives. In recent years, WDFW has begun to use cash incentives to increase landowner interest in localized priority areas, but funding limits currently preclude using this approach on a larger scale.

**Objective 16:**

Continue to utilize available resources and foster the development of new incentives to increase landowner participation in WDFW access programs and increase acreage enrolled to 1.3 million acres.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to work closely with landowners to mitigate their costs, and provide traditional incentives to facilitate recreational access on private lands.

b. Seek and review other plans and efforts to improve outdoor recreational access and take advantage of opportunities to combine resources to maximize potential benefits.

c. Develop new materials that inform landowners about the programs and services offered and make available on the Department’s website and other formats.

d. Where possible, encourage landowners who feel they must charge fees to keep costs low and not limit the number of individuals who may obtain a permit.

e. Within available budgets, continue to utilize monetary incentives in high priority areas where this approach is already in use.

f. Develop criteria to evaluate and prioritize where cash incentives to facilitate access are most needed and would have the greatest benefit.

g. Seek or leverage funding from other sources to increase the capacity to offer incentives to landowners. Submit proposals that may increase permanent funding.

h. Request or support legislation that encourages landowners to allow free access or low-cost permit programs that do not limit participation.

i. Develop other methods beyond enrolled acreage to measure success of the private lands program such as hunter days provided and hunter harvest.

j. Encourage landowners to make accommodations for disabled hunters, and provide hunters with information about where these opportunities exist.
k. Continue to review requirements for public hunting access in situations where WDFW provides assistance with wildlife damage, and look for ways to leverage or require general season hunting access as a condition of that assistance.

**Objective 17:**

Complete an inventory of public lands by 2016. Evaluate situations where access is closed, impaired, or at-risk of closure by private landowners not allowing access, and develop a strategy to address these issues.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a system to inventory where private ownership is restricting access to public lands in Washington. Classify land blocks as secure, closed, impaired, or at-risk of a reduction in public access.
b. Prioritize areas and work with landowners and other agencies to secure or improve access through private land to public land.
c. Seek funding in cooperation with other public landowners to secure easements or fund agreements that provide public access to public land.
d. Monitor exchanges or sales of public lands to identify situations where transactions could limit or otherwise affect recreational access.
e. Develop informational materials that convey the status of public land access and the need to address access to landlocked parcels.

**Issue Statement**

WDFW launched a new access program in 2013 that allows hunters to make advance reservations to hunt on selected properties enrolled in hunting access agreements. The current Hunt by Reservation System is considered an interim solution and does not include all of the desired features. The system appears to be popular with the hunters who use it and the landowners in the program, but surveys to measure satisfaction and opinions have not been conducted since the program began. The current reservation system operates strictly on a first-come, first-served basis with all reservations becoming available with the same lead time. While this has been acceptable for some properties, it has been a point of dissatisfaction among some users.

**Objective 18:**

By 2016, make improvements to the current reservation system that allow drawings for some reservations and adds flexibility as to when reservations first become available to the public. Add other features to meet the needs of hunters and landowners, and make the program more efficient to administer.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct surveys of system users to measure satisfaction with the program and seek suggestions for improvements.
b. Add the ability to conduct drawings to the current system.
c. Improve the system to help better inform users of program rules, such as listing all hunting partners on the permit.
d. Explore options to develop a fully automated system that meets all of the desired system improvements; is funded by users; and linked to the WDFW license system.
e. Include an automated approval and update process for sites in the program to make the information available to users more quickly.
**Issue Statement**

Improving the availability of information about the location and features of lands providing public hunting access is frequently cited as a desire of hunters. Information on private lands in agreements with WDFW was improved during the development of the interim reservation system, but not all sites currently have this improved information available.

**Objective 19:**

By the beginning of 2015, assure that all landowner access agreements are included in the private lands database, and add the ability for hunters to locate properties meeting their needs on the WDFW website by adding a search tool. Improve and update information about access opportunities included in written materials and hunting pamphlets.

**Strategies:**

a. Enter site data and information for all landowner agreements and update annually as appropriate.

b. Improve the ability of users to search for sites offering opportunities by species, ADA accessibility, and other features.

c. Link hunting access information to pages with information on the various game species and seasonal hunting prospects.

d. Consider development of a phone application that would assist hunters with identifying access opportunities while in the field.

e. Continue to use signage around sites as a primary method of identifying lands that are available for recreation. Assure that signs are posted prominently and at frequent intervals. Improve information regarding the Private Lands Access Program in hunting pamphlets, and develop other written materials for hunters and landowners. Include educational materials that encourage hunters to respect the landowner and their property.

f. Make contact information for private lands staff available on the agency website as a resource for hunters looking for access opportunities.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**

WILDLIFE CONFLICT

I. CONFLICT STATUS AND TREND

Human-wildlife interactions will likely continue to increase over time as Washington’s human population expands. In addition, there is increasing public demand for recreational use of Washington’s wildlands, which brings more people into contact with wildlife. Maintaining healthy wildlife populations while minimizing negative human-wildlife interactions will increasingly rely on informing and assisting the public to employ proactive measures and providing quick effective response once conflicts and property damage occur (Conover 2001).

A 2014 opinion survey indicates that more than a quarter of the Washington public (29%) has experienced negative situations or problems associated with wildlife (Duda et al. 2014). Deer and raccoons were the most commonly named species that had caused problems (35% of those who said they had problems cited deer, 25% cited raccoons), followed by bear (14%), geese (13%), and coyotes (10%) (Duda et al. 2014).

Conflict issues with small game, furbearers, and unclassified species (raccoons, beavers, coyotes) are typically handled using one of three methods:

2. Wildlife Control Operator (WCO); landowner can select and hire a WCO from a list of certified individuals.
3. USDA Wildlife Services; landowner can contract USDA to resolve the human-wildlife conflict situation.

Conflict issues involving public safety with bear, cougar, moose, and wolves are generally resolved by WDFW Law Enforcement. Unfortunately, many of these situations require the use of lethal control measures to remove the offending animal through agency kill authority. In 2013, many wildlife conflict responsibilities were transferred from WDFW Law Enforcement to WDFW Wildlife Program. Presently, non-public safety related conflict issues with deer, elk, turkey, bear (timber damage), and wolf are resolved through the Wildlife Program while Enforcement continues to resolve dangerous wildlife conflicts.

A primary objective of WDFW is to minimize conflict and assist landowners with prevention, mitigation, and when necessary compensation for property damage or loss (as provided by law). An effective strategy for managing negative human-wildlife interaction is to allow staff a degree of flexibility to test and implement new techniques while perfecting existing mitigation tools. WDFW staff will assess each scenario on a case-specific basis and use their professional judgment to determine the best course of action for conflict resolution.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

In Washington, human-wildlife conflict resolution is a management necessity that at times cannot be resolved using traditional recreational harvest strategies. WDFW has utilized hunters to assist with deer and elk conflict issues and houndsmen and hunters to assist with bear and cougar
depredation events. In each case, there are criteria that must be met and restrictions in some cases that prohibit the hunter or houndsmen from keeping the animal harvested. Licensed hunters may be issued a damage prevention permit through a Wildlife Conflict Specialist and purchase a Damage Tag to participate in a deer or elk damage resolution hunt and retain the deer or elk. Additionally, Washington allows trappers to become certified as Wildlife Control Operators who then may operate a business to remove nuisance wildlife and be compensated by individual landowners for their efforts.

III. DATA COLLECTION

The WDFW Law Enforcement Program documents human-wildlife conflict complaints that result in an officer responding to an incident. Historically, most complaints called into Law Enforcement involve conflict with cougar, bear, deer, and elk. In 2013, WDFW transferred most wildlife conflict activities from Law Enforcement to the Wildlife Program. The Wildlife Program now handles deer and elk damage permits and damage claims and Law Enforcement continues to log reports of dangerous wildlife situations, per RCW 77.12.885.

IV. WILDLIFE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide management goals for wildlife conflict management are:

1. Improve our understanding and ability to predict human-wildlife conflict issues.
2. Enhance proactive measures to prevent conflict and improve Department response to wildlife conflict events.
3. Minimize, mitigate, and manage wildlife conflict events to maintain human tolerance and perpetuate healthy and productive wildlife populations.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Deer and Elk Damage to Commercial Agriculture

Issue Statement

Farming is a vital part of the Washington’s economy. The lands that support this industry also provide wildlife habitat and forage opportunities for deer and elk, which may result in crop damage. Landowner tolerance for deer and elk damage depends on how quickly and effectively the Department responds to mitigate damage (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008). The Department is committed to providing technical assistance for minimizing and mitigating damage. Damage resolution may be achieved through use of non-lethal or lethal measures. Whereas the Department generally promotes the use of non-lethal measures prior to lethal action, there are occasions where lethal removal may be necessary. Washington residents historically have supported the use of hunting as a tool for damage prevention and mitigation (Duda et al. 2008a, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008, Dietsch et al. 2011, Duda et al. 2014). Majorities of Washington residents support hunting for the following reasons: To address nuisance animals (73% of Washington residents strongly or moderately support hunting for this reason), to address human-wildlife conflicts (67%), and to control wildlife damage to private property (62%) (Duda et al. 2014).
Objective 20:
Respond to wildlife damage complaints to private agricultural crop lands within 72 hours, and increase the number of WDFW agreements used to mitigate deer and elk damage issues by 10% during the period 2015-2021.

Strategies:
1. Provide agriculture producers with information materials to proactively address deer and elk damage issues and to improve the Department’s ability to respond to agriculture crop damage from deer and elk.
2. Promote the use of WDFW agreements to commercial landowners and lessees, and encourage non-commercial agriculture landowners to use non-lethal conflict prevention measures identified on a prevention measures checklist.
3. Promote participation in conflict prevention/resolution by Treaty Tribes.
4. Use hazing and other non-lethal measures to resolve damage; with emphasis placed in areas where the feasibility of lethal action is limited or ungulate populations are below management goals.
5. Encourage recreational harvest in areas with chronic crop damage.
6. Implement actions to encourage private land owners to consider, purchase, and use deer/elk fencing as part of their new and long-term business practices.
7. Expand the use of cooperative fencing projects in chronic damage areas with emphasis on high-value crops.
8. Facilitate the deer/elk depredation program (including agreements, permits, and claims process) to improve WDFW’s response to landowners experiencing agriculture damage.
9. Assess the feasibility of using partnerships and cooperators to assist with crop damage issues.
10. Increase the number and accessibility of crop assessors on contract statewide.
11. Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits for problem crop damage areas.

Carnivore (bear, cougar, wolf) Depredation on Livestock

Issue Statement
Livestock production, similar to farming, is an essential component of Washington’s economy. In addition to minimizing loss and injury of livestock and maintaining landowner tolerance of carnivore species there is increased concern for public safety. Protecting people from dangerous wildlife while maintaining sustainable wildlife populations, is a primary objective of the Department. The Department utilizes both non-lethal and lethal techniques to provide landowners with assistance for minimizing livestock loss or injury caused by carnivores. Washington residents historically have supported the use of hunting to address human safety and prevent loss of livestock (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008, Dietsch et al. 2011 and Duda et al. 2014).

Objective 21:
Maintain or decrease livestock depredation levels over the period 2015-2021.

Strategies:
a. Provide livestock producers and owners with printed information materials to minimize conflict with carnivores.
b. Promote the use of WDFW agreements for livestock to commercial livestock producers, and encourage the use of a non-lethal prevention measures checklist.

c. Promote the use of non-lethal conflict prevention measures and a prevention measures checklist to non-commercial producers.

d. Develop response protocols for carnivore depredation on livestock.

e. Use hazing and other non-lethal prevention measures to minimize potential loss or injury.

f. Encourage recreational harvest (black bear and cougar), where feasible, in areas with chronic depredation events.

g. Review and improve the techniques used for lethal removal of offending animal(s).

h. Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock, consistent with state and federal law.

**Urban Wildlife Conflict**

**Issue Statement**

Urban wildlife is a valuable natural resource; providing the public with opportunities to observe and experience wildlife. However, sometimes wildlife can damage property or threaten human safety. Rather than immediately resorting to removal of a species, deploying proactive prevention methods can deter human-wildlife conflict issues within urban areas. Public tolerance and appreciation of wildlife species is an important component of human-wildlife conflict management (Conover 2001). While it is impossible to eliminate human-wildlife conflict, many human-wildlife conflict situations in urban areas can be avoided through the use of exclusion techniques, removal of unnatural food resources, and education about wild animals and their living requirements.

**Objective 22:**

Decrease or minimize the number of urban human-wildlife conflict calls requiring WDFW response so that the number of calls is constant or declining over the period 2015-2021.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a program to track the number of calls requiring WDFW response.

b. Distribute informational materials to increase public awareness about ways citizens can better coexist, through use of preemptive actions, and respond to wildlife in urban areas.

c. Develop and promote activities and programs (e.g., volunteer hazing to scare animals away) that reduce the likelihood of human-wildlife conflict in urban areas.

d. Promote the development of local ordinances, rules, and regulations (e.g., fines, prohibiting feeding, etc.) which local governments can utilize to minimize human-wildlife conflict.

e. Promote collaboration with local governments to co-manage conflict issues with select species in urban areas.

f. Identify priority areas where changes to wildlife conflict management response may be necessary.

**Black Bear Tree Depredation on Commercial Timberlands**

**Issue Statement**

During the spring, when black bears are emerging from dens, high nutritional value food resources are limited. Bears will often seek sapwood as a preferred food resource because of its high sugar content. Trees with high growth rates, typically found on commercial timberlands, contain the
highest sugar content and therefore are the most vulnerable to depredation. Damage to commercial timberlands can, at times, exceed one-third of the trees in a given stand; resulting in economic losses for landowners (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008).

**Objective 23:**
Improve and expand WDFW’s black bear tree damage program, by incorporating alternate strategies beyond existing techniques, which will result in an overall 10% reduction in the number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber damage while maintaining or decreasing the amount of bear caused timber damage over the period 2015-2021.

**Strategies:**
a. Conduct a review of existing data and current processes to understand the current level of complaints and response; and identify and prioritize areas that may need management improvements.
b. Develop a black bear timber depredation program that includes proactive non-lethal prevention measures, methods to validate damage, options for lethal removal prevention (during and post damage seasons), collaboration with other entities for testing and evaluating damage and prevention techniques, and methods to evaluate the efficacy of the program.
c. Provide information to landowners on damage prevention tools and promote the use of non-lethal measures; where feasible.
d. Develop protocols to assist landowners in assessing bear damage over time.
e. Improve opportunities for recreational bear harvest to minimize potential timber damage.
f. Facilitate the black bear timber depredation program (including applications, permits, and actions) to improve WDFW’s response to landowners experiencing timber damage.
g. Evaluate the potential to use a variety of methods for lethally removing black bears to address timber damage.
h. Provide Department-coordinated lethal removal to mitigate timber damage by bears.

**Communication and Outreach**

**Issue Statement**
Communication between the Department and constituents on human-wildlife conflict prevention and resolution is paramount to increasing the public’s ability to resolve problems with wildlife and to maintain support for wildlife in Washington.

**Objective 24:**
Reproduce and/or update existing conflict prevention outreach materials and create two (2) new conflict prevention publications by 2021.

**Strategies:**
a. Use the top five consumer rated media (e.g., direct mail, internet, newspaper, television, and email) to disseminate information.
b. Develop printed conflict resolution information for distribution to landowners.
c. Improve the WDFW web page to include a “communication matrix” that directs the public to the appropriate point of contact (i.e., WDFW staff, Wildlife Control Operator, other resources) to resolve the wildlife conflict problem.
d. Develop fact pages to clarify rules and regulations related to human-wildlife conflict resolution.
e. Provide continual updates to the WDFW web page regarding rules, regulations, and procedures.
f. Develop educational partnerships for informing the public on how to minimize human-wildlife conflict issues.

**Data Collection**

**Issue Statement**

Lethal removal, through hunting and trapping, of game species (deer, elk, bear, and cougar) and furbearer species is an effective tool for mitigating human-wildlife conflict. It is important to account for removals due to conflict issues when assessing population-level impact and viability of game and furbearer species.

**Objective 25:**

Develop a standardized data collection system for recording complaints and lethal removal of game and furbearer species; searchable by species, location, and resolution.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify areas where changes to conflict management approaches may be needed, e.g., increase recreational harvest.

**Issue Statement**

Measuring the effectiveness of programs and actions taken by WDFW to minimize human-wildlife conflict is essential to providing appropriate response to landowners and maintaining support for wildlife populations statewide.

**Objective 26:**

Conduct a survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, cougar, and wolf complaints to determine the level of satisfaction with WDFW actions for resolving their wildlife conflict complaint during the period 2015-2021.

**Strategies:**

a. Capture complainant contact information when responding to conflict calls.
b. Identify and work with a data collection team to conduct a survey.
c. Evaluate results to develop strategies for addressing human-wildlife conflicts.
d. Implement the strategies identified and use stakeholder groups where necessary.

**Techniques and Tools**

**Issue Statement**

Human-wildlife conflict will likely continue to increase as human populations increase. Although it is unrealistic to expect elimination of conflict issues, there are numerous ways to minimize human-wildlife conflict. Tools and techniques to resolve human-wildlife conflict continue to improve, and new innovative ideas are frequently introduced. To properly manage wildlife conflict issues, the Department must utilize a full spectrum of techniques. Both lethal and non-lethal measures are necessary to provide adequate response to problems and maintain public
tolerance of wildlife. Because wildlife conflict resolution is dynamic and evolving it is imperative that WDFW remain flexible, adaptive, and up-to-date on resolution techniques.

**Objective 27:**

Develop a minimum of two projects to expand, improve, or develop the use of non-lethal harassment, deterrent, or long-term mitigation measures to minimize negative human-wildlife interactions; particularly in: 1) urban areas, 2) areas where species populations are below management objectives, or 3) areas where species are under federal protection during the period 2015-2021.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify, explore, and test the use of new non-lethal deterrent measures for wildlife conflict issues, e.g., using dogs to move turkeys from an urban area.
b. Provide opportunities for volunteers to assist in wildlife conflict resolution activities.
c. Provide opportunities for testing new techniques through pilot studies and collaborative research projects.
d. Encourage WDFW staff to engage in activities and programs that may reduce the likelihood of human-wildlife conflict.
e. Support collaborative research opportunities that test, assess, and evaluate existing and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques.
f. Use contracts and agreements with landowners to try new techniques, engage in proactive prevention tools, and mitigate potential for compensation associated with human-wildlife conflict.
g. Develop new options for providing compensation to landowners outside of annual cash payments.

**Issue Statement**

Wildlife Control Operators (WCO) have an essential role in responding to nuisance wildlife complaints. They assist landowners by providing quick action to resolve conflict issues with small game, furbearers, and unclassified wildlife. Because wildlife conflict issues will continue to rise as human populations increase, WDFW can utilize the WCO in an adaptive management approach to address a variety of human-wildlife conflict issues.

**Objective 28:**

Expand and improve the existing wildlife control operator program to ensure statewide coverage in each county and include comprehensive training and accountability.

**Strategies:**

a. Revise the existing wildlife control operator program to include a training program for certification and recertification requirements; including fees.
b. Improve the certification process to include more opportunities for certification and a more comprehensive and interactive training program.
c. Develop a plan to broaden the type and extent of work in which wildlife control operators can participate to allow more flexibility of their use by WDFW for conflict resolution under WDFW guidance.
d. Develop web based or electronic based reporting system for special trapping permits and wildlife control operators to improve customer service and conflict tracking.
e. Provide a mechanism for collecting data on non-target species.
Issue Statement

Compensation for property loss and damage can be an effective tool for mitigating human-wildlife conflict events. When proactive measures fail, compensation programs help maintain public support and landowner tolerance for wildlife. These programs must be designed to provide the landowner with a relatively simple process and reasonable reimbursement for their loss.

Objective 29:

Revise statewide standardized compensation programs for crop and livestock loss.

Strategies:

a. Clarify criteria for each claims process.
b. Evaluate and refine existing compensation programs to facilitate a streamlined claims process.
c. Review and consider other methods to provide compensation or resolution for crop or livestock loss as a result of human-wildlife conflict.

VI. LITERATURE CITED


ELK (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni, C. e. roosevelti*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS

Elk (*Cervus elaphus*) have been present in Washington for 10,000 years (McCorquodale 1985, Dixon and Lyman 1996, Harpole and Lyman 1999). Although complete prehistoric distribution and densities are not yet fully understood, it is known that some form of elk was present in western Washington, on the Olympic Peninsula, on both sides of the Cascade Crest, in northeast and southeast Washington as well as the relatively arid Columbia Basin (McCorquodale 1985, Dixon and Lyman 1996, Harpole and Lyman 1999).

Both Roosevelt elk (*C. e. roosevelti*) and Rocky Mountain elk (*C. e. nelsoni*) are native to Washington (Murie 1951, Bryant and Maser 1982, Spalding 1992). Roosevelt elk are found on the Olympic Peninsula and in portions of southwestern Washington. Based on preliminary genetic work conducted by WDFW, Roosevelt elk on the west slope of the Cascade Crest have interbred with Rocky Mountain elk. Elk occurring in central and eastern Washington are Rocky Mountain elk that either avoided extirpation or were reestablished by reintroductions of elk originating from Montana and Wyoming (Washington Dept. of Game 1939, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 2001, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, 2005, 2006a, 2006b).

Elk were hunted regularly but not always extensively, by tribes in both eastern and western Washington (McCabe 1981). As European settlement expanded into this region, elk harvest increased dramatically. By the beginning of the 1900s, most if not all of the elk in eastern Washington had been eliminated. Small populations of Roosevelt elk persisted in southwestern Washington and on the Olympic Peninsula (Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 2005).

By the beginning of the last century, Roosevelt elk were greatly reduced in numbers as well, but due to denser forests with more escape cover, small groups of Roosevelt elk were able to persist. Efforts to re-introduce Rocky Mountain elk were conducted from as early as 1912 through the 1930s (Washington Dept. of Game 1939). Elk populations peaked in Washington in the late 1960s and early 1970s mostly due to habitat conditions and forest management practices. A recent marked reduction in timber harvest, especially west of the Cascade Crest, and an increase in the human population in Washington have reduced the overall carrying capacity for elk in Washington compared to decades past. WDFW currently recognizes 10 major elk herds totaling approximately 56,000 to 60,000 animals.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

In Washington, elk are hunted from August through December with some special permit hunts to address agricultural damage taking place as late as March. Non-recreational lethal removals to mitigate wildlife conflict can happen year-round. Hunting seasons for archery, muzzleloader, and modern firearms are currently available to both resident and non-resident hunters. There are currently no quotas on the number of general elk season licenses sold. Hunters are required to choose one weapon type and declare whether they will hunt east side or west side elk. For most of eastern Washington, general hunting seasons allow spike-only bull harvest and special permit opportunities allow the harvest of branch-antlered bulls. Currently, “any bull” harvest is allowed...
for general season in northeastern Washington. West side elk hunting regulations usually include 3-point minimum antler restrictions. Some western Washington GMUs can only be hunted under limited-entry, special permits. Some “any elk” hunting opportunities exist in parts of south-central and southwest Washington where expansion of elk populations is discouraged. In a recent public opinion survey of hunters in Washington, elk hunters indicated that they prefer less restrictive hunting seasons with more opportunities to harvest a legal animal and with more days available to hunt elk than are currently available (Duda et al. 2002a., 2002b.).

III. DATA COLLECTION

Elk populations are assessed for a variety of characteristics, often including herd composition and population size (Lancia et al. 1996, 2000). Herd composition is an estimate of the proportions of various age and sex classes occurring in the population such as the number of calves per 100 cows, the number of bulls per 100 cows, or the number of spike bulls per total bulls. Age and sex class data alone are not adequate for population management (Caughley 1974, 1977). Data are collected using a variety of techniques, depending on information needs and local conditions. Common tools used to assess elk populations include:

- Surveys conducted by personnel on the ground.
- Aerial surveys with and without visibility (sightability) corrections (Samuel et al. 1987).
- Mark-resight population estimates from air or ground surveys where a known number of animals are marked and then subsequent surveys are conducted and the number of marked and unmarked animals observed. Those data are then used in statistical models to estimate the population as well as a measure of the precision.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF ELK

Background

The Department has developed or is updating management plans for each of the ten elk herds in the state. Herd plans specifically address the unique conservation challenges that face each herd. Elk herd plans, which come under the overall management guidance of this Game Management Plan (GMP), also facilitate cooperative management with tribes. The existing herd plans are an important resource used in implementation of this GMP, and are intended to be updated as needed.

The elk herd management plans include:

- Blue Mountains
- South Rainier
- North Rainier
- North Cascade (Nooksack)
- Yakima
- Olympic
- Colockum
- Mount St. Helens
- Selkirk
- Willapa Hills

Objective 30:

Update the elk herd management plans as needed.
**Strategies:**

Nearly all of the state’s elk herds are being impacted by development and other habitat modification as a result of human population increases.

There are additional factors controlling elk population levels. For some elk herds, the limiting factors that prevent the achievement of population objectives may be known. For others, limiting factors may be more difficult to isolate or the concept of limiting factors may not apply in the strictest sense. The focus of the plans is to identify and correct limiting factors and achieve the population objectives.

- The Blue Mountains elk herd’s limiting factors are likely historic antlerless harvest levels on the Oregon side of the Wenaha, and more importantly, the current lack of regular fire regime in the Wenaha unit. All other units are currently at population objective. Without the benefits of fire in the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, the habitat will not support the desired number of elk and the population objective will need to be reduced.
  - The top spending priorities for this herd are habitat improvement and preservation, wildlife conflict resolution, and annual surveys.

- The South Rainier elk herd is probably limited by direct mortality caused by legal and illegal hunting or undocumented harvest, and secondarily by limited habitat.
  - Securing winter habitat, annual surveys, and an increased enforcement presence are the priorities for this herd.

- The North Rainier elk herd is probably limited by direct mortality caused by legal and illegal hunting, and secondarily by loss of habitat.
  - The priorities for the North Rainier herd are habitat enhancement and annual surveys to document harvest impacts.

- The North Cascade (Nooksack) elk herd is continuing to grow and is not currently limited by the carrying capacity of the elk habitat. If the Nooksack herd is limited, it is probably as a result of agricultural lands adjacent to core elk habitat and the Department’s legal requirements to address wildlife damage.
  - The top priorities are to protect winter range on private land, promote elk habitat quality separate from agricultural lands on the valley floors, and minimize elk damage to agricultural lands.

- The Yakima elk herd is at population objective. Limiting factors affecting this herd will be better isolated when research pertaining to this herd is finalized in a WDFW report.
  - The spending priorities for this herd include habitat conservation, resolving wildlife damage conflicts, and winter-feeding.

- The Olympic elk herd is probably limited by loss of elk habitat to human encroachment and available elk habitat, which is a function of timber management on private industrial timber lands and to a lesser extent, limited timber management on U.S. Forest Service lands.
  - The top priorities identified for this herd are the green forage program, encouraging land managers to consider elk when manipulating habitat, reduction of open roads, and annual surveys.

- The Colockum elk herd is limited by available habitat, hunting, and lethal removals related to resolving agricultural damage.
  - The priorities for the Colockum herd are habitat conservation, habitat enhancement, resolving wildlife damage conflicts, and bull escapement. Additional priorities
include completing analysis of research data collected during 2008-2012; completing the new elk bull movement study; and improving monitoring surveys.

- The Mount St. Helens elk herd is near objective at this writing. The limiting factor for this herd is likely adequate forage. Hoof disease is a major concern for the herd as is understanding the causes, developing the management options, and understanding the implications to overall herd health and population dynamics.
  - The spending priorities for managing this herd are enhancing habitat and continuing comprehensive annual surveys to determine the impacts of harvest strategies. Hoof disease monitoring and management is a high priority for this herd.

- The Selkirk elk herd is likely increasing in numbers and distribution based on harvest data and observations made by WDFW staff. The limiting factor for this herd is probably the amount of habitat created by active timber management and wildlife damage issues occurring on agricultural lands adjacent to elk habitat.
  - The priorities include habitat enhancement, annual surveys, and resolving damage issues.

- Very little is known about the Willapa Hills elk herd. The limiting factors are probably loss of habitat, reduced forage quality, direct mortality resulting from legal and illegal hunting, and potentially from disease concerns.
  - The priority for the Willapa Hills population is to improve survey protocols. Hoof disease monitoring and management is also a high priority for this herd.

V. ELK MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide management goals for elk are:
1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage elk and their habitat to ensure sustainable populations.
2. Manage elk for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, subsistence, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Manage elk populations for a sustainable annual harvest.

VI. BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

The primary goal is to manage for viable and productive elk populations with desirable population characteristics using the best available science. The Department measures elk populations using a variety of techniques. Techniques that work well in the more open habitats of eastern Washington may be of little value in areas that are densely forested. Population objectives defined in this plan are consistent with objectives defined in the respective elk herd plans. A realistic approach to the management of wild animal populations does not assume that the true number of animals in the population is known. Therefore, the preferred target for each elk herd is defined as the population objective plus or minus a range of 10% (Table 1).
Population objectives are determined by agency staff using a combination of factors that include:

- current population estimates
- harvest history
- current harvest levels
- currently occupied summer and winter range
- current condition of available forage
- nutritional status of elk, if known
- current land use practices
- number and location of elk damage complaints
- landowner tolerance
- hunter satisfaction
- disease considerations

Consistent with the primary goal, the secondary goal is to provide recreational opportunity and sustainable annual harvests that fluctuate somewhat due to weather conditions, hunter participation, the number and density of available legal animals, the number of special permits issued for a particular GMU, etc. Hunting seasons are designed to limit extreme fluctuations in sustainable harvests from year to year, although some aspects are out of the control of the Department.

*The Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational game fishing and hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens (RCW 77.04.012).*

The secondary goal can be met as long as it does not impinge on the population objectives for total population numbers and population composition and a viable, productive elk population defined as the primary goal. Population composition is typically measured as a ratio of bulls per 100 cows and calves per 100 cows. In some elk populations, these surveys are conducted before the hunt and then post-hunt ratios are projected using harvest information. In some populations, both pre-hunt and post-hunt information is gathered. In a limited number of GMUs, a large enough number of elk are radio-marked to allow biologists to estimate annual mortality rates for different age classes and sex classes (Table 2). There are no elk herds in Washington where all of the parameters listed in Table 2 are collected. Different information is collected for different elk herds that live in different habitats and under differing circumstances. Two or more of the parameters in Table 2 are collected for most elk sub-populations that are monitored. Antler points are used as an index of age-class (e.g., yearling, sub-adult, adult) because it is a characteristic that is readily visible when conducting aerial surveys.

The parameters collected in Table 2 function as guidelines biologists use to make management decisions. The challenge presented to managers is to interpret parameter values that are not in complete agreement across guidelines. Pre-hunt bull:cow ratios may be high for a particular population but post-hunt bull:cow ratios could be very low. Post-hunt bull:cow ratios may be acceptable, whereas bull mortality rates may be higher than desired. These parameters are typically averaged over a 3-year period before changes are implemented, except for extreme cases when immediate action is required. These guidelines are not rigid prescriptions. Often, extenuating circumstances will dictate whether management changes will be made and what
direction those changes might take. Un-hunted elk populations have shown bull-to-cow ratios ranging from 30 to 45+ bulls per 100 cows (Biederbeck et al. 2001, Houston 1982, Flook 1970).

**Background**

An effective strategic plan for managing wild animals allows a certain degree of flexibility for field staff to determine if changes are warranted. Biologists must consider all of the parameters available for a particular elk population and use their professional judgment when making management decisions.

Due to priorities, funding, and weather, comprehensive aerial surveys are not conducted for every elk herd each year. The four herds that are routinely surveyed in a comprehensive fashion are the North Cascades, Yakima, Colockum, and Blue Mountains.

New protocols were developed for the Mount St. Helens herd and WDFW is now able to annually survey 5 core GMUs for the population as long as funding remains available. Using similar techniques, WDFW has started surveying 2 to 3 priority GMUs for the Willapa Hills herd annually. This approach will result in each priority GMU being surveyed every third year.

Herd-wide estimates or indices for the North Rainier, South Rainier, and Olympic herds have not been practical for a number of years. Portions of the Olympic herd are monitored closely through collaborative efforts between Olympic National Park, tribal wildlife programs and WDFW. A comprehensive survey of elk on the entire Olympic Peninsula is not practical at this time.

**Table 1. Population estimates and population objectives with (+/- 10%) acceptable range for 10 elk herds in Washington.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELK HERD</th>
<th>MOST RECENT POPULATION ESTIMATE</th>
<th>POPULATION RANGE OBJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>11,308</td>
<td>8,550-10,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10,215-12,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colockum</td>
<td>6,018</td>
<td>4,050-4,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Rainier</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>2,520-3,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Rainier</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>2,700-3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Cascades</td>
<td>~1,200</td>
<td>1,755-2,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selkirk</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>2,160-2,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willapa Hills</td>
<td>2 to 3 core GMUs surveyed annually</td>
<td>7,200-8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount St. Helens</td>
<td>5 core GMUs surveyed annually</td>
<td>9,000-11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mountains</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>4,824-5,896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Parameter guidelines that affect decisions pertaining to hunting season structure and which class of animals would be impacted by a change in season structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Class of Elk Targeted by Season Change</th>
<th>Consider Liberalizing Season</th>
<th>Acceptable Range</th>
<th>Consider Restricting Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-hunt Bull:Cow Ratio</td>
<td>Antlered &amp; Antlerless</td>
<td>Greater than 35 bulls:100 cows</td>
<td>15 to 35 bulls:100 cows</td>
<td>Less than 15 bulls:100 cows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-hunt Bull:Cow Ratio</td>
<td>Antlered &amp; Antlerless</td>
<td>Greater than 20 bulls:100 cows</td>
<td>12 to 20 bulls:100 cows</td>
<td>Less than 12 bulls:100 cows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Bull Mortality</td>
<td>Antlered</td>
<td>Less than 40%</td>
<td>Less than or equal to 50%</td>
<td>Greater than 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent 6-Point or Better Branch-Antlered Bulls In the Post-hunt Bull Sub-Population</td>
<td>Antlered</td>
<td>Greater than 10%</td>
<td>2 to 10%</td>
<td>Less than 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Objective</td>
<td>Antlerless</td>
<td>Above Objective</td>
<td>At Objective</td>
<td>Below Objective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 31:
Continue to monitor elk populations annually to determine whether they are consistent with Tables 1 and 2. Exceptions will sometimes be made when WDFW is dealing with chronic wildlife conflict issues involving elk.

Strategies:

a. Conduct aerial surveys to estimate populations, estimate indices, or to estimate composition ratios of bulls, cows, and calves when funding is available.
b. Manage for cow elk sub-populations that are consistent with the increase or decrease that will allow the population objective to be met for that elk herd (Table 2).
e. When bull mortality is measured for a population, assess whether estimated bull mortality rate is less than or equal to 50% averaged over three years.
f. Manage for a post-hunt 6-point bull or better percentage of 2% to 10% of the bull sub-population (Table 2).

Recreation Management

Background
In 2012, over 94,000 Washington elk licenses were sold and over 60,000 elk hunters took to the field. Hunters in Washington harvested an average of 7,800 (range 6,826 to 9,162 for 2001-2013)
elk annually from an estimated population of approximately 60,000 (Figs. 1 and 2). Washington has more elk hunters per elk than any other western state and has no limit on the number of elk licenses sold. Any qualified hunter can purchase a license and hunt elk in a general season, and as a result success rates for general season hunters are low. Without carefully managed season timing, antler point restrictions, and relatively short seasons, the male sub-population would be over-harvested. Opportunities to hunt and spend time afield must be balanced against achieving or maintaining elk population objectives. As herd population levels increase, harvest levels will increase as well.

**Objective 32:**

Maintain a sustainable annual elk harvest (range 7,500 to 9,000) that is consistent with the population objectives in Tables 1 and 2.

**Strategies:**

a. Maximize season length where possible while maintaining or approaching elk population objectives.

b. In those eastern Washington GMUs that currently have spike-only hunting seasons, retain spike-only seasons and adjust branch antlered bull permit levels to achieve bull:cow ratio objectives. Retain “any bull” seasons in northeastern Washington as long as population objectives are being met or have a reasonable likelihood of being met.

c. Retain 3-point restrictions in western Washington as long as population objectives are being met or have a reasonable likelihood of being met over time.

d. Design and implement harvest strategies based on the best available information collected for specific elk populations and sub-populations.

e. Unless extreme circumstances warrant, allow at least three years to determine effectiveness of regulation changes designed to achieve management objectives.

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**Figure 1. Total elk harvest for Washington, 2001 to 2013.**
Background
Annual harvest data generally reflect elk abundance and are useful for monitoring impacts of changing hunting season regulations.

Objective 33:
Continually improve elk harvest data collection.

Strategies:
a. Continue to implement and improve the mandatory harvest reporting system.

Habitat Management

Background
Elk habitat in Washington State is declining due to human population expansion, changes in timber management practices on public land, successional age of habitat, and competition with domestic livestock. The biggest threat to the sustainability of elk populations is loss of quality habitat. To effectively manage elk in Washington, certain priority lands must be conserved with the maintenance or improvement of elk habitat identified as the primary goal on those lands.

Objective 34:
Maintain and enhance 2,000 acres and acquire 2,000 acres of habitat for Rocky Mountain and/or Roosevelt elk during the life of this plan.

Strategies:
a. Identify and prioritize important elk habitat that is at risk of being lost to other land use practices. Identify highest priority elk ranges to target for acquisition or conservation easements.
b. Where habitat condition or quantity limits herd productivity, identify and implement large-scale habitat conservation and enhancement projects.
c. Improve habitat condition where possible, by implementing habitat enhancements and coordinating with land management agencies and private landowners to improve elk habitat quality where those opportunities exist.
d. Purchase, lease, acquire easements, and use other incentives to protect and enhance other key areas identified in elk herd plans.

**Winter Feeding**

**Background**

It is the intent of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife that wildlife should exist under natural conditions supported by suitable habitat. Although artificial feeding may assist in wildlife winter survival, it should not generally be considered a substitute for lost habitat and feeding shall be done only in limited situations as prescribed by Department Policy 5302 (Appendix A).

Despite this intent, the Department maintains some historic supplemental feeding operations for wildlife. Supplemental Feeding is defined by the Department as regular winter feeding operations to provide feed to wildlife where adequate winter habitat is not available and feeding is necessary to support the population level as identified in a management plan, or for specific control of deer or elk damage. The best example is the Yakima elk herd where winter habitat has been eliminated. Some historic winter habitat is currently growing high value agricultural crops. These crops are at risk of damage by elk unless supplemental feeding is provided each winter. A large percentage of what is considered historic elk winter range before European settlement has been lost or altered due to agriculture and housing development. To prevent elk in the Yakima herd from causing agricultural damage, elk fencing was constructed and a winter feeding program was established decades ago. Elk winter-feeding programs can be problematic. They are expensive and cause elk to congregate at high densities, where they have a higher potential for spreading diseases and/or parasites. Elk that are fed in the winter can also have extreme impacts on shrubs, trees, and riparian zones near feeding sites.

The Department also recognizes that extreme winter conditions sometimes necessitate implementation of emergency feeding operations (Appendix A). Both supplemental feeding and emergency feeding of wildlife introduces an artificial food source and concentrates animals, which can make them more susceptible to predation, poaching, and disease.

Winter-feeding will not occur in areas where species can be hunted for recreation while feeding activities are underway. The Department will periodically evaluate the need to continue winter feeding operations.

**Objective 35:**

Conduct an evaluation of the current elk-feeding program. Reduce the dependency on supplemental feeding if possible.

**Strategies:**
a. Using the data generated from the Yakima elk herd study and other data, determine if the Yakima elk herd population objective needs to be adjusted.
b. When needed implement winter feeding programs consistent with Department Policy 5302 (see Appendix A).

**Disease**

**Background**

Wild elk suffer from a wide variety of diseases. Some diseases are commonplace and have very little impact at the population level. Other diseases can be far more serious, have major impacts at the population level, and have severe economic consequences.

**Objective 36:**

Opportunistically monitor the health of wild elk in Washington when they are captured for other reasons and samples can be readily obtained. Take blood and tissue samples when elk are captured and/or from harvested elk and test for diseases common to elk. When necessary capture or collect elk to address specific disease issues.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to monitor for pathogenic conditions in elk and try to determine their causes.

b. Continue to monitor elk hoof disease and determine its cause.

c. Continue to gather on-line reports from the public regarding hoof disease distribution.

d. Develop a protocol using the citizen science program to assess prevalence of hoof disease.

e. Develop a multi-point outreach program to better inform the public about hoof disease and the actions WDFW and cooperators are taking with regard to hoof disease.

f. Follow U. S. Department of Agriculture and Washington Department of Agriculture guidelines for reporting diseases that are detected and implement the disease-specific actions consistent with those guidelines.

**Predation**

**Background**

Black bears, cougars, coyotes, and wolves all prey on elk calves and/or adult elk. Predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

If the WDFW determines that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an “at-risk” ungulate population, and the wolf population in that wolf recovery region has at least 4 successful breeding pairs, the WDFW can consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by the ungulate population before state delisting of wolves occurs.

At-risk ungulate populations are any that are federal or state listed as threatened or endangered (e.g., Selkirk Mountain woodland caribou, Columbian white-tailed deer). An at-risk population would also include any ungulate population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years.
**Objective 37:**

Identify herds or local populations that are below population objectives where predation effects might be a limiting factor by 2015.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a prioritized list of herds where predators might be limiting factors.
b. Identify the biological parameters that implicate predators as the factor.
c. Harvest history, etc.
d. Invoke the predator-prey guidelines.

For ungulate populations lacking numeric estimates and/or without management objectives, the WDFW will rely on other information to assess a decline, such as harvest trends, hunter effort trends, sex and age ratios of the population, and others (WDFW 2011).

**Research**

**Background**

The Yakima elk herd is one of the largest in the state, and herd characteristics have responded well to management strategies designed to increase bull:cow ratios and the survival of adult bulls. Much of the historical winter range for ungulates is now under agricultural and rural development. Much of the potential winter range is used for high-value agriculture. Fences and artificial feeding are used to control elk distribution and movements on the very limited winter range. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has questioned whether the size of the current elk population can be maintained without damage to sensitive habitats, such as wet and dry meadows, on spring-summer-fall range. Better information is needed on the relationship between the size of the Yakima elk herd and the habitat supporting that herd.

**Objective 38:**

Complete the research project pertaining to the Yakima elk herd taking into account the number of environmental, social, recreational, and economic values assigned to this herd by various user-groups.

**Strategies:**

a. Complete the data analysis and report writing needed to accomplish this objective.

**Background**

The Colockum elk herd has long been characterized by low bull:cow ratio estimates. In 1994, spike-only hunting was adopted for general license holders. This regulatory change had been implemented throughout much of eastern Washington and was designed to increase bull survival, increase the ratios of adult bulls to cows, and to promote early, synchronized breeding. In the Blue Mountains and Yakima elk herds the effects on bull:cow ratios were rapid and dramatic. These responses were not similarly observed in the Colockum herd, and bull survival is unknown. Bull:cow ratio estimates have generally remained below objective. Branch-antlered bull hunting has, therefore, been strongly limited. An alternative explanation to chronically low estimates of bull:cow ratios deriving mostly from low bull survival is that the distribution of wintering bulls renders them poorly detectable under the traditional winter survey design for population monitoring employed for the Colockum herd. In the fall of 2013, a study was implemented to
document seasonal movements/distribution of bull elk in this herd and also to estimate annual survival rates.

**Objective 39:**

Complete the bull elk movement/survival study in the Colockum elk herd.

**Strategies:**

a. Estimate adult bull elk survival and document seasonal movements and distribution for the Colockum elk herd.
b. Make appropriate changes to bull elk management and annual survey design supported by the study findings.

**Background**

Since 2008, a substantial increase in prevalence and distribution of hoof disease has occurred in southwest Washington. It is unclear at this time how hoof disease is affecting population dynamics of the Mount St. Helens and the Willapa Hills elk herds.

**Objective 40:**

Gain a better understanding of the population demography effects of hoof disease on elk.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a study proposal that explores the population dynamics of elk afflicted with hoof disease.
b. Radio-mark elk in populations afflicted with hoof disease.
c. Conduct survival and recruitment analysis on elk afflicted with hoof disease.

**VII. LITERATURE CITED**


DEER (*Odocoileus virginianus, O. hemionus hemionus, O. h. columbianus*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), mule deer (*O. h. hemionus*), and white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*) are all native to the state of Washington. The total deer population in the state numbers approximately 300,000 to 320,000. White-tailed deer populations at this writing appear to be stable or increasing after reductions in the northeast from back-to-back severe winters combined with liberal antlerless hunting opportunity. Mule deer populations in north-central and eastern Washington are stable to increasing at the time of this writing, with the exception of the south-central where mule deer numbers are slowly starting to increase after having declined, likely as a result of hair loss caused by exotic lice. Black-tailed deer populations seem to be stable across their range with localized population fluctuations. The goal set by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for the management of black-tailed deer, mule deer, and white-tailed deer populations in Washington is to maintain numbers within habitat limitations. Landowner tolerance, a sustainable harvest, and non-consumptive deer opportunities are considered within the land base framework.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Deer are hunted in Washington from September through December with special permit opportunities extending into March. State regulations provide for archery, muzzleloader, and modern rifle seasons. In recent years Washington’s deer harvest has been evenly distributed with black-tailed deer, mule deer, and white-tailed deer each making up one third of the harvest (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Estimated Washington deer harvest for 2001-2013.
White-tailed deer populations in northeastern Washington were affected by back-to-back severe winters of 2007-08 and 2008-09. In addition, the production of alfalfa and small cereal grains (oats, wheat, barley) declined from the middle 1980s to the mid-2000s by about 45%. From 1997 through 2009, youth, senior, and disabled hunters were allowed to take antlerless white-tailed deer during general buck seasons in northeast Washington. Starting in 2010, the need for more restrictive seasons was recognized. More restrictive actions included shortening season length for general season antlerless opportunity and eliminating most antlerless special permit opportunities. The Fish and Wildlife Commission also imposed a four-point antler restriction in GMUs 117 and 121. Early indications in harvest data suggest the white-tailed deer populations may be increasing slightly in northeast Washington.

Eastern Washington mule deer seasons have been much more restrictive since 1997. Some of the restrictive measures include a three-point minimum restriction for all mule deer in eastern Washington and a shortened deer hunting season for most hunters. As a result of the more restrictive general season opportunities for mule deer, a very successful late season special permit opportunity is now being offered in most areas where mule deer are a priority big game species. Antlerless mule deer hunting opportunities are offered mostly by special permit only.

Throughout western Washington, total black-tailed deer harvest has remained relatively stable in recent years in terms of total numbers harvested. Black-tailed deer provided 32.3% of the total 2013 deer harvest. Changes in land use practices have had a major influence on black-tailed deer populations (Nelson et al. 2008).

![Graph showing estimated Washington deer harvest by deer type for 2001 through 2013.](image)

**Figure 2.** Estimated Washington deer harvest by deer type for 2001 through 2013.

### III. DATA COLLECTION

WDFW conducts composition surveys from the air and on the ground to index buck, doe, and fawn ratios. Depending on the species/subspecies, location and terrain involved, deer composition
surveys are conducted in the spring, summer, early fall (pre-hunt), and early winter (post-hunt) before deer shed their antlers. Population estimates are also derived for some mule deer subpopulations using a visibility bias model developed in Idaho for elk (Samuel et al. 1987, Ackerman 1988). Variants of the model have been developed for a variety of other species including mule deer (Ackerman 1988). All survey work is constrained by budget, staffing, and weather.

Pre-hunt and post-hunt surveys are generally conducted in eastern Washington for both white-tailed deer and mule deer. Deer populations in selected areas are frequently surveyed again in March and April to assess winter survival and recruitment.

White-tailed deer are surveyed in summer to determine pre-hunting season fawn and buck ratios and infrequently again in spring to determine recruitment – those fawns that have survived their first 10 or 11 months and will likely reach their first birthday alive. Hunter check stations are used to sample hunter success, deer condition, and age distribution of whitetail bucks in the harvest.

IV. DEER MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide management goals for deer are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage deer and their habitat to ensure sustainable populations.
2. Manage deer for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural, subsistence, and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Manage statewide deer populations for a sustainable annual harvest.

V. BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

The goal of deer population management is to maintain relatively stable populations within the limitations of available habitat, landowner tolerance, accounting for extreme weather events (i.e., summer and fall drought, catastrophic fire, protracted winters with deep snow). Recreation management for deer is directly tied to population management. The recreation goal for deer is to maintain or increase hunting opportunity. An additional goal is to be responsive to landowner conflicts which sometimes involves recreational hunting seasons but other times requires separate mitigation tools as spelled out in the wildlife conflict section.

Aside from raw counts, some of the most straightforward metrics used to characterize deer herds are by composition ratios, such as buck:doe ratios. Post-hunt buck:doe ratios generally reflect how heavily the antlered class of the population is being hunted. The Department has designated three levels of hunting pressure and assigned a range of post-hunt buck ratio targets for each (Table 2). Recruitment rates and mortality rates vary substantially depending upon species/subspecies, weather, and location.
Table 2. Hunting intensity and related buck:doe ratios.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Hunting Pressure</th>
<th>Post-hunt Buck Ratios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>15 to 19 bucks:100 does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20 to 24 bucks:100 does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>25+ bucks:100 does</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLACK-TAILED DEER

Background

Of the three types of deer hunted in Washington, black-tailed deer have historically provided the highest number of deer harvested. In recent years, black-tailed deer harvest has been closer to both white-tailed deer and mule deer harvest estimates. Black-tailed deer are difficult to survey due to the habitat they occupy, making it difficult to quantify population trends. Age ratios or sex ratios by themselves are inadequate for detecting population growth or decline (Caughley 1977, 1974). Nonetheless, it is helpful to the process of setting deer harvest objectives, hunting intensity, and regulations to have some estimate or index of the abundance of animals in the population available for harvest (Table 3). Black-tailed deer habitat has been reduced in western Washington due to human encroachment, a reduction in timber harvest, and the natural progression of aging timber stands (succession). Annual harvest estimates indicate that black-tailed deer numbers are fairly static; however, the number of days per harvested animal would suggest that black-tailed deer might have declined somewhat over the past two decades. To complicate matters further, hunting regulations have varied substantially over the years making it difficult to compare harvest estimates across years. Because of their habitat and the difficulties involved with surveying them, there are still many unknowns about black-tailed deer population dynamics.

Objective 41:

Determine how well existing survey protocols for black-tailed deer are working by 2021.

Objective 42:

Establish and implement consistent survey protocols for black-tailed deer by 2021.

Strategies for Objectives 41 & 42:

a. Conduct a literature search and peer review for existing population estimate and population index techniques that would be appropriate for black-tailed deer.
b. Document, develop, and standardize survey protocols or population models for black-tailed deer.
c. Incorporate the Department’s black-tailed deer research results in the process of revising and expanding black-tailed deer population assessments.
d. Summarize results from black-tailed deer habitat use research and use this knowledge to recommend deer habitat enhancements to land managers.

Table 3. Hunting intensity for black-tailed deer implemented within Regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MULE DEER

Background
Mule deer population levels are closely tied to severe winter events and severe drought, and they are susceptible to over-harvest. The variety of hunting seasons offered for mule deer attempts to address this susceptibility while still offering general season hunting opportunity (Table 4). Mule deer populations are more amenable to population surveys than black-tailed deer or white-tailed deer in Washington. Currently, not all mule deer populations in all parts of the state are being surveyed (Mayer et al. 2002). Depending on the district, mule deer may be surveyed after the hunting season, before the hunting season, or during the spring green-up. Some mule deer populations may be surveyed more than one time during the year.

Table 4. Hunting intensity for mule deer implemented within Regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 43:
Continue to implement, refine, and expand survey protocols for mule deer.

Strategies:

a. Conduct post-hunt population surveys to estimate population size, or a population index, and a buck survival index.
b. Conduct population surveys each year for major herds and expand the areas surveyed as resources are available.
c. When appropriate, put survey areas on a two or three year cycle to provide adequate coverage and maintain cost-effectiveness.
d. Conduct spring “green-up” surveys to quantify winter survival of adults and juveniles, and use this information to set special permit quotas and antlerless seasons for the next calendar year’s hunting season.
e. Conduct pre-hunt surveys in summer and early fall to estimate productivity and to index the ratio of bucks per does and the ratio of legal bucks per does.

Background
Mule deer populations are influenced by site specific habitat quality, habitat quantity, land-use practices, severe winter events, drought, and predation. Recent mule deer research conducted by WDFW and cooperators has provided new information regarding how mule deer populations function in relation to their habitat.

Objective 44:
Use the information provided by the Cooperative Mule Deer Research study to inform mule deer management at an ecoregional scale.
Strategies


b. Delineate ecoregional zones where mule deer habitat is similar.

c. Explore the efficacy of designing surveys that discern population trends at the ecoregional scale.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Background

White-tailed deer population levels are closely tied to severe winter events and land-use practices. White-tailed deer have the highest potential maximum rate of increase of all North American ungulates due to the type of habitat they occupy, their age at first reproduction when on a high nutritional plane, and their ability to successfully recruit twins into the population (McCullough 1987); however, in some of the western states where hard mast is not a component of forage, that full potential may not be realized. Age ratios or sex ratios by themselves are inadequate to detect population growth or decline (Caughley 1977). The majority of white-tailed deer populations in Washington are harvested under a fairly liberal hunting season structure despite some recent restrictions implemented since 2010 (Table 5).

Table 5. Hunting intensity for white-tailed deer implemented within Regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 45:

Document buck-doe ratios for a sample subset of GMUs where at least 50 bucks are harvested each year.

Strategies:

a. Conduct post-hunt population surveys to index population size.

b. Conduct post-hunt population surveys to index buck survival.

c. Conduct spring “green-up” surveys to quantify winter survival of adults and juveniles, and use this information to set special permit quotas and antlerless seasons for the next calendar year’s hunting season.

d. Conduct pre-hunt surveys in summer and early fall to estimate productivity and to index the ratio of bucks per 100 does and the ratio of legal bucks per 100 does.

Background

Like black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer populations are difficult to estimate in many areas of Washington (Roseberry and Woolf 1991, Lancia et al. 1996, Lancia et al. 2000, Mayer et al. 2002). Age ratios or sex ratios by themselves are inadequate for detecting population growth or decline (Caughley 1977, 1974).
**Objective 46:**

Improve and expand the existing survey protocols for white-tailed deer.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct literature review and consult with biometricians to evaluate the latest developments in population estimation.
b. Develop and standardize best-case survey protocols for white-tailed deer throughout the state.

**Predation**

**Background**

Black bears, cougars, coyotes, bobcats, and wolves all prey on deer fawns and/or adult deer. Predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

If the WDFW determines that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an “at-risk” ungulate population, and the wolf population in that wolf recovery region has at least 4 successful breeding pairs, the WDFW can consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by the ungulate population before state delisting of wolves occurs.

At-risk ungulate populations are any that are federal or state listed as threatened or endangered (e.g., Selkirk Mountain woodland caribou, Columbian white-tailed deer). An at-risk population would also include any ungulate population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years.

For ungulate populations lacking numeric estimates and/or without management objectives, the WDFW will rely on other information to assess a decline, such as harvest trends, hunter effort trends, sex and age ratios of the population, and others (WDFW 2011).

**Objective 47:**

Identify herds or local populations that are below population objectives where predation effects might be a limiting factor by 2015.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a prioritized list of herds where predators might be limiting factors.
b. Identify the biological parameters that implicate predators as the factor.
c. Harvest history, etc.
d. Invoke the predator-prey guidelines.

**Research**

**MULE DEER**

**Background**
Mule deer populations have cycled in abundance during the last century across much of their North American range. In the 1990s, mule deer declined across most of the western United States. The public, the press, and wildlife scientists have postulated a variety of theories to explain this decline. Major contributors to the decline in mule deer numbers in Washington were deterioration of mule deer habitat due to successional progression of habitat from early to late successional stages, changes in land use, as well as high winter mortality due to the severe winters of 1992-1993 and 1996-1997. Because of this decline, the Department invested in a multi-cooperator, long-term mule deer research project.

**Objective 48:**

Use the information from the completed Mule Deer Cooperative Study, such as the relationship between habitat, predation, body condition, and other factors as they relate to Washington mule deer survival and recruitment to inform mule deer management.

**Strategies:**

a. Provide information summaries and technical reports to the public.
b. Implement recommendations as appropriate.

**BLACK-TAILED DEER**

**Background**

The mortality rates for black-tailed deer in hunted populations have been studied. The Department initiated studies on buck mortality in both Region 4 and Region 6 from 1999 through 2001. Annual survival for males was approximately 0.5 for both study sites despite differing hunting season structures (Bender et al. 2004).

Further work on population dynamics, habitat needs, the relationship between habitat and deer survival and productivity, and better techniques to estimate or index populations will help the Department better manage black-tailed deer.

**Objective 49:**

Continue and complete the current black-tailed deer research to develop a better understanding of population dynamics, survival, habitat needs, and population estimation techniques for black-tailed deer.

**Strategies:**

a. Support the current black-tailed deer research project for which field work is scheduled to be completed by 2017 and data analysis and report writing is scheduled to be completed by 2018.
b. When completed in 2017, disseminate the final report, dissertation, and any peer reviewed publications that result from the Washington State University tame deer nutritional study.
c. Incorporate the results of the black-tailed deer research project in future management activities.

**WHITE-TAILED DEER**

**Background**

Little is known about survival, population dynamics, and movements of white-tailed deer in Washington State.
**Objective 50:**
Continue and expand the current white-tailed deer research.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct basic survival and movement research on white-tailed deer in eastern Washington.
b. Collaborate with university researchers to develop resource selection functions for white-tailed deer.

**Disease**

**ALL DEER**

**Background**

Wild deer suffer from a number of diseases. Some can have severe but localized impacts on a sub-population.

**Objective 51:**
Monitor deer for disease each year and implement means to reduce the risk of disease when possible.

**Strategies:**

a. Monitor for chronic wasting disease (CWD) using targeted surveillance.
b. Enforce the current regulations that prevent the captive farming of native deer and elk in Washington.
c. Continue to monitor for epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD), adenovirus hemorrhagic disease (AHD), hair loss syndrome, and tuberculosis (TB).
d. Monitor for other diseases and maintain coordination with other state’s wildlife veterinarians as necessary.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**


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I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Washington State has approximately 1,380 bighorn sheep distributed in 17 identified herds, exclusive of those managed by tribal governments. Of these, we categorize sheep in 11 herds as ‘California bighorns’ and 6 as ‘Rocky Mountain bighorns’, although the biological importance of these designations are subject to dispute (Wehausen and Ramey 2000). As of early 2014, herds vary from as few as 35 to as many as 250 sheep. Populations are considered to be approximately stable in 9 herds, increasing in 4 herds and declining in 4 herds. Although predators may be locally important limiting factors during some years and for some herds, the overwhelming management concern for bighorns in Washington during 2015-2021 will continue to be mortality and poor lamb recruitment caused by pneumonia.

The 5 herds considered to be part of the Hells Canyon meta-population (including herds in Oregon and Idaho) have all declined since the 1990s due to pneumonia and continue to suffer poor lamb recruitment. In 2009, the Umtanum/Selah Butte herd between Ellensburg and Yakima suffered a pneumonia outbreak. Although the herd subsequently rebounded, it is still considered infected and susceptible to future declines and poor recruitment. In 2013, a severe outbreak caused considerable mortality in the Tieton herd, near Naches. Concern about the potential spread of disease to the adjacent Cleman Mountain herd prompted WDFW to remove this herd entirely. Declines that do not appear to be related directly to pneumonia (but may also be related to other diseases) have recently been documented in the Sinlahekin and Vulcan Mountain herds. Herds unaffected by diseases and that have sufficient habitat, have thrived, and provided both consumptive and non-consumptive recreational opportunity. Unlike in the Rocky Mountain states, most bighorn herds in Washington live at relatively low elevations, often near public highways (e.g., Cleman Mountain, Swakane, Umtanum/Selah), and thus provide excellent opportunities for the general public to view these animals in their natural habitat.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Populations of ‘Rocky Mountain’ bighorns in south-eastern Washington are still affected by pneumonia, and thus are much smaller than their habitat could support. Most populations of ‘California’ bighorns, typically along the eastern foothills of the Cascades, are limited by available public lands. In Washington, most hunting is of mature rams. Therefore, harvest thresholds are based on total population size, sex structure, and the number of mature rams in a herd. Hunting opportunity for rams is allocated by permit drawing and is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity (except for raffle and auction permit holders, and ewe hunts).
number of permit hunt applications received annually varies, depending on the popularity of the
hunt and number of permits available. Statewide, permit levels have varied from as few as 9 to as
many as 37 hunts in recent years, depending on herd status. Hunter success is high (97%).

III. DATA COLLECTION

The Department has generally surveyed each herd annually, using either aerial or ground surveys.
Surveys typically are conducted during winter when animals are concentrated, and data are used to
estimate population size, lamb recruitment, sex ratio, and percentage of mature rams in the
population. In addition to surveys, individuals from selected herds are screened for disease and
parasites during winter captures or feeding operations.

IV. BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for bighorn sheep are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage bighorn sheep and their habitats to ensure
   healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage bighorn sheep for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes
   including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans,
   wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Manage statewide bighorn sheep populations for a sustained yield.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Habitat quality influences bighorn sheep reproduction, survival, and abundance. Unfortunately,
habitat conditions are deteriorating in some bighorn herds, primarily due to the spread of noxious
weeds, human development, and fire exclusion. Improving habitat quality for bighorn sheep where
possible is likely to improve reproduction and growth, particularly among young animals. Many
bighorn sheep populations in Washington include or are adjacent to private lands. Although
bighorns can be compatible with some commercial activities (e.g., timber harvesting, cattle
grazing), they are susceptible to habitat loss or disease from others (e.g., housing development,
domestic sheep or goat grazing).

Objective 52:

Identify locations within existing bighorn sheep ranges where prescribed burns or noxious weed
eradication can be accomplished in a cost-efficient manner.

Strategies:

a. Coordinate with WDFW Wildlife Area Managers where bighorn herds currently exist, in
   cooperation with district biologists to identify priority projects and budget needs by 2015.
b. Accomplish at least one prescribed burn in a priority area by 2016.
c. Work with federal (e.g., USFS, BLM) and other state land management agencies (e.g., DNR)
   to elevate the importance in their planning of fire management policies beneficial to bighorn
   sheep.
**Objective 53:**

Identify locations within and adjacent to existing bighorn sheep ranges where habitat acquisition of private land (either through fee title or conservation easement) is a high priority.

**Strategies:**

a. Pursue conservation easements or fee title purchases for properties identified as high priorities when opportunity arises.

**Population Management**

**Issue Statement**

Bighorn sheep in Washington naturally occurred in patchy populations that, on a long-term scale, were susceptible to occasional extirpation and re-colonization. In the 21st century, these naturally occurring dynamics are no longer possible because most land use separating existing bighorn populations is incompatible with bighorn management. Thus, relocation has been used as a tool to establish new populations, augment existing populations, and artificially establish genetic connectivity. This, in turn, increases the long-term viability of bighorn sheep by increasing total population size, increasing the number of populations, and providing linkages between populations for the exchange of individuals and genetic material (Bailey 1992). Reductions, and in extreme cases, complete losses of bighorn populations due to disease outbreaks have both increased the need for reintroduction and augmentation, as well as the risk inherent in allowing bighorns to move out of existing ranges in natural exploratory movements.

**Objective 54:**

Re-establish a bighorn herd in the existing Tieton herd habitat patch by 2016, and monitor for reproduction and population trends by 2018.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify risks to Tieton bighorns posed by presence of domestic sheep and/or goats.
b. Minimize risks through combination of education, fencing, disease treatment, herd buy-outs, and other actions identified through ongoing analyses.
c. Identify potential source animals through disease testing.
d. Secure additional funds from private groups to assist in reintroduction expenses.
e. Move bighorns into existing Tieton range during 2016 and 2017.

**Objective 55:**

Complete analysis of the feasibility of introducing bighorns into the Pasayten Wilderness by 2019.

**Strategies:**

a. Produce maps of the biological potential for new bighorn ranges in the Pasayten Wilderness areas using existing summer and winter GIS habitat data by 2018.
b. If above analyses suggest that areas are biologically suitable, investigate USFS interest and capability by 2019.
c. If above analyses suggest either reintroduction is feasible, complete a reintroduction plan by 2020.
**Objective 56:**
Evaluate the status of small, isolated bighorn herds in the northeastern part of the state (Hall Mountain and Vulcan Mountain), as well as the Tucannon herd in the southeastern part of the state, and formulate a long-term strategy for their management.

**Strategies:**

a. Investigate whether ground-based sampling or capture of animals from these herds can be accomplished on a cost-effective basis.
b. Test captured animals in Vulcan Mountain for disease, and equip a sample of animals with GPS collars to examine habitat relations relative to increasing human development.
c. Explore feasibility and desirability of using Hall Mountain animals to supplement the Tucannon herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and develop monitoring protocols that will allow us to assess the long-term success of any augmentation actions.

**Objective 57:**
Initiate assessment of the genetic diversity of, and genetic relatedness among Washington’s bighorn sheep herds, and if necessary, develop strategies to minimize any effects of genetic drift or inbreeding and maximize bighorn herds’ abilities to respond adaptively to future environmental stresses (Hogg et al. 2006; Luikart et al. 2008, 2010; Rioux-Paquette et al. 2010, 2011).

**Strategies:**

a. Gather genetic samples from horn shavings obtained when hunter-harvested animals are permanently marked.
b. Contract with internal or external genetics laboratory to conduct comparative analysis of genetic variability, and to recommend priority herds for genetic augmentation.
c. Finalize a long-term plan for occasional genetic augmentation, including priority herds, potential donor sources, number and type of effective migrants needed, and follow-up monitoring.
d. Gather and interpret additional data on the effects of selective harvest on bighorn rams by ageing harvested animals and measuring annual growth increments from trophies during mandatory inspection.

**Issue Statement**
To better manage bighorn sheep populations, managers strive to maintain sustainable and healthy populations of bighorns, while at the same time maintain sheep at levels that minimize the risk of disease and reduce agricultural damage on private lands.

**Objective 58:**
Develop habitat-based population objectives for each bighorn herd, taking into account wildlife conflicts, disease history, and risk of contact with domestic sheep and goats.

**Strategies:**

a. Use existing GIS habitat data and local knowledge to quantify area (in km\(^2\)) of summer and winter habitat in each bighorn range by 2015.
b. Conduct a thorough literature review, and establish reasonable population density targets.
c. Calculate new population objectives (to update Table 1).
Table 1. Approximate population sizes in early 2014, and previous plan objectives for Washington’s bighorn sheep herds. Objective 56 is to revise the right-hand column, based on habitat mapping and literature-based estimates of desired population densities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herd</th>
<th>Total Population Size</th>
<th>Approximate Current</th>
<th>Objective^b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hall Mountain^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulcan</td>
<td></td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cliffs</td>
<td></td>
<td>105-125</td>
<td>90-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asotin Creek^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>65-70</td>
<td>50-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Butte^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenaha^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain View^a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucannon^a</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>60-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinlahekin</td>
<td></td>
<td>35-45</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manson</td>
<td></td>
<td>105-115</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan Butte</td>
<td></td>
<td>110-120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swakane</td>
<td></td>
<td>130-140</td>
<td>50-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilomene</td>
<td></td>
<td>150-180</td>
<td>250-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umtanum/Selah Butte</td>
<td></td>
<td>190-210</td>
<td>250-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleman Mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td>180-210</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tieton</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,270-1,490</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,750-2,130</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep  
^b From 2009-2015 GMP; to be revised by 2015.

**Objective 59:**

Use population objectives as a guide to harvest management (particularly with regard to ewe harvest opportunity), as well as translocation and augmentation.

**Strategies:**

a. For herds that are exceeding population goals and disease has not been identified as an issue, trap and relocate sheep to an alternate area when budgets allow.

b. For herds that are exceeding the desired population size, and disease has been identified as an issue or budgets constrain trapping opportunities, establish ewe harvest opportunities.

c. For herds that are below the desired population size, consider restricting harvest and augmenting the population.

**Issue Statement**

There is a need to monitor herds annually or bi-annually to provide maximum recreational harvest opportunity consistent with maintaining an adequate number of large-sized, older-aged rams in a population for normal breeding behavior. While providing hunter opportunity, long-term evolutionary potential must not be compromised (Allendorf et al. 2008, Coltman et al. 2003, Harris et al. 2002, Hengeveld et al. 2011, Festa-Bianchet et al. 2014).
**Objective 60:**

Monitor bighorn sheep herds bi-annually (or annually where justified) with sufficient precision that: i) declines driven either by disease events can be identified rapidly, ii) declines driven by other external factors or by excessive harvest can be identified within a 4-year period, and iii) increases in the population sufficient to justify an increase in harvest opportunity can be identified within a 4-year period.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct big horn sheep surveys annually or bi-annually for each herd.

b. Capture and equip a sample of ewes and rams with GPS radio collars to better delineate movements and ranges used where recent data are lacking.
   1. Priority herds for 2016-2021 are Vulcan Mountain, Chelan Butte, Quillomene, and Tucannon.

c. Where identified as a high priority by district biologists, use radio-collars to develop herd-specific sightability models.

d. Continue application of herd-specific sightability models for Blue Mountain herds, as well as other herds where biologically justified (Bodie et al. 1995).

**Issue Statement**

Like other wildlife, bighorn sheep are subject to periodic disease outbreaks. A respiratory disease that takes a toll on wild bighorns is pneumonia. Unlike in many wildlife situations, however, the bacteria causing pneumonia in bighorns are not native to North America, and thus bighorns have not had evolutionary time to adapt to it. Wildlife health researchers across the west have found that pneumonia in bighorns is most often associated with bacteria named *Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae*, although other bacteria in the family *Pasteurellaceae* typically take advantage of *M. ovipneumoniae* infection and cause death. Domestic sheep and goats carry both *M. ovipneumoniae* and the various species within *Pasteurellaceae*, but are not clinically affected. However, wild bighorn sheep infected by these bacteria often develop acute pneumonia and die; those that survive often transmit bacterial infection to lambs that subsequently succumb to pneumonia (Besser et al. 2008, 2012; Cassirer and Sinclair 2007; Wehausen et al. 2011; Wild Sheep Working Group 2012). Currently, there is no effective treatment or preventive vaccination for pneumonia in wild bighorn sheep. Pneumonia outbreaks have killed bighorn sheep in other western states and in some Washington herds. Most recently, infected bighorns were found in late 2009 and early 2010 in the Umtanum herd in the Yakima River Valley, in 2012 in the Asotin herd, and in early 2013 pneumonia decimated the Tieton bighorn herd west of Naches.

**Objective 61:**

Reduce to the degree feasible the probability of contact between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep and goats in all bighorn herds as well as in areas identified for repatriation of bighorn sheep.

**Strategies:**

a. On federal and state managed public lands, work with public land agency counterparts to produce the best-scientifically possible analyses of risks of contact between wild bighorns and domestic sheep/goats (O’Brien et al. 2014).

b. On federal and state managed public lands, work with public land agencies to develop management plans that minimize the risk of contact between wild bighorns and domestic sheep/goats.
c. On WDFW managed public lands, prohibit grazing of domestic sheep or goats in areas occupied by bighorn sheep or plans for repatriation.

d. On private lands where potential for contact with bighorns exists and where neither purchase nor conservation easements are possible, work toward minimizing probability of contact with domestic sheep/goats, by:
   1. Educating flock owners about the risks of disease transmission and how to contact Department personnel in a timely manner.
   2. Working with flock owners to provide effective physical barriers.
   3. Working with flock owners to develop disease-free domestic herds.
   4. Where feasible and other approaches have failed and extirpation of local bighorn herd is likely, consider buy-outs of domestic herds.

Recreation Management

Issue Statement

The demand for bighorn sheep hunting opportunity exceeds the allowable harvest for sustainable populations. Therefore, the Department restricts bighorn sheep harvest to a level compatible with long-term sustainability of each herd. With bighorn sheep, hunters typically select the largest, hence oldest, rams in the herd. Consequently, the Department manages sheep as a high quality hunting opportunity and takes precautionary steps to ensure that ample numbers of mature rams are left in the population. The result is a relatively high harvest success (mean = 92%) and post-season ram: ewe ratios that are favorable for growing bighorn sheep populations. At the same time, a few hunters are willing to increase their chances to procure a permit by participating in auctions and/or raffles, the proceeds of which are expended entirely on bighorn sheep management and conservation. Providing all of these opportunities on an equitable and sustainable manner is a challenge.

Objective 62:

Provide recreational hunting season opportunities for individual bighorn sheep herds using harvest strategies that maintain demographic stability, typical breeding behavior, and minimize the probability of undesirable evolutionary consequences.

Strategies:

a. Conduct bighorn sheep hunts by permit only and allow harvest of any ram.

Table 2. Permit levels for all bighorn sheep herds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit level is…</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ram:ewe</th>
<th>Number rams with…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>ratio</td>
<td>&gt;½ curl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% of the mature rams&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>&gt;50:100</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15% of the mature rams&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>25-50:100</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% of the mature rams&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>&lt;25:100</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Total population size, excluding lambs. Population must be stable or increasing.

<sup>b</sup> Used as a measure of >3-year-old rams.

<sup>c</sup> Used as a measure of >6-year-old rams.

<sup>d</sup> Rams >½ curl.

b. As a guideline, set ram permit levels as indicated in Table 2 above:
For example, if a herd was estimated at > 50 animals, the ram:ewe ratio was between 25-50 per 100 ewes, and the number of the number of rams with ½ curl was > 8 and at least 2 of those 8 rams were > ¾ curl, ram permit level would be set at 15% of the estimated number of ½ curl or greater rams. Generally, no ram permits would be issued for populations with fewer than 50 animals, and/or with fewer than 8 ½ curl or greater rams.

c. Adjust permit levels for herds bordering other states and provinces to account for management activities of these other areas.
d. Consider reducing permit levels or terminating all permits (depending on population size and rate of decline) for herds declining due to disease or high parasite loads.
e. Consider providing ram permits in excess of Table 2, on a case-by-case basis, when evidence suggests that a high ratio of rams to ewes increases the risk of ram forays outside of normally used areas, and thus of contact with domestic sheep or goats.
f. Use trap and relocation as the primary method of reducing overpopulated herds, nuisance activity, or agricultural damage. Consider ewe harvest as a secondary method, with the following conditions:
   1. Ewe permits should not exceed 10-20% of the adult ewe population.
   2. A harvested ewe would not count toward the one sheep a hunter can harvest in a lifetime.

**Objective 63:**

Provide opportunity for auction tags and raffle tags in a manner that enhances predictability for both bighorn herd managers and the hunting public, while maintaining or increasing the desirability of these unique opportunities.

**Strategies:**

a. By 2016, develop and implement allocation formula for existing auction and raffle permits that provides for increased opportunity to take trophy-sized rams from bighorn herds that have not historically been available, while also minimizing the risk of excessive harvest.
b. The Swakane herd will be managed as the state’s sole “trophy quality” herd. Draw permit levels will be calculated based on Table 2, as with other herds. However, auction and/or raffle permits will be limited to 1-year. Other herds may sustain > 1 auction/raffle/year, but a point system will be developed to ensure long-term sustainability of old-aged rams.

**Enforcement**

**Issue Statement**

Because there are only about 1,300 bighorn sheep in Washington, illegal harvest or harassment has the potential to impact populations. Unfortunately, the rarity and majestic nature of mature rams (i.e., their horns) along with limited hunting opportunity makes them likely targets for illegal take.

**Objective 64:**

Account for all known bighorn sheep mortalities. Clarify rules and regulations to provide the Department and the public with clarity regarding the possessing of bighorn skulls, heads, and horns.
Strategies:

a. Permanently mark the horns of all dead bighorn sheep rams that are recovered from the field.
b. Continue existing mandatory reporting for all bighorn sheep hunters.
c. Work with Washington Department of Transportation (WDOT) to increase awareness among motorists of the potential for encountering bighorn sheep along highways in specifically-identified areas.

Predation

Background

Black bears, cougars, coyotes, bobcats, and wolves all prey on bighorn sheep at times. Predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

If the WDFW determines that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an “at-risk” ungulate population, and the wolf population in that wolf recovery region has at least 4 successful breeding pairs, the WDFW can consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by the ungulate population before state delisting of wolves occurs.

At-risk ungulate populations are any that are federal or state listed as threatened or endangered (e.g., Selkirk Mountain woodland caribou, Columbian white-tailed deer). An at-risk population would also include any ungulate population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years.

For ungulate populations lacking numeric estimates and/or without management objectives, the WDFW will rely on other information to assess a decline, such as harvest trends, hunter effort trends, sex and age ratios of the population, and others (WDFW 2011).

Objective 65:

Identify herds that are below population objectives where predation effects might be a limiting factor by 2015.

Strategies:

a. Develop a prioritized list of herds where predators might be limiting factors.
b. Identify the biological parameters that implicate predators as the factor.
c. Population status, harvest history, etc.
d. Invoke the predator-prey guidelines.

Research

Issue Statement

Bighorn sheep are vulnerable to parasites and diseases that significantly impact population levels. In addition, small population sizes create situations where predators and inbreeding can cause impediments to population growth.
**Objective 66:**
Continue active participation in research oriented toward understanding and ultimately managing limiting factors produced by disease, predation, and genetic factors.

**Strategies:**


b. Work collaboratively with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State University, or other research universities on disease research specifically addressing disease related issues between domestic and bighorn sheep.

c. Collect data for each herd opportunistically for assessing herd health.

d. Monitor situations where predation may be depressing bighorn populations below management goals, and if feasible and consistent with other WDFW objectives and policies, respond appropriately.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**


MOUNTAIN GOAT (*Oreamnos americanus*)

Mountain goat populations in Washington have declined considerably from their historic abundance. Historically, goat populations may have been as high as 10,000 animals. As of 2008, mountain goats in Washington were estimated to number approximately 2,800 (with uncertainty ranging from ~2,401 to ~3,200; Rice, 2012; although surveys during 2012-2014 suggest a modest upturn in population levels statewide. Hunting opportunity has decreased accordingly, and current permit levels are conservative and represent ≤4% of the known population in herds that are large enough to sustain harvest. Despite reductions in hunting opportunity, many local goat populations remain low. However, a few populations are doing well. Goat populations in the Darrington area west of Glacier Peak, along the northern shore of Lake Chelan, surrounding Mount Baker, and in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Areas appear to have increased in recent years. Other populations, for example in the upper elevation regions west of Methow, may have declined.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Mountain goats have been hunted in Washington State since 1897, when hunters could harvest two goats annually (Johnson 1983). Following several years of excessive hunting, seasons were restricted in 1917 and all hunting closed by 1925. Later, goat populations recovered and hunting resumed in 1948. Since 1948, mountain goat hunting opportunity has been limited by permit. However, managers continued to issue more permits than most goat populations could sustain. There is little doubt that excessive legal harvest played a large role in the decline of mountain goats in Washington, as occurred in other jurisdictions.

The number of mountain goats legally harvested in Washington decreased dramatically during the period 1960-2005 (Rice and Gay 2010). Hunting opportunity has also declined; from 218 permits in 1991 to 18 permits in 2008 and to 14 permits in 2013. In recent years, the number of permit applications per hunt area has varied from just under 1,000 to over 5,000, but because most applications include the maximum of 4 hunt choices, the average number of applications/mountain goat permit in 2013 was ~ 724. The hunting season for mountain goat is generally for two months (September 1 to October 31), and overall harvest success during 6 most recent years (2008-2013) was 81%.

Currently, mountain goat hunting is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Hunters may harvest any adult goat with horns ≥4 inches. Hunters are urged not to harvest a nanny. During the 2013 season, only a fraction of the mountain goat range was open to hunting, with 14 permits in 10 goat units.
III. DATA COLLECTION

Limited funding continues to affect the Department’s ability to conduct thorough and consistent surveys in all areas with mountain goats. Most surveys are conducted using a helicopter (a few populations allow for counts from the ground) and generally occur in July or August (Gonzales-Voyer et al. 2001). During the past few years, annual surveys have been conducted in areas supporting mountain goat hunts, but this has occurred at the expense of a better understanding of population dynamics elsewhere. The Department will continue to monitor hunted mountain goat populations to provide for hunting opportunity while guarding against possible over-harvest. During this planning period, increased attention will be given to better understand the status of mountain goats in areas where they were not hunted during 2009-2015. This may provide additional hunter opportunity, and may also help direct efforts to recover populations that continue to struggle. Results from the Department’s long-term study of mountain goats are now all published (see literature cited below), and where applicable, these findings have been incorporated into management planning.

IV. MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for mountain goats are:

1. Perpetuate and manage mountain goats and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations and long-term genetic connectivity.
2. Manage mountain goats for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Enhance statewide mountain goat populations and manage goats for a sustained yield.
4. Where conflicts with recreationists have been documented and ongoing, minimize habituation and conditioning of mountain goats to humans, thus reducing the threat to both humans and mountain goats.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

Issue Statement

Mountain goat populations typically occur as meta-populations scattered across the landscape on “habitat islands” where topographic and vegetative characteristics are suitable for goats. The sizes and distribution of these islands of suitable habitats have recently been documented in Washington (Wells 2006, Shirk et al. 2010, Parks 2013). Understanding the spatial relationship between these habitats and mountain goat use from a meta-population perspective is critical for sustainable management of mountain goats.

Objective 67:

Revise existing goat management units to better reflect movement patterns, human access, and aerial survey units, while providing for close control of harvest and hunting recreational opportunity.
**Strategies:**

a. Examine existing information on mountain goat distribution and road access.
b. Review options with district biologists, Game Management Advisory Council, and request input from the public.
c. Publish revised maps and incorporate into WACs.

**Issue Statement**

Until recently, diseases have rarely been an important consideration in mountain goat management and conservation. As with any other species, mountain goats have their share of endemic diseases, some of which can kill individual animals, but none has been identified as a threat to populations. However, a dramatic decline among introduced mountain goats in the Ruby Mountains of Nevada due to pneumonia has elevated concern that goats elsewhere may contract or disseminate some of the same bacteria affecting bighorn sheep populations. The Nevada mountain goats are hypothesized to have been infected from sympatric bighorn sheep; subsequently, mountain goats moving into the Yellowstone National Park region have also been documented as carrying these bacteria. The potential for individually affected mountain goats to infect others, or possibly to serve as a vector of transmission to bighorn sheep is of concern, particularly as we consider reintroducing goats to currently unoccupied (or ‘under-occupied’) habitats.

**Objective 68:**

Continue opportunistic surveillance of mountain goats for bacterial pathogens that could cause disease and mortality in goats and/or in bighorn sheep should contact occur.

**Strategies:**

a. Contact holders of mountain goat hunting permits before the hunting season and ask for their assistance in obtaining veterinary samples.
b. Work with citizen groups to provide incentives to hunters in obtaining and providing veterinary samples.
c. Submit samples to the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Washington State University.

**Issue Statement**

Mountain goat populations are sensitive to over-exploitation because of their low population growth rate and relatively low densities (Kuck 1977, Hamel et al. 2006, Festa-Bianchet and Côté 2008, Festa-Bianchet and Smith 2001). As such, assessing the status of each mountain goat population frequently is necessary to ensure sustainability. However, monitoring goats using helicopters is both expensive and stressful to the animals (Côté et al. 2013).

**Objective 69:**

Monitor abundance of mountain goats within management units supporting recreational harvest bi-annually (or annually where justified) with sufficient precision that i) declines driven by external factors or by overharvest can be identified within a 4-year period, and ii) increases sufficient to justify an increase in harvest opportunity can be identified within a 4-year period.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to improve and standardize mountain goat surveys (Rice et al. 2009).
b. Prioritize areas for survey where mountain goat populations are currently insufficiently quantified.
c. Where anecdotal evidence suggests recent increases or decreases in mountain goat populations not subject to regular aerial surveys, initiate, encourage existing, and/or cooperate with other government or non-government entities in ground-based surveys to provide data on geographic distribution and/or qualitative abundance estimates.

**Issue Statement**

Mountain goat populations have declined dramatically in some portions of the North Cascades. Research findings suggest historical hunting levels may have been too high and unsustainable for goats. As such, many of the areas that were historically hunted have been closed to hunting for several years. Although research on other potential causes of declines would be beneficial, there is a need to develop strategies for recovering the populations in these areas. Translocation efforts need to take place not only in the best possible habitats, but also be large enough (include sufficient number of animals) that success is likely (Harris and Steele, in press).

**Objective 70:**

Clarify the needs for recovery and/or augmentation of populations in the North Cascades by 2017. If the assessment (above) demonstrates a clear benefit to be gained from translocation, and mountain goats are available for such purposes, implement at least one translocation project (including monitoring capable of informing future projects) by 2020.

**Strategies:**

a. Finalize existing assessment and prioritization scheme of candidate translocation sites in the North Cascades.
b. Conduct site visits where feasible to confirm the site-specific attributes and appropriateness of top candidate sites.
c. Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning by the National Park Service to remove mountain goats from Olympic National Park.
d. Write an implementation plan for reintroducing mountain goats into areas identified through the planning process.

**Recreation Management**

**Issue Statement**

Mountain goat populations are sensitive to over-harvest (Hamel et al. 2006, Festa-Bianchet and Côté 2008); goats have a low reproductive potential, extended parental care, low juvenile survival, and relatively old age of sexual maturity. As a result, harvest levels for mountain goats should be restricted to levels that approximate recruitment (Rice and Gay 2010).

**Objective 71:**

Provide recreational hunting opportunities in individual mountain goat management areas at levels consistent with a stable or increasing population. In general, harvest of female goats (nannies) should be minimized to the degree possible, consistent with providing acceptable hunter opportunity.
Strategies:

a. Provide all mountain goat hunters with both an educational video and an illustrated pamphlet on identifying mountain goat gender under field conditions.

b. Continue to manage abundance and harvest on a population management area level.

c. Initially, population estimates must be $>100$ goats within an identified hunting area before that group of mountain goats can be subject to recreational harvest. See item d. below.

d. Re-evaluate the existing requirement that mountain goat populations exceed 100 animals before they can be considered for recreational harvest by 2017.

e. Initially, for herds meeting the minimum abundance criteria, permits shall be issued to limit the goat harvest to 4% or less of the estimated local population aged one year-old and above. See item g. below.

f. Recommend mandatory in-person registration by hunters of harvested mountain goats or other means by 2015 to allow WDFW inspection of sex and age of harvested animals (Harris et al. 2012), as well as collection of biological samples for disease screening.

g. Investigate, assess, and propose a “point” system that, reflecting the differences in their demographic consequences, scores the effects of female (nanny) harvest on goat populations more strongly than of male (billy) harvest. This system will be designed to both discourage hunting of nannies, and while doing so, to provide enhanced hunter opportunity to harvest billies, while still safeguarding the demographic and genetic health of individual mountain goat populations. The total number of goat permits could be allowed to rise above 4% if sufficient documentation is made of a series of sufficiently male-dominated harvests.

h. Where mountain goats have been introduced to areas where they were not endemic, land management agencies view them differently than native species, and where goats can potentially become nuisances and safety concerns to people, reduce mountain goat density by providing hunter opportunity without the sustainability constraints imposed by the previous strategies.

Objective 72:

Provide opportunity for auction tags and raffle tags in a manner that enhances predictability for both mountain goat herd managers and the hunting public, while maintaining or increasing the desirability of these unique opportunities.

Strategies:

a. By 2016, develop and implement allocation formula for existing auction and raffle permits that provides for increased opportunity to take older age class billies from mountain goat herds that have not historically been available, while also minimizing the risk of excessive harvest.

Research

Long-term research on mountain goats in Washington, conducted during 2002-2011, is now complete and has been published (Bues 2010; Parks 2013; Rice and Hall 2007; Rice 2008, 2010, 2014; Rice et al. 2009; Rice and Gay 2010; Shirk et al. 2010; Wells et al. 2011, 2012).
Conflicts with Recreationists

Issue Statement

Mountain goats in certain locations within Washington have lost their natural wariness around humans (i.e., become habituated to human presence). In many cases, mountain goats have become conditioned to expect a reward (usually salt, but possibly also food) from humans. Although mountain goats are unlikely to be negatively affected directly by such habituation and conditioning, the combination of these behavioral changes with their natural inclination to be aggressive with one another, possess a risk of human injury. In turn, mountain goats may have to be lethally removed in deference to human safety.

Objective 73:

Reduce the potential for mountain goat/human conflict through decreasing the incidence of habituated and/or conditioned goats, as well as the intensity of habituation/condition of individual goats that frequent heavily used recreation areas.

Strategies:

a. Work with land management partners at the federal and state level to develop and disseminate educational material to the public designed to improve compliance with recommended behaviors near mountain goats.
b. Where feasible, work with land management partners to investigate seasonal dynamics, movements, and drivers of mountain goat habituation and/or conditioning at selected high-use recreational areas.
c. Improve current systems of communication and coordination among land managers and wildlife managers to respond to reports of aggressive, inquisitive, or insistent mountain goats.
d. Integrate communication and coordination in responding to dangerous goats.
e. Where feasible and needs warrant, conduct hazing, aversive conditioning, and if necessary, lethal removal of nuisance mountain goats.

VI. LITERATURE CITED


I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

The number of moose in Washington increased from about 60 in 1972, to an estimated 850-1,000 in 2002 (Poelker 1972, Base et al. 2006). It has continued to increase since that time, and WDFW projected approximately 1,500-2,000 moose in 2008. This increase is the result of both increased moose density in prime habitats and colonization of moose into new areas. Today, moose occur primarily in the northeastern counties of Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Spokane (Figure 1). Moose are occasionally documented in Chelan, Lincoln, Whitman, Okanogan, and Whatcom Counties, and a few animals have been documented in surrounding areas and in the Blue Mountains. This increase contrasts with a number of moose populations in other states of the U.S. that have recently declined, particularly non-introduced populations along the southern fringe of their native distribution. Causes for these declines have varied (and in many cases remain imperfectly known), but likely include habitat changes (particularly loss of early seral shrub-fields), increases in the effects of parasites (possibly induced by climate change), direct effects of climate change, and increases in predation.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Moose hunting in Washington began in 1977 with three permits in the Selkirk Mountains. Since then, moose populations have increased and expanded and the number of permits has increased accordingly. In 2013, approximately 140 moose permits were issued, all within Districts 1 and 2. Since 1977, moose hunting has been limited by permit and the demand for moose hunting is high. The number of applications for moose permits far exceeds the supply. In 2013, 32,097 applicants applied for the 140 available permits.

Currently, moose hunts are by permit only, and if drawn, it is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity (except antlerless hunts). Hunting season dates are October 1 - November 30, and hunters may use any legal equipment. Moose hunts are either “any moose” or “antlerless only”. In “any moose” hunts, the majority of the harvest is adult bulls. Hunters typically see several moose/day and harvest success has been high (over 90%) during the past decade. All moose hunters are required to report their hunting activities online, regardless of whether they harvest a moose or not.
III. DATA COLLECTION

In recent years, the Department had conducted aerial surveys of moose in selected areas annually. Surveys have typically been conducted during early winter (prior to antler drop by bulls), with the data being used to estimate calf recruitment, sex ratio, and population trend. In addition to surveys, the Department monitors trends in harvest data, including number of hunters, total harvest, days hunted/kill, harvest success, moose seen while hunting, antler spread (if harvested a bull), and age of harvested moose.

IV. MOOSE MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for moose are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage moose and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage moose for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Manage statewide moose populations for a sustained yield.
4. Manage moose populations with a rigorous, data-based system.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Issue Statement
Habitat quality influences moose reproduction, survival, and abundance. Unfortunately, habitat conditions are deteriorating in some areas important for moose, primarily due to the spread of noxious weeds, human development, forest succession, use of herbicides to reduce shrub competition with tree seedlings, and fire exclusion. Improving habitat quality for moose, where possible, is likely to improve reproduction and growth, particularly among young animals. WDFW manages little moose habitat directly. However, WDFW has a responsibility to work with landowners, and voice concerns about forest maturation and use of herbicides in shrub-fields.

Objective 74:
Ensure that moose habitat requirements are incorporated into land-use planning and practices.

Strategies:
a. Work with land-owners responsible for moose habitat to ensure that moose habitat requirements are incorporated into land-use planning and practices.

Population Management

Issue Statement
Currently, the status of moose populations is estimated through aerial surveys. Surveys have occurred annually, but have covered only selected portions of the known moose distribution (and only within Region 1). Although these surveys have most likely reflected gross population trends,
they have lacked a statistical foundation, and have had an uncertain relationship to areas not
surveyed. They have also not provided data that could be used to estimate population size with a
statistical basis. Sightability approaches, used for moose in some states and provinces (Anderson
and Lindzey 1996, Quayle et al. 2001, Guidice et al. 2012) are likely to be unreliable for moose in
northeastern Washington (Harris et al., in review. In 2013, the Department initiated a pilot-project
incorporating more intensive and rigorous sampling approaches. However, this approach is
expensive and probably not sustainable economically over the long-term.

**Objective 75:**

Produce a statistically-valid estimate of moose abundance within moose habitats in Districts 1 and
2 (Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties) by 2017.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to develop, test, and employ the most effective and efficient survey techniques for
   moose.
b. Continue mark-recapture distance sampling surveys from a helicopter platform through winter
   2014-15, and through 2015-16 if funding allows.
c. Produce peer-reviewed publication on abundance estimation approach by 2017.

**Objective 76:**

Develop alternative approaches to population assessment that do not require annual helicopter
surveys for estimating moose population trends by 2021.

**Strategies:**

a. Initiate hunter-reporting based metrics of moose abundance, and assess their predictive
efficiency of moose population trends by calibrating them to trends estimated using aerial
surveys (e.g., Ericsson and Wallin 1999, Solberg and Saether 1999, Boyce et al. 2012).

**Objective 77:**

Obtain initial, rough estimates of abundance and population trend in District 3 (Region 1), and
District 6 and 7 (Region 2) by 2019.

**Strategies:**

a. Initiate surveys, incorporating lessons learned during 2013-16 in Districts 1 and 2, in District
   3’s (Region 1), and Districts 6 and 7 (Region 2) by 2019.

**Issue Statement**

Parasitism is a known component of moose ecology; in many cases, individual moose may
suffer but populations remain little affected. However, in recent years parasites have been
suspected as causative agents in large-scale moose declines. One ectoparasite, the winter tick
(*Dermacentor albipictus*; Samuel 2004, 2007), and one endoparasite, an arterial worm *Eleaophora
schneideri*; Henningsen et al. 2012), are known to be present in Washington. Both winter ticks and
arterial worms (Pessier et al. 1998) are known to afflict Washington moose, although their
importance to individuals and populations in Washington remains unstudied. Other diseases and
parasites may affect moose populations (Murray et al. 2006, Lankaster and Samuel 2007). If
moose population density increases or decreases, habitat characteristics change, predation
pressures fluctuate, and climate change continues. Understanding the role of parasites in moose
demographics will aid the Department’s response.
**Objective 78:**
Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue, improve, and expand veterinary surveillance of hunter-supplied moose carcasses for parasites and diseases hypothesized to be endemic and capable of inducing mortality.

b. Work with WDFW enforcement to procure additional samples for veterinary testing when opportunities arise.

c. Work with other agencies (e.g., Department of Transportation) to procure additional samples for veterinary testing when opportunities arise.

**Objective 79:**
Monitor changes in the geographic distribution of moose throughout Washington.

**Strategies:**

a. Maintain and improve citizen-science web-based monitoring of moose observations.

**Issue Statement**
Moose occasionally come into conflict with, and pose a danger to humans, particularly at the wildland/urban interface. Dealing with such conflicts in a cost-effective and biologically sustainable manner is a challenge.

**Objective 80:**
Minimize risks to human safety and property by managing moose conflicts at the wildland-human interface.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to translocate, and where no other options exist, humanely euthanize moose that cannot be safely hazed away from dangerous encounters with human in urban and suburban settings.

b. Evaluate history of problem moose control efforts to identify patterns and recommend strategies to minimize future conflicts by 2017.

**Research**

**Issue Statement**
Although moose have increased in both density and geographic distribution within Washington during the past few decades, we expect to see a tempering, and perhaps reversal of this dynamic over the next few years as moose colonize suitable habitat and reach carrying capacity. Adding to stresses we would expect to individual moose are continued forest succession with the attendant reduction of shrubby browse that form the staple of most moose diets (Vartanian 2011), warming temperatures (Lenarz et al. 2010, Brown 2011; see also Lowe et al. 2010, Murray et al. 2012), and predation from wolves (Kunkel et al. 1999, Hayes et al. 2000), which will add to existing levels of predation from bears (Ballardet et al. 1990) and cougars (Ross and Jalkotzy 1996, Bartnick et al. 2013). Harvest management in the future will require better information than currently exists on how moose interact with the non-human environment (Nilsen et al. 2005).
**Objective 81:**
Complete a study of moose demography in identified study areas within Districts 1 and 2, with the objectives of better understanding determinants of moose population dynamics with respect to bottom-up (habitat) and top-down (predation) factors.

**Strategies:**

a. Assess calf recruitment and survival as functions of biotic and abiotic drivers.
b. Evaluate the relative importance of predation, habitat changes, moose population density, and climate-related factors in influencing vital rates.
c. Produce peer-reviewed publications with academic partner (University of Montana) by 2018.

**Recreation Management**

**Issue Statement**
The demand for moose hunting opportunity exceeds the allowable harvest for sustainable moose populations. As such, the Department restricts moose harvest to a level compatible with long-term sustainability, and offers permits only through drawings. This strategy allows the Department to manage moose harvest as a high quality hunting opportunity, with moderate densities of moose and opportunity to harvest mature bulls. Periodically adjusting antlerless permit numbers also allows the Department to reduce moose density where conflicts with humans are unacceptable, and to encourage moose population growth if non-harvest factors induce declines. This strategy has produced relatively high harvest success, as well as post-season bull:cow ratios that are conducive to natural dynamics of reproduction. An increase in the number of moose permits would help to satisfy some of the pent-up demand among some hunting constituencies, but might come at the expense of hunting success rate and/or bull trophy quality.

**Objective 82:**
Develop moose harvest strategies that take advantage of new objective and accountable modeling approaches, and that use emerging data on local demography and population trend.

**Strategies:**

a. Re-visit and revise current harvest strategies (see Table 1, below, used since 2003).
b. Evaluate the risks and benefits of currently-used “any moose” permits compared with “antlered moose” permits.
c. Evaluate the applicability of integrated modeling approaches (either maximum likelihood or Bayesian approaches), given newly emerging data on population abundance, trend, survival, and recruitment.
d. Continue to offer maximum hunter opportunity, consistent with the goals of maintaining a sustainable yield, as well as the ecological role of moose within their native ecosystems.
e. Maintain “permit only” moose hunting, but assess whether increasing the number of permits can be accomplished while addressing other objectives.
Table 1. Moose harvest guidelines used in previous two Game Management Plans. These guidelines will be assumed to apply until data-based models are developed, assessed, and applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter a</th>
<th>Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberalize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average bull:100 cow ratio</td>
<td>&gt;75 bulls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average calf:100 cow ratio b</td>
<td>&gt;45 calves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age of harvested bulls</td>
<td>&gt;5.5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Averaged over a 3-year period
b Modified from Courtois and Lamontagne 1997

Predation

Background

Black bears, cougars, and wolves all prey on moose especially calves. Predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

If the WDFW determines that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an “at-risk” ungulate population, and the wolf population in that wolf recovery region has at least 4 successful breeding pairs, the WDFW can consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by the ungulate population before state delisting of wolves occurs.

At-risk ungulate populations are any that are federal or state listed as threatened or endangered (e.g., Selkirk Mountain woodland caribou, Columbian white-tailed deer). An at-risk population would also include any ungulate population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years.

For ungulate populations lacking numeric estimates and/or without management objectives, the WDFW will rely on other information to assess a decline, such as harvest trends, hunter effort trends, sex and age ratios of the population, and others (WDFW 2011).

**Objective 83:**

Identify herds that are below population objectives where predation effects might be a limiting factor by 2015.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a prioritized list of local populations where predators might be limiting factors.

b. Identify the biological parameters that implicate predators as the factor.

c. Population status, harvest history, etc.

d. Invoke the predator-prey guidelines.

VI. LITERATURE CITED


PRONGHORN ANTELOPE (*Antilocapra americana*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Pronghorn antelope are native to the Columbia Basin of eastern Washington, but were extirpated sometime prior to the mid-nineteenth century (Lyman 2007). Based on archeological data, Lyman (2007) concluded that pronghorns were never numerous in Washington, but that herds may have drifted in and out depending on large-scale climatic fluctuations or migratory patterns. Washington does not constitute part of the core geographic distribution of pronghorn, but does form part of their historic range. Reasons for their earlier extirpation are not entirely clear.

From 1938 to 1968, WDFW conducted 6 releases at 4 sites in eastern Washington, but all attempts failed to establish a sustainable population. The small number of adult animals released, questionable habitat quality at release sites, and minimal monitoring likely hindered those early attempts. The Department remains interested in exploring the potential for re-establishing pronghorn in Washington. A habitat assessment suggested that suitable pronghorn habitat does exist in eastern Washington (Tsukamoto et al. 2006). However, most land suitable for pronghorns is either located primarily on private lands or government-owned land on which wildlife conservation is not a high priority, is fragmented by lands unsuitable for pronghorns, or both.

In January 2011, the Yakama Nation released 99 pronghorns on the Yakama Reservation; these animals have since expanded their range to areas outside the reservation. Reproduction among these animals has been documented, and preliminary indications are that the reintroduction has been successful. As of early 2014, at least one small group of pronghorn from this reintroduction effort appeared to have established themselves on private land south of the Yakama Reservation. Independently, a very small band of pronghorns has been documented recently in Asotin and Garfield counties; these are hypothesized to have originated from the nearest population in northeastern Oregon.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Pronghorns are currently classified in the state of Washington as a game animal. As such, they may be taken only in the context of an authorized season. There are currently no hunting seasons established by the Fish and Wildlife Commission for pronghorns. At present, pronghorns cannot be legally hunted on lands under jurisdiction of the state of Washington. Opportunity for viewing pronghorns in Washington is currently limited because of their scarcity and presence primarily on private lands.

III. DATA COLLECTION

Because there are currently so few pronghorns, no formal protocols exist to monitor or survey pronghorns.
IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for pronghorns are:

1. As time and funding permits, monitor existing fragmentary pronghorn populations to anticipate the point at which more active management may be necessary.
2. As time and funding permits, work with private land-owners to ensure that conflicts with agriculture are minimal.
3. As time and funding permits, work with interested private parties to investigate the biological, social, and economic feasibility of landowner-driven pronghorn reintroductions.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Issue Statement
Currently, pronghorns in Washington are primarily found on private land (in contrast to pronghorn distribution in most other states, where approximately half are found on public lands, Yoakum 2004). Although forage competition between pronghorns and cattle tends to be minor, overlap among food items does occur in specific circumstances.

Objective 84:
Communicate with owners of private lands on which small groups of pronghorns have been documented, to understand the degree to which pronghorns present a conflict to agricultural interests.

Strategies:
- Maintain documentation of specific land-owners with frequent pronghorn interactions.
- Investigate complaints to forage competition.
- Develop a mechanism for assessing and mitigating damage.

Population Management

Issue Statement
Small, scattered, and possibly non-viable groups of pronghorns have recently moved onto lands under Departmental jurisdiction, typically on private lands. To maintain a positive attitude among land-owners toward pronghorns, it is important that agricultural damage be minimized. At the same time, should these populations increase to the point that they may become established and sustainable, monitoring and understanding their dynamics will become increasingly important.

Objective 85:
Keep current on the status of small, fragmented populations of pronghorns in Washington by keeping a database of reports obtained from the public and agency sources.

Strategies:
- Maintain and update Departmental databases.
b. If populations increase, and/or move to areas with higher potential for conflict, develop mechanism for funding and implementing direct monitoring system (e.g., radio-telemetry, targeted surveys).

**Issue Statement**

Pronghorn recovery in Washington would be hastened by a successful reintroduction onto lands that are both biologically and socially suitable. However, reintroduction is expensive and will only succeed where supported by local communities.

**Objective 86:**

As time and funding permits, work with private parties prepared to take the lead in reintroducing pronghorns to investigate the biological, social, and economic feasibility of specific proposals.

**Strategies:**

a. Coordinate necessary biological feasibility studies.

b. Coordinate necessary (SEPA or NEPA) public processes.

c. If both biological feasibility and public processes indicate that pronghorn reintroduction is suitable and funding sources are identified, develop site-specific plans.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**


I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Washington State has an abundant and healthy black bear population, however currently there is no formal estimate of black bear population size in Washington. For management purposes, the state is divided into nine black bear management units (BBMUs) (Fig. 1). Harvest levels vary between BBMU depending on hunter effort and local population size and habitat conditions. To maintain stable bear populations, modifications to harvest levels are made on a three-year rotation. The total harvest, the percentage of females in the total harvest, and median ages of harvested males and females are used by WDFW as general indicators of exploitation (Beecham and Rohlman 1994).

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The majority of bear hunting opportunity is in the fall, but a limited permit-only spring hunt is available. Spring hunts are designed to address emerging management needs, such as bear damage to trees in commercial timberlands, bear-human conflict, or to more evenly distribute harvest compared to fall seasons. Since 2006, the average harvest during fall and spring (excludes bears harvested under depredation permits) seasons were 1,549 and 21 bears, respectively (Table 1).

III. DATA COLLECTION

Assessing the status of a bear population is extremely difficult given their secretive nature. Nonetheless, WDFW has conducted some important black bear research. From 1963 to 1969, WDFW studied black bear damage in coniferous forests and gathered basic demographic information that was used to establish management guidelines (Poelker and Hartwell 1973); this led to the black bear becoming protected as a game species in 1969. Lindzey et al. (1986) monitored black bears on Long Island in southwestern Washington for eleven years beginning in 1972 and estimated population size in response to habitat changes that occurred after intensive timber harvest. The next study occurred from 1994-1999, when WDFW studied survival, habitat use, home range size, and cause specific mortality in three ecoregions in Washington (Koehler et al. 2001; Koehler and Pierce 2003; Koehler and Pierce 2005). In the late 1990s, WDFW also conducted bait station surveys to evaluate the technique as a population index of bear abundance (Rice et al. 2001). However, an analysis of statistical power indicated that at the level of survey intensity, WDFW would not be able to detect a change in bear abundance. As part of a baseline survey prior to the Elwha dam removal on the Olympic peninsula, Sager-Fradkin et al. (2008) studied bears from 2002-2006 in the Elwha Valley to estimate home range size and habitat use.
Finally, WDFW conducted some preliminary research on survival and population size in Capitol Forest from 2005-2011 (Beausoleil et al. 2012).

Table 1: Statewide black bear harvest, hunter effort, and median age information, 2003-12, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Harvest</th>
<th># of Hunters</th>
<th>% Success</th>
<th># Hunter Days</th>
<th># Days per kill</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
<th>% Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>22,510</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>192,544</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>21,573</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>186,626</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1,333</td>
<td>20,724</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>172,527</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>21,801</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>168,237</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>23,667</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>168,237</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>26,347</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>215,032</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>23,767</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>192,347</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>24,118</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>185,389</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>21,852</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>166,814</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>21,656</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>161,459</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2013, WDFW launched a study, in collaboration with WSU, to assess population size on 2 study areas (in both eastern and western WA) using 2 techniques simultaneously (capture/collar and DNA) to obtain information on the parameters needed to model and estimate the statewide black bear population.

**IV. HUMAN-BEAR CONFLICT**

Human-bear conflict occurs statewide given the distribution of bears in Washington, their adaptability to suburban environments, and the prevalence of attractants. Approximately 525 human-bear interactions are documented annually (Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 2012). There is a tendency to equate levels of human-bear interactions with bear abundance. However, bear conflict activity is not a good indicator of population status, as it more likely reflects the variability of environmental conditions. For example, in 2010 human-bear complaints were at an all-time high, the same year Washington experienced a late spring with poor forage conditions for black bear, followed by a poor fall huckleberry crop.

**V. MANAGEMENT**

Washington has a unique and challenging situation when it comes to management of our black bear population. Washington is the smallest of the 11 western states, yet has the second highest human population; a population that continues to grow at record levels. Given that approximately 75% of the black bear habitat is in federal or private industrial ownership, a large portion of core black bear habitat is relatively secure. This means that the long-term outlook for black bears is generally good.

**VI. BLACK BEAR MANAGEMENT GOALS**

The statewide goals for black bear are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage black bear and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Minimize human-bear conflicts while at the same time maintaining a sustainable and viable bear population.
3. Manage black bear for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
4. Manage statewide black bear populations for a sustained yield.
5. Improve our understanding of predator-prey relationships.

VII. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

Issue Statement
Managers often use sex and age structure data of harvested bears as an index to population growth (Pelton 2000). However, examining just sex and age structure may provide misleading interpretations (Caughley 1974, Bunnell and Tait 1981, Garshelis 1991, Clark 1999). That is, the age structure of a declining bear population can be the same as the age structure in an increasing population. In addition to this shortcoming, there is often a time lag between when a population begins to decline and when that decline is evident in sex and age structure data (Harris 1984). In some cases, by the time a decline is detected, bear numbers may have been reduced to a point where it could take as long as 15-years to recover the population. However, detecting a decline early can enable managers to make a quicker recovery or retain stability.

Sensitivity analyses of bear populations indicate that adult female and cub survival are the most influential parameters to population growth rates (Clark 1999). As such, managers should focus survey efforts on improving the estimates of these parameters, as well as changes in population size and evaluation of harvest data (Clark 1999).

Objective 87:
Monitor population demographics and determine population densities in at least two ecoregions of Washington.

Strategies:

a. Use current and past black bear research conducted in WA to estimate black bear abundance.
b. Estimate population growth using data from long-term monitoring projects, research projects, and modeling.
c. Use sex and age ratios of harvested bears as a secondary indicator of population change.
d. Evaluate the current voluntary hunter submission of bear teeth and kill information and ways to improve reporting percentages (e.g., incentives, mandatory compliance).

Harvest Guidelines

Issue Statement
Hunting is the largest source of mortality for bear populations where hunting is allowed (Bunnell and Tait 1985, Pelton 2000). Coupled with the relatively low reproductive potential of bears, this makes bear populations especially sensitive to over-exploitation. For that reason, managers use a variety of biological and population trend data to assess the impacts of hunting on bear
populations. In Washington, managers have used sex and age data from harvested bears as an indicator of exploitation levels (Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 1997). The premise of this method is based on the vulnerability of different sex and age classes of black bears (Beecham and Rohlman 1994). If the ages of harvested bears decline and percentage of females in the harvested population increases, then the exploitation level of the bear population is likely increasing. A drawback of this method is that sex and age data alone are not necessarily accurate measures of population status. A supplemental measure of population status is needed to better manage bear populations in Washington.

**Objective 88:**

Provide recreational hunting opportunities while at the same time maintaining a sustainable bear population in each BBMU.

**Strategies:**

a. Provide black bear hunting opportunities in each BBMU, and as opportunities occur focus harvest in areas where public safety, property damage, and pet and livestock depredation are evident.

b. Evaluate the current BBMUs as appropriate data analysis units with regards to percent female harvest and age with emerging management priorities.

c. Evaluate the current voluntary reporting system with emerging management priorities.

d. Develop harvest criteria that incorporate survey and monitoring data.

e. Until more robust harvest criteria are developed, consider liberalizing or restricting bear hunting opportunity in each BBMU as indicated below:

**Table 2. Black bear harvest guidelines.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Liberalize</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Restrict</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Females in harvest</td>
<td>&lt; 35%</td>
<td>35-39%</td>
<td>&gt; 39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age of harvested females</td>
<td>&gt; 6 years</td>
<td>5-6 years</td>
<td>&lt; 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age of harvested males</td>
<td>&gt; 4 years</td>
<td>2-4 years</td>
<td>&lt; 2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Thresholds outlined in strategy “e” above are currently implemented.*

**Issue Statements**

**Impacts to black bear populations and other native wildlife.** The harvest guidelines above favor a stable and healthy bear population and are consistent with long-term sustainability. The corresponding bear population should remain at or near current levels and it is unlikely it will result in greater impacts to other wildlife species (i.e., deer and elk) or habitat communities. However, if black bears are determined to be the likely cause of prey population declines or suppression, then consideration of predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

**Black bear harvest impacts on native species.** The public has voiced concern about potential impacts of black bear hunting on grizzly bears. With the prohibition on the use of dogs and bait for recreational hunting of bears, potential impacts to grizzly bears were greatly reduced. Nonetheless, the Department developed an online tutorial to educate black bear hunters on how to identify and distinguish a black bear from a grizzly bear.
Public Safety

Issue Statement

A primary objective of WDFW is to minimize conflict with people and wildlife, including black bears. While eliminating bear conflict with people is impossible, the Department does implement activities to reduce human-bear interactions.

Objective 89:

Minimize negative human-bear interactions so that the “number of negative interactions per capita” is constant or declining over the term of this plan.

Strategies:

a. Implement statewide and/or regional black bear education and outreach programs.
b. Distribute updated educational materials to key entities and locations.
c. Evaluate the efficacy of capture-relocation and hazing of bears involved in conflict for mitigating conflict.
d. Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits for problem bear incidents.
e. Promote rules, activities, and programs (e.g., fines, bear proof containers) that reduce the likelihood of bears encountering accessible garbage and other attractants.

Black Bear Tree Depredation on Commercial Timberlands

Issue Statement

During the spring, when black bears are emerging from dens, high nutritional value food resources are limited. Bears will often seek sapwood as a preferred food resource because of its high sugar content. Trees with high growth rates, typically found on commercial timberlands, contain the highest sugar content and therefore are the most vulnerable to depredation. Damage to commercial timberlands can, at times, exceed one-third of the trees in a given stand; resulting in economic losses for landowners (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008).

See Wildlife Conflict chapter for objective and strategies for improving WDFW’s black bear tree damage program.

VIII. LITERATURE CITED


COUGAR (*Puma concolor*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Cougar occur throughout most of the forested regions of Washington State, encompassing approximately 88,000 km² or 49% of the state (Figure 1). For management purposes, the state is divided into forty-nine population management units (PMUs) (Figure 1, Table 1).

Cougars in Washington can breed at any time of year, although birth pulses have been observed in June through August and the average litter size is 2-3 (Cooley et al. 2009b). Kittens are spotted at birth, but these spots begin to fade at about 12 to 14 weeks and continue to fade as the kitten gets older before disappearing completely in about 18 months. Kittens remain with their mother on average for about 16 months. Because of this parental care, individual female cougars breed every other year. Cougars become sexually mature at about 24 months of age. However, sexually mature cougars seldom breed until they have established a home range.

Except for females with kittens, cougars are solitary the majority of their life, making it difficult to accurately estimate statewide cougar populations. However, based on densities from six long-term research studies in Washington over a 13-year period, the Department has estimated the adult (>24 months of age) cougar population size at 1,800 animals statewide. The total population size, including adults, subadults, (i.e., independent, dispersing animals), and kittens is more difficult to estimate, but is likely around 3,600.

In recent years the importance of cougar behavior (e.g., territoriality and social structure) has been recognized and incorporated into management (Beausoleil et al. 2013, Wielgus et al. 2013, Maletzke 2010). Territory size in Washington averages from 348 km² for males and 200 km² for females (Kertson et al. 2013, Maletzke et al. 2014). Territories of male cougars are strongly defended against other males and often overlap the ranges of multiple females. Due to this social behavior, the territories of adult males are often arranged on the landscape like pieces of a puzzle, with relative low overlap. Adult female home ranges display an average overlap of 10–30% (Maletzke et al. 2014). Through this behavioral-based organization, cougar population size is limited by the available habitat. With a greater understanding of this type of social organization, managers now incorporate and consider the impacts of different levels of cougar harvest on population growth as well as social organization.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Cougar have been classified as a protected game animal since 1966 (Figure 2) and cougar harvest methods have changed over that time. Prior to 1996, cougar hunting with hounds comprised the
majority of sport hunting. Since 1996, the use of dogs was banned for sport hunting by a voter initiative, except during a limited pilot project granted by the State Legislature between 2004-2010. Since 2010, dogs have not been used to aid in sport hunting, except during periodic management removals to address emerging areas of reoccurring cougar conflict with livestock and pets.

III. DATA COLLECTION

Historically, cougar harvest data were used to evaluate the impact of harvest on long-term sustainability. However, trend analyses from harvest data are only useful when the parameters being monitored are proven indicators of population status, and when the collection methods are constant over time (Caughley 1977). Neither of these two requirements has been satisfied for cougars in Washington using this technique. Since 2000, six cougar research projects have been conducted collaboratively over a 13-year period between WDFW, Washington State University, and University of Washington. The scientific findings from those projects have resulted in numerous publications in peer-reviewed science journals and have been incorporated into how the Department currently manages cougar (Lambert et al 2006, Robinson et al. 2008, Cooley et al. 2009a, Cooley et al. 2009b, White et al. 2010, Kertson et al. 2011, Beausoleil et al. 2013, Kertson et al. 2013, Peebles et al. 2013, Wielgus et al. 2013, Maletzke et al. 2014).

IV. COUGAR MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for cougar are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
3. Manage cougar for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
4. Manage statewide cougar populations for a sustained yield.
5. Improve our understanding of predator-prey relationships.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management Areas

Issue Statement
Cougar distribution across the landscape varies seasonally; that is, cougar territories are fairly uniformly distributed across most suitable habitats on an annual basis, but in winter cougar use is typically more concentrated around wintering deer and elk populations along valley bottoms. Cougar distribution is also affected by factors such as prey availability and human development. Combining these geographic layers, managers are able to establish cougar population management units (PMUs).

Objective 90:
Evaluate and update cougar PMUs by 2015.

Strategies:

a. Evaluate cougar PMUs based on habitat use, prey availability, and human activities.
b. Compare cougar PMUs to information on genetic population structure.
c. Identify PMUs with emerging management priorities (e.g., cougar-livestock conflict, cougar-ungulate interactions).

Population Objectives

Issue Statement
Wildlife managers are frequently asked to balance the desire for abundant wildlife populations and other equally important objectives. Given the variety of interests in cougars, cougars are managed in some areas of Washington to minimize cougar-human conflicts, while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations. Previously, harvest levels were increased in areas with high human-cougar conflict in an effort to reduce these conflicts. However, recent analysis comparing number of complaints and previous year’s harvest levels suggests that increased harvest up to 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar-human conflicts (Peebles et al. 2013).

Objective 91:
Manage for a stable cougar population in each PMU (see exceptions).

Strategies:

a. Implement a harvest guideline that corresponds to a stable cougar population at the PMU level.
b. Implement a harvest guideline for a maximum harvest while at the same time providing an overall stable growth rate plus an age structure with adequate adult males for social stability.
c. Modify harvest strategies and objectives consistent with management objectives and new scientific information.
d. Implement education and outreach on living with carnivores.
Impacts

Prey impacts on cougar. It is unlikely that cougar populations will be negatively impacted by management strategies for deer, elk, and other prey species. The current population levels for deer and elk populations are compatible with the cougar population objectives for each PMU.

Cougar impacts on prey. The cougar population objectives have the potential to impact some prey species. Because actual cougar mortality rates vary, local cougar populations may also fluctuate, which could impact predation rates (increase or decrease). However, if there is a change in the predation rate, it’s uncertain whether the increase would be additive (additional prey killed by cougars causing total prey mortality to increase) or compensatory (as predation by cougars increases, another prey mortality source decreases, so total mortality remains constant), or whether the net result would be large enough to detect. While there is evidence that cougar populations can impact a prey population’s growth rate, this is typically associated with a small, isolated prey population, or a prey population that suffers from other environmental stressors.

Some hunters voice concerns about the impacts of cougar predation on deer and elk herds. The primary prey species for cougars are deer and elk, and in some cases cougar populations can influence the growth rates of deer and elk populations. Reducing cougar abundance temporarily in a specific area is a management action that has been used to address deer or elk populations. Recognizing the role of cougars in the ecosystem and public attitudes, WDFW manages for stable cougar populations in most management units. However, if cougars are determined to be the likely cause of prey population declines or suppression, then consideration of predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3.

Population Status

Issue Statement

Since 2000, six cougar research projects have been conducted collaboratively with WDFW, Washington State University, and University of Washington. The scientific findings from those projects have resulted in numerous publications in peer-reviewed science journals and have been incorporated into how the Department currently manages cougar. A key contribution of those findings was better understanding on the impacts of harvest on population growth as well as on the social structure and territoriality of cougars. This research culminated in a recommended maximum harvest rate (12-16%) for cougars (excluding dependent young) that maintains long-term sustainable populations.

Objective 92:

Evaluate the current harvest strategy by 2017 to determine if the harvest guideline, season structure, and lethal actions associated with conflicts achieve stable populations based on estimated growth rates and maintain adult male social structure.

Strategies:

a. Estimate the impacts of harvest on cougar populations through research and modeling.
b. Evaluate the demographics and spatial organization of cougars living near human populations.
Harvest Guidelines

Issue Statement

Cougars are managed for long-term sustainability, while at the same time maximizing recreational opportunities, and minimizing conflict with people. In terms of hunting opportunity, cougars are managed at the maximum harvest level without substantial risk of causing a measurable population decline or break down in adult male territoriality (see exceptions). To achieve this, cougar are managed geographically in PMUs with fall seasons, where specific PMUs close to hunting once 12-16% harvest levels are reached, which is the maximum harvest to achieve the population objective.

Objective 93:

Provide recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% annual harvest rate of the cougar population, excluding kittens in each PMU (see exceptions).

Strategies:

a. Establish recreational hunting seasons that target the harvest guideline for each PMU.

b. Evaluate the cougar harvest structure and harvest guidelines every three-years, corresponding to the three year hunting season package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. 2014 Population and harvest guideline by PMU (this information is subject to change over time as new information becomes available).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PMU (Hunt Area)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 108, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 124, 127, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 133, 136, 139, 142, 248, 454, 260, 262, 266, 269, 272, 278, 284, 290, 330, 334, 371, 372, 373, 379, 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 145, 166, 175, 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU's 149, 154, 157, 162, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 169, 172, 181, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 209, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 218, 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 233, 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 244, 246, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 245, 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 249, 251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. Population and harvest summaries by current PMUs during 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 seasons, Washington. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMU (Hunt Area)</th>
<th>Estimated population size (excluding kittens)</th>
<th>Harvest Guideline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 328, 329, 335</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 336, 340, 342, 346</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 352, 356, 360, 364, 368</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 382, 388</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 407</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 418, 426, 437</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 448, 450</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 454</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 460</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 466, 485, 490</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 501, 504, 506, 530</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 503, 505, 520, 550</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 510, 513</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 516</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 522, 524, 554, 556</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 560</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 564, 568</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 572</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 574, 578</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 601, 602, 603, 612</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 607, 615</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 618, 636, 638</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 621, 624, 627, 633</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 642, 648, 651</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 652, 666</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 653, 654</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMUs 658, 660, 663, 672, 673, 681, 684, 699</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>9-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU 667</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,849</strong></td>
<td><strong>205-277</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Issue Statement

To properly manage cougar populations for sustainability, prevent harvest in excess of guidelines, and minimize cougar-human conflict, it’s imperative to know how many animals are lethally removed each year, the kill location, and biological data related to the animal (e.g., age, sex, weight).

**Objective 94:**

Account for all human related cougar mortalities every year.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue with mandatory carcass check that has been conducted for decades of all harvested cougar and provide a summary in the harvest report each year.

b. Continue to mark all harvested cougar with a unique pelt identification tag.

c. Continue to collect biological information from all harvested cougar.

d. Establish mandatory online reporting of hunter effort consistent with other big game species.
Public Safety

Issue Statement

A primary objective of WDFW is to protect people from dangerous wildlife, including cougars. While guaranteeing that cougars will never negatively impact people is impossible, the Department does implement activities that attempt to minimize human-cougar interactions in areas with a demonstrated history of conflict (Conover 2001).

Objective 95:

Minimize negative human-cougar interactions so that the “number of interactions per capita” is constant or declining from 2007 levels.

Strategies:

a. Distribute educational materials to key entities and locations.
b. Conduct targeted cougar removals in GMUs with human-cougar interactions.
c. Implement actions identified in agency policy for problem cougar incidents.
d. Law Enforcement will maintain dangerous wildlife reporting per RCW 77.12.885.

Research

Issue Statement

Cougars and people live in close proximity to each other in several areas of the state, which can result in conflict. Understanding cougar dynamics in these environments is critical, as the potential for conflict will likely increase as human populations continue to increase and expand into rural environments (Spencer et al. 2001, Kertson et al. 2011, Kertson et al. 2013).

Objective 96:

By 2020, develop a report that describes the demographic and behavioral characteristics of cougars in suburban environments that compares and contrasts those involved in conflict to those not involved in conflict.

Strategies:

a. Develop publications documenting the results of completed research.
b. Utilize research findings to modify policy and management as appropriate.
c. Update educational materials to incorporate research findings.
d. Investigate the role of corridor design for facilitating or discouraging cougar movements.
e. Determine the relationship between the level of human-cougar conflict in a stable versus unsustainable cougar population.
f. Evaluate the propensity of specific sex and age class of cougar to be involved in human-cougar conflict.

VI. LITERATURE CITED


I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Washington provides wintering habitat for approximately 750,000 ducks, 130,000 geese, and 11,500 swans annually (see Figure 1). In addition, the state provides habitat for approximately 150,000 breeding ducks and 50,000 breeding geese each spring and summer. The Pacific Flyway waterfowl population contains almost six million ducks, geese, and swans, and many of these birds pass through the state during fall and spring.

Duck management programs are complex, due to the wide variety of species that occur here. Ducks are classified in the subfamily Anatinae, and the 27 species occurring in Washington belong to 4 tribes and 12 genera. The most common duck species in the winter, in the harvest, and during breeding season is the mallard.

Management of Washington’s geese and swans is also complex. Geese and swans are classified in the subfamily Anserinae, and Washington’s 8 species belong to 2 tribes and 4 genera. Canada geese found in Washington include 7 subspecies. The most common goose during the breeding season and in the harvest is the western Canada goose. The most common swan using Washington wintering habitats is the tundra swan.

II: RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Waterfowl are hunted from the early September goose season through special damage hunts in March. Seasons are based on frameworks established by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in conjunction with the Pacific Flyway Council (composed of wildlife agencies from the 11 western states). Approximately 40,000 hunters purchase migratory bird permits each year, and annually harvest over 400,000 ducks and 65,000 geese in Washington, providing over 300,000 days of recreation annually. Washington ranks second among the 11 Pacific Flyway states and usually ranks in the top ten states in the U.S. based on waterfowl harvested and number of hunters.

Figure 1: Washington midwinter waterfowl survey: total ducks.
III. DATA COLLECTION

The Department conducts a variety of activities to estimate the size of the waterfowl population, production, migration patterns, and harvest. Breeding surveys are completed in April and May to measure status of the breeding population; waterfowl are marked during molting periods in the summer to document movements; duck production surveys are conducted in July to measure recruitment; migration counts are completed from October-December to track seasonal trends; and winter index counts are completed in January to document population status. Duck and goose hunter numbers and harvest are estimated using a mail questionnaire, special card survey, and mandatory harvest reports for some species (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Washington waterfowl hunters.

IV. MANAGEMENT

Statewide management of Washington waterfowl is linked to numerous long-term interagency and international management programs. Although the USFWS has nationwide management authority for migratory birds, effective management of these resources depends on established cooperative state programs developed through the Pacific Flyway Council and North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) Joint Ventures. Goals and objectives described in this plan follow interagency and other cooperative planning efforts. Strategies identified in this plan will guide work plan activities and priorities, and must be accomplished to meet the goals and objectives.

V. WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for waterfowl are:

1. Manage statewide populations of waterfowl for a sustained yield consistent with Pacific Flyway management goals.
2. Manage waterfowl for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage waterfowl and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
VI. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Issue Statement
Wetlands and other waterfowl habitats are being lost throughout Washington due to development, natural succession, invasive plant species, and conversion to other uses.

Objective 97:
Provide funding through state migratory bird stamp/print revenues and outside grants to conserve/enhance 1,000 acres of new habitat annually for all migratory birds.

Strategies:

a. Determine habitat conservation and enhancement needs considering habitat trends, Joint Venture plans, Pacific Flyway plans, literature, focused research projects, and regional expertise.
b. Solicit project proposals from department staff and external organizations.
c. Utilize an evaluation team from a statewide cross-section of department experts to rank projects.
d. Present and solicit input on project proposals from the Waterfowl Advisory Group (WAG).
e. Provide emphasis on projects to increase waterfowl recruitment in wintering habitat and access in western Washington.
f. When allocating migratory bird stamp funds, consider fund allocation goals presented to the Legislature when the program was established: habitat acquisition - 48%; enhancement of wildlife areas - 25%; project administration - 18%; and food plots on private lands - 9%.
g. Develop a stamp/print program expenditure plan before the start of each new biennium.
h. Monitor effectiveness of projects through focused evaluation of projects before and after implementation.
i. Participate in and support organizations designed to deliver habitat improvements via partnerships (e.g., Pacific Coast Joint Venture, Intermountain West Joint Venture, Ducks Unlimited).
j. Seek outside funding sources to leverage state migratory bird stamp revenues, through habitat improvement grants (e.g., National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants, North American Wetlands Conservation Act, RCO Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program).

Population Management

Issue Statement
Documentation of population size, movements, and mortality factors is difficult due to the highly migratory nature of waterfowl species.

Objective 98:
Manage waterfowl populations consistent with population objectives outlined in Table 1, developed considering NAWMP, Pacific Flyway Council, and Joint Venture plans.
Table 1. Waterfowl population objectives (3-year averages, unless noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species / subsp. / pop.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Current Index (2014)</th>
<th>Population Objective</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mallard</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>10.9 million (annual)</td>
<td>7.7 million (annual)</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintail</td>
<td>N. America</td>
<td>3.2 million (annual)</td>
<td>5.7 million (annual)</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Canada goose</td>
<td>W. Wash.</td>
<td>8,140 geese</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>goose index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Canada goose</td>
<td>E. Wash.</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>nest index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cackling goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>265,281</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky Canada goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>13,678</td>
<td>10,000-20,000</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangel Island snow goose</td>
<td>Skagit/Fraser</td>
<td>69,009</td>
<td>50,000-70,000</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangel Island snow goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>145,833</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>spring index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black brant</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>160,948</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black brant</td>
<td>Wash. Bays</td>
<td>17,147</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-fronted goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>616,124</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tundra swan</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>86,911</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpeter swan</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>26,790 (2010)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>breeding index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategies:**

a. Monitor annual status and trends of waterfowl populations through coordinated surveys with other agencies, including USFWS, flyway states, and Puget Sound Assessment and Monitoring Program (PSAMP) including:
   1. Midwinter Waterfowl Survey
   2. Canada goose nest surveys
   3. Duck breeding population surveys
   4. Periodic fall waterfowl surveys
   5. Age-ratio surveys

b. Work with other agencies to improve estimates of waterfowl in other areas of the flyway important to Washington.

c. Provide ongoing training for new observers in waterfowl population estimation techniques.

d. Provide regular training and necessary resources for aerial survey crews to improve safety.

e. Evaluate and revise surveys to optimize accuracy and precision, including review of current literature and peer review.

f. Determine detection rates for species composition and abundance parameters related to aerial surveys, for refinement of population estimates.

**Objective 99:**

Document distribution, movements, and survival in accordance with flyway management goals by achieving annual banding objectives.

**Strategies:**

a. Band a minimum of 750 mallards each year to provide survival estimates for inclusion in western mallard management model.

b. Participate in goose marking and observation programs to estimate distribution, survival, abundance, and derivation of harvest.

c. Conduct focused banding emphasis on select species (e.g., western Canada geese-ongoing, lesser Canada geese—2014-16, scoters—2014-16).
**Objective 100:**
Monitor mortality due to disease and contaminants each year and take corrective action as indicated.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify sources of disease and contaminants associated with mortality events (e.g., lead shot mortalities of swans in north Puget Sound).
b. In cooperation with other management agencies, (e.g., National Wildlife Health Research Center, USFWS) take corrective action to minimize exposure to disease and contaminant sources).

**Recreation Management**

**Issue Statement**
Federal harvest management strategies are not specific to Washington duck populations, although states are given more flexibility in developing goose harvest management strategies.

**Objective 101:**
Obtain accurate and precise estimates of waterfowl harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.

**Strategies:**

a. Participate in federal Harvest Information Program (HIP) for migratory birds.
b. Provide supplemental estimates to determine regional differences in harvest:
   1. Small game hunter questionnaire
   2. Daily waterfowl card survey
   3. Mandatory harvest reports for waterfowl species of management concern: (brant, snow goose, SW Canada goose, and seaduck)
   4. Brant color composition

**Objective 102:**
Continue current policies to maximize duck hunting recreation consistent with USFWS Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) regulation packages, considering duck availability during fall and winter.

**Strategies:**

a. Establish regulations to maximize effective season days and bag limits, locating most season days later in the framework period.
b. When federal and flyway harvest strategies prescribe shortened seasons for canvasback, pintail, or scaup, schedule season days as follows:
   1. Scaup: All season days as late as possible
   2. Canvasback and Pintail: Seven (7) days starting with the general duck season opener, remainder as late as possible
Table 2. AHM Regulation Packages and Washington Season Timing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation Package</th>
<th>EASTERN WASHINGTON</th>
<th>WESTERN WASHINGTON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Limit total/mall/♀ mall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7/5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictive</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4/3/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* USFWS rules on duck season timing:
  - Washington zones (2) – E. Washington and W. Washington
  - Season dates must be the same within each zone
  - Seasons may only be split into 2 segments
  - Youth days in addition to above days, except for liberal package

- Continue to assist in refining USFWS duck harvest management programs to reflect regional population differences (e.g., western mallards).
- Maintain state harvest restrictions, in addition to federal frameworks, on waterfowl species of management concern in Washington (e.g., sea ducks, snow geese, brant), depending on harvest rates and population status.

**Objective 103:**

Maximize goose-hunting recreation consistent with Pacific Flyway Council plans, considering goose availability during fall and winter.

**Strategies:**

- Continue to establish regulations to follow flyway and state harvest thresholds (see Table 1 for current population indexes).
- Utilize recreational harvest as the primary method to address depredating/nuisance goose populations above management objectives (e.g., implement Pacific Flyway SW Wash./NW Oregon Goose Depredation Control Plan).

Table 3. Flyway and State Harvest Thresholds (3-yr. averages unless noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Flyway Harvest Thresholds</th>
<th>Additional WDFW Harvest Thresholds</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Canada</td>
<td>E. Wash.</td>
<td>Restriction level: 1,300</td>
<td>&lt;1,300: reduce days/limit</td>
<td>nest index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberalization level: 2,000</td>
<td>&lt;2,000: eliminate Sept. season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

121
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Flyway Harvest Thresholds</th>
<th>Additional WDFW Harvest Thresholds</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dusky Canada goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>Closure level: 5,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>breed. pop. index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrict level 1: 5,000-10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrict level 2: 10,000-20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberalization level: 20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cackling Canada goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>Closure level: 80,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>projected fall index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reopening level: 110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrangel Island snow goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>Closure level: 60,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>spring pop. index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skagit-Fraser</td>
<td>Restriction level: 120,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberalization level: 160,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brant</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>Closure level: &lt;100,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very Restrictive: 100-120,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictive: 120-145,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate: &gt;145,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagit</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Closure level: 6,000 (annual)</td>
<td></td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Closure level: 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-fronted goose</td>
<td>Flyway</td>
<td>Closure level: 80,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>projected fall index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reopening level: 110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoter</td>
<td>W. Wash</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Closure level: 45,000</td>
<td>winter index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrict level: 45,000-67,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mod level: 67,500-135,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberal level: &gt;135,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 104:**

Maintain hunter numbers between 35,000-45,000 and recreational use days between 300,000-500,000, consistent with population objectives.

**Strategies:**

a. Periodically survey hunter opinion to determine and recommend optimal season structures within biological constraints to reduce the percentage of hunters who are very dissatisfied with waterfowl hunting to less than 15%.

b. Work with USFWS to simplify hunting regulations and minimize annual hunting regulation changes.

c. To reduce confusion, minimize closed periods within seasons, maximize overlap between duck and goose seasons, and reduce the number of zones with different season structures.

d. Provide special opportunity for youth by providing special recreational opportunities separate from regular seasons (e.g., youth hunts two weeks before regular season opener).
e. Modify regulations to reduce crowding and increase hunt quality on wildlife areas (e.g., shell limits, regulated access, reserved hunts, established blind sites, limited open days), without reducing total use days.

f. Work with local governments to maintain opportunity in traditional hunting areas, minimizing or finding alternatives to no shooting zones.

g. Maintain diversity of recreational hunting and viewing opportunities.

Information and Education Goal

Issue Statement

Members of the general public and recreational users are sometimes uninformed about management issues and waterfowl hunting opportunities.

Objective 105:

Generate at least five information and education products each year to improve transfer of information to public.

Strategies:

a. Increase public awareness of management issues and waterfowl hunting opportunities through brochures, news releases, district hunting season prospects, internet (e.g., GoHunt), and pamphlets.

b. Update web site information regarding migratory bird stamp projects and provide web page links to other organizations (every two years).

c. Continue to discuss waterfowl population management at Waterfowl Advisory Group meetings, public meetings, and select sports group forums.

VII. LITERATURE CITED


Pacific Coast and Intermountain West Joint Venture Management Plans, USFWS, Portland, OR.

MOURNING DOVE, BAND-TAILED PIGEON, COOT, AND SNIPE (OTHER MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Washington provides habitat for a variety of migratory game birds other than waterfowl. This includes mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe. Mourning doves and band-tailed pigeons are monitored by cooperative breeding surveys in Washington, which provide indices but not estimates of actual abundance (see Figure 1). Coots and snipe population trends are monitored by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) standardized surveys on breeding areas.

Figure 1. WA band-tailed pigeon survey information.

II. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY

Mourning doves, hunted during a September season, provide late summer recreational opportunity for bird hunters. Seasons are based on frameworks established by USFWS, in conjunction with the Pacific Flyway Council (composed of wildlife agencies from the 11 western states). Approximately 4,000 hunters harvest 50,000 doves annually in Washington.

III. DATA COLLECTION

The Department maintains several surveys to estimate the size of dove and band-tailed pigeon populations. The federal Harvest Information Program (HIP) survey and flyway banding programs are currently used to monitor trends in dove populations, and band-tailed pigeon mineral sites surveys are conducted in July. Winter index counts for coots are completed with waterfowl surveys in January, in cooperation with USFWS. Harvest of these species is monitored by a variety of state and USFWS questionnaire surveys.
IV. MOURNING DOVE, BAND-TAILED PIGEON; COOT, AND SNIPE MANAGEMENT GOALS

This section describes the statewide management direction for mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coot, and snipe. Management of these species in Washington is accomplished through the Waterfowl Section of WDFW. Although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has nationwide management authority for migratory birds, effective management of these resources depends on established cooperative programs developed through the Pacific Flyway Council. Goals and objectives described in this plan follow interagency and other cooperative planning efforts. Strategies identified in this plan will guide work plan activities and priorities, and must be accomplished to meet the goals and objectives.

The statewide goals for mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe are:

1. Manage statewide populations of mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe for a sustained yield consistent with Pacific Flyway management goals.
2. Manage mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Issue Statement
Habitats for mourning doves, band-tailed pigeons, coots, and snipe are being lost throughout Washington due to development and conversion to other uses.

Objective 106:
Quantify habitat loss by developing habitat maps and management guidelines. These maps and guidelines should be posted on the agency web site by 2016.

Strategies:

a. Provide resource information to other agencies and organizations to influence land use decisions (e.g., WDFW Priority Habitats and Species [PHS] management guidelines for band-tailed pigeons).
b. In cooperation with other agencies, track critical habitat status and trends (e.g., mineral sites, freshwater wetlands).

Objective 107:
Provide funding through state migratory bird stamp/print revenues to conserve/enhance 50 acres of habitat annually for doves, pigeons, coots, and snipe.

Strategies:

a. Determine habitat conservation and enhancement needs considering habitat trends, Joint Venture plans, literature, and regional expertise.
b. Solicit stamp/print project proposals from regional staff and external organizations.
c. Utilize an evaluation team from a statewide cross-section of department experts to rank projects.
d. Develop a stamp/print program expenditure plan before the start of each new biennium.
e. Monitor effectiveness of projects through focused evaluation projects before and after implementation.

Population Management

Issue Statement
Documentation of population size, movements, and mortality factors is difficult due to the highly migratory nature of dove, band-tailed pigeon, coot, and snipe species.

Objective 108:
Conduct annual surveys and participate in studies to monitor whether Pacific Flyway Council population objectives are being met for mourning doves and band-tailed pigeons.

Strategies:

a. Participate in the Pacific Flyway dove-banding project by marking a minimum of 700 doves each year to provide survival and population estimates.
b. Monitor annual status and trends of band-tailed pigeons through coordinated breeding ground surveys with other agencies, including USFWS and flyway states.
c. Monitor annual status and trends of coots through the midwinter inventory, coordinated with other agencies including USFWS and flyway states.
d. Provide training aids for new survey observers and banders.

Recreation Management

Issue Statement
Management of limited populations requires refined harvest estimates.

Objective 109:
Obtain accurate and precise estimates of statewide harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.

Strategies:

a. Participate in federal Harvest Information Program (HIP) for migratory birds, including new focus on providing estimates for lightly harvested species (e.g., snipe).
b. Provide supplemental measures to refine harvest estimates (e.g., small game harvest questionnaire, band-tailed pigeon harvest report).

VI. LITERATURE CITED
Pacific Flyway Council, Management Plans for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves, USFWS, Portland, OR.
I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Efforts to introduce wild turkey, which are not native to Washington, occurred as early as 1913. However, these early release efforts (1913–1959) did not result in established populations. In 1960, 12 wild-trapped Merriam’s turkeys from New Mexico were released in Klickitat County. This release resulted in establishment of Washington’s largest, most stable turkey population from 1960 through 1990. In addition, 15 Merriam’s turkeys were released in 1961 in the Rice area of Stevens County and a population became established. From the mid-1960s through the early 1970s, turkeys were released in several Washington counties, including Okanogan, Chelan, Whitman, Pend Oreille, Kittitas, Ferry, Spokane, Clallam, Thurston, San Juan, and Lewis. Many of these releases did not result in established populations.

From 1984 through 2003, major transplant projects were undertaken to establish wild turkey populations in eastern and southwestern Washington. Wild turkeys trapped in Texas, South Dakota, Missouri, and Pennsylvania were brought into the state and released in suitable habitats in eastern and southwestern Washington. By the early 1990s, wild turkey populations in eastern Washington had increased to the point that WDFW began to transplant Washington birds into other suitable habitats within several eastern Washington counties. Western Washington wild turkey populations also received additional augmentation in the 1990s when several hundred wild-trapped birds from Iowa were released in Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz, and Grays Harbor counties.

According to harvest trend information, most turkey populations in Washington are increasing with Stevens County having the highest population density. Other northeastern and southeastern Washington counties also have substantial turkey populations. Populations in central Washington counties also appear to have expanded but not as rapidly as in other parts of eastern Washington. Wild turkey populations in western Washington have not experienced the same level of expansion as eastern Washington; however, there are areas in Thurston, Cowlitz, Mason, and Grays Harbor counties that support huntable populations of the eastern sub-species of wild turkey.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Hunting seasons for wild turkeys have expanded from a 2-day fall season in 1965 to the current season structure that includes: a 47-day spring season statewide, 21-day early fall and 26 day late fall either sex general seasons in WDFW Region 1, and fall permit-only seasons in north central Washington and the Columbia River Gorge area. The addition of seasons occurred over time in response to expanding populations that could support additional harvest and address conflicts with agricultural and other landowners.

Before turkey augmentation activity in the late 1980s, hunter numbers fell to a low of 428 (1987) and turkey harvests averaged 65 birds per year (1983-1987). Statewide spring harvest, which is the best long-term indicator of population, has been on an increasing trend since 1996 (Figure 1) but did drop in 2012. These estimates suggest that the extremely fast growth in Washington’s turkey population ended around 2002. Hunter interest peaked between 2002 and 2009 with an average of
over 15,000 hunters, but hunter numbers have since declined to 11,700 hunters during spring seasons.

In 2006, the State Legislature changed the small game hunting laws to require turkey hunters to purchase their first turkey tag, which previously had been included with the purchase of a small game license from 1999 through 2005. The legislation changed the price of all turkey tags to $14 and dedicated 1/3 of the revenue to turkey management, 1/3 to upland bird management, and 1/3 to the Wildlife Fund in general. This revenue has helped the Department provide more focus on turkey and upland game bird management.

A Wild Turkey Management Plan that was developed through the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process, which included a 30-day public review and comment period, was completed in 2005. The Upland Game Advisory Committee and the Fish and Wildlife Commission reviewed the plan before adoption by the Director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Detailed historical and biological information and data are included in the plan, along with specific goals, objectives, and strategies for wild turkey management in Washington. The plan has not been updated but is still viewed as giving current direction to management of turkeys in the state.

**III. DATA COLLECTION**

The primary data collected to monitor wild turkey populations has been estimated harvest and hunter effort. Some limited radio tracking was done in Pend Oreille, Yakima, Chelan, and western Washington counties to help evaluate survival and production of recently released birds. WDFW staff began implementing a monitoring protocol in northeast Washington that uses wintertime driving route turkey counts as a harvest independent indicator of population status and trend.
Winter surveys of turkeys also occur in parts of central Washington through counts at winter concentration areas. Future efforts to collect these types of monitoring data are described in the population management section below.

IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for wild turkeys are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage wild turkeys and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage wild turkeys for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, wildlife viewing cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, and photography.
3. Manage statewide wild turkey populations for a sustained harvest.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

Issue Statement

Turkey populations in some areas of eastern Washington have expanded substantially. WDFW continues to receive damage complaints from residents in some of these areas. A response matrix to use in landowner/turkey conflict situations was included in the Wild Turkey Management Plan that was completed in 2005.

Objective 110:

Monitor conflicts each year and implement effective conflict management strategies to help resolve issues as they arise. Report activities in the annual Game Status and Trend Report.

Strategies:

a. Include documentation of turkey conflicts and actions taken in a reporting system to be developed to monitor statewide wildlife conflicts and related activities.
b. Provide public education materials that address feeding and other practices that can lead to conflict situations with wild turkeys.
c. Encourage planting alternate food sources to keep nuisance or damage-causing turkeys away from habitual problem areas.
d. Utilize general season harvest as the preferred method of addressing chronic conflict areas.
e. Work with landowners who experience damage caused by turkeys to allow public hunting access.

Issue Statement

Turkey seasons have expanded recently and more intensive monitoring may help determine the need to make future season modifications and identify other population management needs.
**Objective 111:**
Where fall seasons are in place, and other areas where an emphasis is needed, expand monitoring of turkey populations utilizing the protocol developed in NE Washington population management unit (PMU) or other appropriate methods, to track changes in populations over time.

**Strategies:**

a. Evaluate other turkey PMUs and implement monitoring where needed.

b. Track changes over time in relationship with season and other changes to identify needs for adaptive management.

c. Consider implementation of spring surveys where recruitment appears to be a concern and if warranted investigate causes that may be limiting production.

d. Consider citizen based monitoring as an option that may contribute to knowledge of the status of populations.

e. By 2017, establish population, harvest, or recreational objectives for each turkey PMU or smaller geographic units to guide season setting recommendations.

f. Where populations decline below desired objectives, recommend season adjustments to the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

**Issue Statement**
Turkeys occupy almost all suitable habitats in Washington. In the Turkey Management Plan, one area in Skagit and Whatcom counties was identified as a potential introduction area. After an evaluation and public input, it was determined to not move forward with an introduction. No other new introductions of turkeys are envisioned although augmentation of existing populations may be appropriate in some local areas. The goal of a wild turkey release is to establish a self-sustaining, huntable population in habitats and locations that do not result in significant conflict problems.

**Objective 112:**
By 2017, develop a list of release sites within established turkey range that may benefit turkey populations and minimize human conflicts. Release turkeys at these locations when relocation is necessary to abate damage or other conflict.

**Strategies:**

a. As relocation needs arise, to address wildlife conflict issues, identify release sites that may have the greatest benefit in terms of augmenting populations that are below desired levels.

b. Maintain the integrity of subspecies distribution by limiting releases to areas where a given subspecies already occurs.

**Issue Statement**
The 2005-2010 Wild Turkey Management Plan (WTMP) has not been updated. As described in the WTMP, many areas of the state have strong, self-sustaining populations. However, in some areas of the state, particularly southwest Washington, turkey introductions have not resulted in robust populations. Factors limiting turkey population growth in these areas have not been identified and evaluated. Wildlife conflict and other issues exist in other parts of the state where turkey populations are more robust.
Objective 113:
Monitor turkey population trends in each Wild Turkey Population Management Unit (PMU) annually. Identify limiting factors and modify management strategies as needed to address population, harvest, or recreational objectives to increase populations.

Strategies:

a. Use harvest and other monitoring data to track population trends in each PMU.
b. Identify and evaluate potential factors affecting population levels in PMUs with low or negative population growth.
c. Evaluate whether an updated statewide WTMP is needed to address future management needs. Update the plan or develop an alternative strategy to prioritize and communicate management objectives.

Recreation Management

Issue Statement
Turkey populations in some portions of Washington have increased and expanded hunting opportunities were recently added. WDFW commonly receives comments in favor of allowing hunting methods that are currently prohibited in the state such as the use of dogs or rifles to harvest turkeys.

Objective 114:
Monitor spring turkey harvest where fall seasons occur to determine if fall harvest is affecting spring hunter success, and evaluate potential changes to allowed hunting methods.

Strategies:

a. Attempt to determine if either sex fall hunting affects male turkey harvest during the following spring hunt.
b. Monitor hunter participation, success rates, and opinions.
c. Identify and evaluate potential fall season modifications each year and recommend changes when necessary to meet population or recreation needs.
d. Evaluate public opinion and any potential management benefits of expanding the methods that can be used to hunt turkey and make recommendations for changes to the Fish and Wildlife Commission as appropriate.

Issue Statement
Turkey hunters and district biologists report that turkey-hunting opportunities in some areas of eastern Washington are limited due to large acreage owned by private landowners. Private land access was also identified as an important issue in hunter opinion surveys conducted by WDFW.

Objective 115:
Over the next five years, increase the number of acres of private land available in WDFW’s access programs for public turkey hunting by 10% from 2013 levels within priority turkey range.
**Strategies:**

a. Encourage landowners experiencing damage from turkeys to consider allowing open or controlled hunting access as a primary option to mitigate conflicts.

b. Place a particular emphasis from WDFW’s private lands access program within turkey PMU 10 and 15.

c. Partner with local chapters of the National Wild Turkey Federation and other sportsman’s groups to find landowners who would allow public hunting.

d. Offer enhanced incentives to landowners in high priority areas especially where public lands are limited.

**Habitat Management**

**Issue Statement**

Opportunities to enhance wild turkey habitat exist on private and public lands throughout areas supporting turkey populations. Improving habitat conditions for turkeys can also have additional values to other wildlife species that utilize the same resources. Habitat enhancements can also mitigate conflicts with turkey populations on private lands.

**Objective 116:**

Conduct 10 habitat improvement projects in key wild turkey management areas to accomplish multiple goals including addressing conflict issues, improving public recreational opportunities, and improving habitat conditions for multiple species by 2021.

**Strategies:**

a. Identify and prioritize key areas and strategies for habitat improvement.

b. Work with the National Wild Turkey Federation and others to combine funding and resources to achieve maximum benefits.

c. Facilitate habitat enhancement projects on private and public properties within identified high priority areas (e.g., oak habitat enhancement in Klickitat County, aspen regeneration in northeast Washington, cottonwood regeneration and riparian enhancement across the turkey range).

d. Develop habitat enhancement projects to help address issues related to winter conflict complaints with a particular emphasis in Region 1.

e. Prioritize enhancement projects on areas open to public hunting and in areas that benefit species of concern or benefit a wide variety of wildlife species.

**Research**

**Issue Statement**

Research on wild turkeys in the western United States is not common. If research were to be done in western habitats, managers would have better information to use when managing the species. Hunters and some biologists express concerns that the expansion of the turkey range may have potential effects on native wildlife populations, but linkages are difficult to document.

**Objective 117:**

Support at least one research project that increases knowledge of wild turkeys in western habitats.
**Strategies:**

a. Cooperate with public and private entities (e.g., National Wild Turkey Federation) to develop research projects in Washington.

b. Develop and/or participate in inter-specific competition research projects funded through the National Wild Turkey Federation and other public or private entities.

c. Consider a project that seeks to identify limiting factors for the eastern subspecies in western Washington and actions that may address those needs.
I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Historically, mountain quail have existed in western Washington and along the southern border of the state in eastern Washington. Populations in western Washington are thought to have been introduced and introductions may have once expanded their range in eastern Washington as well. However, mountain quail populations in Washington have been low for some time. While there are a few areas in western Washington that hold birds, eastern Washington populations have all but disappeared. The last known mountain quail populations in eastern Washington were in southeastern Asotin County. Although several releases of translocated birds have occurred in this vicinity and nearby areas in Idaho and Oregon, the current status of this population is largely unknown but is assumed to be at a low density as sightings are rarely reported.

II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The current mountain quail hunting season extends from the last weekend in September or the first weekend in October through November 30 in western Washington; however, there have been no hunting seasons for mountain quail in eastern Washington since 1997. The 2012 quail harvest in western Washington was less than 400 birds with mountain quail representing an unknown portion of that harvest. Mountain quail do not represent a major recreational opportunity in the state of Washington for hunters although they do represent a unique opportunity for hunters wanting to harvest multiple species and birders who travel to add this bird to their checklists.

III. DATA COLLECTION

Currently, only incidental data on statewide mountain quail populations in Washington is being collected. These observations, which include periodic monitoring of online birding reports, indicate that mountain quail continue to be limited in distribution and abundance. For this reason, the species has been identified as a “species of greatest conservation need” within its native range by WDFW. The Department, in cooperation with the University of Idaho, and State of Oregon has translocated mountain quail on several occasions to the Blue Mountains area as part of a population re-establishment project. Most of these releases have included monitoring of a subset of the released birds. Data collected through these efforts included survival, nest success, and habitat use.

IV. MOUNTAIN QUAIL MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for mountain quail are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage mountain quail and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage mountain quail for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, wildlife viewing, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, and photography.
3. Manage western Washington mountain quail populations for a sustained harvest.
V. MANAGEMENT ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Habitat Management

Issue Statement
Mountain quail reintroduced into the Blue Mountains region have not flourished, possibly indicating a habitat deficiency. Degradation of riparian and brush habitats due to hydroelectric development, past grazing practices, and fire exclusion is believed to be the primary factor leading to the decline of mountain quail (Brennan, 1990), but direct links have not been confirmed. Others have speculated that introduced species may be a contributing factor but this has not been investigated. Further work is needed to develop prescriptions to guide habitat management and enhancement for this species. Mountain quail released into southeastern Washington in 2005 and 2006 were monitored through a cooperative effort with the University of Idaho, resulting in a student producing a master’s thesis that included habitat use information, which will be helpful in defining future habitat management efforts.

Objective 118:
Utilize existing information to help determine distribution of suitable mountain quail habitat and the need for enhancement within the bird’s native range in Washington by 2016.

Strategies:

a. Develop a map showing potential mountain quail habitat.
b. Conduct an evaluation of eastern Washington mountain quail habitat conditions and suitability based on results of monitoring released quail and historical information.
c. Develop prescriptions for enhancement projects based on the evaluation that consider the potential effects of climate change.

Objective 119:
Much of the habitat believed to be within the historic range of mountain quail is on public lands. Work with WDFW, USFS, and other public land managers to assure the habitat needs of mountain quail are considered in planning and management decisions and opportunities for enhancements are not foregone.

Strategies:

a. Include provisions for mountain quail in appropriate WDFW wildlife area plans.
b. Participate in US Forest Service and other federal land management planning and work with local managers to assure that mountain quail are considered.
c. Identify and implement at least two habitat enhancement projects for mountain quail by 2021.

Population Management

Issue Statement
Mountain quail occupy little of their historic range in eastern Washington. On several occasions, wild-trapped mountain quail from southwestern Oregon have been released in southeastern Washington. These projects were part of an effort to re-establish mountain quail populations in part of their historic range. Because this species is believed to be present and low densities in relatively remote locations, determining a population trend is very difficult.
**Objective 120:**
Evaluate results from re-introduction efforts in Asotin County by 2016 and the need to modify release strategies. Consider additional reestablishment projects in historic range in eastern Washington if suitable habitat is determined to be present.

**Strategies:**

a. Evaluate past reintroduction attempts to determine if they have, or are contributing to, development of a self-sustaining population.

b. Coordinate with, and consider information and results of reintroduction efforts in other states in evaluating methods and the need for adaptive strategies.

c. If the probability of success is determined to be sufficient, continue to coordinate with Oregon and Idaho on additional transplant efforts.

d. Secure additional funding to support research or additional reintroduction efforts.

e. Implement short term monitoring of any released birds and attempt to monitor long term population trends.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**

FOREST GROUSE: Dusky Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Sooty Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*), Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), and Spruce Grouse (*Falcipennis canadensis*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Forest grouse in Washington include dusky blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), sooty blue grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*) and ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), which occur throughout the forested lands in Washington, and spruce grouse (*Falcipennis canadensis*) that are closely tied to higher elevation spruce/fir habitats. Statewide biological surveys designed to estimate forest grouse populations have not been conducted in Washington for many years. Population monitoring has been based on the long-term harvest trend (Figure 1). Harvest estimates are based on a mailed hunter survey following each season. This trend shows an apparent long-term decline in statewide forest grouse populations. Both harvest and hunter numbers were relatively stable from 1998 to 2010 but have both dropped during each of the last two seasons. It is difficult to draw concrete conclusions because harvest estimation methods have changed over time and other factors such as hunter effort and access to forest lands may be biasing results.

A wing collection study in 1997 revealed that hunters did not accurately report the species of grouse harvested. Because hunters have not been able to accurately report the species harvested, evaluating harvest, and population trends for individual species is very difficult. Although it is apparent that there has been a decline, current grouse populations are thought to be relatively healthy. However, loss and fragmentation of habitat due to urban expansion and changes in plant communities resulting from new forest management techniques, wildfires and other factors may impact population status over time.

![Figure 1: Estimated statewide forest grouse harvest and hunter participation 1962 to 2012.](image-url)
II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The current Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 forest grouse hunting season has been in place since 1987. This is similar to seasons in eastern Oregon (Sept. 1 – Dec. 31) and most of Idaho (Aug. 30 – Dec. 31). Northern Idaho and western Oregon have longer seasons which extend to January 31. The daily bag limit of three of any species (mixed or straight bag), that had been in place since 1952, was changed to four birds per day in 2009. This change was made primarily to increase interest in grouse hunting but has been a topic of controversy with some hunters and biologists.

Estimated hunter numbers slowly declined from the late 1980s through 1997, then fell sharply in 1998 and 1999 (Figure 1). The decline seen in 1999 may be a result of sampling difficulties that made data collection inconsistent with previous and subsequent years. Hunter numbers rebounded in 2000 and were fairly consistent through 2009 when a drop that also may be related to changes in survey methods occurred. Both grouse harvest and hunter numbers reached all-time lows in 2012.

III. DATA COLLECTION

Statewide population surveys for forest grouse have not been conducted for some time. However, forest grouse wings have been collected since 1998 by placing barrels in strategic locations in north-central Washington where hunters voluntarily deposit one wing from each grouse killed. Wings were classified as to species, sex, and age and the results potentially give some insight to changes in age structure and harvest, which varied among three grouse species. The changes observed may be related to habitat alteration by a major forest fire in the region but a direct linkage cannot be made.

Statewide wing collections from 1993-95 provided several pieces of important information, such as, more than 70% of forest grouse harvest occurs in September and early October, before modern firearm deer seasons. Therefore, current seasons that extend through December probably have very little impact on grouse populations. In addition, there is a tendency for hunters to misidentify grouse species, which has resulted in forest grouse species being combined for current harvest survey purposes.

The most extensive data set held for forest grouse is harvest estimation, which has been collected since 1963. Hunter harvest data initially was collected by surveying approximately 10% of hunting license buyers, but the survey is now sent to 25,000 individuals each year and includes buyers of both big game and small game licenses as grouse can be harvested with either license. These data are reported in the annual WDFW Game Harvest Reports and summarized in annual Game Status and Trend Report.

IV. FOREST GROUSE MANAGEMENT GOALS

The statewide goals for forest grouse are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage forest grouse and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage forest grouse for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, wildlife viewing, cultural, and ceremonial uses by tribes, and photography.
3. Manage statewide forest grouse populations for a sustained harvest.

V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

Issue Statement

Currently, forest grouse harvest is used as an indicator of population trend and is monitored at the WDFW regional level. However, this monitoring method has not allowed WDFW to determine the cause of harvest declines, which could be due to declines in either grouse populations, or hunter participation, or a combination of both. Additionally, the regional level of data collection has not been adequate to evaluate harvest or population changes at smaller scales.

Objective 121:

Using existing harvest data, build a dataset to evaluate harvest changes at the county level by 2016 and evaluate factors that may have contributed to changes in harvest by 2021. Consider including broader scale wing collections to evaluate individual species status and age structure in the evaluation.

Strategies:

a. Compile county level harvest data and attempt to identify factors that may be associated with changes in local harvest. Annually monitor for shifts in harvest that may be associated with human or naturally caused factors such as landscape level habitat alteration or access limitations such as road closures.

b. Investigate the potential to report grouse harvest on the WDFW website or through the Department’s mandatory reporting system to increase precision and implement if appropriate.

c. Evaluate past research, existing data and information, and compile a report outlining potential causes of forest grouse harvest declines and the need for additional research and monitoring.

d. If called for in the report above, implement new monitoring strategies to track harvest by individual species or to address other data needs.

e. Implement targeted monitoring or a research study that attempts to determine if forest grouse population density and age structure for each grouse species in appropriate habitats has declined from historic levels and how hunter harvest, habitat changes and other factors may be affecting populations.

f. Develop citizen based monitoring approaches as an option to track changes in grouse populations.

Recreation Management

Issue Statement

Forest grouse harvest and hunter participation have declined. Hunters and some biologists have expressed concerns related to season timing, harvest methods, habitat changes, and declining opportunity.
**Objective 122:**

Investigate potential causes of declining participation by 2017 and if not related primarily to confirmed declines in grouse populations, take appropriate measures to increase interest and opportunity. Recommend changes to harvest strategies if needed to address population declines.

**Strategies:**

a. Work with private and public landowners to maintain and expand hunting opportunity especially in areas where road access has been restricted.

b. Make information available to hunters regarding Washington’s variety of grouse hunting opportunities and the identifying characteristics of each species.

c. If hunting is found to be a contributing factor to declines in forest grouse under objective 119, make recommendations for season or bag limit changes to the Fish and Wildlife Commission to address population needs.

**Objective 123:**

Conduct a survey by 2017 to evaluate hunter opinions related to allowed forest grouse harvest methods and seasons from a social perspective and their effect on populations. Based on the results, and grouse population management needs, consider making recommendations to modify regulations.

**Strategies:**

a. Conduct a survey to evaluate hunter opinions on season structure and weapons used to harvest forest grouse and summarize the results.

b. Make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission to address specific issues that result from the survey and evaluation.
UPLAND GAME BIRDS: Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), California Quail (*Callipepla californica*), Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*) and Gray (Hungarian) Partridge (*Perdix perdix*)

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

According to harvest estimates, used as an index of population, upland bird populations in Washington have been declining since the early 1980s. Although both are well below historical highs, recent exceptions include quail where harvest increased from 1995-2003 and gray partridge which has been increasing since 2008. Harvest estimation techniques were consistent between 1984 and 2000, so estimates made during that time should be comparable. Since harvest estimation methods changed, to increase precision, downward trends have continued. Some concern does exist with the use of harvest as a population indicator as it can also be influenced by other factors such as reduced hunting access and a variety of economic and social factors.

Long-term pheasant harvest (Figure 1) tracks the changes in population levels which are believed to be due primarily to changes in the amount of quality habitat available in Eastern Washington and long-term/short-term climatic changes. In addition, crowing count surveys and brood index surveys conducted between 1984 and 1998 also indicated a decrease in pheasant populations in many areas of eastern Washington (Cliff Rice, pers. comm.). Reports from hunters and biologists support the theory that pheasant populations have decreased over time. Western Washington does not support self-sustaining populations of pheasants primarily due to the wetter climate. Hunting on the west side of the state is dependent upon releases of pheasants in the fall.

![Figure 1: Washington State Pheasant Harvest 1946-2012.](image-url)
Upland game bird fall population densities and related harvest are often dependent on spring weather conditions and available cover since chicks have a difficult time thermo-regulating in cold, wet weather conditions. In addition, chicks need high protein diets based on insects which also are highly dependent upon weather and plant stand composition. Although variable from year to year, harvest estimates for gray partridge and chukar have not dropped as dramatically in the last ten years. Currently, gray partridge and quail harvest is about equal to 1995 levels but chukar harvest is at an all-time low (Figure 2). In general, department biologist opinions of upland game bird populations correlate with the harvest estimates seen in Figures 1 and 2, but some have suggested that chukar may be an underutilized resource from a recreational harvest perspective in some portions of the state. Breeding Bird Survey (Sauer et al., 2014) summary results suggest a stable or recent slightly increasing trend for chukar in Washington but this result is based upon a small sample size.

![Figure 2: Quail, Chukar and Gray Partridge Harvest 1984-2012.](image)

Current upland bird management efforts focus largely on pheasant in an identified focus area that includes portions of Whitman, Walla Walla, Columbia, and Garfield Counties. This area was chosen due to high populations of pheasants that had previously occupied the area, adequate rainfall to conduct enhancements without the need to irrigate, and anticipated cost effectiveness. Specific enhancement efforts target establishment of forbs and diversification of permanent herbaceous cover to increase insect availability during the brood rearing period which is believed to be the key factor limiting reproduction and population size. These efforts expanded in scope significantly in 2013 on private lands and agreements with landowners include hunting access as well.

### II. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Eastern Washington pheasant season timing has varied over time but has been relatively consistent over the past 10 years. For many years, the season started in early to mid-October and lasted through December 31, providing hunters 11 or 12 weeks of hunting, depending on the year. In 2004, the pheasant opener was moved to the weekend after general deer season, one week later
than previous years. With that move, the season ended up shortened in 2004. In 2005, the season was extended into January to maintain the number of hunting days.

In 2012, an estimated 14,950 people hunted pheasant in eastern Washington. The 2012 Western Washington Pheasant Licenses sales totaled 4,461. It is unknown how many hunters hunt on both sides of the state. Both of these participation levels have declined significantly over the past decade. The largest decline in western Washington was associated with the new license, but hunter numbers have increased slowly since that change went into effect. This is in contrast with the estimated high of 142,000 in the early 1950s and a more recent high of 109,000 in 1979 (Figure 3). A spike in hunter participation in 1997 may have been due to the initiation of rooster pheasants releases in the fall through the Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program.

Hunting seasons for other upland game birds have also varied in length over the years. During the 1960s and 1970s, the chukar season was split into early and general seasons, depending on geographic area. In 1997, the early-general season was eliminated in favor of a standardized season running from early October to mid-January, which is the current regulation. The bag limit for chukar was reduced after the population crash in the early 1980s, from 10 birds per day to six. Currently, the daily bag limits for chukar and gray partridge are six of each species, and quail has a bag limit of 10. In 2012, an estimated 10,097 people hunted quail, 3,004 hunted chukar, and 2,343 hunted gray partridge.

III. DATA COLLECTION

Three types of pheasant surveys were conducted up until the mid to late 1990s in most areas of the state; 1) sex ratio counts in February and March; 2) crow counts (a male pheasant population index) in late April and early May; and 3) production counts in late July and August. In addition, aerial population surveys for chukar were completed through the late 1990s. All of these surveys
were discontinued which was primarily due to the limited time and funding for district biologists considering all game species priorities.

A post-season mail survey of hunters is conducted to estimate harvest and hunter effort. Recent improvements are believed to have increased the precision of the estimates. The improvements centered on how hunters who receive the survey are selected based on their responses to a preseason survey at the time they purchase their license.

Pheasant call count and brood surveys were reinitiated in 2010 in the pheasant focus area as a mechanism to monitor changes in this area where enhancement efforts are focused. Data analysis, as of the third year of crowing surveys, had not detected either an upward or downward trend. Brood surveys were discontinued after the first year due to limited staff availability to complete survey routes.

**IV. UPLAND GAME BIRD MANAGEMENT GOALS**

The statewide goals for upland game birds are:

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage upland game birds and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage upland game birds for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, wildlife viewing cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, and photography.
3. Manage statewide upland game bird populations for a sustained harvest.

**V. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES**

**Habitat Management**

**Issue Statement**

Pheasant habitat in eastern Washington continues to be lost, altered, or degraded over time. This is considered a major factor in the decline in pheasant populations (Flaherty 1979). In order to maximize the benefits and likelihood of success in enhancing populations, a pheasant focus area has been identified in southeastern Washington. The premise behind this approach is that individual projects spread across a wide landscape are less likely to have a meaningful impact on increasing the population than efforts focused in a smaller area. Three major factors influenced identification of this area: 1) cost of improving habitat is relatively low when compared to irrigated agriculture areas; 2) annual rainfall in the area is conducive to producing quality habitat without irrigation; and 3) availability of federal Farm Bill programs (e.g., Conservation Reserve Program). The pheasant focus area lies in the Snake River basin, one of the three major pheasant producing areas in the state where there is little public land managed for conservation or wildlife. Conversely, the Yakima and Columbia basins both have significant land dedicated to fish and wildlife habitat where upland birds should do well. By working with private landowners in the pheasant focus area, WDFW can help assure that the area remains a major contributor to pheasant production and recreational harvest.
**Objective 124:**

Continue to focus enhancement efforts in the pheasant focus area. Work with and/or provide incentives to private landowners to enhance a minimum of 5,000 acres of habitat especially for nesting and brood rearing. Maintain existing agreements that foster quality habitat.

**Strategies:**

a. Work with public and private landowners and funding agencies (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)) to increase quality pheasant habitat acreage through programs like the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Specific emphasis will be put on “mid-contract management” to maintain diverse plant stands in conservation cover.

b. Improve pheasant habitat quality by funding habitat improvement projects through the Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program (EWPEP) and the Partnerships for Pheasants program. Seek grants when available to increase enhancements.

c. Integrate pheasant habitat improvements and priorities with projects designed to improve native species needs (e.g., sharp-tailed grouse and salmon).

d. Partner with non-governmental organizations (e.g., Pheasants Forever) to enhance habitat and produce and distribute habitat enhancement informational material to landowners.

**Objective 125:**

Maintain or improve conditions for all upland game birds within their primary ranges.

**Strategies:**

a. Participate in public land management planning processes to assure that upland bird habitat conditions are considered in decisions.

b. Continue to assist landowners in implementation of Conservation Reserve and other farm bill programs to enhance habitat conditions.

c. Partner with non-governmental organizations (e.g., Pheasants Forever) to enhance habitat and produce and distribute habitat enhancement informational material to landowners.

**Population Management**

**Issue Statement**

Harvest trends indicate that upland bird populations continue to decline.

**Objective 126:**

Monitor pheasant population status and trend to be able to detect a 20% change over three years within the pheasant focus area and any other key areas identified for habitat improvement. Document results in the annual Game Status & Trend Report.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to conduct annual pheasant crow count surveys in the pheasant focus area as the primary mechanism to monitor for population trends.

b. Consider use of methods to monitor pheasant brood size as a measure of the effectiveness of current enhancement strategies and a predictor of fall harvest opportunities.

c. Evaluate or apply other survey types that may assist in developing a better understanding of population changes and influencing factors.
Recreation Management

Issue Statement

Hunters and district biologists report that upland game bird hunting opportunities in some areas of eastern Washington are limited due to large acreage owned by private landowners who limit access to the public. Private land access has also been identified as an important issue in hunter opinion surveys conducted by WDFW. From 2010 to 2012 Snake River Basin (pheasant focus area) hunter numbers averaged 5,500 per year. Some field reports and Breeding Bird Survey summaries suggest that chukar hunter participation rates may have declined more rapidly than bird populations in some areas leading some to believe that chukar represent an underutilized resource.

Objective 127:

Increase pheasant hunter numbers in the pheasant focus area to 9,000 by 2021.

Strategies:

a. As funding allows, offer incentives to private landowners to encourage participation in WDFW hunter access programs on sites with quality pheasant habitat.

b. Continue to improve and expand information available to hunters on where public hunting access is available through the agency website, written materials, and other sources and applications.

c. Include the use of the reservation program and other measures to provide quality-hunting areas on a portion of the lands enrolled.

d. Conduct at least one random survey to assess eastern Washington pheasant hunter satisfaction and opinions as was done in 2003 and 2007.

Objective 128:

By 2021, investigate whether chukar population declines or other factors are the primary cause of chukar harvest and chukar hunter participation.

Strategies:

a. Conduct hunter surveys and other investigations or inventories to determine if declining hunter access or unavailability of information are primary causes of the reduction in chukar hunter numbers.

b. Based on survey results, implement targeted hunter access outreach to landowners or marketing to hunters to encourage participation.

Issue Statement

Some upland bird hunters are dissatisfied with the current season structure which may not be the most conducive to encourage participation and recruit new hunters.

Objective 129:

Evaluate potential changes to the current season structure that may expand interest and participation in upland bird hunting by 2017. Make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission if changes are found to be beneficial.
**Strategies:**

a. Seek hunter opinions and preferences through surveys and the Upland Game Advisory Committee.
b. Evaluate earlier or split seasons as options to increase interest and participation.

**Issue Statement**

Estimated harvest figures indicate that there has been a decline in upland bird harvest for all species over the past 10 years. Harvest estimates are used as an indicator of overall harvest and population status, as well as hunter effort, and are the best long-term data set held by WDFW.

**Objective 130:**

Estimate and monitor upland game bird harvest through a random survey on a yearly basis and assess other ongoing surveys as indicators of population trends by 2018. Consider changes to harvest monitoring strategies that may improve precision and reduce costs.

**Strategies:**

a. Continue to collect harvest information on a yearly basis, such that it is comparable to previous seasons.
b. Through a process that includes public involvement, assess the potential benefit and costs of implementing a mandatory reporting requirement for all upland bird hunters to improve harvest estimation.
c. Evaluate Christmas Bird Count, National Breeding Bird Survey, or other citizen based approaches to monitor upland bird population trends.

**Issue Statement**

Lead is a well-documented environmental toxin and lead shot use has been prohibited for all waterfowl, coot, and snipe hunting in Washington since a nationwide phase-in was implemented in 1986-1991. WDFW has expanded nontoxic shot requirements to pheasant release sites and other specific areas, based on a high potential for ingestion of lead by wildlife.

**Objective 131:**

As new information and nontoxic alternatives become available, make nontoxic shot use recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission through the season setting processes.

**Strategies:**

a. Research, develop, and present recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission regarding bird hunting with nontoxic shot.
b. Develop and implement a public outreach and communication plan regarding nontoxic shot use regulations.
c. Consider programs that promote voluntary use of nontoxic shot by hunters in lieu of lead.

**Issue Statement**

Some upland game birds exist in areas where sharp-tailed grouse and sage grouse can be found. Concerns over misidentification of game birds have been expressed, and it is important that hunters know the differences between upland game birds and non-game upland wildlife.
**Objective 132:**

Post WDFW managed properties and distribute educational materials to hunters that describe the differences between upland game species and non-hunted upland birds each year.

**Strategies:**

a. Improve the quality and availability of information describing the differences between pheasants and sharp-tailed grouse and sage grouse currently included in the annual Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons Pamphlet.

b. Continue to post signs notifying hunters of sage or sharp-tailed grouse being present in areas where upland game bird hunting occurs.

**Research**

**Issue Statement**

Implementation of habitat enhancement in the pheasant focus area is designed to improve pheasant numbers, hunter harvest, and hunter participation. Different habitat enhancement techniques can have variable effectiveness on improving pheasant numbers and it is important to understand and utilize the most effective techniques. In addition, past efforts in working with landowners have shown that a variety of programs are necessary to meet individual needs and provide quality-habitat and hunting opportunity.

**Objective 133:**

Conduct research and include results in annual reports that describe efforts to evaluate habitat enhancement effects on pheasant population levels.

**Strategies:**

a. Complete the ongoing investigation designed to determine the best vegetation enhancement approaches to improving brood habitat for pheasants in the pheasant focus area.

b. Provide annual progress reports in the Game Status and Trend Report.

c. Update pheasant habitat management publications, USDA techniques publications, and informational brochures based on the results.

d. Continually assess the need for further investigations or targeted monitoring to assess habitat enhancements or upland bird responses to landscape changes.

**Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program (EWPEP)**

**Issue Statement**

The EWPEP was originally developed “to improve the harvest of pheasants by releasing pen-reared rooster pheasants…and by providing grants for habitat enhancement…” Initially, the majority of funding was allocated to the purchase of birds for release during the hunting seasons but harvest in eastern Washington continued to decline. Based on this observation and a State Auditor’s Office sanctioned performance audit, the program was changed to gradually shift funding from bird purchases to reach a point where the majority of the fund income would be used to enhance habitat which is believed to be a more effective approach.
**Objective 134:**

Continue to release rooster pheasants in eastern Washington at a level that devotes most of the fund income to habitat enhancements to produce wild pheasants.

**Strategies:**

a. Monitor annual program income and expenditures to determine appropriate levels.

b. Evaluate release program operations, public use of the program, and potential efficiency measures to maximize the value of the release program to hunters.

c. Focus habitat enhancements in identified key management areas (pheasant focus area).

d. Provide dedicated pheasant management and habitat improvement staff within the pheasant focus area.

**Western Washington Pheasant Program**

**Issue Statement**

In 1997, WDFW closed the Whidbey Island game farm to increase the efficiency of the program. Following that decision, the program went from being 61% self-funded to 78% with the remainder being paid for by general hunting license revenue. In 2009, the program was facing elimination due to impending budget reductions. To avoid the program’s elimination, the State Legislature created the Western Washington Pheasant License with a higher cost which was designed to make the program self-supporting. Initially, even though “buyer resistance” resulted in lower hunter numbers, the program income was more in line with expenses. Since that time, due to unanticipated operating cost increases associated primarily with bird feed, the funding balance remains negative with about 70% of operating costs covered by license revenue. It is important that this program become 100% self-funded since it is a recreational program serving a specific group of hunters and it is appropriate to ensure the program does not have a financial impact on general hunting license revenues. One positive sign is that since the new license went into effect hunter numbers have increased but at a slow rate. In response to the shortfalls, the number of birds produced for the program and staffing levels were reduced as cost saving measures. Even with the reduction in birds produced, the program is currently releasing more birds per hunter than before the new license went into effect. Another key issue for the program has been the loss of several popular release sites which have been difficult to replace.

**Objective 135:**

Monitor license revenue generated and consider efficiencies and other changes necessary to make the program self-supporting.

**Strategies:**

a. Evaluate expenditures and look for efficiencies to reduce operating costs at the game farm.

b. Consider measures to reduce the costs of transporting birds to release sites.

c. If needed, adjust the number of birds produced to reach expenditure goals.

d. Conduct or encourage targeted marketing to attract hunters back to the program and recruit new hunters resulting in increased revenue.

e. Consider changes to the license fees or structure that may recruit hunters or increase net revenue.
**Objective 136:**

Secure at least four replacement and new release sites by 2021 and attempt to strategically locate them to increase interest and participation in the program.

**Strategies:**

a. Secure suitable release sites near Longview, Montesano/Aberdeen, Mount Vernon, and near a population center on the northern Olympic Peninsula.

b. Support acquisition projects that could provide recreational release site hunting for upland birds.

c. Enter into release site agreements with other landowners.

d. Improve the quality of existing release sites to avoid the need for future replacement.

**VI. LITERATURE CITED**


SMALL GAME, FURBEARERS, AND UNCLASSIFIED SPECIES

I. CLASSIFICATION

In Washington, there are approximately 31 mid-to-small sized mammals or mammal groups that can be hunted or trapped (Table 1). Of these, 5 species are classified as game species (including 3 cross-classified as furbearers) that can be hunted (RCW 77.12.020; WAC 232-12-007). Eleven of the 31 species or groups are classified as furbearers (indicating that their hide has a commercial value in the fur industry). These 11 species can be trapped but not hunted unless seasons have been established (i.e., 3 species cross-classified as game species). The remaining species or species groups are “unclassified,” and can be trapped or hunted year-around.

Table 1. Mid-to-small sized mammals that can be hunted or trapped in Washington.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Genus species</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Trapped</th>
<th>Hunted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Sylvilagus spp.</td>
<td>Game animal</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe hare</td>
<td>Lepus americanus</td>
<td>Game animal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>Lynx rufus</td>
<td>Game animal &amp; furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>Procyon lotor</td>
<td>Game animal &amp; furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red fox</td>
<td>Vulpes vulpes</td>
<td>Game animal &amp; furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American beaver</td>
<td>Castor canadensis</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American badger</td>
<td>Taxidea taxus</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermine</td>
<td>Mustela erminea</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-tailed weasel</td>
<td>Mustela frenata</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>Martes americana</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>Mustela vison</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain beaver</td>
<td>Aplodontia rufa</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>Ondatra zibethicus</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River otter</td>
<td>Lutra canadensis</td>
<td>Furbearer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Canis latrans</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European rabbit</td>
<td>Oryctolagus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gophers</td>
<td>Thomomys spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray and fox squirrels</td>
<td>Sciurus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground squirrels</td>
<td>Urocitellus, Otospermophilus Callospermophilus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>Mus, Onychomys, Reithrodonomys, Peromyscus, Perognathus, Zapus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moles</td>
<td>Scapanus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutria</td>
<td>Myocastor cupus</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia opossum</td>
<td>Didelphis virginiana</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
<td>Erethizon dorsatum</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rats</td>
<td>Dipodomys, Neotoma, Rattus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrews</td>
<td>Sorex, Neurotrichus spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted skunk</td>
<td>Spilogale gracilis</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped skunk</td>
<td>Mephitis mephitis</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voles</td>
<td>Clethrionomys, Lemmiscus, Microtus, Phenacomys spp.</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. Mid-to-small sized mammals that can be hunted or trapped in Washington. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yellow-bellied marmot</th>
<th>Marmota flaviventris</th>
<th>Unclassified</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

\(^a\) Except western gray squirrels (S. griseus) are protected and cannot be hunted or trapped.

\(^b\) Except golden-mantled ground squirrels (S. saturatus and S. lateralis) and Washington ground squirrels (S. washingtoni) are protected and cannot be hunted or trapped.

\(^c\) Except mazama pocket gophers (T. mazama) are protected and cannot be hunted or trapped.

## II. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

The abundance of individual small game animals, furbearers, and unclassified wildlife is largely unknown. However, because these animals typically have high population growth rates and often experience compensatory mortality, the risk of over-exploitation is low. Biological data on individual species populations are limited and concern with regard to harvest effects on some populations exists. With changes that occurred to Washington’s trapping regulations in 2000 that made harvest of some furbearers impractical or difficult, harvest numbers which were the primary indicator of population trends became less useful.

While statewide population of the animals listed in Table 1 are not believed to be at risk, declines or extirpations may have occurred in some geographic areas. Examples include marten in the Coast Range and Olympics and river otter in parts of eastern Washington. Further monitoring or data collection may be needed to better assess the status of some species.

## III. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

A combination of hunting and trapping seasons are provided for small game and furbearing animals, respectively. Hunting seasons for small game animals typically extend from September to early spring of the following year. In 2012, approximately 7,070 snowshoe hares and cottontail rabbits were harvested by hunters. Hunter harvest of bobcat has not been estimated recently. However, bobcat was added to the statewide small game survey in 2013 and a reorganization of the CITES tagging program should provide better insight to bobcat harvest by hunters.

The trapping season for furbearers occurs during the winter months. There are currently about 400 fur trappers licensed in the state each year. In 2009, the total harvest of furbearers totaled 3,180 with beaver comprising most of the harvest. These figures represent a substantial decrease from the 1999 level of 12,116 animals taken when body gripping traps were still in general use. More recent harvest figures have not been fully summarized although staff has been working to correct this issue.

Unclassified wildlife can be hunted or trapped year-around (with appropriate license), and no bag limits are set. Harvest pressure is low for the majority of these animals, as there is little to no documented harvest for 12 of the 16 species or groups. Those that are harvested or trapped are often associated with human-wildlife conflict and lethal take is a mitigating tool for property damage or nuisance activities. Coyotes may be the most hunted unclassified species and much of this harvest is with the intention of harvesting fur. Coyotes were also added to the small game survey in 2013 in an effort to obtain a better idea of harvest levels.
IV. DATA COLLECTION

There are no formal population surveys for small game mammals, furbearers, or unclassified wildlife. Trends in total harvest and catch-per-unit-effort, which are collected annually using a hunter questionnaire or mandatory “Trapper’s Report of Catch” form are used as a general indicator of population status and trend for some species. Factors such as fur prices and changes in allowed trapping methods, such as occurred in 2000, should be considered when comparing harvest from different years.

A system is under development to collect data related to wildlife conflict with humans. Once in place, this information will be useful in expanding knowledge of some species of furbearer and unclassified species abundance and range. Over time, it may also be used to help assess trends in wildlife populations and identify species distributions at the local scale.

V. ALL GAME, FURBEARERS, AND UNCLASSIFIED WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT GOALS

1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage species and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.
2. Manage wildlife species for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, trapping, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.
3. Manage statewide populations for a sustained yield.

VI. ISSUE STATEMENTS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Population Management

Issue Statement

There is little documentation on the current distribution and relative densities of individual small game and furbearer species in Washington. In some instances, more detailed information is needed to assess population status on a local or regional basis.

Objective 137:

Revise the distribution maps for select small game and furbearer species by 2017.

Strategies:

a. Revise the distribution maps from harvest and trapping data, citizen observations, and regional biologist interpretations.

b. Verify distribution as necessary from survey and ground truthing activities.

c. Evaluate the relative abundance and distribution of River Otter in eastern Washington to evaluate whether current harvest closures and limits are still necessary.

d. Consider restrictions on harvest in areas where declines in a species have been documented.

e. If harvest or other information indicates a substantial decline in furbearing species, initiate or propose studies to determine causes of decline.
**Issue Statement**

In 2011, the State Legislature created a program that directs WDFW to permit the relocation of beaver to areas in eastern Washington with the goal of deriving ecosystem benefits such as water storage, suspended sediment reduction, and improved fish habitat. The Department may condition or decline to permit releases in areas where there may be threats to property, habitat conditions are not suitable, or other issues may exist. Once reduced to very low population levels, beaver have reestablished across much of their former range where suitable habitat is present. Habitat changes in some areas may be limiting the reestablishment of beaver populations. Proponents of beaver relocation have suggested that beaver trapping for fur harvest could compromise their goals but this has not been verified.

**Objective 138:**

Current criteria for evaluating beaver release locations are mostly subjective. The documentation of beaver presence/absence prior to release and post release monitoring varies widely among projects. Develop stronger science based criteria for assessment of release sites and begin utilizing citizen observations of beaver activity to assess where projects are appropriate by 2016.

**Strategies:**

a. Review pertinent literature and develop enhanced guidelines relating to habitat for release evaluation.

b. Encourage monitoring of released animals and their effect on ecosystems.

c. Include beaver in a program-wide citizen wildlife reporting system.

d. Monitor beaver harvest at a more local scale where beaver introductions are occurring.

e. Provide information to trappers about reestablishment efforts and areas.

f. Encourage habitat enhancement as a primary mechanism to attract beaver back into historically occupied habitat.

**Recreation Management**

**Issue Statement**

Currently, there is no harvest reporting mechanism for unclassified wildlife, except those that are reported as non-target or nuisance captures on trapper’s report of catch forms. An online system for reporting trapping harvest was developed but due to programming issues no longer functions. Moreover, the trapper report of catch forms have been problematic in terms of ease of reporting and data entry. Information for persons interested in trapping in Washington is currently difficult to obtain. Concerns have arisen that misidentification by hunters could result in harvest of protected species, particularly wolves being mistaken for coyotes.

**Objective 139:**

Develop an improved web based reporting system for harvest of furbearers and unclassified wildlife and improve the availability and applicability of information available to trappers and persons interested in becoming trappers by 2016. Improve and provide identification information to avoid accidental harvest of protected species.

**Strategies:**

a. Develop a new interim solution, but pursue a long-term option of including trapper reporting in the WDFW license system by 2018.
b. Attempt to spatially enable the reporting system to expand the ability to evaluate species range and presence at a local scale.

c. Provide a mechanism for reporting capture of non-target species.

d. Evaluate mechanisms to document and monitor harvest of bobcat, coyote, and several other unclassified species by hunters and depredation control activities.

e. Develop new webpages related to trapping laws, methods, and techniques by 2016.

f. By 2016, improve materials to aid and educate hunters on how to distinguish coyotes from wolves and provide on the agency website, in hunting pamphlets, and in written materials distributed to hunters.

Conflict Management

Issue Statement

A 2014 survey found that more than a quarter of Washingtonians (29%) had experienced problems with wild animals or birds during the previous 2-year period. Raccoons were among the top two species cited as causing problems (deer was the top species cited). A small but substantial percentage of residents (10%) also indicated that coyotes cause problems (Responsive Management 2014). This means that an estimated 1.5 million Washington residents experience negative interactions with wildlife every two years (Responsive Management 2014; U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

Objective 140:

Improve information and strategies to reduce wildlife conflict related to small game, furbearers, and unclassified wildlife by 2017, and reduce the need for lethal removal of native species and leave animals in place when possible.

Strategies:

a. Increase legal harvest (trapping and hunting) in areas prone to furbearer and unclassified wildlife complaints by providing complaint information to hunters and trappers, and work with landowners to allow hunting or trapping. Use harvest during the trapping season as the preferred method of removing animals where conflicts exist.

b. Develop training materials describing long-term avoidance measures dealing with issues related to beaver dams and foraging activity for distribution to road management agencies, forest owners and other landowners. Train WDFW staff who work with landowners in these situations on the application of these measures to facilitate appropriate recommendations to landowners.

c. Work with other WDFW programs and other agencies to facilitate timely or streamlined processes to permit installation of in-water devices, where they are not likely to compromise other species needs such as fish passage to avoid the need to remove beaver to mitigate conflict situations.

VII. LITERATURE CITED


DISTRIBUTION LIST
This document was sent to all counties, tribes, and other interested parties in Washington State.
POLICY - 5302

POL - 5302 FEEDING WILDLIFE DURING THE WINTER

This policy applies to all WDFW employees except if policies and procedures are in conflict with or are modified by a bargaining unit agreement, the agreement language shall prevail.

Definitions:

Artificial feeding: The distribution of harvested feed for wildlife through either supplemental feeding or emergency feeding.

Emergency feeding: The occasional feeding of wildlife, which the Department implements due to extreme winter conditions or a disaster such as fire or drought.

Supplemental feeding: The Department’s regular winter-feeding operations to provide feed to wildlife where adequate winter habitat is not available and feeding is necessary to support the population level as identified in a management plan, or for specific control of deer or elk damage.

1. WDFW May Provide Supplemental or Emergency Feeding for Wildlife Under the Following Conditions

   A. To prevent and/or reduce deer or elk damage to private property (agricultural or horticultural crops).
   B. To support a Department management plan.
   C. To respond to an emergency as determined by the Director or the Director’s designee.
   D. To allow for the regeneration of winter habitat that has been severely damaged or destroyed by disaster, such as fire or drought.
   E. For Department approved wildlife research or wildlife capture.
   F. In areas or times where hunting seasons have closed.
2. **The Director or Director's DesigneeDeclares an Emergency**

Implementation of emergency feeding operations will begin after an emergency has been declared in a specific location of the state. The Director's Emergency Feeding Advisory Team will include the Assistant Directors of the Enforcement Program, Wildlife Program, and affected Regional Director(s).

3. **WDFW Will Use the Following Factors to Determine Whether an Emergency Exists in a Specific Location of the State**

   A. **Weather conditions and forecast:**
      Includes conditions such as abnormally cold temperatures, extreme wind chill, snow depth, icing, or crusting over a prolonged period of time. Evaluation may also include the forecasted weather to reflect early arrival and projected duration of severe winter weather.

   B. **Concentration and distribution of wildlife:**
      Includes assessment of wildlife patterns such as animals concentrated in unusually high numbers in a specific area or located in areas where they are generally not found.

   C. **Access to natural forage:**
      Assessment of availability of natural forage, including factors that may limit access (such as snow depth, icing, or crusting)

   D. **Disaster:**
      Includes description of disaster (such as fire or drought) and its impact on wildlife, such as winter range that has been severely damaged or destroyed. Feeding may be an option to provide adequate time for recovery of wildlife habitat and subsequently reduce wildlife mortality.

   E. **Physical condition of wildlife:**
      Evaluation to determine the physiological condition of animals, including experienced judgment by Department personnel based on knowledge of local wildlife. Evaluation may include bone marrow and kidney fat analysis to evaluate body fat reserves necessary for winter survival.

4. **WDFW May Discourage Private Feeding of Wildlife**

The Department discourages private feeding of wildlife where animals may become a problem or a nuisance, cause damage to property, or
present a health risk.

WDFW will provide the public with information on the appropriate way for winter-feeding of wildlife (i.e., deer, elk, upland birds, songbirds).

WDFW may provide feed in those situations where private actions will complement agency staff supplemental or emergency feeding.

5. **WDFW Will Accept Donations to Help Pay for Emergency Winter Feeding**
Appendix B - Public Comments and Agency Responses (Comment Period June 9 – July 19, 2014)

Note: The comments listed in this Appendix refer to the Objectives as they were written in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Some of the Objectives have been re-written due to changes made to the plan as a result of these comments. In addition, several comments that were substantially the same were combined and the number in parentheses represents the number of similar comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1: Game Division Section Managers, Regional Wildlife Program Managers, State Wildlife Biologists, and field biologists should each attend at least one professional seminar/workshop each year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC COMMENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello, I'll be commenting on Chapter 2, General Management Issues, Scientific/Professional Management of hunted wildlife, Objective 1 and strategies, pg 18 – 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WDWF RESPONSE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The intent was to provide multiple ways for staff to stay current with information necessary to do their jobs. We did modify the language in an attempt to clarify that the workshops be pertinent to the position.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the scientific community peer review is pretty well understood to mean others who are working on the same types of biological issues. All scientists could be peer reviewers, especially if they have established themselves as experts on a particular issue in the scientific community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Objective 1: Game Division Section Managers, Regional Wildlife Program Managers, District Wildlife Biologists, and field biologists should each attend at least one professional seminar/workshop each year.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Agency staff will maintain regular contact with peer scientists and wildlife managers by attending wildlife society, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and Technical Group meetings that are open to the public or in the annual Game Division workshop or other professional workshops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Significant impacts and the scientific basis for recommended actions will be &quot;peer reviewed&quot; by scientists outside WDFW when determined necessary by WDFW biologists and managers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have two thoughts. 1. Suggest that strategy "a" would be more valuable if worded as follows "Agency staff will maintain regular contact with peer scientists and wildlife managers through a variety of programs and forms including attending at professional workshops and internal agency workshops where the issues and presentations are directly related to Game Division Programs". This gives agency managers flexibility in determining whether, or not, the agenda of a workshop is sufficient for staff attendance especially if the information can be obtained in some other manner. It also provides the manager with a way to focus scarce public funds to get the best outcome. 2. Strategy "b" relies on "peer review" yet I wonder if "peer review" really means that the recommended action is acceptable vs valid and how is that determined? Big difference. Does "peer review" ensure the identification of high quality work? Are the tribal scientists, biologists, and managers considered "peers"? I suggest that "peer review" be viewed through a very critical lens before employing it and focus instead of close collaboration and cooperation with the tribes and others directly involved in the research and management decisions. |

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

(2 comments) Absolutely - need to keep updated on best possible sciences available.

(53 comments) Agree or yes

as continuing education reasonably requires

As long as they are going to learn something and not just go to.

(2 comments) At a minimum. To keep up on current science and research it is imperative they attend these workshops for professional development.

(3 comments) At least one of these meetings should be out of state regardless of budget constraints. Interaction with other state wildlife professionals is essential for the exchange of information.

The WDWF workshop is out of state and allows interactions with managers and scientists from across the western U.S. and even internationally.

Several of the workshops listed are out of state and allow interactions with managers and scientists from across the western U.S. and even internationally.

Several comments support the objective and strategy with the condition that the seminar or workshop should be relevant to the job. So we added language to that effect in the objective.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

Cut their numbers by half unless they can come up with a plan that makes it possible for hunters to achieve a 50% success rate.

Maintaining ones familiarity with the latest in scientific and professional management may not result in increasing harvest success for hunters. However is could help if new information comes available that can address success rates.

Face to Face planning and instruction is always the best way to communicate and has the least chance of misunderstanding.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

Good, needed professional development.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

I agree in part. The ENTIRE 9-member commission should be required to attend as well. It should be a condition of their appointment and if they don't comply they should be removed automatically. Regional Program Managers, district and field biologists should attend at least two per year.

Thank you for your comment. The Commissioners often attend technical level discussions at the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agency meetings. However, they are tasked with addressing policy level decisions. So technical expertise might be helpful, but challenging the science and process associated with decisions to gain a better understanding is probably even more important.

I agree that it would be helpful so long as it is directly related to their job title.

Several comments support the objective and strategy with the condition that the seminar or workshop should be relevant to the job. So we added language to that effect in the objective.

I believe no one should work for the department unless he or she is a hunter. The department seems to forget that it is the sportsmen that pay their wages with license fees etc.

Thank you for your comment.

I believe that our WDFW has too many managers that sit in Olympia or elsewhere and talk things to death. We need less managers and more people who are out in the field with boots on the ground actually working to manage wildlife and working with sportsmen instead of managing for more money for the WDFW they should be managing the wildlife. It seems that WDFW only manages people any more, and not the animals that is their primary objective.

We are probably better balanced than you might think in terms of number of field staff compared to managers. Game Division funds eight managers in Olympia and over seventy part time and full time field staff from biologists to conflict specialists to game farm staff.

I can only assume that both Game Division Section Managers and Regional Wildlife Program Managers have more responsibility than a field biologist. Perhaps the professional requirements should coincide with the position.

Several comments support the objective and strategy with the condition that the seminar or workshop should be relevant to the job. So we added language to that effect in the objective.

If the purpose is to further their education, fine... If it is an excuse for travel - there are better uses for limited PUBLIC money.

Several comments support the objective and strategy with the condition that the seminar or workshop should be relevant to the job. So we added language to that effect in the objective.
### Objective 2: Provide three opportunities for stakeholders to participate in development of three-year regulation packages, collection of biological information, and in planning efforts for game species.

#### PUBLIC COMMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C3 I</strong></td>
<td>The WDFW claims this DSEIS has been reviewed by the GMAC and the WAG. There was not an adequate amount of time for stakeholders and the public to review the document and formalize informed opinions and responses. There was roughly 10 days from the DEIS release to the public meetings held throughout the Eastern portion of the State. These meetings had an extremely low turnout 2-4 people per meeting. The DEIS has not been vetted by the GMAC or the WAG at this time. See Goal3, WDFW Commission Strategic Plan (see attachment) Goal3 (page IV) Promote a healthy economy, protect community character, maintain an overall high quality of life, and deliver high-quality customer service. Integrating Social Values. It is unclear to us how the WDFW intends to integrate Goal3 with Social Values. We believe that wildlife management can’t be based upon social values. Public comment is essential, however it should not be the driver in the decision making process, the WDFW believes that wildlife management can’t be based upon social values. Public comment is essential, however it should not be the driver in the decision making process. The WDFW has not increased outreach; please see the attendance at the recent public meetings on the DEIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WDFW RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td>While we followed the rules for public comment periods for an SEIS, we understand that 30 days may not be enough time to digest every aspect of this plan. Although we received comments from over 1600 individuals. The Game Management Advisory Council did help develop new initiatives and discuss the major new issues. Many items in the GMP had only minor changes from the previous plan. We will take the time necessary to address the comments received and work to make edits that are necessary before asking the commission to adopt the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMENT</strong></td>
<td>Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. The current language is should attend; that is similar to must. The language in the objective says at least one, so hopefully that addresses your comment. There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition. There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition. For new staff or in fields that are rapidly changing, this might be advisable, but the at least one language would cover those situations. For new staff or in fields that are rapidly changing, this might be advisable, but the at least one language would cover those situations. The current language does say “at least”. Hut wolves, an endangered species in Washington State, at least seven to eight years before the Department’s scientists believe wolves will recover. This Game Management Plan does not suggest a hunting season, only to begin developing a plan to address wolf management once they are no longer listed. This doesn’t seem much different than what is in the draft plan. Actually some of the workshops have included this theme. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Staying current on technical and policy issues is crucial. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(2 comments)</strong></td>
<td>No they have spent too much time in college as it stands, get them in the field doing their jobs. They are managing wildlife for the citizens of Washington, they are the public trust and make sure you in fact get the participation of the people. There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition. There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition. These are all good questions and ones that all good supervisors would ask of their subordinates applying to attend a workshop. In WDFW there are multiple approvals required to ensure that the workshop is appropriate and worth the investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WDFW RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td>We are managing wildlife for the citizens of Washington, they are the public trust and they have a variety of values and views on wildlife management. In recent years under the guidance of the Game Management Plan, we have done a better job of outreach. We maintain email lists, use the Internet and electronic forms of taking comments, advisory groups, along with the traditional outreach means of news releases and public meetings. That’s why we received comments from over 1600 individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(2 comments)</strong></td>
<td>Yes, definitely. Yes, but it need not be far away places, you can put on in-house seminars by bringing in experts in the their field and getting new science to individuals by staying home. The science committee should have to attend as well. It should be may attend. For new staff or in fields that are rapidly changing, this might be advisable, but the at least one language would cover those situations. There should be at least a one year seems low for workshops and seminars that's how we learn. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMENT</strong></td>
<td>Great we will keep feedback on the SEIS if the department believes in participatory planning. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WDFW RESPONSE</strong></td>
<td>We are managing wildlife for the citizens of Washington, they are the public trust and they have a variety of values and views on wildlife management. In recent years under the guidance of the Game Management Plan, we have done a better job of outreach. We maintain email lists, use the Internet and electronic forms of taking comments, advisory groups, along with the traditional outreach means of news releases and public meetings. That’s why we received comments from over 1600 individuals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Muzzle loader season before rifle season then we should have two weeks to hunt in Oct for rifle.

Private land supports wildlife by providing important habitat. Landowners certainly have much at stake with wildlife on their property and their views weigh heavily in Department decisions. The Commission guidelines on page 5 point to this consideration.

1. Public meetings, including the Olympic Peninsula. 2. Webinars. 3. Group participation that include hunters, game managers, and wildlife groups.

Actual land owners and private property owners should have a priority position at the table over non property owners when it comes to decisions that will affect the use of private property by the states wildlife (especially when it comes to damage control) any person and entity that does not share in the cost of the damage done by wildlife (or feel the effects of such damage) shall not be considered a stakeholder for consideration. (to put it another way those with the most direct effect of damage caused by wildlife should have the most say as a stake holder then those that have little or no damage affecting them.)

At a minimum - prefer more opportunities

At least 3

At least three; more if time and budget allow

Best consensus science is the proper way to manage species.

Citizen advisory councils (EOMAC) have lost their value and in most cases no longer represent the average hunter. It has become a lobbyist group for special interest. More weight should be put on public meetings and web surveys.

Three opportunities for each category or three total

This should occur in at least three geographical areas of the state.

There should be four opportunities etc. This seems to be a good plan.

That should be the minimum may be more as people just need to sign up. This is a hunting season recommendation and should be submitted in that process.

I’ve lived in Clarkston Washington for 5 years now and have hunted every year. There are a few things we need to change. First off, a few us sportsmen and women down here in SE WA think Muzzle loader season should be after rifle season give them a November hunt, if you guys keep things we need to change. First off, a lot of us sportmen and women down here in SE WA think.

I think it is important to define “game species” as excluding all predators, whether they be raptors, cougars, or wolves.

If this means license holder's by all means. If not then this question is not clear. Wildlife are the property of the state, that means all citizens have a stake regardless if they purchase a license.

Improve distribution of time and content for review

I've lived in Clarkston Washington for 5 years now and have hunted every year. There are a few things we need to change. First off, a few us sportsmen and women down here in SE WA think...Muzzle loader season should be after rifle season give them a November hunt, if you guys keep things we need to change. First off, a lot of us sportmen and women down here in SE WA think.

Just going to add complication to the process.

Meetings. Website to identify movement patterns that public can provide input to. Collect tissue samples for animal health

Perhaps, but it is important to many members of the public.

Not sure

There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition.

No tax breaks if people can’t hunt on timber land for free. 5/10 tax break they can come up with a plan that makes it possible for hunters to achieve a 50% success rate. Additional 1/10 tax break for each 1% they improve a hunter of fishermen’s chances based on harvest records reported to WDFW.

The tax structure is regulated by the state Legislature and local government. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has no authority to address your comment.

Provide at least one in each administrative region, not just 3 statewide. Question not worded very well.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Public meetings, citizen science projects, youth research involvement

Public meetings are a critical way to collect this understanding.

Seems a reasonable among of time.

Small workshops talk and listen to those that are spending time in the woods especially if they have been hunting the same area for 10 or more years. Again small stake holder groups that are focused on specific geo areas.

Absolutely; public participation in decisions is critical to gauging support. Local meetings are a critical way to collect this understanding.

Sounds reasonable

(2 comments) Stakeholders must include the public at large.

Absolutely

Surveys, hunting, and public meetings. Regard less if they purchase a license.

Absolutely.

That should be the minimum maybe more as it is hard for people to get to three locations around the state that are not close to you.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

There should be four opportunities. Once a quarter.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

This seems to be a good plan.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

This should occur in at least three geographical areas of the state.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Three at minimum. This approach is fundamental to the North American Wildlife Management Model.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Three opportunities are nice but don’t help if there are not in your district and you have to travel far.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Three opportunities for each category or three total—one each? Objective not clear.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Three well publicized opportunities – develop a plan for publicity that the public can buy into, sign up for, etc.

Most of those ways to be notified are already in place, people just need to sign up!

Yes get the wolf lovers in the field to see elk murdered by wolves. Maybe they won’t think wolves so warm and fuzzy.

Thank you for your comment.

(3 comments) Yes I know that early opportunity for input is important. It is difficult to influence a policy or regulation if you only get one chance for comment 30 days prior to adoption by the conclusion, game managers, and wildlife groups.

The intent is that we provide multiple opportunities and ways for the public to engage in important decisions on wildlife issues. We will change the objective to reflect that.

Yes. Particularly affected landowners and livestock owners.

We agree. Thank you for your comment and support for this objective and strategies.
The term stakeholder is not identified in this document. If stakeholder implies hunters management. Accept the role of hunters (either Tribal or State) in society and the benefits they provide for parameters should be stricken, it only opens the door for special interests who don’t recognize or limitations in habitat, but predator objectives are not prey based. For example the cougar management strategy in this document has been developed to maximize potential cougar numbers on the landscape but little effort is made to consider a balance between cougar numbers, available prey, and human needs from hunting. Currently, the WDFW’s cougar management plan is dramatically flawed. It appears that the same approach is being applied to wolves.

2) Management of predators to benefit prey populations will be considered when there is evidence that predation is a significant factor inhibiting the ability of a prey population to attain population management objectives. For example, when a prey population is below population objective and other actions to increase prey numbers such as hunting reductions, habitat enhancements, or other actions to achieve ungulate population objectives have already been implemented, and predation continues to be a limiting factor. In these cases, predator management actions would be directed at individuals or populations depending on scientific evidence and would include assessments of population levels, habitat factors, disease, etc. (page 20).

This entire guiding principle is unrealistic and counterproductive to hunters and prey species. By providing a significant number of hoops to jump through prior to any action addressing predator management. The GMP cites major voids in data regarding population size for Black-tailed and White-tailed deer, moose, and some elk herds. Without any baseline information on population size there is no mechanism to even identify if a particular population is below management objectives. It is interesting that hunting reductions are the first course of action which seems to assume that overhunting would be the primary agent of population decline. Habitat manipulations are not popular to increase population numbers. The WDFW has no authority to mandate manipulation of habitat on private property, federal lands have management goals that are not consistent with maximizing ungulate populations, and the scale of habitat manipulation required to be meaningful would need to be extremely large in scale and of high quality. This guiding principle as written guarantees that predator population size manipulations would not occur. We believe the WDFW needs to adhere to its Legislative mandates.

We recommend re-writing this section to read as follows “Management of predators to conserve the wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource while maximizing the public recreation-providing hunting opportunities for all citizens”

3) Affected co-managers and stakeholders should be consulted prior to taking significant actions (page 20).

The term stakeholder is not identified in this document. If stakeholder implies hunters who are the basis for all game management and the majority of funding in Washington, then fine. If it implies “special interests” who don’t accept the role of hunting in society and who represent a small minority opinion then it just sets the stage for more inaction in terms of addressing predator-prey interactions.

4) Conservation, economic, recreational, and societal values will be considered (page 20).

We are concerned that some individuals may interpret “societal values” differently than wildlife managers, thus making it extremely difficult for the WDFW to manage wildlife. We believe that the vocal 7% of the population opposed to hunting as highlighted thus the 2014 WDFW opinion survey should not drive management decisions. Again, please refer to the WDFW Legislative mandates.

6) Decisions will be based on scientific principles and evaluated by WDFW and an external scientific review panel of experts in predator-prey ecology in terms of risk to all affected wildlife species and habitat (page 20).

The term “risk” is not defined. Does the WDFW have external scientific review panels for elk, deer and big horn sheep? The WDFW already have skilled and highly educated biologists who can make decisions in the best interest of Washington and the hunters/contributors they represent. The potential for bias to influence decisions is high if a panel member has only studied predators and not prey, have assessed interactions in landscapes, predator numbers, and ungulate populations that differ from Washington, this sets the stage to be particularly problematic.

The science developed to date on cougars has been conducted by pro-predator biologists and the outcome has been to protect cougars at a very high population level. This same science is being developed to protect wolves to the detriment of hunters, livestock producers and rural residents.

Objective 3: Implement the following guidelines for predator-prey management.

PUBLIC COMMENT

GUARDIANSHIP (page 20)

WDFW will consider predator-prey management actions using the following guiding principles:

1) Predator and prey populations are managed to ensure the long-term perpetuation of each species while attaining individual species population objectives (page 20).

Appears to be a disjoint between how objectives are set for both prey and predator. The ungulate objectives in this document are often habitat-based, but predator objectives are not prey based. For example the cougar management strategy in this document has been developed to maximize potential cougar numbers on the landscape but little effort is made to consider a balance between cougar numbers, available prey, and human needs from hunting. Currently, the WDFW’s cougar management plan is dramatically flawed. It appears that the same approach is being applied to wolves.

2) Management of predators to benefit prey populations will be considered when there is evidence that predation is a significant factor inhibiting the ability of a prey population to attain population management objectives. For example, when a prey population is below population objective and other actions to increase prey numbers such as hunting reductions, habitat enhancements, or other actions to achieve ungulate population objectives have already been implemented, and predation continues to be a limiting factor. In these cases, predator management actions would be directed at individuals or populations depending on scientific evidence and would include assessments of population levels, habitat factors, disease, etc. (page 20).

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We are concerned that some individuals may interpret “societal values” differently than wildlife managers, thus making it extremely difficult for the WDFW to manage wildlife. We believe that the vocal 7% of the population opposed to hunting as highlighted thus the 2014 WDFW opinion survey should not drive management decisions. Again, please refer to the WDFW Legislative mandates.

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The science developed to date on cougars has been conducted by pro-predator biologists and the outcome has been to protect cougars at a very high population level. This same science is being developed to protect wolves to the detriment of hunters, livestock producers and rural residents.

WDFW RESPONSE

We try to make it clear that even with deer and elk, social tolerance is often a major factor in our population objective along with any habitat constraints. If we see something that leads us to believe there is an imbalance, we would address it through these predator/prey strategies. Otherwise by managing for stability, we assume that prey numbers are adequate to support the predator population.

Again, when working through the strategies under this objective, we would use available data to determine if we suspect a situation where a predator is limiting a prey species.

Hunting reductions are initiated first, because most studies show that fat the main mortality source for deer and elk is hunting.

The strategies do not require habitat manipulation prior to recommending management action to remove predators. In Principle 2, it says that evidence of predation being a significant factor includes when other actions have already been implemented such as habitat enhancements.

In terms of consulting with Co-managers and stakeholders; Co-managers means Tribes, Federal Agencies, etc.; and stakeholders generally means someone with a vested interest in a matter. In this case it could include citizens with a variety of perspectives that we would consult with, not just hunters.

Thank you for your expression of confidence in Department staff. Having experts outside of the Department creates a good-check and balance on decisions. As stated, this peer review would be used to assess risks to wildlife species and habitats from the proposed action.

We will take another look at the language for this objective.

Action Considered

Predator-prey management actions will be consistent with management objectives for predators, prey, habitat, and societal parameters. We recommend that the first sentence is re-written to reflect: “Predator-prey management actions will be consistent with achieving a balance between predators and prey and the intrinsic limitations of their habitat.” The draft GMP often cites that ungulate population objectives should be based on limitations in habitat, but predator objectives are not prey based (e.g. cougar) The term societal parameters should be stricken, it only opens the door for special interests who don’t recognize or accept the role of hunters (either Tribal or State) in society and the benefits they provide for management.

c. Habitat manipulation.

The use of habitat manipulations is misguided, particularly for predators who use habitats where the prey occur. Without a doubt ungulate population objectives should be based on the intrinsic limitations of the habitat. However, if predatory pressure has been documented to limit ungulate populations meeting their objectives or play a role in the decline of a population then predatory pressure should be reduced to improve ungulate numbers to levels that maximize productivity and hunter opportunity.
Need to take all predators into account and stop dragging feet of biologists in determining what predator is causing damage to prey species.

Washington has fairly liberal hunting seasons on predators, because we are not impacting them at a population level. If we were to take action designed to reduce a predator population, it would take considerable time, effort, and resources. In order to justify that effort and expense, we should understand the likelihood of success and focus on the right cause and the right predator if they are the cause.

No, by the time you go thru all those hoops it causes more population decline. Decisions and actions need to be faster. How much benefit to the economy have the predator's been?

See previous responses regarding taking action without understanding the relative potential for success. Wildlife benefits and value are measured in multiple ways including ecological rather than just economic.

None of the above. Stop wolves before any cuts in hunting access is needed. We the hunters pay increases in deer and elk numbers. Same as WDFW just falling on recent Siegward case lawsuit filed by conservation organization. You wasted millions of sportsmans dollars throwing away the smiths.

This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the WDFW Conservation and Management Plan.

Personally I think prey species perpetuation should take priority over predator species so, in #2 above I don't necessarily favor hunting reductions as an automatic action. Same with livestock or animals commercially raised such as cattle ranching. By definition it seems that if the prey numbers are falling below objective the inverse is true and predators must be above. If above the stated objective then the number is faulty and needs to be reevaluated and adjusted to provide equilibrium between the two.

We understand your preference for one species over another, but our job is to manage for healthy populations of all wildlife. We think this objective is a responsible way to address the concerns you expressed.

Predator will not long be a "limiting factor" in prey populations, as WDFW should well know. Reduced prey populations will over the longer term limit predator populations (this is Wildlife Biology 101), and "managment" of predator populations is unnecessary.

Predator-prey relationships are much more complex than you have suggested. It is seldom that a predator only eats one particular prey item.

Predator management should be a far consideration when prey numbers drop, along with habitat improvement. Reducing hunter opportunity before predator management is counter-productive to goals seeking to retain hunter participation. Having predator management show up last in your list of actions replaces hunters as a management tool with predators as a management tool. Really, really bad mindset.

Your comment suggests that predators are always a significant limiting factor for prey populations. Research has shown that predation rarely inhibits prey population trends.

Predator population objectives should be set based on a scientific evaluation of natural levels and not based on hunting goals. Native predators and prey should be self-regulating in most of the ecosystems.

Determining "natural" levels is difficult because our environment is so dominated by human population. Regardless of whether you consider humans to be part of what is natural, social values are an important consideration for setting objectives including where deer and elk populations are suppressed due to property damage issues.

Prioritize the economic value of eco-tourism in enhancing the opportunities for non-consumptive enjoyment of viewing our predator species - including bears, wolves, and coyors.

Eco-tourism is important, but hard to evaluate. Washington has a tremendous variety of wildlife and opportunities for tourists. In addition, hunting does not generally negatively affect other tourism opportunities.

Assumption

c. Implementation can apply across a continuum of predator management strategies ranging from removal of individual or small numbers of animals to population level management across a broad spectrum of geographic scales (from site management to a larger landscape or region). Individual and local population management actions will be addressed as a priority, with "population level" actions considered only when wide scale actions are deemed necessary to sustain prey populations.

We disagree that individual or local population management actions should be the priority as predator control on a small scale is likely not to work or provide only short-term benefits. The conversation should be about management of predator populations at a level that ensures their viability but is in balance with prey across the landscape in Washington. The Focus of the predator prey interaction section states that predator population levels have returned to healthy levels across Washington. A natural balance between predator and prey results in stabilization of prey populations which may be below management objectives and serve to not meet human needs for recreational or tribal subsistence hunting. Broad scale reductions in predator numbers that ensure predator perpetuity but maximize human use would provide for an acceptable balance. However, we do recognize the value of small scale reductions in an adaptive management framework to assess responses in ungulate population trend when predatory pressure is reduced. Demonstrating positive benefits from small scale reductions can provide evidence that larger scale efforts are warranted.

Overall Comment: It appears that the approach to predator-prey management outlined in the GMP is incredibly cumbersome. Given the lack of base-line data on many ungulate populations, requirement to implement substantial habitat improvements, and other issue highlighted in our comments, it appears any meaningful actions being taken are doubtful.

REDUCTION OF PREDATORS SHOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE REDUCTION OF HUNTING.

The greatest source of mortality for most adult prey species (especially deer and elk) is humans. Your comment suggests that predators are always a significant limiting factor for prey populations. However, research has shown that predation rarely inhibits prey population trends.

We need to control predator numbers they are at an all time high due to the limitations put on hound hunting, trapping, and baiting. The cougars, bears, and coyotes are devastation our deer and elk herds in southwest Washington and need to be controlled. We should have a spring bear hunt. most every other state in the west has a spring bear hunt to help control bear populations. Bears are much more responsible for killing elk calves and deer fawns than people realize. To have a balanced ecosystem with regards to predator prey relationships we must control the predator populations or we will continue to have predator over populations and deer and elk herds will not be able to rebound from the hair loss disease that hit the blacktail deer so hard and the hoof rot that is currently devastating our elk herds.

The elk herds in southwest Washington are the St Helens and Willapa Hills. Both herds are very healthy and among the largest in the state. Hunter harvest success for elk and black-tailed deer is also among the highest in the state, so it is difficult to understand your statement about devastation.

If and when we do have a problem, we will use this objective to determine a course of action.

"Stakeholders" need to understand that predators are a part of the landscape. WDFW needs to follow the best science available and not be swayed by the politics of predator issues.

I think we do that pretty well and it is consistent with our mandate from the Legislature. Whether we are a public agency and only manage wildlife on their behalf. It is important for the agency to listen to them and address their concerns as best we can

#2 is unacceptable. Let the wolf/coyote eat or eat it? It passes no common sense test in my mind. If you mean limiting coyote (et al) hunting then I have no objection. It needs to be very clear what hunting reductions you are contemplating.

#2 Management should happen ALONGSIDE other actions NOT after. Hunting oppurtunity should not suffer MORE than predator group.

Most studies have shown that human cause the most significant level of mortality in deer and elk. That is the reason that changing a hunting strategy, usually reducing the harvest of females, often produces the most dramatic results. If reducing the number of females taken by hunters does not change the population trend, then other factors would need to be addressed including predators.

We understand that there have been concerns expressed about the potential for wolves to impact ungulate populations. However, we have no indication that is occurring at this time. There is actually an increasing trend to harvest levels and hunter success for deer, elk, and/or moose in northeast Washington. This strategy is specific to black bear, cougar, and coyote at this point. Wolf impacts on ungulates are covered under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
1) A good example of the outcome of these types of principles is the Big Horn Sheep reintroduction in the Catalina Mountains near Tucson, Arizona and the killing of Mountain Lions as a result of the newly released sheep. If the principle reason is to increase hunting of a certain species, then I do not support it.

2) Artificially increasing prey numbers also increases predation pressure. PREDATION pressures tend to naturally integrate with other species such as the Sierra Club should not have anything to do with such funds.

3) If predators affect populations of Big Game and it threatens the number of permits issued for Big Game hunting, then it affects the economic face and enjoyment of the outdoors. County boards of county supervisors and other groups such as the Sierra Club should not have anything to do with such funds.

4) Black bear, cougar, and coyote at this point. Wolf impacts on ungulates are covered under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

5) The use of public lands is outside of the scope of this objective.

6) The breakdown of funding is shown on page 16 for the agency and the game division. The Department is a state agency responsible for managing the state’s wildlife resources for its citizens. All of Washington’s citizens have a stake in wildlife management regardless of how the agency is funded.

7) The use of public lands is outside of the scope of this objective.

8) This strategy is specific to black bear, cougar, and coyote at this point. Wolf impacts on ungulates are covered under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

9) The breakdown of funding is shown on page 16 for the agency and the game division. The Department is a state agency responsible for managing the state’s wildlife resources for its citizens. All of Washington’s citizens have a stake in wildlife management regardless of how the agency is funded.

10) Predator impacts on prey populations are exactly what this objective is about.
Now that the "Cat (or dog) is out of the bag" - No action is Not management. These animals must be adequately monitored and managed.

Objective 2.2 should also include scientifically significant considerations for the predator population regarding its own benefits upon the ecosystem as a whole.

This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Your comment is addressed in the strategies and the consideration of the effects of any lethal actions.

Comment: Okay. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Only as a last resort should any game animal, predator or otherwise, be taken by any other method than a licensed state hunter. Landowners complaining of damage due to game species (bear, coyote, elk, deer etc) must allow licensed hunters access during state seasons to receive a damage permit. With fees being instituted by large landowners, they may want to boost elk/deer numbers to boost hunting sales and prices and want to keep predator numbers low, so they could lobby for damage permits—perhaps claiming "timber" damage to reduce bear numbers and increase deer on their property.

We understand your perspective, timber damage is covered under a different set of objectives and access to hunters is a consideration.

Please stop the import and release of predators (wolves) unless you plan to also allow the increase of all prey species to repopulate or import as well. Okanogan area elk herds should be allowed to increase in population or additional animals imported to the region to reduce the potential impact on other species.

Wolves were not imported into the state, they recolonized on their own. Your recommendation for expanding elk into western Okanogan County should be in the elk section. This will be contentious because of potential impacts to the mule deer population.

Population management objectives has nothing to do with species perpetuation, and everything to do with hunting and selling tags.

We don't agree with your perspective. As described in the strategies, species perpetuation trumps all other decisions.

Predator populations should not be managed to serve political purposes and should only be managed when prey populations fall to listing levels.

There appears to be pretty good support for managing predator populations before they cause such a decline in a prey population that it needs to be listed.

There is no room for wolves in this state. Start a liberal and robust season immediately to kill them all.

Thank you for your comment, we are managing wolves based on the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan adopted by the Commission after extensive review and comment from the public.

These decisions should only be based on sound science as performed by outside researchers who do not have a stake in the process. Good, sound science.

That is the reason for Principle # 6.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
This is a very reactionary approach. WA has the most restrictive hunting regulations of the surrounding NW states and consistently lacks resources to maintain its wildlife objectives. It is much easier to change rules/laws affecting when, where, how, to hunt as well as bag limits. Approaches to managing predators puts us in a far more challenging proposition. Predators will not wait for stakeholder decisions as to next steps for predator-management. They will do what comes naturally, and eat till exhaustion of the food source then move on to another location. Hungry predators do not respect demographically politically established boundaries, when they are hungry farms and playgrounds may be a better prospect than traveling over the next hill: one which a city may be on the other side of. This objective is flawed from the beginning as it seeks to manage something within a tight geographical area with very few resources to do it.

This program should disclose all the costs involved in managing these species and who is presently paying the bill. That is identified under strategy c)5.

This sounds like a thorough, carefully designed process with ample input available from citizens, stakeholders and conservation groups. Please continue to stick with this plan. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Trap and release surplus wolves and cougars in King and Pierce counties. Thank you for your comment.

Use long term population trends. Before lethal predator control, make sure the prey species population decline is consistent over several years. The surest exhaust all other causes that can be controlled, including reduction of quota or hunting altogether (temporarily). Strongly consider relocation of predators that have been deemed to be causing significant population decline. All of these concerns are addressed with this objective and strategies.

Use the 50% success rate for hunting and fishing. If I can’t take my kids hunting and fishing and catch or harvest something in 3 years when in the past the same tactics worked then you have a problem. I’ve been all over the IS and the woods in the SW Washington almost seem devoid of large game. Southwest Washington has some of the highest success rates for both deer and elk hunters, so it is hard to understand your comment.

We do not want wolves………….PERIOD!!!! This strategy is specific to black bear, cougar, and coyote at this point. Wolf impacts on ungulates are covered under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

We need to open up hunting for coyotes I don’t think we can properly manage them other wise. Wolves should be just like coyotes, if you see them shoot them (if all is legal) Thank you for commenting.

When considering predator-prey management remember: Homo sapiens is also a predatory species. While I don’t support the elimination of any species, I do believe some species of predators have been placed on a pedestast, a placement that may very well be to the detriment of the prey species and other predators. Currently we are attempting to manage some predators as if it were 150 years ago. We should manage predators in a manner consistent with having almost 7 million people living in Washington. There appears to be a movement by some to take man out of the equation for managing predators, they seem to have forgotten (or never knew) that the vast number of ungulates we have, wouldn’t be here if it weren’t for the efforts and dollars of man the predator! Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies. We do use spring bear hunting to address timber damage, but predation of deer fawns or elk calves hasn’t been documented as excessive.

When the time comes don’t forget that hunters are stakeholders. They certainly are! Thank you for your comment.

These rules are all important. You really need to add a Spring Bear Season due to the Bear predation factor to elk and deer fawns as well as timber damage. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies. We use spring bear hunting to address timber damage, but predation of deer fawns or elk calves hasn’t been documented as excessive.

Yes, as long as ‘scientific principles’ are not used at the expense of this basic truth: HUMANS COME FIRST, THEN ANIMALS! Thank you for commenting.

The Dept appears to narrowly define both ‘management’ and ‘recreational opportunity’ as killing wildlife. The DSEIS would benefit from clarity. Both of these terms could result in the killing of wildlife, but are not exclusive to that definition.

“Interactions per capita” is not a meaningful statistic for management. The Dept should provide accurate information to people who see a cougar and report an uneventful sighting. No one can guarantee that non-zero events will not occur, but the Dept needs to be more forthcoming about the actual risk to people from Washington’s predator’s and educate those with the highest personal risk about the advantages of Bear Spray in predator territory. As with all species, the Dept needs to show conservatism because of the unknown effect of growth, climate, guild changes, and trophic cascades. Thank you for your comment. The Department used “per Capita” to standardize and separate statistical increases in complaint levels from increases simply due to a growing human population size.

There are over 200,00 SFLOs with over 3 million forested acres that should be considered significant “stakeholders”. Some of these have appeared before the Commission and reached out to WDFW but to my knowledge our efforts have never been reciprocated either by the enforcement folks or our Animal Conflict group. We trust this objective is an affirmation of the respect and appreciation you have verbalized an we’ve been longing for. The GP notes at p. 23, under current Washington law, potential designations include “protected,” “game animal,” or “unclassified.” We agree, the most current term for your perspective is “working lands”. They support far more wildlife needs than urban/suburban land uses. Obviously small forest land owners are critical stakeholders with ten percent of the state qualifying in this land ownership category.

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Objective 4: Develop a plan for how wolves will be managed after recovery objectives have been achieved.

Wolves Should Not Be Managed Under the Game Program
Following adoption of the Wolf Plan in 2011, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) transferred management authority over wolves from the Endangered Species Section, Wildlife Diversity Division, to the Game Division. It did so despite the fact that the Wolf Plan was developed under the auspices of the Endangered Species Section, the wolf currently is state-listed as an endangered species, and there is no policy requiring the transfer, nor precedent for transferring management of an endangered species to the Game Division. Washington’s wildlife is held in trust for the benefit of all of Washington’s residents, not simply those who wish to hunt them. The Department’s premature and inappropriate push to designate wolves as a huntable game species and its efforts to steer wolf management in this direction long before wolf recovery goals for the state have been met are not in keeping with the wishes of the vast majority of Washington residents. Clearly, the designation of wolves as game animals is not a given. As described in this game management plan, wolves will be managed under the state’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Plan) until they reach the recovery objectives identified in the Plan. We have made some additional edits to make this more clear.

In the past, the Department has taken steps to manage wolves as if they were listed under the Endangered Species Act. In 2015-2021 GMP, the Department takes an alternative approach, recognizing that wolves in Washington are a “species of special concern” rather than a “species of concern,” except for purposes of meeting the needs of the species as provided for in the Endangered Species Act. The Department identifies that wolves were included by mistake, but this is a mistake that does not reflect well on the Department.

Wolves currently are state-listed as an endangered species, in this 2015-2021 GMP SEIS. It will likely take at least as long to develop a plan for managing wolves after they have met delisting objectives. Resources invested now will likely be squandered compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.

As described in both the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and this draft Game Management Plan, de-listing and future classification of wolves by the Department will...
Department’s intentions. If any members of the public did submit comments about wolves in the 2015-2017 Hunting Regulations survey, it is incumbent upon the Department to delete any wolf related comments (or if they cannot be deleted, the Department must not use the wolf-related comments for any purpose).

A. Wolf Populations are Self-Regulating and Don’t Need to be Managed via Hunting

Wolf populations are self-regulating and do not require management by recreational hunting. Regulatory mechanisms include intraspecific strife and territoriality (Carapella et al. 2011). Wolves live in extended family units and defend their territories from incursions by other wolves through intraspecific aggression. Intraspecific strife and territoriality are behaviors which are endemic to wolves and may set upper limits on wolf density (Id.). Even when wolf density is low and food plentiful, fatal intraspecific attacks are known to occur (Fritts and Mech 1981; Wydevan et al. 1995). In response to scarce food resources, wolf packs expand the size of their pack territory (Jedrzejewski et al. 2007; Wydevan et al. 1995). Hunting of wolves would interfere with this natural response. Stochastic events, such as incidents of disease, can have significant impacts on wolf populations, as well. In Yellowstone National Park, the annual Wolf Project reports have repeatedly demonstrated years (e.g., 1999, 2005 and 2008) where there were substantial declines in pup survival and the wolf population due to disease. In short, the science demonstrates that natural regulating mechanisms operate within wolf populations. Recreational hunting of the species to regulate wolf populations is unjustified.

B. We have draft agency request legislation that would amend RCW 77.08.030 to add “gray wolf” to the big game species classification.

We have draft agency request legislation that would amend RCW 77.08.030 to add “gray wolf” to the big game species classification. Once wolves have met the recovery objectives of Washington’s wolf recovery plan and once they are delisted, based on our projections we have several years to complete a plan.

C. Wolf populations do not require management by recreational hunting.

We recommend the language be revised to make it clear that a “game management plan” for wolves is not being recommended, but that wolves are mentioned in this Game Management Plan only for the purpose of educating the public about the current listed status of the species and the process by which a post delisting plan will be developed once recovery objectives have been met.

We request that the existing draft language be replaced with the following language: “Wolves have been raised as an issue of interest during the scoping process for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. Wolves are currently listed as a State endangered species throughout Washington and federally as an endangered species west of Highway US 79. These designations require that wolves be managed for recovery under both Washington’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan adopted in 2011 and under the jurisdiction of the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a federally listed species in the western two-thirds of the State until recovery objectives have been met and the species no longer faces extinction threats. Therefore, this section on wolf recovery is for public educational purposes only and is not intended to convey that wolves are being designated as or managed as a game species under the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. Once wolves have met the recovery objectives of Washington’s wolf recovery plan and once they have been federally delisted, a separate SEPA process will be initiated to guide state wolf management. The SEPA process for managing wolves after recovery is distinct and separate from the current SEIS being developed for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. The Fish and Wildlife Commission will decide, based on best available science incorporated into a new status review at that time, which designation is appropriate for continued management of the species.

These designations could be:
1. Protected: Meaning they would not be hunted but could be lethally removed under certain conditions.
2. Game animal: Meaning they can only be hunted under rules created by the Commission.
   They could also be lethally removed under certain conditions.
3. Un-classified: Meaning they are not protected nor managed under hunting rules approved by the Commission.

Objective 4.
Continue to manage wolves under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan to achieve recovery and allow for delisting and re-classification.

Strategy: Elements of that plan, including public education and outreach, implementation of non-lethal deterrents to livestock depredation, implementation of lethal control under certain conditions, and research on habitat use, population dynamics, pack structure, and effects of wolves on ungulate populations and ecosystem response will provide a strong foundation on which to prepare a post-delisting management plan and inform a scientifically founded postrecovery species designation.”

D. Once wolves have achieved the recovery objectives in the Wolf Plan, a status review and classification recommendation will be prepared for the Fish and Wildlife Commission. At that time the Commission will also be asked to consider classification of wolves ather (page 23): 1. Protected: Meaning they would not be hunted, but could be killed if causing property damage alone.
2. Game animal: Meaning they can only be hunted under rules created by the Commission, and they could also be killed if causing property damage.
3. Un-classified: They could have wolves un-classified which would mean they are not protected.

However, we do support your recommendation to classify wolves as a big game species. We have draft agency request legislation that would amend RCW 77.08.030 to add “gray wolf” to the big game species classification. COMMISSION letter to Representatives: Wolves in Washington Jan. 5, 2012

Additionally, the language used by Commissioner (Policy Statement: April 13, 2012 and letter to legislators, January 13, 2012) does not include any indications that the recovery plan was being developed for anything other than classifying them as game animals to facilitate state management to balance recreational hunting needs and ungulate populations with wolf numbers. This should be the sole objective to be consistent with Commission policy. Being a protected species was not a commission directive and has no place in document and neither does it being an unclassified species.

The ultimate decision to delist rams with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. We used the term considered because we cannot presuppose their decision.

We have conducted several outreach efforts but need to do more. We brought in wolf experts from the Rocky Mountains and they described what states have experienced in terms of wolf impacts to prey species and hunting. Hundreds of people have viewed that video since it has been available on our web site.

As this objective states, we are planning to develop a plan for managing wolves after they are delisted. Based on our projections we have several years to complete a plan.
Objective 4(page 24): Develop a plan for how wolves will be managed after recovery objectives have been achieved. Utilize the Wolf Advisory Group to guide the Department’s development of a post-delisting management plan. At a minimum the sections will include:

Management Goals and Objectives
It is our opinion that the Commission Position Statement should be used “With the recovery plan in place, it’s now a priority for the department to begin development of a long-term management plan to assure that recovered wolf populations do not cause undue harm to livestock/depredation, public safety while at the same time ensuring wolf population levels remain above recovery objectives.”

COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 3, 2012

2. A description of how wolves will be monitored
3. A description of wolf population management zones
4. Wolf-livestock conflict management

As mentioned previously, yes anything associated with wolf management tends to be challenging and draw out. If the history of wolf management in all of the other states with wolves repeats itself, the public process associated with delisting is likely to take many years. Waiting until then to develop a plan for wolf management after they reach delisting objectives might only further delay management.

I’m curious about the Wolf Recovery “Objective 4”. The projected recovery population for wolves appears to be in 2021, and presumably the delisting process will take more than a couple of days, so I wonder why it is urgent to create a post delisting plan at this time?

We have concern about the fact that a post-delisting management plan has not been drafted to date. The WDFW has the ability to deal with unique circumstances on an occasional basis, such as a wolf conflict. However, when wolves and livestock mix, some livestock and some wolves will be killed. Conflict between wolves and livestock has resulted in the average annual removal of 8 to 14 percent of the NRM wolf population (Bangs et al. 1995, p. 130; Bangs et al. 2004, p. 92; Bangs et al. 2005, pp. 342-344, Service et al. 2009, Tables 4, 5, Smith et al. 2010, p. 1). such control promotes occupation of suitable habitat in a manner that minimizes damage to private property and fosters public support to maintain recovered wolf populations in the NRM DPS without threatening the NRM wolf population.” 15160 Federal Register 1 Vol. 74, No. 62 / Thursday, April 2, 2009 / Rules and Regulations

Objective 4, page 169

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As stated in this game management plan, wolves will be managed under the state’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Plan) until they reach the recovery objectives identified in the Plan.

The reason that wolves have been identified by the public as important to management of game species is because of the concern of their potential impacts to game species, especially deer, elk, and moose.

We did make several edits to the language in this section to clarify that wolves are being managed under the Wolf Conservation Plan, and that the strategy that identifies the development of a post delisting plan does not pre-suppose that wolves will be hunted. While we made that statement, we also provide additional information about the relative public support for hunting of wolves. Additionally, we state that WDFW is likely to recommend that wolves be classified as game species consistent with page 70 of the Plan. We hope that helps with the understanding of why wolves are addressed in this Game Management Plan.

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Objective 4, page 169
2. The GMP guides the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Wildlife's management of habitable wildlife for six year timeframes. The focus is on the sustainable management of game populations, harvest management, and other significant factors affecting game populations. The overall goals are to protect, sustain, and manage habitable wildlife, provide stable, regulated recreational hunting opportunities to all citizens, protect and enhance wildlife habitat, and minimize adverse impacts to residents, other wildlife, and the environment (Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 2021 Game Management Plan, WDFW, June 9, 2014). It is inappropriate at this time to include wolves in the GMP. Wolves are currently protected statewide as an endangered species in Washington, and are therefore not a game species, and not considered habitable wildlife. Wolves fall into the category of “other significant factors” mainly because of the concern about their potential impact to deer, elk, and moose. We are hesitant to add wolves to this sentence because it would likely be opposed as well.

4. Discussion of post-delisting plans for wolves remains at this time. Chapter 2 of the GMP (page 18) states that “Science is the core of wildlife management, the basis for achieving the agency's mandate, and the foundation of this plan.” Recent WDFW scientists suggest that Washington should reach its recovery goals for wolves in approximately 12 years (2021), at the end of this GMP period. The process for delisting wolves could potentially begin as early as 2021, whereby, reclassification of wolves could also be started. Wolves could be reclassified as game species, protected species or unclassified wildlife during that process. WDFW's own science supports the prematurity of assuming that wolves will recover and be reclassified as game species during the 2015-2021 GMP timeframe.

Once wolf delisting objectives have been achieved, wolves can be considered for down listing or delisting. A population model developed by Brainerd et al. in 2011 has been tracking well with Washington's wolf population growth and predicts that recovery objectives may be reached by 2021 (Page 22).

Once wolf delisting objectives have been achieved, wolves should be delisted, not “can be considered for downsizing or delisting”, as Washington State Wolf Plan. If public opinion is to be used, 73% of those surveyed by the WDFW support removing wolves off of the State's ESA list once their recovery objectives have been achieved.

“Pursue public acceptance of sustainable ungulate and wolf haNeSt as a necessary part of managing wildlife and the ecosystems they depend upon”

COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 13, 2012

We strongly agree and support the Commission's statement regarding the pursuit of public acceptance in regards to wolf management. We do not believe that the WDFW is pursuing this objective on wolves at this time. There has not been any meaningful outreach to the general public about the importance of managing wolf populations and the impacts that wolves have on ungulates.

Comment:

The language “can be considered for downsizing or delisting” has no place in this document. Commission policy statement April 13, 2012 states that once recovery objectives are achieved certain state protections will no longer be necessary. It also states that a majority of state citizens accepted hunting of wolves once they have reached recovery levels. Stresses the impendence of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation and expresses concerns that potential effects to ungulate populations will impact hunting opportunity and the viability of this model. States as a guideline to pursue public acceptance of sustainable ungulate and wolf harvest as a necessary part of managing wildlife and the ecosystems they depend upon.

The WDFW Commission has stated “to address ongoing issues and concerns, the Commission will begin considering a draft policy statement on “Wolves in Washington”. The policy will articulate the Commission's stance on the larger issues of how the agency will implement the recovery plan, and how wolves will be managed after they have been delisted. Jan. 3, 2012 letter to Representatives.

“With the recovery plan in place, it is now a priority for the department to begin development of a long term management plan to assure that recovered wolf populations do not cause undue harm to livestock interests, prey populations, and public safety while at the same time ensuring wolf population levels remain above recovery objectives”.

COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 13, 2012

Based on the Commission's previous statement and Makrezea's abstract a complete chapter on wolves in Washington should have been included in the WDFW's post delisting management of the wolf in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan.

Recreational hunting of wolves is indiscriminate and can lead to more conflicts, not fewer conflicts. Wolves of all age classes and of both sexes are killed by hunters, in those states with state-sanctioned wolf hunting seasons. Yet, research confirms that which wolves are killed can make a significant difference in pup survival, retention of breeding pairs within a pack, and whether there exist experienced adult members of the pack to teach pups how to hunt wild prey (Brainerd et al. 2008; Cred and Rotella 2010).

In one study, nearly 40% of wolf packs dissolved and abandoned their territories after breeding animals were killed, only 47% of packs that lost a breeder reproduced the following year and only 9% of the packs reproduced after loss of both breeders (Brainerd et al. supra). When the “wrong” wolves are killed, the stage is set for more conflict between wolves and human activities such as livestock production. The pack disruption that occurs when breeders are lost can cause the remaining wolves to scatter or may result in the subdivision of existing wolf territories with the effect of increasing wolf densities locally (fd). Pack disruption creates more dispersing single wolves that are less able to capture wild ungulate prey on their own and thus may turn to vulnerable livestock or pets. A territorial pack that has not been involved in wolf-livestock conflict may be remaining wolves to scatter or may result in the subdivision of existing wolf territories with the effect of increasing wolf densities locally (fd). Pack disruption creates more dispersing single wolves that are less able to capture wild ungulate prey on their own and thus may turn to vulnerable livestock or pets. A territorial pack that has not been involved in wolf-livestock conflict may be.

Thank you for your comment, wolves have proven to be very resilient to hunting and are the most well distributed (and hunted) species in the world. All of this will be considered and addressed after they have met recovery objectives in Washington.
wolves. Recent studies demonstrate this to be a false premise and that, in fact, the converse is true. Surveys conducted in Wisconsin over the period of 2001-2009 did not support the assumption that hunters would steward wolves; researchers found the majority of hunters unsupportive of wolf conservation (Treves and Martin, 2011). The surveys also showed that likely future hunters in Wisconsin were unsupportive of wolf conservation, and this corresponded with the findings of a prior study which reported that “[U.S.] hunters often hold attitudes and engage in behaviors that are not supportive of broad-based, ecological objectives” (Id., citing Holman, 2000).

A longitudinal study conducted in Wisconsin looked at changing attitudes over time of residents, examining attitudes, beliefs, and emotions associated with gray wolves, the inclination to kill wolves illegally, and the approval of management interventions from 2001 to 2009. Data collected from three separate surveys revealed increases in a fear of wolves, a sense of competition with wolves for deer, an inclination to poach wolves, approval of lethal control of wolves involved in livestock and pet attacks, and endorsement of regulated public hunting or trapping of wolves (Treves et al., 2013).

“The strongest correlation with increased inclination to poach wolves was competition over deer, an icon of the hunting culture in Wisconsin, not fear or lost domestic animals.” (Id.)

In 2012-2013, Wisconsin held its first legal wolf hunt since assuming wolf management authority from the federal government. During the summer of 2013, a survey was conducted to understand change in attitudes towards wolves among people living inside and outside of wolf range in Wisconsin. Survey participants had previously participated in the three surveys conducted and reported on by Treves in the 2011 and 2013 papers. For people living within wolf range, of those who said in 2009 that their tolerance for wolves would increase if wolves could be hunted, in fact, their stated tolerance for wolves decreased by 18 percent following institution of the first year of wolf-hunting in Wisconsin. Among self-identified hunters in the survey, their stated tolerance for wolves decreased even more — by 21 percent — than for non-hunters (Hogberg et al. 2013).

As the studies from Wisconsin reveal, state wildlife managers cannot assume that hunting of wolves will lead to more tolerance for wolves. In Wisconsin, wolf tolerance has decreased and unreasonable fears of wolves have increased. The Department should pay heed to the current science which is demonstrating that assumptions about the relationships between hunting of large carnivores and tolerance are unfounded.
We oppose including wolves in Washington’s Game Management Plan (GMP) and request that the Department has communicated to Cascadia that a separate SEPA process will be initiated to guide wolf management after the species has recovered. Respecting the conservation of tax-payer resources, Cascadia would urge the Department to hold off on initiating this process until wolves have actually met the state recovery goals, or this level of recovery is plainly imminent. We would also request the Department eliminate all mention of wolves in the rendition of the Game Management Plan FES.

With the restoration of wolves, biologists in numerous studies have noted an increase in the number of bobcats, pumas, lynx, and other sensitive species while simultaneously improving the vital

4. Washington should adopt a complete ban on lead ammunition for hunting activities in the state. Lead is an extremely toxic metal that we’ve seen removed from water pipes, gasoline, paint and other sources dangerous to people. Yet toxic lead is still entering the food chain through widespread use of lead hunting ammunition and fishing tackle, poisoning wildlife and even threatening children’s health. At least 75 wild bird species in the United States are regularly poisoned by spent lead ammunition. Animals that scavenge on carcasses shot and contaminated with lead bullet fragments, or wading birds that ingest spent lead-shot pellets or lost fishing weights mistaking them for food or grit, can die a painful death from lead poisoning. Others suffer for years from lead’s debilitating effects. As many as 20 million birds and other animals die each year from lead poisoning. Lead ammunition also poses health risks to people. Lead bullets explode and fragment into minute particles in shot game and can spread throughout meat that humans eat. Nearly 10 million hunters, their families and low-income beneficiaries of venison donations may be at risk. A poll conducted in 2013 shows that 57% of American support of non-toxic ammunition for hunting.

The reason that wolves have been identified by the public as important to management of game species is because of the concern of their potential impacts to game species, especially deer, elk, and moose.

We did make several edits to the language in this section to clarify that wolves are being identified in the Plan.

It is important and we are implementing that as guided by the outreach strategies in the Wolf Plan.

1. Delete Objective 4 from the Wolf Recovery Section of the 2015-21 Game Management Plan. The stated purpose of the Game Management plan is to address management of hunted game species. Wolves are a non-game, endangered species and should not be included in a separate section of the plan with an objective to develop a management plan.

2. The Wolf Conservation and Management Plan serves as the state recovery plan and is intended to guide the management of wolves in Washington while they are listed – through 2021, or later, until they are recovered and delisted. No other wolf management plans are needed during the time period of 2015-2021.

3. There are limited state resources and they should be focused on implementing recovery until wolves are delisted. It is a waste of valuable state financial resources to work on a non-relevant plan when there will be no decision about what the post-delisting classification of wolves will be (protected wildlife, game species or unclassified). We also don’t know what science will tell us in another 7-10 years to help formulate a plan.

4. It is not possible at this time to use the best available science to develop a post-delisting plan that would not be in effect for nearly a decade at the earliest. That science will not be available until many years into the future, as wolves re-establish in Washington and reach recovery objectives. No results can be developed at this time when the classification of the species is unknown and there is no science to support it.

With our anticipated achievement of recovery objectives in 2021, we feel it is only prudent to prepare a plan for management after delisting.

5. WDFW analyses state that wolves may reach recovery by 2021, at the end of the GMP term. As stated above, even if wolves do reach recovery goals in 2021, there are many public processes which will need to be completed, including potential reclassification, which could result in several outcomes besides game designation, and years away from making wolves a huntable species that should be addressed in the 2015-2021 GMP.

We believe that having some language in this section for hunters about how to identify wolves versus coyotes would be very appropriate, and similar to what the current version of the GMP has for grizzly bears in the black bear section. The current plan talks about the need to educate black bear hunters on how to identify and distinguish a black bear from a grizzly bear by providing educational materials, etc. Since wolves are an endangered species, and we are in the early phase of recovery in Washington, it is very sensible to address this and an appropriate discussion is outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan.

6. The WDFW’s inclusion of wolves in its Game Management Plan SEIS survey improperly assumes that wolves will become designated as a hunted game species, even though the state Wolf Plan states that a full public process will take place to determine what status wolves will be given upon reaching recovery goals. WDFW’s inclusion of wolves in its Game Management Plan SEIS survey is also a waste of limited state resources.

Thank you for your comments. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problem areas identified in Washington. We believe that the approach outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan.

Lead is an extremely toxic metal that we’ve sensibly removed from water pipes, gasoline, paint and other sources dangerous to people. Yet toxic lead is still entering the food chain through widespread use of lead hunting ammunition and fishing tackle, poisoning wildlife and even threatening children’s health. At least 75 wild bird species in the United States are regularly poisoned by spent lead ammunition. Animals that scavenge on carcasses shot and contaminated with lead bullet fragments, or wading birds that ingest spent lead-shot pellets or lost fishing weights mistaking them for food or grit, can die a painful death from lead poisoning. Others suffer for years from lead’s debilitating effects. As many as 20 million birds and other animals die each year from lead poisoning. Lead ammunition also poses health risks to people. Lead bullets explode and fragment into minute particles in shot game and can spread throughout meat that humans eat. Nearly 10 million hunters, their families and low-income beneficiaries of venison donations may be at risk. A poll conducted in 2013 shows that 57% of American support of non-toxic ammunition for hunting.

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64 Comments

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ecology of riparian systems. Most Americans see wolves as an iconic species that should be preserved and not exploited. Wolves are important facets of wildlife-watching tourism in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Wildlife watchers drive millions of dollars to the states that host them. Washington needs its wolves fully recovered.

The stated purpose of the GMP is to “guide the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s management of hunted wildlife for the next six years” (Ch. 2, Obj. 4). We believe that including an objective to develop a game management plan for a state-listed, endangered species is highly inappropriate and unprecedented. We respectfully request that gray wolves be removed entirely from the GMP until their recovery is fully reached. Instead, we ask the Department to focus on species recovery as directed in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

Including an endangered species into the GMP based solely on conjecture and projection models is simply irresponsible and lacks scientific integrity. The Department has no scientific certainty that wolves will be recovered by 2021 (GMP pg. 22). To our knowledge, no other state endangered species has ever been included in the Washington GMP before their recovery was reached and a state environmental protection act review conducted that included public participation. Washington’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan already guides the management of wolves while they are recovering. No other plans are currently needed until wolves are recovered. This proposal simply wastes the Department’s time and the public’s resources. Our State’s funds would be better spent on wolf recovery, public outreach and education, developing wildlife-viewing opportunities and developing protocols for non-lethal livestock protection.

The pace of growth for Washington has been similar to that experienced in the Rocky Mountain states. That rate of growth since 2007 is over 30%. However, we agree that there is more room to grow before we feel they are secure and sustainable. We did state that wolves are over-running Washington and we need to do something new about it. We believe that it would be more informative to state where we are today with wolf recovery, and where we need to be to reach recovery.

We believe that this characterization of the wolf population in Washington is misleading. Stating an average growth rate of 30 percent gives the impression that Washington’s wolves are zooming along towards recovery in all regions. This is particularly misleading when we look at the statistics on wolf numbers for 2013. The proposed language legitimizes misbeliefs that wolves are over-running Washington and we need to do something new about it. We believe that it would be more informative to state where we are today with wolf recovery, and where we need to be to reach recovery.

The Department is premature to include an endangered and barely recovered wolf population in the State’s game management planning process. It deprives the rights of citizens to weigh in on what should be a public rule-making process. Wolves are an iconic part of Washington and they should be conserved for future generations.

We appreciate you making this comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment process and that the Department is not in a position to help formulate a plan.

I don’t quite understand why you (Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife) are taking comments on the SEIS (Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement) for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan to develop a “management plan for wolves after they are delisted.” As you’re aware, wolves are a state and federal “endangered species” and will likely not even reach state recovery goals until about 2020-2021.

It appears to me that your (WDFW) intention is that the wolves will be a hunted species – leaving “the people” out of any decision making regarding the future of these magnificent animals. No other wolf management plans are needed during the time period of 2015 – 2021. Accordingly, the Wolf Conservation and Management plan serves as the state recovery plan and is intended to guide the management of wolves in Washington while they are listed - through 2021, or later, until they are recovered and delisted.

I think its time for the WDFW to focus on implementing a recovery program until wolves are delisted. We are wasting valuable state financial resources to work on a plan that is not relevant and when there will be no decision about what the post-delisting classification of wolves will be: protected wildlife, same species or unclassified. You also don’t know what science will tell us in another 7/10 years to help formulate a plan.

I strongly recommend that any and all connected to Washington’s Department of Fish and Game be required to read wolf related books. Books provide valuable information about these magnificent animals.

As a starter, I recommend “Never Cry Wolf” by Farley Mowat. You will learn a thing or two. And, you should also be aware of the Wolf Credo by Del Goetz 1988.

Respect the elders
Teach the young
Cooperate with the pack
Play when you can
Hunt when you must
Rest-in-between
Share your affections
Voice your feeling
Leave your mark.

I hope and howling you do what’s right.

I live outside of LeRoy, Washington, near the Capitol State Forest. I am both a hunter and a fisherman and that leads me to be passionate about species and ecosystem recovery in the United States and especially wolf recovery in Washington State. For me, the fact that there are wolves in Washington State is a sign of improving ecological health and balance. As you know there is a growing body of scientific literature demonstrating that top predators play critical roles in maintaining a diversity of wildlife species and the composition and function of ecosystems. Research in Yellowstone National Park, for example, found that reintroduction of wolves caused changes in elk behavior which then facilitated recovery of streamside vegetation, benefiting beavers, fish and songbirds. By the way, the wolves attract tourists and it’s estimated that annually additional millions of tourist dollars are generated because the wolves are in Yellowstone.

Washingtonians should be proud of their wolf recovery efforts. Because of Endangered Species Act protections, there is a collaboration between the community, state, tribal and federal wildlife managers, and nonprofit groups. Washington’s wolf population has grown from 0 in 2007 to approximately 52 in 2017. Unfortunately, the fact is that our wolf population remains incredibly vulnerable and is not fully recovered. We must continue to do everything we can to develop policies and programs that will ensure their long-term sustainability and expansion of their range - programs that will help wolves, livestock and humans coexist together. And as we build these programs, Endangered Species Act protections are critical for wolves in Washington until they are fully recovered.

We did make several edits to the language in this section to clarify that wolves are being managed under the Wolf Conservation Plan, and that the strategy identifies the development of a post-delisting plan does not pre-suppose that wolves will be hunted. While we make that statement, we also provide additional information about the relative public support for hunting of wolves and the statement made on page 70 of the Wolf Plan that the Department would most likely recommend that wolves be classified as a game species.

As described in both the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and this draft Game Management Plan, delisting and future classification of wolves by the Department will go through a separate SEPA process.

We believe that this characterization of the wolf population in Washington is misleading. Stating an average growth rate of 30 percent gives the impression that Washington’s wolves are zooming along towards recovery in all regions. This is particularly misleading when we look at the statistics on wolf numbers for 2013. The proposed language legitimizes misbeliefs that wolves are over-running Washington and we need to do something new about it. We believe that it would be more informative to state where we are today with wolf recovery, and where we need to be to reach recovery.
For these reasons, placing wolves in the game division is premature. First, we have a very small population of wolves. Second, hunting wolves to control their population will not increase tolerance of wolves. And third, a partnership of Washington state wildlife advocates, ranchers, and government agencies working together to use proactive, nonlethal deterrents, e.g. guard dogs, can minimize livestock and wolf conflicts as demonstrated in the Idaho Wood River Wolf project. Using only nonlethal control methods, the Idaho Wood River Wolf project protected 100,000 sheep over 3 years losing less than 0.03% percent to wolves – that’s less than 5 sheep a year out of thousands! - No wolves had to be killed in reaction to livestock conflicts in the 1000 square mile project area. If this can work in Idaho’s high density wolf habitat, it can certainly work in Washington. In conclusion, wolves should retain their protections in Washington State and not be subject to the game management plan for 2015-21.

There was a balance of nature before man stepped into the scene and tried to exert his wisdom! From all the weather related calamities we are experiencing how well do you think we are doing? Everything is dependent on everything else, the Indians knew that but we’re not nearly as wise as they were. We might claim to be intelligent but certainly not wise.

The killing of these amazing animals need to stop, before it is too late, like it is too late for the black rhino
Wolves are one of the most wide spread animals in the world, and are very different than the black rhino. Conservation of wolves is important to the citizens of Washington and to the Department. We plan to manage for a healthy sustainable population of wolves here in Washington.

I am not an untrained, uneducated citizen, jumping on the band wagon for every “animals are just furry people” cause. My education was in biological and geological sciences, furthered by coursework in the half dozen other sciences, plus the 200-300 books that I read each year on topics like evolution, vertebrate paleontology, geomorphology, physics, and astronomy. I believe that I have logical thought processes and try not to engage in political rhetoric. Therefore, I feel that I am fairly objective when contemplating the bill that affects “wolf management.”

I also urge the elimination lead ammunition in all hunting activities in order to protect wildlife, the environment, and human health.

As regards the WDFW’s 2015-2021 Game Management Plan, please note that no wolf game management plan is needed during the time period of 2015-2021. However if the new plan is going to be adopted:

1) Please delete Objective 4 in the “General Game Management Issues” section, on p. 2, which seeks to develop a plan for how wolves will be managed after recovery objectives have been achieved.

2) Also delete “wolves” in Objective 26 from the “Wildlife Conflict” section, on p. 4, regarding a reporting system for complaints about hunted game species.

Thank you for considering my input. We are stewards of the earth and its creatures and must discharge our responsibilities with good sense and compassion.

Thank you for your comment, please see the previous responses regarding management of wolves.

Wolves are to be PROTECTED!
They are and will be until they reach the recovery objectives identified in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

(15) I am writing to urge you to stop treating wolves like animals that are-- or will be -- a game species. These precious and beautiful animals must be protected and not hunted or slaughtered!

They not even yet off the state or federal endangered species lists!

No, hunters are not objective enough to kill/trapped/moved predators out of areas, only to find that the “prey” populations did exactly what was mentioned in the 3rd sentence of this paragraph. ) No, hunters are not objective enough to manage game. Plus, wolves don't need managed! They will only populate to the approximate number needed to balance with the browsers, then, as the studies of every predator/prey cycle shows, the two populations will approximately pace each other: more deer born will provide food for more wolves; reduction of the deer population resulting in starving less pups or moving of the wolf population.

2nd, elected officials have a duty to consult “real wildlife experts,” not gun lobbyists, “sportsmen” who would shoot domestic pets if mounted Great Danes and Maine Coon cats became a world fad, Division of Wildlife workers who know where their bread is buttered.

3rd, my own personal reaction is a real distaste for what we call “sport hunting.” Killing an unsuspecting animal from a great distance while involving yourself in no real danger and using advanced technology is hardly a “sport,” and the ever increasing number of 6 to 9 year-olds that are museum or will be museum collections while living in the ignorance of what evolution, vertebrate paleontology, geomorphology, physics, and astronomy. I believe that I have logical thought processes and try not to engage in political rhetoric. Therefore, I feel that I am fairly objective when contemplating the bill that affects “wolf management.”

I also urge the elimination lead ammunition in all hunting activities in order to protect wildlife, the environment, and human health.

1st, wolves are not “game” animals. They are maligned apex predators that people forced out of areas where they kept the “game” animals (deer, elk, moose, even mice) in balance. Every high school biology student knows that if there are NO predators, the browsers will overpopulate, eat every grass/leaf in their environment, develop diseases, and eventually starve themselves down to a small population. Hunters don't want that, although they typically blame their own lack of prowess on predators “taking all the trophy animals.” The real truth is that hunting brings in lots of $, so it is a politically effective lobby against all that is biologically sound. (Plenty of cases where hunters killed/trapped/moved predators out of areas, only to find that the “predy” populations did exactly what was mentioned in the 3rd sentence of this paragraph.) No, hunters are not objective enough to manage game. Plus, wolves don't need managed! They will only populate to the approximate number needed to balance with the browsers, then, as the studies of every predator/prey cycle shows, the two populations will approximately pace each other: more deer born will provide food for more wolves; reduction of the deer population resulting in starving less pups or moving of the wolf population.

simply said - wolves do not need to be managed - period!! Thank you for your comment.

And then, Wasting funds objectives are not cost effective!!! Thank you for your comment.

Develop a plan for how ranchers and hunters will be managed after wolf “recovery objectives” have been achieved. Make adherence mandatory. Thank you for your comment, conflicts between wolves and ranchers will be addressed in a post - delisting plan.

Develop the plan BEFORE, NOT AFTER recovery. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

Do not allow ranchers on public lands to hunt the wolves. Train the ranchers on how their herds can co-exist with the wolves.

The issue of wolf conflict with livestock is addressed in the current Wolf Plan and will be an important part of the post-delisting plan to help ensure sustainable wolf populations while minimizing conflicts with livestock.
other game species, the survival of local economies such as Colville, the survival of area ranching, and manage large predators because Alaska has to protect subsistence hunting of other game species to state needs management control of wolves as soon as possible. Alaska is the only state to effectively count countless individual wolves. All are within wolf traveling distance of Washington. This does not breeding pairs in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho have allowed exponential wolf increases in each biologists levied a 15 breeding pair requirement on its own, supposedly objective, committee included, would like that to change. Many of people are working toward the recovery of our wolves. We can remain hopeful for the wolves and remain committed to positive change, but we cannot say we are there yet. Until that is the case, we need to be smart about our policies and practices. We also need to be smart about our State's resources. If there are resources to invest in our wolves, we are there yet. Until that is the case, we need to be smart about our policies and practices.

We can remain hopeful for the wolves and remain committed to positive change, but we cannot say we are there yet. Until that is the case, we need to be smart about our policies and practices.

We need to be smart about our State's resources. If there are resources to invest in our wolves, invest in their protection and recovery rather than squandering what we have on unsubstantiated government and public enthusiasm.

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We can remain hopeful for the wolves and remain committed to positive change, but we cannot say we are there yet. Until that is the case, we need to be smart about our policies and practices.
I STRONGLY support the decision NOT TO INCLUDE WOLVES in the game management plan for a large cross-section of interested stakeholders, not just hunters. Please withdraw this objective from state are far from over. We have a sound Wolf Management Plan that has already been created by a group of experts. I still cannot understand why Washington needs wolves. I have concerns about delisting wolves before we have more breeding pairs. creeks. I appreciate that you agree with the importance of a post-dating plan. I think some of the concern about including it as part of the original Plan was that it would take even longer than the five years it did to take to complete a plan. Our assessment is that wolves will meet recovery objectives by 2021, so is not that far away especially when you consider how long it took to complete the first wolf plan. Initial Wolf Conservation and Management Plan was started in 2007, before we had a confirmed pack of wolves. It was adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Commission in December 2011, when we had nine packs. It does not seem premature to start a post delisting plan.

This seems premature. This population has hardly recovered. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. Impacts to wolf population, this should be done sooner then later. We think that it is far from over. We have a sound Wolf Management Plan that has already been created by a group of experts. Addressing this is premature. Wolves are far from endangered status recovery. Given the passi- er is that they

A plan to manage wolves after they meet the current goals should have been a part of the original wolf management plan, not an add-on that will take several more years to get any type of approval and will then be challenged by reputed lawsuits anyway.

The plan should be to allow hunters to manage the wolf population, this should be done sooner then later. We think that it is far from over. We have a sound Wolf Management Plan that has already been created by a group of experts. The natural system isn’t intact. These wolves will destroy our deer and elk populations!

This is a good question. I’d like to be able to shoot them on sight if they are near my family or livestock. Yes, they are alpha predators, something scientists who live in cities conveniently ignore.

This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation. The SEPA and Commission rule making processes will encourage public participation and comment prior to adopting a wolf management plan after wolves are delisted.

Change the recovery objective for wolves in WA. It’s to high as WA does not have the number of game animals to support such wolf numbers. WA is not like Maine, Wyoming and Montana. It makes no sense to just adapt another states objectives without knowing what the state has to offer. No, we are continuing to utilize the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan until wolves reach recovery objectives. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Another controversial subject - can wolves really be ‘managed’ or is paying ranchers for loss of their stock the main way to manage aside from killing the wolf? We appreciate that you agree with the importance of a post-dating plan. I think some of the concern about including it as part of the original Plan was that it would take even longer than the five years it did to take to complete a plan.

Any chance of getting the objectives changed? Eastern and Central will be over populated with wolves before they ever meet population objectives on the west side of the state. Either way, planning should be started well before recovery objectives have been achieved. No, we are continuing to utilize the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan until wolves reach recovery objectives. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

No, we are continuing to utilize the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan until wolves reach recovery objectives. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Develop a plan now and submit it for public approval. As experienced with the initial Wolf Plan, it will take a lot of work and public involvement to draft a Plan for after wolves have met recovery objectives. The recovery objective of 15 breeding pairs is a minimum necessary to ensure that they persist. The potential for a wolf population should be much higher than that.

Do not allow lethal management or hunting of wolves, regardless of recovery objectives. Wolves are highly intelligent and social, and are not game animals. There are very strong opinions on whether wolves should be hunted or not. That will likely be decided several years from now.

Don’t let the number of wolves go beyond recovery numbers, as in Mont. Make the state agencies accountable by publishing in newspapers and on line the recovery goal numbers and the actual numbers at publication. Publish this each year. Consistent with the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, we will report on wolf population numbers each year.

Eliminate the three-year waiting period from the management plan. This aggressive plan does not adequately coincide with our state's population density and our optimal ungulate population numbers. Start managing as soon as objectives have been met or you'll have a mess on your hands you won't be able to manage.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only management strategy identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

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We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. There should be reached by 2021. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Do not allow lethal management or hunting of wolves, regardless of recovery objectives. Wolves are highly intelligent and social, and are not game animals. There are very strong opinions on whether wolves should be hunted or not. That will likely be decided several years from now.

In my understanding these are not the same wolves that used to be here, therefore should be removed from here. Would you bring a cougar home to replace your house cat that was gone, then expect everything to be the same.

Gay wolf is a state listed endangered species. There is a plan in place for its recovery. It is premature to develop a hunting plan before it is fully recovered.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Given the passion about wolf recovery process, a plan after recovery objectives are met makes sense. Management objectives are already part of public policy discussions. Challenge may be how and to what extent current discussions can be incorporated.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

Hunting and trapping buy the public should be considered. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

2 comments) Agree with this objective. Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies.

I believe a “plan” should already be in place, well before “recovery objectives have been achieved.” I also believe that the “recovery objectives” need to be adjusted, taking into account that Ungulate populations are already suffering, in the North East corner of Washington. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. Impacts to ungulates are addressed in the original plan.

I don’t think wolves a good idea they were kill off for a reason, what was that reason in the first place. look at the wolves population in yellow stone park vs elk population in yellow stone sense 1995, not land to find.

I have concern about de-listing wolves before we have more breeding pairs - carnivores are essential to a healthy ecosystem- Introducing wolves in Yellowstone brought back songbirds along the creeks.

I strongly object to the recovery process being included in this proposal. Wolf recovery efforts in our state are far from over. We have a sound Wolf Management Plan that has already been created by a large cross-section of interested stakeholders, not just hunters. Please withdraw this objective from your proposal and focus on increasing our wolf population, not eliminating it.

I strongly object to this objective even being included in this proposal. Wolf recovery efforts in our state are far from over. We have a sound Wolf Management Plan that has already been created by a large cross-section of interested stakeholders, not just hunters. Please withdraw this objective from your proposal and focus on increasing our wolf population, not eliminating it.

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We are strongly in support of the decision NOT TO INCLUDE WOLVES in the game management plan for 2015-2021 because wolves are still struggling and nowhere near recovery. And it is unlikely wolves will reach recovery by the end of this period.
I support WDFW’s current decision not to include wolves in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan because the wolf population hasn’t reached its recovery goals and isn’t likely to do so until the end of the plan period.

I think WDFW would be better positioned to develop a plan for how they will be managed prior to recovery objectives being met. We all know this day will come so why not be proactive so when the time comes a plan will already be developed and only need to be refined. Once delisted it would take a while to develop a plan all the while limiting hunters from pursuing them until known harvest limits and overall management are established. Lawsuits will likely be filed to tie up delisting in the courts and WDFW would be criticized for not having a management plan post-delisting to back them up. Write the plan before de-listing.

It is important to include this objective in current plan as wolves will not reach recovery quota within this period. Our assessment is that wolves will meet recovery objectives by 2021, so it is not that far away especially when you consider how long it took to complete the first wolf plan.

It is very important that we continue to keep wolves protected in Washington state. The losses of the Lookout Pack and the Wedge Pack (in the Methow Valley) make clear that as a state we do not have the maturity to manage wolves as a game animal. They have nowhere near achieved recovery “in a significant portion of their range” across the state, and we must learn better skills for coexistence (perhaps the most key being part of this movement).

It’s a good Plan. But let’s not plan forever. Once established which seems they are now we need to develop Plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Just like our other big game predators. Limited hunting where populations allow. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Legalized hunting seasons. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Letting more people know what the objectives are and how they are going to be achieved. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Make very certain the numbers of wolves never reach a point that damages gains in deer and elk numbers. Never allow wolves into Olympic National Park, or the Olympic Peninsula. Let’s save this area for a real scientific study area. Plus I do not think the guides and hunters in this area would ever accept the wolf.

Need to allow wolves to be hunted. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

No killing – does anyone think lack of a plan is smart? However, you also need an interim plan between now and then including what happens when numerical objectives are met but the species remains federally and State listed as endangered and you are unable to avail yourselves of all the needed management tools. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

No, decrease wolf populations from what they are now before we severely impact our elk and deer populations. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

No. It is too early to develop a post-delisting management plan. There are currently only 5 successful breeding pairs in Washington. Before delisting, there has to be at least 12 breeding pairs, distributed throughout at least 3 management zones for at least 3 consecutive years. In order to be considered a successful breeding pair, two wolves have to raise two pups for one year. So even if seven new breeding pairs happen to pop up next year, it wouldn’t be until 2019 that gray wolves could meet delisting criteria. Since it’s virtually impossible that 7 new breeding pairs will pop up next year, the probability of the delisting criteria being met during this Game Management Regulation period is next to nothing. Wolves are still an Endangered Species and will remain so for many years. Please follow the state gray wolf conservation and Management Plan while wolves are endangered. When wolves are delisted, which could be a decade or more down the road, hold many, many public meetings and hearings. Do not jump to hunting wolves. Wolves are self-regulatory and hunting would be a political move for recreation. Delisting does not mean open season on wolves. I would also ask that the department hold more educational meetings to inform folks about wolves, especially in hunting and ranching communities. Attempt to increase tolerance toward wolves among these groups, it may increase support for the department.

Opportunity to stay. Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies.

Open them to hunting like Montana and Idaho. Allow use of leg hold traps for those who have passed trappers ed. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Pay more attention to areas of conflict in regards to needing the plan developed now. We manage all other game animals by hunting. My first choice would be to take predators out of big game classification and return them where rightfully belonged....PREDATOR CLASSIFICATION. That will be addressed by objective 4. However, Washington does not have a predator classification.

Perhaps wolves could be introduced where elk are a problem! That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Plan is good. But let’s not plan forever. Once established which seems they are now we need to allow people to hunt them. That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Please stay the current course and do not include wolves in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. While the lethal management of wolves as game animals, as dictated by the best available pack and social science, may be a reasonable course of action down the line, wolves are still recovering in our state, still unstable, and still facing a wide range of threats. Until such recovery goals have been full met, Washington's wolves should not be included in the game management plan.

Population numbers need to be per wolf not just counting the Alpha. We do conduct a “minimum” count of wolves each winter and include it in our annual report.

Quit putting wolves into places without knowledge of neighboring landowners and the public in general. We have not put wolves anywhere; they re-colonized the state on their own.

Raise the level of recovery to more packs. Reduce cattle grazing on public land and require ranchers to use every available option to protect their cattle, sheep and other farm animals from depredation. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Recovery measures should always take into consideration the needs of private property owners before the needs of public if damage is or may affect private individuals life or property values. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Recovery objectives have not been met in any sustainable way. The best wolf management would be cattle management. There is no shortage of beef or dairy cattle within the United States of America. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.
 recovery objectives will not be achieved for many years. Please, think of wolves for the benefits to ecosystems they provide and manage them for pack quality, not target practice. Breaking up wolf packs contributes to conflicts. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

reduction of numbers by hunting.

That will be addressed by objective 4.

re-introduce wolves back into king county?

Thank you for your comment.

Shoot on site.

That is not lawful.

Shooting a wolf is not lawful unless it is caught in the act of attacking humans or domestic animals where not federally listed.

should have been completed already

We appreciate that you agree with the importance of a post de-listing plan. I think some of the concern about including it as part of the original Plan was that it would take even longer than the five years it did take to complete a plan.

should have been developed before they were introduced.

We appreciate that you agree with the importance of a post de-listing plan. I think some of the concern about including it as part of the original Plan was that it would take even longer than the five years it did take to complete a plan.

start wolf management before they get out of control. Wolves should not be allowed to migrate to the west side of the state where human populations are too high. This will result in too many conflicts that do not need to happen in the first place.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

stop the recovery process

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Stop trying to "manage" wolves and other wildlife? Fely were here long before we were and they can manage their own populations.

The landscape in Washington has changed dramatically in the last 150 years. Humans are the main influence of that change and are a dominant factor in the ecosystem. Wildlife management by humans is necessary in this age to maintain support for healthy populations.

Strongly Agree

Thank you for your support of this objective.

Th at is essential for buy off by certain groups.

Thank you for your support of this objective.

That should depend more on true needs of the wolves and not of those who are being allowed to run their livestock on public land as if it were their own. The practice of letting "ranchers" use public land to line their pockets for the few dollars they pay, and then think they have to be paid for their loss when they lose an animal, they should be paying an honest amount for the use of our lands! and get used to the natural predators being returned to our forests.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

the planning of wolves as a fed thing now

Wolves are federally listed as endangered in the western 2/3rs of Washington and are state listed in the entire state. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to delist wolves nationally except for the Mexican gray wolf which may change their Federal status in Washington.

The plan should involve land owners as well as biologist

There are several representatives of landowner and agricultural interests on the Wolf Advisory Group which will play a significant role in helping the Department develop a post de-listing plan for wolf management.

the recovery of wolves in a fed thing now

Wolves are federally listed as endangered in the western 2/3rs of Washington and are state listed in the entire state. The US Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to delist wolves nationally except for the Mexican gray wolf which may change their Federal status in Washington.

The wolves situation is one that is heated. I want wdfw to be honest with how many breeding pairs there are. I also think if we look at other states and the decline of the number of breeding pairs is listed as part of that annual status report.

A status report is provided annually and a copy is published on our web site. The number of breeding pairs is listed as part of that annual status report.

they don't belong here start a hunting season now

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

They should be hunted

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

This department should listen more to the other states like Idaho or Montana to the can of worms that the wolf recovery plans are generating. this state is not what it was 100 years ago and the space to let them free roam is not there anymore. The biologists have no control over where they spread and how many are there or how many stay in certain areas. Wolf recovery is a joke in my opinion.

We recognize the issues for wolf management and that is why we have proposed that a post de-listing plan for managing wolves be developed over the next few years.

This is another example of WDFW being reactive-not proactive. This "plan" should have been in place years ago.

We have a wolf conservation and management plan in place until wolves reach recovery objectives. Our proposal is to develop a plan for after wolves reach recovery objectives which we estimate to be in the year 2021.

This is premature and clearly indicative of wolves being managed under the game side as opposed to endangered species. It is "not" even close to beginning this process but including it does seem to indicate that the game division is looking to very severely decrease the wolf population.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

This plan should be about how to teach ranchers and farmers to co-exist with wolves.

That issue is addressed in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan which will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives.

This should be a priority now.

Thank you for your support.

This should have been done LONG before the recovery process was started. Can't believe that this question is even being asked...

We have a wolf conservation and management plan in place until wolves reach recovery objectives. Our proposal is to develop a plan for after wolves reach recovery objectives which we estimate to be in the year 2021.

This is an example of WDFW being proactive instead of reactive. This "plan" should have been in place years ago.

We have a wolf conservation and management plan in place until wolves reach recovery objectives. Our proposal is to develop a plan for after wolves reach recovery objectives which we estimate to be in the year 2021.

This is an alternative example of WDFW being reactive-not proactive. This "plan" should have been in place years ago.

We have a wolf conservation and management plan in place until wolves reach recovery objectives. Our proposal is to develop a plan for after wolves reach recovery objectives which we estimate to be in the year 2021.

treat them the same as bears & cougars

Future management will be addressed through objective number 4.

Until Wolves reach independent sustainability, and all ranchers comply with strict laws...the wolves, wolverines, cougars and bears should all be considered endangered and protected species.

Cougar and black bear populations are healthy in Washington and not in need of protections outside of their status as game species which have restrictive seasons and harvest regulations. The status of wolverines is being evaluated at both the state and federal level, though Washington is considered to be at the southern extent of their range. The Wolf Conservation and Management Plan will continue to be followed until wolves reach recovery objectives.

Why is it so important to have wolves? I like it without them and feel that this is just a wish program being put forward by interest groups that so not live in Washington

We have a wolf conservation and management plan in place until wolves reach recovery objectives. Our proposal is to develop a plan for after wolves reach recovery objectives which we estimate to be in the year 2021.

With an emphasis towards not targeting the minimum number needed to be in the population (ie, not maximizing the number killed unless special circumstances lead towards this decision).

That will be addressed by objective 4 and the development of a post delisting plan for wolves.

Wolf tags:………………………………………

Future management will be addressed through objective number 4.

Wolves need to be managed immediately. They are tough competition and they don't buy tags.

Future management will be addressed through objective number 4.

Wolves should be considered game animals ASAP

Future management will be addressed through objective number 4.

Wolves should be just like coyotes, if you see them shoot them (if all is legal) let not wait till its like parts of montana & idaho where it is runing the elk & deer herds.

Future management will be addressed through objective number 4.
Wolves should be recovered on the Olympic Peninsula.  We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Wolves were not part of Washington habitat 40 years ago and should not be introduced to this state ever. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Wolves will and many cases are decimating the harvestable animals such as deer and elk. Reduce the packs to extremely low numbers. Hunting & fishing license monies should be completely removed from supporting wolf management. At this point there is not any indication that wolves are causing declines in deer and elk in Washington. If they do, there is a provision in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan that addresses the problem. Wolf recovery is being funded with personalized license plate funds and federal funds.

Wolves will be recovering for perhaps decades. Their relationships with their prey species will also develop over time. The time to worry about achieved recovery objectives will be some time after there are 2 or 3 healthy wolf packs in the Olympics, and several in the South Cascades, and the elk are no longer trashing the riparian corridors of west WA river because they have returned to a semblance of their appropriate numbers again. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Increase the number of nature watchers who utilize public lands and create incentives for those who have stopped watching to participate once again. We will also provide your specific ideas to the stakeholders group for consideration.

There are 2 or 3 healthy wolf packs in the Olympics, and several in the South Cascades, and the elk are no longer trashing the riparian corridors of west WA river because they have returned to a semblance of their appropriate numbers again. At this point there is not any indication that wolves are causing declines in deer and elk in Washington. If they do, there is a provision in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan that addresses the problem. Wolf recovery is being funded with personalized license plate funds and federal funds.

Objective 5: Increase the number of hunters who purchase a license annually rather than every couple of years and create incentives for those who have stopped hunting to Washington. We will also provide your specific ideas to the stakeholders group for consideration.

We agree.

The wolf population in Washington has grown since the first pack was documented in 2008. The number of packs, breeding pairs, and the minimum number counted each year has increased an average of over 30 percent per year between 2008 and 2013. Currently, there are thirteen documented packs and five breeding packs which are established in two of the three recovery regions identified in the Wolf Plan. The wolf population in Washington has grown since the first pack was documented in 2008. The number of packs, breeding pairs, and the minimum number counted each year has increased an average of over 30 percent per year between 2008 and 2013. Currently, there are thirteen documented packs and five breeding packs which are established in two of the three recovery regions identified in the Wolf Plan. We agree.

Wolves will continue to be managed for recovery under the goals and objectives in the Wolf Plan. With the rate of wolf recovery observed to date in Washington, the Department is anticipating that recovery objectives may be reached during the term of this plan. We also agree.

We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

The public comment process is identified in the proposed strategies.

Thank you for your comment.

Increase the number of nature watchers who utilize public lands and create incentives for those who have stopped watching to participate once again. We will also provide your specific ideas to the stakeholders group for consideration.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Wolves will be recovering for perhaps decades. Their relationships with their prey species will also develop over time. The time to worry about achieved recovery objectives will be some time after there are 2 or 3 healthy wolf packs in the Olympics, and several in the South Cascades, and the elk are no longer trashing the riparian corridors of west WA river because they have returned to a semblance of their appropriate numbers again. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Wolves should be recovered on the Olympic Peninsula.  We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Wolves were not part of Washington habitat 40 years ago and should not be introduced to this state ever. We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they meet recovery objectives. The only objective identified in the draft Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.

Wolves will and many cases are decimating the harvestable animals such as deer and elk. Reduce the packs to extremely low numbers. Hunting & fishing license monies should be completely removed from supporting wolf management. At this point there is not any indication that wolves are causing declines in deer and elk in Washington. If they do, there is a provision in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan that addresses the problem. Wolf recovery is being funded with personalized license plate funds and federal funds.

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Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comments; we have modified our objective based on similar comments. We will also provide your specific ideas to the stakeholders group for consideration.

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Thank you for your comment.

This issue is addressed in subsequent parts of this plan.

Any number of people purchasing a license won't increase when the opportunity for harvesting an animal drops like a stone due to unchecked predator population explosion.

Thank you for your comment. Your concern is the reason for the objective related to predator/prey management. However, you should be aware that the number of times that control of predators intended to increase prey numbers has been successful in modern times is limited.

There is no loss of interest in hunting because management of predator species is politically rather than scientifically based and because hunting is irrelevant in the 21st century.

Thank you for your comment.

This can be easily done by increasing bag limits in the general season for specific game. If there is more reward for hunting, then people will naturally gravitate toward more participation, but if the seasons remain short and the reward remains small, there is far less incentive to participate, no matter how many people purchase licenses. Case in point. I am not purchasing a hunting license this year because of cost, short season, and diminished opportunities for success. I am choosing to spend my money doing other activities. Also, the opportunity for success on a managed game season is higher than general hunting, so hunting there with no need to waste money on a license, having a higher opportunity for success, and a longer season makes more sense than hunting via the WDFW way.

Harvest success is no doubt an important consideration for hunter motivation to purchase a license. However, there are many more factors that come into play. This objective and strategies are designed to determine the most important factors.

The objective needs to be deleted. WDFW, like all game and fish commissions, needs to find new sources of funding besides hunting tags. The non-consumptive users of wildlife/wildlands e.g. campers, hikers, photographers, tree-huggers, etc. produce 9 times the money of the consumptive users. As the number of hunters decreases, 4% of the Washington population, new sources of funding need to be found. Non-consumptive users need seats on the commission, which would help find funding and be more representative of the state's use of wildlife. 88% of the state's population are non-consumptive users. There are other state wildlife commissions who are branching out and tapping into the non-consumptive users, e.g. Florida and several other states. It would be well worth investigating some of these approaches.

This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.

Washington State could benefit economically from less hunting and more ecotourism. The revenue for our state is much higher for ecotourism and should be given high priority to further increase this revenue stream.

Thank you for your comment, no one would disagree that success is an important measure of hunter satisfaction.

This objective needs to be deleted. WDFW, like all fish and game commissions, needs to find new sources of funding besides hunting tags. The non-consumptive users of wildlife/wildlands e.g. campers, hikers, photographers, tree-huggers, etc. produce 9 times the money of the consumptive users. As the number of hunters decreases, 4% of the Washington population, new sources of funding need to be found. Non-consumptive users need seats on the commission, which would help find funding and be more representative of the state's use of wildlife. 88% of the state's population are non-consumptive users. There are other state wildlife commissions who are branching out and tapping into the non-consumptive users, e.g. Florida and several other states. It would be well worth investigating some of these approaches.

This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.

The easy answer is put up or shut up. Washington citizens have tried in the past to develop initiatives to fund wildlife conservation and management and those initiatives have been strongly supported by WDFW. The public has not supported these initiatives.

Your comment is really outside of the scope of this plan, however if you feel strongly about this concern, then work to change the funding mechanism.

Why? This seems like overkill (no pun intended) since there are already way too many people killing animals, so why make it easier for them?

This objective and strategies have nothing to do with excessive harvest. Our mission has remained consistent since the 1930's manage for wildlife species perpetuation while maximizing hunting and other wildlife recreational participation.

We agree and that is why we identified this issue as an important to the future of game management.

I think it is not the proper role of WDFW to be promoting an increase of hunters. If there are less hunters than there will be less conflict over who gets to hunt prey species with recovering predator species.

Based on the failure in recent history in most states to develop funding mechanisms from the general public, there will also be fewer funds to pay for conservation programs that benefit all wildlife including predators.

We have modified the language used in Objective 5 to address your comments about license sales, but the bottom line for funding conservation is that we need to maintain a revenue stream. Actually the on-line courses have helped us serve more students.

I oppose incentives based on participation level - or lack thereof. I do support the goals of recruiting new young hunters. Your classes are great ways to do this – but the on-line classes will likely ultimately fail many young first-time hunters. Your economic objectives are rather transparent here as you mention "purchase" twice.

We have healthy game populations for all citizens to enjoy whether they want to hunt them or view them. Current funding mechanisms for non-game species represent some of the most progressive of all of the other states, but they generate a fraction of what hunting and fishing license sales produce. So far, the general public has not supported other mechanisms for significant levels of funding.

Agree, disagree, please. Other means of supporting the department must be sought, like wildlife viewing stamps and wildlife license plates. Many hunters stop hunting because they enjoy viewing wildlife and photographing them instead.

Washington has healthy game populations for all citizens to enjoy whether they want to hunt them or view them. Current funding mechanisms for non-game species represent some of the most progressive of all of the other states, but they generate a fraction of what hunting and fishing license sales produce. So far, the general public has not supported other mechanisms for significant levels of funding.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder’s group when they develop the plan.

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The way increase numbers of hunters is for hunter success to be higher. To increase success, predators need more control so that there is more game. Another way is to increase access. It is not enjoyable if lots of hunters are crowded into small areas.

Give incentives for hunters to stop for a season so the prey populations may increase.

No. Do not increase the hunters. Stop allowing humans to hunt these populations which need to rebound.

First time hunters are clearly a good thing. Others I'd have to hear the plan.

I agree with this objective.

NEVER! If people do not hunt, then encouraging them to do so is without merit.

What about providing a lifetime hunting license for those who leave the state after residency will be provided to motivate the younger generations to get involved. This is an issue for the Legislature to decide rather than the Department. However, we are considering this proposal in our requests to the Legislature.

No.

Why try to sell more tags when the animals aren't there to be harvested unless you just are worried about your job? Or is there an abundance of deer and elk and it didn't take an average of 1 elk every 30 years then you would maybe have more people hunt. My whole family is about to give up hunting here.

We are working with hunters and landowners and it continues to be an important part of managing hunted species.

Why is this a dumb rule? You shouldn't have to force people to hunt. Hunting is a personal choice and a privilege that should not be forced on people to participate. This warps the taxpayer money on time spent on advertising or solutions to promote more hunting for people who have clearly chosen not to participate.

No, we are not talking about "forcing people to hunt". We don't think people have chosen not to hunt, we think that the changing demographics to a more urban society have not allowed people to have time to hunt.

Lower the prices of licenses.

The changes you have made to the hunting rules over the last 20 to 25 years is why you are losing hunters. Creating minimum and maximum antler points for shooting a legal deer/elk was stupid to begin with and you were told that. The fact that you would not listen and would not change back created the problem you are facing now. Your reasoning was to increase the buck/bull to doe/cow ratio. The problem is you created a worse ratio than before. As an example, you originally wanted one bull elk to every one hundred cows. Since your spike bull only rule did not work, now you are trying to kill off more cows to bring the ratio down so you can say the spike bull only rule worked. That is one of the biggest reasons hunters have quit hunting. Your rules leave them with little chance of harvesting an animal. The reason you can't get new hunters is again your new rules. With little chance of harvesting an animal kids get bored and do not want to hunt. Personally I don't blame them. Another reason people are not hunting is the Discover Pass. No one should have to pay extra to get to public lands.

We are not talking about "forcing people to hunt". We don't think people have chosen not to hunt, we think that the changing demographics to a more urban society have not allowed people to have time to hunt.

Why are we encouraging people to stop hunting again?

The objectives and strategies identified in the plan described in this objective will likely include hunter success rates.

We are working with hunters and landowners and it continues to be an important part of managing hunted species.

Rather than increase the number of participants, provide greater opportunity for success of those who hunt (i.e. longer seasons). I'm not a hunter but past generations of my family were; mostly for the fun and the challenge of trying to kill off more cows to bring the ratio down so you can say the spike bull only rule worked. That is one of the biggest reasons hunters have quit hunting. Your rules leave them with little chance of harvesting an animal. The reason you can't get new hunters is again your new rules. With little chance of harvesting an animal kids get bored and do not want to hunt. Personally I don't blame them. Another reason people are not hunting is the Discover Pass. No one should have to pay extra to get to public lands.

We are working with hunters and landowners and it continues to be an important part of managing hunted species.

The changes you have made to the hunting rules over the last 20 to 25 years is why you are losing hunters. Creating minimum and maximum antler points for shooting a legal deer/elk was stupid to begin with and you were told that. The fact that you would not listen and would not change back created the problem you are facing now. Your reasoning was to increase the buck/bull to doe/cow ratio. The problem is you created a worse ratio than before. As an example, you originally wanted one bull elk to every one hundred cows. Since your spike bull only rule did not work, now you are trying to kill off more cows to bring the ratio down so you can say the spike bull only rule worked. That is one of the biggest reasons hunters have quit hunting. Your rules leave them with little chance of harvesting an animal. The reason you can't get new hunters is again your new rules. With little chance of harvesting an animal kids get bored and do not want to hunt. Personally I don't blame them. Another reason people are not hunting is the Discover Pass. No one should have to pay extra to get to public lands.

We are working with hunters and landowners and it continues to be an important part of managing hunted species.

Where public hunting access; better public info. to these areas; realistic opportunity seasons to areas with a high number of public land.

The department needs to become better at giving hunting opportunities to areas where the license sales were changed to the current setup, we told you it would bring costs down overall, and as we can all attest to, it just keeps getting more costly. Now if we want to apply for a special permit, we have to choose only one type of hunting method per application, which makes a pretty chunk of change for the DWR. I've threatened for years to not buy another license, and a lot of family and friends have given up and claim they won't buy this year - too costly, and too few possibilities for the simple man to keep up with the permit only lands, and fewer opportunities to find an animal. This will most likely be my last year as a licensed Washington hunter. Also, not all of those who've stopped buying license, have given up hunting; just saying.

Thank you for your support.

Getting younger people to participate in hunting is vital to the future of our lifestyle. Incentives should be provided to motivate the younger generations to get involved. This will be one of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Thank you for your support.

You'll need to increase the public's knowledge with regards to the importance of hunting as a wildlife management tool so that hunting is more acceptable to the general public. Do that through commercial advertising. Also, increase the Master Hunter program so we have more knowledgeable hunters interacting in a positive way with those of the non-hunting but possibly sympathetic-to-.
This will only happen when hunters feel that Washington State is worth hunting in. The reason hunters, including myself, have stopped purchasing a license in WA State is too restrictive. We should be using the type of game management thatMont, Idaho, And Colorado have. Hunters are tired of how restrictive WA is with tags, seasons, and branch antler restrictions. If you want more hunters, copy these other states.

The current cost of licenses and tags is prohibitive. Many cannot afford to hunt and/or fish. I purchased a hunting and fishing license and some tags and it was $200. If I was buying the same licenses for several members of my family, it would be out of the reach for many people. This should only be done if prey species are increasing at a rate that is currently unsustainable. You can't kill everything.

Follow the Colorado permit process that allows the return of money if not drawn or if unable to hunt for any reason. Many of our children now live out of state but would like to be able to build points for an application in a group family hunt but the permit process does not allow for gaining points without much money being spent on weather drawn or not.

We need to lower the prices, we will sell more license that way. I think annual license revenue would be close to the same & hunter would spend more money on other things. Promote family hunting and also offer education classes. This will help to build better educated hunters and how they can be more successful.

We understand the concern and this will be something the stakeholders group will need to consider to encourage participation. We need to lower the prices, we will sell more license that way. I think annual license revenue would be close to the same & hunter would spend more money on other things. Promote family hunting and also offer education classes. This will help to build better educated hunters and how they can be more successful.

This is a worthy objective, but somewhat self-defeating. Hunters are not going to repeatedly buy licenses if the hunting isn't worth the cost, as it increasingly becomes private timber land gets locked up and increased numbers of hunters compete for decreased animals on open lands, work with the timber companies on allowing better access for all hunting activities. Reason for any reason. Many of our children now live out of state but would like to be able to build points for an application in a group family hunt but the permit process does not allow for gaining points without much money being spent on weather drawn or not.

This is a very insightful comment, but probably beyond the scope of a game management plan. It will be passed on to others in the Wildlife Program.

We have talked about creating incentives for non-residents and this is something that the stakeholder group should address in the management plan.

I agree with this objective. Little effort is made to unite all of the state's various organized wildlife conservation interests, including hunters and anglers, and conservationists who don't hunt. The agency should be leading this charge instead of waiting for someone else to do it.

Thank you for your comment. These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

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Thank you for your comment. These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
We do have a multi-season permit that allows hunting during all three seasons. The elk permits sell out much faster, there are many deer permits that are not purchased. These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Game species are poorly managed and it appears the agency is more interested in maximizing non-use revenue providing a reasonable expectation of hunting experience.

Thank you for your comment.

Good job, not certain how you will do that considering shift in peoples' attitudes toward firearms and lack of hunting history in many/most families.

Thank you for your support, we agree there will be many challenges.

This objective will never be met if the Department continues to increase the price of licenses, tags, and permits. It’s far more fun to save one’s money and travel to Idaho or Montana every other year for a quality hunt than to slug it out with Washington State hunters in tracks of land that require access fees and very little healthy game. Continued limited access to game and increasing fees from the Department will thwart this objective from ever being realistic.

This will be one of the concerns explored by the advisory group to develop strategies that will encourage participation.

Lower basic hunting license & tag fees will increase sales and hunter participation.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Move the elk season into the first week of November. Since the season ends now before it used to start, there is no chance for older hunters to hunt. You could give out 10,000 cow tags for area 342 and there would only be maybe 25 taken from the local herd and none left until the migration of elk came down from the high mountains. Please move the season ahead to start in the first week of November so that the hunters may have something to shoot at.

This is a hunting season recommendation, but your suggestion would result in higher harvest rates and therefore fewer permits available. In the past hunter have chosen earlier seasons and higher permit levels rather than later seasons and fewer permits available.

Agree, yet us hunters whom have not stopped and have hunting for years should also have incentives.

This will be something explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Funnily how you talk about incentives to get hunters to buy licenses. The commission just screwed the Master Hunters in Washington State by taking incentives away. In order to be a Master Hunter we have to do volunteer time to get in. Than we have to do volunteer time to stay in. We help teach hunters ethics, values and sportsmanship. You are always asking for us to sign up to help clean up the woods. We fix fences and we are always there. Now you take away our incentive by telling us we can’t use our unused deer or elk tags from the 2014 regular season and forcing us to buy a second tag (being a reduced price means nothing) in order to hunt in the Master hunt special permit hunts. If a non-master hunter is drawn for a special permit they can use their unused regular season tag. We are told it is to better track the master hunters and their success in certain areas. That is a very poor answer. When we fill out our hunter reports, you know where, when, how many days, were successful. How much more do you need to know and why don’t you need to track the non-master hunter? I am not opposed to buying a second tag if I am successful during the regular season, but to have to throw away an unused tag and pay 22.50 for a huge slap in the face to those who work hard, hunt, sportsmanship and wildlife. There are a lot of hunters that bought our licenses before knowing of this rule change. I promise this will be my last in Washington State if this rule continues.

Thank you for your comment. I would encourage you to check our web site with an FAQ to answer your questions about the MHS second tags.

Great objective. It needs to be a strong priority. WDFW has done an excellent job with it’s Education Fish Washington program, access promotions and videos. The same should be done for hunting, particularly with the growth in hunting in recent years as more people seek a closer connection to healthy, local, and sustainable meat.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

This has to do with hunter success rates. Start all seasons (archery, muzzle loader, modern rifle) a week later in the year to account for climate changes that are taking place.

Climate change may impact season dates in the future, but we have not seen a significant shift in peak of breeding or migration that would suggest a later opening date would not result in excessive harvest success.

Yes the Department needs more of our money to squander on wolves. We, that have given up hunting due to age will still go sit by the campfire.

At this point, wolf management is funded by an increase in the cost of a personalized license plate and federal funding for recovery of endangered species. The aging issue is something that the stakeholders group will need to consider to encourage participation.

Interesting that the goal here is to increase the number of hunters purchasing licenses. How about taking actions that would lead to a situation in which this objective wouldn’t be necessary. Washington should be a destination for hunters across the country—much like Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho.

The concern expressed by many resident hunters is that we have plenty of hunters and do not need to attempt to recruit them from out of state. But you are right, they could bring considerable revenue just like other western states rely on to fund their conservation management.

Many of us are considering dropping out all together from buying licenses since the Wolf Lovers license plate and federal funding for recovery of endangered species. The aging issue is something that the stakeholders group will need to consider to encourage participation.

This is a very broad statement and not supported by the experience in other states with recovered wolf populations. Other than a few popular and well publicized problem areas, wolves have not caused substantial broad scale (region wide) declines in deer and elk numbers or hunting opportunities.

Thank you for your comment.

They way you manage your big game now you won’t be needing to worry about that your numbers will be declining rapidly.

Thank you for your comment.

If the hunting opportunities are there with the likelihood of having an enjoyable experience that alone should encourage more participation by hunters. It appears that we are not doing that and then trying to correct the problem by other means.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Salmon are one of the few remaining statewide wolf populations there will be less game to hunt and thus less participation in purchasing the licenses that pay your salaries.

This is a very broad statement and not supported by the experience in other states with recovered wolf populations. Other than a few popular and well publicized problem areas, wolves have not caused substantial broad scale (region wide) declines in deer and elk numbers or hunting opportunities.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

not unless more lands are opened up to hunt, seasons are overcrowded as it is

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

I assume these reasons are strictly monetary for WDFW so I have no comment.

We have modified the language used in Objective 5 to address your comments about this objective being strictly monetary, but the bottom line for funding conservation is that we need to maintain a revenue stream.

How is there any reality in thinking this way? The number one problem is all the places to hunt are disappearing. Just look where I live in Lewis county. Timber companies are wiping out hunting opportunities - no land to hunt= no license sales= no funding for Game Dept. = no more hunting unless you are rich.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

You need older hunters to provide younger or new hunters with knowledge of where to hunt how to hunt like a mentor program with a separate draw like the Master hunter program offers, just offering hunter education will not get new hunters in the woods if the competition for limited opportunity is too great.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

You need to make hunters more successful, this is the only way to increase participation. No one wants to go hunting and get skunked every time. This can be accomplished through better predator management, working with landowners to create better habitat for game.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

MAKE THE PURCHASE OF HUNTING & FISHING LICENSES AFFORDABLE.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

disagree - I dont believe that increasing the number of hunters is beneficial

Thank you for your comment.

Washington State license fees are approaching NON resident levels. Our hunting opportunities are far from world class and resident fees should reflect this fact. You want more license sales, bring the resident fees down closer to other states resident fee schedules.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
A large, common complaint is the complicated regulations regarding equipment, season times and legal game. A move toward a more standardized, easier to comply with set of rules would be greatly appreciated by all hunters. Agree, but not sure how to achieve this. Access is becoming a big issue, I have to tell people interested in hunting local that they will need a pass to access timber land or drive an hour, this is a big turn off to many new hunters.

Not necessarily. Instead, consider a "less-consumptive" license that is an optional purchase for wildlife watchers in Washington (which is a much bigger industry than hunting in the state). Let the department's financial support come from more than just hunters. Seek public input for ideas on how to accomplish this.

Yeah great because we have so many game animals and few hunters. Thank you for your comment. You youth tag concept is great, as well as the reduced youth fees! Personally, I would like to see it expanded to age 18 instead of age 16.

More training sessions. I can't get into them!! We are working on that. You need to train you officers to the fact that they work for us. I have met some good officers but there are some that need to be monitored and taught to not be so arrogant. I do no they have a job to do but some bring out the worst in themselves.

Next year you will see a decrease in the number of licenses bought due to new rules by timber companies. Just like other states, Washington thinks money only. hunter numbers are going down yearly and the answer is to increase the fees! Yep, that will increase the hunter participation. Take care of the sportsman that has bought a license every year. Thank you for your support.

Good luck increasing numbers with out major improvements. Most I know who have quit did so because the experience can be a terrible one if you aren't dedicated. Disagree. use of electronic equipment and baiting should be very limited in scope. Disagree. Debate only required prior to any policy change implementation.

Being open to new ideas and/or changes to current regulations is good. There are some that need to be monitored and taught to not be so arrogant. I do no they have a job to do but some bring out the worst in themselves. These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Objective 6: During each three-year hunting package, facilitate public debate of regulations for use of electronic equipment and baiting of wildlife for purposes of hunting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

All use of electronic equipment and baiting should be strictly banned. WA voters have already voted by initiative to ban hunting and bear baiting. Any use of these is non-sportsman like.

(30 comments) Yes or Agree

(18 comments) No

Why? This is not sporting. Thank you for your support.

Absolutely. Electronic equipment for calling and baiting, particularly for coyote populations where they have exceeded their management goals is desirable. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Duda (2014) states “Among those who had been hunting in Washington, 81% of them indicate having purchased a hunting license in Washington at some time.” This statistic implies a high rate of illegal hunting, as does the statement “20% consider themselves to be a current hunter” when all reliable indicators of legal hunting activity would put hunters at 4% of Washington’s population. Hunters themselves need to work on their image. Thank you for your comment.

Objective 8: Objective 8: Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

Thank you for your comment.

Baiting wild life should never be legal. Electronic equipment should also not be used unless it is to track down an injured animal. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.

Baiting and electronic equipment belong in the concentration camps of nazi's stop this. Thank you for your comment.

Yes, good objective. Yes, new hunters will become more educated proponents of the sport. You need to train you officers to the fact that they work for us. I have met some good officers but there are some that need to be monitored and taught to not be so arrogant. I do no they have a job to do but some bring out the worst in themselves.

Lower the price and revive the 4 point in 121. Thank you for your comment.

NO!!! We already have too many people hunting in this state. If the quality of the experience gets any worse I might stop hunting all together.

Why not reward those who have supported WDFW by buying a license rather than rewarding those who don't?

Duda (2014) states “Among those who had been hunting in Washington, 81% of them indicate having purchased a hunting license in Washington at some time.” This statistic implies a high rate of illegal hunting, as does the statement “20% consider themselves to be a current hunter” when all reliable indicators of legal hunting activity would put hunters at 4% of Washington’s population. Hunters themselves need to work on their image. Thank you for your comment.

Agree, although I like neither of those techniques

This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Allow baiting of bears. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Baiting and electronic equipment should be limited to use before the hunting season - not during. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Restore the wild life should never be legal. Electronic equipment should also not be used unless it is to track down an injured animal. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Baiting of deer/ elk for commercial purposes. My family owns a 200-acre parcel and the adjoining 200-acre parcel is primarily owned by Weyerhaeuser, however, it has been leased to a commercial guiding service that import tons of apples to bait the deer and elk. Two concerns arise from the baiting. The first is a significant reduction of animals in the elk herd that frequented our property and fewer deer for a population that is yet to recover from the hair loss issue. The second concern is the enjoyment of other hunters in the area. It seems unreasonable to allow a commercial guiding service that import tons of apples to bait the deer and elk. Thank you for your comment.

Baiting of more than predators should not be allowed. If the current trend does not stop, there will be no mature bucks in the Okanogan. There is a rage to buy cull apples and bait so heavily that it is changing the migration routes. What sport is there to shooting a deer over a pile of apples:(

This issue be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Baiting should be allowed for any animal, predator or prey - period. Electronic equipment should be limited to use before the hunting season - not during. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.

Not necessarily. Instead, consider a "less-consumptive" license that is an optional purchase for wildlife watchers in Washington (which is a much bigger industry than hunting in the state). Let the department's financial support come from more than just hunters. Seek public input for ideas on how to accomplish this.

We have a watchable wildlife license that does not generate much revenue. In addition attempts at the national and state level to develop other sources of funding have not been successful to date even with support from interested members of the general public.
Here again, by your word, facilitate thoughts that can be backed up by current scientific data from our state or regions. In essence, by your logic, you are bound to first initiate a scientific study to determine if calls or baiting are a supposed major problem affecting a herd. No special interest consideration here. What is the problem, initiate a scientific study, make changes only if the 3 year study shows a need for change.

I think the focus has to be to control the animals so that there is not a continuous "picking". This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

I thought baiting was illegal since it's like shooting fish in a barrel. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

In my opinion, the Electronic Equipment rules need to be adjusted in the following ways: 1. Cameras should be allowed to be attached to a weapon. They do not increase the ability to harvest an animal, but allow for the harvest to be memorialized, digitally. 2. If it's not already in place, laws need to be made to ban the use of "drones," both by hunters, and by animal rights activists. I believe that the ban on baiting bears should be reconsidered. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

In other words let's let the good people of King County tell us what is appropriate. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

If hardly seems like hunting if WDFW is assisting the tracking of prey with electronic equipment and allowing or facilitating baiting of wildlife. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Let the black pow hunters use sights. This disadvantage leaves a lot of wounded animals out there. Baiting lets a hunter up close and able to decide if the animal is young, small or lactating. We see a lot hunters bring in their animals with "ground shrinkage" or that were lactuating. Listen to the hunters. We're the ones that are paying the salaries. Pay attention to them & throw the special interest groups out of the equations. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

I do not support the use of electronic equipment or baiting for hunting purposes. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

I think it comes up anyway so why not talk about it. Baiting of deer and elk probably keep the harvest where it should be and if has a detrimental effect on the harvest and management numbers it should be tailored to adjust for this. It certainly helps when trying to get damage causing animals out of an area. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

I think the line on electronics, well except for robo ducks. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

No debate. It needs to be allowed. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No electronic equipment or baiting should be allowed and does not need to be revisited every three years. Visit these issues only as a resource opportunity arises. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No electronics. Baiting for bears as in the past. The problem with the process, at least in the past when the baiting and hounds went away, is WDFW biologists and game management professionals were not allowed to provide public opinion. I think this was a serious error on the part of WDFW. I realize there are restrictions on their communication but it is a tremendous disservice to the citizens of Washington State to not allow those people we pay to be the experts to provide public comment. Find a way to make it happen. If not you are telling all of us that the special interests know more than our own people which is absolutely not true. Instead all Washingtonians get punished by the implementation of laws that restrict the ability of the state to manage their wildlife effectively. That was wrong. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No explosives. Yes to baiting (with guidelines). This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No electronics, No bait. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No debate needed, allow these methods and give success rates a small bump, then you won't have to try to convince people to buy a tag. Thank you for your comment.

No. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No three years is sufficient. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

No good. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Outlaw electronic equipment for hunting as well as baiting as they are not a part of traditional hunting methods. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Outlaw electronic equipment and baiting of wildlife in that these present an unfair advantage to the prey. If you are about truly balancing predator and prey, treat hunters as predators in your planning. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Place ACTUAL hunters in position deciding regulations. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Regulations for baiting of wildlife should be banned. This issue will be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

See comments above. These practices are not very sportsman like. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

should be done on a yearly basis. Improvement of hunting equipment should keep up with technology. The anti group of hunters that kept black powder hunting at turn of the century equipment should be ashamed of themselves. Was involved in the Washington State Sportsmens Council when these archaic regulations for black powder were adopted. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

stop allowing the baiting of deer and elk. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Stop baiting entirely now. We do need communication for safety and help. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

THE DELINQUENTS NEED TO BE CAREFULLY LISTEN TO FORE SCIENCES & COMMON SENSE. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

The Dept. needs to regulate baiting like Alaska and other States., especially for Bear it is important for hunters to be able to identify the Boes's from the Sow's at the baits to manage them correctly. The public should not be able to vote on baiting issues if biologists get involved and baiting ids done correctly. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

The state has a problem with bears getting into the public. Allow baiting to help curb the population of bears. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

The use of bait and the use of advanced electronic equipment such as drones has no place in modern, ethical, conservation oriented hunting. While these tools can be effective and acceptable for game management, observation or wildlife viewing, they should never be used by someone who intends to pull a trigger on an animal. WDFW must continue education efforts on ethical hunting, and continue to evaluate new technologies that give hunters unfair advantage and violate fair chase ethics. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

The use of the word Baiting is offensive to both the hunting & non-hunting public. The "Use Of Enticements" should be used instead of "Baiting". This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

There should NEVER be tracking (electronically or with dogs) allowed. NOR should the practice of baiting EVER be permitted. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This is a must as we are not keeping up with other states and losing hunters. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

This is unnecessary. Let not continually debate equipment and baiting. If groups want to pursue changes they should be allowed to do so. But WDFW should not "facilitate" such debates. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Those issues are there, and the technical aspects guarantee surprises beyond short-term planning horizons. It should not be allowed. This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Tools change - regulations need to evolve with them. Also, hoot hunts for bears are a joke - if people are going to be successful with bears, they need hoot, hounds or ??? This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Good objective, what's the plan? Is WDFW going to send emails or mail out registration reminders to licensed hunters each year, or require refresher training periodically?

The strategies under this objective will address your comment and your idea will be considered to those dealing with this issue.

Hard to do when enforcement staff is cut. Regulations should be re-evaluated, & concentration of the more serious violations should take priority. Minor violations facilitating revenue enhancement should be lowest on the priority list.

With the recent downturn in the economy and state revenue collections, all WDFW staff have been reduced. However enforcement staff are a priority for retention.

Having a sliding scale of rates based on the number of violations a person has over the course of their lifetime.

This is already addressed in the statutes.

Hit em hard. These rules and laws are sacrosanct to most, stop letting a few make us all look foolish.

I agree with this objective, depending on how one might improve the compliance rates.

Thank you for your comment of this objective and strategy.

I suggest that many people do not buy the proper licenses and tags is due to the cost. Also, the hunting and fishing regulations are way to many. The average person is not going to be current on them. You need to simplify the regulations. Keep adding every year.

Thank you for your support of strategy c.

I think overall kids who grow up around guns respect them & have less accidents, we need to promote hunting to younger kids.

Thank you for your comment.

If you see common violations a lot then there should be a training or class they have to go thru to get there license back for the fine.

This has been suggested in the past, but has not been a high enough priority to address.

Improve compliance for all violations - a ban on hunting any species by any means FOREVER!!!

Thank you for your comment, however it is important to note that the vast majority of Washington citizens support hunting.

In recent memory I can think of no positive interaction with WDFW. Always in the field assuring and harassing.

Thank you for your comment.

Increase compliance rates for common violations.

Thank you for your support.

Increase fines and penalties for these violations and increase enforcement of GaME VIOLATIONS.

Our Wildlife Enforcement Division Spends too much time enforcing other laws, DUI, BIU, speeding, accident assistance et al.

Thank you for your comment of this objective and strategy.

Increase fines significantly and include jail time as an option for punishment.

This has been pursued regularly with the Legislature.

Increase penalties to 100,000 X worse than today. Lifetime ban for poachers. $1,000,000 fine for each poached animal.

Thank you for your comment.

Make regulations simpler to improve compliance. Do not like "common" violations reference.

Common violations are ticky-tacky and do not affect great populations. Instead improve compliance for serious or REAL violation. Example of ticky-tacky violation, not having tetnicles on carcass, tag on the smaller chunk of meat, tag with head not with meat, not enough orange, didn't sign license. REAL violations--shooting out of season without a license.

Thank you for your support of strategy (c). Although some of your concern about priorities for enforcement are outside of the scope of the objectives identified in this game management plan.

Make the regulations less complicated and the public will comply with the regulations.

Thank you for your support of this strategy.

Make the violation fines higher to hopefully slow down the poaching.

Thank you for your support of this strategy.

More enforcement officers would be needed for this. Would the Dept. budget support? This is an issue for the Legislature in terms of funding and with the depressed economy; it has been a challenging request. We will pursue additional officers in the future as the economy recovers.

More important to do this than have FW Police enforce drug and drunk driving rules! This is already address.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

Only go after the real criminals, don't come down hard on some one who makes an honest mistake and then let people who poach and sell wildlife for money off with a slap on the wrist.

Thank you for your support for this objective and strategy.

Patrol popular hunting areas. I've been hunting in Washington since 1987 and have never been checked, I hunt big game and small game. Never once checked. Go fish, go hunt, check yourself and you get checked constantly. Put as much emphasis into hunting enforcement as you do fishing.

Thank you for your comment.

Publish estimates of poaching. Press harder for trials of suspects of killing endangered species.

Thank you for your comment, penalties and information regarding violation levels will be important for setting enforcement priorities in the future.

Simplifying the rules, to match national trends and rules. I.e. use of mechanical broadheads

Thank you for your support of strategy c.

Strongly agree. Especially hunters driving and camping on non green dots roads. It's an epidemic.

Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.

The enforcement of current law is appropriate.

Thank you for your support.

There should be fines and loss of future hunting licenses for those "taking two with a license for one"... confiscation of the "extra" animal is not a deterrent against poaching.

Thank you for your comment.

This is fine, but WDFW needs to eliminate rules/violations that are not necessary or useful in protecting wildlife resources.

Thank you for your support of strategy c.

This is very important. Critical for the viability of all wildlife in Washington State.

Thank you for your support.

This is very much needed, especially in the case of wildfires. Would be great. Of course, need funding to ensure some desired level of compliance.

Thank you for your support.

Yes but again easier to understand

Thank you for your support of strategy c.

Objective b. reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.

PUBLIC COMMENT

A. Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Avian Species

Ducks show that lead shot can cause significant species of birds have been poisoned by spent lead from ammunition. Mounting doves are particularly susceptible to ingesting lead shot pellets, and lead poisoning may kill potentially millions of doves per year in the United States. Fisher et al. (2006) listed fifty-nine terrestrial bird species worldwide that have been exposed to lead from ammunition sources, including raptors, guillemots, francolins, colomobrown, and gulls. Fisher et al. (2006) reviewed published literature on lead poisoning of 32 species of wild birds in the United States from spent lead ammunition. Documented cases of ingestion and poisoning by lead from ammunition in terrestrial birds globally include 33 raptor species and 30 species from Gruiformes, Galliformes and various other avian taxa, including ten globally threatened or near threatened species. Lead do not have measureable or substantial population level effects, therefore, WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problem areas identified in Washington. We believe that the approach outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan. In addition, there are much higher levels of wildlife mortality, especially birds, caused by a variety of issues other than lead ammunition such as window strikes and feral cats. Efforts to reduce significant mortality should include those issues.

Thank you for your comments. We are aware of the issues and most of the impacts from lead do not have measureable or substantial population level effects. Therefore, WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problem areas identified in Washington. We believe that the approach outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan. In addition, there are much higher levels of wildlife mortality, especially birds, caused by a variety of issues other than lead ammunition such as window strikes and feral cats. Efforts to reduce significant mortality should include those issues.

WPfW RESPONSE

B. Reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.

WDFW RESPONSE

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Spent lead ammunition is uncontrolled and lead remains widely encountered and distributed in the environment from hunting and sport shooting sources. The continued use of lead bullets and shot exposes many migratory birds that prey or scavenge on targeted wildlife to lead’s toxic effects. Particularly susceptible are avian scavengers that encounter lead carcasses left in the wild, in gut piles (offal or viscera) from animals cleaned in the wild, and in wounded prey species that survive hunting and carry lead bullets, shot or fragments in their bodies. Sensitive migratory raptors such as bald and golden eagles and endangered California condors are frequently killed by lead poisoning or suffer chronic sub-lethal effects of lead poisoning from scavenging meat containing lead fragments from ammunition. Another source of significant lead exposure is from spent lead shotgun pellets, which accumulate in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats, where migratory birds encounter and ingest them, often mistaking them for food, grit or bone fragments. Ammunition manufacturers now market a wide variety of non-lead or less toxic bullets and shotgun pellets that can replace lead projectiles. There is no technological or commercial reason why non-lead ammunition with comparable effectiveness should not be substituted for the lead counterparts. Several states have mandated non-lead shotgun ammunition for upland game bird hunting. Those states with only a partial ban, such as California’s requirement for big game hunting with non-lead ammunition within the eight-county range of California condors, continue to have high rates of lead poisoning in wildlife.

Objective 8: Require Non-Toxic Ammunition for Hunting

We want to thank the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for addressing the serious threats posed by the use of lead ammunition. The management plan rightfully states that a "wide variety of birds may consume spent lead shot, resulting in increased mortalities and sublethal effects." Given this, we are disappointed that the strategies recommended take a band-aid approach rather than solving the problem head on. We urge the WDFW to amend Objective 8 to not just address wild birds but all wildlife and implement a mandatory non-lead ammunition requirement for hunting in Washington.

Every year, thousands of rounds of lead ammunition are discharged into Washington, creating a poisonous environment for many species. More than 130 species of wild animals suffer the effects of lead poisoning from spent lead ammunition, either by ingesting spent lead shot pellets from the ground, feeding on the remains of lead-tainted gut piles, or scavenging the carcasses of animals shot with lead ammunition and left behind by hunters. In fact, more than 500 scientific studies document the poisoning of wildlife at the hands of hunters and there is no reason to take a piecemeal approach when the science is so clear.

A reasonably-paced regulatory switch from lead to non-lead ammunition will provide greater protection for Washington’s golden eagles and other wild birds from the dangers of lead poisoning. Voluntary programs, as the WDFW is considering, still allow toxic lead ammunition to be dispersed throughout the environment with no accountability from those who refuse to use non-lead ammunition. Just one ingested lead shotgun pellet or bullet fragment is enough to cause brain damage in birds, resulting in inhibition of critical neuroendocrine, auditory, and visual responses.

Regulatory action has proven effective, as millions of animals have been saved through a single mandatory non-lead ammunition requirement.2 In 1991, the use of lead shot in hunting migratory waterfowl was phased out by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after biologists and conservationists estimated that roughly 2 million ducks died each year from ingesting spent lead pellets. And last year, California passed legislation to phase out lead ammunition used for hunting, citing not only harmful effects to the endangered California condor, but to other species as well. This led to manufacturers announcing an increase in production of non-lead ammunition to meet the growing demand.3

Many hunters support the use of nontoxic ammunition and millions of hunters already use it. The availability, performance, and affordability of non-lead ammunition have never been as great as it is today. Many government entities like the U.S. Army and the National Park Service have already made commitments to eliminate the use of lead ammunition, citing environmental and animal welfare concerns.4 The WDFW should implement a similar policy to require the use of nontoxic ammunition for department activities.

Furthermore, lead is a dangerous toxin to humans when consumed. Individuals who consume meat from animals killed with lead ammunition are at risk for lead exposure.5 Several studies using x-ray imaging have shown lead ammunition is highly fragmentable and nearly impossible to completely remove from meat, even after professional processing. We applaud the WDFW for addressing this important issue and aiming to reduce the use of lead ammunition for hunting. However, without a mandatory requirement to use lead-free ammunition for hunting, lead pellets and bullet fragments will still be ingested causing the suffering or death of wildlife. With alternatives readily available, there is no reason to allow lead ammunition to be used for hunting.

This is a more complicated issue than you suggest, please see our web page on this issue. Thank you for your comments. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. We did make some edits to the strategy on regulatory efforts that would allow more broadly based regulations but still implemented to address identified problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problems. WDFW is currently working in华盛顿 to develop a management plan.

(30 comments) Eliminate the use of all lead ammunition

Your suggestion is not feasible or necessary at this time. As described in the background information the Commission has been addressing areas or issues that are problematic. We think our objectives and strategies will address priorities and continue the dialogue regarding problems associated with the use of lead ammunition for hunting.

There is absolutely nothing good about lead ammunition. We must work to eliminate its availability and usage in our state!

This is a more complicated issue than you suggest, please see our web page on this issue. While there are some obvious problem areas with the use of lead ammunition, there are also many hurdles to overcome using alternative ammunition. We think our objectives and strategies will address the most significant problems associated with lead ammunition.


**955 Comments** As a citizen of Washington State concerned about wildlife protection and the integrity of our natural spaces, I urge you to remove wolves from the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan and to prohibit the use of lead ammunition for the taking of wildlife.

The stated purpose of the Game Management Plan is to address management of hunted game species. Wolves are a state endangered species. Including an objective to develop a management plan for wolves is inappropriate, as well as far outside the purpose of the Wolf Recovery Plan. In addition, such listing is pre-decisional, a waste of limited state resources, and excludes the public from participating in a separate SEPA process to determine the classification of wolves post-delisting. It is many years too soon to be discussing a game management plan for wolves that assumes they will be a game, hunted species.

Though alternatives exist, lead ammunition continues to poison wild animals and our environment throughout Washington State. Because of its toxicity, lead has been removed from paint, gasoline, water pipes, and a host of other items. Yet it is still the most common form of ammunition that hunters use. Voluntary ammunition swapping programs have proven ineffective in other states, and our wildlife, such as the golden eagle, continues to be at risk. It is time to eliminate this toxic poison from all discharged ammunition in our state.

Thank you for your consideration.

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**189 Comments** Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Humans

Ingestion of lead by carrion scavenging mammals, such as coyotes, grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, and mountain lions feeding on varmint carcasses, and gulls and gulls and carcasses of big game during the hunting season is a significant issue. Large carnivores such as black bears (Ursus americanus), grizzly bears (U. arctos), wolves (Canis lupis) and coyotes (C. latrans) scavenge to varying degrees on ungulate offal piles abandoned by hunters. Cougars (Puma concolor) may be essentially exposed to lead at biologically significant levels because of the tendency to occasionally scavenge. Rogers et al. (2009) have begun collecting samples of liver, hair, blood, and feces from black and grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes and cougars in Grand Teton, Wyoming, and tested samples for the presence of lead. Rogers, et al. (2009) documented elevated lead levels in grizzly bears during hunting season, when they scavenge the remains of big game. Preliminary data by Rogers et al. (2009) showed that of 13 Grand Teton grizzly bears sampled during hunting season, 46% showed elevated blood lead levels above 10 μg/dl, while 11 bears sampled outside of hunting season had undetectable lead in their blood.

C. Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Carnivorous Mammals

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Thank you for your consideration.

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The SEIS puts forward a range of strategies that will ostensibly mitigate the impacts of toxic lead ammunition. Unfortunately, the SEIS fails to describe whether the strategies will feasibly function to actually mitigate impact or whether these voluntary and vague mitigation measures will not actually mitigate the impacts of the program. Furthermore, given the significant impacts of lead pollution the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife should adopt mandatory programs to reduce protect nontarget wildlife and people. The SEIS puts forward four strategies to reduce toxic lead exposure:

a. Develop voluntary programs to encourage hunters to utilize lead alternatives.

b. Work with hunters to develop local restrictions that are supported and effective at reducing lead poisoning of wild birds.

c. Develop an outreach plan that helps hunters understand the lead ammunition issues and gain support for reducing the use of lead for hunting.

d. Promote use of non-toxic ammunition for department activities, where applicable.

(SEIS at 25). None of these measures have any standards to determine whether pollution from lead ammunition will be decreased or whether the goals of reducing lead ammunition pollution will be achieved. For example, in developing voluntary programs there are no targets, standards, or monitoring mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of the mitigation. Outreach and promotion of alternatives, while an important part of the program, cannot assure the types of reductions necessary to reduce significant lead pollution. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife should institute a statewide ban on lead ammunition and lead shot in order to help assure that non-target wildlife and people are subject to lead poisoning. California has successfully enacted a statewide ban after a partial proved ineffective in reducing the poisoning of the California condor. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife should analyze an alternative of banning lead ammunition in the state in order to reduce the significant impacts of its program.

Thank you for your comments. The level of mitigated impacts from the strategies are not known, they are also not known for a complete ban on lead ammunition. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problem areas identified in Washington. We believe that the approach outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan. Please see previous comments on population level impacts of lead on wildlife populations.

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d. Promote use of non-toxic ammunition for department activities, where applicable.

(SEIS at 25). None of these measures have any standards to determine whether pollution from lead ammunition will be decreased or whether the goals of reducing lead ammunition pollution will be achieved. For example, in developing voluntary programs there are no targets, standards, or monitoring mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of the mitigation. Outreach and promotion of alternatives, while an important part of the program, cannot assure the types of reductions necessary to reduce significant lead pollution. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife should institute a statewide ban on lead ammunition and lead shot in order to help assure that non-target wildlife and people are subject to lead poisoning. California has successfully enacted a statewide ban after a partial proved ineffective in reducing the poisoning of the California condor. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife should analyze an alternative of banning lead ammunition in the state in order to reduce the significant impacts of its program.

Thank you for your comments. The level of mitigated impacts from the strategies are not known, they are also not known for a complete ban on lead ammunition. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas. Our agency is committed to reducing the availability of lead to wildlife, and has taken proactive regulatory steps over the past 30 years in response to documented problem areas identified in Washington. We believe that the approach outlined offers the best strategy to reduce lead availability during the six-year period of the proposed management plan. Please see previous comments on population level impacts of lead on wildlife populations.
I think the use of lead ammunition should require a lifetime ban on hunting in WA State and the confiscation and destruction of a hunter's gear on the first offense. This is a contentious issue and we are attempting to address problematic situations.

I would like to see the studies first to make the determination. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

If that is done, then make sure non-toxic substitutes are readily available. I own a .28 ga. single, and will gladly hunt with something other than lead, if I can find an available replacement ammo. Availability of non-lead alternatives is affected by demand. More alternatives are currently available since restrictions have been phased in over 25 years.

if you can show that's where it is coming from then all for it don't just throw it our there if there is a problem someplace else. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

Instead of reduce availability and use, how about educate bird hunters. Reduce availability sounds like a ban to me. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

Is lead ammo really a problem outside of wetlands? WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

Just another way to control and fine us. Where is your proof? WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

It is difficult to establish where birds go; all lead ammunition should be phased out. We think that our objectives and strategies will address the problematic issues in a phased approach.

Lead ammo not the biggest problem. Timber companies spraying poisons it.!! There have not been sufficient studies conducted to respond to this comment.

Lead ammunition must be abandoned it is not consist with the anti-lead-pollution policy of this country. Thank you for your perspective and concern.

Lead ammunition needs to be banned in the entire country, so let's start with WA state. It poisons not only birds, but endangered animals and even people. Why is switching to non-lead bullets so controversial? Thank you for your perspective and concern.

Lead ammunition should be banned for target practice as well as hunting. Shotgun shells are left discarded, with hundreds littering the hills of, for example, Fm Island in Skagit County. Thank you for your perspective and concern.

Lead ammunition should be banned. Period. Not just where we think poisoning of birds is problematic In many situations, lead has not been shown to be problematic in terms of causing declines in wildlife at a population level. However, there are some specific situations where it is problematic such as with condors and other birds of prey. But there are also many issues with the availability, cost, and use of non-lead alternatives. The Department thinks that our objectives and strategies are appropriate for the term of this plan.

Lead ammunition should be phased out altogether. Thank you for your support.

Lead poison and be addressed in this manner. Thank you for your support.

Lead poisoning of wild birds and other species is problemmatic almost everywhere. In time to get the lead out. Thank you for your perspective and concern.

Lobby legislature for new stricter laws. Thank you for your support.

Nice... but you refuse to address the unavailability of non-lead shot alternatives. Availability of non-lead alternatives is affected by demand. More alternatives are currently available since restrictions have been phased in over 25 years.

Not just reduce the availability, eliminate further use of this toxic substance for all shotgun use in hunting. And on WDFW owned property, eliminate it for use in target shooting, including clay or other targets. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

Only if there is documented food poisoning at that site. Not if it's merely speculation. That is what this objective and strategies address. Thank you for your support.

Problematic is not factual. Before you mandate restrictions on lead ammo provide evidence that is convincing, not problematic. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

Reduce all lead ammunition. Thank you for your support.

Reduce PERMANENTLY and TOTALLY. Lead has NO place in ammo or the environment - period!!! Thank you for your support.

Reduce the availability? What is meant by that? We are changing the language in the objective to better define the meaning of availability.

Remove lead from the environment. Thank you for your support.

Remove the word availability, it threatens hunters ability to purchase leaded ammunition. Post in game laws where lead is prohibited. WDFW does not have authority to restrict ammunition sales. WDFW has been working to provide additional educational information about lead poisoning on our web site and in our pamphlets.

Scientifically prove bird poisonings in any area being considered for this type of regulation. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

starting immediately, a five year period should be commenced to phase out all hunting ammunition use, except waterfowl, chuckers and quail. giving time for hunters to use it up. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

steel shot was inficted on ducks and geese, why not just say for all birds? WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

The cost of ammunition is already high. To ban lead ammo would further increase the cost of ammunition. What would we do without traditional muzzleloaders? What about old Doubles or Mod 12's etc., that we still hunt upland game with. There is very little or no evidence showing need to expand steel shot was enforced on ducks and geese, why not just say for all birds.

This is most important for big game hunting and waterfowling. The waterfowling threat is largely gone now with over 20 years of required non-toxic shot, but lead fragments in big game flesh, including gut piles, remains a significant threat to eagles, vultures, other raptors, and the entire guild of avian scavengers, especially ravens, crows and magpies. We have switched to Barnes copper bullets in my .270.

This issue is already addressed with current state and federal regulations. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

This should be done for waterfowl and release sites only. There is no reliable scientific evidence that hunting upland game in open areas with lead is bad for either the game or the human participant. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

This is a contentious issue and we are attempting to address problematic situations. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
You already have lead bans in water fowl areas. Keep it up and fishermen will not have lead for sinkers. Leave the extra stupid rule to california.

You can prohibit lead shot on birds but keep your government hands off the availability and other use of lead shot, lead shot and any projectile containing lead.

WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

You have got to be kidding? The lead ammunition debate is ridiculous and ludicrous.

This is an issue that was important to many.

**Objective 9: Increase public understanding and acceptance of treaty hunting rights.**

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

1. Agree, it will never accept this ruling. Let them hunt with the same methods that were used when the treaty was signed!  
2. Agree; would be nice if the WDFW could pass their seasons and limits so we are no longer for hunting in the off season we would know what legal and what is poaching.  
3. Agree, but prohibit roadside selling of what they killed, I think that would be part of strategy c.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

A better solution would be to remove the rights for off reservation hunting, making them the same as everyone else. This would allow for equal punishment when a violation occurs. Remove all out of state treaty hunting and let them purchase a out of state license like everyone else. maybe they will stop depleting our elk herds and better manage their own. I DO NOT have a problem with the Indians themselves just feel that they should be treated equal to the rest of us off tribal land.

Agreed, this objective is going to be hard to achieve. The courts have not distinguished any difference between tribal and non-tribal. The issue isn't strictly one for WDFW. Management of national forests national parks are ongoing and up coming, and many citizens who know little about treaty hunting, fishing and gathering often produce more hate than light. How to enhance public understanding and acceptance cannot be borne only by WDFW. Partnerships can help.

Agreed, it seems that the treaty hunting rights are abused by some individuals now. As long as people think that some native Americans are abusing there treaty rights and then throwing it in everybody else's faces there going to be problems. Thank you for your comment.

A good idea. Also work with tribes to try to get a more coordinated approach to maintaining species health in Washington. Thank you for your support.

Good luck with that! you first have to figure out how to successfully monitor the tribal hunters and fishermen. Fix management and save our big game. Don't waste your time with this stuff.

Control treaty hunting by gating more roads. State treaty hunting and let them purchase a out of state license like everyone else. Maybe they will understand that. Thank you for your support.

Bolt was an idiot. How free and none segregated can a country be if we still have treaties up on the books. At least double the bag limits and 10 times the season, I can understand that.

Don't bother. They will abuse them, even if the public has a better understanding of what they are supposed to do. Thank you for your comment.

Don't waste your time or money, there's much more important issues Thank you for your support.

Fine, but prohibit road side selling of what they take for sustenance and make them subject to same rules as other commercials. Fine, no more than 1 hit in 1 mile per year. Thank you for your comment.

I agree with Increasing public understanding, by tribes and the agency, needs to be dedicated towards a better public understanding of the impact and role that tribes play in conservation, habitat protection, and game management. We agree, thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

I agree with increasing public understanding, and awareness. However, I believe that these treaties need to be adjusted. As it is, Native Americans are "entitled" to 50% of the wildlife in Washington, while making up a much smaller portion of the population! That's absurd! Thank you for your comment.

I don't agree with the bolt decree, or other agreements of that nature. They are what we have agreed to. Any PR campaign is a waste of tax dollars. Thank you for your comment.

I hunt area 342 for elk. There is a large Hispanic group that hunts the same area and they bring along lots of non hunters during the deer season they shoot elk and claim the tribal member bagged the animal. This needs to be controlled. There are many unhappy hunters in that area because of this practice. This is illegal and if you observe this, please report it immediately to the Department's poaching hotline. Thank you for your comment.

If Indians want to use or imitative now and arrows made from stone then more power to them. But if they are out using 50cal to hunt whales and just butchering deer for the hindquarters then end their practice.

Increase compliance and enforcement of those that abuse and misapply treaty rights. Thank you for your support.

If the best you can do? Very weak objective. Licensed hunters are frustrated with tribal hunting because we feel powerless when we witness behavior that is illegal, unethical by any measure of hunter's code. Make a list of what is ALWAYS illegal, regardless of tribal or non-tribal. How about educating TRIBES about ethics and their image? Shooting in deep snow, in February, at feeding stands, will never be accepted by licensed hunters, even it is their "right" to behave this way. If there are violations of law, they should be reported to the Department. As suggested in this objective, citizens often do not understand treaty rights. Again, in many cases the tribes have strong regulations and when citizens observe violations, they should report them to the appropriate tribe or other authority.

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No concerns about this objective but what’s missing, particularly during these hot button access issues times is a comparable Objective: “Increase public understanding and acceptance of private property rights and ‘current use’ taxation”. I believe you understand the issues, but if it’s good policy to educate hunters about treaty hunting rights it’s equally important for WDFW to educate hunters about landowner rights, and what we believe is our “more than fair share tax obligations”. It’s understandable to empathize with hunters wanting to find “keep free access” but I hear stories of WDFW personnel actually supporting “puniting” landowners that exercise their property rights more fully, or WDFW personnel echoing the false narrative that those in “current use” tax programs are somehow being subsidized by other taxpayers. I’m sure you don’t condone WDFW personnel throwing gasoline on a tough issue rather than becoming part of the solution - just as you are rightly trying to do in getting better hunter understanding of tribal rights. As FYI, those utilizing “current use” tax programs: 1) must pay “back taxes” and penalties if they drop out of the program; 2) pay far more in taxes than they receive in game revenues - therefore subsidize other taxpayers; 4) forest land owners additionally pay an “excise” (harvest) tax that is no longer relevant or applied to any other “current use” eligible land owner; & 5) without “current use” tax programs there would be far less private land uses that are compatible with critter habitat & hunter opportunities. I urge the department to at least reach out to Dept. of Revenue, Farm Bureau, WFFA, WFFA, to help your messaging with hunters, and your own personnel.

No hunting rights for it is privilege at the cost of our wildlife. As described in the plan, treaty hunting rights are a part of federal treaties with Washington tribes. WDFW has no authority to change the rights reserved by tribes in federal treaties.

No! Treaty rights must be coordinated with game management goals. If Indians are allowed to hunt with no quantity limits and no restrictions as to when or how they hunt, it’s stupid to plan for #5 above. With wolves now allowed to “hunt” elk and deer with no limits and Indians allowed to hunt elk and deer with no limits, what is left? Indians should be allowed to hunt in their treaty hunting grounds, for the species that were there when the treaties were signed (RockyMountain and Roosevelt elk, etc. in Washington State). They should have to get a game tag (free) and License (free) and follow the same season and limits we non-treaty hunters have to follow. The state game biologists tell us the restrictions for branch antler, either sex hunts, and when to hunt, are to manage the herd numbers. If we are being told the truth, then the Indians should be held to the same standards we are!

No, people are all residents of the State of Washington regardless of their creed and we all own the wilderness as there shouldn't be any benefits different from the white hunters. The hunting by tribal members is simply out of control. We accept that they have the right to hunt as their ancestors did, but they should be killing only what is needed to feed their families. The hunting by tribal members is simply out of control and the state needs to deal with it. I see this as the number one issue that this state negatively affects our wildlife populations.

No. The treaties reserved certain rights and hunting was one of the treaty rights. Treaty tribes access to open and unclaimed does include state lands. This is the type of information that might be good to get out to citizens as described in strategy A.

No. The hunting rights needs to be brought up to today's standards of living. The treaties need to be burned at a large POW WOW!!!!!! Thank you for your comment.

Rerevaluate the effect of treaty hunting on the game populations and publicize the results of the study whatever they turn out to be. Publish the stats just like you do for non-treaty hunters. Thank you for your comment.

Are subject: was my understanding that the game department still had control over all wildlife and when they fill that species was in jeopardy they could close down there hunting? that has not happened as stated above and why we are losing annual license buyers not treated the same way controlled -- and penalties should be severe.

No. The Federal treaties were designed to allow peaceful settlement of Washington. As part of the treaties, tribes reserved certain rights and hunting was one of them.

The courts have suggested that conservation closures to prevent loss of a species are allowable, but it is a very high standard. In most cases if this situation is evident, we have not been able to address the issue cooperatively with affected tribes. The best example is with the North Caucasus elk herd recovery.

Sustaining sea-mammal populations is more important than maintaining irrelevant traditions. Thank you for your comment.

That is going to be an uphill battle. Any chance of getting larger areas of winter range and not letting natives have keys to the gates? Is there any way to convince the Yakima tribe to provide harvest reports so that game can be better managed? Thats a scam and bull crap I know of tribal personnel going out and killing a big bull elk and just taking the horns and left the meat to rot. It's supposed to be for feeding their people. But thats not enforced!!!!!!!

The Department might be able to brain wash the millennials, but this objective will never happen with those in my generation. I'm a native American, born and reared in this country and am entitled to all rights that other citizens have to game. This is one nation, not two or three or four.

If it is reported, then the tribal enforcement officers can enforce it. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.

The public does need to have a better understanding of this topic. Not only what the rights are, give us the information on why they have these rights and how this gets interpreted. Education is the beginning for understanding. Thank you for your support.

The public should never accept the unregulated harvest of game populations. To suggest that the public should come to understand and accept this, only shows how out of touch WDFW really is with both hunting and conservation. Unregulated was the key element to the destruction of our game herds preceding the settlement of the west. If it is the WDFW's position to replicate such disastrous policy, then I see no reason for any sportman or conservationist to support said organization. Furthermore, to allow certain individuals to harvest game unlicensed and unaccounted for, solely based on their race (ethnicity) is at best discriminatory and at worst completely bigoted. I do understand that some of the treaty rights are out of WDFW's control. However, that does not constitute the departments widespread support of such "rights".

The courts have suggested that conservation closures to prevent loss of a species are allowable, but it is a very high standard. In most cases if this situation is evident, we have not been able to address the issue cooperatively with affected tribes. The best example is with the North Caucasus elk herd recovery.

There is no way a non-tribal member can understand the wholesale slaughter of the game animals by the tribes; it is simply sickening.

Thank you for your comment, your concerns support the need for this objective.

There should not be any "treaty" hunting rights that are any different than other hunter's rights. I am 1/4 Indian.

As described in the plan, treaty hunting rights are a part of federal treaties with Washington tribes. WDFW has no authority to change the rights reserved by tribes in federal treaties.

There will never be acceptance of treaty hunting rights if the Yakama tribe does not curtail the excessive harvest every year by certain members of the tribe. There are many tribal members who kill mature bull elk for nothing more than their antlers. The heads are then sold. Many tribal members are also killing excessive numbers of deer and elk for the purpose of selling the meat. This is wrong. We accept that they have the right to hunt as their ancestors did, but they should be killing only what is needed to feed their families. The hunting by tribal members is simply out of control and the state needs to deal with it. I see this as the number one issue that this state negatively affects our wildlife populations.

They were here first. Ethnicity toward Native Americans remains the most prominent form of racism in the Pacific Northwest.

Thank you for your support.
This is an issue that the agency has some responsibility but the tribes need to step up and have a major involvement. The public currently sees the tribes as a group without any control and given unlimited access to the resource without accountability. Part of that perspective may be a misperception which is what this objective is trying to address.

This is important before decisions are made. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.

This would be good. Everyone should know what is allowed so this can be managed just like the rest of us. Thank you for your support.

This would be a sore spot with hunters, as they see natives not following game laws themselves. That is why we have identified this objective and strategies.

These treaties were written and signed to make it possible for all citizens to hunt and fish in common, with each other, meaning those tribes gave up any special rights to having different seasons, licensing, or number or type of game they should be allowed. If a person reads the wording of the treaties, it claims that all citizens shall fish, hunt, wild game, whales, seals and such in common with other people in the territory. It doesn't say that there should be two or more classes of people, having majorly different rights and or treatment. To your interpretation is different than what has been determined in the courts.

Treaty hunting rights are fine...its all the other participants who need education...especially about poaching and the consequences need to be stiffened for all. Thank you for your comment. Treaties were written and signed to make it possible for all citizens to hunt and fish in common, with each other, meaning those tribes gave up any special rights to having different seasons, licensing, or number or type of game they should be allowed. If a person reads the wording of the treaties, it claims that all citizens shall fish, hunt, wild game, whales, seals and such in common with other people in the territory. It doesn't say that there should be two or more classes of people, having majorly different rights and or treatment. To your interpretation is different than what has been determined in the courts.

Tribal hunting rights on state land should be no greater than non-tribal members hunting rights. Non tribal hunting on tribal lands should be the same as tribal hunting on public/non-tribal lands. When it comes to private property issues such as protecting it from wildlife damage the property owner shall have priority over any other group or class of individuals tribal or non-tribal. As described in the plan, treaty hunting rights are a part of federal treaties with Washington tribes. WDFW has no authority to change the rights reserved by tribes in federal treaties.

Two sets of rules will never be accepted by the public...example...Using public funds to subsidize commercial fishing while netters are still allowed to net. What the hell is that all about. You are doing management plans outline behavior with policies that are not logical at all. This "good old boy" system is crap and everyone knows it.

Very low priority. Thank you for your comment.

We understand that there are some who abuse their rights to the detriment of our wildlife populations, especially elk, deer, and bear. It would benefit both tribal and state hunters to emphasize the not only legal, but ethical harvest of game animals. More needs to be done by the WDFW to encourage tribal and non-tribal hunters to be more concerned with the activities of their members when continued multiple harvests of our wildlife are tolerated. The sale of meat and parts needs to be stomped out by both tribal and state LE and we need to better support the LE in the field to achieve this goal.

Why can't we work more towards one management agency with more visible joint goals. That is part of the rationale for objective 10.

Yes this is crap. We should have equal rights to hunt on reservation property that they have to hunt on other state. Bag limits should be the same, regulations should be equal. This is a huge State sanction race discrimination. As described in the plan, treaty hunting rights are a part of federal treaties with Washington tribes. WDFW has no authority to change the rights reserved by tribes in federal treaties.

Yes...this is a very vague topic that just needs more education and public awareness. Thank you for your support.

Objective 10: Complete additional coordinated tribal/state harvest management plans for species such as deer, elk, mountain goat, bighorns, and/or cougar populations subject to both tribal and non-tribal hunting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

We do work with the tribes on many issues of mutual interest. This is actually part of objective #10.

Everyone needs to be managed equally. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.

And the increase the awareness and public education around such plans, and the impacts tribes have in game management, and who knows what this management plan is. its not the people buying there licence every year. We understand, so the agreements are posted on our web site.

As long as there is a guarantee of shared harvest information. All our existing agreements include shared harvest information as critical components. Thank you for your comment.

(10 comments) Nodnos't support/treat all citizens equally/etc. Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) you mean instead of get they what get want first and we get to fish/hunt/Shell/fish what is left. Fair on all levels give them free licenses but have to be equal on regs. land and everything else that us white we have to abide by. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. The courts have determined much of what you are concerned with not the Department.

(52 comments) Agree/Yes/support/absolutely/etc Thank you for your support for this objective and strategy.

Agreed, however prior to coordinating re: cougars, please do a complete survey and numbers assessment to determine the population and whether it is increasing/decreasing. Thank you for your support.

And what the tribes. That is why this objective is important to the state. We agree completely.

We support this objective and strategies. Thank you for your support. Yes, all part of the strategies identified in this objective.

We support this objective and strategies. Thank you for your comment.

Not sure about the validity of this statement. We support this objective and strategies. Thank you for your support.

As long as the tribes pay for it fine. What RCW mandates that you spend our money doing this ? We support this objective and strategies. Thank you for your support.

Complete your plans -- but tribal members should have no more harvest than anybody else. Complete your plans -- but tribal members should have no more harvest than anybody else. The State's ability to manage wildlife and harvest is compromised if we do not understand a potential significant portion or contribution to overpopulation e.g. harvest by the tribes. That is why this objective is important to the state.

These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress and federal law supersedes state law. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress and federal law supersedes state law. Thank you for your comment.

Cougars should not be hunted. Cougars do very well when allowed to self-regulate their populations which also reduces the occurrence of "problem animals." Thank you for your comment.

Department needs to be more proactive and act with increased awareness. Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies. This is a challenge, however there are plenty of opportunities to work with interested tribes. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress and federal law supersedes state law. Thank you for your comment.

Do not give any tribes extra hunting permits like keys to gates and easy access to lands that the general public has to walk into. They have enough advantage now. The Department treats access equally for everyone. Thank you for your comment.

Everyone needs to be managed equally. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. The Department treats access equally for everyone.

Good luck regulating tribal plans. The state has no authority. Without the authority a joint management plan is useless. Thank you for your comment.

Good Luck, my guess is the tribes want the non-members to have quotas but not the tribal members. So to the area by the Reserve North of Ellensburg and you will see what I mean! Thank you for your comment.

Hold tribes accountable to provide accurate harvest numbers. Did see several references to "undocumented harvest" of mountain goats later and assume that is code for tribal harvest. Update plan with the real words undocumented tribal harvest. Your issue is covered by this objective. Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies.

How do you propose to coordinate management plans with entities (tribes) who have little to no incentive to manage harvest. The licensed tag holders of this state pay for species management... whilst the tribes (some, not all) have no intention of regulating their members or their harvest. This is a challenge, however there are plenty of opportunities to work with interested tribes.

I believe that tribal hunting should be the same as non tribal hunting regulations. I have seen to many wasted game due to tribal hunting. Game wastage is illegal by most tribal regulations, so please report direct observations. Thank you for your comment.

Implement management and eliminate abuse of tribal hunting rights. Thank you for your comment. Game wastage is illegal by most tribal regulations, so please report direct observations. Thank you for your comment.

It is time to equalize the wildlife laws. Old treaties & old laws must merge with new laws of today & equality be the standard. This is a challenge, however there are plenty of opportunities to work with interested tribes.

Leave them alone except for a minimal take amount per year. Management Plans for tribes can bring problems. They have treaty rights. Management plans must be for conservation, not goals. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. Thank you for your comment.

Making these plans include sound science. We agree completely. Thank you for your comment.

Making 3-4 year management plans in GMUs in urban and sub-urban developed areas, where people populations and habitat loss increase every day, without any exception to make a season or This concern is more relevant to either objective 11 or the conflict section. However, the response is that we do make changes annually to address permit changes based on
rule change before the 3 year period is up, is mismanagement and unacceptable. The annual elk calf count was estimated to be 40-50% lower one year, increasing elk damage in GMU 652 & 655 in urban/agriculture farm communities without allowing enough antlerless harvest to reduce an increase population every year to prevent it is unacceptable. Liberal hunting seasons in the Inaquah and Psyllipum GMU should be designed to reduce chronic elk damage concerns with more late season antlerless permits. Not allowing a late archery season or antlerless harvest in a damage area (KL Area 60431) is politically based and not justified. The buck/deer and bull/cow ratio in urban/agriculture GMU should not be the same as ratio's in GMUs with Forest Service and Timber company lands where large numbers of hunters have access for hunting. Requiring a hunter to use a 24 caliber minimum rifle or a muzzle loader with a 22 caliber or not exposed to the weather and no scope or not allowing the use of a crossbow with a scope to shoot a animal during a damage hunt or season is beyond common sense and stupid. A crossbow, .22 caliber center fire rifle and a muzzle loader with a 20 gauge primer exposed to the weather and scope can kill a elk on a damage hunt just as humanely as what is required now. WDFW needs to allow Either Sex elk harvest with archery and muzzle loader seasons and at least 50 antlerless permits for modern firearm permits in GMU 652 & 655 to help reduce the over population elk herd for at least three years to help the agriculture community landowners. Not making any change in the 2014 seasons this fall is unjustified. This same information can be used for Objective E 1 F 2 

More needs to be done in the area of elk hunting in the Colockum. Tribal members have been abusing the limits and access. We recognize the concerns about tribal harvest of older bulls in the Colockum herd while state licensed hunters are mostly held to “true spikes”. However we are balancing the total harvest which incorporates the fact that state licensed hunters take the majority of the total harvest. Again your concern demonstrates the need for this objective.

No comment. Thank you for your participation.

NO Cougars

All species are important to coordinate between the state and tribes. Thank you for your support of this objective, we recognize the challenges in many situations.

For a limit on what they can take

These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. Thank you for your support.

Reduce tribal hunting on deer and elk and increase tribal hunting of cougars and bears.

As described in the plan, treaty hunting rights are a part of federal treaties with Washington tribes. WDFW has no authority to change the rights reserved by tribes in federal treaties. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without lands are not part of a treaty reserved right.

see comment on objective 9. Co-management is ok, since wildlife moves on and off tribal land

We are attempting to work with the tribes to share impacts based on harvest, survey, and research information. Thank you for your comment.

Stop any more agreements giving the tribes super citizenship. Do not give any more Gregiore type illegal agreements with tribes. You our wildlife have given far too much of access to wildlife to the tribes with out litigation. These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. Court challenges regarding fishing issues have helped in determining the likelihood of successful challenges of hunting issues. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.

The state and tribes definitely should be working together in the management of deer and elk. The state has no clue how many deer and elk the tribes harvest every year. This needs to change. This is important and we are working to address a better understanding of the impacts of harvest by tribal members on deer and elk management objectives. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.

The tribes can dictate how much game we non Indians can harvest and where? Meet a quota like the salmon? Give me a break. A quota like salmon would mean significantly reduced harvest by state licensed hunters of deer and elk in many areas. Thank you for your comment.

There needs to be some give and take on this one. We agree.

This is a good idea. Thank you for your support.

This should also include wolf/bears populations as well. It does.

This is useless without tighter controls on harvest by the tribes and more active LE participation when it involves unregulated or illegal harvest on ceded lands. These agreements often address enforcement coordination as well as harvest issues. Thank you for your comment.

This would be desirable, a few tribes do a great job of living up to their co-manager role, others simply use it as tool to bash the department, but never manage-only overharvest because they can and fail to police their own members who even violate tribal rules. We can all be criticized for these issues, but only by working together as described by this objective and strategies can we adequately address harvest and enforcement of both tribal and state regulations.

Tribal hunting has a much bigger impact on herds then when the WDFW knows.

We are attempting to work with the tribes to share impacts based on harvest, survey, and research information. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.

Tribal only

These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress. Thank you for your comment.

WDFW should definitely STOP the tribes from slaughtering an entire herd. Beyond that, if some liberal idio allows it, there should be a notice to hunters not to waste their hard earned vacation time and money hunting an area that has already been decimated by the tribes. This is another way to send the message to hunters that there is something else to spend their time and money on rather than hunting. We are attempting to work with the tribes to share impacts based on harvest, survey, and research information. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.

Why is the land owner not included in this discussion.

They absolutely are included in the discussion. Most courts have determined that private lands are not part of a treaty reserved right.

Without complete tribal cooperation, this will be so skewed it will be worthless...its time to end guestimating harvest numbers of all animals.

They are not helping with the higher numbers of cougars. Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can’t improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.

Yes, there needs to be game management plans for all species. The black tail deer plan should be the most important plan in place immediately since the numbers are decreasing and this move is way overdue. There should be a shortened season in place immediately for all user groups seasons, until the Black tail management plan is in place and a game population study is complete. This is addressed in the deer section of this plan. Thank you for your comment.

Objective E1: Maintain hunter satisfaction and participation at or above 2014 levels for the life of this plan.

If there is an attrition of hunters engaging in this activity, then there should be no reason/need/purpose to increasing/renewing their participation. Hunters have been the backbone of wildlife conservation in this country for over a century. Hunting is an important part of America’s as well as human culture, history, and tradition. Without hunters many of the conservation actions taken to preserve and protect wildlife would likely diminish. They remain an important part of management of game species populations.

If you want to maintain hunter satisfaction and keep the numbers up then groups up you need to start listening to the hunters. We are out in the field more often than any our so called biologists and we see a lot more of what is happening. Season lengths need to be extended and or moved back to later dates in a lot of the central units. We cant continue to decimate the local herds all you need to do is look at the numbers for the Yakima region. The deer numbers are so depressed in these units from poaching and depredation it’s a miracle that anyone harvests a legal buck. We have to hunt in 80 degree temps when we should be hunting a little later when we get some migration. Your recommendations to extend the season would potentially result in even fewer deer and elk, because harvest success would increase in many cases. Washington is the smallest state in the west with the highest hunter densities. We cannot substantially increase hunter success unless the deer and elk numbers also increase. So as weather, habitat, and public tolerance cooperate, deer and elk numbers will increase. At that point, we can look at improving harvest success through season timing, special permit opportunity, season length, or whatever the public favors.

ashless hunter satisfaction is it again privilege at the cost of our wildlife Thank you for your comment.

As a goal it's good, but management should trump hunter satisfaction Absolutely.

Be HONEST with the hunters, don't keep taking them away and increasing prices. Increase opportunities and wildlife numbers. Thank you for your comment.
Participation will go down if the prices keep going up for tags and licenses...

THIS ISN'T YELLOWSTONE!
Montana and other States.

Once again hunters of the North and Western Walla Walla GMU. Also, the idea of any white-tail in those areas is a failure of this objective. Much change is needed to gain the support of the hunting community in the future.

Get rid of the wolves while you still can. Problem solved.

Give them a reason to buy a license, too many regulations that most people don’t understand. Do away with multi-season permits, sell a license and tag for whatever species and allow the hunter to hunt with the method for the season that’s open without paying an extra fee. Example: a hunter buys a dear tag, that hunter would be able to hunt any archery, muzzleloader or modern firearm season that is open for general deer without any additional fees. The only exception would be if a hunter is going to apply for a special permit for deer or elk they would have to declare a method of hunting before purchasing an application for the special hunt. Example: a hunter wants to apply for an archery special permit for elk; they must declare archery and would not be able to apply for a special elk permit for muzzleloader or modern firearms.

Good luck.

How about 2010 levels because hunter satisfaction just tanked because of the new timberland entry fees. Not hard to get much lower than it is now, so it is a pretty weak goal to use 2014 as a benchmark.

How will this be accomplished? This is listed in the strategies.

Hunting is becoming a thing of the past. You need to be focusing efforts on the future. Eco tourism. People being able to experience wildlife in the wild and not by killing them.

I don’t believe there is much satisfaction at all. Read some of the threads on HUNT-WA. Outdoorsmen are pissed off at the way this states wildlife is so mismanaged. The wildlife is managed for money, not white-tail or white-tail future.

I don’t see this as a realistic objective without species management improvements being made.

I would like to see less uncontrolled hunting opportunities. More specifically, offer more antlerless tags outside of the general season. There was/a surplus of elk in the Colockum, but all additional antlerless tags were only offered during the general season. More offerings outside the general season would increase the overall success for hunters, and help with more strategic management of wildlife (deer and elk) species.

I’ll make WDFW administer a $100 bet that this will objective will never be met. Impossible. WDFW needs to prepare for less hunter participation. Continued limited private land access as well as pay-to-play access by timber companies coupled with increased hunting fees will guarantee failure of this objective. Be realistic. This objective sounds great, but in reality, it will never happen.

I’m not informed enough to respond to this one.

I’m not seeing scientific/biologist satisfaction and participation here. I understand this is game related, but frankly I’m not at all interested in hunter satisfaction and participation - particularly if there are no animals left for them to hunt.

If getting pretty expensive and only the middle upper class will soon be hunting. With access fees from timber companies, DNR fees discovery pass, special permits, raffles, etc. This doesn’t take into that fact that most guys fish. It is getting pretty crazy. Youth opportunity needs to be great to keep kids liking hunting. Kids are the future of the WDFW and there needs to be longer seasons for kids most kids are in school and only get to go on the weekend. For most this will mean another failure of this objective. Be realistic. This objective sounds great, but in reality, it will never happen.

We did ask hunters about satisfaction in 2002, and will compare those levels to 2014. But this objective seek to improve even more.

You are right that increasing game species numbers will increase hunter success and satisfaction, but there are other things we can do to improve satisfaction as well.

This is a more of a hunting season suggestion, but we understand that making changes to hunting seasons that are supported by the public helps with satisfaction.

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This is more of a hunting season suggestion, but we understand that making changes to hunting seasons that are supported by the public helps with satisfaction.
The best way to do this is to increase free public access and limit the barriers to entry in to hunting, the main of which is the notion that it is overly expensive or hunters must travel long distances or pay for private access. Increase awareness of public hunting lands and continue to expand WDFW's purchase and lease of lands for hunting and wildlife management.

The state must remember they work for the hunters. The hunters are the main taxpayers. Who find the projects and need not to be treated like second class citizens.

Then give hunters a good product. You are trying to sell licenses. Look at what the fisheries side old. They launched "Fish Washington" and increased silt. Take the western Washington pheasant program for example...Sites should be increasing not decreasing and the department should not be restricting sections of sites for monitoring (Scatter Creek). The sites are already small and crowded.

'High this means manage for larger populations of animals, less doe tags, less cow tags, he real not mange for more money.

This will need to begin with WDFW showing hunters that their 'satisfaction' even matters. We believe, and have evidence to back it up, that the majority of hunters are very dissatisfied, currently, and feel that WDFW priorities need to change.

Washington States resident license fees are approaching NON resident levels. Our hunting opportunities are far from world class and resident fees should reflect this fact. You want more license sales, bring the resident fees down closer to other states resident fee schedules.

Wdfw needs to stop pissing off hunters by trying to ban night hunting for coyotes, banning coyote hunting with dogs, having ridiculous quotas on cougars. Also it is frustrating to hear of Wildlife officers citing fellow hunters for wantage of wildlife when shooting a coyote and leaving it lay...it is technically illegal according to state law, but most people are not aware of the law and even the regs and wildlife programs say it only applies to "game" animals; but yet there are wildlife officers out there enforcing that law. Hearing things like that makes hunters feel like wdfw is against them. This kind of thing will make hunters just hunt out of state where they feel wanted.

We can only hope. To many "special interest groups & programs" will never allow WDFW to come to a point that the license buyers will be "satisfied"!

We would have more satisfaction and participation in many ways, if there was better access to the woods. With all the closed gates and restrictions, it is very hard for the handicap people to enjoy themselves.

we'll see

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

What is hunter satisfaction? Why do hunters have so many rights and non hunting citizens have so few?

Hunter satisfaction is tied to continued license sales and funding for conservation.

Non-hunters have the right to make their opinions known to the agency as well and we do appreciate those views as well.

What's to satisfy?

Thank you for your comment.

while making sure that no private property owner is damaged by the acts of wildlife at the expense of trying to improve the hunting experience.

will not happen

Thank you for your comment.

With the shutting down of Hunting land (Weyerhauser) this will never happen!!

Thank you for your comment. We will continue to work with landowners to maintain public access, see the private lands access section.

Work on bringing private landowners back to the table for open public access. Give them incentives to do so or penalize them for closing. W. WA is now mostly pay-to-play and the common man has nowhere to hunt if he can't afford a permit.

We will continue to work with landowners to maintain public access, see the private lands access section. It is also important to recognize that Washington contains about 45 million acres; about half is public land (mostly US Forest Service); and about 4 million acres of what is classified as industrial timberlands. So far, we estimate that about one million acres are in fee access programs.

Yes. Decrease the cost, and the numbers should increase.

We agree.

You won't if you continue to force so many rules, regulation and fees. I really don't want to hunt or fish now.

We agree that regulations can be a barrier to participation and objective 7, strategy c will attempt to address your concern.

You should be more realistic. I don't know anyone who is happy with current game numbers and condition of game, access etc. In general the dept. has done a piss poor job of managing. I've almost given up hunting and fishing.

We agree that regulations should be reviewed and we are looking for partners. Please see our wildlife conflict section.

Your best rate hunter satisfaction. I don't know anyone who is happy with current game numbers and condition of game, access etc. In general the dept. has done a piss poor job of managing. I've almost given up hunting and fishing.

We agree that regulations should be reviewed and we are looking for partners. Please see our wildlife conflict section.

Objective 12: Develop at least five local level plans or significant actions designed to resolve wildlife-human problems.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Allow for local F&W offices to manage local problems. "Five local level plans" sounds like more middle managing instead of enabling the local handling of problems.

The language also says or signifies actions. In some cases the action may be just influencing a local ordinance so that hunting is still allowed.

(29 comments) Agree/absolutely/yes/support

Thank you for your support.

Agree, as long as these plans consider development restrictions to protect big game and waterfowl wintering areas, and use public hunting by permit as the method of choice to control overpopulation of wildlife.

No so, thank you for your comment and support.

At least one of these plans should include public education on how to live with wildlife

Living with wildlife is an important outreach component identified in the conflict section of this plan.

Curtail development in areas where wildlife exist....

The Department has not authority for regulating development. That is a county government authority.

Developed conflict resolution plans should not center around lethal removal of predators, as many non-lethal, ethical alternatives exist. Recommend working with non-profit wildlife advocacy groups to assist in conflict resolution.

Absolutely and we are looking for partners. Please see our wildlife conflict section.

Disagree

Thank you for your comment.

Don't forget roadkill deer areas. Delphi Road at Dempsey Creek Thurston County for instance!

Thank you for your comment and support.

Education citizens on responsibilities to avoid conflicts

Living with wildlife is an important outreach component identified in the conflict section of this plan.

Emphasize co-existence issues. In the long run co-existence is considerably cheaper and more effective. See Project Conser'ts work in California.

Living with wildlife is an important outreach component identified in the conflict section of this plan.

First of all, I have no sympathy for damage from deer and elk. This can in most cases be rectified by allowing hunting. When the focus changes to predator-human conflict, one only has to protect himself in a rational manner. Most of us have done it our whole hunting lives.....and avoided killing an animal because of it. Wolves will be treated like any other predator....until there there is management that includes hunting, no one I can think of is going to kill a wolf unless its unavoidable.

Thank you for your comment and support.

"Free? Sometimes less is better, keep it simple"

Thank you for your comment.

General comments about wildlife conflict management.

There were many comments for this objective that were better suited for the wildlife conflict section and were answered there.

Get rid of some humans.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.
Humans are causing most of the problems when they move into traditional areas of wildlife. The rest of us should not have to pay for three lack of knowledge and forethought before moving into areas of wildlife habitat.

Hunting. Hunting and hunting of problem animals especially wolves. If a wolf or a pack causes a problem take out immediately. No long process of meetings and hand ringing.

I could tell you one for sure in Wenatchee Valley coordinate deer hunts with local orchards to thin local deer out. You can try killing 10.15 a week from now into crush.

I do not agree with giving the land owner permits. That is what the Master Hunter Program is partly about. Both important tools to address conflict, please see the conflict section of this plan.

Increase involvement of volunteer programs to reduce and eliminate livestock- predator interaction (ie, predation). If you need someone to show you how to do this, I will be happy to set up a program for you.

Instead of studying every subject of death, do something useful with the money, decrease the dead weight in the Olympia office and get people out in the field actually making a difference.

Kill large predators. This may not be necessary, please see our wildlife conflict section.

Killing the predators should be a last resort. Please see our wildlife conflict section.

Let us focus on raising awareness and practicing tolerance. I would like to see Fish and Wildlife devote more effort to promoting the understanding of wildlife needs. Russel Link's books, Living with Wildlife and Landscaping for Wildlife are very good. Maybe these books could be updated and used in classrooms, seminars, and workshops. Add information about bear, cougar, and wolf habitat and habits. Since these books were published, our human population has vastly increased and spread into much of the state where wildlife could be relatively undisturbed.

Local level plans generally work better than a state-wide plan.

More important to deal with Hoof Disease in SW Washington!

No. Find out what the top 3 are and then come up with a manageable plan for the top 1 or 2 at the most. Saying you'll do five is bogwash and you'll spend hundreds of thousands on papers and reports and resources to blow smoke and pat yourselves on the back and say what a good job you've done. Aim small miss small. Narrow your focus to what is realistic. Five isn't realistic.

Now this makes sense. Put more effort into public education about NON LETHAL human wildlife conflict and help the public understand why our wildlife and ecosystems are so valuable.

Three plans... At least 5!

The live-stock should be abandoned from our public land this on itself is a conflict between wildlife and human scam

More important to deal with Hoof Disease in SW Washington!

There are already plans in use that work well, they should be adapted to other areas of the state, too.

This is unrealistic and a waste of the tax payers money.

This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.

This should be all focusing on Education of the people to peacefully co-exist and not on hunting.

This should be done especially in the case of wolves.

This sounds like a great goal. We might look to the Blackfoot Challenge project as an inspiring mentor in this process. See: http://blackfootechallenge.org/Articles/

This sounds like some silly administrative "widget". Just resolve the problems with common sense for a change -- forget the plans.

Three plans...

To what end. I've heard of farmers calling in complaints of predation with no results, I've heard of people capturing wild birds and breeding them as stock, with no results. WDFW does not have manpower or resources to deal with these issues. How about instead of making more plans and more rules, you just focus on what can reasonably be done by the resources you have and call it good. Just like the Constitution states, the federal government is limited by the text of the constitution, but all other freedoms go to the states and individual citizens. Fine, in the areas where the state does not have the capacity to perform, let the individual have the freedom to choose and do or do not.

Treat those who revere nature with all the respect and deference you show hunters. Why do they get preference? If it's only a revenue-based thing, figure out why. Why do cows get preference? Really look at what motivates your whole agency and ask yourselves why.

Use degradation habits with dogs for fear.

P 28 What are the Dept plans to reach out to Hunters, NGOs, and the Legislature to create a more sustainable and stable funding source? The Dept looks to hunting as the solution to urban wildlife conflict when outreach and education is more likely effective. Year-round hunting seasons are possible, and hunting a problem area months after a problem is unlikely to solve any problems, and certainly not likely to catch an offending individual, whether bear, cougar, wolf, coyote, deer, or elk.

Where does 5 come from? Develop however many you need.

Wildlife problems are caused by humans. Use public education based upon science. Humans move into wildlife habitat then complain about wildlife in their yard. Try to get them to evolve instead of fearing them. Fiers on plants to grow that deer don't like helps. Not fearing Cougars, but looking big and backing slowly away is good. Stuff like that. Cougars follow deer down to the rivers in summer. So a town or house is nearby. So what?

Yes and then make them public as well as notifying the public when these significant actions will take place and why and what they will be.

YES by using non lethal methods! Coexistence is key here!

Yes. Focus on the human element of conflict and the behavioral changes necessary to avoid conflict in the first place. Bear-proof garbage containers should be required in areas where scavenging bears have been a problem, for instance. Science coming in from all corners pretty much shows that lethal management of conflicts rarely achieves the stated goals.

Objective 13: Improve the department's rating on game management evaluation by 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

2021 really, no wonder stuff never gets done, to sense our urgency. I see.

(15 comments) Improvement needs to be immediate/some before 2021/etc

(23 comments) Sooner the better/agree/yes/okay

WDFW RESPONSE

We agree that we need to make immediate improvements and the only reason we used 2021 was because we measure this objective with public opinion surveys which we conduct every six years.

We agree that we need to make immediate improvements and the only reason we used 2021 was because we measure this objective with public opinion surveys which we conduct every six years.
A bit of room for improvement. We agree that we need to make immediate improvements and the only reason we used 2021 was because we measure this objective with public opinion surveys which we conduct every six years.

Ambiguous

Any rating will be determined first by quality of strategic planning and implementation by the agency. Actions communicate more strongly, usually, than words. I am a retired PR professional. Game management communication will be driven by agency actions, as to how well it listens and responds. Two-way communication even in our current high tech times is necessary. Difficult to do as a public agency when the legislative and judicial arms of government, and especially the authorizing and appropriating functions of the legislature, can produce shipwrecks for an agency.

BE HONEST, TELL THE TRUTH, DON'T ALIGN WDFW WITH ANTI-HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS. ACT LIKE YOU ACTUALLY CARE ABOUT THE SPORTSMEN IN THIS STATE!

Welfare belong to all of Washington's citizens, but as stated in the executive summary hunter will continue to play a key role in wildlife management as directed by our mandate.

Be more open and make finding game management easier. Thank you for your support.

By increasing their education about how to live with Wildlife Thank you for your support.

Clean up your web site so it's not so busy. Thank you for your comment, we are continually looking to improve how information is provided.

Disagree

Give each county a major say in what decisions are made in their own county. You hold meeting only in metro areas. The residence of an individual county and their perspectives are important, but wildlife belong to all citizens of the state. So we seek everyone's comments and ideas. We cannot afford to hold meetings in every county, so we provide multiple ways for citizen to submit their comments.

'Good luck on that one. I've hunted this state since 1976 and your rating in my eyes has declined every year.' Thank you for your comment.

Good luck with that, as long as WDFW consistently ignores the non-consumptive population, and continues to asset that somehow WDFW owns the wildlife. Thank you for your comment.

Having meetings with affected people and landowners at a time and place locally would be helpful. We agree that we need to make immediate improvements and the reason we used 2021 was because we measure this objective with public opinion surveys which we conduct every six years.

Hell yes but as long as you load meetings with anti hunters, wolf lovers you will never make it. Just as this survey has been spoke of for months then we could not start it till today. And yes it was hard to find. Did you give all the anti a special key access to get early? Thank you for your support.

How is this rating established? From public opinion surveys.

I doubt this objective is possible to reach. Thank you for your comment.

I think the real problem is not communication but rather taking positive action to solve problems as this is the real area of poor ratings. Thank you for your comment.

Improve communications? OK -- improve the ratings? Who cares! This issue was very important to many citizens who commented on this objective.

Improve the department's rating on wildlife conservation and public outreach education by 2021. We do have a face book page that is staffed and we try to provide pertinent information. However, in recent surveys, this was not a high priority for respondents in getting information from the Department.

Listen to the people :) Thank you for your comment.

no Thank you for your comment, but if you read through the responses to public comment on this issue, you will see how important it is to many.

Not at the expense of taxpayer and hunter dollars. Thank you for your comment.

not likely Thank you for your comment.

Once again, wishful thinking. Thank you for your comment.

Please indicate how much of an improvement - right now I don't feel as though there is much in the way of transparency in the game division, especially as it relates to endangered species and the current management plans. Thank you for your support.

Press releases in rural newspapers would be helpful. Thank you for your support, newspapers are one of the important ways for the Department to get its messages out to the public.

Take the car plugs out of WDFW's cars and make them actually listen to what we want, not what they want. Thank you for your comment.

The WDFW is the best agency at communicating of any public agency I've worked with except for a few issues; tribal harvest and back-room deals with timber companies. Their public process is good. Thank you for your support.

This is a legitimate priority. Your first priority is to keep populations at a healthy rate and in keeping communications with the individuals involved in hunting you will become successful if you keep the lines of communication open. Thank you for your support and comment, we agree.

This need to be a number one priority each year. Not a six year plan. This is a increasing problem that needs to be addressed now before we lose more hunters and revenue. We agree that we need to make immediate improvements and the only reason we used 2021 was because we measure this objective with public opinion surveys which we conduct every six years.

Objective 14: Maintain a strong team of thirteen private lands biologists statewide to assist landowners with habitat enhancements and provide recreational access. Utilize Farm Bill and state fund sources to enhance habitat under a minimum of 400 landowner agreements by 2021. Submit at least one proposal for permanent additional funding for habitat and access incentives.

PUBLIC COMMENT

as long as it allows for even the little guy, not just the rich folk to hunt, this bit of having to pay for license from the state, then pay another fee to park, and another to access land to hunt is the birds! Strategies under Objective 16 are ways that we will use to attempt to minimize the cost of hunting access for hunters.

Focus should be on recreational access, not habitat enhancements. In areas with lots of private land, enhancing wildlife habitat on private land has little or no public benefit if there is no place for recreational hunters to go hunt. The private lands program also works with private landowners to improve hunter access and other objectives in the plan address this aspect.

If farmers are to receive incentives for allowing access to lands, then there must be a requirement that they actually allow access to people who are not extended family or other farmers. Let's fix this. Many of our access agreements are with landowners in the CRP programs. The federal CRP requirements are beyond the scope of this plan. Riparian restoration or enhancements are high priorities.

If large corporate land owners are now turning this state into Texas style private hunting, irritating since our license dollars support the animals that are now inaccessible to us that pay for them. This is a key concern to the topic of public access. Objective 19 is included to attempt to address this issue.

Make sure that the land owners that you sign up actually keep other people other than relatives and friends get access. Don't be complacent to help land owners that only want a private hunting reserve that the state pays for and keeps people out of. WDFW does not offer payment to landowners in the hunt by written permission program. We do monitor the number of permissions given annually and sometimes drop landowners who appear to be abusing the program.

Might want to include timber companies as well. They are now charging for access for hunting. Our biologists do already work with timber companies and the expanded incentives referenced in the objective would be helpful in this arena as well.
No help unless state licensed hunters are allowed free access on industrial sized (500 acre plus) properties either timber or ranch. No damage permits for game unless the private land being damaged is open for free to state licensed hunters during the state seasons for that animal. The WDFW leans to timberland and other businesses and only offers carrots, and more carrots. How about getting something in return for licensed hunters.

If appropriate, all landowners we assist with habitat improvements are encouraged to participate in our access programs. Making this a requirement though may reduce the amount of quality habitat available and limit wildlife populations. While WDFW requires hunting access as part of Damage Prevention Agreement or issuance of damage permits the plan constrains strategies to review and adapt current hunting access requirements where WDFW is providing assistance with wildlife damage.

We are aware that some landowners do this or have considered it but not all. We agree that this concept should be included in our discussions with timber companies in particular.

The focus of this group should be to find ways to get landowners that charge fees to improve habitat with part of the fees that they charge. WDFW will never be able to provide enough money to offset the revenue that landowners get from fee programs, but maybe they can improve wildlife habitat on those lands.

This kind of situation has occurred in other parts of the state as well. One of the plan strategies involves monitoring public land exchanges to try to make sure that recreational access is considered before the transaction occurs.

There are large tracts of land that have been closed to public access by private land owners. My concern is that this is being done to gain favorable incentives from the state by the land owners. The Paradise area between Brewster and south summit red in Okanogan county is a perfect example. This several years ago was state land but the state made a land trade with the current owners and this area has been closed to public access since. It is now the private hunting grounds for the land owner and their clients/friends. Next well see it in some sort of game ranching program with the state. How do we allow thousands of acres of prime public mule deer habitat to be resided in a land swap and then closed to public access.

Your response.

3 comments)

Yes agree.

(1 comment)

An example is the Hood Canal-Deer Park area.

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments)

Agree as written.

Thank you for your support.

 Agree, we need more public hunting land and protected habitat

Thank you for your support.

Any effort in habitat enhancement on private lands need to include a public access agreement

Many of the landowners we assist with habitat participate in our access programs. Improved habitat can increase overall game populations and in some cases in directed at listed species as part of recovery programs.

Biologist to assist land owners who do not charge access or trespass fees. I don't want my money going to assist land owners who are profiting on land access.

We tend to agree when the enhancement is for game species. In some instances where the habitat enhancement is for listed species recovery it still may be appropriate for WDFW to assist landowners.

concentrate on large land owners not see how many small private farms u can subsidise

The type and size of landowners we attempt to work with varies across the state depending on the hunted species and local priorities. For example: In western Washington much of our emphasis has been directed to toward working with timber companies.

Disagree we do not need more biologists.

This objective would not increase staff from existing levels. Current staff that provide direct services to landowners and hunters would be retained.

Less recreational use is what our wildlife needs. LESS. Stop encroaching on their land and destroying their habitat and you will see the HWC scenario reduced.

Thank you for your perspective.

Looks like someone trying to keep the cush job to me.

Thank you for your support.

More clarity needed on the enhancement of habitat please.

Our biologists assist landowners with a wide variety of enhancements too diverse to enumerate in this plan. This ranges from riparian and wetland restoration to improvement of grassland or shrub steppe habitat and forest management prescriptions.

Great but you must do a better job of letting the hunting public know about these opportunities

We also employ technicians who assist the biologists.

How about providing some guidance to the Fed's to create some habitat on their lands so that the private companies don't have to carry the burden.

The availability of access information has improved over the last two years and Objective 19 is included to address continued improvement.

I love it!! Private land is so untapped and many private landowners are amenable to access by responsible naturalists and hunters.

WDFW does work with the USFWS and other federal landowners to provide advice and encourage habitat enhancement.

I support your intent to have private lands biologists and work with landowners-- forget the widgets

Thank you for your support and perspective.

Landowners must be allowed to prohibit hunting on their lands.

Landowners have the right to control public access on their property and participation in our access programs is on a voluntary basis.

Less recreational use is what our wildlife needs. LESS. Stop encroaching on their land and destroying their habitat and you will see the HWC scenario reduced.

Thank you for your perspective.

Looks like someone trying to keep the cush job to me.

Thank you for your perspective.

More clarity needed on the enhancement of habitat please.

Our biologists assist landowners with a wide variety of enhancements too diverse to enumerate in this plan. This ranges from riparian and wetland restoration to improvement of grassland or shrub steppe habitat and forest management prescriptions.
Why not send your people to Wyoming and Utah which do a much better job of managing and they can learn from those State's plans and activities. WDFW participates in multi-state meetings and often looks to other states for ideas.

Yes an appreciate the public of who the thirteen individuals are and exactly what they will be doing and offer the public a way to contact them. Any of our field staff can be contacted through regional offices but we have added a strategy to the plan to make this information available on the agency website for easier access.

Yes! Without habitat we got nothing! Thank you for your support.

You can do better. The participation figure in the objective is a minimum and we would strive to exceed that.

Yes, but the government needs to limit the timber corporations usage of herbicides and have better timber management plans that provide Big Game healthy habitat. WDFW should be working with State Parks to utilize hunting land that is available and they are not. WDFW is participating in studies intended to assess the effects of forest herbicide use on wildlife but cannot regulate their use. The outcome of the studies could result in improved practices. Allowing hunting in state parks would require a legislative change that many would not likely support. The overall state park acreage where hunting might be appropriate, in light of other uses, would likely be limited.

Yes, good idea. Thank you for your support.

Yes but only if you can keep the program honest. We will strive to make sure that all hunters and landowners are treated equally.

you say yes yep this is imperative! Thank you for your support.

Objective 15: Evaluate the suite of hunting options to address wildlife conflict situations and adapt as needed to best meet landowner needs and maximize opportunities for hunters. Require a close working relationship within the Wildlife Program at all levels (between private lands, wildlife conflict, and district wildlife biologists). By 2017, improve information available to hunters to help them locate areas where damage by game animals is occurring.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Again, no damage permits unless the land is open for free to state hunters. It is obscene that Hancock has a spring bear damage hunt especially designed to benefit them, and then they charge the hunters to come get the damaging bears, and they charge them to hunt bears in the full too.

Stop issuing special hunt permits (spring bear) to private timber companies, this increases the timber companies revenue in two ways. The reduction in damage to the timber (lets be honest with the success % and the number of permits issued what is the actual benefit) and the financial gain for the general public or youth or disabled hunters. WDFW staff could host and supervise those hunts during those times.

Emphasize non-lethal methods for wildlife conflicts. Too many permits are issued to kill bears and other wildlife simply by an unsubstantiated complaint. The burden of proof should be on the person with the complaint (non WDFW). When possible WDFW always will use non-lethal methods as the preferred option and does require that damage be verified prior to issuing permits.

If a private landowner charges for access they should not get tax breaks or any public funds for wildlife damages. The issue of property tax is beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan. WDFW will consider how addressing damage might be used to encourage landowners to allow access.

It should be the landowner's sole discretion as to who may hunt there property. All others need to respect that.

Landowners who close their lands to public hunting should not be compensated, afforded “landowner tags” to use themselves or transfer to others, or otherwise be accommodated in any way. In most cases landowners are required to allow hunting access at a level that will affect the damage that is occurring. WDFW will continue to assess current requirements and how wildlife conflict assistance can help to leverage hunting access.

Region 6 conflict management has been using MI as tool in developing a close working relationship between the Department and local farmers. NH volunteer time to improve landowner's property and gain access to game that destroys fences, pastures, and water ways. Continue to emulate the good work done in Region 6. Master Hunters have been extremely effective tools in addressing wildlife conflict situations in this region.

Work with biologist to ensure that damage is actually being caused by a predator species. Use all means to ensure that only the problem individual is taken. WDFW actively employs many tools, both non-lethal and lethal, to address wildlife damage. As with most programs there are ways to improve and opportunities to re-evaluate the effectiveness of different tools. While WDFW requires hunting access as part of Damage Prevention Agreement or issuance of damage permits the plan contains strategies to review and adapt current hunting access requirements where WDFW is providing assistance with wildlife damage.

"Game animals" should not include wolves. Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Aloot to do--but seems wise. Thank you for your support.

Again, emphasize co-existence management measures. Make sure the plans are based on science. Your objective is intended to increase access for the general hunting population whenever possible.

"landowner tags" to use themselves or transfer to others, or otherwise be accommodated in any way. Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

A lot to do--but seems wise. Thank you for your support.

G7 comments Yes or Agree Thank you for your support.

Comments by landowners. Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

A lot to do--but seems wise. Thank you for your support.

"Game animals" should not include wolves. Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Do the same for people who want to walk, hike, or ride horses without risking getting shot. Thank you for your comment. Public safety is always a concern.

Drive-by shootings always solve problems, don't they? Thank you for your comment.

Each county need more input with weight to back up their thoughts. This is done whenever possible.

One person for causing conflicts by feeding wildlife. Huntrapping and hound hunting. Hound hunting should only be used by the department to catch a particular predator. Wildlife conflicts are human caused. Educate them and make them use flaggery. Damage by 'game' animals is a direct result of too few predators. Don't send hunters to people homes. You will have conflicts then. Hound hunting is only allowed for rabbits and raccoons except in response to specific wildlife depredation situations. In these circumstances procedures are used to target individual problem animals. Thank you for your comment. Public safety is always a concern.

Get rid of the Master Hunter program, it has been one problem after every since the AHE was started. Thank you for your comment.

Good idea. Thank you for your support.

Good words. But history shows that WDFW doesn't do well with this proposal. Thank you for your comment and our intent is to improve services and opportunity provided to both hunters and landowners.

Great example... wolves. They destroy wildlife populations and then move on to domestic animals. Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective is to maximize opportunities for hunters in areas where additional hunting pressure will assist in minimizing damage caused by game animals.

Objective 15: Evaluate the suite of hunting options to address wildlife conflict situations and adapt as needed to best meet landowner needs and maximize opportunities for hunters. Require a close working relationship within the Wildlife Program at all levels (between private lands, wildlife conflict, and district wildlife biologists). By 2017, improve information available to hunters to help them locate areas where damage by game animals is occurring.
Great idea, good luck getting that done. I would like to see Bubba farmers win friends by helping to host and support this effort. This objective is intended to help address situations where landowners are trying to reduce wildlife conflicts.

Hunting should not be considered an option for predator conflict resolution, as multiple non-lethal and ethical alternatives exist. This is the objective that is intended to get hunters in contact with landowners who want or need hunters to help address damage.

There wouldn't be any wildlife conflicts if the farmers and ranchers stayed within their property boundaries. Also, if a rancher can't feed all his livestock on his own land he should not be allowed to put his cattle or sheep on the deer and elk winter range to feed them all summer. That's where the major conflicts come from the wildlife have to go somewhere to eat during the winter and the orchards are the most convenient because they are closest.

This can be done by local people who hunt the area. We can utilize the help that is there. Agree and the strategies in the plan would help those hunters connect with landowners who want or need additional hunting on their property. This is an example of where working with a landowner to improve access helped with reaching a game population objective.

The idea behind the objective is getting information to hunters who have these permits. Levels of antlerless permits are adjusted on an annual basis to address needs. This is a great example of where hunting on private property can be managed with a WDFW permit.

There wouldn't be any wildlife conflicts if the farmers and ranchers stayed within their property boundaries. Also, if a rancher can't feed all his livestock on his own land he should not be allowed to put his cattle or sheep on the deer and elk winter range to feed them all summer. That's where the major conflicts come from the wildlife have to go somewhere to eat during the winter and the orchards are the most convenient because they are closest.

This objective is not intended to be specific to the Landowner Hunting Permit program but we appreciate your comment. LHP's are required to report hunter harvest and this will be evaluated as part of the three year hunting season process. This is an example of where hunting on private property can be managed with a WDFW permit.

This objective intended to help address situations where landowners are trying to reduce wildlife conflicts.

Hunting should not be considered an option for predator conflict resolution, as multiple non-lethal and ethical alternatives exist. This is the objective that is intended to get hunters in contact with landowners who want or need hunters to help address damage.

Thank you for your comment. Damage hunts are only one tool used to address wildlife conflict issues. Landowners are required to implement non-lethal prevention measures at farm level, and WDFW or other collaborators (i.e. non-profit groups).

This objective is intended to get hunters in contact with landowners who want or need hunters to help address damage. This is an example of where hunting on private property can be managed with a WDFW permit.

Thank you for your perspective.

Thank you for your perspective. Often livestock producers have grazing agreements with the land management agency. More often than not, these areas are not managed by WDFW.

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Thank you for your perspective. Often livestock producers have grazing agreements with the land management agency. More often than not, these areas are not managed by WDFW.
Objective 16: Continue to utilize available resources and foster the development of new incentives to increase landowner participation in WDFW access programs and increase acreage enrolled to 1.3 million acres.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Access to public lands is becoming more critical as access to private land noted above becomes more difficult. There are 5.9 million acres of state managed lands in Washington. To my knowledge, most of these lands provide a reasonable level of access, except parcels landlocked inside larger private land holdings, consisting mainly of 640-acre school sections. Issues affecting access to state lands should mostly be resolved by a walk down the hall in the Natural Resources Building and generate discussions in regard to how these landlocked parcels can become accessible by the public. National Forests within the state contain 7.9 million acres. These are public lands that access has been greatly impaired over the past 20 years and will become progressively at risk unless the National Forests are adequately funded by Congress or a more aggressive timber harvest program is implemented to help fund management of the forest's access infrastructure consisting of both roads and trails. The Northwest's National Forest managed under the Northwest Forest Plan are morphing into a forest preserve in lieu of forests managed for a multitude of sustainable resources including recreational access, game for hunting and a source of fiber for the forest products industry; all of which are objectives under the NWFP. These three resource objectives are taking a back seat in the outcomes resulting from the management priorities focused on the past two decades. This is occurring because the primary interests that have been active and "at the table" in guiding and promoting the forests management priorities have been from the preservation and/or logging groups. If the WDFW is concerned about the risk in the loss of access to public lands and game populations for hunting, it has to be proactive in helping guide the forest management prescriptions to achieve these objectives. The expanse of federal lands in the State of Washington should make this issue a priority for the WDFW. Ways WDFW can help improve access and hunting opportunities on National Forest lands: 1. Participate in the public decision making process for Forest Service projects that can improve access and hunting opportunities. The Dept's expertise in wildlife management, particularly in improving game species would most likely be a valuable asset to the Forest Service's decision making process. 2. Encourage hunting groups the Department works with to participate in the Forest Service Project public decision-making process promoting actions that are favorable to improving access and hunting opportunities. 3. Encourage County Commissioners/Councils to participate in the Forest Service projects decision-making process to promote actions that improve public access on Federal lands and generate revenues for the counties and local economies. For the twenty-five counties that have Forest Service lands within their jurisdictional boundaries, this should be a priority.

We will work with other public landowners in the evaluation. WDFW does take part in federal land management planning including where access is involved and encourages related public access as well. Issues related to landlocked public land are addressed under Objective 17.

Again, don't make us have to pay huge sums, or several fees for the right to hunt.

All of us have to reduce and hopefully eliminate the reasons why landowners are limiting or denying access to their land. We use to use property tax incentives but they are visibly being used or enforced.

We agree that public behavior is part of the issue relating to landowner decisions. There currently is not a tax incentive for allowing public access which would be beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan.

Does this count the thousands of acres we are pretty much losing by timber companies going to pay for access.

We will attempt to work with all landowners including timber companies.

Hopefully increase acreage in areas that have game, and that landowners till actually provide an attitude of allowing/emailing them to gain access to their lands by people who are not related or other confederate farmers.

We would place the highest priorities in areas with the most game animals. The issue related to landowner permission have been at least partially addressed by the reservation system described under Objective 18.

I do not think WDFW will have the resources to manage this type of program. In general I think the private landowner is the best person to manage access to his or her land.

WDFW does already has such a program which has been in place for several decades. The program is designed to assist landowners who want help managing public access on their property.

If the big timber companies are going to charge state residents to hunt on their lands, then the state WDFW also needs to create a recreational tax to those timber companies, increase their property taxes, and increase their road taxes since they use state, county, and city streets. They should also have to pay a higher rate for inspections that the state makes on timber harvests. The state of Washington should refrain from protecting the timber companies trees from fire damage if there is an emergency if they are going to charge residents to hunt on their land. The citizens should not be paying the timber companies services when they don't reciprocate the monies given to them.

WDFW cannot force any landowner to allow hunting access. Closing areas to hunting where landowners are charging fees would impact hunters who are willing to purchase permits and further exacerbate crowding in other areas that would be open.

Include in this objective efforts in increase hunter education and awareness about activities that have limited private landowner participation in the past, including litter, unethical hunting, trail damage from ORVs or "mudding" and other problems that lead to locked gates. Educating and improving hunter behavior will increase landowner participation and in turn increase hunter access.

A strategy has been added under the objective to address this point.

Mandate commercial holdings to cooperate or declare the individual properties as no hunting.

We will work with other public landowners in the evaluation. WDFW does respect the right of landowners to control public access on their property. Our strategies intend to provide services or incentives for them to do so without directly charging the public or to encourage them to keep fees low. These concepts are included in the strategies under this objective.

Put Feel Free to hunt. Work with legislators to adjust open space/current use tax structure to recognize "feel free to hunt".

Changes to tax laws are beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan but WDFW would provide comments on any proposed law change that might affect recreational access.

Rather than focusing on total acreage, develop metrics (such as harvest on those enrolled lands) to evaluate the private lands access program. In fact, in the harvest reports add a question or two about related or other confederate farmers.

A strategy has been added under this objective to develop methods to measure other metrics to evaluate success of the program.

Yes. How about some area targeted for hunters with disabilities?

Some do exist and we will continue to try to expand this type of opportunity. A strategy has been added to the plan to make this clear.

(30 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support

(2 comments) strongly agree

Thank you for your support.

(1 comment) No

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

* Add previous comments

Again if they won't allow hunting on their lands then they should not be given any compensation for wildlife damage. No matter who they are.

In most cases landowners are required to allow hunting access at a level that will affect the damage that is occurring. WDFW will continue to assess current requirements and how wildlife conflict assistance can help to leverage hunting access.

Agreed, public lands are limited in WA and increasing hunting opportunities and land access across the state is needed to increase and retain hunters.

Thank you for your support.
And when landowners make a claim for damage by predators and stock killed a stringent and thorough investigation should be done and documented for the public to observe. Depredation events are investigated by trained WDFW staff. In most instances, WDFW Law Enforcement leads the bear and cougar depredation investigations while WDFW Wildlife Program biologists lead wolf depredation investigations. The manual used by WDFW staff to investigate depredation events is available on the WDFW web page.

be nice

Discontinue the practice or giving landowners “kill permits”, if there is damage due to wildlife; sell harvest permits that are valid only on that particular property. This could be accomplished through a special permit drawing. There should be no access fees allowed. Damage Prevention Permits are the preferred option to mitigate damage issues if non-lethal measures aren’t effective. In conjunction with these permits, in 2014 WDFW introduced the Damage Tag; which hunters can obtain for a nominal fee once they have the opportunity to utilize a Damage Prevention Permit from an individual landowner.

Force landowners who charge for access to waive the fee for hunters performing damage control service. Thank you for your comment.

Good objective — actual acres is arbitrary. You should recognize that many landowners allow hunting now and do not need to be in a “program” — on the other hand, some landowners in your program (hunting by written permission only) do not allow public hunting and never give permission to anyone outside their families and hopefully you are not paying them for this. We do recognize that many landowners allow access without WDFW involvement. Landowners in our Hunt by Written Permission program do not receive access incentive payments. We do monitor permissions given and have dropped properties from the program where it was apparent that it was being abused.

Great idea, good luck getting that done. Now Bubba farmers friends can come hunt on his land with special permissions. Bubba won’t invite anyone else...increase fees and penalties for private landowners feeding wildlife to attract then to their land. We feel the goal is achievable with the right resources available. Our intent is to provide access for all hunters. WDFW does discourage feeding of wildlife. The issue of hunting is being evaluated and we have proposed limits in the past.

Great idea. Thank you for your support.

Have an incentive program for landowners to manage their land for ecotourism. This is a valid idea but beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan.

I don’t see the necessity for this. Thank you for your perspective.

I really like the new register to hunt program and would like to see that continue and expanded if possible. The program is intended to continue and improvements are described under Objective 18.

I support the Department's initiative to develop incentives to increase acreage in landowner participation in WDFW access programs. However, due to the implementation of hunter access fees, property owner liability concerns and other issue associated with open public access this may be increasingly more difficult to achieve. Individual landowner choices and analysis of the risks and problems associated with public access will drive the success of this objective. This lacks me to Objective 17.

My only fear is we will be too eager to accommodate private land owners at an expense to allow hunting if they are experiencing damage. Should be considered a service if there is damage. WDFW does not intend to provide cash incentives to obtain hunting access to address damage. In many cases landowners we assist with damage are required to provide WDFW hunting access.

Let the cougars and wolves take care of access. Try to get landowners to stop wiping out all the habitat. WDFW does work with landowners to protect or improve habitat.

You forgot to mention that a landowner has problems with wildlife he should allow hunting on his land. That doesn’t mean leasing to the highest bidder it means allowing the public access. If they won’t allow public access to the land then they should not get any type of compensation for damage to their property. In most cases, some level of hunting access is required for landowners to receive assistance with damage from WDFW.

Take a hard look at the Block Management program Montana has, it works very well. WDFW’s Landowner Hunting Permit Program does this in unique situations.

End up either with the legislature, or through the public comment process. Also recognize that landowner views and concern are sometimes different here.

Objective 14. The locations of most sites can be found on the WDFW website and Objective 19 states the goal of finishing the process of making them all available in this format.

Want to cover this, but that is an idea for another forum. WDFW does work with timber companies to promote hunting access and in some parts of the state there is a lot of interest in this.

Very important. WDFW does work in conjunction with unregulated guides for private land hunting access. Hunting leases obtained by these unregulated guides are tying up private land. Big game guides need to be licensed in Wa. state and the fees uses for public access programs.

Why stop there? That’s a good start, give them tax breaks before it all ends up getting auctioned to highest bidder pricing normal person out. The licensing of guides will not solve the issue of lands leased by private hunting clubs and those available under WDFW agreements.

In many cases landowners we assist with damage are required to provide WDFW hunting access.

Yes, especially unplanned bird hunting. One major access problem is “hunting by written permission” sightings makes it impossible to contact landowners. I have called phone numbers only to be told “we do not allow bird hunting on our land”, so why are we paying them? In many cases landowners we assist with damage are required to provide WDFW hunting access.

We will continue to try to make improvements to the information available.

Take a hard look at the Block Management program Montana has, it works very well. WDFW does look at other state programs for examples.

The private lands program faces. The strategies in the plan are intended to allow us to adapt to meet changing landowner concerns.

Timber companies should be included. The program is implemented by WDFW’s Private Lands Biologists in each region.

Public comment. The program implementation.

No comment. Acknowledged.

No tax break in no access land on 100 acres. Changes to tax laws are beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan but WDFW would provide comments on any proposed law change that might affect recreational access.

OK. Thank you for your support.

Provide incentives to landowners by extended seasons, limits, etc for participation. WDFW’s Landowner Hunting Permit Program does this in unique situations.

Provide landowner incentives (tax breaks, tags, seasons) for allowing free public access Changes to tax laws are beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan. WDFW’s landowner hunting permit program does allow for customizing seasons and tags that landowners can distribute.

publish a map where are these 1 million acres at? The locations of most sites can be found on the WDFW website and Objective 19 states the goal of finishing the process of making them all available in this format.

See objective 14. Thank you for your perspective.

Sounds expensive. Thank you for your perspective.

sounds good - but the record demonstrates for none of us to hold our breath! Thank you for your perspective.

support. Thank you for your support.

Support, better online (though this year is way better than previously) too. We will continue to try to make improvements to the information available.

You are missing an important aspect. The private lands program faces. The strategies in the plan are intended to allow us to adapt to meet changing landowner concerns.

WDFW does work in conjunction with unregulated guides for private land hunting access. Hunting leases obtained by these unregulated guides are tying up private land. Big game guides need to be licensed in Wa. state and the fees uses for public access programs.

Why stop there? That’s a good start, give them tax breaks before it all ends up getting auctioned to highest bidder pricing normal person out. The licensing of guides will not solve the issue of lands leased by private hunting clubs and those available under WDFW agreements.

We will attempt to exceed the acreage target. Changes to tax laws are beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan. WDFW would provide comments on any legislative proposals that might affect public access on private lands.

Yes increase access. Thank you for your support.

Yes use hunting incentive programs for access to newly opened private lands. Master hunting programs usage. Thank you for your support of this objective. However it is intended to improve access for all hunters.

Yes, and let’s not just limit this increased access to the Master Hunter program. When you limit enrollment to the program and then give all the access to this limited number of hunters, the general population hunter becomes bitter and is tempted to break rules. The private lands program is intended to provide access for all hunters.

yes, important. The private lands program faces. The strategies in the plan are intended to allow us to adapt to meet changing landowner concerns.

yes, important. The private lands program faces. The strategies in the plan are intended to allow us to adapt to meet changing landowner concerns.

Objective 17: Complete an inventory of public lands by 2016 to evaluate situations where access is closed, impaired or at risk and develop a strategy to address these issues.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Agree, also need to address non-compliance of vehicle restriction and target shooting regulations. We have added a strategy to the plan to try to encourage better compliance with landowner rules.

This is very good, but it needs more detailed follow-up either with the legislature, or through the current RCO grant process. Work with other agencies, too, on this. Also seek legislation strengthening the liability protection (remove artificial dangerous latent condition language) for landowners that allow free access. Add an inventory of private lands that have traditionally allowed free public hunting and that land is now fee, lease or closed. The information would be available to elected officials and grants may be sought to help landowners modify their land to allow access. Work with other public landowners. We have proposed or requested changes in the liability statutes but changes to the language referenced in the comment generally are met with significant opposition. We have completed a map inventory of private lands where landowner fees are required.
Why can’t I access existing state and federal that is behind private timber company gates? I run into this often. 
Private landowners have the right to control access across their lands where right of ways are not secured. This objective would seek to increase access to public lands that are in this situation.

(2 comments) good 
(2 comments) I agree with this objective.
(2 comments) No 
(2 comments) Sure
(24 comments) Yes or agree

Address the fee on private lands and how it influences less hunting licenses sold because of increased costs to the individual. 
A number of strategies are included under Objective 16 that are intended to address this issue.

Access is increasingly a challenging issue for all public land managers, and with more large private landowners charging for recreational access, this definitely is a public policy matter. I know of the challenges for all forest and grasslands, tide and shore, and ag lands. Worth a public policy discussion.

Access pursued would not necessarily be by vehicle but would vary by site and the resources involved.

(2 comments) good 
(2 comments) I agree with this objective.
(2 comments) Not sure 
(2 comments) Keep it
(2 comments) Yes or agree

I would know about more issue. 
We place very few restriction on landowners who participate in our programs and they are also able to allow public access without entering into an agreement with WDFW.

In cases were public land is landlocked buy private land, make access to these land a priority. Either buy negotiating access, or purchasing right of ways. 

Access issues are used by adjacent landowners as their own private hunting reserves. We agree, especially as public lands are likely to receive more public use if access to private lands becomes more limited.

Access would not necessarily be by vehicle. 

Sooner 2014 
Agency staff may be aware of some of these issues but it has not been compiled. A formal inventory will take some time to develop and we will attempt to complete it sooner.

Sooner the better 
This objective is a high priority.
Yes, and again the citizens should be utilizing the thousands of acres of state parks land for all types
of hunting. Allowing hunting in state parks would require legislative action but would probably have
significant opposition as well. In light of other uses, the acreage that might be suitable, would
require evaluation.

yes, remove the private lands management hunts that profit the farmer leasing state land then
charging access fees and trophy fees to hunt that land (like buckrun) Allows the farmer to regulate
the access fees and hunters on the land the own only. People should be allowed access to the land
owned by the people and not charged at the benefit of the people losing it. These issues will be addressed by this objective and strategies. Thank you for your support.

Yes, the recent fees charged by timber companies are reducing opportunity. I understand that these
are private lands. However, public funds are spent for fire suppression and road maintenance. Are
these funds going to be denied if the timber companies deny access without charging the public fees?
If dumping and vandalism are the reasons for the fees, lock the gates for ALL hunting seasons. Hunters don't carry old appliances and trash on their back until they have to walk from closed gates.

Yes. Protect and manage the land. Thank you for your support.

Yes. Open more access. Thank you for your support.

Objective 18: By 2016, make improvements to the current reservation system that allow drawings
for some reservations and adds flexibility as to when reservations first become
available to the public. Add other features to meet the needs of hunters and landowners and make the program more efficient to administer.

PUBLIC COMMENT  

reduce the size and scope and leave this to private parties …. this is not a function of state
government. A system like this has been requested by hunters prior to its development. It has also
been attractive to landowners who are willing to provide public access but want some control
on hunter numbers but not want to handle this aspect themselves.

Reservation system sucks. Landowners generally do a better job of this than WDFW. We realize that some hunters who have had agreements with landowners to hunt
properties that are now in the reservation system have been unhappy with the new
system. However we have received positive responses from other hunters who have new
opportunities and landowners who were weary of hunter requests. Landowner
participation is optional.

This system needs to be more flexible and maybe with a limit on the # of acres assigned to a hunter
or group. While I understand landowner frustration, this system closes huge tracks of land to all but
a very few hunters under the guise of providing additional access sometimes. Also consider
lowering the length (6 of Days) of reservations as some tracts could be vacant for much of a
reservation if someone were to harvest the game they seek on the first day.

All of these ideas are already under consideration for next year of experience in operating the program. We will continually try to improve how schedules are
determined to optimize the benefits.

(2 comments) Yes or agree  

(2 comments) ?  

(2 comments) I agree with this objective.  

(2 comments) No comment  

(2 comments) No.  

Agree, although I rarely use this system except for hunts in my local area. Thank you for your support.

Agreed need to use a liaison between the hunters and a direct tribal member that is appointed. The hunt by reservation system is new and has not yet been used in some parts of the
state. Further explanation has been added to the issue statement to address this comment.

Another pay-to-scheme The department has considered a fee for use of the system to support its operation but
none is currently in place.

Can not support this, sorry Thank you for your comment.

Consider drawing permits to hunt certain areas rather than reservations or a lottery for reservations. Thank you for your perspective.

cat  

definitely. Thank you for your support.

Don't know exactly what this means Thank you for your support.

3rd reservations. Thank you for your comment.

Free drawings or is this another money grab? The department has considered a fee for use of the system to support its operation but
none is currently in place.

From what I've heard the system rarely works, fix it before adding to it. The system has not had any interruptions in service but its popularity has made it
difficult to make reservations on a first come first served basis. The addition of a
drawing system for the most popular sites should help make the system more fair and
user friendly.

Go back to the land owner issued land access permits or allow more entries to hunt the land The hunt by written permission option is still available to landowners. The reservation
system has opened some ownerships to more hunters. How hunt schedules are
determined does need review and we will adapt to optimize the opportunities available.

good  

Great idea. Thank you for your support.

Increase the non-consumptive users ability to participate and use these lands, e.g. hiking, camping,etc. There could be a source of revenue from them, e.g. passes, permits, etc. Some landowners who participate in our programs do allow these uses. We do have a
small wildlife viewing component in the private lands program that we would also like to expand.

Is the only goal of this department to satisfy hunters and land owners.Since taxpayers support
maintains the existence of this department why not let them make some decisions by voting?? No. However part of the agencies mandate is to provide hunting recreation. Very little
taxpayer money supports hunting recreation.

If it sucks that a hunter has to not only purchase a hunting license, but must also purchase a transport
tag based on hunting implement and region which then limits the ability to participate in
reservation/lottery. I do not participate in either system simply because of this restriction. Thank you for your perspective.

I've no experience with this but suppose there are happy campers and angry campers. Thank you for your comment.

Not certain reservation system will work or be fair. The first year went fairly smoothly and the drawing system is planned to make the
system fair for all hunters wishing to use it.

OK Thank you for your support.

once again hell yes Thank you for your support.

run that by me again Acknowledged

see answer to 16. The hunt by reservation system is new and has not yet been used in some parts of the
state. Further explanation has been added to the issue statement to address this comment.

the improvements must be based from practice experience and science Lessons learned from ongoing operation will be used to guide changes and improvements.

the regulations should be available the first of the year and drawings should be done early in the
year. Most people need to know way in advance to take time off. It appears that this comment is more concerning the drawings for special permits. The
timing of availability of reservations to hunt private lands is still under debate and could change. The initial three week advance was intended to reduce "no show" rates and
currently is planned to be reduced to address those kinds of issues encountered last year.
This has not worked so far as I have seen it and tried it. The system has not had any interruptions in service but its popularity has made it difficult to make reservations on a first come first served basis. The addition of a drawing system for the most popular sites should help make the system more fair and user friendly.

Use social networking This is an interesting idea and we are sure that some landowners may use it already. The hunt by reservation system is designed, in part, to help landowners allow access that do not want to communicate directly with hunters but still want some control on hunter numbers and other aspects of how hunting is managed on their property.

Would be impressed if you pulled this off Acknowledged.

yes

Thank you for your support.

Yes, make the fair.

Thank you for your support.

Yes, without spending a fortune though.

Thank you for your support.

Objective 19: By the beginning of 2015, assure that all landowner access agreements are included in the private lands database and add the ability for hunters to locate properties meeting their needs on the WDFW website by adding a search tool. Improve and update information about access opportunities included in written materials and hunting pamphlets.

PUBLIC COMMENT

How about including Names, Addresses, Phone numbers, eMails, time of day, date range, something to help hunters know when they can solicit permission from the landowner? Landowners have other things to do besides wait by the phone for a call from a hunter, and hunters have other things to do than to make numerous phone calls to answering systems that never respond or spend endless amounts of time looking up the owner's name and a method for contacting them. How about developing a registration database similar to Kalkomey for soliciting access to private lands?

You have made excellent progress at trying to incorporate these tools in GO HUNT. Having maps of feel free to hunt areas is essential since there are no landowner contacts. You also need to include information about when and how to contact landowners for written permission only lands -- e.g., call Tuesdays or Thursdays 6pm to 9pm at 509 555-5555 and ask for farmer jones.

Any landowner who receives accommodation for wildlife damage should be required to enter an access agreement with WDFW and have his or her land registered in the private lands database as open to the public for hunting.

The on-line search tool sounds marvelous, but it doesn't work very effectively in my opinion. I tried to use it to find open access hunting opportunities over in eastern Washington, but when I physically got over there in my pick-up to scout the area, I didn't have access to the computer to further refine my search. Confusing and very frustrating. I didn't hunt in eastern Washington that year because I was unsure of land areas that were supposedly open.

I do not know if this is aimed at the written permission for hunting on landowners. I tried for three days to get permission on a late deer tags in the Mayview unit without success. Numbers were on the signs but disconnected or not answering. Signs were up in allot of areas that had not name or number to call.

Model after state of Montana plan

WDFW does look to other states for examples.

No

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

see answer to 16

Acknowledged. Thank you for your support.

Yes or agree (35 responses)

The Big Game book is to big and confusing now.

? see answer to 16

Acknowledged.

The information that would be included in pamphlets would be intended to help hunters understand how the private lands program works and would not necessarily add to the size of the document.

A mobile phone application may be considered which would address this need and a strategy has been added that would reflect this.

Hunters should not have access to private or public lands. This is outrageous.

These sites would be included as well. We do acknowledge that this experience does occur. The new hunt by reservation system was developed, in part, to address this issue.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your perspective

I agree, the Dept. has failed in the past on this issue.

Thank you for your support

Yes, badly needed

Thank you for your support

This is important to ensure that hunters know property boundaries and respect peoples private land.

Thank you for your comment

yes, good idea

Thank you for your support

I don't know how enthusiastic the Okanagan crowd will be about this, but I can believe he hear mostly from the loudmouths. Some I've known years ago, and I understand what ticked them off "buck when. " Hunt for me to accept the braying of some of these days, tending to blame their problems all on WDFW... In same cases, the should look no farer than their shadows.

Very important

Thank you for your support

We should not be in the business, there are plenty of public lands that should be developed for better habitat and enhancement not private lands.

WDFW also works to improve habitat and recreation on public lands but by working with private landowners we increase the potential capacity for larger wildlife populations and recreational opportunities.

okay

Thank you for your support

This is critical to the public hunting opportunities.

Thank you for your support

Great idea.

Thank you for your support

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support

This should be available to non-hunters as well.

Some landowners in the program allow other types of access and in we hope to expand the private lands program to have a specific wildlife viewing component.

good

Thank you for your support

little sooner would be better

Acknowledged.

Awesome idea.

Thank you for your support

Ask for permission to hunt or Hunting with permission only signs should be required to have contact information on them including phone numbers. Do not just require go such and such www. site for the information not everybody has smart phones or internet believe it or not! Many times you want to make contact while in the field. In the regulations it would be stated that it would be a penalty for anybody to contact a land owner or their representative prior to or after such and such time of day.

OK

This is already in practice. A rule regarding contact times may be a good idea and will be considered.

Sounds reasonable

Thank you for your support

I think there should be more outreach so large private landowners would understand the benefits.

We are always trying to increase landowner awareness of our program and the resources we can offer. A strategy has been added under Objective 16 to reflect this.

This would be great!

Thank you for your support

Great

Thank you for your support

Great idea.

Thank you for your support

Sounds good but again let's hurry up and wait as has been done over the past 5 decades!

This is already partially complete and will be completed sooner if possible.

Needs to be done right away

Make people do their own homework. Manage the resource not the hunters!

Thank you for your perspective.

Use social networking apps free to public

A phone application will be considered.
As long as landowners wishes are met regarding access.

Within reason we always try to address landowner concerns and the website concept allows us to convey rules for specific sites which was not possible before.

The harvest by written permission program needs to be cleaned up 10 years ago. Talk about pure BS.

The new harvest by reservation system was developed, in part, to address this issue. Where it is apparent that landowner has abused the program they have been stopped.

**Objective 20:** Respond to wildlife damage complaints to agricultural lands within 72 hours and increase the number of WDFW agreements used to mitigate deer and elk damage issues by 10% during the period 2015-2021.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**WDFW RESPONSE**

This objective has been modified based on recommendations provided through the Game Management Plan comment process. Respond to wildlife damage complaints to private agricultural crop lands within 72 hours and increase the number of WDFW agreements used to mitigate deer and elk damage issues by 10% during the period 2015-2021.

We do try to respond much more quickly than 72 hours, but feel that is reasonable for most circumstances. Obviously human safety issues are addressed immediately.

Enclosed in my written response to the proposed 2015-2021 game management plan. The April 4th and May 23rd Capital Press articles help explain the elk damage problems. My March 15th letter was a handout at Senator Pam Roach’s April 9th meeting in Enumclaw regarding Buckley-Enumclaw elk damage. The 2 letters dated June 26, 2014 were personally handed out to Dave Ware, Mick Cope, Stephanie Simek, Jerry Nelson, and Broc Hoenis. All were given copies and advised of GMU 6013’s elk dilemma. When are the elk numbers in GMU 6013 going to be reduced by licensed hunters to the MUI requested 100?  

**Support Objective 16 responses**

Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.

And use a damage hunt roster.

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.

I have already gave my opinion regarding ag/wildlife conflicts

Thank you for your participation. WDFW addresses damage caused by deer and elk.

Nature is capable of taking care of deer and elk issues with predators all by itself - it does need man to disturb the ecological balance... The elk and deer exist for the wolf - NOT MAN!!! If you do not understand that then you are untrained, uneducated and unknowledgeable of nature... Your job is to indoctrinate the hunters of your region of the country of that fact.

Thank you for your perspective.

Remove the life stock from our public land

Thank you for your participation. This particular objective is intended to address damage complaints on private agricultural lands.

The proof of burden must be on the landowner to provide scientific evidence of wildlife damage, and must first utilize non-lethal methods before any permits are issued by WDFW to kill animals.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW works with landowners to deploy non-lethal measures as part of their damage prevention agreements.

Why not do this for forestry as well?

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes lethal measures before any permits are issued by WDFW to kill animals.

yes. Make it 24 hours or less with wolf predation

Thank you for your perspective. This objective addresses damage to agriculture caused by deer and elk.

sounds good – 72 hours is a bit long and 10% is an arbitrary widget

Thank you for your perspective.

We need more cougars and wolves. Don't sell licenses for them. Let them help.

Thank you for your perspective.

Respond even faster than 72 hours, with the new conflict specialists why should it take 72 hours.

Thank you for your participation. Though WDFW’s goal is to respond as quickly as possible a seventy-two hour window provides ample time to accommodate for weekends and holidays and when fewer staff may be available.

Provide more antlerless or either sex seasons to help reduce the damage and don't wait for the next three year plan to take effect.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes conflict data to assist in setting seasons and reduce future conflict issues.

Yes and document all of the allegations made by the complainant of conversations and photos of said damage.

Thank you for your participation. As part of Objective 25, WDFW will improve current data collection methods.

See comment to objectives 15 & 19.

Acknowledged

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your participation.

Increasing wolves will help this.

Thank you for your perspective.

We need a response system by a phone bank of tag holders that would be called for this exact problem. Hunters used to apply for this.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW continues to encourage hunter participation in abating damage issues.

This is too subjective. The landowner needs to pursue alternatives first from fencing to removing the agricultural product from the field after harvest. Predation in the off-season should be the last resort to wildlife/agricultural conflict.

Thank you for your participation. Non-lethal measures are part of the Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements WDFW employs with landowners to assist them in mitigating and preventing damage.

quit making it so complicated for land owners on property damage to get damage tags the paper work is rediculous.

Thank you for your participation. Refining our current processes is part of this objective as well as Objective 29.

No comment

Thank you for your participation.

Let people shoot them if they are in their garden.

Thank you for your perspective.

Yes and there should be special permits to control the damage.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently utilizes a variety of permits to abate damage issues and will continue to explore ways to expand the tools available.

Stop wasting money on this. It is the animals land too. Landowners need to realize this. Now if it is a predator that is a different story but if the deer are eating the rose bushes that should be on the land owner. Animals will always be attracted to major food sources. The farmers should understand this and act like farmers in other states with a higher ungulate population. This includes allowing access to lands during regular hunting seasons.

This should not be a top priority. Deer and elk damage are a fact of nature and should be accepted by the farmers/landowner

Thank you for your perspective.

Worthy goal

Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.

YES BY 2018

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW continues to encourage hunter participation in abating damage issues.

Rangeland should be open to licensed hunters during state seasons for free to earn damage permits

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW continues to encourage hunter participation in abating damage issues.

really what kind of damage do deer do on wheat fields,

Thank you for your participation. Deer damage to wheat fields can vary depending upon the time of year and how much browse, forbs, and grass is available in the surrounding area. While the damage is typically less than other agriculture crops grown in Washington or other crops impacted by elk, deer will graze on wheat that is young and green in the late fall. Wildlife damage to agriculture crops is documented annually by the US Department of Agriculture.

Only increase deer and elk damage tags for timber land if the timber company allows the tagholder to access for free.

Thank you for your perspective. This Objective is intended to address crops, other than timber.
The Wolf Plan establishes mechanisms for addressing wolf-livestock conflicts without the need for increased hunting of cougars. This resulted in increased, not decreased, conflicts. Young animals, being curious by nature, are more likely to encounter humans, resulting in complaints. The Washington cougar population has been increasing, which has led to more conflicts. The Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has received two “landowner” tags for his own use, and two more that he could do with whatever he chooses. Recreational hunting is not an effective means to address livestock conflicts. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters, including Master Hunters, to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict. The WDFW response needs to occur within 12 hours. Otherwise, landowners feel like their issues are being ignored by the WDFW.

III. Recreational Hunting is not an Effective Means to Address Livestock Conflicts

WDFW has received two “landowner” tags for his own use, and two more that he could do with whatever he chooses. Recreational hunting is not an effective means to address livestock conflicts. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters, including Master Hunters, to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.

The WDFW response needs to occur within 12 hours. Otherwise, landowners feel like their issues are being ignored by the WDFW.

III. Recreational Hunting is not an Effective Means to Address Livestock Conflicts

The WDFW continues to work with landowners to encourage the use of deer and elk fencing where feasible.

Objective 21: Maintain or decrease livestock depredations levels over the period 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Objective</th>
<th>Oppose Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments)</td>
<td>(0 comments)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Decrease the depredation by decreasing the species causing the depredation.

Do not “maintain”. This should be a decrease only.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing as carnivore populations fluctuate (likely increases).
<p>| Evaluate the non-lethal methods of decreasing livestock predation that are already in use. | Thank you for your participation. Objective 27 addresses this topic. |
| Evaluate the need for providing information on conflict prevention. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain statistically significant (e.g. &gt;5%+) increase, and remove the burden back to private industry for exploring adequate legal and non-lethal deference methods. |
| How is this to be done...especially in the case of wolves which are an endangered species? | Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan a variety tools and techniques can be employed to minimize negative encounters between livestock and wolves. |
| How? | Thank you for your participation. |
| Methods need to be based on science, not hearsay and nail-mongering. | Thank you for your perspective. In addition to utilizing the best available data on conflict mitigation techniques, WDFW also tries to scientifically test new or improved techniques. |
| Ranchers must be required to utilize non-lethal methods for protecting their livestock. Livestock should not be allowed on public lands that provide habitat for wolves and other predators. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| This goal should be achieved exclusively through the active use by livestock owners of non-lethal means to limit predation, and an increase of compensation for livestock owners who use non-lethal means and still experience predation of their livestock. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| These levels are currently negligent. Recommend removing this objective unless these levels show a statistically significant (e.g. &gt;5%+) increase, and remove the burden back to private industry for exploring adequate legal and non-lethal deference methods. | Thank you for your participation. While depredation levels may seem statistically insignificant, WDFW is mandated to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict. |
| Yes, using NON lethal means such as range riders, guard dogs, telemetry etc | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Yes, see earlier comments. My hope is that we work towards preventative education for coexistence rather than a post-kill compensation model. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain statistically significant (e.g. &gt;5%+) increase, and remove the burden back to private industry for exploring adequate legal and non-lethal deference methods. |
| This is the goal - utilize as many &quot;volunteer&quot; programs as possible - there are 100's of retired people who would be available... | Thank you for your participation. Currently, WDFW is managing all carnivore game species for population stability; not increase. The only large carnivore being managed for population recovery is the grey wolf; which is currently a state-listed species. |
| This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation. | Thank you for your participation. |
| Why not do this for forestry as well? | Thank you for your participation. Commercial timber damage is addressed through the black bear tree depredation program; which has a similar objective to reduce the depredation incidents. |
| Yes, using NON lethal means such as range riders, guard dogs, telemetry etc | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Yes, see earlier comments. My hope is that we work towards preventative education for coexistence rather than a post-kill compensation model. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| This goal should be achieved exclusively through the active use by livestock owners of non-lethal means to limit predation, and an increase of compensation for livestock owners who use non-lethal means and still experience predation of their livestock. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Livestock predation is mostly caused by careless humans. Teaching farmers how to prevent depredation will decrease it. Killing predator parents increases conflicts from youngsters who have lost their guides. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Absolutely minimize use of lethal means &amp; strongly encourage the use of non-lethal means as well as promoting proper care &amp; protection of livestock. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW places emphasis on use on non-lethal measures, when feasible, pre and post conflict incidents. |
| Admit it when depredation is by wolves, quit trying to make them out to cute and fuzzy, they don't just kill the old and weak, and they will kill for sport. | Thank you for your perspective. Depredation events are investigated by trained WDFW staff that make final the determination on cause of injury or death for each event. WDFW has documented both confirmed and probable wolf caused injury or mortality events. |
| Need to allow hunters to kill more predators. | Thank you for your perspective. Hunting seasons and limits for all game species are reviewed annually based on population numbers and analyses at both statewide and smaller geographic levels. |
| Yes based on ACCURATE INFORMATION. | Thank you for your comment. |
| I agree with this objective. | Thank you for your comment. |
| This is not a real level unless the number of livestock stays the same. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Require livestock owners to allow scienctist to verify the cause of death of the livestock to make sure the death was caused by a predator. A farmer/rancher/home owner claim is not sufficient to count the depredation as being caused by a predator. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. |
| Use depredation hunts (kattery of license holders) rather than offering up tags to landowners as they are a public resource, not the landowners. | Thank you for your perspective. Depredation hunts, when necessary to abate various levels of conflict; particularly those events that pose a public safety threat. |
| Decrease depredation is needed badly now | Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us. |
| Focus resources on co-existence efforts. Require livestock owners that use public (federal or state) lands to participate in co-existence programs. | WDFW works with livestock producers to employ non-lethal conflict prevention measures. |
| Decrease livestock on public land. | Thank you for your perspective. |
| Get rid of the wolves | Thank you for your participation. |
| No comment | Thank you for your participation. |
| These levels are currently negligent. Recommend removing this objective unless these levels show a statistically significant (e.g. &gt;5%+) increase, and remove the burden back to private industry for exploring adequate legal and non-lethal deference methods. | Thank you for your participation. While depredation levels may seem statistically insignificant, WDFW is mandated to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict. |
| Yes we need to harvest more wolves and cougars to limit predators attacking wildlife. | Thank you for your perspective. |
| I think this is not a goal solely for WDFW to attain. Stock owners’ knowledge, their degree of energy and resources available to make changes in their operations - some are pure lary. I think flunked 4H. Time to move on. Not a charitable response, I know. Took a variety of events to put | Thank you for your participation. While depredation levels may seem statistically insignificant, WDFW is mandated to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict. |
| Manage the livestock to decrease its depredation. | Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us. |
| also maintain the amount of space given to the predators who were eradicated for the benefit of the &quot;ranchers&quot;. Open cougar seasons to year round. Open more spring bear on the west side. Don't award damage tags to timber companies who charge the tagholder for access. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently manages wildlife populations using a variety of measures including habitat assessments and carrying capacity. |
| Wolf management | Thank you for your participation. |
| compensate livestock owners for losses as part of the plan. | Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently compensates for livestock loss caused by wolves. Additionally, WDFW has the authority to compensate for livestock loss due to bear and cougar and when funding is appropriated. |
| Decrease | Thank you for your perspective. |
| Yes, a decrease would be best. | Thank you for your perspective. |
| I don't think this is necessarily the job of WDFW | Thank you for your perspective. While depredation levels may seem statistically insignificant, WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Thank you for your perspective.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the livestock are on public lands then there should be no compensation for lost livestock. The predators are just doing what comes natural. If the losses are on landowners property then make adjustments and allow compensation</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW currently compensates for livestock loss caused by wolves in accordance with the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Additionally, WDFW has the authority to compensate for livestock loss due to bear and cougar and when funding is appropriated. In either scenario, no differentiation is made between private or public lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not an issue</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Really? More wolves with less livestock depredation? Are you going to hold “wolf training” classes to educate wolves to leave livestock alone to reach this objective?</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Along with wolf recovery...good luck with this one!</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue to use non-lethal measures such as range riders, flashy and prompt carcass disposal to limit livestock depredation. Lethal measures should only be used as a last resort.</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Currently, WDFW works with livestock producers to employ proactive, non-lethal, conflict prevention measures, where feasible, prior to considering lethal action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hell yes less wolves equal less livestock problems.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you going to achieve that with wolves increasing?</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, there are many racing pigeons being killed in this state by Coopers Hawks that are very valuable birds with no recourse for the owners to protect their property. Some pigeons are worth more than a cow which get some department action for protection. Let’s be fair to all!</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW is committed to managing the recovery of Gray wolves in Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease, kill more wolves. Reopen hound hunting for cats and bears.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use non-lethal proactive deterrents to prevent depredation as much as possible. It would be neat to have a fund that the public can donate to fund specifically nonlethal tools to prevent depredation from native predators.</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Currently, WDFW works with livestock producers to employ proactive, non-lethal, conflict prevention measures, where feasible. Developing partnerships and exploring new innovative methods to support conflict mitigation measures is an important point for WDFW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This seems to conflict with current wolf “management goals”</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If possible, but it may not be so with wolves, coyotes etc. Perhaps a reasonable compensation is more appropriate.</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empower the livestock owners to address their own issues and the complaints will drop off.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. Currently, WDFW works with livestock owners to employ proactive, non-lethal, conflict prevention measures, where feasible. Additionally, state law allows livestock owners, under certain circumstances, to protect their property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The WDFW’s goal should be to work towards zero depredations fully understanding that is not likely. Strategies:

- Provide livestock producers and owners with printed information materials to minimize conflict with carnivores (page 40).
- This is a good goal and one that the WDFW should continually work towards.
- Promote the use of WDFW agreements for livestock to commercial livestock producers, and encourage the use of a non-lethal prevention measures checklist (page 41). The WDFW needs to be prepared to utilize lethal force where applicable when needed.
- Livestock producers expect the WDFW to do its job and efficiently and effectively manage carnivores.
- Promote the use of non-lethal conflict prevention measures and a prevention measures checklist to non-commercial producers (page 41).
- The WDFW needs to be prepared to utilize lethal force where applicable when needed.
- We agrichunters should be utilized as the first choice in recreational harvest.
- Review and improve the techniques used for lethal removal of offending animal(s) (page 41).
- Livestock producers expect the WDFW to do its job and efficiently and effectively manage wolves. The WDFW needs to do this as quickly as possible.
- Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock, consistent with the Federal Endangered Species Act (page 41). We agree.
- General Comment WDFW needs to make it a priority to collar as many wolves as possible in each different pack so it can better define pack areas to help define problem wolves. Breeding pairs and general populations.

The WDFW’s goal should be to work towards zero depredations fully understanding that is not likely. Strategies:

- Provide livestock producers and owners with printed information materials to minimize conflict with carnivores (page 40).
- This is a good goal and one that the WDFW should continually work towards.
- Promote the use of WDFW agreements for livestock to commercial livestock producers, and encourage the use of a non-lethal prevention measures checklist (page 41).
- Livestock producers expect the WDFW to do its job and efficiently and effectively manage carnivores.
- Promote the use of non-lethal conflict prevention measures and a prevention measures checklist to non-commercial producers (page 41).
- The WDFW needs to be prepared to utilize lethal force where applicable when needed.
- Develop response protocols for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41). The response needs to be fast and effective.
- Use hazing and other non-lethal prevention measures to minimize potential loss or injury (page 41). The WDFW needs to be prepared to utilize lethal force where applicable when needed.
- Encourage recreational harvest (black bear and cougar), where feasible, in areas with chronic depredation events (page 41).
We agree that hunters should be utilized as the first choice in recreational harvest.

- Review and improve the techniques used for lethal removal of offending animal(s) (page 41).
- Livestock producers expect the WDFW to do its job and efficiently and effectively manage wolves. The WDFW needs to do this as quickly as possible.
- Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock, consistent with federal Endangered Species Act (page 43).

We agree.

General Comment

WDFW needs to make it a priority to collar as many wolves as possible in each different pack so it can better define pack areas to help define problem wolves, breeding pairs and general populations.

Remove all lethal options for "wolf management" via a via livestock predation or population control. The burden is on private industry to explore ethical, straightforward, readily available non-lethal deterrent options, and any further depredations should be considered the cost of doing business in a wild environment. Government agencies should not be in the business of compensating private industry for well known risks or environmental factors.

Healthy and robust wildlife systems should include healthy and growing populations of native predators, including wolves and cougars. While it should be noted that reducing or eliminating human injury and death is always paramount, many people come to western wilderness areas to catch safe glimpses of these predators. In addition, allowing farmers and livestock breeders to indiscriminately hunt and kill wolves and cougars disturbs the predator-prey ratio. I would rather see more of our wildlife budget go toward non-lethal methods of relocating or reducing predator-human interactions than issuing hunting licenses for these animals. Also, unreported kills will likely increase the damage from elk, deer and similar ungulates to crops and native flora in the same range.

Objective 22: Decrease or minimize the number of urban human-wildlife conflict calls requiring 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(2 comments) Support Objective

(3 comments) Oppose Objective

(2 comments) OK

(2 comments) No comment.

Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for this objective promoting collaboration with other management entities, distributing information to increase public awareness, improving local ordinances, etc. are a few measures that can be implemented to achieve this objective.

Thank you for your perspective. Improving the public’s ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife is an important component of the Game Management Plan.

Thank you for your perspective. The Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan identifies the measure of wolf recovery based on geographic location and breeding activity.

Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for this objective promoting collaboration with other management entities, distributing information to mitigate and minimize human-wildlife conflict.

Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.

Thank you for your participation.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW works with agricultural and livestock producers to employ a variety of non-lethal measures as part of their agreements with WDFW to mitigate and minimize human-wildlife conflict.

Thank you for your comment. Livestock producers with active Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements employ a variety of non-lethal measures as part of their agreements with WDFW. Additionally, WDFW provides a checklist of non-lethal measures, tailored to specific ranches, that livestock owners must follow as a step toward qualifying for compensation for wolf depredation. WDFW follows a strict protocol which outlines the events that must occur before WDFW will consider removing wolves identified as preying on livestock.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW responds so that the number of calls is constant or declining over the period 2015-2021.

Human-wildlife conflicts have existed for eons. It’s called natural selection.

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW attempts to employ and provide non-lethal measures to the public to minimize negative encounters. We encourage the public to use simple measures, provided on the department’s web site, to prevent conflict with wildlife.

Thank you for your participation.

WDFW RESPONSE

If you buy a home in areas that wildlife has been in the last 50 years or so then understand that you may have some wildlife incursions

Increase the hunting opportunity on cat and bear in the areas of concern or use professional hunters with dogs as a tool.

Increase the use of the Karetian Bear Dog program for resolving human-wildlife conflicts.

Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for this objective promoting collaboration with other management entities, distributing information to increase public awareness, improving local ordinances, etc. are a few measures that can be implemented to achieve this objective.

Thank you for your participation. Improving the public’s ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

Thank you for your participation. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW generally responds to conflicts in urban areas that present a public safety threat, most other urban wildlife conflict events are handled by the landowner, private wildlife control operators, and other government or municipal organizations. WDFW would like to expand the partnerships with these other entities to promote preemptive actions, develop local ordinances, identify priority areas, create programs that reduce the likelihood of human-wildlife conflict, etc.

Thank you for your participation.

Human-wildlife interactions than issuing hunting licenses for these animals. Also, unreported kills will likely increase the damage from elk, deer and similar ungulates to crops and native flora in the same range.
Re-institute hunting for Bears and Cougars. Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes wildlife conflict data to assist in species setting for a variety of species.

Short of stopping urban sprawl, options are limited. Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.

Sooner or later we’ll have to educate people who choose to live areas where the wild animals live on how to prevent conflicts. If the humans are moving into the animals’ homes, then they need to be better stewards as the animals can’t move somewhere else. Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.

That will be harder to accomplish as there are more humans expanding all the time resulting in more conflicts with wildlife. Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for this objective promoting collaboration with other management entities, distributing information to increase public awareness, improving local ordinances, etc. are a few measures that can be implemented to achieve this objective.

That’s not just going to happen. Honestly, think about it. People are building more and more homes where the wildlife lives, we are to blame for the problems not the wildlife. Face the facts: the further we spread out into their habitat the more issues there are going to be. If you build your house on the in a flood plain would you really expect the state to pay for the damages every time the river flooded? Use some common sense on that one. Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for this objective promoting collaboration with other management entities, distributing information to increase public awareness, improving local ordinances, etc. are a few measures that can be implemented to achieve this objective.

This is impossible with the urban growth our state is having...this objective should say “educate the public on human-wildlife conflicts” Thank you for your participation. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability and awareness to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

This plan should include a public debate and comment period prior to implementation. Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.

This should be done with local planning regulations that provide places for wildlife to live instead of urbanizing everything and making it easy for those who move into conflict areas.

Tough not to crack with urban development. Thank you for your comment. WDFW would like to expand partnerships with these local entities to promote preemptive actions, develop local ordinances, identify priority areas, create programs that reduce the likelihood of human-wildlife conflict, etc.

URBAN--------so here you need to remember how bear and cats were ran back up in the hills far enough to escape the pressure of hound hunters. A most notable tool for keeping bear and cat away from developed areas. Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes a variety of tools, including hunting opportunities, to minimize wildlife conflict issues.

WDFW doesn’t even really care about these calls anyway. Their response is pathetic. If you continue to ignore them then the number will go down i guess. Needs to be some broad education about living with wildlife! Thank you for your perspective. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

we should be able to live with wildlife and the public needs to be educated and not rely on government to solve most of these issues which are non-issues until the media becomes involved. Thank you for your participation. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability and awareness to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

With the three components on the wildland interface increasing, it may not be possible. We enjoy our troublesome wildlife. Thank you for your participation. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability and awareness to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

Without hound hunting good luck. Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes a variety of tools, including hunting opportunities, to minimize wildlife conflict issues.

Wolves should be translocated to Washington's three National Parks. Thank you for your comment. Translocation is identified as part of the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

Yah like the V.A. Fancy book. Thank you for your participation.

Yes help by wildlife department in the trapping and removal of problem animals. We lose cats in Edmonds monthly to coyotes. Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like to expand partnerships with other entities (municipalities, private contractors, etc.) to promote preemptive actions, develop local ordinances, identify priority areas, create programs that reduce the likelihood of human-wildlife conflict, etc.

Yes. Humans come first. Thank you for your comments.

yes, will take a lot of public education it is the best means to reduce complaints. Thank you for your participation. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability and awareness to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

You are not talking about killing things, are you? Thank you for your perspective. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public’s ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.

Objective 23: Reduce number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber damage over the period 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

FDW RESPONSE

(29 comments) Support Objective

Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.

(18 comments) Oppose Objective

Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.

Abstain from casting a vote on this objective.

Thank you for your comment.

Absolutely the wrong idea - maybe we should re-train the bears??? There are too many bears, they cause MILLIONS of dollars in damage. Hunting them for the general public has become a "needle in a haystack" - bring back a bait program, hounds and increase the depredation program. People have right to protect their property. Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. WDFW strongly believes conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems.

Absolutely not. Thank you for your comment.

A filer with boooostttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttt
more than few nights of damage so must be more proactive during damage season. Even if small 
forest landowners “lethally remove” a few bears that didn’t actually “peel”, the total depredation 
numbers for more proactive hunting is insignificant on bear populations - but critical to our ability to 
economically continue providing habitat because otherwise we will have no crops left to justify not 
converting to other “Highest and Best” land use.

| Objective 23: Reduce number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber 
damage over the period 2015-2021. |
|-------------------------------|
| This objective does not address the concern landowners have with financial loss due to state-
managed woodland on their private property. The objective would be more appropriate if it was |
| restated to say “Reduce number of complaints of black bears causing timber damage over the |
| period 2015-2021.” And then go on to identify strategies exactly how this will be |
| accomplished. If a bear population is healthy and can sustain limited removal of specific bears |
causinng damage, then landowners should be allowed to ask that bears be removed. The |
| WDFW issues deer and elk kill permits for damage to agricultural lands, why not also do the |
same for bears? If the option to remove bears is reduced or removed, then the WDFW may |
| need to compensate landowners for loss to their commercial crop as is done for elk damage. |
| While one strategy is to identify additional recreational opportunities for harvest, specific |
offending bears may not be removed by bear hunters. Hunter success may not be all that |
good in areas experiencing damage so recreational harvest may not be effective. On private |
lands, timber harvest excise tax revenue in 2013 was roughly $35 million. If bear depredation |
reduces potential revenue for landowners then excise tax collections may be less, affecting all |
residents. Killing surplus bears at minimal cost to WDFW should continue as a reasonable |
approach to managing this specific conflict, as it is done for other species that cause |
costly unintentional damage. |

| Objective 25: Reduce the number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber 
damage over the period 2015-2021. |
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| Bring back baiting and hunting with hounds and more spring bear permits, then timber damage 
permits will not be necessary. |
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<tr>
<th>Definitely!</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thank you for your participation. WDFW does not dispute that tree damage is occurring.</td>
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timberland/orchards or to livestock producers from wolf and cougar predation. The language should |
be changed to “Reduce the number of complaints of black bears causing timber damage over the |
period 2015-2021.” Additionally, within the strategies we note that for damage caused by deer and elk in |
agricultural settings (page 40) and for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41) that strong |
language exists reflecting the use of agency kill authority, as it should. Similar language does not |
exist under the strategies for black bear damage, strategy f. as listed should be changed to read |
“Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits for landowners experiencing timber |
damage”. This will provide that the same level of response is being used with any wildlife |
related economic damage. We are concerned with strategy g. as it appears to seek to change the |
currently preferred method of addressing bear damage from hound hunting. Hounds are a |
averable and effective tool that should not be minimized, the permits provided hound hunters which |
likely deters damage and don’t always result in harvest as bears can escape. The wording in |
strategy g. should spell out what other lethal methods are being considered as they may be |
considered less ethical by the public (e.g. foot snares) so this strategy should be eliminated. |
| The language between how damage will be dealt with for commercial timberland owners versus |
general agricultural and livestock producers should be consistent. The language for commercial |
timberland damage as currently written does not appear to be warranted. Black bear populations |
appear to be healthy in Washington as described on pages 97-100. Additionally, recreational |
hunting seasons in 2014 allow hunters to kill 2 bears in western Washington (where bare damage is |
most pronounced), reflecting healthy bear numbers and liberal hunting opportunity. This |
information does not seem to indicate that damage hunts are having any impact on bare |
populations or raise any concerns that damage hunts need to be minimized. The Washington |
Forest Protection Association (WFPA) reports that only 143-186 bears have been taken from |
damage hunts annually over the past 5 years and this harvest is spread out over a vast landscape. |
In comparison 134 damage permits alone were issued for elk and deer in the Skagit and ACME |
Valleys in 2013 alone, which represents a smaller, localized area in western Washington. The |
only evidence existing that suggests why bear depredation language in the draft GMP were |
worded differently than for other species associated with economic damage is the 2014 General |
Forest Plan Opinion Survey. This survey indicated that 70% of the public was opposed to killing bears |
damaging commercial timberland. It is interesting to note that citizen opinion wasn’t solicited for |
damage permits being provided for deer and elk depredation on agricultural lands. Public opinion |
on these hunts would likely have shown similar opposition to killing ungulates to protect crops. |
We question why only black bears were targeted for public opinion, when the number of bears |
killed from damage hunts is very low and bear populations are consistent with liberal hunting |
opportunities. The timber harvest excise tax revenue in 2013 was approximately $35 million to the |
State of Washington. If bear depredation issues are not addressed, excise tax collections may be |
less affecting all residents. As bear populations are healthy, the number of animals removed |
lethally is small, and the costs for lethal removal fall on the commercial landowners, the currently |
employed strategy (not as outlined in the Draft GMP) provides low costs to WDFW and should |
be maintained as a reasonable approach to managing this issue. |

| Bring back baiting and hunting with hounds and more spring bear permits, then timber damage |
permits will not be necessary. |
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department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific |
areas. |

| Objectives 23 and 25: Reduce number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber 
damage over the period 2015-2021. |
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access for any type of hunting at any time of the year. How can there be bear damage when the landowner is charging and access fee? They obviously want the bears there for the hunters or they wouldn’t be charging an access fee for the hunters to hunt. 

hunting access. A clearer definition of this requirement may be needed and is under consideration.

During the spring, when black bears are emerging from dens, high nutritional value food resources are limited. Bears will often seek sapwood as a preferred food resource because of its high sugar content. Trees with high growth rates, typically found on commercial timberlands, contain the highest sugar content and therefore are the most valuable to predation. Damage to commercial timberlands can, at times, exceed one-third of the trees in a given stand; resulting in economic losses for landowners (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008). We agree.

Especially if a timber company and owner is charging for public hunting access. Thank you for your support.

Force timber companies to allow free access for any black bear removal. Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Given the changing times in the timber industry, I don’t know enough now to comment. Thank you for your participation.

good. Thank you for your comment.

Here is an open idea a state wide spring bear season, not by special permit. This will increase revenue and if the timber companies want animals off the land then they can buy permit and have their own employees go hunting. Limiting the effective area these hunts can occur lead to private timber companies making thousands of dollars of additional revenue. And the state promotes this strategy. Thank you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW tends to provide spring bear seasons when there is a clear management objective that spring seasons are ideal for addressing nuisance bear activity. To minimize cub orphaning the department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific areas.

How you going to do this? Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags, improved application of pre-emptive measures, and options for lethal removal pre., during, and post damage seasons.

I agree here. If the timber companies are wanting this why lock out the hunters or make them pay for access? Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

I am a bit shocked that there are permits to lethally remove black bears. Reducing the number of permits and more fully evaluating the necessity in each situation is an important objective. Thank you for your comment. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags, improved application of pre-emptive measures, and options for lethal removal pre, during, and post damage seasons.

If I like to see permits for timber damage drastically reduced and hunters who buy bear tags given the opportunity to harvest more bears in some of these areas. I don’t see any reason why nearly every GMU in the state doesn’t have some spring bear permits, even if it’s only five or ten it would be better than nothing. And success rates are usually very low anyway, so in most cases the harvest would be insignificant. But I would at least provide more opportunity to hunters who support the WDFW by purchasing licenses and tags. Thank you for your question. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters. One of the issues of spring bear seasons is orphaning bear cubs. Therefore, WDFW tends to provide spring bear seasons when there is a clear management objective that spring seasons are ideal for addressing nuisance bear activity. To minimize cub orphaning the department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific areas.

If timber companies don’t want to charge for access, then make them pay for damage permits. Thank you for your comment. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Increase black bear bug limits in that area Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags.

Isn’t it the humans who do more timber damage than bears? Why are bears killed for this? Yes, reduce the permits to zero so bears aren’t killed for timber damage. What a waste of tax payer money. Thank you for your comment. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict; which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears. A few of the strategies under Objective 23; which refers to bear tree depredation, include better utilization of hunters. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

I support this. Landowners need to realize that wildlife utilization of their land is part of the cost of doing business, you should not be letting them overkill many of the other “problem” species either-- porcupines, mountain beaver, etc.

I would like to comment on objective 24. During the coarse of my career I have had the privilege of being involved with private forest land management in nearly all of the counties in Western Washington for over 30 years. In that time I have watched the black bear problem go from one that was under control in the early 1980’s to one of increasing severity over the last two decades. The policy set forth by WDFW relies heavily upon using sport hunters as a means of controlling black bear damage to young stands of timber.

I have used all different methods to control black bear damage including but not limited to; bear feeding stations, hound hunting, sport hunting, and snaring. Of all of the methods used to control the damage caused by bears sport hunting is the least effective. The problem bears are seldom eradicated. If the bears are causing nuisance problems around homes sport hunters can be effective. However, when the problem bear is a sow with cubs in summer, when sport hunters are not allowed to hunt them, they seldom get the offending bears. Sport hunters and hound hunters are both after larger bears. Especially when the number of bear permitted for taking is so limited. They will often times pass up smaller bears in favor of larger ones. Feeding stations can be effective but their success can be limited also when the some of the bears are unable to access the stations due to competition. Bears denied access to the stations will attack trees to get the sugars they are craving. Snares are very effective in pin pointing the offending bears. Many times the bears doing the most damage are not the larger bears. They can be very young bears that are too small to be attractive to hunters. It is critical to eliminate the problem bears and not just a set number of bears.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW strives to employ measures that will directly address the conflict issue. Many of the strategies under Objective 25; which refers to bear tree depredation, include better utilization of hunters with bear tags, improved application of pre-emptive measures, and options for lethal removal pre., during, and post damage seasons. Thank you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Thank you for your question. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict; which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears. A few of the strategies under Objective 23; which refers to bear tree depredation, include better utilization of hunters. One of the issues of spring bear seasons is orphaning bear cubs. Therefore, WDFW tends to provide spring bear seasons when there is a clear management objective that spring seasons are ideal for addressing nuisance bear activity. To minimize cub orphaning the department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific areas.

Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags, improved application of pre-emptive measures, and options for lethal removal pre., during, and post damage seasons.

Thank you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Thank you for your comment. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags, improved application of pre-emptive measures, and options for lethal removal pre., during, and post damage seasons.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW strives to employ measures that will directly address the conflict issue. Many of the strategies under Objective 23; which refers to bear tree depredation, include better utilization of hunters. One of the issues of spring bear seasons is orphaning bear cubs. Therefore, WDFW tends to provide spring bear seasons when there is a clear management objective that spring seasons are ideal for addressing nuisance bear activity. To minimize cub orphaning the department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific areas.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict; which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears. A few of the strategies under Objective 23; which refers to bear tree depredation, include better utilization of hunters. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

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I urge the department to reconsider putting too much emphasis upon “politically popular” approaches to control bear damage. Sport hunting is a tool that can help overall population levels, but the other tools that professional foresters have used for years must be emphasized as well. It is in everyone’s best interests if we maintain healthy private forests that will provide the wood and fiber needs of the coming generations.

Leave the Black Bears alone. Timber companies must leave more habitat if they don’t want bear damage. They have to eat something. Timber damage is a result of excessive human damage. Educate, don’t decimate.

Let the public hunt these animals. The current method of “professional” hunters is unfair and inhumane.

Let’s stop lethally removing black bears for timber damage, period. No permits for lethally removing black bears should be the objective.

<3 comment(s) No comment

No more loss of hunting access.

No permits, encourage seasonal hunting access.

No more permits, encourage seasonal hunting access.

No comments.

No the numbers are up and keep going up

No what you need to do is allow hunters to use hounds for hunting. The problem is most hunters never even see a bear out in the field. We need some kind of advantage. We can’t hunt and we can’t use hounds, no matter how we slice it we can’t harvest enough bears and cougars to ever come close to helping the problem.

No, not necessarily. I prefer to see sport seasons used to control damage. In some areas, you need to examine the trends following spring bear seasons – when harvest goes from 50% success to 27 to 17 to 8 to 4%... I am guessing you have been hammering the bears. In those areas, you do not need damage hunts on top of everything else — especially where timber owners are charging for access. Charging a spring bear hunter for access is ridiculous.

No. Increase permits. Timber owners have tremendous losses from just a few random animals...

Not achievable

Only if the number of black bears causing damage is reduced. Otherwise why would we?

Open up a general spring bear season or bring back hound & baiting

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Or allow hounds, baiting.

Thank you for your participation. The use of bait or hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Really????

Thank you for your participation. The use of bait or hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative.

Reduce permits to lethally remove black bears from forests.

Reduce the number of permits period...not just requests. The way this objective is worded...one could reasonably assume the dept. would seek to destroy these animals instead of protecting THEM.

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters with bear tags. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

“Reduce” is nebulous. You could reduce by one and say the objective is met. Step up to the plate and give a specific goal. Reduce by 5 a year for the time period is a specific goal. Challenge yourself!!!

Thank you for your perspective. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

reduce the number only if the number of requests have been reduced and damage issues have been reduced.

Strongly agree - permits must be reduced. Any complaint must be fully substantiated with scientific facts and all non-lethal methods must be employed. I am aware of a case where a permit was given to kill 3 bears and they actually killed 7 bears.

Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. The strategies include reviewing existing processes and developing a program that includes proactive non-lethal measures as well as methods to evaluate efficacy of the program.

The department needs to shine a light on this hidden and counterproductive practice by advertising how many bears are wasted in the name of timber damage. Absolutely no bear damage permits should be issued, or spring bear seasons set, on land that charges or prohibits state licensed hunters during bear season. Companies can earn damage permits with free public access, but not without.

Thank you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Currently, bears harvested through this program are the property of the State. Therefore, bear hides and gall bladders are returned to WDFW and harvested meat is professionally processed and donated.
The Makah Tribe owns commercial timberlands in the status off the Reservation and has grave concerns with the language contained in this section. This objective is poorly worded and misguided and does not address concerns landowners have with significant financial loss due to state managed forests. It also suggests a concern, as it should. Similar language does not exist under the strategies for black bear damage. Therefore, it is interesting that citizen opinion wasn't solicited for the use of agency kill authority, as it should. Similar language does not exist under the strategies for black bear damage.

The language between how damage will be dealt with for commercial timberland owners versus general agricultural and livestock producers should be consistent. The language for commercial timberland damage as currently written does not appear to be warranted. Black bear populations appear to be healthy in Washington as described on pages 97-100. Additionally, recreational hunting seasons in 2014 allow hunters to kill 2 bears in western Washington (where bear damage is most pronounced), reflecting healthy bear numbers and liberal hunting opportunity. This information does not seem to indicate that damage hunts are having any impact on bear populations or raise any concerns that damage hunts need to be minimized. The Washington Forest Protection Association (WFPA) reports that only 143-186 bears have been taken from damage hunts annually over the past 5 years and this harvest is spread out over a vast landscape. In comparison 134 damage permits alone were issued for elk and deer in the Skagit and ACME Valley programs in 2013 alone, which represents a smaller area in western Washington. The only evidence existing that suggests why bear depredation language in the draft GMP were written differently than for other species associated with agricultural damage is the 2014 General Public Opinion Survey. This survey indicated that 70% of the public was opposed to killing bears damaging commercial timberland. It is interesting to note that citizen opinion wasn’t solicited for damage permits being provided for deer and elk depredation on agricultural lands. Public opinion on these hunts would likely have shown similar opposition to killing ungulates to protect crops.

We question why only black bears were targeted for public opinion, when the number of bears killed per damage hunt is very low and bear populations are consistent with liberal hunting opportunities. The timber harvest excise tax revenue in 2013 was approximately $35 million to the State of Washington. If bear depredation issues are not addressed, excise tax collections may be no less of an economic issue than damage caused by deer and elk on farmland/orchards or to agricultural settings (page 40) and for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41) that strong conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at minimizing and mitigating wildlife conflict problems.

Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. The strategies for this objective include reviewing existing processes to better understand the impacts and identify areas where improvements can be made to enhance WDFW’s ability to assist timber owners. WDFW strongly believes conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems.

This is long overdue. Why does the dept. cater to these timber companies that are denying access to timber lands for hunting? Let the bears eat their trees until they want hunters again.

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict, which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

This represents a complete inverse of proper priorities. Thank you for your perspective.

This objective does not address the concerns landowners have with financial loss due to state-managed forests. It also suggests a concern, as it should. Similar language does not exist under the strategies for black bear damage.

Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

This is long overdue. Why does the dept. cater to these timber companies that are denying access to timber lands for hunting? Let the bears eat their trees until they want hunters again.

Thank you for your perspective. Currently, bears harvested through this program are the property of the State. Therefore, bear hides and gall bladders are returned to WDFW and harvested meat is professionally processed and donated.

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Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

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Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.

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Thank you for your comments. This objective has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.
This objective is poorly worded and misguided and does not address concerns landowners have with significant financial loss due to state-managed wildlife on their private property. Bear damage to commercial timber landowners is no less of an economic issue than damage caused by deer and elk to orchards or to livestock producers from wolf and cougar predation. The language should be changed to "Reduce the number of complaints of black bears causing timber damage over the period 2015-2021." Additionally, within the strategies we note that for damage caused by deer and elk in agricultural settings (page 40) and for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41) that strong language exists reflecting the use of agency kill authority, as it should. Similar language does not exist under the strategies for black bear damage. This objective will also have a negative effect on the dollars produced for schools on lands managed by DNR.

**Strategy (page 42) Facilitate the black bear timber depredation program (including applications, permits, and actions) to improve WDFW’s response to landowners experiencing timber damage.**

Should be changed to read “Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits for landowners experiencing timber damage.” This will provide the same level of response that is being used to deal with any wildlife related economic damage.

**strategy g (page 42) Evaluate the potential to use a variety of methods for lethally removing black bears to address timber damage.**

We are concerned with this strategy as it appears to seek to change the currently preferred method of addressing bear damage from hound hunting. Hounds are a valuable and effective tool that should not be minimized, the permits provided hase bears which likely deters damage and don’t always result in harvest as bears can escape. The wording in strategy g should spell out what other lethal methods are being considered as they may be considered less ethical by the public (e.g. foot snares) so this strategy should be eliminated.

**General Comments**

The language between how damage will be dealt with for commercial timberland owners versus general agricultural and livestock producers should be consistent. The language for commercial timberland damage as currently written does not appear to be warranted. Black bear populations appear to be healthy in Washington as described on pages 97-100. Additionally, recreational hunting seasons in 2014 allow hunters to kill 2 bears in western Washington (where bear damage is most pronounced), reflecting healthy bear numbers and liberal hunting opportunity. This information does not seem to indicate that damage hunts are having any impact on bear populations or raise any concerns that damage hunts need to be minimized. The Washington Forest Protection Association reports that only 150-180 bears have been taken from damage hunts annually and this harvest is spread out over a vast landscape. In comparison 143 damage permits alone were issued for elk and deer in the Skagit and ACME valleys in 2013 alone, which represents a smaller, localized area in western Washington. The only evidence existing that suggests why bear depredation language in the draft GMP were worded differently than for other species associated with economic damage is the 2014 Public Opinion Survey. If public opinion is to be used this survey indicated that 70% of the public was opposed to killing bears damaging commercial timberland. It is interesting to note that citizen opinion wasn’t solicited for damage permits being provided for deer and elk depredation on agricultural lands. Public opinion on these hunts would likely have shown similar opposition to killing ungulates to protect crops. We question why only black bears were targeted for public opinion and are now being managed by public opinion, when the number of bears killed from damage hunts is very low and bear populations are consistent with liberal hunting opportunities.

There should be no damage permits. Completely remove all damage permits for timber companies. They can either open their lands back up to hunters (and I don’t mean walk-in only) to ‘pay the price’. These are OUR bear the peoples of WA state, not timber company bear. With all their lands in one of the open space categories they are not paying the taxes to the state the rest of us are BUT they are reaping the benefits and making their own game laws.

Thnak you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Use hunters, increase hunter relations

Thank you for your perspective. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

We don't need bears.

Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. WDFW strongly believes conflict programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems. Some actions may include developing proactive non-lethal measures while implementing various options for lethal removal pre, during and post damage seasons.

What does that mean? How do you plan to reduce black bear timber damage?

Thank you for your comment. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

What is the current level?

Thank you for your question. Because methods used to collect this information have varied over time one of the strategies of this objective is to review the existing data to better understand the current level of complaints and implement new approaches to assist in minimizing the conflict and thereby minimize the number of permit needed.

why?

Thank you for your question. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict; which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of hunters. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

Why decrease them? It's effective control. Come on!

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of non-lethal measures, proactive measures, and hunters.

yes this should happen, not fair they use dogs. do it like a normal hunter has to

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. Some actions may include better utilization of non-lethal measures, proactive measures, and hunters.

yes if the timber company’s want anything removed open it up to hunters after they have completed an indoctrination course on the rules of the road so to speak

Thank you for your question. Currently, landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of hunting access. WDFW is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access during specified periods of time in areas where hunter participation may assist in mitigating and preventing damage.

yes! Private timber owners often remove many more bears than sportsmen do

Thank you for your perspective.

You should increase the number of permits

Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced.
**Objective 24: Reproduce and/or update existing conflict prevention outreach materials and create 2 new conflict prevention publications by 2021.**

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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<td>Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7 comments) Oppose Objective</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</td>
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<td>(4 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
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- Evaluate the non-lethal methods of decreasing livestock deprivation that are already in use. Thank you for your comment. WDFW is currently collaborating with Washington State University on a multi-year research effort that will evaluate the efficacy of various non-lethal measures relative to livestock deprivation.

- I suggest you increase your education as there are many humane ways ranchers can live with predators, especially the wolves that they hate so much. Thank you for your perspective. WDFW currently works with landowners to employ a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores.

- Poorly written objective. What does it mean? Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to ensure that WDFW continually provides current and accurate information materials to residents and visitors of Washington who have interest minimizing human-wildlife conflict with many of the State’s large mammals.

- Update them so they are fair to everyone. Thank you for your comment.

- Who is the target audience? Thank you for your question. Target audiences will vary with each specific conflict issue.

- Yes - prioritize conflict prevention. Increase fines on those people who do not follow sensible practices that cause conflict in the first place. Thank you for your comment. While the fines imposed for violation of wildlife rules vary, WDFW works with landowners and visitors to ensure laws pertaining to wildlife and other natural resources are adhered to.

- If it makes you feel better - otherwise don't waste our money. Thank you for your perspective. Because wildlife conflict issues and the rules associated with wildlife interactions may change over time WDFW believes it is important to inform residents and visitors of the various methods to minimize negative interactions with wildlife.

- Use the old ones -- only update where needed or clearly helpful. Preventing conflicts is usually common sense and you need to be strong when dealing with landowners that are not using proper husbandry techniques. Thank you for your comments. The intent of the objective is to reproduce existing or create new outreach materials where needed.

- Yes, at least 2. Thank you for your comment.

- Looks pretty good Thank you for your comment.

- It won't make any difference, spend the money on something that will. Thank you for your perspective. Because wildlife conflict issues and the rules associated with wildlife interactions may change over time WDFW believes it is important to inform residents and visitors of the various methods to minimize negative interactions with wildlife.

- I agree with this objective. Thank you for your comment.

- This shouldn't take 7 years. Thank you for your comment.

- This could be added cost to the dept. This would be better done through the news media. Thank you for your comment. Because not everyone receives information through the same method, the intent of this objective is to utilize the top 5 consumer rated media; which includes internet, newspaper, and television.

- No comment Thank you for your perspective.

- Simplify Thank you for your comment.

- No, this is a waste of money! Thank you for your comment.

- If publication will help. Less expensive than in-person communication. A 'leave behind' pamphlet is good. Keep messages few. Thank you for your comment.

- OK any. Thank you for your comment.

- YES BY (g)@!! Only if needed and just on the net. no use wasting money. Thank you for your comment. The intent of the objective is to reproduce existing or create new outreach materials when and if needed. Because not everyone receives information through the same method, the intent of this objective is to utilize the top 5 consumer rated media; which includes internet, newspaper, and television.

- Disagree. This is too much study with little results. Thank you for your perspective. Because wildlife conflict issues and the rules associated with wildlife interactions may change over time WDFW believes it is important to inform residents and visitors of the various methods to minimize negative interactions with wildlife.

- not sure there is any success here. Thank you for your comment.

- Yes, this is very much needed. Thank you for your comment.

- agree Thank you for your comment.

- I agree with this objective. Thank you for your comment.

- good Thank you for your comment.

- Agree, it helps a little Thank you for your comment.

- No Comment Thank you for your comment.

- People need to use common sense in what they do and where they go and where they build. Every time you make a new plan or take time to update an older one you waste more money and time. You can create new materials every day but if you don't have common sense and you don't read the material then what is the point. Thank you for your comment.

- Very easily accomplished. Thank you for your comment.

- Who knows cut wolves now to stop need for future expenditures. Thank you for your comment. Although, emphasis may be placed on particular conflict issues, communication and outreach needs are not species specific.

- Only 2 Thank you for your comment.

- YES Thank you for your participation.

- Waste of tax payer money, use only the website Thank you for your comment. Because not everyone receives information through the same method, the intent of this objective is to utilize the top 5 consumer rated media when needed; which includes internet, newspaper, television, and direct mail.

- Use social media, save the trees Because not everyone receives information through the same method, the intent of this objective is to utilize the top 5 consumer rated media; which includes internet, newspaper, and television.

- I don't know if there is a conflict prevention publication for gray wolves, but there should be, and perhaps it should be provided for free to any ranchers with wolves in the area. Thank you for your comments. WDFW publishes and currently distributes several publications on wolves. These materials are provided free of charge. Additionally, WDFW is working on developing new materials with updated techniques for wolf-livestock conflict prevention.

- Is this really necessary? Thank you for your question. Because wildlife conflict issues and the rules associated with wildlife interactions may change over time WDFW believes it is important to inform residents and visitors of the various methods to minimize negative interactions with wildlife.

- Urbanites should have access to conflict prevention material and be reminded that they have moved into the home range of wild animals by choice. Thank you for your comment. WDFW provides wildlife conflict prevention and resolution free of charge through various media outlets (internet, pamphlets, email, etc.).

**Objective 25: Develop a standardized data collection system for recording complaints and lethal removal of game and fur bearer species; searchable by species, location, and resolution.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>(39 comments) Support Objective</td>
<td>Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 comments) Oppose Objective</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How will this work?:

OMG -- you don't have this already????

This is good, if the public could see how much removal occurs they may realize the help that hunting can give and conversely see the excess removal that timber companies require.

Work to stop lethal removal, particularly when it is based on fear-mongering.

Why? Are we studying them or managing them?

This does not exist already??!

I agree with this objective.

Make it available to hunters to access.

No comment

No waste of money!

Certainly would help locate trouble spots and detect trends, when committing resources.

Agree

I agree with this objective.

Good idea.

I agree with this objective.

No Comment

With soft ware this should be easy.

Not sure what this is going to accomplish

Totally unnecessary and waste of our money, we do not need this.

I agree with this objective.

Yes. The process needs to be transparent to the public.

No comment

Yes mop

Sounds like administrative pork

Should not be a priority

Strategies. Identify areas where changes to conflict management approaches may be needed, e.g., increased recreational harvest.

The stated strategy does not seem to specifically relate to the stated objective. We recommend rewriting the strategy to relate to the objective. Improving the database of animals removed is a good step but nowhere does this objective state how the removals will be reported or integrated into the annual Game Harvest Reports. We recommend that the objective include that the data will be reported and the strategies identify the specific way the data will be available to the public.

Objective 26: Conduct a randomized survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, cougar, and wolf complaints to determine the level of satisfaction with WDFW actions for resolving their wildlife conflict complaint during the period 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

This objective has been modified based on recommendations provided through the Game Management Plan commenting process. Conduct a survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, cougar, and wolf complaints to determine the level of satisfaction with WDFW actions for resolving their wildlife conflict complaint during the period 2015-2021.

45 comments) Support Objective

7 comments) Oppose Objective

5 comments) OK
"Conduct a randomized survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, cougar, and wolf complaints..." as understood, it concerns data collection for conflicts between humans and game species. However, human/wolf conflicts are currently covered in the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, and therefore, the inclusion of wolves here is unnecessary.

Therefore, Objective 26 should be modified to eliminate mention of wolves, so that it reads "Conduct a randomized survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, and cougar complaints." 

(51 Comments) Delete "wolves" in Objective 26 from the "Wildlife Conflict" section, on p. 4, regarding a reporting system for complaints about hunted game species. Wolves are not a hunted game species; they are a state endangered species. The Management Plan already includes strategies for addressing any wolf-related conflicts.

Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately conflict issues with wolves do occur even during recovery of wolf populations. WDFW is actively involved in mitigating conflict issues with wolves. Much effort is spent on assisting landowners with non-lethal measures to minimize conflicts.

(2 Comments) Delete "wolves" in Objective 26 from the "Wildlife Conflict" section, on p. 4, regarding a reporting system for complaints about hunted game species. Wolves are not a hunted game species; they are a state endangered species and should be treated accordingly. The Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan already includes strategies for addressing any wolf-related conflicts. The inclusion of wolves in WDFW’s survey and SEIS for its Game Management Plan is simply inappropriate.

Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately conflict issues with wolves do occur even during recovery of wolf populations. WDFW is actively involved in mitigating conflict issues with wolves. Much effort is spent on assisting landowners with non-lethal measures to minimize conflicts.

As well as the satisfaction of the public in general.

Thank you for your comment.

Delete "wolf".

Thank you for your comment.

Good idea.

Thank you for your support.

How will these wildlife complaints be resolved in the case of wolves?

Thank you for your question. This objective is not intended to create resolution actions but rather to assess the level of complaint satisfaction with the actions taken by WDFW. Many of the strategies for action are mentioned in the other objectives of the Game Management Plan.

No. It should be automatic that anyone who files a complaint should have to provide a survey or their complaint goes to file 13.

Thank you for your comment. Complainants would not be required to provide a response to surveys and the survey has no relevance to the extent of response provided by WDFW.

Remove the private livestock owners from our public land.

Thank you for your perspective. The removal of private livestock owners from public lands is not under the purview of WDFW or the Game Management Plan.

Satisfaction will only come if owners are compensated fairly for any loss of domestic stock caused by wildlife species.

Thank you for your comment.

This implies that the complainants who are generously given a permits to kill wildlife to “solve their problem” will be giving WDFW high marks. WDFW needs to focus on reducing and eliminating permits to kill wildlife.

WDFW serves all of Washington's public not just the squeaky wheels.

Thank you for your perspective. The spectrum of WDFW’s response to wildlife conflict complaints is broad and diverse; permits for removing animals is only one component of the management tools WDFW utilizes.

Work to include non-consumptive users –determine their level of satisfaction.

Thank you for your comment. Because both consumptive and non-consumptive user may experience wildlife conflict, the sample of survey respondents is likely to include both user groups.

You are not going to like the results.

Thank you for your comment.

This does not even already??

Thank you for your comment. No, WDFW has not conducted a formal survey to assess this topic.

Statistically – a systematic is just as good and sometimes better than random. I would want to see you look at more than just their satisfaction

Thank you for your comment. The objective has been revised to reflect responses received on the draft Game Management Plan. Additionally, WDFW will consider additional types of information that may be gathered through the survey along with level of satisfaction with WDFW response.

Fine them and make them fix the problem they caused. make them use flaggers, electric fence, etc.

Thank you for your comment. The intent of this objective is to determine the public’s level of satisfaction with WDFW’s effort to resolve the complainant’s wildlife conflict issue.

good

Thank you for your comment.

Why randomized, send a letter asking each one to comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Contact every complainant. Not just a few. Publish the results publicly, it’s part of transparency which is a big need at WDFW.

Thank you for your comment. The actual survey design is yet to be determined and may include all complainants or a sample of complainants. WDFW strives to provide the public with accurate, up-to-date information.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your comment.

The satisfaction is NOT of any import if they use public lands, and do NOT collaborate with protection of the wild species...they have NO room to complain. And if they violate any laws, they should be imprisoned NOT just have a fine leveled.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW is mandated to assist landowners with wildlife conflict issues; therefore it is important that our efforts appropriately address the problem and resolve the complaint.

Make it available to other hunters.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW strives to provide the public, including both consumptive and non-consumptive users, with accurate, up-to-date information.

Public plain English.

Thank you for your comment.

Worthwhile. Value of a survey will be depend upon quality of same and those hired to execute. I suggest considering who to do the survey and whether in person or other.

Thank you for your comments. WDFW currently collects information from a broad sample of Washington residents through other surveys. However, it is important to receive feedback from those individuals affected by wildlife conflict to better understand if our actions are effective in resolving the conflict issue.

Some of this is the landowner responsibility. If their land is closed to hunters, or if they charge, why do they get special damage permits?

Thank you for your comment. Complainants would not be required to provide a response to surveys and the survey has no relevance to the extent of response provided by WDFW.

This should have already been in place.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW has conducted surveys in the past for information regarding specific species or for general views; however information reflecting level of public satisfaction has been limited.

no resolution here ... just more frustration.

Thank you for your comment.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your comment.

good

Thank you for your support.

Don’t worry about whether the landowner is satisfied unless the problem is on his land. You can not continue to encroach upon the wild land and not expect it to eventually fight back.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW is mandated to assist landowners with wildlife conflict issues; therefore it is important that our efforts appropriately address the problem and resolve the complaint.

Forget random survey. Send everyone that is contacted a survey in the mail. Then actually read them and listen and learn from them knowing you cannot please everyone.

The actual survey design is yet to be determined and may include all complainants or a sample of complainants. The intent of every survey utilized by WDFW is to gain information that can be used to improve our efforts.

Something that should be already done.

Thank you for your comment.

We’ll, when you are a state endangered species and the survey has no relevance to the extent of response provided by WDFW.

Thank you for your comment about the level of satisfaction.

Waste of resources. No.

Thank you for your support.

10:41

Thank you for your comment.

same people who won’t allow access

Thank you for your comment.
Yes. Gather information on what can be done better. Thank you for your comment. WDFW anticipates this objective will assist us in identifying areas for potential improvement.

Yes. Gather information on what can be done better. Thank you for your comment.

Heck just allow more hunters to visit the complainants to handle the situation as needed. Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to address wildlife conflict including hunters. This objective is intended to help us identify level of customer satisfaction and areas for potential improvement.

Could be helpful. Thank you for your comment.

This should be standard operating procedure for all wildlife conflict complaints. The follow up survey should be conducted within one month of originating complaint, with further investigations being conducted if complaint remains unresolved at that point. Thank you for your comments. The actual survey design and frequency is yet to be determined and may include many of the items you have suggested.

It's again more hunters involved might be surprised at the outcome. I agree with this objective. Thank you for your perspective and questions. The intent of this objective is to determine the public's level of satisfaction with WDFW's effort to resolve the complainant's wildlife conflict issues.

If a complaint does not support or engage in hunting as a scientific means of controlling wildlife, they can move. When is it going to be acknowledged that moving to urban areas is encroaching on wildlife? When are developers going to be stopped from encroaching on wild lands? A little common sense will go a long ways here. Thank you for your comments. The actual survey design and frequency is yet to be determined and may include many of the items you have suggested.

Delete "wolves" in Objective 26 from the Wildlife Conflict section. It is inappropriate at this time to address conflict issues involving wolves in the 2015-2021 GMP. Strategies addressing wolf related conflicts are discussed in the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, the only plan that should guide the recovery and management of wolves while they are a state listed endangered species in Washington. Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately conflict issues with wolves do occur even during recovery of wolf populations. WDFW is actively involved in mitigating conflict issues with wolves. Much effort is spent on assisting landowners with non-lethal measures to minimize conflicts.

Something that should be already done. Thank you for your comment.

Well, when you charged a fee for WDFW service you bet the level of satisfaction feel dramatically. Thank you for your comment.

Objectives 27: Develop a minimum of two projects to expand, improve, or develop the use of non-lethal harassment, deterrent, or long-term mitigation measures to minimize negative human-wildlife interactions particularly in urban areas, areas where species populations are below management objectives or species are under federal protection during the period 2015-2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(33 comments) Support Objective</td>
<td>This objective has been modified based on recommendations provided through the Game Management Plan commenting process. Develop a minimum of two projects to expand, improve, or develop the use of non-lethal harassment, deterrent, or long-term mitigation measures to minimize negative human-wildlife interactions; particularly in: 1) urban areas, 2) areas where species populations are below management objectives, or 3) areas where species are under federal protection during the period 2015-2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 comments Oppose Objective</td>
<td>Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 comments Ok.</td>
<td>Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A- firmative.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A great idea.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot of these objectives seem to be reiterations of other objectives.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Wildlife conflict issues cross many aspects of wildlife management because it involves a variety of species and concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good idea.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmless sea lions don't work. The animals that have become a repeated problem need to be shot. Simple and effective solution.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes lethal action when necessary to abate nuisance activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like to see more use of citizen scientists. This helps stretch the Fish and Wildlife budget, improve public relations, provide hands-on training for biologists, young and old, and increase appreciation for the outdoors. Another beneficial project could be working with Dept of Commerce of Dept of Agriculture, etc, to develop predator-friendly products. Certification programs already exist. There is potential money to be made here for folks who are willing to help pay for non-lethal wildlife management strategies by supporting sheep, cattle, and agricultural industries which agree to not harm wildlife. It could be similar to the Salmon Safe program. Commitment comes from producer and consumer.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comments. WDFW has used volunteers to assist with various projects in the past and would continue to do so. Through this objective, as well as objectives 22 and 28, WDFW will promote collaboration with local governments and others to provide improved service and response for conflict management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 27 is important and should receive high priority.</td>
<td>Thank you for your support. Your perspective is important to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit just killing everything all the time. You have a terrible reputation. On Whidbey Island you proposed to kill Canadian geese and river otters rather than working on alternate solutions and people here think you are heartless, completely uncreative jerks. Do better.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. This objective is intended to test new techniques and tools in an effort to develop alternative solutions and broaden the management actions employed by WDFW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This should include non-urban areas, too.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. This objective is not limited to urban areas. It includes areas where species populations are below management objectives or species are under federal protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will this include wolves?</td>
<td>Thank you for your question. Yes, these projects may include wolves as well as other species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes - expand non-lethal methods - especially for wolves.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. This objective allows for inclusion of projects that may involve wolves as well as other species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are species under management objectives in urban areas?? You need to be more specific about what you are talking about – under federal protection could mean wolves or it could mean streaked horned larks.....only 1 of which is compatible with urban environments</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Thank you for your comments. The intent of the objective is to place emphasis on three separate scenarios: 1) urban areas, 2) areas where species populations are below management objectives, or 3) species under federal protection. The objective has been rewritten to make the distinction more clearly understood by the reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should do this everywhere anyway. Evolve.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage the problem, be it people or animals.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of course man you need.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife management through hunting always works.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No comment.</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No another waste of time and money!</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Through testing new techniques WDFW may improve our management actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sounds good. Consider opportunities to publicize. Benefitting parties, to be among those who assess extent to which desired outcomes are achieved.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-lethal harassment of the humans might help.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this code for wolves?</td>
<td>Thank you for your question. This objective is intended to test new techniques and tools in an effort to develop alternative solutions and broaden the management actions employed by for a variety of wildlife species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As the Skagit valley this is not working at all. need a solution that does not involve tribes and master hunters as a mandate.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comments. WDFW currently utilizes a variety of permits to abate damage issues and will continue to explore ways to expand the tools available while honoring commitments and agreements with landowners and co-managerial partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I agree with this objective.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again more hunters involved might be surprised at the outcome</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Comment</td>
<td>Thank you for your participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's just plain common sense. And most of the issues are from people with college educations who want to get out in the open air but don't have a clue what is out there and what it can do.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great topic but keep politics out of decisions.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove coyotes from the urban areas any way possible. And yes kill um if need be.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sure</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

I think the urban areas need to enjoy wildlife as much as we are forced to live with them because you expect us to.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

You are a state agency—work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Objective 22: Expand and improve the existing wildlife control operator program to ensure statewide coverage in each county and include comprehensive training and accountability.

- [ ] Comment

We question the need and the outcome of these projects especially when conducted by a "pro" carnivore biologist. Strategies:

a. Identify, explore, and test the use of new non-lethal deterrent measures for wildlife conflict issues, e.g., using dog to move turkeys from an urban area (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

b. Provide opportunities for volunteers to assist in wildlife conflict resolution activities (page 44). Landowners must be consulted first and asked if they want volunteers on their private property.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective
e. Support collaborative research opportunities that test, assess, and evaluate existing and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

g. Develop new options for providing compensation to landowners outside of annual cash payments (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Cash compensation must be available to those that suffer losses.

- [ ] Comment

While remembering the mandates of managing predator populations at a level that is sustainable, we feel that the WDFW budget is too large and that we can support this budget with the changes that are needed to manage predators.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

No comment

- [ ] Comment

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve and expand the existing wildlife control operator program to provide better service to residents across the state, keep operators current on the latest rules, regulations, and tools and techniques, improve reporting requirements to better track trends in conflict issues by species, geographic area, season, etc., and potentially expand the incidents for which wildlife control operators may respond.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

I have no idea of what this is but if you mean by CONTROL - aerial killing of predators - ZERO, none, absolutely NO control by that means - or by trapping either. In all cases humane means of killing of predators is the protocol.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective


- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Remove the chopper from the USDA out of our air we are not nazi

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

We are a state agency—work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

I think that the urban areas need to enjoy wildlife as much as we are forced to live with them because you expect us to.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

You are a state agency—work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Objective 23: Support collaborative research opportunities that test, assess, and evaluate existing and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques (page 44).

- [ ] Comment

We question the need and the outcome of these projects especially when conducted by a "pro" carnivore biologist. Strategies:

a. Identify, explore, and test the use of new non-lethal deterrent measures for wildlife conflict issues, e.g., using dog to move turkeys from an urban area (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

b. Provide opportunities for volunteers to assist in wildlife conflict resolution activities (page 44). Landowners must be consulted first and asked if they want volunteers on their private property.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective
e. Support collaborative research opportunities that test, assess, and evaluate existing and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

g. Develop new options for providing compensation to landowners outside of annual cash payments (page 44).

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Cash compensation must be available to those that suffer losses.

- [ ] Comment

While remembering the mandates of managing predator populations at a level that is sustainable, we feel that the WDFW budget is too large and that we can support this budget with the changes that are needed to manage predators.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

No comment

- [ ] Comment

Thank you for your participation. The intent of this objective is to improve and expand the existing wildlife control operator program to provide better service to residents across the state, keep operators current on the latest rules, regulations, and tools and techniques, improve reporting requirements to better track trends in conflict issues by species, geographic area, season, etc., and potentially expand the incidents for which wildlife control operators may respond.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

I have no idea of what this is but if you mean by CONTROL - aerial killing of predators - ZERO, none, absolutely NO control by that means - or by trapping either. In all cases humane means of killing of predators is the protocol.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective


- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Remove the chopper from the USDA out of our air we are not nazi

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective

We are a state agency—work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

I think that the urban areas need to enjoy wildlife as much as we are forced to live with them because you expect us to.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

You are a state agency—work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

Objective 24: Develop new options for providing compensation to landowners outside of annual cash payments (page 44).

- [ ] Comment

Cash compensation must be available to those that suffer losses.

- [ ] Comments

- [ ] Oppose Objective

- [ ] Ok

- [ ] Oppose Objective
Agree they need revision. Are you planning to include waterfowl damage complaints?

Disagree

Yes, and be sure that those "ranchers" get about what they pay for the use of each acre they use, per year, to cover their loss.

Again if the land isn't open to hunting NO compensation.

I would rather see compensation come from Dept of Agriculture since they regulate food production. I would rather see Fish and Wildlife be able to spend their budget in protecting wildlife and helping people understand the benefits of vibrant, diverse wildlife populations. If this means finally including those of us (forestand) in the state most effected by animal damage I'm all for this objective. Our known annual losses are easily in the hundreds of thousands of $year and likely in the millions if we had accurate ways to measure. The big difference between tree farming and other (good but less criter beneficial) farm/ranch practices is that one nights bear damage affects our crop for 30-50 years (not just current year loss) - there is no way to undo the board footage loss on damaged trees or fill-in the holes left in our forest until the next rotation - one nights loss due to bear damage compounds to huge $ over the 30-50 year rotation. I suspect this objective is more likely intended toward more proactive win-win (WDFW & Landowners) efforts to avoid losses that would be considered for the current compensation programs (see comments on Objective 23) - if so, can these proactive win-win efforts envisioned be applied to forestland owners as "hotspots" desperate for some sort of help.

I suppose. I know nothing about current programs. Markets change, so too the value of loss. Markets change, so too the value of loss.

Thank you for your participation. While the Dept of Agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics. While the Dept. of Agriculture is considering timberlands impacted by bear tree depredation. Strategies under Objective 23 are intended to improve the existing bear depredation program to better assist landowners and address the damage.

Objective 23) - if so, can these proactive win-win efforts envisioned be applied to forestland owners as "hotspots" desperate for some sort of help.

Th

Say what??????????

Thank you for your perspective. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.

No. This entails more paperwork.

Thank you for your perspective. We are not looking to increase compensation programs beyond the current ones. There is no funding source and we mostly interested in finding better ways and long term solutions to preventing damage.

Objective 29: Revise statewide standardized compensation programs for crop and livestock loss.

We are not looking to increase compensation programs beyond the current ones. There is no funding source and we mostly interested in finding better ways and long term solutions to preventing damage.

No. Let them shoot the animals and keep the meat.

Make it meaningful and at market value.

Thank you for your participation. WDFW has a program that focuses on timber damage caused by bear, which does not include compensation.

Again if the land isn't open to hunting NO compensation.

Thank you for your participation. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.

Thank you for your participation. Part of this objective is to review and consider other solutions to preventing damage.

Objective 29: Revise statewide standardized compensation programs for crop and livestock loss.

We are not looking to increase compensation programs beyond the current ones. There is no funding source and we mostly interested in finding better ways and long term solutions to preventing damage.

No. Let them shoot the animals and keep the meat.

Thank you for your perspective. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.

Thank you for your participation. Part of this objective is to review and consider other solutions to preventing damage.

Thank you for your participation. Part of this objective is to review and consider other solutions to preventing damage.

Thank you for your participation. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW recognizes the concern for timberlands impacted by bear tree depredation. Strategies under Objective 23 are intended to improve the existing bear depredation program to better assist landowners and address the damage.

Thank you for your participation. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.

Thank you for your participation. While agriculture is reviewing similar topics, WDFW is also looking at using partnerships with other government entities to assist with an array of wildlife conflict topics.
I agree with this objective.
Agreed.

Yes, as long as compensation is not revised upward.

If your livestock and other animals are not on your land you should not get any compensation period. Why should a rancher get compensated for lost cattle or sheep when they are on state federal or BLM land. And when we allow them to put there livestock on the winter range then the farmers should not get any compensation either. They are just as big of a problem when they wont fence their orchards or crops and push further out into the range to be greeder and make more money. If a farmer gets compensated for damage he should have to use that money to put up elk fencing to keep the animals out otherwise they get compensated once and that's it.

Yes, if land owners do not allow any hunting even if it is permit only they should not be offered any compensation or at least a reduced compensation.

Why? Not enough information.

Not important to most people.

Agreed.

Yes, we farmers need this.

Increase bag limits

No more compensation for welfare ranchers.

Sounds like administrative pork

Empower the landowners.

Farmers/ranchers/etc. that are unwilling to take the steps to minimize predator conflict and/or do not allow verification of what cause the animal's death should not be eligible for reimbursement for livestock or other losses.

We believe predator populations managed at densities would help achieve this objective.

Again we note the need to consistently apply (RCW 77.04.012) and agree this should be the driving factor influencing management. This would indicate the need to manage all additive factors negatively affecting the elk herds that compete with hunting, if those mortality factors are not negatively affected by management actions. It says right here to attempt to maximize hunting, and the best way to achieve this is with modest, but not excessive predator numbers.

Herd-wide estimates or indices for the North Rainier, South Rainier, and Olympic herds have not been practical for a number of years.

There is a lot more being done in the North and South Rainier herds than is mentioned here, although much of it is tribal. There are also joint fall elk surveys conducted in Mount Rainier National Park, http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/nccn/parks/mora.cfm that are not mentioned here. The Muckleshoot Tribe conducts annual aerial surveys of elk in GMU’s 485 and 653 and generates herd estimates based on radio-marked animals. The GMU 485 surveys are cooperative among Muckleshoot, Tacoma Water, and WDFW.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW believes there is room for improvement within the current programs.

Thank you for your support.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your perspective.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your support.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your support.

Thank you for your comment.

As mandated by the Washington State Legislature (RCW 77.04.012), "...the department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife..."; "the department shall conserve the wildlife... in a manner that does not impair the resource..."; and "The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational... hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens." We suggest that the WDFW always consider these requirements when proposing objectives throughout the document.

In Washington, elk are hunted from August through December with some special permit hunts to address agricultural damage taking place as late as March. Permits are issued throughout the year. This statement needs to be changed to reflect what is actually occurring with elk harvest. This excerpt is taken from the June 2, 2014 Wildlife Program Weekly Activity Reports: "Wildlife Conflict Specialist Hand monitored harvest of DPP permits in Elk Area 3721. Another strong week of bull elk harvest was reported with 4 spikes, one 3x3 and one 4x5. Total harvest for the summer 'bull season' is 18 bull elk."

"...the department shall conserve the wildlife... in a manner that does not impair the resource..."; and "The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational... hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens." We suggest that the WDFW always consider these requirements when proposing objectives throughout the document.

As the new elk plans are finalized and the existing plans are revised, all will have a predator section similar to the Selkirk Elk Herd Plan. There are no peer-reviewed publications from the predation studies done in the White River and Green River drainages that can be cited.

We will modify this language in the next draft.

As the new elk plans are finalized and the existing plans are revised, all will have a predator section similar to the Selkirk Elk Herd Plan. There are many ways to address this mandate. Predation is addressed in many other areas of the plan.

We will consider editing this statement in the next draft of the plan.
Strategies

We have noticed that predation is not cited anywhere as at least a potential limiting factor for any of the herds covered by specific plans. We agree in areas where herds are large and at or near objectives or have significant habitat deficiencies (Mount St. Helens) that predation is unlikely to be a significant factor. However, we have serious doubts that sufficient information exists for smaller herds, particularly ones subjected to increased predatory pressure from wolves. We note that the Selkirk Elk Plan did not have established population estimates in the past and is still lacking today. It would seem this should have been a priority when wolves began colonizing Washington, particularly as the lessons learned from the Rocky Mountain wolf recovery found that elk populations in some instances declined significantly. Instead, the assumptions provided for factors limiting the population are habitat and damage removals. Without data on elk population size or trend (other than hunter success) there is no way to assess the validity of these statements. The Muckleshoot Tribe provided convincing evidence that cougar predation was the limiting factor on the Green and White River elk herds at the 2009 Western States Elk and Deer Workshop in Spokane, WA. The Makah Tribe conducted calf survival research over 2 years from 2010-2011 and found cougar predation (76% of all mortalities) to be the number one factor limiting calf recruitment. Although we acknowledge that the elk population is not declining, the rate of population growth is low which plays a key role in limiting subsistence and recreational elk harvest. It would seem Commission policy (RCW 77.04.012) would indicate pursuing all potential remedies to improve hunter harvest. While predator management is contentious, it should still be an important management tool that isn’t ignored.

We disagree with the language in the section covering the Olympic Herd Plan. While loss of habitat to human encroachment is an issue, there is a significant amount of habitat managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Natural Resources, and private industrial timberlands that provide a tremendous amount of secure habitat. While we agree that human encroachment may be more of an issue in the future, we don’t believe it is a primary limiting factor at this time. We also disagree with the misnomer that available elk habitat is significantly limited as a function of timber management on private industrial timberlands. Logging is the stated reason why this herd was historically larger in the Olympic Herd Plan. The habitat available on industrial timberland provides the vast majority of secure elk habitat now and in the future. Additionally, as forest rotations have been reduced on industrial timberlands the amount of time stands remain in closed canopy conditions with little forage for elk has been reduced. We also disagree that the limited timber management on U.S. Forest Service lands affects elk habitat to a lesser extent. The U.S. Forest Service manages a significant amount of land with very little creation of optimal elk foraging habitat from logging. We believe this is a far more significant factor affecting overall herd growth. We do agree that habitat is a limiting factor for this herd and undoubtedly better forest management practices on industrial timberland would benefit elk. However, elk on the Olympic Peninsula are primarily limited by the intrinsic value of their forage and this must be considered when setting population objectives. Yet, there has not been evidence presented that the current population size is regulated by habitat and current objectives are too high. As discussed previously, our studies indicate the population growth rate may be influenced by high rates of predation on neonates. We also believe this section completely ignores the influence of noxious weeds on the landscape which are seriously degrading important habitats for elk. Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica) are prevalent in many watersheds causing wholesale changes in riparian communities known to be important to elk. Scotch broom distribution in regenerating forest stands and along forest roads has increased significantly over the past 10 years. Similarly, we note Canada thistle, tansy ragwort, and common burdock becoming more prevalent as well.

The North Cascade (Nooksack) elk herd is continuing to grow and is not currently limited by the carrying capacity of the elk habitat. (page 48)

We disagree with the statement and the primary causes. The current elk plan for the North Cascades Elk Herd is flawed with a population objective of 1,755 to 2,015 animals (see page 51). There is not enough habitat to support these numbers. As the herd has grown from 700 animals to 1,200 (see page 51) the depredation on private lands and the public safety issues on HWY 20 have increased exponentially. If the Nooksack herd is limited, it is probably as a result of agricultural land adjacent to core elk habitat and the department's legal requirements to address wildlife damage. The top priority should be to reduce and stabilize the herd back to 700 animals by removing the elk that are depredating on private lands, then developing suitable habitat away from AG lands and the HWY 20 corridor. The depredation on private lands and public safety issues on HWY 20 are severe issues and need to be dealt with sooner rather than later. It will accomplish little if the WDFW intends only to deal with the effect, which is the present management strategy.

The Selkirk Elk herd is limited by available habitat, hunting, and lethal removals related to resolving agricultural damage.

We totally disagree with this statement. The Colosseum elk herd is not limited by available habitat, hunting and lethal removal related to resolving agricultural damage (see page 31) which shows population estimates of 1,000 over objective which has also been quoted by WDFW as 2,000 animals over objective. The WDFW is presently rewarding hunters with over 1,000 cow tags in the 2014 regulations. The growth of this elk herd has occurred by the WDFW implementing one tool, the limitation of hunter opportunity by going to spike only then eliminating cow tags and then to true spike. The average number of cows killed to try to resolve damage has been 200+ annually. As the herd grew so did the depredation in spite of the annual lethal removal.

1. How can the elk herd be limited by available habitat if it is reduced from its present population to its objective?
2. How can the elk herd be limited by hunting, this is a very devious statement when the only tool used to increase the population was to limit hunting.
3. Lethal removal to agriculture have been in use for 10+ years and the herd

As the new elk plans are finalized and the existing plans are revised, all will have a predation section similar to the Selkirk Elk Herd Plan.

There are no peer-reviewed publications from the predation studies done in the White River and Green River drainages or the Olympic Peninsula that can be cited.

WDFW is aware of the forest practices conducted by USFS and DNR that are beneficial to elk. Clarifying language has been added to the plan.

All of these elk herd plans need to be updated, which will inform this Game Management Plan.

The North Cascades elk herd plan is being revised at this time. The population objective stated is from the current plan. We agree that addressing the damage on the valley floor must be done or the population cannot expand.

We agree with the comments on the Colosseum herd and disagree with others. Obviously we do not see a significant factor as you described it. It is a significant restriction to grow this herd which has recently exceeded population objectives, so the recent hunting regulations are reflecting that. And finally, the mortality level from damage issues was significantly greater in the past than the 200 you described in recent years. There were extensive damage removals in the Wenatchee and Peshastin areas that were significantly reduced in order to increase this herd. Only in the Ellensburg area did damage removals stay high and even there they have come down from the first year or two.

We are monitoring the Selkirk elk growth mainly from harvest data, but we are also attempting to develop a survey technique for this area and habitat that is difficult to monitor.

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The priorities for the Colockum herd are habitat conservation, habitat enhancement, resolving wildlife damage conflicts, and bull escapement. (page 48)

1.  We disagree that a priority should be habitat conservation (purchasing more private lands).

2.  We would agree to habitat enhancement for all species on WDFW lands. Currently, it appears there is little meaningful effort being expended in the way of habitat development on WDFW lands.

3.  Resolving wildlife damage conflicts is an ongoing problem and can be partially resolved by reducing and stabilizing the population through hunter harvest and by adhering to the herd plan objectives.

4.  Bull escapement is not a problem, the WDFW just needs to find their winterring bulls and count them (see page 57). An alternative explanation to chronically low estimates of bull:cow ratios deriving mostly from low bull survival is that the distribution of winterring bulls renders them poorly detectable under the traditional winter survey design for population monitoring employed for the Colockum herd (page 57).

The Selkirk elk herd is likely increasing in numbers and distribution based on harvest data and observations made by WDFW staff. The limiting factor for this herd is probably the amount of habitat created by active timber management and wildlife damage issues occurring on agricultural lands adjacent to elk habitat. (page 49)

The current Selkirk elk herd plan calls for increasing this herd, which will only increase the damage occurring on private agricultural lands. We note that the Selkirk elk herd plan did not have established population estimates in the past and is still lacking today. It would seem that this would have been a priority since wolves have begun to recognize Washington as the NE, particularly as the lessons learned from the NRM wolf recovery found that elk populations declined significantly.

Be specific. This is no objective. Talk about building wiggle room.

Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep elk populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick an weak as nature intended.

On scientific base only

WDFW makes every effort to have sound objective science inform management decisions.

Keep it open ended for revisions.

With respect especially to muzzleloader elk create a GMU rotation that would permit hunting in each GMU @ least once every 3 years - pref. every 2 years. A hunter should have the opportunity to hunt at least every couple of years in the unit (she is most familiar with.

No realistic about herd needs and numbers.

You can start by changing the 2014 hunting season regulation for Elk Area 6013, to allow a late archery season and antlerless harvest with a muzzleloader and help prevent more crop damage from a 40-50% elk herd increase this summer with another calf crop.

The Spokane County herd was not addressed at all. It should have been.

The Spokane County herd was addressed in the Selkirk Elk Herd Management Plan.

50% success rate or less for hunters indicates area of low population or over hunting.

your plans was done by a kid that knows nothing about elk. put your self in the shoes of a hunter. use common sense.

As soon as possible

WDFW has ten elk plans. The plans are revised by field biologists that are responsible for all aspects of wildlife management in their districts. The plans are revised as quickly as is practical given staffing and other management duties.

Please move the archery elk early season back to September 8th-21st like it used to be , and leave the dates the same every year.

yes... to include lethal means by property owners to protect private property.

again letting people know what is your management plan

The management plans are available to the public on the WDFW web site. Hard copies can also be requested.

Definitely

Thank you for your support.

Replace the spike only rule with a permit system

If you want to manage the elk herds you have to use the best tools available, use the sportmen. If we can't hunt at the optimum time of year at least close to it there really isn't anything that can be done. Just look at the last few years stats for the elk harvest in the Yakima units. You gave out 250 antlerless permits in the little naches and 53 were harvested the year before wasn't much better. Our season needs to be moved back at least 1 week and the antlerless permits need to go for the whole season not just the last few days. Also if one side of the state gets a 12 day season then the other side should get the same length season. The elk in these areas are migratory and when there is no weather then the harvest is going to suffer that is why the season should be moved back. And also if the west side is a week later then the east side should be a week later. Both elk seasons should be at the same time and the same length of time.

please do

Thank you for your support.

Management plans seem to be very broad. Provide more information to the public so they can use it in determining where to hunt, scout, etc.

Move the season into the first week of November like it used to be.

This is an incorrect statement.

WDFW RESPONSE

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

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WDFW RESPONSE

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Management plans are not intended to be hunting guides. For that kind of information you may check the Hunting Prospects section on the WDFW web site.

Yes we need more money spent on drafts and studies.

Yes. Please reduce elk tags availability. It's time to manage reduce your elk tags immediately before there on the endangered species list on the west side

Can't wait to see it.

Thank you for your support.

Objective 31:  Monitor elk populations annually to determine whether they are consistent with Tables 1 and 2.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(1 comments) AGRUE

Thank you for your support.

(24 comments) Yes

Thank you for your support.

(1 comments) Ok

Thank you for your support.
Objective 31
Strategy: Conduct aerial surveys to estimate populations, estimate indices, or to estimate composition ratios of bull, cows, and calves when funding is available. This strategy publically sums up what many Tribes have known to be the case. Surveys to verify that the criteria in Table 2 are only conducted when funding is available. We understand that population estimates for each GMU in a herd plan can be costly and preclude efforts on a routine basis. Annual surveys in a subset of GMUs that adequately provide data on composition at a minimum should be a part of the annual budget in each Region. Without this basic information how can decisions on liberalizing/restricting seasons be set? The WDFW has access to tremendous funding dedicated to annual population monitoring of elk illustrate why the predator management guidelines in this GMP are unlikely to be implemented.

I agree with the monitoring - but have no idea what is in Tables 1 and 2. Thank you for your support. Table 1 is on page 51 and Table 2 is on page 52.

Don't worry about the Elk. Worry that there may not be enough wolves, bears and cougars to balance their numbers and keep them in the hills away from conflicts and salmon.

Definitely. Thank you for your support.

There is no reason, scientific or biological, to maintain the same bull/cow ratio in an urban/agriculture farm community GMU with crop damage, as there is in a Forest Service, BLM or Timber company lands GMU with a large hunter access to control the wildlife population. Some populations hunting seasons may have to be changed each year.

This is a good point, thank you. Exception language has been added to Objective 31.

However often makes sense.

Should already be doing this.

Thank you for your support.

Do like fish. Make 4 points only areas, we need big game if we want to keep the gene pool viable. We need to preserve the large animals.

We have restrictions and season structures in place to meet post-hunt bull objectives.

also be note the tribal reports of their hunting activity, is true and honest and for what the harvest, when they were given access to the lands within the city of Tacoma watershed to hunt, with in the first year they had decimated the elk herd entirely, claiming it was copper predation that killed all the animals. I personally had seen 100 - 200 elk at one time in that locale, (faster), since their being allowed to hunt there, I have seen but one cow elk, and in 20 yrs or more hunting only one cougar near there?

Thank you for your comment.

You do this every year don't you? Otherwise how do you know the bull exchange was for the year? If you are just estimating the numbers like they do with the habitat catch then we should be allowed to harvest any bull for the general season and not just spikes only.

WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. Language has been added to the objective to clarify.

Agree also monitor tribal hunting closely with use of camera.

WDFW does not have the staff or the resources to monitor legal tribal hunting.

You mean one more than the wolves have killed elk? Let's start taking a twenty five percent over carry capacity to prevent shortages due to wolves.

All sources of mortality, including hunting, are taken into account when managing elk. Managing an elk population above the level that the landscape can support would do more harm than good.

More elk less wolves

WDFW tries to manage elk populations as close to objective as possible while taking into account all sources of mortality.

The small elk herds in e. washington are a joke.......calf recruitment is almost non-existent because the bear and cats and now wolves, get them as soon as they hit the ground. Once again....common knowledge up here amongst those who spend any time in the local woods.

Thank you for your comment. The elk herd in NE is continuing to grow and expand which is evident by the continuing increase of elk harvested in the District and the observations of more and more elk by people like yourself. Calf recruitment is likely better than you think since the population is growing and expanding in distribution.

Is this range consistent with the wolf pack numbers and population increase you expect? Maybe you should check with Idaho wildlife managers for their experiences.

The ranges are in light of all sources of mortality. WDFW has consulted with IDFG managers on a number of occasions.

Move archery elk season in eastern Washington to Sept 1 to 21 and open little naches (GMU 346) to antlerless/spike for archery season.

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Not very good numbers considering it wasn’t that long ago when the harvest was double those numbers.

The objectives are consistent with harvest averages for the past 15 years.

This is a joke with wolves on the rise in our area. Once again, look at neighboring states for data on how wolves all but eliminate the opportunity for elk hunters. I can’t believe the ignorance displayed by the WDFW on this issue with the pole of data available from Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

The ranges are in light of all sources of mortality. WDFW has consulted with Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana managers on a number of occasions.

What is that objective????

It is Objective 32.

Not rational.

The last 15 years have met this objective so we think it is.

With respect especially to muzzleloader elk create a GMU rotation that would permit hunting in each GMU (i) at least once every 3 years - pref. every 2 years. A hunter should have the opportunity to hunt at least every couple of years in the unit (she is most familiar with.

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Make seasons later in the year for migratory herds to keep numbers in check.

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

The surveys are relatively expensive compared to

make the hunting times more realistic by moving the eastern hunt for modern hunting to start November 1 since when the elk are actually there !!

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Try 75,000 to 90,000

There are fewer elk than in the entire state of Washington so it would be impossible to provide that level of harvest.

Only if there are adequate bulls. There needs to be at least 25% mature bulls to harvest and there needs to be a shortened season for all user groups hunting. There also needs to be a TRUE population in each game unit as well. This is covered in Objective 31.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(18 comments) Yes

Thank you for your support.

(6 comments) Ok

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments) No

WDFW is going to continue to provide the type of opportunity to meet this harvest objective. This is covered on page 36 and in Objective 3.

Is this range consistent with the wolf pack numbers and population increase you expect? Maybe you should check with Idaho wildlife managers for their experiences.

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Table 1 and 2 are in the Game Management Plan.

Yes but you need to get out in the deep snow not all elk go to feeding areas in winter.

Elk surveys are typically conducted from the air. We are aware that about half of the Yakima elk population uses feeding areas in an average winter and we conduct our surveys accordingly.

You do this every year don't you? Otherwise how do you know the bull exchange was for the year? If you are just estimating the numbers like they do with the habitat catch then we should be allowed to harvest any bull for the general season and not just spikes only.

WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. Language has been added to the objective to clarify.

Agree also monitor tribal hunting closely with use of camera.

WDFW does not have the staff or the resources to monitor legal tribal hunting.

You mean one more than the wolves have killed elk? Let's start taking a twenty five percent over carry capacity to prevent shortages due to wolves.

All sources of mortality, including hunting, are taken into account when managing elk. Managing an elk population above the level that the landscape can support would do more harm than good.

More elk less wolves

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Thank you for your comment. The elk herd in NE is continuing to grow and expand which is evident by the continuing increase of elk harvested in the District and the observations of more and more elk by people like yourself. Calf recruitment is likely better than you think since the population is growing and expanding in distribution.

Table 1 is on page 51 and Table 2 is on page 52.
A review of past elk harvest records will show a decline in harvest over the past thirty years. The harvest in the last ten years has been reduced due to the change in general season dates becoming earlier by several weeks. The elk have not migrated from the summer ranges, in the national parks, to the wintering areas in the lowlands. The result of the season changes is evident in the fact that the game check stations have not even been manned during the general hunt. The end result is that the feeding requirements have increased. I have hunted the Wenatchee drainages for thirty years, the opening of the general season has moved earlier by about two weeks making for a low harvest. The hunters are there but the meat poles have been empty and the elk check station has not been busy. Please review the game check station records to verify my comments!

Not sure. The goal should be to keep the populations stable despite urban encroachment and what is the objectives ones who buy the licence should know. There will have to either lengthen the seasons and make the seasons later and open the general season to pt. or better and provide a certain number of any bull permits. Not sure this is a realistic with degrading habitat and hoof rot issue. We need more to protect from closures due wolf kills. Please get our elk numbers back up to where they should be. More elk less wolves. How are you to manage a sustainable harvest when the department keeps moving the hunting season earlier each year before the snows come and shortening the seasons. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

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PUBLIC COMMENT

Objective 33: Continually improve elk harvest data collection.

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

Yes 100%? What is the cost trade-off of spending money on habitat enhancements with the relative importance of protecting and restoring the importance of protecting and restoring elk habitat and recognizing it may be beneficial at a small scale. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Objective 34: Maintain and enhance 2,000 acres and acquire 2,000 acres of habitat for Rocky Mountain and/or Roosevelt elk during the life of this plan.

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

We understand that maintaining or enhancing 2,000 acres sounds attractive on the surface. But question whether 2,000 acres makes a significant difference over the 6 year period. How many elk can 2,000 acres support? Will there be a significant change in carrying capacity after it is enhanced? Does a conservation easement on 2,000 acres support? Will there be a significant change in carrying capacity after it is enhanced? Is the WDFW assuming that predation on elk is largely compensatory due to habitat and enhancement will improve calf recruitment? There are many factors that can be affecting an elk population; potentially managing predators at a lower overall level would improve elk populations. We do recognize the importance of protecting and restoring elk habitat and recognize it may be beneficial at a small scale. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

Thank you for your support.

WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.

We agree that this might be a low number compared to what is needed. However, the WDFW can only work on enhancements where landowners are willing. This objective is implemented very strategically in areas where it will make the most difference.

Habitat Management

- We understand that maintaining or enhancing 2,000 acres sounds attractive on the surface. But question whether 2,000 acres makes a significant difference over the 6 year period. How many elk can 2,000 acres support? Will there be a significant change in carrying capacity after it is enhanced? Does a conservation easement on 2,000 acres equate to expected losses in elk habitat from human development over a 6 year period? Are you assuming that predation on elk is largely compensatory due to habitat and enhancement will improve calf recruitment? There are many factors that can be affecting an elk population; potentially managing predators at a lower overall level would improve elk populations. We do recognize the importance of protecting and restoring elk habitat and recognize it may be beneficial at a small scale. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious focus of habitat enhancements as discussed previously (see page 48 comments).

- We understand that maintaining or enhancing 2,000 acres sounds attractive but we question whether 2,000 acres makes a significant difference over the 6 year period. How many elk can 2,000 acres support? Will there be a significant change in carrying capacity after it is enhanced? Is the WDFW assuming that predation on elk is largely compensatory due to habitat and enhancement will improve calf recruitment? There are many factors that can be affecting an elk population; potentially managing predators at a lower level would improve elk populations. We do recognize the importance of restoring and improving elk habitats and recognize it may be beneficial on a small scale. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

Thank you for your support.

WDFW will continue to make elk populations as close to objective as possible while taking into account all sources of mortality.

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Objective 35: Improve elk habitat in areas west of Cascades particularly south rainier and Packwood units

This harvest objective is consistent with the harvest of the last 15 years.

A review of past elk harvest records will show a decline in harvest over the past thirty years. The result of the season changes is evident in the fact that the game check stations have not even been manned during the general hunt. The end result is that the feeding requirements have increased. I have hunted the Wenatchee drainages for thirty years, the opening of the general season has moved earlier by about two weeks making for a low harvest. The hunters are there but the meat poles have been empty and the elk check station has not been busy. Please review the game check station records to verify my comments!

Not sure. The goal should be to keep the populations stable despite urban encroachment and what is the objectives ones who buy the licence should know. There will have to either lengthen the seasons and make the seasons later and open the general season to pt. or better and provide a certain number of any bull permits. Not sure this is a realistic with degrading habitat and hoof rot issue. We need more to protect from closures due wolf kills. Please get our elk numbers back up to where they should be. More elk less wolves. How are you to manage a sustainable harvest when the department keeps moving the hunting season earlier each year before the snows come and shortening the seasons. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

Not sure. The goal should be to keep the populations stable despite urban encroachment and what is the objectives ones who buy the licence should know. There will have to either lengthen the seasons and make the seasons later and open the general season to pt. or better and provide a certain number of any bull permits. Not sure this is a realistic with degrading habitat and hoof rot issue. We need more to protect from closures due wolf kills. Please get our elk numbers back up to where they should be. More elk less wolves. How are you to manage a sustainable harvest when the department keeps moving the hunting season earlier each year before the snows come and shortening the seasons. We recommend that noxious weed issues be highlighted as a serious part of habitat enhancement.

Yes. More in field checks. Get department personal in the field during season. And penalize the people who don't report until they are buying their new license.

Update archery harvest data to correctly represent present harvest. In the past it has also related to damage removals but we are improving that documentation. Review the game check station records for the past thirty years versus the general season hunting dates to understand the harvest trend. WDFW has used that and other information to assess harvest. That shouldn't be a problem. We have to fill out a harvest report at the end of the season. Where do those numbers go? If it's a problem figuring those numbers up then do something about the reporting dates to understand the harvest trend. WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

Yes, especially from the tribes! Federal treaties with the tribes and the rights granted by them are not subject to state regulations.

Call "undocumented harvest" what it is—either tribal harvest or poaching or both. WDFW feels the archery data is representative.

WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.

WDFW has used that and other information to assess harvest. Some tribal harvest is reported on the NWIFC web site. Federal treaties with the tribes and the rights granted by them are not subject to state regulations.

WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

Yes. More in field checks. Get department personal in the field during season. WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

We need more to protect from closures due wolf kills. Yes it does. The plan is written in English.

Increase poacher patrols. It would be more effective. Thank you. That is a different objective in the plan.

Should already be doing this. WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

Yes, especially from the tribes! Federal treaties with the tribes and the rights granted by them are not subject to state regulations.

Call "undocumented harvest" what it is—either tribal harvest or poaching or both. WDFW feels the archery data is representative.

Review the game check station records for the past thirty years versus the general season hunting dates to understand the harvest trend. WDFW has used that and other information to assess harvest. That shouldn't be a problem. We have to fill out a harvest report at the end of the season. Where do those numbers go? If it's a problem figuring those numbers up then do something about the reporting program. Use it as a tool give extra points to the ones that turn them in within the 10 day period. And penalize the people who don't report until they are buying their new license. WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

Yes. More in field checks. Get department personal in the field during season. WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.

WDFW is currently doing this but the intent of the objective being in the plan is to indicate that we will continue to do this. There is always room for improvement.

WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.
Habitat should be the #1 priority.

Maintain an balance—do not acquire.  Thank you.

That or more.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

This should be a safe haven for other species, including predators.  Thank you.

How much is there?  We agree.

Most of the help is voluntary.  Thank you for your comment. Habitat is at such a premium that acquisition sometimes has to be part of management to keep habitat from being lost completely.

Focus on Roosevelt first because they are fewer.  For Rocky mtn -- stop poaching, excessive damage complaints, and allow access to real winter ranges - get rid of high fences.  Based on harvest data Roosevelt elk and Rocky Mountain elk are about equal. Maintaining habitat may help with damage. Removing fences would increase damage. Maintaining habitat might not necessarily address poaching.

Maintain and enhance, yes. Why is it necessary to add more habitat?  Habitat is constantly being lost to development.

OK, if that's a reasonable number. Why more or less.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Unknown.  Thank you.

Habitat is where its at.  We agree.

At the very least, more would be better.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Very weak goal – up the acres here.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Yes, as long as eminent domain is not used.  WDFW only purchases land on a willing-seller basis.

No more land should be purchased.  Public land habitat should be improved to support more animals away from private lands especially if damage claims and complaints are occurring.  WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.

More is better.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

8000 would be better.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

The acreage for maintain and enhance sounds low. Please continue coordinating projects with RMEF to maximize effectiveness.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

What is meant my maintain?  Maintain may be detrimental to the management of the species in question and to other species in the ecosystem. In the context of the sentence the implication is that sub-par habitat would be enhanced and good quality habitat would be maintained.

2,000 acres is not that much land when it comes to Elk. Shoot for 20,000 acres. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Shoot 20,000 acres. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Enhancing habitat goal is minor in overall degrading habitat. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Great. Thank you for your support.

More land than that, as much as possible. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Do whatever it takes us to save our Roosevelt herd. Thank you for your support.

agree as long as it will be available to hunters and not created as an exclusion zone. Recreation is always considered when acquisitions are contemplated.

More.  WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Goods. Thank you for your support.

Definitely. Thank you for your support.

Only if you pay the land taxes as we do. WDFW makes payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) to the counties.

At least, preferably much more. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.

Objective 5: Conduct an evaluation of the current elk-feeding program. Reduce the dependency on supplemental feeding if possible.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

I agree with reducing the dependency on supplemental feeding. Thank you for your support.

2/3 comments) Yes. Thank you for your support.

(3 comments) OK. Thank you.

Feeding elk to increase stableable populations is a serious mistake. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

I think you are dreaming. to maintain current heard levels with an increasing human population will require more feeding not less. That’s why the objective reads “if possible.”

Stop developing winter feeding grounds, I don’t know how you can do that! WDFW doesn’t have the authority in most cases, to stop development. That typically falls to county governments.

Unless there is a risk of mass starvation, I think supplemental feeding is a bad idea. It increases the spread of disease if the animals congregate to feed. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

If there is any kind of supplemental feeding program than WDFW is completely justified to say that wolves and cougar predators can be said to have a first-right to elk and that human hunting allotments take a second place (in an determination of elk population goals or expectations). That is not consistent with WDFW’s mandate and mission.

Feeding Elk teaches them to ruin crops, artificially increases their numbers and causes environmental damage to seedlings and salmon habitat. We need more predators, not more Elk. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

Only feed when it is necessary for recruitment and survival. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

That will only be accomplished if you give back the winter range or reduce the elk herd, neither is going to be popular with your constituency. Thank you for your comment.

We should not be feeding Elk just so they can be hunted. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

add the line “and where not economically feasible.” You may have misinterpreted the meaning of the objective. Go to the plan and re-read the objective and the associated strategies.

I don’t see supplemental feeding as an issue. Read the background information in the plan. It spells out the issues.

Increase harvest rates by making seasons later to harvest migratory elk. We take this to mean you want the populations reduced through hunting.

Allow more logging so they have small shoots of new growth to eat. Active logging and thinning takes place on DNR and WDFW land, not to mention private timber lands. Currently the feeding program conducted by WDFW in conjunction with fencing, is intended to prevent elk from causing damage on agricultural lands (crops, orchards, haystacks, etc.).

why? Read the background information in the plan. It spells out the issues.

Disagree. We need to do more to keep a healthy population going. Read the background information in the plan. It spells out the issues.

no comment OK but “no comment” is a comment.

Not if it means lowering the herd size. The intent is to make the population less dependent on feeding without changing the population objective.

you can’t stop feeding elk in the winter due where do they go weather will drive them down and will end up in farmers fields where now you have to do more damage control. which is cheaper? The intent is to make the population less dependent on feeding without changing the population objective.

why send more look to reduce? Leave the feeding programs alone. The state doesn’t pay for a lot of the feed any way and most of the help is voluntary.

No. Leave the feeding programs alone. The state doesn’t pay for a lot of the feed any way and most of the help is voluntary.

230
During good mild winters that should be the plan but during real bad maybe increase it if needed

Not a achievable objective with limited winter range.

You may be right. That’s why the objective says “if possible”.

Elk have been feed for too many years to even think of stopping the winter feed program. Not to mention the viewing access that this allows to the non hunting public.

The intent is to reduce the dependency on feeding, not eliminate it entirely.

We have created a management problem and need to be sure that any changes are not going to just move the problem elsewhere

Thank you for your comment.

10/4/2014

stop the spraying of clearcuts after a cut!

The limited amount of spraying that WDFW does on WDFW land is intended to address noxious weed problems. We do recommend to other land managers to manage their timber production operations in the most elk friendly way that is practical.

Yes. Conduct studies on feeding- I related spread of illness. Dusantly reduce feedlots.

WDFW has not detected (physical exams, blood samples) any disease problems associated with feeding operations to date, but we do want to reduce that possibility.

Cannot always happen some winters are life killing without supplemental feeding

The intent is to make the population less dependent on feeding without changing the population objective. WDFW does adapt the feeding operation each year depending on winter conditions.

Support, but I also support the feeding program if elk herds need it to maintain population levels

The intent is to make the population less dependent on feeding without changing the population objective.

Objective 36: Opportunistically monitor the health of wild elk in Washington when they are captured for other reasons and samples can be readily obtained. Take blood and tissue samples when elk are captured and/or from harvested elk and test for diseases common to elk. When necessary capture or collect elk to address specific disease issues.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Agree (9 comments)

Thank you for your support.

OK (2 comments)

Thank you for your support.

Proactively monitor health and then do something about it – stop fuddling while Rome is burning. Get on feed now!

WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

Look for pesticide induced hoof rot, especially on Weyerhauser land. Atrotoxin must be banned everywhere. It kills the hoof micro-ecosystem that keeps bacteria in check.

There is no evidence to suggest that herbicides are associated with hoof disease. WDFW does not have the authority to ban the use of pesticides. That authority lies with the public.

Volunteers will come in handy on this one.

WDFW will be using volunteers to help determine prevalence and distribution of hoof disease.

Sure

WDFW will be using volunteers to help determine prevalence and distribution of hoof disease.

Yes and age class by tooth samples. All of this information should be kept as data that is available to the public each year

WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

Let biologists be biologists. Ok we will.

Routine tests are done on domesticated animals. Some samples can also be collected from wild, hunter-harvested animals.

There is no evidence to suggest that herbicides are associated with hoof disease. WDFW does not have the authority to ban the use of pesticides. That authority lies with the Federal EPA.

 Volunteers will come in handy on this one.

WDFW will be using volunteers to help determine prevalence and distribution of hoof disease.

If it stays honest

WDFW always uses objective, rigorous science when conducting disease monitoring.

Increase sample collections by offering a point if the hunter turn in a sample

To date, when we needed samples from hunters they have been very cooperative. There has been no reason to offer incentives. Hunters that care about the resource are very willing to contribute to management activities.

Hell yes. Spend more money for studies, too many college educated idiots running too many studies.

WDFW always uses objective, rigorous science when conducting disease monitoring.

Get samples from hunter harvested Elk.

WDFW is actively doing this. The intent of the objective is to mark that we will continue to do conduct disease monitoring activities. See the strategies outlined under this objective.

Support

WDFW is actively doing this. The intent of the objective is to mark that we will continue to do conduct disease monitoring activities. See the strategies outlined under this objective.

Objective 37: Complete the research project and determine the appropriate population size for the Yakima elk herd given the number of environmental, social, recreational, and economic values assigned to this herd by various user-groups.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Support (3 comments) Agree (9 comments)

The majority of the work on the project has been completed. WDFW intends to finalize the analysis and report writing.

An at-risk population would also include any ungulate population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years.

This is a good definition and likely can be documented. We hope that action will occur once the data are collected and analyzed. Unfortunately there is only limited data collected on most herds, and many do not have size monitored. We suspect that the rigorous predator management guidelines will inhibit actual implementation of strategies that help at-risk ungulate populations.

Predation

We concur with the definition of an at-risk population which “include any population which falls 25% below its population objective for two consecutive years or if the harvest decreases by 25% below the 10-year average harvest for two consecutive years”. This provides a measure that can be documented, but will require dedicated annual funding to monitor in terms of population objective. We also suspect that the predator management guidelines as drafted currently will inhibit actual implementation of strategies that help at-risk ungulate populations.

The current Early Archery Season is a waste of time for hunters. The chance of killing an Elk from October then the first two weeks of September. Can we please think about changing the Archery Season to the first two weeks of October. I'm actually thinking about quitting hunting in Washington due to the lousy Elk Season we have now.

This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Do what is scientifically best for the animals.

WDFW makes every attempt to use objective science to inform management decisions.

Focus has been on coho elk while west side elk have had minimum management

Recent research projects have been completed pertaining to the Mount St. Helens herd and the Nooksack herd. These are no longer in the plan because they have been completed. Westside elk are not being ignored.

Let us all meet those that have been ignored.

WDFW always uses objective, rigorous science when conducting disease monitoring.

Just stop the Tribal slaughter and watch the herd grow.

Tribal rights are reserved in Federal treaties and the Department has no authority over tribal hunting regulations.

231
Please include the tribal user group as they are able to harvest a significant amount of animals per capita. WDFW considers all sources of mortality when managing this elk population.

Population sizes should be determined by best available science with regards to state and natural capacity of the local ecosystem rather than by value to "user groups." WDFW takes all of those aspects into account including all of the stakeholders interested in elk management.

Support
The only group who would want fewer animals would be the few farmers affected. Don't let them dictate herd size. Thank you for your comment.

The Yakima elk herd I believe is actually made up of five groups. One management plan does not fit all of the sub groups of the so called Yakima herd. Consideration should be given to developing separate plans and manage the animals accordingly. This objective does pertain to the elk plan. It is impractical to carve up the Yakima population into 5 separate sub-groups with their own management plans.

why not bring the population of non-resident humans within that area, so the animals have more room Thank you for your comment.

I'd share another study. Thank you for your comment.

Yes, but bug game should never be managed with economic value as the deciding factor. Thank you for your comment.

Yes, don't just arbitrarily reduce or increase the herd like happened in Colockum. OOPS. Thank you for your comment.

Objective 38: Complete the bull elk movement/survival study in the Colockum elk herd.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(0 comments) Agree
Thank you for your support.

(4 comments) No WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

(3 comments) Ok Thank you for your support.

(23 comments) Yes Thank you for your support.

and how is this done and at what time a year. native hunting happens all year and no report so how do you know. many you have a figure for one bit on the road, poached and wofdcats This is accomplished by using radio-collars on the animals and following up on mortalities to obtain cause of death.

And publish results. At the very least the project will be published as a final agency report.

Including tribal! Thank you for your support.

Just stop the Tribal slaughter and watch the herd grow. Tribal rights are reserved in Federal treaties and the Department has no authority over tribal hunting regulations.

Lock all gates and do not allow any access to Coleman, Cooke, Park creek, Wilson, Resser, et after Dec 15. Too many cases of Indian poaching. These animals are getting pushed off of the winter grounds and public land down to the farms. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

make 5 point minimum requirement and do away with true spike only This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Priority one, since the habitat in the area has dramatically changed since the Table Mountain Fire. Thank you for your support.

Support, good luck finding a bull. Thank you for your support. We have not had any trouble finding, capturing, and radio-collaring bulls.

what have u been doing What have you been doing. Thank you for your support.

Un-needed. WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

Weather only predicts this - Waste of money. WDFW disagrees. WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

I stop the money. We need more studies. Thank you for your support.

WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

Un-needed. WDFW disagrees. WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

I suggest the money. Thank you for your support.

gag back to the spike only rule. Current true spike rule is not practical. I believe it has been inconsistent herd size estimation that has resulted in the past bull to cow ratio that lead us down the road of true spike. There are more spikes left in the field, shot, then is reported. It is not practical to re-evaluate the data of a call in the field. Close more roads in the Colockum. Thank you for your support.

WDFW disagrees. WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Objective 39: Gain a better understanding of the population demography effects of hoof disease on elk.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(0 comments) Agree
Thank you for your support.

OK (2 comments)
Thank you for your support.

(25 comments) Yes Thank you for your support.

Absolutely, and then find the actual problem and solve it. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

And the impacts of compact feeding lots. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

Ban Atrozine. WDFW does not have the authority to ban herbicides. That authority lies with the EPA.

Critical to find the problem. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

do not accept conditional grants for research. Test elk for agricultural chemicals. Perform samplings and penning of live animals to observe and test. WDFW has not received any grant money that has any conditions attached.

does not take a rocket sentences the population has dropped by over 75% in the last 5 years. thanks nevertheless. Thank you for your comment.

figure out what causes it and eradicate the issue Thank you for your comment.

good. Good. Thank you for your support.

great. I hope something is figured out soon. Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

I am shocked at the paucity of concern the Department demonstrates with regard to hoof rot diseased elk. Is there the only objective you can muster regarding hoof rot disease? It's safe to say that 1/2 or more of the elk in Region 5 are affected with hoof rot and they aren't getting better on their own. If the department doesn't come up with a clear plan for how to mitigate hoof rot disease, there won't be any elk left in the region to hunt. Expect hunter participation levels in this region to disappear unless the Department forms and executes a scientific plan to ameliorate the problem. This objective is far too passive and continues to decimate a decade long indifference toward hoof rot disease from the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Please revisit this topic and write a meaningful, deliberate, and focused objective that gives the appearance the Department wants to solve the issue. Take a look at the objectives that are written for Big Horn Sheep. Someone there who did their homework should help whoever cooked up this pathetic objective for hoof rot disease.

WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.

I can save you a lot of time and money - Too many elk = disease. Reduce the herds and the disease will run its course. Thank you for your comment.

It is not hoof disease, grab a clue. Allow independent analysis of issues and fix the problem now. Thank you for your comment.

Lease and dispatch infected elk. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

Should have already been done WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

Start requiring timber companies to burn there clear cuts this will heal the elk hoof. Stop using chemicals to keep down weeds and trees by timber companies. It is next to impossible for timber companies to burn due to clear air regulations. WDFW does not have the authority to ban herbicides. That authority lies with the EPA.

Support WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

That should've been done over10 years ago when I started. My biggest disappointment with the fish and game. You'll see the ratifications next year when your total hunters licenses drop. Thank you for your comment.

This is a must do Thank you for your support.

This needs maximum implementation now. Thank you for your comment.
This should be the top priority and finding a solution to the problem is extremely important especially if it continues to spread as fast as it currently is. This epidemic could devastate all elk in the west if it spreads as fast as it has locally. Please fix this problem as soon as possible or many of the other objectives listed previously such as increasing hunter numbers and first time license holders is impossible.

This should be top priority

This should have been done 15 years ago. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation. Thank you for your support.

This should have been started years ago. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

Very big problem that needs to be addressed soon. People are losing interest in hunting hoof ro
damaged elk. Period. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

We should not spend money on this as this is just a natural event and there was no man made
ta

Thank you for your support.

Very important and I would support this. Thank you for your support.

Yes this is VERY important. There should be an immediate shortened user group season until we
get a handle on this disease to prevent spread of this disease. There should also be a
recommendation for treatment of some animals with inoculations to prevent further spread of the
disease.

Thank you for your comment. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.

You are real late on this one, it has been going on a long time now. Thank you for your comment.

Objective 40: Establish and implement consistent survey protocols for black-tailed deer are working by 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(6 comments) Agree

(2 comments) NO

(3 comments) OK

(17 comments) Yes

Objective 40

This objective is worded poorly and we do not know what “existing survey protocols” are
referencing. Particularly as under the section on data collection for deer (pages 62-63) we note
that there is no current effort to collect data employed at this time. The strategies provided for
both Objective 40 and 41 only talk about developing this infrastructure. Again, as we commented
for elk (Objective 3, page 52), annual surveys in a subset of GMUs that adequately provide data
on composition at a minimum should be a part of the annual budget in each region for deer as well. The lack of data collection, will likely limit any implementation of the predator-prey
guidelines and any meaningful efforts to balance predator numbers with a growing deer
population.

WDFW is currently conducting black-tailed deer research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

By 2016

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

good

WDFW uses hunter input whenever it can.

I would like to have this one explained. It is just a guess isn't it.

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

I'm thinking not very well right now. Leave them alone.

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

not well

Correct. That is why WDFW is pursuing better protocols.

Oh sure another study. STOP IT. Less studies more enforcement.

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

Support

Thank you for your support.

They are not working

Correct. That is why WDFW is pursuing better protocols.

Until predators populations are controlled - deer populations are a joke.

Thank you for your comment. See objective 3 for predator-prey management.

We are seeing a dramatic decline in the blacktail populations in Southwest Wa. There are many
contributing factors, loss of feed, loss of habitat on federal lands, loss of habitat from wild horses in
the Goldendale area. I feel that the largest single factor is predation from cougar, bear, and coyotes.

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

What survey protocols? Why wait that long?

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform
any new protocols that will be developed.

Why cant we go to 2 point or better in some of our west side units? Especially Weyerhauser
ground!!

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Obviously they don't work now or you would not be assuming the population can support the
number of deer tags issued. 90% of the hunters saying they don't see near the level of deer as in the
past can't all be anecdotal.

WDFW is pursuing better protocols.

Sounds good to me. I'd love to see more scientific studies on blacktail deer.

Thank you for your support.

Objective 41: Establish and implement consistent survey protocols for black-tailed deer by 2021

PUBLIC COMMENT

(6 comments) Agree

(2 comments) NO

(3 comments) OK

(20 comments) Yes

Objective 41

This objective is poorly worded as well. Again, what are the survey protocols to be implemented? It
appears from the strategies that they primarily deal with developing a mechanism for population
estimate or index. What about the need to collect composition data as well? Collecting basic
composition data to track fawn recruitment and determine the level of hunting pressure employed
(Table 2) should be implemented immediately beginning in 2015. We recommend this objective is
changed to read “Establis and implement consistent population estimate protocols by 2021 and
implement consistent annual composition surveys by 2015.

WDFW is currently conducting black-tailed deer research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Strategies for Objective 40 and 41

Strategy a. indicates there is no current effort to estimate deer populations, then under strategy c. it
states to incorporate the current deer research conducted by WDFW to expand population
assessments. The current research conducted by Chief Race (WDFW) is developing this

WDFW is currently conducting black-tailed deer research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.
Finally, what about tracking hair loss incidence rates, seems this should be an issue of high priority based on Makah research and would fit as a survey protocol. This could be incorporated in post season composition surveys. We do note that Objective 49 mentions monitoring for HLS, but has no definitive strategy for it or any other disease (see following comments).

By 2016

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Do it by 2015

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Hunters input

WDFW uses hunter input whenever it can.

I agree with this objective.  
It’s a little late don’t you think

Thank you for your support.

Leave them alone.

Thank you for your comment.

a better move faster than that

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Why wait that long ?

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

(great plan)

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Sooner than 2021 is needed.

WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.

Yes, but how can we manage Black Tail Deer when there is no data collected as to their populations? We should be using all state agencies to collect data in each area worked to share with WDFW. There should be a computer data program in place to make this data collecting easier and access for all state employees.

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your support.

We have those?

Yes, we currently have protocols in place for most of the mule deer populations. WDFW will continue to refine and improve these protocols.

Looking to improve the infrastructure to be applied in western Washington. We recommend that strategy a. and c. be combined into one consistent strategy reflecting the work occurring currently. Strategy d. seems unrelated to either objective which deal with survey protocols. Strategy d. calls for recommended habitat enhancements. This strategy should be eliminated or a new objective should be drafted that deals with habitat issues. If another objective is drafted, we feel strongly that the influence of noxious weeds should be discussed and prioritized for action as we commented on for elk (Strategies, page 48 and Habitat Management, pages 54-55). We recommend that another strategy be incorporated that reflects the need to conduct annual composition surveys in a subset of GMUs.

Objective 42: Continue to implement, refine, and expand survey protocols for mule deer.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(6 comments) Agree</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) Strongly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21 comments) Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has been done and effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDFW will continue to refine and improve these protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunters input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDFW will use hunter input whenever possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I disagree with this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I agree with this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Deer are over hunted by humans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDFW disagrees with this statement. Survey and harvest data show no indication of overharvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The survey is Wrong.......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDFW disagrees with this statement. We currently have protocols in place for most of the mule deer populations. WDFW will continue to refine and improve these protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have those?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, we currently have protocols in place for most of the mule deer populations. WDFW will continue to refine and improve these protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Objective 43: Use the information provided by the Cooperative Mule Deer Research study to manage mule deer at an ecoregional scale.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(6 comments) Agree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 comments) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9 comments) OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 comments) Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listen to mule deer foundation as well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mule Deer Foundation was an integral partner in this research project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not without equal representation,And vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The public will have the opportunity to comment on the Mule Deer Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on hand is better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support, yes, we need to bring our mule deer levels back to the 1990 levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The info is wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The public will have the opportunity to comment on the Mule Deer Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the heck does ecoregional even mean, use the best available science.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An ecoregion would be large section of the landscape with similar habitat and land use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why not expand their range and population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently, mule deer are probably using most of the available habitat in Washington state. Populations can be allowed to increase in some places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't argue with this!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Objective 44: Document buck-doe ratios for a sample subset of GMUs where at least 50 bucks are harvested each year.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3 comments) Agree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4 comments) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15 comments) Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunters input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I disagree with this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No killing of does Start planting beans and other food stuffs as part of reforestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antlerless harvest is an integral part of mule management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree. Cut back on the doe kills!!!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support. Antlerless harvest is an integral part of deer management. WDFW tries to match the level of antlerless opportunity with the population control needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have looked at the numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should be done for Game units with under 50 buck harvest not over 50 buck harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is an attempt to prioritize effort.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Objective 45: Improve and expand the existing survey protocols for white-tailed deer.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(4 comments) Agree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
encroach on the mule deer habitat, whitetail populations are increasing but no mule deer plan has

Hunters input

like to see more doing

Maintain the current level

(5 comments) NO

(4 comments) OK

Should have already been done

Try looking for them in the residential rural interface!! No shortage in my backyard but the local

GMU says there isn’t many around.

Try something other than counting deer in a field and guessing:...........

White tails are increasing. No study needed except Columbia whitetail

Objective 46: Use the information from the completed Mule Deer Cooperative Study, such as the relationship between habitat, predation, body condition, and other factors as they relate to Washington mule deer survival and recruitment to inform mule deer management.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(1 comments) Agree

(3 comments) No

(4 comments) OK

(2 comments) Yes

- including over hunting by humans.

do more than look

Support

conduct a mule deer management plan for the Okanogan. This has been Washington state's premier

WDFW is working on a mule deer management plan now.

Yes, and publish the information so the public can read it. People should have access to it.

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 47: Continue and complete the current black-tailed deer research to develop a better understanding of population dynamics, survival, habitat needs, and population estimation techniques for black-tailed deer.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(3 comments) Agree

(5 comments) No

(3 comments) OK

(2 comments) Yes

- including over hunting by humans.

excellent study, keep up the good work.

Black-tailed deer needs are quite varied. One of the most important things they need is

Black-tailed deer research project will be completed in 2017 and reports published in

WDFW RESPONSE

Think you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

WDFW believes this research project will better inform management decisions.

See #40 and 44

Should already have most of this.

The black-tailed deer research project will be completed in 2017 and reports published in 2018.

Support

This information should have already been gathered

The black-tailed deer research project will be completed in 2017 and reports published in 2018.

We need more new clear cuts that is what will help the blacktail deer

WDFW often makes recommendations to various land managers to lobby for early

What is date of expected completion?

As is stated in this section of the plan, the black-tailed deer research project will be completed in 2017 and reports published in 2018.

What research is being done now??

As is stated in the objective that you are commenting on, WDFW will continue and complete the current black-tailed deer research to develop a better understanding of population dynamics, survival, habitat needs, and population estimation techniques for black-tailed deer.

Why do you need to research this?

As is stated in the objective that you are commenting on, WDFW will continue and complete the current black-tailed deer research to develop a better understanding of population dynamics, survival, habitat needs, and population estimation techniques for black-tailed deer.

You don't know this already? What have you been doing?

As is stated in the objective that you are commenting on, WDFW will continue and complete the current black-tailed deer research to develop a better understanding of population dynamics, survival, habitat needs, and population estimation techniques for black-tailed deer.

Objective 48: Continue and expand the current white-tailed deer research.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(1 comments) Agree

(5 comments) No

(3 comments) OK

(2 comments) Yes

Agree, although of the three species, since these are non-native they should be lower priority

White-tailed deer are native to Washington state. They provide 1/3 of the deer hunting

Be more specific! This objective is pie in the sky. What exactly do you hope to determine from

WDFW will learn survival, movements, some measure of body condition which translates to a measure of habitat quality, and resource use and resource selection functions will be developed to better measure habitat use. The first graduate student has completed their project and is analyzing data and writing manuscripts so this is not a "pie-in-the-sky" effort by any means.

good

how do we help

This will help focus management attention on land management recommendations. It will also provide information on movements and migration, which are turning out to be far more complicated and dramatic than first expected. I will also help with hunting season development especially for antlerless deer.

Hunters input

I agree with this objective.
I am curious why white-tailed deer are on the rise in the state. I am also very concerned with their presence as a vector for Lyme disease, and how this relates to the presence or absence of predators. White-tailed deer are just recently starting to increase after the 2007 and 2008 winters.

Should have most of this

As stated in the background for this objective, Little is known about survival, population dynamics, and movements of white-tailed deer in Washington State.

Why do you need to research them?

As stated in the background for this objective, Little is known about survival, population dynamics, and movements of white-tailed deer in Washington State. WDFW will learn survival, movements, some measure of body condition which translates to a measure of habitat quality, and resource use and resource selection functions will be developed to better measure habitat use.

Yes, have a good idea how white-tailed deer are affected buy antler point restrictions and how it affects hunting. Do away with point restrictions if no real benefit determined.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2013-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Objective 49: Monitor deer for disease each year and implement means to reduce the risk of disease when possible.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

(8 comments) Agree

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

(28 comments) Yes

Thank you for your support.

Disease (Pages 68-69)

We were pleased to see hair loss in deer finally mentioned in the document, but it appears that its influence on population management is not fully recognized. Hair Loss Syndrome is extremely widespread and prevalent in black-tailed deer populations and should receive more emphasis in the document. Particularly as Mukah research has documented it is limiting population growth. Based on the objective provided there is no indication how hair loss monitoring would occur, at what intensity, and what role its influence will play in management. Our previous comments have highlighted the need to address this issue and we believe it should be monitored thru post season composition counts which should be performed annually. We believe it would be better addressed under Objective 41.

Agree, as long as it can be ensured that infected sheep can be kept away from them

Thank you for your comment. Strategy 50.b is to accomplish at least one prescribed burn in a priority area by 2016. Strategy 50.c is to Work with federal (e.g., USFS, BLM) and other state land management agencies (e.g., DN) to elevate the importance in their planning of fire management policies beneficial to bighorn sheep.

Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep deer populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak as nature intended. It is impossible to write a regulation that would dictate which predators take which individual prey.

Agree

Thank you for your comment.

spin is the job of brother wolf you fools

Despite the insults and the name-calling, thank you for your comment.

Objective 50: Identify locations within existing bighorn sheep ranges where prescribed burns or noxious weed eradication can be accomplished in a cost-efficient manner.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

And then act on the findings. Thank you for your comment. Strategy 50.b is to accomplish at least one prescribed burn in a priority area by 2016. Strategy 50.c is to Work with federal (e.g., USFS, BLM) and other state land management agencies (e.g., DN) to elevate the importance in their planning of fire management policies beneficial to bighorn sheep.

(10 comments) Agree or OK

Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) NO

Thank you for your comment.

Yes (includes “sounds good” and “yes Please”) (22 comments)

Thank you for your comment.

agree and it can help forest health at the same time

Thank you for your comment.

And an ecologically responsible trapper

Thank you for your comment.

don’t know

Thank you for your comment.

Lot manager already should have this information

Thank you for your comment.

“OK

Thank you for your comment.

Support

Thank you for your comment.

Why is the sheep section so much more detailed than other species.

Thank you for your comment.

Sounds good.

Thank you for your comment.

we have also bellwether’s

Thank you for your comment.

Objective 51: Identify locations within and adjacent to existing bighorn sheep ranges where habitat acquisition of private land (either through fee title or conservation easement) is a high priority.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Not merely identify...acquire the land instead

Thank you for your comment. Strategy 51.a. states “Pursue conservation easements or fee title purchases for properties identified as high priorities when opportunity arises”.

(15 comments) Agree (includes “OK”, “Good”, and “Good idea”)

Thank you for your comment.

(4 comments) NO

Thank you for your comment.

Only if it benefits multiple species

Thank you for your comment.

there should not be more public funds for private lands the state already owns too much land

Thank you for your comment.

(1 comments) Yes

Thank you for your comment.

yes - and work in partnership

Thank you for your comment.

you can relocate people - you cannot relocate the animals - they are there for a reason that being that that is there environmental range. That those conditions exist where they do and where the animals reside is paramount to their survival. DO NOT ALLOW people to move into areas where the animals range is - just as you should not allow people to build their residences in the middle of woods that are highly inaccessible and then have to expend exhorbitant resources in order to save them or bad them out.

Thank you for your comment.

Objective 52: Re-establish a bighorn herd in the existing Tieton herd habitat patch by 2016, and monitor for reproduction and population trends by 2018.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Agree, as long as it can be ensured that infected sheep can be kept away from them

Thank you for your comment. Strategy 52.a: “Identify risks to Tieton bighorns posed by presence of domestic sheep and/or goats” and 52.b: “Minimize risks through combination of education, fencing, disease treatment, herd buy-outs, and other actions identified through ongoing analyses.”

How long should habitat be vacant to ensure disease is not still there?

Thank you for your comment. Fortunately, the bacteria causing pneumonia in bighorns do not persist in the environment, so there is no specific time that needs to be waited before bighorns can be reintroduced. Rather, the issue is minimizing the probability of another interaction with domestic sheep or goats. Strategy 52.a: “Identify risks to Tieton bighorns posed by presence of domestic sheep and/or goats” and 52.b: “Minimize risks through combination of education, fencing, disease treatment, herd buy-outs, and other actions identified through ongoing analyses.”

absolutely expand every opportunity we have with sheep maybe bring in from swakane herd then we would have different genetics to cross with cleman herd

Thank you for your comment. Your concerns about genetic diversity are valid, and are shared by WDFW. Unfortunately, Swakane bighorn herd derive from a very similar set of founders as do Cleman Mountain bighorn sheep. We are investigating the possibility of acquiring bighorns from outside Washington, in part to optimize genetic diversity.
Move up 2 years please.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variation, while at the same time ensuring that new founders have the requisite experience with habitats and predators found in the Tieton area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only pursue this objective if existing cougar populations are protected and individual cougars are not "removed" if they prey on this population of sheep.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. It would be imprudent for us to reintroduce bighorn sheep into this area until we’ve done all we can to minimize the probability of another disease outbreak. This may take a bit longer than we’d like.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support what happened to the herd

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Tieton herd suffered a severe die-off in winter-spring 2013 from pneumonia. In order to safeguard the adjacent Cleman herd from this very contagious pathogen, remaining animals (roughly one-quarter to one-third of the estimated initial number) were euthanized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wonderful idea but be sure to get rid of all domestic sheep first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Strategy 52 a: &quot;Identify risks to Tieton bighorns posed by presence of domestic sheep and/or goats&quot; and 52 b: &quot;Minimize risks through combination of education, fencing, disease treatment, herd buy-outs, and other actions identified through ongoing analyses.&quot;</td>
</tr>
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Objective 53: Complete analysis of the feasibility of introducing bighorn into Moses Coulee and into the Pasayten Wilderness by 2019.

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Why should the state introduce this species to an area where they are not native?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Introducing bighorn sheep, especially into fragile environments like Moses Coulee or into wilderness seems on its face to be a terrible idea.

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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Archeological evidence suggests that Moses Coulee historically supported bighorn sheep (Johnson 1983).</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Moses Coulee would probably not be the best place for big horn given ag conflicts and the expanding human population

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Archeological evidence suggests that Moses Coulee historically supported bighorn sheep (Johnson 1983). That said, any reintroduction would be conducted only after a thorough environmental review documented the risks and benefits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They should be reintroduced in the pasayten as this looks like ideal habitat.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Any reintroduction would be conducted only after a thorough environmental review documented the risks and benefits. Archeological evidence suggests that Moses Coulee historically supported bighorn sheep (Johnson 1983).</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Objective 54: Evaluate the status of small, isolated bighorn herds in the northeastern part of the state (Hall Mountain and Vulcan Mountain), and formulate a long-term strategy for their management.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Makes sense, there is not one?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

good but leave them alone

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Strategy 54 b: Test captured animals in Vulcan Mountain for disease, and equip a sample of animals with GPS collars to examine habitat relations relative to increasing human development. Strategy 54 c: Explore feasibility and desirability of using Hall Mountain animals to supplement any small, disease-free herds of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep within Washington.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Great!

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<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
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</table>

Objective 55: Initiate assessment of the genetic diversity of, and genetic relatedness among Washington’s bighorn sheep herds, and, if necessary, develop strategies to minimize any effects of genetic drift or inbreeding and maximize bighorn herds’ abilities to respond adaptively to future environmental stresses (Hogg et al. 2006; Laikart et al. 2008, 2010; Rioux-Paquette et al. 2010, 2011).

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Transplant 10% of each herd to other herds across the state</td>
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</table>

Yes - but be careful not to pollute any unique genetics

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Most of Washington’s herds are already genetically closely related to one-another. A simple translocation of animals across herds, without careful consideration, would likely fail to meet this objective of maintaining genetic variation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

agree

<table>
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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
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</table>

Objectives 56: Develop habitat-based population objectives for each bighorn herd, taking into account wildlife conflicts, disease history, and risk of contact with domestic sheep and goats.

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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>not sure what habitat-based population objectives means</td>
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</table>

remove the domestic sheep and goat grazing from public land near sheep populations (0 mile range minimum)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.</td>
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</table>

Apply direction to eliminate domestic sheep and goats from native ranges of bighorn sheep.

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<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.</td>
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</table>

Do not allow free ranging of domestic sheep where wild sheep live.

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<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.</td>
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</table>

237
I have heard rumor of banning pack goats of which there are very few goat packers in the state. Meaning that is very risk. On the other hand sheep grazing is a very real threat. I would be more than happy to talk more on this

1 comment(s) No

Should have already been done

Support

(14 comments) Yes (includes “Y”)  

Objectives: Use population objectives as a guide to harvest management (particularly with regard to ewe harvest opportunity), as well as translocation and augmentation.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**WDFW RESPONSE**

No ewe harvest

Thnak you for your comment. We occasionally encounter situations in which a herd is judged to be large enough that negative feedbacks occur, typically in the form of lack of forage or excessive movements into private lands or areas where the presence of domestic sheep cause disease risks. In order to reduce population size, the only feasible management options are harvesting or translocating females. Translocation is expensive, requires an appropriate recipient population, and cannot be conducted if there is certainty about the disease status of the abundant herd.

why should we translocate?

Thnak you for your comment. We occasionally encounter situations in which a herd is judged to be large enough that negative feedbacks occur, typically in the form of lack of forage or excessive movements into private lands or areas where the presence of domestic sheep cause disease risks. In order to reduce population size, the only feasible management options are harvesting or translocating females. Translocation is expensive, requires an appropriate recipient population, and cannot be conducted if there is certainty about the disease status of the abundant herd.

Thnak you for your comment. The one-per-lifetime limitation does not apply to ewe harvest. Hunters who’ve harvested an ewe in the past are still eligible to draw a raffle permit, and vice versa.

Thnak you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation, the once-per-lifetime limitation does not apply to ewe harvests. Hunters who’ve harvested an ewe in the past are still eligible to draw a raffle permit, and vice versa.

Thnak you for your comment. Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep sheep populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak in nature intended.

Thnak you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation, the once-per-lifetime limitation does not apply to ewe harvests. Hunters who’ve harvested an ewe in the past are still eligible to draw a raffle permit, and vice versa.

Thnak you for your comment. Overharvest should be identified in 1 to 2 years. More die of disease than are harvested.

Thnak you for your comment. Your point is well taken: only under the most unusual circumstances would harvest primarily of rams be capable of causing a population reduction. In this context, the intent of “overharvest” was to refer to truncating the male age-structure more than desired. More precise wording will be used in the final plan.

Thnak you for your comment. Overharvest should be identified in 1 to 2 years. More die of disease than are harvested.

Thnak you for your comment. Provide notification to drivers that bighorn sheep are on the roadways in a timely manner. For instance just out of Naches, WA bighorn come down to the road for salt at certain times of the year. No measures are taken by the Department to protect the animals or vehicles even though the Oak Creek game feeding station is near by and is manned.

Thnak you for your comment. Provide notification to drivers that bighorn sheep are on the roadways in a timely manner. For instance just out of Naches, WA bighorn come down to the road for salt at certain times of the year. No measures are taken by the Department to protect the animals or vehicles even though the Oak Creek game feeding station is near by and is manned.

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Thnak you for your comment. Overharvest should be identified in 1 to 2 years. More die of disease than are harvested.

Thnak you for your comment. Overharvest should be identified in 1 to 2 years. More die of disease than are harvested.
**Objective 60:** Provide recreational hunting season opportunities for individual bighorn sheep herds using harvest strategies that maintain demographic stability, typical breeding behavior, and minimize the probability of undesirable evolutionary consequences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep sheep populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak in nature intended.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting should be subordinate to species health.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 comments) Agree (includes &quot;Good&quot;)</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I agree with this objective.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12 comments) Yes</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) No</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who in the heck lawyer wrote this question? | Thank you for your comment. |

| Who in the heck lawyer wrote this question? | Thank you for your comment. |

**Objective 61:** Provide opportunity for auction tags and raffle tags in a manner that enhances predictability for both bighorn herd managers and the hunting public, while maintaining or increasing the desirability of these unique opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All auction tags should go directly to that species for any and all needed research, land acquisition etc. NONE of the $ should go to any general fund.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. All funds transferred to WDFW from auction tags are devoted entirely to management of the species generating that revenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already is occurring and should not be expanded</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. There are no plans to increase the number of auctions or raffles for bighorn sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase draw tag number and limit the amount of auction and raffle tags the majority of the public can't afford</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. There are no plans to increase the number of auctions or raffles for bighorn sheep. Almost 90% of available permits for bighorn sheep over the past decade have been regular draw permits (as opposed to auction or raffle permits). Most of the funds available for surveys, research, efforts to reduce disease risk, and other management efforts on behalf of bighorn sheep have, during the same period, derived from auction or raffle permits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6 similar comments) No, equal opportunity, first come first served flat rate, anything else favors the rich.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Almost 90% of available permits for bighorn sheep over the past decade have been regular draw permits (as opposed to auction or raffle permits). Most of the funds available for surveys, research, efforts to reduce disease risk, and other management efforts on behalf of bighorn sheep have, during the same period, derived from auction or raffle permits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes -- but keep it limited so average guy has a chance too</td>
<td>Thank you very much for your comment. There are no plans to increase the number of auctions or raffles for bighorn sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) No (Includes &quot; NO NO NO&quot;)(7)</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree (6 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 comments) OK includes &quot;Support&quot;</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14 comments) Yes</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 62:** Account for all known bighorn sheep mortalities. Clarify rules and regulations to provide the department and the public with clarity regarding the possessing of bighorn skulls, heads, and horns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If we allowed for public to pick skulls from predator and witter kills but required they be examined by regional biologists and pin. A better mortality survey can be done. Just make the penalty high for not having it checked and pinned.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it even possible to account for all mortalities.</td>
<td>Thank you very much for your comment. WDFW agrees that it is not feasible to account for all mortalities; the Objective is to account for and document well known mortalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes and data given. People who violate laws that protect the animals should suffer stiffer fines and loss of hunting privileges.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) No</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should have already been done.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too cost prohibitive.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal harvest?</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what about the unknown.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecute poaching.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16 comments) Yes</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes and Indian harvest</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 63:** Continue active participation in research oriented toward understanding and ultimately managing limiting factors produced by disease, predation, and genetic factors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(18 comments) Yes</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) No</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 64:** Revise existing goat management units to better reflect movement patterns, human access, and aerial survey units, while providing for close control of harvest and hunting recreational opportunity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree, especially in ONP where they are a problem.</td>
<td>Thanks very much for your comment. See below, under Objective 67, where Strategy e is “Participate in NEPA planning by the National Park Service to remove mountain goats from Olympic National Park.” Management of wildlife within National Parks is not under the purview of WDFW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The map in the text does not have goats near Mt. St. Helens, where there are many.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. We acknowledge that the map in the Draft EIS is old and somewhat inaccurate. WDFW is working on developing a more accurate map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know very little on this matter. 'Bad goats' and problems in the Olympics. Longstanding discussions about transplanting to the Cascades. Tribal issues I know exist, and challenges for the NPS and USES.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) NO</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 comments) OK (includes &quot;Support&quot;)</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7 comments) Yes</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't know</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 65:** Continue opportunistic surveillance of mountain goats for bacterial pathogens that could cause disease and mortality in goats and/or in bighorn sheep should contact occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, but also be proactive</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not an effective way to manage the program</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective 66: Monitor abundance of mountain goats within management units supporting recreational harvest bi-annually (or annually where justified) with sufficient precision that i) declines driven by external factors or by overharvest can be identified within a 4-year period, and ii) increases sufficient to justify an increase in harvest opportunity can be identified within a 4-year period.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Look at other populations that can be opened to hunting opportunities. Develop a Volunteer or reporting system to find populations that require a true survey. This could open up increased hunting opportunities across the cascades and Oly Pen.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you very much for your comment. Strategies b. and e. of this Objective speak in part to your suggestions: "b. Prioritize areas for survey where mountain goat populations are currently insufficiently quantified. c. Where anecdotal evidence suggests recent increases or decreases in mountain goat populations not subject to regular aerial surveys, initiate, encourage existing, and/or cooperate with other government or non-government entities in ground-based surveys to provide data on geographic distribution and/or qualitative abundance estimates."

Yes, we need a better understanding as to what is going on with these critters.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. Under our currently conservative harvest regime, it is unlikely that populations would change so much within 4-years that substantial changes in management would be required. If we conduct surveys every 2 years, it will require 4 years before we have the results of 2 consecutive surveys.

Yes you don't give out nearly enough tags for as many goats that are out there

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the strategies under Objective 68 (below), some of which are intended to increase recreational harvest opportunity while still assuring that the resource is well protected.

Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep mountain goat populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak as nature intended.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.

The agency should have already collected this information

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. WDFW currently conducts annual mountain goat surveys in most goat hunting units. The proposal here is to reduce the frequency of these monitoring flights so as to free some resources for surveying areas that are less-well understood.

Watch wives effect on mohow and chelan-hurds closely.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment.

(14 comments) Yes

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. We agree, and preliminary planning has focused through the planning process.

Yes we need a better scientists.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment.

(15 comments)

I think this is a great project! Agree

**WDFW RESPONSE**

Thank you for your comment. Agreed. Strategies a. and b. of this Objective speak in part to your suggestion: "a. Participate in NEPA planning by the National Park Service to remove mountain goats from Olympic National Park. d. Write an implementation plan for reintroducing mountain goats into areas identified through the planning process."
Objective 71: Ensure that moose habitat requirements are incorporated into land-use planning and practices.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(2 comments) Habitat is the key. Thank you for your comment.

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment. Habitat is crucial for sustaining moose populations. Incorporating habitat requirements into land-use plans helps ensure the species' long-term survival.
This is a very high priority.  
(Support) OK: Thank you for your comment.  
(No) who was in the end not the moose: Thank you for your comment.  
(wow, good idea) Yes (includes “Y”) (19 comments) Agree: Thank you for your comment.  
(don’t know) No: Thank you for your comment.  

Objective 72: Produce a statistically-valid estimate of moose abundance within moose habitats in Districts 1 and 2 (Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties) by 2017.  

PUBLIC COMMENT: Thank you for your comment. WDFW has conducted numerous aerial surveys from which trend estimates have been derived. These have not, as yet, been appropriate for using as the basis for an abundance estimate on a large geographic scale.

WDFW RESPONSE: Thank you for your comment. See also Objectives 75 “Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses,” and 78 “Complete a study of moose demography in identified study areas within Districts 1 and 2, with the objectives of better understanding determinants of moose population dynamics with respect to bottom-up (habitat) and top-down (predation) factors.” Below.

Analyze the impacts of global climate change re: parasites.  

(public comment) Would think we have an estimate now. Big question is what effect wolves will have on animals that have already been done.  

Objective 75: Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.  

PUBLIC COMMENT: Thanks very much for your comment. WDFW is now actively working on a tool that would solicit observations from hunters and others afield in helping us track population trends long-term.

WDFW RESPONSE: Helicopter is probably the best tool. Should have already been done.

(4 comments) Hunter input (includes “Yes, ask the locals”):

Objective 74: Obtain initial, rough estimates of abundance and population trend in District 3 (Region 1), and District 6 and 7 (Region 2) by 2019.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Thanks very much for your comment. We are now actively working on a tool that would solicit observations from hunters and others afield in helping us track population trends long-term.

WDFW RESPONSE: Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.

Objective 75: Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Thanks very much for your comment. We are now actively working on a tool that would solicit observations from hunters and others afield in helping us track population trends long-term.

WDFW RESPONSE: Trucking along. Echinococcus spp. are likely present, both in canids (the definitive host) and wild ungulates (intermediate hosts). WDFW is not aware of scientific data suggesting that it is likely to be a serious health concern for either.

Analyze the impacts of global climate change re: parasites.  

(public comment) Hunter input (includes “Yes, ask the locals”)

Objective 73: Develop alternative approaches to population assessment that do not require annual helicopter surveys for estimating moose population trends by 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Agree.

WDFW RESPONSE: No. No: Thanks very much for your comment.  

(4 comments) OK: Thank you for your comment.

(19 comments) Yes (includes “Support” and “Y”): Thank you for your comment.

(6 comments) Agree: Thank you for your comment.

Objective 73: Develop alternative approaches to population assessment that do not require annual helicopter surveys for estimating moose population trends by 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Agree.

WDFW RESPONSE: Hunter imput (includes “Yes, ask the locals”)

Objective 72: Produce a statistically-valid estimate of moose abundance within moose habitats in Districts 1 and 2 (Ferry, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties) by 2017.  

PUBLIC COMMENT: Agree.

WDFW RESPONSE: Hunter imput (includes “Yes, ask the locals”)

Objective 74: Obtain initial, rough estimates of abundance and population trend in District 3 (Region 1), and District 6 and 7 (Region 2) by 2019.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Agree.

WDFW RESPONSE: Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.

Objective 75: Monitor the effects of diseases and parasites on moose populations by surveillance of samples provided by hunters as well as opportunistically obtained carcasses.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Agree.

WDFW RESPONSE: Hunter imput (includes “Yes, ask the locals”)
Objective 77: Minimize risks to human safety and property by managing moose conflicts at the wildland-human interface.

PUBLIC COMMENT
Interface area with moose conflicts should be handled by hunters.

WDFW RESPONSE
Minimize the "wildland-human interface" also through development regulations. Well, they're in my yard every winter but, they were here first. (3 comments) OK

Objective 78: Complete a study of moose demography in identified study areas within Districts 1 and 2, with the objectives of better understanding determinants of moose population dynamics with respect to bottom-up (habitat) and top-down (predation) factors.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(2 comments) We were pleased to see an objective associated with one of the ungulate species in this document that specifically addresses population dynamics with respect to bottom-up (habitat) and top-down (predation) factors. This is particularly important considering the recent colonization of wolves in eastern Washington and the fact moose are strongly selected for as prey. We recommend similar objectives are provided for deer and elk to identify influences of habitat and predation on these populations as well.

WDFW RESPONSE
This research already exists. Carefully consider the money needed and likelihood of learning these relationships. Kill more wolves. (5 comments) Agree

Objective 79: Develop moose harvest strategies that take advantage of new objective and accountable modeling approaches, and that use emerging data on local demography and population trend.

PUBLIC COMMENT
Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep moose populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak as nature intended.

WDFW RESPONSE
Moose should not be hunted in the state of Washington. Their populations are too tenuous. (4 comments) Ok (includes "Support")

Objective 80: Communicate with owners of private lands on which small groups of pronghorns have been documented, to understand the degree to which pronghorns present a conflict to agricultural interests.

PUBLIC COMMENT
I'd really like to see pronghorns return to being ecological actors in Washington during my lifetime. I, no, allow the speedgoats to have space to grow and reintroduce into the entire state (2 responses)

WDFW RESPONSE
I agree tags to landowners to choose hunters for population control. Agree, as long as the burden of proof rests with "agricultural interests". These are small animals and don't eat much!

Objective 81: Keep current on the status of small, fragmented populations of pronghorns in Washington by keeping a database of reports obtained from the public and agency sources.

PUBLIC COMMENT
yes -- or be more proactive in monitoring

WDFW RESPONSE
Thank you for your comment.
make numbers public. Thank you for your comment.

| Objective 2: As time and funding permits, work with private parties prepared to take the lead in reintroducing pronghorns to investigate the biological, social, and economic feasibility of specific proposals. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| PUBLIC COMMENT  | WDFW RESPONSE                                  |
| get rid of "as time and funding permits". no other objective has that but it is basically assumed | Thank you for your comment. The wording reflects that fact that although WDFW views pronghorns as a native and desirable species, their historical scarcity and the fact that no dedicated funding sources exist to support their management combine to prevent this objective from being a high priority. |
| (5 comments) Re-introduction of Pronghorns where feasible & viable is a must. (includes other comments, such as "Should have already been done"); "Support!!! Yes, we should have tons of speed goats!!!" "This should be a high priority on the list. We reintroduce predators to the state we should also reintroduce the pronghorn as well."); (2 comments) gives the state's size, population and increasingly fragmented pronghorn habitat this is not a good use of dollars; Yes, only if funding permits. I don't want to see a lot of money spent on this. | Thank you for your comment. WDFW views pronghorns as a native and desirable species. However, their historical scarcity and the fact that no dedicated funding sources exist to support their management combine to prevent this objective from being a high priority. |
| Bringing pronghorns back to huntable populations would be great. A hunttable population is a more valuable population. | Thank you for your comment. |
| I support efforts to re-introduce pronghorn in Washington State. | Thank you for your comment. |
| Yes, we have lots of habitat for these animals. | Thank you for your comment. |
| (14 comments) Yes. | Thank you for your comment. |
| again what is the cost of farmers crops damaged | Thank you for your comment. |
| (7 comments) Yes. | Thank you for your comment. |
| I'd like spring bear permits available in nearly every GMU. Even if it's only five or ten. This would provide a lot more opportunity for hunters who support the WDFW with license and tag purchases. I apply for the point option in the spring bear permits every year because there are no decent units to apply for near where I live. It used to be there was the Capitol Peak spring bear permit but that was taken away for apparently no reason. There are lots of bears in that GMU and it could easily support at least 25 or 30 permits each spring. Many other GMUs could also support spring permits. The WDFW would sell more applications if there were more units with spring bear permits available. I'd also like to see hunting be allowed for these spring permit hunts. | Thank you for your comment. WDFW views pronghorns as a native and desirable species. However, their historical scarcity and the fact that no dedicated funding sources exist to support their management combine to prevent this objective from being a high priority. |
| Increase bear populations and create more opportunities for ecotourism. | Thank you for your comment. |
| It is not the "Opportunity" that is lacking - it is the TOOLS to be successful. killing as recreation, wow what a relaxing beautiful activity. | Thank you for your comment. |

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (32 comments) Agree | Thank you for your comment. |
| Allow hunting so the hunter and see if it's a lactating female or if she has cubs. | Thank you for your comment. |
| Bear hunting needs to be stopped–apex predators need to be preserved. In addition--these non-human animals are sentient beings. They experience familial caring, grief, fear. Killing them is unethical and borders on sociopathy. | Thank you for your comment. |
| (2 comments) Disagree | Thank you for your comment. |
| Get a handle on poaching by local and international poachers. | Thank you for your comment. |
| I think some of your Other Objectives had this same theme as it's a hot-button issue with some hunters and public today. Some friends in the Legislative have reached out to the SFLO community to help brainstorm some win-win solutions. Heather will be coordinating our most creative ideas in hopes we can help more than we already do. Again, SFLOs have felt we are invisible to/taken for granted by most regulators, and not part of other solutions (i.e. damage compensation programs) but we understand you have some program/processes in place for small farm/ranch landowners that might be appropriate for SFLOs. We've reached out to Brian to help educate us on some of these. We don't want to be part of the solution, but I'm not too hopeful for significant increased access as it's my understanding that most if not all SFLOs that are Ok with hunting are already quietly "neighboring" providing appropriate quality hunter access, and in the process helping WDFW sell licenses. Maybe we'll collectively come up with other ways to incent more landowner voluntary! Too be incrementally successful WDFW ( & hunters) have to be viewed as a friends and partners in our efforts to be economically viable while growing timber. The rhetoric coming from many hunters, some politicians, and hopefully just a few WDFW personnel wanting a "stick rather than a carrot" are not conducive to the win-win relationships we all want. | Thank you for your comment. |
| I'd like spring bear permits available in nearly every GMU. Even if it's only five or ten. This would provide a lot more opportunity for hunters who support the WDFW with license and tag purchases. I apply for the point option in the spring bear permits every year because there are no decent units to apply for near where I live. It used to be there was the Capitol Peak spring bear permit but that was taken away for apparently no reason. There are lots of bears in that GMU and it could easily support at least 25 or 30 permits each spring. Many other GMUs could also support spring permits. The WDFW would sell more applications if there were more units with spring bear permits available. I'd also like to see hunting be allowed for these spring permit hunts. | Thank you for your comment. |
| Increase bear populations and create more opportunities for ecotourism. | Thank you for your comment. |
| It is not the "Opportunity" that is lacking - it is the TOOLS to be successful. killing as recreation, wow what a relaxing beautiful activity. | Thank you for your comment. |

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (14 comments) Yes. | Thank you for your comment. |
| Aimal landowner responses | Thank you for your comment. |
| (2 comments) Ok (includes "Support") | Thank you for your comment. |

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (7 comments) | Thank you for your comment. |
| No (2 responses) | Thank you for your comment. |
| (1 comments) Ok (includes "Support") | Thank you for your comment. |
| (14 comments) Yes. | Thank you for your comment. |
| Aimal landowner responses | Thank you for your comment. |
| (2 comments) | Thank you for your comment. |

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Limit or eliminate bear damage permits, esp. in areas where licensed hunters are restricted. Thank you for your comment. The Department is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access in areas where hunters participate in damage related seasons.

Male bears only to be harvested. Thank you for your comment. The Department closely monitors male and female harvest to prevent over-harvest of either sex.

No one should be hunting bears. A human attacked by a bear should have the right of defense, but such instances are rare. NO BEAR HUNTING! Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state law to maximize recreational opportunities, including hunting, for game species without impacting the long-term sustainability of the species.

Provide more spring opportunities. Draw hunts for spring bears on the east slope of the Cascades. One of the issues of spring bear seasons in orphaning bear cubs. As such, the department tends to provide spring bear seasons when there is a clear management objective that spring seasons are ideal for addressing, such as bear damage to trees in spring and nuisance bear activity in spring. To minimize cub orphaning the department requires specialized hunter training and often limits the hunt areas to specific areas. This level of coordination is not logistically feasible of spring seasons where offered in all GMUs.

Re-establish the August 1st opening at SW Washington. Allow harvest of bears until the end of December during units open for big game hunting. Thank you for your comment. Season issues should be directed toward the comment period for rules associated with bear seasons. This comment period is for management and policy related objectives for bears in Washington.

Sustainability of the Black bear is paramount to the equation - hunting follows after that ... Thank you for your comment. Long-term sustainability is the department's priority goal for bears in Washington.

We should have a statewide spring bear hunt to help control the population. If there are only a certain number of bears to harvest per unit establish a quota that once it has been reached in that unit the unit is closed for the spring. The bear population is extremely high especially in parts of the state and those bears are taking their toll on everything around them from deer and elk to trees. So why not establish a general spring bear hunt and increase license sales at the same time help control the bear populations since we are unable to use hounds or bait to hunt them. Thank you for your comment. The objective and associated strategies are articulated much better than under Objective 23 (pages 41-42). We feel that it is redundant to have 2 similar objectives and recommend removing Objective 85 from the black bear section. However, we recommend that Objective 23 be changed to reflect our specific comments and the language contained in the existing Objective 85.

Yes Every game unit should have a Spring Bear Hunt 20245 Yes Every game unit should have a Spring Bear Hunt. Thank you for your comment. Based on past experiences in Washington, and with the black bear-grizzly bear ID test, the Department does not anticipate impacts to grizzly bears.

You need to maintain the bear depredation hunts to reduce damage to private forests. Thank you for your comment. The Department plans to continue addressing tree damage through non-lethal actions, and lethal actions as warranted.

Impacts to black bear populations and other native wildlife. The harvest guidelines above favor a stable and healthy bear population and are consistent with long-term sustainability. The corresponding bear population should remain at or near current levels and it is unlikely it will result in greater impacts to other wildlife species (i.e., deer and elk) or habitat communities. Not necessarily true, especially if deer and/or elk are declining. As ungulate numbers decline, the predation effect is depensatory, causing a greater proportional loss and more rapid decline on ungulates despite stable bear numbers, so there could be an impact. It could be argued that there are too many or too few bears at the current level and the baseline population size for long-term sustainability needs to be adjusted. Maybe the population research will provide some insight here.

Black bear harvest impacts on native species. The public has voiced concern about potential impacts of black bear hunting on grizzly bears. With the prohibition on the use of dogs and bait for recreational hunting of bears, potential impacts to grizzly bears were greatly reduced. The logic of this argument seems flawed. Boot hunters may be more likely to accidentally shoot grizzly bears on the run than under more controlled situations of hunting over bait and with dogs. Is there scientific evidence to support a ban on hounds and bait for black bear hunting to protect grizzlies? If not, then this is likely an opinion and not necessarily a factual statement.

Objectives 23 85: Minimize negative human-bear interactions so that the “number of negative interactions per capita” is constant or declining over the term of this plan. Yes Every game unit should have a Spring Bear Hunt. Thank you for your comment. The Department will continue to monitor bear interactions with human populations and harvest levels, as well as ungulate populations. If there is evidence that bear depredation is limiting an ungulate population reaching population objectives, the department may initial target bear removal (see predator-prey guidelines in Chapter 2).

Public comment WDFW response (pages 41-42) The Department attempts to minimize human-bear interactions through a variety of actions, including: outreach and education, non-lethal methods (capture-move, hazing, etc.), and lethal removal of problem bears.

I don’t think this is a priority . Thank you for your comment. Maintaining human-bear conflict as a high priority for the Department.

PLUMIC COMMENT WDFW RESPONSE

Timber Damage The objective and associated strategies are articulated much better than under Objective 23 (pages 41-42). We feel that it is redundant to have 2 similar objectives and recommend removing Objective 85 from the black bear section. However, we recommend that Objective 23 be changed to reflect our specific comments and the language contained in the existing Objective 85.

31 comments Agree with the use of education as the problem in my mind is more human caused Thank you for your comment. Agree with the use of education as the problem in my mind is more human caused. Thank you for your comment.

Allow baiting for bears. Thank you for your comment. Using bait to hunt black bears was banned by voter initiative.

Allow more hunting opportunities like baiting in certain areas where more bears need removed. Thank you for your comment. Using bait to hunt black bears was banned by voter initiative.

Bear interaction is caused because of human intrusion into their space and degradation of their space to fit the human wants and desires - ie, needs. If you build in the bears neighborhood his rules prevail - NOT yours - ie humans. Thank you for your comment. The Department includes “living in bear country” in the bear educational messages targeted residents in the human-wildlife interface.

Bears were here first Thank you for your comment. Bears were here first.

Depredation hunting will help you achieve this objective. Thank you for your comment. The Department plans to continue using non-lethal actions, and lethal actions as warranted to address human-bear interactions.

Do this through development regulations and with severe penalties for feeding or attracting bears with unsecured feed or garbage. The Department now has the authority to fine individuals that attract bears and create problems situations.

Education, creating barriers around chicken coops, orchards will reduce number of conflicts! Thank you for your comment. These and more “best management practices” are included in our messaging in bear education materials.

Educational awareness. Thank you for your comment. The Department routinely provides education materials to Washington residents and is initiating “a Be Bear Aware” education project in key communities.

Encourage human tolerance and wise practices. Thank you for your comment. The Department routinely provides education materials to Washington residents and is initiating “a Be Bear Aware” education project in key communities.

Now! Thank you for your comment. The Department attempts to minimize human-bear interactions through a variety of actions, including: outreach and education, non-lethal methods (capture-move, hazing, etc.), and lethal removal of problem bears.

I don’t think this is a priority . Thank you for your comment. Maintaining human-bear conflict as a high priority for the Department.
More hunting of trouble bears. If a bears shows up in the city take it to the woods allow more hunting that area next season.

More spring bear hunting opportunities will help.

Most human-bear problems are caused by people who are careless about leaving out food and garbage. Impose heavy fines for careless human action - this money can then fund the costs to trap and relocate bears when needed.

The Department attempts to minimize human-bear interactions through a variety of actions, including: outreach and education, non-lethal methods (capture-move, hazing, etc.), and lethal removal of problem bears.

The Department uses spring bear seasons in some areas with chronic bear conflict.

WDFW RESPONSE

We all have our "Nero fiddled while Rome burned" stories that are not conducive to better reads. readily available, longer, and unfettered depredation permits (at least until potential alternative "non-and on-going damage (validated "hotspots") should be held to much higher levels of trust with more.

Forget the lethal options. Learn to live with the inevitable side effect of wildlife.

Train idiot humans how to avoid interactions. It's not that hard.

This is an admirable objective but without the method is important; how is this realistic for example if humans continue to take more wild lands from bears and other animals?

This is an area that needs revision. There appears to be an increase in the number of lethal removal permits issued since this area of wildlife management was removed from Enforcement. A sad day for bears and the public.

This is an area that needs revision. There appears to be an increase in the number of lethal removal permits issued since this area of wildlife management was removed from Enforcement. A sad day for bears and the public.

Again, as worded this scares hell out of anyone trying to protect their crops regardless of what is meant by this language, the message received will at least partially exacerbate landowners fears that WDFW is continuing headlong on a pathway to eliminate the only effective damage control tools we have - before truly effective (or reimbursement) alternatives are in place. Although I very much doubt any small or large forested owners want to get bear depredation permits just because they or friends, want to go hunting I do understand the need to "validate...damage" at least on the initial request. However, as noted above because of the financial significance of bear damage over short periods of time and particularly the potential for catastrophic effects on small parcels the permit should be issued automatically with "validation" to follow rather than waiting for staff to make a site visit. We all have our "Nero fiddled while Rome burned" stories that are not conducive to better relationships. Likely unintentional, but as worded this feeds into landowner perceptions that the regulatory processes (often FUBAR) of the past will be even more of an obstacle to keeping our forests forested in the future. At a minimum, those landowners who have clearly established recent and on-going damage (validated "hotspots") should be held to much higher levels of trust with more readily available, longer, and unfettered depredation permits (at least until potential alternative "non-lethal methods" are proven to be effective) that's the way true partnerships are exist and thrive. Our (SFLO's) Howard Wilson is collecting a list of process recommendations (for next year) intended to build on a more positive relationship between SFLOs and WDFW that builds on your dep's positive responsiveness to our concerns with this year's process.

This is a better stated objective and strategies than Objective 23. Is the redundacy necessary?

already exists.

Don't see the problem maybe more reports on the cost of this.


Eliminate this program completely. Timber companies do not need any help, they have ruined enough in this state.

Emphasize non-lethal management.

Follow the money (international timber interests) and kill the bears for doing what comes naturally. Nice plan.

Forget the lethal options. Learn to live with the inevitable side effect of wildlife.

Forget the lethal options. Learn to live with the inevitable side effect of wildlife.

Give our special permits to control bear population by allowing to bait bears with sealed barrels

Help no timber owners unless they open their land to hunting and retrack fees. Help only those who allow hunting without fees, like Green Diamond.

I agree with this objective.

I wonder how this will work.

If a timber company is not allowing free access for bear hunters, they should not be given damage permit.

Let the timber owners pay for it themselves.

Limit damage permits to timber companies that allow free access for licensed hunters during bear seasons. Bear damage is one item of leverage the WDFW has with big timber and you are wasting it and wasting bears.

Thank you for your comment. The Department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be needed as a last resort for chronic areas.

Thank you for your comment. The level of lethal removal of bears is strongly influenced by environmental conditions. In periods with low food abundance, human-bear conflict typically increases.

WDFW RESPONSE

WDFW is engaged in assisting commercial timberland owners address chronic bear damage to trees because the WDFW values the collective role the timber companies have in providing wildlife habitat, and in many cases opportunities to recreational users, both hunters and non-consumptive users. The intent of this objective and Objective 23 is to improve the existing programs to better understand the impacts and identify areas where improvements can be made to enhance WDFW’s ability to assist timber owners.

Thank you for your comment. The Department has a score-card system to evaluate if the goal is met or with reason of being attainable. Our past data suggests this is a reasonable objective.

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment. The Department plans to continue and build upon existing programs and information.

Thank you for your comment. Commercial timber companies have document the damage and cost analysis of bear damage to trees. Please visit Washington Forest Protection Association website for more information.

Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be needed as a last resort for chronic areas.

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Thank you for your comment. The Department is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access in areas where hunters participate in damage related seasons.

Thank you for your comment. The Department helps commercial timber companies address chronic bear damage to trees because the Department values the collective timber companies role in providing wildlife habitat, and in many cases opportunities to recreation users, both hunters and non-lethal users. So, in many ways, insure the longevity of wildlife habitat is accomplished by maintaining large tracts of forest land, with timber companies provide.

Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be needed as a last resort for chronic areas.

Thank you for your comment. The Department is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access in areas where hunters participate in damage related seasons.

Thank you for your comment.
Non-lethal methods need to be the first line of defense and should be promoted over the lethal options. People need to learn how to live with wild animals if they live in the wild animals’ home. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

or just harvest the bears if there are too many which is what is sounds like. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

Private timber companies should provide 100% funding for this. Thank you for your comment. The Department helps commercial timber companies address chronic bear damage to trees because the Department values the collective timber companies role in providing wildlife habitat, and in many cases opportunities to recreation users, both hunters and non-lethal users. So, in many ways, insuring the longevity of wildlife habitat is accomplished by maintaining large tracts of forest land, with timber companies provide.

Snare hunters to manage populations. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

The timber companies need to develop non-lethal methods, the game dept just needs to accept or reject the methods. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

Timber owners understand the bear population better then DFW - when there are too many bears - they have damage. Reduce the bears = reduce the damage. Bears are slow learners and don’t change behavior, even if we want them too. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

yes, that the number I widget is annoying. Thank you for your comment.

Yes, shoot on site. Thank you for your comment. The department plans to emphasize the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.

I applaud this this objective particularly if it leads to better understanding/management of bear damage! I don’t know any small or large forestland owners that simply want to hunt kill bears or any other critter. Spring is a horrible time of year for those of us with hotspots-we love “catching” critters on our trail camera’s - except bears between April 15 and July 15 when the seem unduly attracted to my crop of trees. I, and many of my peers have experimented/rationalized alternative damage control measures - bottom line is none of them work, we do the experts yet understand all reasons we have “hotspots”. Until we truly understand the cause we will not have an alternative control measure other than partially targeted population control. Thank you for your comment. The Department carefully reviews and considers other factors when considering a spring bear hunt to address bear damage to trees.

Spring bear hunts are not generally popular, and an about only one in four bears have bark in their stomachs, an early season appears as more recreational than palliative to timber interests. As with all predatory species, the Dept needs to exercise caution, not only because of human population growth and associated loss of habitat, but because warming affects and carnivore-guild changes are not yet evident. Thank you for your comment.

CONCERNS: To address concerns regarding black bear ‘public safety’ and black bear ‘timber damage’, WDFW permits (i.e.depredation permit, spring bear recreational hunts and ‘hot-spot’ hunts) to address bear damage on private owned timber lands. These hunts do not ‘target’ the individual problem animal but are intended to reduce population numbers within areas of management concern.

In addition, the Plans statement “Provide Department-coordinated lethal removal to mitigate timber damage by bears” (which includes ‘hot-spot hunts’) is counter to the statement “Where applicable, provide focused recreational bear hunting seasons in spring to mitigate timber damage by bears”. This policy counters scientific findings that not all bears peel trees and that these hunts do not ‘target’ the individual problem animal but are intended to reduce population numbers within areas of management concern.

However, bear conflict activity is not a good indicator of population status, as it more likely reflects the variability of environmental conditions. Thank you for your comment. WDFW strongly believes conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems. Some actions may include developing proactive non-lethal measures while implementing various options for lethal removal pre, during and post damage seasons. These actions would be designed to reduce population numbers in some areas (i.e. pre and post damage seasons) as well as target offending animals (e.g. during damage season).

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The level of detail is not to limit the applicability. It’s necessary due to the contentious nature of predator control and wanting to use the best available science.

In the discussion on prey impacts on cougar the statement “The current population levels for deer and elk populations are compatible with the cougar population objectives for each PMU”. It would seem this may be true, but considering that Objective 87 has not been completed at this point it is not a fact. Particularly, as for many ungulates mentioned in this plan, there is no current estimate of population size.

Impacts

Despite the outlined procedure for manipulating predators to recover prey in Chapter 2, it is unlikely it will occur because the procedures seem very difficult to document to everyone’s satisfaction. There needs to be more flexibility, accommodate some uncertainty, and incorporate adaptive approaches to truly successfully implement the action.

Objective 87: Evaluate and update cougar PMUs by 2015.

In the discussion on prey impacts on cougar the statement “The current population levels for deer and elk populations are compatible with the cougar population objectives for each PMU”. It would seem this may be true, but considering that Objective 87 has not been completed at this point it is not a fact. Particularly, as for many ungulates mentioned in this plan, there is no current estimate of population size.

Impacts

Despite the outlined procedure for manipulating predators to recover prey in Chapter 2, it is unlikely it will occur because the procedures seem very difficult to document to everyone’s satisfaction. There needs to be more flexibility, accommodate some uncertainty, and incorporate adaptive approaches to truly successfully implement the action.

We were pleased to see prey availability finally enter into the equation of predicting potential cougar numbers (Strategy a). Hopefully, this means that the current estimate is replaced with an estimate of the number of cougar the prey can support considering hunter harvest (RCW 77.04.012). We note that this objective is scheduled to be completed by 2015. We feel this highly unlikely to occur as there is a stated lack of information on many species of ungulates in the GMP to have any idea on how to rectify prey and cougar numbers.

Objective 87: Evaluate cougar PMUs based on habitat use, prey availability, and human activities.

Good, let’s hope prey availability really does enter into the equation of predicting potential cougar numbers and a simple density estimate is replaced in favor of actual potential number of cougar the prey can support considering hunter harvest and other needs (RCW 77.04.012)

“The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational...hunting opportunities of all citizens...). We challenge the WDFW to model prey numbers and cougar kill rates to estimate the acceptable number of cougar to also meet prey species objectives and hunting.

The “Population Objectives” issue statement states that “...recent analysis comparing number of complaints and previous year’s harvest levels suggests that harvest at levels below 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar-human conflicts”. The following Objective 88 states “Provide for a stable cougar population in each PMU (see exceptions)”. The plan should identify here how objective 88 deals with the conflict issue statement, and why the state would not increase harvest to above 24% of the population to reduce conflict issues where they occur.

(27 comments) Agree
### 1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.

- **What is a healthy, productive population?** It appears from the information provided that maintaining the currently estimated population is the goal, but this doesn’t reflect effects on their prey that may ultimately lower their population.

- The goal of healthy, productive populations can only be met where the prey base is adequate to support the whole suite of predators and other mortality factors acting upon it. You cannot decouple trophic levels and achieve the desired goal. You cannot manage for stable cougar if they are negatively affecting their “habitat”, i.e., prey. If habitat is intended to be specific vegetation and landscape characteristics then it will be futile to manage these directly for cougar because they respond far more to prey than vegetation.

- What is really meant by “healthy, productive population”? Does this mean a specific number of cougar, a targeted recruitment level, a number that does not impact its food resource, i.e., “habitat”, or targeted harvest?

The statewide goals for cougar are:

- **1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.**

  - We do not agree with the undefined terms “healthy or productive populations”. We believe the WDFW should approach cougar management like this: “Management of predators to conserve the WAP in a manner that does not impact the resource while maximizing the public recreation – providing hunting opportunities for all citizens.”

- **2. Minimize human/cougar conflict**

  - This should also include minimizing cougar/livestock conflicts and cougar/pet conflicts.

- **3. Manage cougar for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.**

  - This is a legislative requirement but the main emphasis should be: “Management of predators to conserve the wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource while maximizing the public recreation – providing hunting opportunities for all citizens.”

- **4. Manage statewide cougar populations for a sustained yield.**

  - For sustained yield of what? The term sustained yield is not numerically defined in this document. Should state “Manage cougar populations at a level that ensures their viability but is in balance with available prey, and human needs from hunting.” We assume that sustained yield means maintaining the cougar population at its current level. What is not agreed upon is the baseline for cougar populations in Washington, maintaining them at a level 25% lower than the current population would still provide a sustained yield. The yield may be higher initially, then lower once the objective is reached.

  - The WDFW would manage predator & prey at an optimum level as per WDFW Legislative Mandate.

**Thank you for your comment.** Washington State statute indicates the Department shall “preserve, protect, and perpetuate” hunted species.

### 2. Minimize human/cougar conflict

**Thank you for your comment.** Another way of describing it is that if prey populations where to increase 10x, cougar populations would likely not increase 10x, because cougars, particularly adult males, have a land-tenure system, where they defend a territory and keep other males out (at least try) regardless of the fluctuations in prey. So, in this regard, adult male abundance is limited by suitable habitat, not prey.

**Through this behavioral-based organization, cougar population size is limited by the available habitat.** Not sure what is really meant by this statement, and what scale it refers to. What really is “available habitat” for cougar? Prey availability and human removals would limit the distribution and number of cougar over the whole state. Locally, it would appear that cougar numbers, at least adult males, are limited, maybe regulated, by social tolerance. Human harvest and intraspecific mortality most certainly limits the number of adults. Diseases may have short-term limiting effects. Habitat, if it is defined by specific vegetation and landscape characteristics, does not limit local cougar population size. Total mortality, if not limited by environmental factors, is the baseline for cougar populations in Washington, maintaining them at a level 25% lower than the current population would still provide a sustained yield. The yield may be higher initially, then lower once the objective is reached.

**Thank you for your comment.** The Department concurs that this is tied to prey. However, the department believes that there is ample prey available for cougar populations, so prey availability is not has not been a priority issue for managing cougar. It’s very important, but we believe there are no foreseeable issues that will limit prey.

**What is really meant by “healthy, productive population”? Does this mean a specific number of cougar, a targeted recruitment level, a number that does not impact its food resource, i.e., “habitat”, or targeted harvest?**

**Through this behavioral-based organization, cougar population size is limited by the available habitat.**

- The Department now manages for stable cougar populations.

**Thank you for your comment.** The Department believes it is important to manage the cougar population at a spatial scale that best represents the on the ground cougar population.

**Thank you for your comment.** What is really meant by “healthy, productive population”? This means a specific number of cougar, a targeted recruitment level, a number that does not impact its food resource, i.e., “habitat”, or targeted harvest.

**Through this behavioral-based organization, cougar population size is limited by the available habitat.** Not sure what is really meant by this statement, and what scale it refers to. What really is “available habitat” for cougar? Prey availability and human removals would limit the distribution and number of cougar over the whole state. Locally, it would appear that cougar numbers, at least adult males, are limited, maybe regulated, by social tolerance. Human harvest and intraspecific mortality most certainly limits the number of adults. Diseases may have short-term limiting effects. Habitat, if it is defined by specific vegetation and landscape characteristics, does not limit local cougar population size. Total mortality, if not limited by environmental factors, is the baseline for cougar populations in Washington, maintaining them at a level 25% lower than the current population would still provide a sustained yield. The yield may be higher initially, then lower once the objective is reached.

**Thank you for your comment.** The Department believes enforcement is a top priority. Research investigations are used answer specific questions and dependent on funding and other resources.

The Department concurs that this is tied to prey. However, the department believes that there is ample prey available for cougar populations, so prey availability is not has not been a priority issue for managing cougar. It’s very important, but we believe there are no foreseeable issues that will limit prey.

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### 3. Manage cougar for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography.

- **This is a legislative requirement but the main emphasis should be: “Management of predators to conserve the wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource while maximizing the public recreation – providing hunting opportunities for all citizens.”**

**Thank you for your comment.** The Department believes enforcement is a top priority.

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**What is really meant by “healthy, productive population”? Does this mean a specific number of cougar, a targeted recruitment level, a number that does not impact its food resource, i.e., “habitat”, or targeted harvest?**

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**Thank you for your comment.** The Department believes enforcement is a top priority. Research investigations are used answer specific questions and dependent on funding and other resources.
I. POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS (page 104)

Except for females with kits, cougars are solitary the majority of their life, making it difficult to accurately estimate statewide cougar populations. However, based on densities from six long-term research studies in Washington over a 15-year period the Department has obtained credible information to estimate the adult (>24 months of age) cougar population size at 1,800 animals statewide. The total population size, including adults, subadults, and kittens is harder to obtain, but is likely about 3,600.

Reviewing history, cougars have been heavily persecuted for many years but never extirpated. By limiting tools and harvest, the WDFW has allowed the cougar populations to recover to its present population which speaks to the resilience of the species. (see general comments below on cougar population). Do densities include agricultural and residential areas or just forested areas to achieve the population size? With 1,800 subadults and kittens it appears that there is 50% recruitment annually which leads to a growing cougar population that is in excess of the Legislative mandate.

In recent years the importance of cougar behavior (e.g., territoriality and social structure) has been recognized and incorporated into management (Bruesselstein et al. 2013, Wielgos et al. 2013, Maletzka et al. 2010). Territory size in Washington averages from 348 km2 for males and 200 km2 for females. Territories of male cougars are strongly defended against other males, and often overlap the ranges of multiple females. Due to this social behavior, the territories of adult males are often arranged on the landscape like pieces of a puzzle, with relative low overlap. Adult female home ranges display an average overlap of 10-30% (Maletzka et al. 2014). Through this behavioral-based organization, cougar population size is limited by the available habitat. With a greater understanding of this type of social organization, managers now incorporate and consider the impacts of different levels of cougar harvest on population growth as well as social organization.

The only tool that has been applied has been a reduction of seasons and harvest which has allowed for dramatic population growth. The "Cougar population size is limited by the available habitat" statement is true. We understand this statement as over population has caused cougars to occupy the last available habitat such as under people's houses in their barns and on their back porches. Throughout this document we see no reference to ecology, social structure, male dominance and social organizations of prey species (deer/elk/big horn sheep etc). Why are we spending such vast resources on a species that is as resilient as cougars are?

General Comments: Studies have estimated the number of adult territorial cougars in Washington to develop the stated number of 1,800. However it is important to note that the table 1 on page 109-110 states that the number is actually closer to 1,900. The significant issue that exists is that this number does not account for the number of subadults and adult males with non-territorial behavior on the landscape (unknown number of the total 3600) that create extra predatory pressure on ungulates. The harvest guidelines do not account for this, discussed more below. The WDFW assumes that cougar populations must remain at current levels and all guidelines regarding harvest follow this assumption. A population that is 25% lower than the current level is likely viable, and as indicated on page 106 would result in lower cougar-human conflicts. Similarly, a 25% lower overall population may very well provide for improved ungulate populations and higher recreational harvest.

III. DATA COLLECTION

It would be quite meaningful if an overlay of total population size was overlaid on season structure and harvest in WA 1979-2012. This overlay would display the annual exponential growth of the population. Densities include all cougar habitat in Washington, including moderate sized riparian areas in agricultural areas and suburban landscapes. The resolution for estimate cougar habitat was between 30 and 90 meters.

In terms of hunting method (tool), the use of dogs to hunt cougars was banned by voter initiative. In a review of cougar management, the state legislature has not allowed continued use of cougar hunting with dogs during recreational seasons. Current cougar seasons are among the longest seasons for any game animal and start Sept 1 through Dec 31, and in many areas through March 31.

The department does not manage cougars for the benefits to prey species (ungulates) unless cougar predation is believed (through scientific investigation) to be limiting an ungulate population from reaching the departments population objective (see predator-prey in Chapter 2)

The impacts of a greater than 25% removal of cougars to cougar populations, ungulate populations, and human-cougar conflict is unknown. Based on the scientific evidence we have, we suspect removal rates greater than 25% would result in a declining growth rate, a population with little to no adult cougars. It’s unknown if this would trigger more or fewer conflicts or depredations on ungulates, although some research suggests it could result in increased conflict and increased depredation on some ungulate species.

The WDFW needs to adhere to its legislative mandate. By maintaining adult male social structure you are allowing adult males to kill sub-adult males rather maximizing public recreation through hunting.

Good, let's hope prey availability really does enter into the equation of predicting potential cougar numbers and a simple density estimate is replaced in favor of actual potential number of cougar the prey can support considering hunter harvest and other needs (RCW 77.04.012 "The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational...hunting opportunities of all citizens..."). We challenge the WDFW to model prey numbers and cougar kill rates to estimate the acceptable number of cougar to also meet prey species objectives and hunting. The "Population Objectives" issue statement states that "...recent analysis comparing number of complaints and previous year's harvest levels suggests that harvest at levels below 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar-human conflicts". The following Objective 88 states "Manage for a stable cougar population in each PMU (see exceptions)". The plan should identify here how objective 88 deals with the conflict issue statement, and why the state would not increase harvest to above 24% of the population to reduce conflict issues where they occur. Were pleased to see prey availability finally enter into the equation of predicting potential cougar numbers (Strategy a). Hopefully, this means that the current estimate is replaced with an estimate of the number of cougar the prey can support considering hunter harvest (RCW 77.04.012). We note that this objective is scheduled to be completed by 2015. We feel this highly unlikely to occur as there is a stated lack of information on many species of ungulates in the GMP to have any idea on how to rectify prey and cougar numbers.
Strategies:

b. Compare cougar PMUs to information on genetic population structure (page 106). Why is the WDFW concerned with genetic structure of the cougar when you do not have any prey base numbers for deer, moose and some elk herds? If the department is going to manage cougars according to their mandates they need to get their priorities straight!!

c. Identify PMUs with emerging management priorities (e.g., cougar-livestock conflict, cougar-ungulate interactions)(page 106)

The use of incidence reports only captures a percentage of the actual cougar conflicts because people do not report all incidences. This is lack of reporting of incidences is based on the perception that people have of the WDFW being too slow to respond and not providing an effective resolution. What this means is that people are killing problem cougars and not reporting it to the WDFW.

Cougar/pet conflict should also be a management priority. Most of the pets killed by cougars just disappear and the carcasses are not found and thereby not reported, this is a very large and increasing problem in rural areas.

In the event of an emerging management priority the WDFW needs to immediately open boot hunting with a special quota that does not affect the pre-established seasonal quota (i.e. seasonally reduce that population).

- Incidents

  Cougar distribution across the landscape varies seasonally; that is, cougar territories are fairly uniformly distributed across most suitable habitats on an annual basis, but in winter cougar use is typically more concentrated around wintering, deer and elk populations along valley bottoms. Cougar distribution is also affected by factors such as prey availability and human development. Combining these geographic layers, managers are able to establish cougar population management units (PMUs).

  We believe that cougars are taking up permanent residences in valley floors and in people’s back yards. Based upon the WDFW’s incident reports the highest level of incidents occurred in June. These incidents largely occurred in areas where livestock are wintered or in the rural residential interface. This is caused by too high a cougar population (see comments on population objectives).

Objective 88: Manage for a stable cougar population in each PMU (see exceptions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A stable population does not have to mean a mixed-out population. The cougar population should hold at a low enough level for higher ungulate population then present. This benefits hunters and in turn sells licenses which was mentioned as an objective earlier in the survey.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(24 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here again, guessing is the default used in determining populations and it simply is unacceptable.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Like other species, cougar can be expected to occupy available habitats. However, if a cougar depletes livestock, pets, or threatens personal safety, the Department believes the best solution is to remove the offending animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounds!! The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you expect to do this without allowing hound hunting? The cougar populations in Grays Harbor county have increased dramatically in the past ten years as cats are seen frequently in the urban areas and the timberlands. Deer populations are down on my ranch because of cats.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.</td>
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<td>Increase cougar populations and create more opportunities for ecotourism.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state stature to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kill more cougars.</td>
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<td>Let them manage themselves. Humans cannot manage Cougars without creating conflicts. The kits need their mom for 3 years.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likewise, cougars populations need to be preserved. They are apex predators and self-managing. Hunting of these animals needs to be ended. Co-existence education would be extremely valuable.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state stature to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage would be great - allow hound hunting. It is the only way to be successful.</td>
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Thank you for your comment. The Department doesn’t have any concerns related to the genetics of current cougar populations. Rather, as the department reviews PMUs, we would continue to think about genetics and the information at hand, including prey distribution.

Thank you for your comment. We have heard before that many people do not report cougar incidences, so we encourage people to report as part of our outreach and education efforts and on many sources of printed material. Poaching has not been shown to be a growing or significant portion of total cougar mortality based on 15 years of data on collared cougars. That being said, limiting poach will continue to be a priority for the Department.
Stable cougar population is great but numbers need to be reduced statewide. Deer populations are down in many units in large part due to the high number of cougars. Thank you for your comment. The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.

The agency does not have information on population so this objective is not realistic. Thank you for your comment. The Department recently completed 13 years of cougar research among 6 different study areas and now has robust information on cougar population size.

The best and most effective way to manage the cougar population is with the use of hounds. The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.

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The Estimated Population column has some ridiculous numbers, for example, in GMU's 466, 485, and 490 it says "62" but the harvest guide is only 2-3. These need to be corrected.

The estimated population size and harvest should include subadults because these may be harvested at a higher rate than adults by boot hunters and public safety removals. If the harvest guideline is based on adults, then it is erroneous to apply subadults killed to the harvest quota. The table has been updates to include all population information on harvestable cougars (excludes small kittens)

You can't manage for a stable cougar population, when you don't know how many there are, Increase the harvest until you see a decline, and then you can increase back to stable harvest. That would need to be a much higher harvest than we have now. You can't manage for a stable cougar population, when you don't know how many there are, Increase the harvest until you see a decline, and then you can increase back to stable harvest. That would need to be a much higher harvest than we have now.

The studies have done a good job at estimating the number of adult territorial cougars in Washington to develop the stated number of 1,100. However we note that Table 1 on page 109-110 states that the number is actually closer to 1,900. The significant issue that exists is that this number doesn't account for the number of sub-adults and adult males with non-territorial behavior on the landscape (unknown number of the total 3600) that create extra preditory pressure on ungulates. The harvest guidelines do not account for this (see comments under Objective 90). The WDFW assumes that cougar populations remain at currently predicted level and all guidelines regarding harvest follow this assumption. The current population, which is based on “behavioral-based organization” indicates a maximum potential population limited by the available habitat. Thus, we are managing to maintain the maximum population of cougars on the landscape. We do not see any discussion on whether the population could be managed at a lower but viable level in balance with ungulate population objectives. There has not been a public process that provides management alternatives and solicits input on what the public or Tribes would be willing to accept as a baseline population. Are cougar monitoring methods sensitive enough to detect changes in cougar numbers? If so, what is the minimum change that can be detected? When is the baseline population maintained?

The best and most effective way to manage the cougar population. Is with the use of hounds. Through the predator-prey section in chapter 2, the department is proposing considering to manage cougar to benefit prey only when cougar predation has been demonstrated (scientifically) to limiting the prey population from reaching the departments objective. The Department is not proposing manage cougar to maximize the recreational opportunities of an hunted ungulate population.

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This issue is addressed in the Predator-prey section of Chapter 2. If cougar predation is limiting an ungulate population from reaching objective, cougar removals may increase.

This issue is addressed in the Predator-prey section of Chapter 2. At this point in time, the department believes the available ungulate population can support the cougar population without impacting the ungulate populations ability to reach population objectives.

This is mostly semantics and how cougar population estimates are described in older plans. The earlier number was from population reconstruction which is not as accurate as our current estimate. In addition the previous estimate included kittens, which the current estimate is only territorial adults.
**Population Objectives**

Wildlife managers are frequently asked to balance the desire for abundant wildlife populations and other equally important objectives. Given the variety of interests in cougars, cougars are managed in some areas of Washington to minimize cougar-human conflicts, while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations. Previously, harvest levels were increased in areas with high human-cougar conflict in an effort to reduce these conflicts. However, recent analysis comparing number of complaints and previous year’s harvest levels suggests that harvest at levels below 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar-human conflicts (Peebles et al. 2013).

This recent analysis would hold true given the current baseline and the recruitment level which appears to be 50% (1,800 sub-adult and kittens). The issue statement indicates that cougars will be managed at their current level which is a level that ensures the population continues to grow. We believe a real discussion is needed which balances a viable, persistent cougar population with ungulate populations that are providing maximum hunting opportunity within the limitations of available habitat. A cougar population at its maximum capacity will reach equilibrium with prey and maintain their prey at levels not necessarily compatible with providing robust recreational hunting opportunity. (see attachment Makah Fawn Report) The research was on a black-tailed deer population in western Washington and found that predation, most frequently by cougars, played a role in limiting deer population growth along with nutrition in forage and Hair-Loss Syndrome. While they found that some of the losses from predation were likely compensatory, deer populations would likely improve if the observed rate of predation was lower. Similarly, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented evidence at the 8th Western States and Provinces Deer and Elk Workshop in Spokane Washington in 2009 that cougar reductions assisted in the recovery of an elk herd in serious decline. Furthermore, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented a model that predicts a tolerable number of cougars that can exist while promoting herd growth and improved human harvest of elk. We believe that maintaining cougar populations at a lower level state-wide would likely improve young: adult ratios which are chronically low in many of our ungulate populations. We believe a real discussion is needed which balances a viable, persistent cougar population with ungulate populations that are providing maximum hunting opportunity within the limitations of available habitat. A cougar population at its maximum capacity will reach equilibrium with prey and maintain their prey at levels not necessarily compatible with providing robust recreational hunting opportunity. (see attachment Makah Fawn Report) The research was on a black-tailed deer population in western Washington and found that predation, most frequently by cougars, played a role in limiting deer population growth along with nutrition in forage and Hair-Loss Syndrome. While they found that some of the losses from predation were likely compensatory, deer populations would likely improve if the observed rate of predation was lower. Similarly, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented evidence at the 8th Western States and Provinces Deer and Elk Workshop in Spokane Washington in 2009 that cougar reductions assisted in the recovery of an elk herd in serious decline. Furthermore, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented a model that predicts a tolerable number of cougars that can exist while promoting herd growth and improved human harvest of elk. We believe that maintaining cougar populations at a lower level state-wide would likely improve young: adult ratios which are chronically low in many of our ungulate populations.

**Strategies**

- a. Implement a harvest guideline that corresponds to a stable cougar population at the PMU level.
  
  "Management of predators to conserve the wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource while maximizing the public recreation-providing hunting opportunities for all citizens".

- b. Implement a harvest guideline for a maximum sustainable harvest while at the same time providing an overall stable growth rate plus an age structure with adequate adult males for social stability (page 110).

In strategy (a) we are managing for a "stable" population, according to Webster "stable" means enduring, lasting, permanent, and perpetual.

- In strategy (b) we are managing for a stable growth rate not "population" while at the same time managing for a maximum sustainable harvest, this is not possible. If you are managing for a maximum sustainable harvest you are effectively taking the surplus each year and stabilizing the population as a set level as in strategy a.

- The current management strategy is for an increasing cougar population, with a 50% annual recruitment rate (1,800 animals under 2 years old) and less than 10% hunter harvest plus 2% harvest of problem animals based on an adult territorial population of approximately 1,800 animals.

- c. Modify harvest strategies and objectives consistent with management objectives and new scientific information (page 107) on predator I prey relationships.

- d. Implement education and outreach on living with carnivores (page 107).

We do not believe that carnivores should be living in rural/residential areas or areas where livestock is wintered and in areas that have not had carnivores for the past 60 years until recently. We are not opposed to having carnivores on the landscape but we do not want to live with carnivores.

**CONCERNS: To address concerns regarding cougar Public Safety Cougar Removal (PSCR), These hunts do not ‘target’ the individual problem animal but are intended to reduce population numbers within areas of management concern.**

PSCR hunts are an attempt to address "periodic management removals to address emerging areas of chronic cougar conflict with people, livestock and pets." This is in contrast to the stated strategy to "Conduct targeted cougar removals in GMUs with human-cougar interactions." and is counter to scientific findings that number of complaints and previous year’s harvest levels suggests that harvest at levels below 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar-human conflicts (Peebles et al. 2013). Issuing permits after a target number for management is achieved results in kill permits issued months after a 'problem' has occurred and unlikely to target and remove the individual responsible for the depredation or threat.

Thank you for your comment. The Department is managing cougar populations with two population demographics in mind; maintain a growth rate of 1.0 (stability) and maintain adequate representation of all sex and age classes in order to maintain the territoriality on the landscape.

While preliminary findings in presentations are useful, the Department’s cougar management objectives and strategies are based on published findings in peer-reviewed literature.

Thank you for your comment. In this context, health means long-term sustainable populations, naturally reproducing at levels to perpetuate the species, with genetic or other limitations that might impact the species in the long-term, with adequate social structure, behavior, and other ecological dynamics.

Thank you for your comment. The Department is managing cougar populations with two population demographics in mind; maintain a growth rate of 1.0 (stability) and maintain adequate representation of all sex and age classes in order to maintain the territoriality on the landscape.

While preliminary findings in presentations are useful, the Department’s cougar management objectives and strategies are based on published findings in peer-reviewed literature.
### PUBLIC COMMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 9: Evaluate the current harvest strategy by 2017 to determine if the harvest guideline, season structure, and lethal actions associated with conflicts achieve stable populations based on estimated growth rates and maintain adult male social structure.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The issue statement indicates that cougars will be managed at their current level which is a level that ensures the population remains static as it is in 2014. We believe a real discussion is needed which balances a viable, persistent cougar population with ungulate populations that are providing maximum hunting opportunity within the limitations of available habitat. A cougar population at its maximum capacity will reach an equilibrium with prey and maintain their prey at levels not necessarily compatible with providing robust recreational and subsistence hunting opportunity. For example the Makah Tribe conducted research on a black-tailed deer population in western Washington and found that predation, most frequently by cougars, played a role in limiting deer population growth along with nutrition in forage and Hair-Loss Syndrome (McCoy and Murphie. In press). We found that while some of the losses from predation were likely compensatory, predation was also additive to a degree and deer populations would likely improve if the observed rate of predation was lower. Similarly, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented evidence at the States and Provinces Deer and Elk Workshop in Spokane Washington in 2009 that cougar reductions assisted in the recovery of an elk herd in serious decline. Furthermore, the Muckleshoot Tribe presented a model that predicts a tolerable number of cougars that can exist while promoting herd growth and improved human harvest of elk. We believe that maintaining cougar populations at a lower level state-wide would likely improve young/adult ratios which are low in many ungulate populations.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluate the current harvest strategy by 2017 to determine if the harvest guideline, season structure, and lethal actions associated with conflicts achieve stable populations based on estimated growth rates and maintain adult male social structure. The WDFW needs to adhere to its legislative mandate. By maintaining adult male social structure you are allowing adult males to kill sub-adult males rather maximizing public recreation through hunting.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Estimate the impacts of harvest on cougar populations through research and modeling (page 108).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Evaluate the demographics and spatial organization of cougars living near human populations. We do not believe that carnivores should be living in rural/residential areas or areas where livestock is wintered and in areas that have not had carnivores for the past 60 years until recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harvest Guidelines</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue Statement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougars are managed for long-term sustainability, while at the same time maximizing recreational opportunities, and minimizing conflict with people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We agree with this statement however, the WDFW is not currently doing this. In terms of hunting opportunity, cougars are managed at maximum sustainable yield; that is, the maximum harvest level without substantial risk of causing a measurable population decline (see exceptions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See comments for Cougar management in this documents (page 11). To achieve this, cougar are managed geographically in PMUs with fall seasons, where specific PMUs close to hunting once 12-16% harvest levels are reached, which is the maximum sustainable harvest to achieve the population objective. While we appreciate the WDFW's attempt to address conflicts in Western WA by not placing harvest quotas in Western WA residential areas (see GMUs # 133, 136, 139, 142, 248,454,260,262,266,269,272,278,284, 290, 330,334, 371, 372, 373, 379 &amp; 381) we would like to see the same approach applied to Eastern WA rural areas. Overall comment: The micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be un-necessary; particularly as very few PMUs meet let alone exceed the harvest guideline. As currently structured, using boat hunters primarily, cougar popo l ations won’t decline and are unlikely to even be sta bilized at current levels. This is particularly evident when table 1 indicates the average harvest is 32-1 04 cougars below the threshold of allowable harvest. Harvest guidelines should be based more on regional total harvest allowed rather than closing one or 2 PMUs while the remainder of PMUs fall consistently under their quota annually. Additionally, it would seem that as cougars breed year-round, there is no increase in vulnerability by reproducing females that justify a closed season at all when harvest guidelines are not being met. We recommend that the season remains open year-round in PMUs where the harvest quota has not been met to maximize the opportunity for recreational harvest and to increase the probability that the harvest guideline is met in a given year. Also see comments on objective 90 and strategy A below.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harvesting cougars is really unnecessary. Cougars will maintain their own self-limiting population. Do we really need to encourage more killing and supporting of the gun culture in our society?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(9 comments) Agree</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state stature to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allow hound hunting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thank you for your comment. The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Thank you for your comment. The Department recently completed 15 years of cougar research among 6 different study areas and now has robust information on cougar population size.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>I agree with this objective.</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Thank you for your comment. The Department is currently managing cougar populations with two population demographics in mind: maintain a growth rate of 1.0 (viability) and maintain an adequate representation of all sex and age classes in order to maintain the territoriality on the landscape. While preliminary findings in presentations are useful, the Department’s cougar management objectives and strategies are based on published findings in peer-reviewed literature.</strong></td>
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No lethal actions

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Science suggests that hunting is counterproductive to stable populations.

Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state stature to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.

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This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.

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Reduce lethal actions whenever possible. Experiment with nonlethal deterrents and exhaust them before lethal action is taken.

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We need to increase the harvest of cougars in the state. The population is extremely high since we are unable to hunt with dogs and continues to decimate our deer and elk populations. We should bring bound hunting for bears and cats back and allow hunters to control the predator populations. By doing this you will increase license sales and in turn increase revenue, hunter retention, and recruitment.

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NO (2 responses)

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The harvest appears to be based entirely on adult territorial animals which doesn't reflect the total population of independent dispersing cougars. Seeks to establish the maximum number of cougars on the landscape regardless of the capacity of their prey to support the desired population size. Finally, the strategy employed has a single species approach that doesn't consider the ramifications to prey populations and declining participation by hunters which the Commission has highlighted as very important. The Commission should not allow the GMP to be used as a forum to codify the cougar management strategy for the next 6 years.

**Objective 90: Provide recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% annual harvest rate of the cougar population, excluding kittens in each PMU (see exceptions).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1 appears erroneous in terms of estimated population size for the PMUs. When you look at GMU's 48, 426, 437 as a PMU it states a population of 24 but harvest guideline of 11-15 cougars available for harvest (would allow greater than 50% harvest rate). Many other obnoxious discrepancies can be seen.</td>
<td>The data in the public column was erroneous and has been corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 90 indicates that recreational harvest can be allowed at 12-16% of the cougar population excluding kittens in each PMU. It appears that the harvest guideline is in reality not maximizing cougar harvest as the 12-16% appears to just represent the ~1,800 adult territorial cougars. If 3,600 cougars is the total cougar estimate including adult, sub-adult, and kittens, then a portion of the additional 1,800 cougars not represented must be sub-adult and should justify a higher overall quota in each PMU. Cougar harvest mandates a carcass check by WDFW staff within 72 hours, including the removal of a tooth for aging. Sub-adults are easily identified by limited gum recession and white dentition. Harvest of these animals should not count towards the harvest guideline or the guideline should be adjusted higher.</td>
<td>We do see breeding pulses in Washington and prefer not to hunt when there are pulses of young of the year on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be un-necessary, particularly as very few PMUs meet alone exceed the harvest guideline, particularly in western Washington. As currently structured, using boot hunters primarily, cougar populations won't decline and are unlikely to even be stabilized (maximum sustainable harvest) at current levels. This is particularly evident when table 1 indicates the average harvest is 32-104 cougars below the threshold of allowable harvest. Harvest guidelines should be based more on regional total harvest allowed rather than closing one or 2 PMUs while the remainder of PMUs fall consistently under their quota annually. Particularly as sub-adults have tremendous dispersal capabilities to fill voids in areas where harvest is higher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We note that the harvest guidelines do not discuss the split season in the 2013 and 2014 hunting regulations and why it was implemented. Additionally, it would seem that as cougars breed year-round, there is no increase in vulnerability for reproducing females that justify a closed season at all when harvest guidelines are not being met. We recommend that the season remains open year-round in PMUs where the harvest quota has not been met to maximize the opportunity for recreational harvest and to increase the probability that the harvest guideline is met annually.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Comment:</strong> The bottom line is the current cougar strategy is poorly explained in the document. It contains serious errors in the table depicting population size in each PMU. The harvest appears to be based entirely on adult territorial animals which doesn't reflect the total population of independent dispersing cougars. Seeks to establish the maximum number of cougars on the landscape regardless of the capacity of their prey to support the desired cougar population. Finally, the strategy employed has a single species approach that doesn't consider the ramifications to prey populations and declining participation by hunters which the Commission has highlighted as very important. The Commission should not allow the GMP to be used as a forum to codify the cougar management strategy for the next 6 years.</td>
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<td><strong>Objective 90:</strong> Provide recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% annual harvest rate of the cougar population, excluding kittens in each PMU (see exceptions).</td>
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<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state statute to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 0% harvest. | Thank you for your comment. The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest (about 24%) to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable. Harvest in the 40-50% range is likely not obtainable. |
| 40-50% | }
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolutely NOT</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state statute to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow hunting to the hunter and see if its a lactating female or if she has kittens.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Hunting for cougars is currently lawful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Out Oregon's Cougar Management.</td>
<td>The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest (about 24%) to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougar season should be year around since hounds are no longer allowed.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Please direct season length comments to the 3-year season package process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do people really need to be killing cougar kittens? I'll never figure out for the life of me, why anyone would want to kill any animal, let alone a baby.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Cougar kittens are not a target for hunters. It is illegal to harvest spotted kittens and females with spotted kittens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminate cougar hunting by 2021.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state statute to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For what are cougars being harvested? This is a ridiculous euphemism.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department is mandated by state statute to maximize recreational opportunities (including hunting) for cougars while at the same time maintaining long-term sustainable populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am opposed to recreational killing of cougar and other wildlife. Their lives are valuable and, particularly if there is no conflict, they have a right to live.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In units where cougar harvest is low, extend the seasons to year round, depending on harvest, susceptible to closure if goals are met</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is a universal law that forbids to speak about harvesting cougar godless scum</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</td>
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<td>Kill all on site and hunt with dogs.</td>
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<td>Last year N.E. Wash had a harvest rate of 9% which filled the quota. If we doubled the quota it would not be enough and you would see a no decline in the cougar populations.</td>
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<td>not without hounds.</td>
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<td>PREGNANT FEMALES AND BABIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM HUNTING</td>
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<td>raise to 20-25%</td>
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<td>See above--and the harvesting, i.e. killing. It is unnecessary. Studies show killing animals is strongly linked to killing other humans—it is simply the next step.</td>
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<td>The agency does not have population information so the objective is unrealistic.</td>
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<td>The best and most effective way to manage the cougar population. Is with the use of hounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>There are too many cougars, more need to be harvested.</td>
<td>The Department experimented in increased cougar harvest (about 24%) to reduce cougar-human and cougar-livestock conflict. Increased cougar harvest did not have a clear cause-and-effect relationship with reduced conflict. In addition, increased harvest did not result in reduced populations; it resulted in a similar abundance but with fewer adult cougars and more juvenile cougars. The Department now manages for stable cougar populations and recent research indicates populations are stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This seems quite high for cougars, given the relatively low reproductive rate of cougars.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Based on published research, the maximum harvest that still results in stable populations and intact social structure is 14% (95% confidence interval of 12-16%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This should also exclude breeding females (pregnant or with kittens). This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Based on published research, the maximum harvest that still results in stable populations and intact social structure is 14% (95% confidence interval of 12-16%).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

256
The WDFW provides recreational hunting opportunity on the known cougar population to allow for an annual harvest of 12-16% which yields an annual harvest of 173 cougars per year which is less than 10% of the mature population. In reviewing the WDFW incident reports from June 2013-May 2014 the WDFW killed 41 problem cougars, relocated 7, and issued 25 depredation permits with unknown if dispatched. The WDFW is clearly single species managing for cougars to the detriment of prey species, hunters and rural residents. During this time period the WDFW employees confirmed 157 dead livestock and 16 dead pets all killed by cougars.

Washington leads the nation in cougar research, and the distributed hunt to reduce social disruption and attendant human conflict is a considerable step. However, the Dep has been slow to close PMUs that have entered the 12%-16% bracket, and in multiple cases have significantly exceeded the upper end. The cougar section of this plan still uses the 12-16% strategy and it is the strategy as a whole that ensures well distributed harvest of cougar. Exceeding the harvest bracket in a few units should not result in any measurable problems for cougar populations.

Cougars are managed for long-term sustainability, while at the same time maximizing recreational opportunities, and minimizing conflict with people. We agree with this statement however, the WDFW is not currently doing this. To achieve this, cougar are managed geographically in PMUs with full seasons, where specific PMUs close to hunting once 12-16% harvest levels are reached, which is the maximum sustainable harvest to achieve the population objective.

While we appreciate the WDFW's attempt to address conflicts in Western WA by not placing harvest quotas in Western WA residential areas (see GMUs 133, 136, 139, 142, 248, 454, 260, 262, 266, 269, 272, 278, 284, 290, 330, 334, 371, 372, 373, 379 & 381) we would like to see the same approach applied to Eastern WA rural areas.

Overall comment:
The micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be unnecessary; particularly as very few PMUs meet let alone exceed the harvest guideline. As currently structured, using boot hunters primarily, cougar populations won't decline and are unlikely to even be stabilized at current levels. This is particularly evident when table 1 indicates the average harvest is 32-104 cougars below the threshold of allowable harvest. Harvest guidelines should be based more on regional total harvest allowed rather than closing one or 2 PMUs while the remainder of PMUs follow consistently under their quota annually. Additionally, it would seem that as cougars breed year-round, there is no increase in vulnerability for reproducing females that justify a closed season at all when harvest guidelines are not being met. We recommend that the season remains open year-round in PMUs where the harvest quota has not been met to maximize the opportunity for recreational harvest and to increase the probability that the harvest guideline is met in a given year. Also see comments on objective 90 and strategy A below.

Objective 90 indicates that recreational harvest can be allowed at 12-16% of the cougar populations excluding kittens in each PMU. It appears that the harvest guideline is in reality not maximizing cougar harvest as the 12-16% appears to just represent the -1,800 adult territorial cougars. If,3,600 cougars is the total cougar estimate including adult, sub-adult, and kittens, then a portion of the additional 1,800 cougars not represented must be sub-adult and should justify a higher overall quota in each PMU. Cougar harvest mandates a carcass check by WDFW staff within 72 hours, including the removal of a tooth for aging. Sub-adults are easily identified by limited gum recession and white dentition. Harvest of these animals should not count towards the harvest guideline or the guideline should be adjusted higher.

The WDFW still uses the 12-16% strategy in the cougar harvest section of this plan. Your logic is correct. The 12-16% harvest rate is applied to all sex and age cougars excluding kittens. The population size column in the table is updated.

To achieve this, cougar are managed geographically in PMUs with full seasons, where specific PMUs close to hunting once 12-16% harvest levels are reached, which is the maximum sustainable harvest to achieve the population objective. The total population size, including adults, subadults, (i.e., independent, dispersing animals), an estimate harder to obtain, but is likely about 5,600 pg 106 DEIS. Not being biologists we have no idea what the mix is between sub adults (ie. independent dispersing animals and kittens) but we will assume it would be 60% kittens and 40% sub-adults or 720 animals. These 720 animals should be added to the 1,800 animals in the following population and harvest summaries because objective 90 states "provide a recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% rate of the cougar populations excluding kittens in each PMU. This would provide a hunter opportunity of 298 animals(=12% and 377 animals =15% of the population) respectively. This will provide an additional 125-200 animals that could be harvested statewide by boot hunters. This in itself would help to stabilize the population and help with some of the problem incidents by increasing the fear of humans in cougar habitat and living populations, the Department uses regulated seasons and harvest limits similar to other hunted species (deer, elk, etc)

Thank you for your comments. The cougar PMUs reflect on the ground cougar populations as they relate to landscape features and prey base. As such, the harvest guidelines are the maximum harvest rate to achieve population objectives. As you mentioned, many PMUs do not reach the harvest limits set by the Department.

The 12-16% rate is for all sex and age cougars excluding kittens. The footnote is erroneous and has been corrected.

Objective 90 indicates that recreational harvest can be allowed at 12-16% of the cougar populations excluding kittens in each PMU. It appears that the harvest guideline is in reality not maximizing cougar harvest as the 12-16% appears to just represent the -1,800 adult territorial cougars. If,3,600 cougars is the total cougar estimate including adult, sub-adult, and kittens, then a portion of the additional 1,800 cougars not represented must be sub-adult and should justify a higher overall quota in each PMU. Cougar harvest mandates a carcass check by WDFW staff within 72 hours, including the removal of a tooth for aging. Sub-adults are easily identified by limited gum recession and white dentition. Harvest of these animals should not count towards the harvest guideline or the guideline should be adjusted higher.

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The 12-16% harvest rate is applied to all sex and age cougars excluding kittens. The population size column in the table is updated.

Overall comment:
The micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be unnecessary; particularly as very few PMUs meet let alone exceed the harvest guideline. As currently structured, using boot hunters primarily, cougar populations won’t decline and are unlikely to even be stabilized at current levels. This is particularly evident when table 1 indicates the average harvest is 32-104 cougars below the threshold of allowable harvest. Harvest guidelines should be based more on regional total harvest allowed rather than closing one or 2 PMUs while the remainder of PMUs follow consistently under their quota annually. Additionally, it would seem that as cougars breed year-round, there is no increase in vulnerability for reproducing females that justify a closed season at all when harvest guidelines are not being met. We recommend that the season remains open year-round in PMUs where the harvest quota has not been met to maximize the opportunity for recreational harvest and to increase the probability that the harvest guideline is met in a given year. Also see comments on objective 90 and strategy A below.
The harvest guidelines are based on a 12-16% harvest of all sex/aged cougars except kittens. Potential impacts of cougar predation on prey is addressed in the Predator/prey section in Chapter 2, which indicates the Department may remove cougar if predation is shown to limit a ungulate population remove achieving population objectives.

Are the cougar population monitoring techniques at a PMU level sensitive enough to detect population changes, and if so, how much of a change is necessary to detect it?

The Department approach for detecting the desired outcome is to re-evaluate the cougar population is a few select areas 5 years later to see if the desired population stability and age structures exist on the landscape.

---causing a measurable population decline---

Are the cougar population monitoring techniques at a PMU level sensitive enough to detect population changes, and if so, how much of a change is necessary to detect it?

The Departments approach for detecting the desired outcome is to re-evaluate the cougar population is a few select areas 5 years later to see if the desired population stability and age structures exist on the landscape.

The Estimated Population column has some ridiculous numbers, for example, in GMU's 466, 485, and 490 it says "672" but the harvest guide is only 2-3. These need to be corrected.

Objective 91: Account for all human related cougar mortalities every year.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**WDIFW RESPONSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDIFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(25 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already being done</td>
<td>This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if possible</td>
<td>This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this really a problem ? I think the departments time could be better spent else were.</td>
<td>This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make the numbers and occurrences knowns to the public through the news media every time it happens. People need to know to be on the look out when in the woods or in the animals area AND they kned to see the consequences of their voting with their heart and not their head when it comes to baring and hounds.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes estimating cougar harvest is a priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small without dogs</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some times difficult when kills are not reported.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. It is unlawful to not report a cougar harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) why?</td>
<td>Cougar harvest information helps the Department understand population growth and impacts of hunting on populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecute poachers with real laws and consequences.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why does it take so long to include cougar in the game harvest statistics? Cougar pelts are required to be sealed within 5 days, so there should be a log documenting all harvest. State removals should also be easily tallied and included in the harvest report. Compared to other species, cougar harvest should be the easiest to keep track of, yet it takes forever for it to show up in the harvest report. We recommend improving cougar harvest reporting so it is available with the rest of the game harvest reports.</td>
<td>Because the Department waits until cougar season is closed prior to summarizing the harvest data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 92: Minimize negative human-cougar interactions so that the “number of interactions per capita” is constant or declining from 2007 levels.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**WDIFW RESPONSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A positive human-cougar interaction would be a harvest...</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16 comments) Agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow dogs</td>
<td>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allow use of hounds to hunt cougars.</td>
<td>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond agency control</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach, coupled with removal of problem cougars, can influence future conflict levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cougars belong here, not humans</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes a goal of zero conflicts is unrealistic. As long as there are cougars and people in Washington, there is bound to be some level of conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declining only. 0 should be the goal.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach can influence future conflict levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education of the public is a technique that should be more thoroughly investigated to help with this objective.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach can influence future conflict levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage to know which ways to work to educate Washingtonians about cougar habitat. Objective 90 proposes hunting cougar and here we are talking about minimizing cougar conflict. It would be good to know where you could leave them alone and not fragment their habitat.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach can influence future conflict levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to do</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If more what does that mean</td>
<td>If conflict escalates the Department would re-evaluate our current practices to see if changes and improvements are needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this really a problem . I think the departments time could be better spent else were.</td>
<td>Statewide, conflicts are relatively low compared to a decade ago. The Departments objective is to keep conflicts low, and address the emerging issues as they occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maybe you can figure out how to modify human behavior and expectations.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The Department does use outreach and education to inform, which may alter human actions and expectations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO

Thank you for your comment. Personal safety and protection of property is a priority for the department as it pertains to wildlife.

Not a priority

Thank you for your comment. Personal safety and protection of property is a priority for the department as it pertains to wildlife.

Sounds good, but will never happen. The Department is only in control of some variables, but not the most important one... humans.

Teach humans not to bar BQ in Cougar habitat. Teach humans not to hate cougars. They are harmless.

Teach human not to hunt in Cougar habitat. Teach humans not to hate cougars. They are harmless.

This should include a provision to prevent or make illegal people owning cougars as pets.

Why?

Statewide, conflicts are relatively low compared to a decade ago. The Departments objective is to keep conflicts low, and address the emerging issues as they occur.

Yes, budget allowing.

Yes, possibly allow hunting in certain areas to reduce cougar numbers and conflicts

Yes.

Thank you for your comment. Hunting for cougar is currently lawful.

You live in their area interactions will happen. Live with it.

Thank you for your comment. The Department does use outreach and education to inform, which may alter human actions and expectations.
Where beaver are moved to should consider cougar numbers and the potential for failed relocation due to predation.

**Objective 93:** Develop a report that describes the demographic and behavioral differences between cougar populations in suburban versus rural environments by 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue:</strong> Statement: To properly manage cougar populations for sustainability, prevent harvest in excess of guidelines, and minimize cougar-human conflict, it's imperative to know how many animals are lethally removed each year; the kill location, and biological data related to the animal (e.g., age, sex, weight). Only a percentage of the actual cougar conflicts are being reported because people do not report all incidences. This lack of reporting of incidences is based on the perception that people have of the WDFW being too slow to respond and not providing an effective resolution. What this means is that people are killing problem cougars and not reporting it to the WDFW. Most of the pets killed by cougars just disappear and the carcasses are not found and thereby not reported. Strategies: a. Develop publications documenting the results of completed research. b. Utilize research findings to modify policy and management as appropriate. c. Update educational materials to incorporate research findings. d. Investigate the role of corridor design for facilitating or discouraging cougar movements. e. Determine the relationship between the level of human-cougar conflict in a stable versus unsustainable cougar population. f. Evaluate the propensity of specific sex and age class of cougar to be involved in human-cougar conflict. Why are we funding all of this research on cougars as they have already proven their resilience? This appears to be the future direction of WDFW predator management which is now being applied to wolf research. General statement: These problems are best solved by reducing cougar populations. The WDFW needs to address the causation of these problems (cougars that are displaced from cougar habitat) not respond to the effects. This is best achieved through better engagement of the hunting and sporting communities to effectively manage cougar populations at a level that the ungulate prey base and hunter harvest can sustain. The bottom line is the current cougar strategy and harvest appears to be based entirely on adult territorial animals which doesn't reflect the total population of independent dispersing cougars. Seeks to establish the maximum number of cougars on the landscape regardless of the capacity of their prey to support the desired cougar population. Finally, the strategy employed has a single species approach that doesn't consider the ramifications to prey population and declining participation by hunters which the Commission has highlighted as very important. Monitor the implementation and effectiveness of its policies and goals (page i 2013-2015 Strategic Plan). The Commission needs to ensure that the WDFW adheres to its mandates as it develops this GMP and future GMPs. We appreciate having the opportunity to comment on this document as it will play a pivotal role in the future of Washington's management of wildlife and habitat. We hope that the Commission finds our comments constructive and valuable. We would like to have time on the Commission's agenda to make a formal presentation summarizing our comments and answering any questions that the Commission may have after it reviews this document prior to its adoption.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. Our research in 6 study areas of 13 years does not suggest poaching at the level you suggested. Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another lawyer scientist written question. Heck yes more studies.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This appears to be the future direction of WDFW predator management which is now being applied to wolf research. Thank you for your comment. Adult cougars are only part of the harvest strategy. The harvest level is applied to all age classes (excepted spotted kittens), the adult component is only the behavior side, to ensure the territoriality is maintained and the population is not swamped by sub-adults.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes and publish the results.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment. The information will be published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A good objective here would be to address the uncertainty earlier stated in the &quot;Impacts&quot; section (P.108) in regards to predation being additive or compensatory. Muckleshot data suggests substantial additive predation mortality on deer and elk in western habitats. Further examination of additive compared to compensatory mortality by WDFW in other habitats may help show that predator management can be a useful tool in certain scenarios. In several places in the cougar chapter the text says &quot;see exceptions&quot; but there are no explicit exceptions mentioned. These REALLY need to be included for a better understanding of WDFW's management intention. Please include a section heading &quot;Exceptions&quot; and list all of these.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We appreciate having the opportunity to comment on this document as it will play a pivotal role in the future of Washington's management of wildlife and habitat. We hope that the Commission finds our comments constructive and valuable. We would like to have time on the Commission's agenda to make a formal presentation summarizing our comments and answering any questions that the Commission may have after it reviews this document prior to its adoption.</td>
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Research Issue Statement (page 111)

Cougars and people live in close proximity to each other in several areas of the state, which can result in conflict. Understanding cougar dynamics in these environments is critical, as the potential for conflict will likely increase as human populations continue to increase and expand into rural environments (Spencer et al. 2001).

We do not agree with this issue statement. We believe the reverse is true in regards to the populations of cougars. Populations of cougars are expanding and taking up residence in rural environments. People have lived on the same properties for over a century with no cougar problems until the last few years. This can be resolved by reducing cougar populations. Further research is not warranted as it just leads to more protection of an overly populated and resilient species.

**Objective 94: Provide funding through state migratory bird stamp/print revenues and outside grants to conserve/enhance 1,000 acres of new habitat annually for all migratory birds.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (34 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (2 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Provide outreach and opportunities for non-hunters to obtain bird stamps for conservation and acquisition of habitat.

ONLY if this land is available to hunt. This is a priority for WDFW and occurs on all projects.

The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys. The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys.

This is currently being accomplished.

Desirable, if reporting is standardized. Reporting is standardized.

The agency response is so slow this is not a realistic objective. WDFW response to mortality events is typically rapid to avoid significant dieoffs and secondary effects.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 95: Manage waterfowl populations consistent with population objectives outlined in Table 1, developed considering NAWMP, Pacific Flyway Council, and Joint Venture plans.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (24 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Increase population objectives.

Without a link to the supporting documents it’s hard to comment. In general increase populations, levels, reduce bag limits. Documents are available at www.pacificflyway.org. Objectives have been set to provide recreational opportunity consistent with the status of these populations.

The National Audubon Pacific flyway will be generating more information along with Joint Venture. I hope this will fill the many information gaps about populations and related aspects (habitat, food).

This is a priority for WDFW and occurs on all projects.

The National Audubon Pacific flyway will be generating more information along with Joint Venture. I hope this will fill the many information gaps about populations and related aspects (habitat, food).

This is currently being accomplished.

Desirable, if reporting is standardized. Reporting is standardized.

The agency response is so slow this is not a realistic objective. WDFW response to mortality events is typically rapid to avoid significant dieoffs and secondary effects.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 96: Document distribution, movements, and survival in accordance with flyway management goals by achieving annual banding objectives.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (24 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Without a link to the supporting documents it’s hard to comment. In general increase populations, levels, reduce bag limits. Documents are available at www.pacificflyway.org. Objectives have been set to provide recreational opportunity consistent with the status of these populations.

The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys. The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys.

This is currently being accomplished.

Desirable, if reporting is standardized. Reporting is standardized.

The agency response is so slow this is not a realistic objective. WDFW response to mortality events is typically rapid to avoid significant dieoffs and secondary effects.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 97: Monitor mortality due to disease and contaminants each year and take corrective action as indicated.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (25 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Increase population objectives.

Without a link to the supporting documents it’s hard to comment. In general increase populations, levels, reduce bag limits. Documents are available at www.pacificflyway.org. Objectives have been set to provide recreational opportunity consistent with the status of these populations.

The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys. The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys.

This is currently being accomplished.

Desirable, if reporting is standardized. Reporting is standardized.

The agency response is so slow this is not a realistic objective. WDFW response to mortality events is typically rapid to avoid significant dieoffs and secondary effects.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 98: Obtain accurate and precise estimates of waterfowl harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (24 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys. The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys.

This is currently being accomplished.

Desirable, if reporting is standardized. Reporting is standardized.

The agency response is so slow this is not a realistic objective. WDFW response to mortality events is typically rapid to avoid significant dieoffs and secondary effects.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 99: Continue current policies to maximize duck hunting recreation consistent with USFWS Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) regulation packages, considering duck availability during fall and winter.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (24 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Yes and increase seasonal hunting days until February. Duck season dates are as late as possible under federal frameworks.

Yes. Use a poacher patrol, too. WDFW has been successful in improving compliance with existing laws.

Already done This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

**Objective 100: Maximize goose-hunting recreation consistent with Pacific Flyway Council plans, considering goose availability during fall and winter.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

| (34 comments) Support objective / strategies | WDFW RESPONSE |
| (4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies | Thank you for your comment. |

Yes, we should not be maximizing duck hunting, we should be maximizing ducks so that we can have better hunt! WDFW has been working to provide additional waterfowl quality hunting opportunities.

Duck and goose numbers are declining from pressures in Canada, summer habitat and poachers. Reduce available tags. Current information does not support this statement, because many species are near record levels.

Disagree need to change hunting days More detail needed for response.

This is a priority for WDFW. WDFW has been working to provide additional waterfowl quality hunting opportunities.

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This is a priority for WDFW. WDFW has been working to provide additional waterfowl quality hunting opportunities.

WDFW has been working to provide additional waterfowl quality hunting opportunities.
Agree, except with resident Canada goose, which should be removed from FPC planning and managed by WDFW as a separate sub-population. Unlike creative strategies to control excess populations of urban geese in problem areas, such as "hunting" with dip nets during the flightless season, hunting with net capture guns over decoys or out of a scull boat, hunting with bojas, boomerangs, flint-flu arrows, or anything else relatively safe and silent. None of these things can be done with resident geese under present federal management structures, which is why they need to be removed from federal management.

Let us get rid of those nasty pooping canadas that ruin our local parks and green spaces. Canada geese are protected by federal laws and treaties. WDFW supports innovative ways to control nuisance geese in areas closed to hunting.

Objective 101: Maintain hunter numbers between 35,000-45,000 and recreational use days between 300,000-450,000 consistent with population objectives.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(21 comments) Support objective / strategies WDFW RESPONSE Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

Increase youth waterfowl hunting WDFW has been working to increase youth hunting opportunities.

Better to find sources of revenue from the non-consumptive users whose numbers greatly exceed hunters.

This has been a priority for many conservation agencies.

WOULD waterfowl hunt if license requirements weren’t such a hassle. To kill a duck I need a small game license, state migratory bird permit, and federal migratory bird stamp...Make it one license. Non of these things can be done with resident geese under present federal management structures, which is why they need to be removed from federal management.

Not going to even mention the requirements for hunting geese: in A2 and A2B. Licenses requirements are determined by the Washington legislature and federal government.

more for public not the rich I think hunter numbers should be decreased as I find their violent hobby horrifying.

HUNTER recruitment and retention is a priority for WDFW.

Objective 102: Generate at least five information and education products each year to improve transfer of information to public.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

I see no value: Make sure they are unique and good but not just quantity. Due to sometimes complex issues associated with wildlife management, additional new quality communication tools are always needed.

Why Spend more money? This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

Including how the state will protect private property owners from damage done by wildlife. Please see Living with Wildlife series on our web site.

Objective 103: Quantify habitat loss by developing habitat maps and management guidelines. These maps and guidelines should be posted on the agency web site by 2016.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(33 comments) Support objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.
(1 comment) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

I have seen some of this work and found it to only partially work because when human habitat has decreased it is not considered a gain in wildlife habitat. The maps need to reflect both gains and losses of wildlife habitat.

Thank you for your comment.

Objective 104: Provide funding through state migratory bird stamp/print revenues to conserve and enhance 50 acres of habitat annually for doves, pigeons, costs, and snipes.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(22 comments) Support objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.
(1 comment) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

30,000 acres. Not just 50. Project development is limited by revenue.

Yes. 100 acres. Project development is limited by revenue.

Good start. I would like to see this be an annual goal rather than a 5-year goal. Project development is limited by revenue.

Support, but 500 acres min, we need more doves! Project development is limited by revenue.

This is a ridiculous and ridiculously low number of acres. 1000 acres per year means something. Project development is limited by revenue.

Acquire land as well. Acquisition is part of the conservation strategy for these species.

This land should be from state lands first ....enhancement. In some cases, acquisition must occur to prevent loss of critical habitat and provide recreation.

This is one of those areas you could probably get some cooperation from private land owners on WDFW has been working to develop migratory bird habitat on private lands open to hunting.

Use a multi-species approach!! Snipe and coot can come from the waterfowl efforts and doves may come from some ungulate efforts. For bandtails, focus on mineral springs.

Most waterfowl-oriented projects benefit cost and snipe.

Fees are just going up for the hunters, why do we not collect from everyone who view wildlife and object to hunting. The state seems fine to try and put a 60 dollar fee on our license tabs for bus commuters so the people who do choose to ride and not pay for car licenses or gun insurance will not have to have their daily fares go up.

This issue is in the purview of the State legislature, which establishes fees for hunting and transportation.

Prefer that there be no hunting of mourning doves and band-tailed pigeons. These species are managed to provide recreation consistent with the status of the populations.

Address cat predation by removing feral populations in or near conservation areas. Agreed that this would be an effective tool.

Objective 105: Conduct annual surveys and participate in studies to monitor whether Pacific Flyway Council population objectives are being met for mourning doves and band-tailed pigeons.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(33 comments) Support objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

Pigeon habitat information is non-existant. We have good information on mineral site locations but poor information on location of nesting and foraging areas.

This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.

Objective 106: Obtain accurate and precise estimates of statewide harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.

PUBLIC COMMENT
(19 comments) Support objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies Thank you for your comment.

Licenses requirements are determined by the Washington legislature and federal government.

Objective 107: Monitor conflicts each year and implement effective conflict management strategies to help resolve issues as they arise. Report activities in the annual Status and Trend report.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Create a more effective way to match hunters with land owners who are experiencing conflicts! If there is a way to do this, create a more effective way to inform hunters of these possible opportunities. A strategy in the public access chapter is intended to address this need.

Conflicts should be dealt with by hunter activities

Conflicts should be dealt with by hunter activities

Quit looking at flocks that are in conflict as nuisance and consider that they are either

We recognize that both of these issues contribute to conflicts and we try to address them.

261
I agree with this objective. Relocation is used but as a last resort due to cost.

Agree that hunting opportunity should be the preferred method of addressing wild turkey damage issues. Excessive use of landowner take permits should be discouraged as the default response to wild turkey damage. This objective would seek to minimize the need for landowner permits.

Of course, Yes or Agree Agree, allow special seasons and safe harvest techniques (dipnet, net capture gun, bola, blunt blow arrows, etc. for problem flocks in urban environments). Some changes to allowed harvest methods may be considered in the three year packages but these suggestions are not common suggestions.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

Live trap and remove landowners to cities. Thank you for your perspective.

Lower Subsequent Turkey Tags so more hunters are willing to purchase more than 1 Tag a year. $5.00 per subsequent tags is way to high. This is currently under consideration.

No Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

no damage permits unless land is open to state licensed hunters. In many damage situations, landowners are required to provide hunting access.

OK Thank you for your support.

True, also report progress or lack of progress on long term problems like private property damage. This is the kind of information that would be included in reports referenced in the objective.

Really -- turkey conflict??? Am I telling you where the conflicts are generally these situations occur around agricultural feeding operations or in suburban/rural areas.

Show Thank you for your comment.

Trap and transfer This practice is used but as a last resort due to cost.

What does this mean? The objective deals with addressing damage or conflicts with wild turkeys.

Objective 108: Where fall seasons are in place, and other areas where an emphasis is needed, expand monitoring of turkey populations utilizing the protocol developed in N.E. Washington population management unit (PMU) or other appropriate methods, to track changes in populations over time.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Some population monitoring would be great and may at least provide some biological data on population trends, maybe even forage utilization which the department has none of (Other than the OSU food habits study done a few years back). You need to fix your monitoring protocols from the NE PMU so that they are actually meaningful. I know that WDFW has been conducting one winter transect counts run for several years, but also know that when your biologists were no longer seeing birds at the designated points, they simply changed the point to a field where they knew there were birds. To do so is not a trend count transect, it is simply a let's pretend nothing is different in the population as long as we can count actual birds, even if we have to move the transect point to do so. That is voodoo science at its best, definitely not defendable science. Trend count transect validity relies on the points remaining the same, not being change if a point shows a decrease (or increase) in numbers.

Agree that protocols to objectively monitor wild turkey trends should be a high priority in wild turkey management. Winter surveys are cost effective because turkeys are concentrated and easier to find; but poult:hen ratios provide important productivity information. In areas where production limitations are of concern, particularly SW Washington, summer poult surveys should be considered. Adaptive management utilizing trend information should be first applied to full season adjustments. Citizen-based monitoring is an interesting idea worth considering. A strategy has been added to support spring productivity surveys in areas where recruitment appears to be a concern.

(18 comments) Yes or agree Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Decrease the bag limit on hens, even if only for a three year period, to bring Turkey Flocks back to the numbers we had 7 years ago! Fall seasons are in place where it has been felt that either additional harvest was needed to address population levels or where additional harvest opportunity could be made available. We acknowledge that populations in some local areas have declined but may not be due to hunter harvest.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

Limit fall seasons. This objective would let more specific guidelines when seasons may need to be curtailed.

Needed! Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(4 comments) No Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(4 comments) OK Thank you for your support.

Should already be done Thank you for your perspective but improvement is needed in this area.

the number of turkeys is up and going up every year and need to be control. I thing a puch care would do that and bring in more hunters and more money and control the birds. A punch card or other option such as a reduced cost second tag to encourage harvest of multiple birds will be considered.

Turkey hunting during traditional school holidays to recruit youth. The current seasons span a number of holidays but this will be considered when season adjustments are being recommended.

Objective 109: By 2017, develop a list of release sites within established turkey range that may benefit turkey populations and minimize human conflicts. Release turkeys at these locations when relocation is necessary to abate damage or conflict.

PUBLIC COMMENT

DON'T RELEASE ANY MORE TURKEYS IN WASHINGTON. WITH OTHER FAR MORE PRESSING PRIORITIES LIKE SAGE AND SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, WHY IS THIS EVEN ON THIS SURVEY? The references released in the objective are limited to those situations where relocation becomes necessary to address wildlife conflicts. This is not intended to expand the range where turkeys currently occur.

I have lived here since 1948. In the early 1970 the state brought in turkey and before this time there was none. The state continues to find habitat reasons to continue there expansion. Why? There are everywhere now causing damage to crops home vegetation and cause many auto accidents. The references released in the objective are limited to those situations where relocation becomes necessary to address wildlife conflicts. This is not intended to expand the range where turkeys currently occur.

Releases in WA have generally failed due to lack of good habitat and winter forage. Do not release any more turkeys on w-side and get that "Slam" off the blueprint. Releases in western Washington are not specifically planned as the likelihood of conflict situations is remote.

To my knowledge turkeys were not invasious in WA, thus an evaluation been conducted to determine what effect they have had on the ecosystems that they now exist? Before more turkeys are released into area their potential impact must be determined? I know the birds are great to hunt and are a great revenue stream for the Department but what might be the long term effects of this species on the ecosystems that they reside? Unless you can answer this question using verifiable scientific based information you are not doing your job as resource managers. This objective only applies to when relocation is necessary to address conflicts with humans. The evaluation of release sites would consider potential for impacts. WDFW has supported food habits studies and would cooperate or sponsor similar work that may shed light on conflicts with other species or habitat quality.

Wonderful thought. Really what took so long to get here, as it is a notion designated in the previous turkey plan, but WDFW b/o generally refuse to consider this option. They would rather opt to just let a landowner kill large numbers of wild birds, rather than possibly improve hunt opportunities another parts of the state. Relocation to address damage would still be viewed as a last resort due to the expense. Other strategies in the plan would attempt to increase the opportunities for general season hunters to help address landowner concerns to minimize the need for issuing landowner kill permits.

Suggest developing a protocol for identifying the proposed list of release sites. For example, list would include areas with stable to declining populations, same subspecies as the trap site, will increase recreational opportunity, and will not result in more nuisance issues. These criteria would be included in evaluating release sites.

(20 comments) Yes or agree Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

K Thank you for your support.

No Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
### Objective 110: Monitor turkey population trends in each Wild Turkey Population Management Unit (PMU) annually. Identify limiting factors and modify management strategies as needed to address population, harvest, or recreational objectives to increase populations.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

In favor of updating the WTMP with specific recommendation for each PMU, including population and habitat objectives, as well as release sites. It seems like the logical place to collect this information.

**WDFW RESPONSE**

The Wild Turkey Management Plan was considered a supplement to one of the earlier Game Management Plans and at the time was considered a temporary need. We will evaluate whether a new plan is needed that would address topics beyond those now included in the Game Management Plan.

You have a portion of turkey tag designated to bird management, yet lavac failed to spend those dollars in most cases. Use these dollars, earmarked at the request of turkey hunters by the legislature to actually benefit the species, and not just pay some one to sit behind a desk doing paper biology.

Objectives already been done.

### Objective 111: Monitor spring turkey harvest where fall seasons occur to determine if fall harvest is affecting spring hunter success, and evaluate potential changes to allowed hunting methods.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Do not change hunting methods from shotgun or archery. Truley hunting, Spring and Fall, is an up close-in-your face type of hunt for most. As a hunter, the last thing I want to worry about is some moron shooting a rifle across a field at the same group of birds I may be calling, while in camo and in the line of fire.

Get rid of the fall Teanaway season. The population cannot support additional harvest. This unit has the burden of being the closest turkey population to the Seattle Metro area. The birds are hunted extremely hard all spring. That is enough

Agree - important to keep a close watch on fall seasons as removing adult females from population can strongly affect population trends over time. Increasing hunting opportunity should be accomplished through improved hunter access rather than increasing harvest rates through non-traditional hunting methods such as the use of rifles.

Objectives already been done.

### Objective 112: Over the next five years, increase the number of acres of private land available in WDFW’s access programs for public turkey hunting by 10% from 2013 levels within priority turkey ranges.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Allowing hunting on private land must remain optional for both home owners and corporations. This activity should not be the state job but rather done by private parties.

Yes. Examine existing access agreements to make sure spring access is allowed. Some industrial timberlands in particular do not allow access during spring turkey or bear.

CONCENTRATE ON THE LANDOWNERS WHO FEED WILD TURKEYS TO MAINTAIN POPULATIONS ON THEIR PROPERTIES. (STATE FUNDED PET TURKEYS) OALLLA CANYON NORTH FORK FOR EXAMPLE

We agree that this is an important aspect of managing turkey populations.

Yes please. You're not going to have to worry about it much 5 years from now as fast as the numbers here are declining....turkey numbers have gone to the toilet here......

You've not going to have to worry about it much 5 years from now as fast as the numbers here are declining....turkey numbers have gone to the toilet here......

We acknowledge that turkey numbers have fallen in some areas while remaining more robust in others.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Regarding strategy c, aspen regeneration is not particularly important to wild turkeys. While important habitat, for this document, suggest changing "aspen regeneration" to "sparian enhancement", and/or cottomwood stand regeneration.

Note d. The strategy has been modified to include these types of enhancements.

Agree, also test methods of harvest outlined above for use in urban areas where shotsguns would be unsafe.

New hunting methods may be considered under objective 111.

Agree, also test methods of harvest outlined above for use in urban areas where shotguns would be unsafe.

New hunting methods may be considered under objective 111.

Agree, also test methods of harvest outlined above for use in urban areas where shotguns would be unsafe.

We agree that this is an important aspect of improving habitat.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.

I agree with this objective.
only on state or federal lands.

The department could actually try being responsive to and meet with the NWTF State Chapter once a year instead of being totally absent and not responding to requests for attendance at annual NWTF state board meetings.

If invited, we would be willing to attend these meetings.

Yes plant turkeys in the Chinook Wildlife hunting Area near Chinook Washington

Turkeys are present in this vicinity and habitat enhancements may benefit the population. No new releases are planned at the present time.

Objective 114: Support at least one research project that increases knowledge of wild turkeys in western habitats.

WDFW RESPONSE

NO -- do 3 if needed and none if they are not needed -- these gadgets are really stupid

We receive a high number of concerns regarding the potential effects of turkeys, which are not native, on other species or habitats. Expanded knowledge in this area would be beneficial when making management decisions.

Regarding strategy b): OSU M.S. student just published wild turkey food habits and digested seed viability study specific to Washington and Oregon. This study was intended to address inter-specific competition concerns.

We receive a high number of concerns regarding the potential effects of turkeys, which are not native, on other species or habitats. Expanded knowledge in this area would be beneficial when making management decisions.

(14 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

Information already exists

We receive a high number of concerns regarding the potential effects of turkeys, which are not native, on other species or habitats. Expanded knowledge in this area would be beneficial when making management decisions.

Lower the price of tags.

This is under consideration but is not related to this objective.

(2 comments) NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

NO No No Way too many studies.

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

Social media

Thank you for your comment.

Sure. More information good.

Objective 115: Utilize existing information to help determine distribution of suitable mountain quail habitat and the need for enhancement within the bird’s native range in Washington by 2016.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

(18 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) OK

Support

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely do this!

Thank you for your support.

Yes, please focus on this species

Thank you for your support.

Yes, we mean City Quail. The are doing well, don't get me wrong there a great bird around the place. If it wasn't for homeowners compatibility they would be long gone in the hills.

Mountain quail are a different species than California quail that are commonly found around towns and cities.

(18 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support. Hunting for this species is currently limited to western Washington where it was introduced outside of its native range and the bag limit is conservative.

(19 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support. Hunting for this species is currently limited to western Washington where it was introduced outside of its native range and the bag limit is conservative.

Yes definitely do this!

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely do this!

Thank you for your support.

Objective 116: Much of the habitat believed to be within the historic range of mountain quail is on public lands. Work with WDFW, USFS, and other public land managers to assure the habitat needs of mountain quail are considered in planning and management decisions and opportunities for enhancements are not foregone.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

Yes. Too many have been killed with pesticide and habitat loss on private land. Decrease hunting

Thank you for your support. Hunting for this species is currently limited to western Washington where it was introduced outside of its native range and the bag limit is conservative.

(18 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

Identify key private land areas as well.

Enhancement on private land will be considered.

(2 comments) NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

No city quail and home owners quail.

Mountain quail are a different species than California quail that are commonly found around towns and cities.

(2 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

Support

Thank you for your support.

will see if it happens

Thank you for your comment.

Good idea

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely do this!

Thank you for your support.

Objective 117: Evaluate results from re-introduction efforts in Asotin County by 2016 and the need to modify release strategies. Consider additional reestablishment projects in historic range in eastern Washington if suitable habitat is determined to be present.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mountain Quail should not be a game species. Eliminate hunting by 2021

Within the native range hunting seasons are closed. Hunting does occur in areas where they have been introduced outside of their native range.

Yes definitely do this and incorporate seragators to increase reestablishments in suitable habitats.

Modifications to release procedures will be considered.

(19 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

I am unsure if reintroduction is a good idea. Why are they gone?

We are confident that habitat change is one key factor. Strategies under Objectives 115 and 116 are intended to address this.

link for your self better then results show

Field surveys will be part of the assessment.

NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

OK

Thank you for your support.

Support

Thank you for your support.

Objective 118: Using existing harvest data, build a dataset to evaluate harvest changes at the county level by 2016 and evaluate factors that may have contributed to changes in harvest by 2021. Consider including broader scale wing collections to evaluate individual species status and age structure in the evaluation.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

The bastardized pheasant has been managed out of existence over the years by the US Fish and Wildlife and the Washington State Fish and Game has been doing the same thing with forest grouse.

In my youth the grouse season started and ended in the month of September and there was no forest grouse hunting during elk season. Your management program allows forest grouse hunting from September through the end of the year. This is NOT management for the specie and as I see it for grouse hunting during elk season. Your management program allows forest grouse hunting from September through the end of the year. This is NOT management for the species and as I see it for permit sales and dollars. You cannot manage for money and still have healthy populations.

I agree with all of this. A big problem is herbicide use in western Washington. This needs to be drastically reduced.

We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. The studies proposed may help support changes to current practices.

2021 seems a little late.

Some results would be available sooner and we would use information as it becomes available.

(17 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

As one of the least reported harvests, I suspect, time to proceed.

Thank you for your perspective and support of the objective.

Disagree additional studies not needed

Thank you for your perspective.

Good

Thank you for your support.
Habitat is the main issue for forest grouse. We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

(4 comments) NO

No more roads. Thank you for your perspective.

(2 comments) OK. Thank you for your support.

Stop habitat loss, and provide better areas for broad production. Habitat loss may be more difficult to address than habitat quality but is certainly a factor that we would like to address. Information needed to affect changes in practices may result from the work listed in the strategies.

Support. Thank you for your support.

**Objective 119**: Investigate potential causes of declining participation by 2017 and if not related primarily to confirmed declines in grouse populations, take appropriate measures to increase interest and opportunity. Recommend changes to harvest strategies if needed to address population declines.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Grouse populations are on a dramatic decline and we must find out why. I believe they are an indicator species to the overall health of our ecosystems and the wildlife within them. The grouse, Blacktail deer, and Roosevelt elk are all on a dramatic decline and the bears, cougars, and coyotes are at an all time high. That should tell us that our ecosystem is out of balance and something must be done to fix the problem.

(2 comments) OK. Thank you for your perspective. The work proposed under Objective 118 may help identify factors that limit grouse populations.

I would like to see something done. When you call the department for info on grouse all they say is there are no annual surveys being done. No info available in various areas, just drive the forest roads in the morning Duh!

Seek modification of forest practices to improve forage for grouse (must producing plants) and big game. This is the type of action that could occur as a result of work proposed under Objective 118.

The bandtailed pigeon has been managed out of existence over the years by the US Fish and Wildlife and the Washington State Fish and Game has been doing the same thing with forest grouse. In my youth the grouse season started and ended in the month of September and there was no forest grouse hunting during elk season. Your management program allows forest grouse hunting from September through the end of the year. This is NOT management for the specie and as I see it for permit sales and dollars. You cannot manage for money and still have healthy populations.

Declining participation is due to major declining populations of grouse. Even with the timber company gates closed most of grouse season, the population has not rebounded. Forest practices remove most of the food sources. Educate the public and maybe they will put pressure on the timber companies.

You need to look at fertilize and weed spraying by timber companies. Some of the work discussed under Objective 118 may help address this issue.

**WDWF RESPONSE**

Bird populations in general have steadily declined over the last 5 years. We no longer waste money on bird license endorsements. We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. The studies proposed may help support changes to current practices.

Fertilizer and herbicide use by timber companies should be looked into as a cause in grouse population decline. Field surveys may be included in the work outlined under Objective 118.

Habitat is the main issue for grouse decline. We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. The studies proposed may help support changes to current practices.

Logging. Logging. Logging. any other ideas needed. We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. We agree that human influences on habitat may affect grouse populations.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

Logging. Logging. Logging. any other ideas needed. Thank you for your perspective. We agree that human influences on habitat may affect grouse populations.

Field studies may be included in the work outlined under Objective 118.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

Logging. Logging. Logging. any other ideas needed. Thank you for your perspective. We agree that human influences on habitat may affect grouse populations.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your support.

Logging. Logging. Logging. any other ideas needed. Thank you for your perspective. We agree that human influences on habitat may affect grouse populations.

Forest grouse have always been an incidental harvest here, not a hunted species like in the eastern states. proper forest practices, ie; timber harvest, over planting after timber removal, thinning which leaves too much trash in the understory, more than anything, we need to rethink logging practices, and control our own population explosion and development.

We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. The studies proposed may help support changes to current practices.

**Objective 120**: Conduct a survey by 2017 to evaluate hunter opinions related to allowed forest grouse harvest methods and seasons from a social perspective and their effect on populations. Based on the results, and grouse population management needs, consider making recommendations to modify regulations.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Forest grouse have always been an incidental harvest here, not a hunted species like in the eastern states. proper forest practices, ie; timber harvest, over planting after timber removal, thinning which leaves too much trash in the understory, more than anything, we need to rethink logging practices, and control our own population explosion and development.

We agree that habitat changes due to a number of factors may be affecting grouse populations. The studies proposed may help support changes to current practices.

NEED TO STUDY TURKEY IMPACTS ON NATIVE FOREST GROUSE. This kind of work is described under objective 118 and in the Wild Turkey chapter of the 119.

A shorter season may be needed. Recommendations like this may occur as a result of work discussed under Objective 118.

I agree with this objective. Thank you for your perspective.

In this case, hunters probably know best among stakeholders. Not a species birders pay much attention to. Thank you for your perspective.

Keep harvest methods the same. Thank you for your comment.

A strategy under Objective 119 addresses this point.

(4 comments) NO

No, not a priority. Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) OK. Thank you for your perspective.

Open more roads. A strategy under Objective 119 addresses this point.

Social perspective?????? It costs a lot of money to go hunting...less people target grouse because it cost too much to hunt them.

Thank you for your perspective. From a license perspective if a hunter purchases either a small game or big game license there is no additional cost to hunt grouse.

Sure -- but too many people shooting at them all the time. Thank you for your perspective. Poaching does influence populations of most game species to varying degrees.
The bandtailed pigeon has been managed out of existence over the years by the US Fish and Wildlife and the Washington State Fish and Game has been doing the same thing with forest grouse. In my youth the grousse season started and ended in the month of September and there was no forest grouse hunting during elk season. Your management program allows forest grouse hunting from September through the end of the year. This is NOT management for the specie and as I see it for permit sales and dollars. You cannot manage for money and still have healthy populations.

Don't hunters always want to kill more animals? Shouldn't this survey be open to everyone? Hunters often suggest limiting hunting seasons to improve populations. Generally hunters are the most interested in harvest methods and in this case removing some methods would be considered.

Objective 121: Continue to focus enhancement efforts in the pheasant focus area. Work with habitat especially for nesting and brood rearing. Maintain existing agreements that foster quality habitat. Your program needs to increase bird numbers and hunters will be back. Everything must be in place to support them.

You should not just focus on the focus area, there are habitat improvements and agreements that can be put together across eastern Wa. Enhancement efforts do occur in other areas but we have emphasized work in the focus area. If successful, and as funding becomes available we will consider work in additional areas.

I support this objective.

No to many studies and scientists. I agree with this objective.

Support (3 comments) Yes or agree

Good

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

No funding should go to any landowner charging fees for access. Access agreements are generally required where WDFW provides funds to enhance habitat.

No hope this money can be better spent elsewhere.

(3 comments) OK

The focus area was chosen due to the cost effectiveness of enhancements in this rainfall zone, the likelyhood of success and anticipated willingness of landowners to support the program.

Eastern Washington releases are discussed under Objective 131. Many studies have shown that releases of farm raised birds do little to enhance the population and the efforts are best directed toward habitat improvements as brood survival is generally the most limiting factor affecting pheasant populations.

Please enhance habitat PRIOR to dumping pen raised birds at release sites. Most of them just get eaten by coyotes.

We acknowledge that some release sites are not in the best habitat. This objective is focused on increasing production of wild pheasants.

Private land habitat increases, need more tall grasses remaining on farm lands.

This is the focus of this objective and also the quality of the permanent cover to support brood production.

Support

Thank you for your support.

Great idea, habitat is very important and I love hunting wild pheasants. You definitely existing agreements and add MORE!

Thank you for your support.

Objective 122: Maintain or improve conditions for all upland game birds within their primary ranges.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

Remove predators, coyotes, hawks, etc.,.

Removal of predators would not be supported by the general public and would represent a short term measure. Habitat improvements can help bird populations less susceptible to predation.

(25 comments) Yes or agree

Examples of course could include reducing the number of predators but not for harvest. I don't see how there can be one without both; to attract funds for management.

Improving habitat for upland birds can improve conditions for many species and is often supported by many members of the general public.

Good

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

improvement is needed

Thank you for your support.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your perspective.

Support

Thank you for your support.

This should be a department priority

Thank you for your perspective.

Good idea.

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely?

Thank you for your support.

Objective 123: Monitor pheasant population status and trend to be able to detect a 20% change over three years within the pheasant focus area and any other key areas identified for habitat improvement. Document results in the annual Game Status Report.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

The need for more water storage dams to enhance run off in pheasant creek drainages. The only way.

Development or improvement of moist soil areas can be an important enhancement but the use is limited due to expense.

Sounds good to me.

Support

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely?

Thank you for your support.

Objective 124: Increase pheasant hunter numbers in the pheasant focus area to 9,000 by 2021.

WDFW RESPONSE

PUBLIC COMMENT

Got to have pheasants first to increase pheasant hunters.

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

If bird hunting is good, hunters will come.

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

increase bird numbers an hunters will be back

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

increase the numbers of pheasants and hunters will follow

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

Need to increase and provide viable opportunity to do this, which means you need to address habitat loss

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

The pheasant population in eastern Washington has never recovered to what it was, even with the release of pheasants, the hunter numbers or days available needs reduced to allow the number of birds to increase along with a reduction in predators.

In the case of pheasants where hens are not hunted, season length reductions probably would not have a significant influence on the population.

Quit worrying about hunter numbers. Increased bird populations will bring on the hunters.

Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.
This objective is not attainable with current bird populations
(13 comments) Yes or agree

Measures attended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

As I mentioned earlier in this survey...You want to increase license sales then put a good product out. The only opportunity in western Washington is release sites and they are decreasing. Since release sites and number of birds released are decreasing is the cost of a western Washington pheasant license going to decrease as well?

This objective addresses the pheasant focus area in southeast Washington. The number of birds released in western Washington has remained relatively constant over the past several years and we are searching for new release sites.

Hunting is not an issue, however hunter turnout rates should not be actively pushed to increase. Allow levels to be as they will passively and under current hunting limits.

Thank you for your perspective.

I agree with this objective.

improve release sites that have been neglected.

Where we can, we do make improvements on release sites to improve hunting conditions.

increase birds not hunters. i haven't seen a live pheasant in over 20 years.

Measures attended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

(3 comments) NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

Nope

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Remove this objective. The importance is QUALITY not QUANTITY.

Thank you for your perspective.

Support, at least that many

Thank you for your support.

More pheasants, less hunters. Why is it your job to increase the number of hunters?

Measures attended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.

not good

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Sounds good to me.

Thank you for your support.

Why?

This section is primarily related to improving access opportunities for hunters as it is seen as a limitation in the focus area.

Yes and open state park lands for Pheasant release sites

Allowing hunting in state parks would require a change by the legislature that may not be widely supported among the general public.

Yes definitely!

Changes to the season structure including this suggestion will be considered through the three year season setting process.

Yes definitely!

Thank you for your support.

You! And stop the silly week early closure of the Pheasant Season; end it on the MLK Holiday, as in the past.

Yes! And stop the silly week early closure of the Pheasant Season; end it on the MLK Holiday, as in the past.

Yes definitely!

Thank you for your support.

Yes and open state park lands for Phesant release sites

Yes definitely find out why their populations are declining!

Yes definitely find out why their populations are declining!

More land

More land would increase the number of birds but it's hard to find land to hunt. A big problem.

The focus of this objective is to look at this issue in combination with population status.

What Chukar? They died off in the late 1970s bad winter and I believe disease You have never enhanced there come back II use to limit out every late fall till then demise. Reinstate them.

There are some indications that chukar populations may be increasing at least some local areas but this does need further investigation. Reintroduction might be considered if they are found to be absent from suitable habitat.

Yes, population declines are a factor. Kill more coyotes and populations of chukar should increase.

Coyote control would probably not have lasting benefits to chukar populations. Habitat improvements that make birds less susceptible to predation are generally a more successful approach.

(19 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

BIRD POPULATIONS IN GENERAL HAVE STEADILY DECLINED OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS. WE NO LONGER WASTE MONEY ON BIRD LICENSE ENDORSEMENTS.

Thank you for your support.

Gee you think declining numbers might be the reason harvest is down??????

Thank you for your comment.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments) NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

No need to hunt interest.

Thank you for your perspective. We acknowledge that chukar are not as abundant as they once were.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

Support, we need more chukar!

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely find out why their populations are declining!

Thank you for your support.

Objective 126: Evaluate potential changes to the current season structure that may expand interest and participation in upland bird hunting by 2017. Make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission if changes are found to be beneficial.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Make public hunting areas for chukar more apparent, better communication on these areas.

We are making improvements to the private lands information to help hunters identify where species are available to hunt and we hope to expand this concept to public lands as well.

more land -- it's hard to participate if you can't find land to hunt and when you do small coys if you find any birds and feel free to hunt land is over hunted because it's hard to find land to hunt. A big problem.

This the focus of this objective is to look at this issue in combination with population status.

What Chukar? They died off in the late 1970s bad winter and I believe disease You have never enhanced there come back II use to limit out every late fall till then demise. Reinstate them.

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Coyote control would probably not have lasting benefits to chukar populations. Habitat improvements that make birds less susceptible to predation are generally a more successful approach.

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I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments) NO

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

No need to hunt interest.

Thank you for your perspective. We acknowledge that chukar are not as abundant as they once were.

(3 comments) OK

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Yes definitely find out why their populations are declining!

Thank you for your support.

Objective 126: Evaluate potential changes to the current season structure that may expand interest and participation in upland bird hunting by 2017. Make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission if changes are found to be beneficial.

PUBLIC COMMENT

A general season extending into January is far too long. The birds can barely survive the cold temperatures and snow at the end of such a long season without the added hunting pressure. Shortening the season to end at least by the middle of December would greatly increase natural conditions.

We agree and other objectives in the plan address this topic.

Allow hunting further into the new year, at least by the end of January.

Adjustments like these will be considered but some hunters would favor an earlier ending date.

Once again stop the silly week early Pheasant Season closure.

This option will be considered along with other potential options.

Swap opening days in Eastern Washington with upland starting earlier one year and deer hunting starting earlier the next year and so on every other year. By the time upland seasons starts now the deer hunters have educated all the upland birds making them very wary. You could also start them at the same time so no one group has an advantage but it's not fair to the upland hunters the current way!

This is an interesting idea but probably somewhat too complex to be supported by many hunters. However, earlier season options may be considered through the three year season setting process.

reduce bag limit, start pheasant hunting at 10 AM and close season mid December, Try this for 3 years and see what happens.

Thank you for the recommendation.

there is already a lot of interest -- do you really need to expand it??

Upland bird hunter numbers have been declining steadily and we would like to reverse that trend if possible.

(14 comments) Yes and agree

Thank you for your support.

Definitely should be addressed.

Thank you for your support.

Habitat

Thank you for your comment.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

(2 comments) NO

We agree and other objectives in the plan address this topic.

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

no, not until bird numbers increase.

Season adjustments may have no effect on the population or could be used to help with recovering populations.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

Okay

Thank you for your support.

Sage grouse populations in Douglas county appear stable enough for a hunting season.

Thank you for the observation. These birds are monitored closely and at the current time their status is not at a level where we would recommend a hunting season.

The season is not the problem access add bird populations are the issue

Other Objectives are included in the plan to address these issues and we acknowledge that some hunters are satisfied with the current seasons.
### Objective 127: Estimate and monitor upland game bird harvest through a random survey on a yearly basis and assess other ongoing surveys as indicators of population trends by 2018. Consider changes to harvest monitoring strategies that may improve precision and reduce costs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BE CAUTIOUS WHEN UTILIZING HUNTER REPORTING TOOLS AS MANAGEMENT TOOLS! NOT ALL HUNTERS ARE ETHICAL OR HONEST IN THEIR REPORTING, THAT GOES FOR FISHERMEN TOO.</strong></td>
<td>We acknowledge that some intentional misreporting occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>random survey tells you nothing because most hunter do not want you to know because you will print it and more hunters will go to the area</td>
<td>We acknowledge that some intentional misreporting occurs. Because the reporting for small game is on a broader (county) scale hunters may be less likely to have this concern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolutely, we need this data</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15 comments) Yes and agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already being done</td>
<td>The random survey is a tool that we currently use. The strategies would also include the potential for mandatory reporting by all hunters and other options to track harvest and populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch record reporting, no more studies.</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOOD.</strong></td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I agree with this objective.</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 comments) OK</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okay</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random sounds nice – but systematic is often better. Sure, your strategy sounds fine</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes definitely!</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Objective 128: As new information and non-toxic alternatives become available, make non-toxic shot use recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission through the season setting process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is not enough scientific or biological data to prove that game birds or raptors are dying from lead poisoning instead of natural causes to require non-toxic shot for hunting game birds.</td>
<td>Impacts of lead ammunition are documented and are a growing concern with the general public. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 128 states &quot;As new information and non-toxic alternatives become available, make non-toxic shot use recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission through the season setting process.&quot; This is a proposal to limit the use of lead ammunition through voluntary measures. Lead is a toxic metal that threatens the health of wildlife and humans by indiscriminately poisoning soil, waterways, and millions of animals. There are already good alternatives to lead ammunition and a plethora of good science demonstrating the need to take action.</td>
<td>The cost of some alternatives has become more competitive and some newer alternatives are safe for use in some older guns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cost of ammo is already high. To ban lead ammo would further increase the cost of ammo. What would we do without traditional muzzleloader? What about old doubles of mod 12%, etc, that we still hunt upland game with. There is very little or no evidence showing need to expand beyond where we are now. Consider all of the hunters with lead ammo or components now. To ban lead for big game hunting would be going to solids, which are armor piercing. Don't follow California in this as there next step is to ban hunting as we no it altogether.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few hunting sounds of lead are not going to hurt anything. The impact is minimal, hunting areas are not trap ranges. Allow the use of lead. Non-toxic shot is not economically priced for most hunters and cannot be shot safely in older shotguns that are very popular with upland hunters.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolutely make lead shot illegal for upland birds as soon as possible, there are more than enough non-toxic alternatives available, even those that are safe for older guns. This does not need to be studied further, just eliminate lead shot.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among the very high priorities among birders! this objective will likely attract many birders to this survey, and many will probably not respond to much else. To include for all upland bird hunting. Not part of the question explicitly, but would like to see an end to lead ammunition for all hunting, and data for target shooting. But, one step at a time! More than hunted birds pay the price of lead ammunition.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be realistic and make these recommendations only for areas that are problematic.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One of the reasons people stop hunting is the cost of ammo. If the non-toxic options are expensive you'll have hunters choose to spend the money elsewhere and stop hunting.</td>
<td>The cost of some alternatives has become more competitive and some newer alternatives are safe for use in some older guns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11 comments) Yes or agree</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSIDER SAFETY OF NON TOXIC SHOT (STEEL) USED IN AND AROUND THE ROCKY HABITAT AREAS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON.</strong></td>
<td>Safety is always a key consideration in making decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disagree</strong></td>
<td>Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOT TOPIC</strong></td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I agree with this objective.</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just eliminate lead shot from the state of Washington. There is no reason to use lead when there are so many good alternatives on the market in this day and age.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep non toxic to wetland areas &amp; species only. Do not apply non toxic regulations to upland hunters ever!</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 comments) NO</td>
<td>Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO new non-toxic restrictions; period</td>
<td>Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non toxic for pheasant other than on waterfowl release sites is a joke</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nontoxic shot should be heavily pushed and prioritized both for the safety of the environment and the hunter as a consumer.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 comments) Ok</td>
<td>Thank you for your support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only where negative impacts are well documented</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than in waterfowl, this is a thinly disguised effort by the anti-hunting public to further attack hunters and hunting. Time and resources are better spent on things that will make a difference for the better.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show proof.</td>
<td>Documentation of the effects of lead ammunition would be included along with any proposed changes to current rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure</td>
<td>Thank you for your comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why are you even debating this. Outlaw lead shot, we can easily live without it.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. This measure was developed to advise hunters who may be unfamiliar with these birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin lead in fishing and hunting gear. There's plenty of evidence that lead shot is deadly.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just require non-toxic shot use in the state of WA</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, please get the lead out as fast as possible.</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you know enough to make these recommendations now -- get the lead out</td>
<td>Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 129:** Post WDFW managed properties and distribute educational materials to hunters that describe the differences between upland game species and non-hunted upland birds each year.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

| a hunter knows ~cut the waste | by "post" I assume you mean put up signs rather than close access. Online test or other education may work | (19 comments) Yes or agree | (2 comments) OK | NO | Social media | Support | Why to spend more money? | Do hunters even pay attention to animals they're not supposed to hunt? I have a hard time trusting anyone with a gun who likes to kill animals for fun. |
| a hunter knows ~cut the waste | Yes this is the intent and thank you for the suggestion. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your comment. | Thank you for your comment. |

**Objective 130:** Conduct research and include results in annual reports that describe efforts to evaluate habitat enhancement effects on pheasant population levels.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

| bring back bird farms it worked before | This approach was tried through the Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program but it appeared to have little effect as hunter numbers and harvest continued to decline. | (15 comments) Yes or agree | I agree with this objective. | NO | Support | Yes definitely! | What habitat enhancement? Putting up a sign and then doing nothing does not help habitat. | Thank you for your perspective. |
| bring back bird farms it worked before | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your perspective. | Thank you for your support. |

**Objective 131:** Continue to release rooster pheasants in eastern Washington at a level that devotes most of the fund income to habitat enhancements to produce wild pheasants.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

| Put and take of hatchery "chickens" is dumb, and hunting these stupid birds is not very sporting. I somebody wants to do this, they should pay the entire costs of releasing them. | The cost of releasing pheasants is derived from a portion of the small game license sales dedicated to upland bird management. The department has a legislative mandate to have a release program in eastern Washington but the amount of funding for purchase of pheasants has been reduced based on an audit of the program which found that funds would be better spent on habitat enhancements. | (2 comments) NO | No more studies... | None | 3 comments) OK | What habitat enhancement? Putting up a sign and then doing nothing does not help habitat. | Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations. |
| Put and take of hatchery "chickens" is dumb, and hunting these stupid birds is not very sporting. I somebody wants to do this, they should pay the entire costs of releasing them. | Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Thank you for your perspective. | Thank you for your support. |
| stop releases and put all funds into habitat. | The department has a legislative mandate to have a release program in eastern Washington but the amount of funding for purchase of pheasants has been reduced based on an audit of the program which found that funds would be better spent on habitat enhancements. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Thank you for your support. |
| Again, releasing dumb pen-raised pheasants does nothing to help wild populations. | We do not encourage or support releases as a mechanism to increase populations. The releases that occur are only to increase harvest opportunities. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Yes definitely! | Thank you for your support. |

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

| If you don't have the wild birds then you need to plant both sexes to build up the population. Just because they are pen raised doesn't mean they are totally stupid. The pen raised birds have all the same savvy and instincts that the wild birds do just takes them a little longer to figure it out. But by planting hens and roosters some do survive and carry over. But roosters don't lay eggs so where will the eggs come from? | Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations. | These are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support. | What habitat enhancement? Putting up a sign and then doing nothing does not help habitat. | Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations. | Thank you for your support. |
| If you don't have the wild birds then you need to plant both sexes to build up the population. Just because they are pen raised doesn't mean they are totally stupid. The pen raised birds have all the same savvy and instincts that the wild birds do just takes them a little longer to figure it out. But by planting hens and roosters some do survive and carry over. But roosters don't lay eggs so where will the eggs come from? | The costs of developing a new game farm would be prohibitive. The department purchases birds from private growers for release in eastern Washington. | Thank you for your comment. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your perspective. |
| increase frequency of pheasant releases and number of birds, the habitat is not as productive as it once was | Our opinion and research support that habitat enhancement is a more cost effective approach. An audit of the eastern Washington pheasant enhancement program arrived at the same conclusion. | (18 comments) Yes or agree | Keep doing this | None | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Keep doing this | Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations. | |
| increase frequency of pheasant releases and number of birds, the habitat is not as productive as it once was | Thank you for your support. | Thank you for your support. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Thank you for your support. |
| take of hatchery "chickens" is dumb, and hunting these stupid birds is not very sporting. I somebody wants to do this, they should pay the entire costs of releasing them. | Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations. | (2 comments) OK | Should be releasing hens only | TOTAL WASTE OF MONEY AND AN INSULT TO MODERN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DEBASES THE ENTIRE HUNTING IDENTITY AND SPIRIT OF THE REAL HUNT. | |
| take of hatchery "chickens" is dumb, and hunting these stupid birds is not very sporting. I somebody wants to do this, they should pay the entire costs of releasing them. | Thank you for your perspective. The objectives in the plan are primarily to encourage voluntary use of non-lead ammunition or to work with hunters to develop restrictions that they can support. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. | The department has a legislative mandate to have a release program in eastern Washington but the amount of funding for purchase of pheasants has been reduced based on an audit of the program which found that funds would be better spent on habitat enhancements. | |

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269
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Yes -- but there are no wild pheasants -- they are all exotic.

Yes and buy surrogaters to make them more like true wild birds!

Yes -- but the type of traps that can be used but at least you will get a true picture of harvest compared to other areas in Eastern WA that are open to otter trapping. You really should consider eliminating the bag limits on otter also in the name of uniformity in the law across the state.

Yes hunters pay for these birds.

Yes! Support, wild is better.

Yes, possibly release the birds earlier and not publish the release sites for lazy hunters to shoot the newly released birds so easily.

Objective 131: Monitor license revenue generated and consider efficiencies and other changes necessary to make the program self-supporting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

A long range goal but not obtainable with current hunter satisfaction and access.

A survey in 2013 found that hunter satisfaction varied by release site and we will continue to attempt to make improvements in this area.

IT'S SIMPLE. LOWER THE FEES. SELL MORE LICENSES! BASIC ECONOMICS. I AM A

An average resident hunter fisherman in 2014 I paid over $200 for the licenses to hunt deer, elk and small game along with fresh and salt water fishing. *********************************WAY TOO EXPENSIVE************************

(14 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

Can it?

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Dream on! there is no way that a government program can be self supporting and effective and still be affordable by the common man.

The new western Washington pheasant license brought the program closer to a self funded level and this will continue to be a goal and appears to be reachable as license sales have been on a slowly increasing trend.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

ENHANCE THE POPULATION. License sales will go up.

The comment appears to be related to eastern Washington and the objective is specific to western Washington. Wild populations of pheasants in western Washington are minimal due to climate and habitat limitations.

NO INCREASE

Acknowledged. License fee increases will be avoided if possible.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

or cut waste add more land quit paying for land damage that will not let us hunt there

We are always looking for efficiencies in the program. Birds are only released in areas where public hunting is allowed.

Particular to ensure that hatchery chickens are totally funded by those who hunt them, not by the rest of us.

Thank you for your support of the objective.

Support

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely.

Thank you for your support.

Objective 133: Secure at least four replacement and new release sites by 2021 and attempt to strategically locate them to increase interest and participation in the program.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

get better pheasant habitat for release sites, no sage brush and rock, get grassy land, and cattails and kill coyotes at these site

The comment appears to be related more to the eastern Washington program but we do try to locate the best release sites possible.

This is fine: Do not consider removing any WDFW Game Reserve properties from their current Reserve status to meet this goal.

We would not remove reserve status solely for this purpose.

(15 comments) Yes or agree

Thank you for your support.

Disagree, sunset the chicken/release program!

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

I agree

Thank you for your support.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

I will be dead by 2021.

Thank you for your comment. If possible we will strive to achieve the objective prior to the date specified.

No

Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Not a priority, focus on wild birds

Wild populations of pheasants in western Washington are not feasible due to climate and habitat limitations.

(2 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

RELEASE BIRDS INTO MORE REMOTE AREAS THAT REQUIRE A MINIMUM WALK/HIKE OF ONE MILE TO ACCESS. THIS ELIMINATES THE JERKS WHO FOLLOW THE RELEASE TRUCK AND HUNT AFTER THE RELEASE!

The comment appears to be related more to the eastern Washington program and we acknowledge that this is an issue. In western Washington birds are released either before or after legal hunting hours. Due to the logistics of birds being delivered by private vendors in eastern Washington this is less feasible.

See #131.

Acknowledged.

true. 4 is a wadlet

Thank you for your perspective.

UTTER WASTE OF MONEY.

Thank you for your perspective.

What will this do for us

Loss of release sites and finding new ones has been a key source of hunter dissatisfaction in some areas and is limiting program participation.

Where down town Seattle where you make your big bucks.

Sites near urban areas would be desirable as they could serve more hunters.

How about releasing in the current release sites.

The comment appears to have been done for a while around the Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla county locations. Pheasant populations have been very low during the past 4 hunting seasons

The releases that occur are only to increase harvest opportunities. The number of birds released has been reduced in order to increase funding for habitat enhancement.

Yes but how about securing habitat suitable for Quail & raise/releasing thern please.

The use of state park lands for hunting would require action by the state legislature which might not be popular with members of the general public.

Yes and buy surrogaters to make them more like true wild birds!

The comment appears to be related more to the eastern Washington program and we acknowledge that this is an issue. In western Washington birds are released either before or after legal hunting hours. Due to the logistics of birds being delivered by private vendors in eastern Washington this is less feasible.

Yes use state parks since there is thousands of acres that would make great hunting sites.

The new western Washington pheasant license brought the program closer to a self funded level and this will continue to be a goal and appears to be reachable as license sales have been on a slowly increasing trend since.

I agree with this objective.

Thank you for your support.

ENHANCE THE POPULATION. License sales will go up.

The comment appears to be related to eastern Washington and the objective is specific to western Washington. Wild populations of pheasants in western Washington are minimal due to climate and habitat limitations.

NO INCREASE

Acknowledged. License fee increases will be avoided if possible.

(3 comments) OK

Thank you for your support.

or cut waste add more land quit paying for land damage that will not let us hunt there

We are always looking for efficiencies in the program. Birds are only released in areas where public hunting is allowed.

Particular to ensure that hatchery chickens are totally funded by those who hunt them, not by the rest of us.

Thank you for your support of the objective.

Support

Thank you for your support.

Yes definitely.

Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective. You might talk with him for help. Ben Dittbrenner PhD student at UW SEFS is working on a beaver reintroduction and monitoring project.

Definitely agree and support. If there are areas without beaver you need to consider there are probably good reasons why they are absent that are probably out of human control. Trapping is unlikely to be a reason beaver are absent.

Appropriate in only limited areas, in most areas of western Washington beaver populations are escalating. When can we bring back trapping? Maybe now that the good people who voted to end leghold traps are all getting flooded, they might reconsider.

Interface with fisheries experts in regards to beaver release locations and need. Many species of fish including lamprey historically depended on habitat developed by beaver.

Yes, Beavers help salmon and other fish, also maintain upland water supply through summer and flood control in winter. Keep them. Don’t kill them. Like the wolf and cougar, beavers are essential to a healthy world.

Agree, except removal of native species and leave animals in place when possible.

Do not agree. hole traps are getting flooded, they might reconsider. We recognize that beavers will not colonize areas where suitable habitat is not present and some areas are not capable of providing beaver habitat. The development of better criteria is intended to assure that beaver are not released in areas that are not suitable.

We do engage our fisheries biologists on these topics and are aware of the benefits that beaver activity can provide.

Yes, Beaver help salmon and other fish, also maintain upland water supply through summer and flood control in winter. Keep them. Don’t kill them. Like the wolf and cougar, beavers are essential to a healthy world.

Aopppose to overturning the initiative -- that would be a good idea.  Allow the initiative to pass and then work to remove beavers from wherever they are not wanted.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

If there are areas without beaver you need to consider there are probably good reasons why they are absent that are probably out of human control. Trapping is unlikely to be a reason beaver are absent. We recognize that beavers will not colonize areas where suitable habitat is not present and some areas are not capable of providing beaver habitat. The development of better criteria is intended to assure that beaver are not released in areas that are not suitable. Under the law adopted by the legislature beaver can only be relocated to areas in eastern Washington. Trapping in Washington is legal but body gripping traps are not allowed without special permits. Fur trappers have adapted and can be effective with other types of traps.

Trapping is cruel beyond belief and nobody needs to wear fur to keep warm. I supposed you’ll tell me they enjoy killing, so it’s their right. Well, I enjoy seeing wild animals alive in the wild and want them to live out their lives without being killed by a human who likes to kill.

Again, when you encourage people to kill animals, it’s pretty difficult to keep them from killing endangered animals. And does anyone really need to be trapping fur bearing animals these days?? Trapping is cruel beyond belief and nobody needs to wear fur to keep warm. I supposed you’ll tell me they enjoy killing, so it’s their right. Well, I enjoy seeing wild animals alive in the wild and want them to live out their lives without being killed by a human who likes to kill.

We recognize that this will be an issue and automated phone reporting of fur harvest would be impossible. Some alternative harvest reporting method will be needed as an interim measure.

WDFW RESPONSE

You’re right that it sounds good and why would anyone want to become a trapper in this State with its silly regulations?? Are you planning to overthrow the initiative -- that would be a good idea. Past efforts to modify the initiative were not successful and would be difficult. Trappers have adapted to new methods and can be quite successful and interest in trapping in Washington has grown substantially over the past several years evidenced by an increase in the number of persons completing the trapper education course.

While this sounds good keep in mind some of our trappers are old and set in their ways. Paper reporting of Trappers Report of Catch should remain an option for those not so computer literate.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

WASTE OF MONEY, THATS WHY IT’S CALLED HUNTING NOT HARVESTING. The revision of range maps is intended to assess the status of individual species where some level of concern exists that population declines may be at a level of concern.

WASHINGTON LAW MAKES THE USE OF BODY GRIPPING TRAPS UNLAWFUL which was due to interim measure.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 135: Current criteria for evaluating beaver release locations are mostly subjective. The documentation of beaver presence/absence prior to release and post release monitoring varies widely among projects. Develop stronger science based criteria for assessment of release sites and begin utilizing citizen observations of beaver activity to assess where projects are appropriate by 2016.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 136: Develop an improved web based reporting system for harvest of furbearers and unclassified wildlife and improve the availability and applicability of information available to trappers and persons interested in becoming trappers by 2016. Improve and provide identification information to avoid accidental harvest of protected species.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 137: Improve information and strategies to reduce wildlife conflict related to small game, furbearers and unclassified wildlife by 2017, and reduce the need for lethal removal of native species and leave animals in place when possible.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE
This is problematic as decisions on level of hunting pressure (Table 2, page 64) are need to be managed, with priority consideration for managing those factors that yield the conditions. G. H. Collins, R. B. Wielgus, and G. M. Koehler. 2002. Effects of sex and age on black bear conifer damage and control. Ursus.13:231-236. G. M. Koehler and D. J. Pierce. 2005. Survival, livestock and pets. This is in contrast to the stated strategy to “Conduct targeted cougar removals in GMUs with human-cougar interactions.” and is counter to scientific findings that “number of offending” animal and that population reduction is not the policy action. CONCERNS: To address concerns regarding cougar and black bear ‘public safety’ and black bear ‘timber damage’, WDFW permits (i.e. Public Safety Cougar Removal (PSCR), depredation permit, landowner kill permit, ‘spring bear recreational hunts’ and ‘hot-spot’ hunts) to address bear damage on private owned timber lands. These hunts do not target the individual problem animal but are intended to reduce population numbers within areas of management concern. PSCR hunts are an attempt to address “potential management removals to address emerging areas of chronic cougar conflict with people, livestock and pets.” This is in contrast to the stated strategy to “Conduct targeted cougar removals in GMUs with human-cougar interactions,” and is counter to scientific findings that “number of complaints and previous year’s harvest levels suggests that harvest at levels below 24% of the estimated population had no effect on reducing the overall number of cougar- human conflicts (Pebbles et al. 2013). Issuing permits after a target number for management is achieved results in kill permits issued months after a ‘problem’ has occurred and unrelated to target and remove the individual responsible for the depredation or threat. In addition, the Plans statement “Provide Department-coordinated lethal removal to mitigate timber damage by bears.” (which includes ‘hot-spot hunts’) is counter to the statement “Where applicable, provide focused recreational bear hunting seasons in spring to mitigate timber damage by bears”. This policy counters scientific findings that not all bears peel trees and that these hunts do not target ‘depredating’ or ‘offending’ bears(Collins, Wielgus, and Koehler 2005, Koehler and Pierce 2005). These studies show that the wrong sex of bear is targeted and approximately75% of bears killed do not have bark in their stomachs. In addition these WDFW hunts are in contrast to the Plans statement “there is a tendency to equate levels of human-bear interactions with bear abundance. However, bear conflict activity is not a good indicator of population status, as it more likely reflects the variability of environmental conditions”. G. H. Collins, R. B. Wielgus, and G. M. Koehler. 2002. Effects of sex and age on black bear conifer damage and control. Ursus.13:231-236. G. M. Koehler and D. J. Pierce. 2005. Survival, cause-specific mortality, sex, and ages of American black bears in Washington state, USA. Ursus.

The goal set by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for the management of black-tailed deer, mule deer, and white-tailed deer populations in Washington is to maintain numbers within habitat limitations. And later Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage deer and their habitat to ensure sustainable populations. This is valid and justified-habitat should guide deer and elk numbers. Contrast this with the cougar objective 88 “Manage for a stable cougar population in each PMU”. This cougar objective does not take into account whether the “habitat”, i.e., prey base, can support that objective! The deer objective should also include managing other mortality factors such as highway mortality and predators because just “…manage deer and their habitat…alone may not help WDFW reach the objective. This comment equally applies to all species, the suite of factors need to be managed, with priority consideration for managing those factors that yield the largest response at the least cost.

Mule deer strategies

Unfortunately we cannot comment on the strategies since they are not included in the draft. Deer Population Status and Trend

The stated total deer population in Washington is approximately 309,000 – 320,000. Yet for both black-tailed and white-tailed deer the information on pages 64 and 66 indicate that there is no current method being utilized to estimate populations. Is the approximate population of deer based on reconstruction from harvest?

Data Collection

We notice that pre-hunt and post-hunt composition surveys are being conducted for white-tailed and mule deer in eastern Washington. Yet, there appears to be no post effort to collect this information for black-tailed deer which comprise a significant portion of the deer harvest in Washington. This is problematic as decisions on level of hunting pressure (Table 2, page 64) are supposedly based on this data annually.
**Population Management**

The recreational goal for deer is to maintain or increase hunting opportunity. We note a lack of consistency between elk and deer regarding the application of RCW 77.04.012 which is highlighted appropriately on page 50 for elk but not mentioned for deer. Maximizing recreational harvest should be a driver for deer as well. Recommend the sentence states “...goal for deer is to maximize hunting opportunity”. Black-tailed deer in particular are struggling in the areas under Makah management, maintaining current hunting opportunity on a diminished population is not an acceptable goal.

**Maximizing hunting opportunity is part of the Department’s mandate regardless of how many places we state it in the plan.**

**Black-tailed deer**

**Background**

It appears that Table 3 is not included in the document which would reflect an estimate or index of the abundance of animals in the population available for harvest. We also note that there is a Table 4 in this section that is not referenced, but may have been what was referenced as Table 3. Regardless, the information in Table 4 does not match the stated intent of the referenced Table 3. The background section does point out that black-tailed deer populations appear static and that the population may have declined somewhat over the past two decades. We concur with these statements, but believe the decline may be underrepresented when the metric used is simply hunter success. The stated lack of data on population size and the lack of consistent composition data collected (see comments on Data Collection, page 63) essentially indicates that hunting regulations are being set, primarily advocating a liberal season structure, without regard to the status of the population.

**Thank you for catching the problem with the tables, it has been corrected. We don’t disagree with most of what you stated, but feel that the plan would allow management strategies to address most of the issues you identified or to better understand some of those issues. We greatly appreciate the work done to understand the impact of hair slip and have identified it as an issue to address in the future.**

**DEER**

**RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY**

Eastern Washington mule deer seasons have been much more restrictive since 1997. Some of the restrictive measures include a three-point minimum restriction for all male deer in eastern Washington and a shortened deer hunting season for most hunters. (page 62)

In our opinion this decrease in mule deer population is caused by cougar depredations and the effect of increased elk populations. In the last few years the mule deer have moved into the agricultural lands for self-preservation from the cougars.

**We corrected the number to five. Thank you for your help in correcting this error.**

**III. DATA COLLECTION**

WDFW needs to conduct more population surveys on deer as baseline and current populations are very lacking. These studies are paramount to carnivore/prey management.

**Table 3 Of these, 6 species are classified as game species. The table has only listed as game animal, what is the sixth?**

**A recently completed long-term research project did not show that predation was a significant factor restricting mountain goat population growth.**

**High Horn Sheep Section**

We recommend that the Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat sections also include the predation management section similar to that in the Elk and Deer sections. Predation is never mentioned in the Mountain Goat section. We have documented predation on mountain goats by radio-marked cougars. Despite goats spending a lot of time in escape terrain, they also move between areas and are vulnerable to predation. Ignoring predation as a potential limiting factor in goat recovery is naive.

**We have not had any indication that predation is a significant limiting factor for bighorn sheep or mountain goats. If we do, we can address it through the predator-prey guideline section of the plan.**

Again, I fully support WDFW’s current decision not to include wolves in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan because the wolf population has yet to reach its recovery goals and is not likely to do so until the end of Ill. Data Collection.

**Thank you for your support.**
As a hunter education instructor, I can't help but feel the number of interested hunters in Region 5 is going to deteriorate significantly when the timber company charges for admission into the woods. I'm a bit confused at the Department's indifference toward the pay for play scheme that is being set up in Southwest Washington. Why hasn't the Department gotten involved politically in this issue?

Currently my only comments are regarding "wolf management" and I repeat that I strongly support the decision NOT TO INCLUDE WOLVES IN THE GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN for 2015-2021 because their numbers have not come close to recovery or dispersion and are not likely to during this management period.

Thank you for your comment.

This department has provided input to elected officials on measures that we feel may help encourage landowners to keep access to timberlands open without fee or at a low cost to hunters. We have also been seeking additional resources that may allow us to offer incentives to keep lands open. These activities are identified in the private lands access portion of the plan.

As a recurring theme throughout all aspects of this game management plan, I believe one of the top goals should be to work with all involved agencies to increase available habitat and to increase food sources for the wildlife. Habitat loss and infringement by urban sprawl is making the states ecosystem less stable. These have impacted the total numbers of wildlife and have lead to more human/wildlife conflicts.

The shift toward landowner fees in western Washington is a key concern for WDFW and we recognize some hunter’s frustration. Some hunters may like this approach but it is likely to cause some to give up hunting. WDFW will take actions identified in the plan to discourage the use of fees and seek resources that might allow us to offer better incentives to landowners to keep lands open to all hunters.

Create incentives for timber companies to re-open their land to free access. Form local volunteer groups to help police their land and limit vandalism and dumping. Restrict the issuance of damage control permits to timber companies not willing to play ball. WDFW is seeking resources so that such incentives might be available. We have used volunteers to assist with enhancing access on timberlands in the past and would continue to do so with cooperating landowners. We are also looking at the issue of how assistance with damage may help us leverage access.

We recognize some hunter’s frustration. Some hunters may like this approach but it is likely to cause some to give up hunting. WDFW will take actions identified in the plan to discourage the use of fees and seek resources that might allow us to offer better incentives to landowners to keep lands open to all hunters.

As a recurring theme throughout all aspects of this game management plan, I believe one of the top goals should be to work with all involved agencies to increase available habitat and to increase food sources for the wildlife. Habitat loss and infringement by urban sprawl is making the states ecosystem less stable. These have impacted the total numbers of wildlife and have lead to more human/wildlife conflicts.

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The department has provided input to elected officials on measures that we feel may help encourage landowners to keep access to timberlands open without fee or at a low cost to hunters. We have also been seeking additional resources that may allow us to offer incentives to keep lands open. These activities are identified in the private lands access portion of the plan.
I feel that our blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk are in trouble from many different forces including disease (foot rot and hair loss), habitat loss, loss of feed, over hunting, and extremely high predator numbers. We must change the way we manage these species by fixing some of the problems and reducing the hunting harvest and increasing predator control. By doing all of these things the other objectives laid out in this plan of increasing hunter numbers and hunter retention will take care of themselves and along with that will come increased revenue. But if we continue to keep the same management plans and don’t address this important issue the revenue stream of deer and elk hunters in western Washington will slowly dry up and those hunters will take their dollars elsewhere and won’t come back because they will find that the grass is truly greener in surrounding states when it comes to deer and elk hunting.

Habitat loss and disease are challenges that WDFW is contending with when it comes to managing black-tailed deer and Roosevelt elk. There is no indication from survey data and harvest data that deer and elk are being overharvested, although the recent hunting seasons were designed to reduce the elk population numbers in SW Washington. That reduction has been accomplished. See objective 3 as it relates to predator-prey management.

I have tons. I put many of these into a letter last year to the wildlife commission and never received a response. that is kind of poor customer service. Anyone who writes a multiple page letter with comments and compliments on WDFW work and addressing real issues should at least get a form letter back – you think?

Thank you for your comment.

I think that the WDFW needs to come into the 21st century and allow mechanical broadheads in the state. The new technology in mechanical broadheads has advanced so much that the provide and more ethical kill the fixed. Saying that we need to stay traditional is a myth. We are using compound bows that are not anywhere near traditional.

This is a hunting season proposal and not a game management plan issue.

I would like to address the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s proposal of wolf hunting for the 2015-2017 hunting season and my opposition to the wolf hunt. I propose NO WOLF HUNT. As someone who spends a considerable amount of tourist dollars in the state of WA, I am very concerned for Washington’s wolves, especially since they are not yet off the state or federal endangered species lists! How is it a responsible decision to propose a wolf hunt for the 2015-2017 season? We DO NOT want Washington’s wolves hunted. It’s inappropriate for the Department to consider this as the only possible designation for wolves after they reach state recovery goals. Thank you.

Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan. There has been no mention of a wolf hunt.

I would love to see more time & efforts also and securing enhancement more upland habitat. Properly managed Eastern Washington State could become an upland destination for out of state hunters which would pay for the enhancements we do. Quail hunting could be very popular & hunting would be usually undeterable ground for agriculture (although there needs to be agriculture pretty close) so it should be available to secure quite cheaply. The Quail is an often overlooked upland species that is much easier to hunt for our older folks and more importantly the younger generation just starting to hunt.

Habitat enhancement for upland birds and marketing opportunities are addressed in the upland bird chapter of the plan. Strategies are also included that may increase our ability to secure access to hunting areas.

I don’t have any access to hunt lands to these are all mute points. I have purchased a hunting license and have applied for special permits since I was 16 years old. I am now 54 and have no plans of stopping anytime at this point. It is a sad day the stave your Department is taking on access to hunting lands. While I understand private land ownership is just that, the direction you are going to help improve hunting opportunities has led me to not purchase any license. I am sad for my grandchildren who are having their hunting opportunities sold to the highest bidder on private lands. It seems to me that the state is allowing for privately land owners to sell the public owned animals to the highest bidder. While some find that the closing of these lands to permit access could create a great opportunity others are being chased out of the get a great together. If you hunt in groups of 4 or 5 people and all are at the will of the private timber companies then it is highly likely that we will not be able to continue that tradition. You will have to attempt to each purchase a permit. This could set up a scenario that 4 out of the 5 could get permits and the 5 could be left out if not able to purchase. It really does feel that the State’s public natural resources are being sold to the highest bidder. I for will never purchase a permit from a private timber company and reward them for closing their lands. I hope some smart heads in the legislature will change the laws concerning private lands and the terms of public access for their tax structures. Your department could be a leader in this. I feel your reverses could fall given the access opportunities. Not all people can afford any more fees to even be able to enjoy the sport of hunting. And with the direction your department is going it seems that is even going to become more difficult. If any private company sold you a permit hanging on you obtaining access to a private company and then would not refund that item when access was not obtainable they would be sued. Quite the racket the State has. I hope that enough people feel like me and do not purchase license and permit. The only way things will change if enough people close their wallets to make their voices heard. Maybe I have this all wrong and you are already working on a plan…. My group calls me the optimist. Time will tell. Please try to change the direction that this is heeding for all the children who may not get to experience the great outdoors without having a big enough billfold to foot the bill.

I’m 60 years old & I get reduced license fees even disabled idont get much help short vendors cost me money I can’t get back soldier me wrong. Permits.

You provide a good summary of the issues involved with regard to access on industrial timberland in western Washington. We have been working to try to influence company decisions in the past and the terms of public access for their tax structures. Your department could be a leader in this. I feel your reverses could fall given the access opportunities. Not all people can afford any more fees to even be able to enjoy the sport of hunting. And with the direction your department is going it seems that is even going to become more difficult. If any private company sold you a permit hanging on you obtaining access to a private company and then would not refund that item when access was not obtainable they would be sued. Quite the racket the State has. I hope that enough people feel like me and do not purchase license and permit. The only way things will change if enough people close their wallets to make their voices heard. Maybe I have this all wrong and you are already working on a plan…. My group calls me the optimist. Time will tell. Please try to change the direction that this is heeding for all the children who may not get to experience the great outdoors without having a big enough billfold to foot the bill.

Increase bug limit on scrap below Bonneville Dam to 7.

This will occur if populations increase to allow additional harvest opportunity.

It seems the department is hell bent on reducing the numbers of hunters and opportunity to harvest game buy increasing fees, decreasing seasons and putting them so early that the chances of harvest are an additional 100’s of a second. Why not look at the Manastash unit for elk. How many hunter harvested last year and this year it is even earlier. WDFW tries to maximize the hunting opportunity (not necessarily the harvest) without overharvesting the resource. It is a balancing act. The chance to harvest is not at an all-time low. If you would look at the elk chapter of this plan that you are commenting on, you will see that the elk harvest in 2012 was at an all-time high for the past 13 years.

Late season (rut/migratory) hunts should have consistent starts to reduce high hunter density areas late season (rut/migratory) hunts should have consistent starts to reduce high hunter density areas. It seems to me that the state is allowing for privately land owners to sell the public owned animals to the highest bidder. While some find that the closing of these lands to permit access could create a great opportunity others are being chased out of the get a great together. If you hunt in groups of 4 or 5 people and all are at the will of the private timber companies then it is highly likely that we will not be able to continue that tradition. You will have to attempt to each purchase a permit. This could set up a scenario that 4 out of the 5 could get permits and the 5 could be left out if not able to purchase. It really does feel that the State’s public natural resources are being sold to the highest bidder. I for will never purchase a permit from a private timber company and reward them for closing their lands. I hope some smart heads in the legislature will change the laws concerning private lands and the terms of public access for their tax structures. Your department could be a leader in this. I feel your reverses could fall given the access opportunities. Not all people can afford any more fees to even be able to enjoy the sport of hunting. And with the direction your department is going it seems that is even going to become more difficult. If any private company sold you a permit hanging on you obtaining access to a private company and then would not refund that item when access was not obtainable they would be sued. Quite the racket the State has. I hope that enough people feel like me and do not purchase license and permit. The only way things will change if enough people close their wallets to make their voices heard. Maybe I have this all wrong and you are already working on a plan…. My group calls me the optimist. Time will tell. Please try to change the direction that this is heeding for all the children who may not get to experience the great outdoors without having a big enough billfold to foot the bill.

We always try to learn from our successes and apply them to other areas and situations. Thank you for your perspective.

Late season (rut/migratory) hunts should have consistent starts to reduce high hunter density areas.

That late season is a function of the Thanksgiving holiday calendar shift. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Let’s completely recover wolves and other predators first, and restore a resemblance of a natural order to predator-prey relationships before wasting money developing plans of “managing” or culling wolves or other predators that might make elk hunting more challenging or might take an occasional calf.

Wolves continue to managed under the wolf conservation and management plan, please see the appropriate sections for the responses to wolf management and predator/prey comments.

Link closely at things that already work well in the state and incorporate them into other areas.

We always try to learn from our successes and apply them to other areas and situations. Thank you for your perspective.

Looks like you planned your Six Year Plan meetings away from Grays Harbor. Must be a planned situation.

We always try to learn from our successes and apply them to other areas and situations. Thank you for your perspective.

Most of what I have just read seems to be political pabla-babble for: I need to justify my job. I am not sure what I will do with these questions/statement, but they seem to be worried about proving the need for their employment.

Most of the questions and statements came from the public. WDFW is committed to addressing the key issues identified by the public for management of game species.
Move early archery elk season back to the 8th - 21st or have it start on the 2nd.Saturday of September. With the season starting so early in September such as this year, we risk having property shut down for fire danger and more importantly the risk of meat spoiling before we can get it out. It reduces the amount of area we can hunt into in the wilderness so we can get the meat out before it goes bad. I feel if we can get the start date moved back it could allow hunters more land to hunt due to cooler weather without risking the loss of meat.

Name: Acknowledged

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Not sure how this could be done but it would be nice in areas of high bear populations that butting could be used. I always thought that the department could bring to the legislatures a permit system that would be viewed as in much needed revenue and be a way to better manage populations. It should be a spring hunt so that there would be less hunters able to better enforce it. The department could require those that drew a permit to register their bait site location. Just a thought.

Overall doing good job. Listen to public and field officers more and keep long tenured employees employed to do graphics and assignments and working on different teams as well as streamline management.

Thank you for your comment and perspective.

Overall I believe the WDFW is not doing a bad job at all. It is very difficult to manage game in any state. My only concerns especially as an archery hunter are that WA is losing archery hunters to other states that offer a much better hunting experience with longer seasons and the ability to actually hunt during the elk rut season. I'm not saying we need to hunt the end of September, I believe that going back to the start and end dates of Sept 8th to the 21st will keep archers here in WA and will help them have more opportunity at harvesting branch antlered bulls. Archers are far behind MF and ML branch harvest numbers when you include permit hunts!

Thank you for your comment and perspective.

Please consider doing away with whitetail deer antler point restrictions in northeast gins. I feel that the current 4 point restriction is to much. The terrain is to dense in a lot of areas for effective point counting. This hurts hunter participation in the same units and makes the surrounding units that much more crowded. possibly drop to 2 point minimum.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Please consider wildlife connectivity via corridors or preserving habitat. all decisions in this plan should consider the patterns of human development via partnerships with other governmental agencies.

WDFW does consider habitat connectivity and quality to be high priorities and is and will be seeking resources that would allow us to offer more attractive incentives to landowners to encourage public access.

Please contact me in regards to domestic sheep and goat contact with highways.

Thank you very much for your information. We will follow-up on your information.

Please follow the state Conservation and Management Plan for gray wolves. They are still an endangered species, and though they are managed in the plan development, they are not a game species.

We are concerned with the fee access issues and the plan contains a number of strategies that we may use to try to encourage landowners to allow access for all hunters.

Predator numbers need more control in this state. Wolves should stop trying to limit hunters who are trying to hunt coyotes. First wolves makes use of dogs illegal for coyote hunting, then tripped to make hunting illegal and then there was a push to make coyote hunting courts illegal; these are all very wrong moves. Taking away opportunity is not what you should be doing, especially in a time when predator numbers are so high.

WDFW does try to maintain reasonable hunting opportunities. Please recognize that the Commission’s decisions and department recommendations on topics like the ones you describe are often based on public comments. There are current plans to change seasons or rules for coyote hunting.

PRESSURE THE FOREST SERVICE TO REPAIR THE ROADS IN THE NACHES AREA THAT WERE FLOOD DAMAGED! THEY WERE GIVEN THE MONEY TO FIX THEM AND CHOOSE TO USE IT ON OTHER PROJECTS! THAT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED IT HAS FORCED THE HUNTERS HUNTING THE YAKIMA HERD GMU 346 INTO A SMALLER AREA, PUTTING MORE PRESSURE ON ELK IN THAT AREA!

WDFW is not aware of the road repair funds that are available to the USFS. Work directly with the local Ranger District to get the road open.

Quite giving cow elk-quality elk bull elk quality deer bear permits etc to timber companies who refuse to let people hunt without one of their permits.

WDFW is not giving those permits you mention to the timber companies. We are aware of the difficulties with the new access policies being implemented by private timber. Some hunters are willing to pay those access fees to private landowners.

Re open the 4320 road in the Blue Mountains during Archery season. This road was closed last year with out any notification other than 2 days before the archery season opened. All of our tree stands were locked up with no way to retrieve them. We were told that the road was being closed do to Elk being run off do to vehicle traffic. This is not true. WE, my hunting group ( 3 ) of us do 65 to 84 have been archery hunting there for over 15 years and have yet to see a elk run over 200 yards from a car. We feel this road was closed to keep the Nez Perce people out of that area do to the amount of Trophy Bulls that they kill there. Locking the gates on both ends of the road did nothing to them. They have skeleton keys for the Forest Service locks. Feel free to call me and I will explain this.

Work with your local USFS Ranger District to determine the rationale behind the road closure.

Reduce or remove bear damage permits for large forest Landowner if no public access is granted or other incentives for free public access.

WDFW will be re-evaluating access requirements related to damage assistance we provide and is and will be seeking resources that would allow us to offer more attractive incentives to landowners to encourage public access.

Remove all lethal options for “wolf management” vs a vir livestock predation or population control. The burden is on private industry to explore ethical, straightforward, readily available non-lethal deterrent options, and any further depredations should be considered the cost of doing business in a wild environment. Government agencies should not be in the business of compensating private industry for well known risks or environmental factors.

Thank you for your comments. Livestock producers with active Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements enjoy a variety of non-lethal measures as part of their agreements with WDFW. Additionally, WDFW provides a checklist of non-lethal measures, tailored to specific ranches, that livestock owners must follow as a step toward qualifying for compensation for wolf depredation. WDFW follows a strict protocol which outlines the events that must occur before WDFW will consider removing wolves identified as preying on livestock.

Stop wasting so much time and money on over studying every thing get more officers in the field seeing what is really going on in the woods. Not only do we need wardens in the field during the seasons of hunting and fishing but they need to be out in the woods year around. There are far too many strange people in the woods all the time. We need longer hunting seasons for deer, bear and elk. It seems black powder and archery get much more time in the field. Review black powder firearm regs, bring some of the new advancements in technology into legality. Better more weather effective point counting. This hurts hunter participation in the same units and makes the surrounding units that much more crowded. possibly drop to 2 point minimum.

Thank you for your comments, please review the appropriate sections of the plan to see the responses associated with your concerns.

Take the 4pt man. off white tail deer hunting We have had this for a couple of years now and I believe this has been long enough to allow the younger bucks to grow.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

The agency responds to issues so slowly they are not effective managers of the wildlife resources of the state.

Thank you for your comment.

The current Early Archery Elk Season is a waste of time for hunters. The chance of killing an Elk from September 2nd to the 15th is very scant. The odds of killing an Elk during the last two weeks of September is also very low. When it comes to heard numbers, I can’t see any common sense reason for not letting us hunt the last two weeks of September. I would rather hunt the first two weeks of October then the first two weeks of September. Can we please think about changing the Archery Elk Season to the first two weeks of October. I’m actually thinking about quitting hunting in Washington due to the lousy Elk Season we have now.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

The game commission needs to be more diversified. They are now stronger in fish management and there is a need for commissioners who are more knowledgeable in Big Game strategies to help manage the big game.

Thank you for your comment.

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The hunting areas need to be revised because of population growth in unincorporated Pierce County. Hunting is currently allowed too close to residential areas in the Wilkeson, Bonney Lake and Carbonado region. Work with your local WDFW Enforcement agent and explain your concerns to them.

The most important thing you can do is get off your high horse attitude, come to a table to discuss each areas concerns with there interests and objectives in mind. Coming to an area where your minds are already made up only stirs controversy and distrust. We see you in action and distrust you at this point. We enjoy the outdoors and see that your decisions often do good for environmentalists (big money) but do a poor job of management. Example Loomis forest habitat which is now a mess. Weed control on your untaxed lands, take care of what you got before gleaning more land. Step up to be a good state land manager as most land owners do. We see your regulations on us and look across the fence to state land that is poorly managed.

The mule deer info is wrong... Yakima had a rifle season to the last day of October. We had more deer and more hunters. Now fewer deer and fewer hunters.

The taxpayers need to be in the loop when any significant actions are to take place where all predatory animals are concerned...that means ANY ACTION!!

The use of the current one in one west side tag system does not meet the needs of hunters who wish to change locations during the hunting season, also most of your hunts for 65 and over are on the east side of Washington and not all hunters are able to take advantage of these hunts why isn't there equal opportunity on the west side of the cascade range.

There are too many quantifiers in this plan that relate back to increasing in numbers and far too few that relate to an increase in a quality hunting experience. Everybody and their brother could buy a hunting license next year, but if their experience sucks they will never want to hunt again.

This plan is excessive in nature. How much staff will have to be added and at what cost to take on all these new endeavors. I think you are missing the point here and way too much of this is aimed at managing people instead of wild life. Easy to understand laws that apply to everyone, like it or not. Can't make everyone happy, so quit trying, or suggesting you're trying. Wildlife-human conflict.....hogs. Waste. Human encroachment is the problem, not the wildlife. That should be the well known message. Like I say, empower the landowner to reduce or eliminate their complaints. Thats how it should be anyway and you guys know it but cow tow to the special interest groups to the point you lose common sense and willingness to do the very job you have been entrusted to do.

Access to public lands that is limited by private parties is greatly needed. Everybody and their brother could buy a hunting license next year, but if their experience sucks they will never want to hunt again.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

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When implementing any of the previous objectives, I think the WDFW should give the hunters a chance to respond, through surveys and meetings, to how the objectives are being put into place.

Why mention of managing sharp-tailed grouse and sage grouse so they may once again be hunted, even if at a modest level? Also nothing about similar management for white-tailed jackals.

Recovery efforts are ongoing for these species and if recovery goals for these species are met hunting seasons may be considered. These species are not discussed specifically as we do not anticipate that sufficient recovery will occur during the six year timeframe this plan is intended to cover.

Why not work with the timber companies to let the Master Hunters have free access permits for the very early season they trying to help them clean them up, turning people stealing wood, and just causing damage to their lands. If we need to do so many hours a year in order to get the permit...lets, let us know what we have to do. But until the WFW reverses their tactics of screwing the Master Hunter that there won't be many volunteers to help out.

We appreciate your efforts but our efforts to secure hunting access do not tend to favor any individual group of hunters. If we were to do this, programs like the master hunter program would quickly lose support.

When the survey results imply the regular permit holder that don't overlap. If you don't kill your quality bull in the early season you would still have a chance to harvest a cow later. There are multiple combinations to try as you learn the system.

Wolves should remain on the state endangered species list. Wolves, coyotes, and coyotes that are claimed to be killing livestock need to have scientific methods applied to verify that: 1) it really was a wolf, coyote or coyote kill, 2) show that the farmers/ranchers have taken precautions/followed the generally accepted protocol of promoting conflict, before any removal of the predator.

Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan. There has been no mention of a wolf hunt.

We would probably lose support.

Work out a wolf program that does not include killing as the main objective but have the ranchers put forth the effort to solve and work with wolves living in an area. And take away public lands for their use, if any, unless they can use their brains and effort to work out problems -- killing takes no thought at all.

Another possibility would be to not apply for so many special permits. Or you could work with your local WDFW Enforcement agent and explain your concerns to them.

Year after year individuals get drawn for multiple tags of the same species during the special permit program. This was drawn for a quality bull tag, general bull tag, and a cow tag. Since I can only harvest 1 elk, 2 of these special permits will be wasted. Not only does it effect the herd management it also takes away from other hunters who were not drawn. One suggestion I have to change this misfortune is to only allow a hunter to be drawn for one special permit per species. When the hunter submits multiple applications for one species they should be able to place them in an order and if they get drawn for one then they can not get drawn for the remaining permits.

Example: I would have ranked my permits as quality bull, general bull, and cow. I would have kept my acquired points and someone else would have been drawn and possibly had the hunt of their life.

Access to public lands that is limited by private parties is greatly needed. When people prevent access to public lands by blocking access by whatever means, they should be fined.

Access to public lands that is limited by private parties is greatly needed. When people prevent access to public lands by blocking access by whatever means, they should be fined.

Add a goal is to improve quality of the hunts by reducing the number of hunters in a given hunt which will increase harvest rates and quality of animals harvested (ie, consistent starts for general hunts rather than staggered seasons).

WDFW has accommodated this goal by offering quality special permit hunts.

Allow 209 primers on muzzle loaders. If you worried about shooting distance keep the iron sights on and cut of mid season. We enjoy the outdoors and see that your decisions often do good for environmentalists (big money) but do a poor job of management. Example Loomis forest habitat which is now a mess. Weed control on your untaxed lands, take care of what you got before gleaning more land. Step up to be a good state land manager as most land owners do. We see your regulations on us and look across the fence to state land that is poorly managed.

Providing reduced fees for seniors would substantially reduce revenue and funding for conservation and management actions by WDFW.

Do away with allowing hunting for deer and elk. You give use point restrictions in whitetails but that allow hunting? This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

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Early season elk is way to early. It make harvest unethical to do to heat conditions needs to go back to A sept. Week 2 start date.

Eastern elk season should start the same as general elk season if must be shorter then cut of mid week.

Typically the regional staff recommend the cow seasons start later to improve the chances of hunters holding bull special permits. This has been the case for a long time. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Farmers/ranchers/etc. that are unwilling to take the steps to minimize predator conflict and/or do not allow verification of what cause the animal's death should not be eligible for reimbursement for livestock or other losses.

All of these concerns are addressed by the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
We have long recognized that law enforcement is a key service that we can offer to landowners as an incentive to provide public access. There is a need from the aspect of monitoring for game violations to be present in all hunting areas. These issues have been a subject of many discussions within the department.

I do not hunt wolves, but I am convinced we had to many in Washington before reintroduction. We have discouraged fee access programs but also have encouraged landowners who felt they must start charging to keep fees low and permits less limited in number. We do recognize that some hunters like you do favor some of these programs. Thank you for your comment.  

I think that tag numbers should decrease. Each GMU should receive a maximum amount of tags each season for each species. These will be drawn similar to how special permits are drawn. This would provide a better hunting experience for everyone. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

I do NOT want Washington's wolves hunted and that it's inappropriate for the Department to consider this as the only possible designation for wolves after they reach state recovery goals. Thank you for your comment.

It appears that the Department wants more new hunters and wants more revenue from license holders at a time when timber companies want to charge for access to their lands. I think the Department is in denial when they post as objectives to increase hunter participation. It's not going to happen. There will come a time when citizens won't be able to afford the transport tags and licenses because of increases in fees, or just choose to travel to Idaho or Montana for a quality hunt. One quality hunt every other year is much better than mediocre, expensive hunting in Washington State. Maximizing outdoor recreation and hunter recruitment are longstanding goals of the agency. We recognize that limits to hunting on private lands may or will affect this. We have included objectives and strategies in the plan that will attempt to influence the impact that fee access programs might have on long term hunting opportunities. Thank you for your comment.

Open cougar seasons to allow for more complete predator control. Keep coyote hunting derbies as a fun attractant to hunting and a good predator management tool. Please see responses to predator comments under the section addressing this issue. WDFW views hunting contests only as a form of recreation as they have little effect on wildlife populations.

Remove opportunities for future classification of the wolf as a "game" animal. Due to high intelligence and strong emotional capacity, the classification of the wolf as a game animal would be highly unethical. Thank you for your comment.

Stop timber companies from keeping tax payers from being able to access public lands. WDFW does respect the right of private landowners to control access on their property but strategies have been included in the plan to try to address the issues related to locked public lands. WDFW hunting season package development.

The controlled hunt seasons for wildlife damage are at the wrong time. Most of this damage occurs during the April-June time frame, and they are closed at the end of March in this area. The Master Hunter special and December season in this area (GMU 127) are more than capable of addressing the problem of damage to agricultural crops in this GMU (and probably the other affected GMU's as well), but the dates need to be revised, and it probably wouldn't hurt to let a few more permits out either. This area needs to have an elk management plan. General season hunting opportunity is one of the highest values for Washington hunters. Whether caused by climate change or other factors, habitat and disease management are key considerations addressed in the plan. Thank you for your comment.

The wolf plan has angled a lot of hunters. It seems like wdfw is becoming a predator loving agency and is more concerned with predators than the hunters that help fund the agency. Predators have increased since the 1996 initiatives that took away so much opportunity. I do not hunt wolves, but I am convinced we had to many in Washington before reintroduction. We have long recognized that law enforcement is a key service that we can offer to landowners as an incentive to provide public access. There is a need from the aspect of monitoring for game violations to be present in all hunting areas. These issues have been a subject of many discussions within the department.

WDFW has attempted to influence landowner decisions and will continue to do so. WDFW may seek assistance from other agencies including RCO in our efforts to expand access opportunities. We recognize that there is currently no grant program specific to the need of securing access to public lands but RCO could be a key partner in securing funding to help with this task. Thank you for your comment.

I would encourage the WDFW to seriously confront timber companies regarding the pay for play initiatives that are coming into effect. When our forefathers left England, killing game was only done by the land hunters and nobility. In America, game was available to all men (and women) rich and poor. It won't take long before the public realizes that hunting is a rich man's sport and will not pursue it. By then, our hunter education classes will be nearly empty! WDFW has attempted to influence landowner decisions and will continue to do so. Strategies in the plan are also intended to seek the ability to be able to offer more attractive incentives to keep lands open to all hunters. Thank you for your comment.
Overall I feel the department is doing a good job. I know that you cannot make everyone happy but from my standpoint I’m happy. There is still plenty of opportunity in this state, I hope we can keep it at current levels. Thanks.

Thank you for your comment.

Recommend adding an objective of strict enforcement actions against illegal wolf killings.

This comment is outside of the scope of this plan. Enforcement issues for wolf management is addressed in the Wolf Plan.

Return archery elk seasons to the 8-21 dates. Earlier dates increase the chance that meat will not be processed before spoiling. Reflect accurate data which shows the actual harvest in apples to apples comparison with modern and ML seasons.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Stop giving timber companies tax breaks for using land as paid recreation land.

The issue of tax changes is beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan, However WDFW would provide comment on the effects of any proposed change that may influence hunting or fishing access.

Upland bird hunting is a good way to get first time hunters involved in hunting. But the hunting is not good in order to keep them interested. I like that wdfw has pheasant habitat programs in the works. Pheasant hunting used to be good in the Columbia basin....hopefully a lot of energy can be put into making pheasant hunting good in the basin once again. (BFW - better predator management would help here again)

Currently our largest focus is in the Snake River basin but enhancements are also occurring in the Columbia basin. Current efforts are limited primarily by funding resources limits devoted to upland bird enhancement. We will continue to apply our resources in the most efficient manner possible.

You might as well just put a pen out at pheasants release sites and let people go in with clubs to harvest birds. When I was driving out of the Wenatche on the last day of modern deer season last year, I saw the truck go by that was dumping roosters. I came upon one of them that just stood on the side of the dirt road. I could practically walk up to it and grab it so dumb. It was probably eaten by a coyote and never harvested. Such a waste.

Thanks for your perspective. We do recognize that farm raised birds are not as wild as wild birds but some hunters do value the additional opportunity this program provides.

I am aware now that timber companies are charging fees for access. Now there will likely be an increase in numbers of hunters on other lands where cost is not so much. Capital Forest, for instance, will likely be overcrowded with hunters. I would like to see wdfw eliminate general season for does for archery and muzzleloader hunters and increase doe permits if necessary.

This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

I think it is time to make tribal hunting restricted to same as non tribal hunting. Indian tribes live like every one else and don't depend on wild game any more like we are lead to believe.

Thank you for your comment.

Recommend setting population targets across the board solely based on best available scientific assessments of a healthy functioning ecosystem and not on what is not based on recreational needs.

We attempt to utilize the best scientific methods available to manage game populations and balance this with meeting recreational expectations of the public.

The deer and elk hunting is so poor in this state that I don't know why I even bother. There are too many hunters and not enough animals, especially in the 300 series GMUs. How can a 5% success rate be deemed a "success"? As I mentioned above, focus on quality of the hunt, not the quantity of hunters.

Thank you for your comment.

The above comments, along with many others, are the reasons why I am not going deer hunting in WA this year, but instead am going to Idaho to hunt whitetail.

Thank you for your comment.

A lot of people don't understand why you advise for more hunting even for species that are not that prevalent or may be struggling. Do more to analyze real impacts of global climate change on wildlife. It shouldn't be your job to advocate for any particular interest, but to monitor what is going on and create balance as needed. If it's about money, analyze how the system can be balanced so you aren't always pushing people to hunt.

Thank you for your perspective. WDFW has a very active effort to evaluate the effects of climate change and protecting wildlife populations is our primary goal. WDFW’s mandate also directs us to support recreational hunting for other benefits.

As stated earlier in the survey, Objective 4 related to wolves should be deleted. The limited resources of WDFW should be focused on their recovery. Further, there should be a study to determine the best way to allow wolves to return to the Olympic Peninsula.

Thank you for your comment, please see additional responses regarding your concern under the wolf management section.

Develop a system when a hunter draws a special permit they will not be able to use (due to illness, job constraints, etc.). The permits maybe turn back to the dept. and issued to an alternate applicant.

At this point, any permit returned to the Department can be used to address a hunter with a terminal illness.

Healthy and robust wildlife systems should include healthy and growing populations of native predators, including wolves and cougars. While it should be noted that reducing or eliminating human injury and death is always paramount, many people come to western wilderness areas to catch safe glimpses of these predators. In addition, allowing farmers and livestock breeders to indiscriminately hunt and kill wolves and cougars disturbs the predator-prey ratio. We would rather see wdfw get tow wolves the non-lethal methods of relocating or reducing predator-human interactions than issuing hunting licenses for these animals. Also, unreported kills will likely increase the damage from elk, deer and similar ungulates to crops and native flora in the same range.

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Thank you for your comment.
am now 84). I know that my ability hunt like I used to - I am not ready to sell my guns yet - I would like to see more things done that would make opportunities super senior citizen to see the roads to hunt a little easier. Like extended seasons. Like archery & muzzleloader get. Or more doe permits.

The current regulations so not allow hunting of bear or turkeys. BUT they do not make it unlawful to hunt deer, moose and etc. PLEASE make it unlawful to bait any game animal and only allow it for predators. One outfitter alone in Okanogan county bought over 100 bins of apples last season to maintain his bait piles; this is not hunting, many vehicle you see in the woods have apple bins full of apples in the back. I have even found hunters (I use the term loosely) using back pock to transport apples into areas not accessible by road. The time has come to stop this. The mature buck herd in Okanogan county has suffered to long with this practice. hunting season package development.

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The Fact that the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan objectives list 137, shows that there are things that need to be done. But why is it that the Apex Predators have some of the fewest objectives? Out of 137 objectives there at 7 for Cougar, 5 for Bear and ONLY 1 for WOLFES! I total only 11 objectives out of 137. If anything the Wolf should have the most objectives due to the history of what these animals can do to the ecosystem. Don't get me wrong I like the wolf, but in a managed limit. Everyone is too scared of special interest groups to tackle the subject. Well I am a Special interest group, call a Hunter and wildlife conservationist... When does my voice get heard? Don't let history repeat! Most of the wolf issues, objectives and strategies are already addressed in the wolf conservation and management plan.

There is no an Objective 138 but worth mentioning in my mind would be an objective around better working relationships with specialized hunters that are particularly helpful controlling animal conflicts/damage (squirrels, bat, hound). Yes there have been some problems in the past but now that we (public initiative & WDFW folks) have run a lot of these folks out of the state, isn't it about time for more cooperative/trusting relationships? These folks are critical to those of us trying to manage hotspots while providing critical habitat, and folks I hear are equally important to WDFW on other Wildlife Conflict issues. Broad brush maligning/misuse of these folks by anyone isn't in any of our best interest. We completely agree and the objectives and strategies identified in the conflict section will help address your issues.

We cannot allow private livestock on our land anywhere it is the cause of great polarisation of the people. Acknowledged. Thank you for your perspective.

We need to move to Multi season options as a purchase not a raffle. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

What are you doing to prevent poaching? Shouldn't you have strict guidelines in place that will maximize catching poachers and prosecuting them to the fullest extent of the law? Our enforcement staff aggressively pursues poaching violations and their prosecution. Strategies within the plan do address these two issues and they how influence hunting access and game population management.

You should consider making a cougar a fur bearing animal and allowing trapping as a harvest method. There are a couple of real pluses to this. Some areas never reach their harvest targets. There should be a limit to trapping. Hound hunters are called in for problems cougars. At times this can be a problem. Traps could be a valuable tool when dogs are problematic. Cage traps set for cougar would be very selective as undesirable cougars such as kitens or lactating females could be released. Good comment for those areas where the harvest objective is not being met and conflicts are evident. Your idea will be shared with others implementing the strategies identified in this plan.

All highly sought special permits should be limited to applying for one hunt. When applying for quality deer and elk, moose, mountain sheep and mountain goat permits the applicant should not have a second chance there are too many applicants for these permits, allowing a second, third or even a fourth choice creates an unfair drawing for all applicants. When applying for any other special permit, the only choice that should be considered is the 1st choice, any additional choices should only be granted for unscheduled hunts. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Allow muzzleloader tag holders more GMU areas (320 Winmot) in the early season, and allow scopes on muzzleloaders. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Apex predators are essential for ecosystem health and should not be managed as game. This idea is currently under consideration.

CITES tagging of Otter and Bobcats should be eased then needing to go to a regional office during working hours. Why not authorize for dealers to CITES tag these animals and collect the information at point of sale. It would be a convenience for trappers and it would lighten the load of WDFW biologists. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

I was a muzzleloader hunter until the game department took GMU 506(Willapa Hills) away and gave it to the archery group, so now I am a modern firearm hunter. Each of the last three 3 year season setting plans there has been 1 day added to the modern rifle season. It used to be a total of 9 days, 2 full weekends and a full week in between. Then 9 years ago you added 1day, 6 years ago you added another day, and 3 years ago you added another day. I think 9 days is enough, currently I go in some GMUs, like GMU 681(Bear River) the archery guys get a total of 33 days to hunt (combining the early and late season) either antelers or 3pt, or not. This is absolutely ridiculous! Also, there is no muzzleloader season in that GMU(681), nor is there any antelers permits for the modern firearm hunter. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

I would like a deadline for deer and elk tag purchases. Just like Oregon does, make it so people cannot purchase a tag after the season has begun. Lots of people will kill a deer or elk, and then go to the store and buy a tag for another family member to use on that animal. Then they continue hunting with their tag. I see no reason that we can't have a deadline for that. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Make rut hunts (last week of September) that are offered for modern firearm available to all user groups to draw. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.

Monitor the cost of resident hunting. A father and son should not have to spend $500 plus dollars a year to hunt and fish multiple species in Washington state. Thank you for your comment, fees will be an important consideration for the hunter recruitment, retention, and re-activation section.

None.

Objective: Ban lead shot - the shot the just keeps on killing. WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.

WDFW should be funded by ecotourism, not hunting licenses. Studies have proven that far more revenue is generated by non-consumptive enjoyment of wildlife viewing than by hunting. WDFW receives funding from multiple sources including the sale of personalized license plates that fund management of non-hunted species.

Absolutely no special permits on any property that has a fee access (fee access would also include free access) including the elk season that the landowner has a fee access but denies hunters who have purchased an access permit, access during that particular season. A good example would be the Kaposwin/White River tree farms controlled by Hancock Forrest Manage. They grant access to no more than a half a dozen permitted hunters during the elk seasons, thus creating a private hunting area for company management. The elk do not belong to Hancock they belong to the citizens of the state of Washington and as such, the season should be closed to all, unless open to all who purchase a permit. Thank you for your perspective. WDFW does rescue the rights of landowners to control access on their property. Closing seasons where landowners limit access could have negative affects by increasing crowding in other areas and limiting the opportunity for those who would have landowner authorization to enter a property.

Coyote Derbys must be strictly banned. Coyotes are an integral part of our ecosystem, and they keep in check rodents and other pest species that are detrimental to crops and livestock. Acknowledged. Coyote hunting contests are viewed as a mechanism to allow recreational opportunity and probably do not create large increase in the number of animals killed.

Hundreds of empty shotgun shells are discarded each season along the dikes of wetland management systems in Skagit County. These plastic shells wash out into the Sound with each rainfall, endangering wildlife and littering our waters. We agree that hunters should pick up empty shotgun shells resulting from their hunting activities. Volunteer hunter groups spend many hours cleaning up hunting areas following the season.

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Mandate commercial timber companies. No limits on their access permits. If company does not allow restricted hunting opportunities, they should get no help from the state, and land should be determined NO HUNTING.

Move early season archery to the second and third week in September. This could help with the possible conflict with Labor Day campers and hunters as well with the fire danger on public and private lands.

WDFW does not have the authority to regulate landowner decisions regarding public access but does try to influence them by offering services or incentives to manage the public on their property. Closing lands like this to hunting would affect more hunters and lead to crowding issues in other open areas.

None

Acknowledged

Objective: Use correct terms. Fruits, vegetables, and grains are "harvested." Animals are "killed".

Outside of the fact that you refuse to give the muzzleloader hunters a fair shake in giving more GMU’s where there is a reasonable chance to at least see an elk, I don’t know what else to say. Any reasonable person can look at the differences between the seasons given to the different user groups and be able to see that the muzzleloader group is coming out on the short end. Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to relay my comments to you.

We need a WAC making it clear that furbearers can be used as bait and are not considered edible for the purposes of the game laws.

Consider that the actions of wildlife agents, such as videos posted of tethered wolves in leg traps, "kill" decals on helicopters, and baiting of wildlife is abhorrent to much of the public and will not foster an interest in hunting as recreation.

The interpretation of existing rules on this point are being discussed and a clarification of this rule may be under consideration as part of the three year season package.

None

Acknowledged

Objective: Protect endangered species and other wildlife.

I should much regret to see grow up in this country a system of large private game preserves kept for the enjoyment of the very rich. One of the chief attractions of the life of the wilderness is its rugged and stalwart democracy; there every man stands for what he actually is and can show himself to be.” — Theodore Roosevelt, 1903.

My concern is with hunting of wolves which are not a game, but an endangered species of animal. I saw only one mention of working on control of a species only after their numbers have achieved a pre-set level. Wolves do not seem to be accounted for by the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. Will there be a plan for the protection and management of wolves in Washington State? Thank you.

See the wolf section responses.

None

Acknowledged

Objective: Stop the bloody war on wildlife.

Minimum Caliber Reduction - Going from a .243 with 80 to 100 grain bullets to a .223 with 40 to 60 grain is unethical from a energy standpoint, especially for deer and elk sized game. 80 grain is marginal at best. Recoil should not be an issue, as .243 has very little recoil. A person can hold up the rifle they can handle the recoil. Remember the majority of the AR-15 Military style semi autos are .223 with large capacity magazines. The public perception of this would not be good.

The price of hunting and fishing has become a problem for myself and others. I'm retired and on a fixed income. I managed to buy my license and tags this year, but next year I'm not so sure I'll be able to afford it. I live in Stevens County. Top wage here is about $15.00 an hour. A Family with two or three kids can't afford it, so will not be able to pass the enjoyment of our American Traditions of hunting and fishing anymore. I would like to see a family hunting license and tags and fishing license for $100 that covers the whole family until the kids are 16. You need to think about those of us who love the sport and the great outdoors, but you are pricing us out of it.

There used to be a 65 or older rate, why was it dropped? I don't think it's right that you have to buy a discover pass after you buy a hunting and fishing license.

Thank you for your support.

Save what we have remaining on this Planet from our Seeds, Insects, Bats, Birds, Wolves, Polar Bears, Bison and all Seven Billion of us depending and feeding on them. Money is perhaps more important for a happy end? BYE!

Thx for your comments.

None

Acknowledged

Objective: LodgeHunter Programs should go back to it's original intent, which to harvest problem wildlife. Other special hunt opportunities should be available to all.

The interpretation of existing rules on this point are being discussed and a clarification of this rule may be under consideration as part of the three year season package.

None

Acknowledged

LETS STICK TO THE PLAN. WE NEED WOLF RECOVERY NOT TROPHY HUNTER RECOVERY. LIKE MOST CITIZENS I DON'T HUNT AND HUNTING AND KILLING SOMETHING NOT EDIBLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN NOT ON MY HUNTING AGENDA. IT MAKES ME SICK TO THINK ALL THE VALUE SOME PEOPLE PLACE ON WILDLIFE IS MONEY AND SELF RIGHTOUS GREED. THERE'S NO PRACTICAL VALUE IN DECIMATING WILDLIFE FOR EITHER ONE. WHENEVER SOME ANIMAL GETS CAUGHT IN A FROZEN LAKE, FALLS INTO A HOLE IN THE GROUND, UP IN A TREE, ON A TELEPHONE POLE, FLOATING DOWN A RAGING RIVER ON A LOG, CAUGHT IN A HUNTING BUILDING, ETC. ETC. EVERYONE WANTS TO GET INVOLVED AND EVEN CALL OUT THE MILITARY TO SAVE THAT ANIMAL. THEN THE WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT, HUNTING CLUBS, SO CALLED SPORTSMEN ETC. ETC. WANT TO RANDOMLY GO OUT AND START SHOOTING EVERYTHING IN SIGHT. WHAT THE HELL IS WRONG WITH ALL THESE ANIMAL PEDOPHILES AND MONEY GRUBBING INHUMANS. START PLACING VALUE ON ANIMALS INSTEAD OF WANTING TO SHOOT DOWN ALL THE SPECIES INHABITING PLANET EARTH. ALWAYS REMEMBER GOD CREATED ANIMALS BEFORE MANKIND AND IT WAS MANKIND THAT SINNED AGAINST GOD NOT ANIMALS. MANKIND IS JUST ANOTHER ANIMAL AND STILL SINNING, NOT IN ANY WAY GODS. SO START BY STICKING TO THE PLAN AND LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Thank you for your comment and support, this plan is the mechanism to achieve the support of the public and Commission.

Predator/Prey Interactions

Predator populations (especially black bears and cougars) have returned to healthy levels in Washington over the past 30 to 40 years. While the public generally views their return positively from an ecological perspective, managing carnivores in the smallest state in the west with the second highest human population presents many challenges. One of those challenges is addressing potential predator effects on prey species. We agree. This document should be about managing predator populations at a level that ensures their viability but is in balance with prey across the landscape in Washington thereby, providing maximum hunter opportunity. It will be even more difficult in the future for the WDFW to address challenges between predators and prey interactions with the new predator (wolves) on the landscape.

Thank you for your comment and support, this plan is the mechanism to achieve the support of the public and Commission.
WDFW must effectively manage wildlife to meet population objectives in balance with citizen tolerance and support. The management goals for black bear, cougar, and bobcat include managing statewide predator populations for healthy, long-term viable population levels and improving understanding of predator-prey relationships and the potential impacts of predators on ungulate populations.

The predator/prey interactions component of this document is a highly contentious section that has not been vetted by the public or the Commission at the time of release.

Statement

The WDFW has developed management guidelines to provide direction for when black bear, cougar, or coyote management actions would be recommended as a means to achieve ungulate population objectives using the best appropriate science. WDFW recognizes that predator management is a viable population management tool to achieve prey population objectives (hereafter referred to as predator-prey management). The Department also recognizes that socio-political concerns may drive wildlife management decisions and that societal values are often polarized regarding predator management for the purpose of achieving prey population objectives.

Why are we providing direction on coyote management actions when coyotes are listed as w/classified which means that they are not protected? Are we now starting to establish predator-prey management of coyote populations? The conversation should be about management of predator populations at a level that ensures their viability but is in balance with prey across the landscape in Washington. The term socio-political concerns should be streamlined to prioritize the role of hunters in society and the benefits they provide for management.

ACTION CONSIDERATION

Predator-prey management actions will be consistent with management objectives for predators, prey, habitat, and societal parameters. Recommend this sentence is re-written to reflect: "Predator-prey management actions will be considered as achieving a balance between predators and prey and the intrinsic limitations of their habitat." We believe that too much focus in this document is on predator control which is likely not to work or provide only short-term benefits particularly if carried out in small areas such as individual GMUs.

If the Department decides to take an action, management will be directed at either individual predators or populations and would be primarily managed through: (page 20)

a. Recreational hunting seasons; This tool should be used to its fullest extent first
b. Predator removal via 1. Specific actions to remove individuals or reduce populations of predators, using licensed hunters/trappers, (page 20)
   Using cougars as an example, we believe the WDFW needs to increase bag allocation in GMUs with problem cats.
   See A above. We also believe this type of control will help to ensure that cougars occupy suitable habitat, not areas where livestock is wintered or rural/residential areas. This approach will help maintain support for cougar management by reducing the number of incidents and cougars that have to be killed by professional contractors.
   2. Professional contractors such as USDA Wildlife Services (monitored and supervised by WDFW) (page 21).
   We believe that the hunter needs to be used as the tool to balance predator prey relationships wherever possible thereby reducing problematic animals. USDA and WDFW contractors can be used as tools to help manage problem animals, but USDA Wildlife Services does not need to be supervised by the WDFW.
   c. Habitat manipulation (page 21).
   The use of habitat manipulation is misguided. Without a doubt ungulate population objectives should be based on the intrinsic limitations of the habitat. However, as predatory pressure plays a role in the decline of a population prey pressure should be reduced to improve ungulate numbers to levels that maximize productivity and hunter opportunity. We are also concerned that the reference to habitat manipulation in 'Trophic Cascades' which is bureaucratic overreach on well managed lands. Trophic Cascades should only occur in management areas where wildlife is not managed using the tool of hunters, a primary example is Yellowstone Park.

ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions apply when considering predator-prey management:

a. The scientific information points to predators having a significant effect on prey population levels that ultimately impacts attainment of a population management objective. We agree with this statement, this is the cornerstone to predator/prey management.

b. The term "management objective" means a population or management objective identified in a planning document or commonly accepted and used by WDFW for management of that species. The basis for population objectives (outside of a listing status) are assumed to include viable and productive population levels and are often developed in consideration of: current population estimates; harvest history; current harvest levels; currently occupied summer and winter ranges; condition of available forage and other habitat; land use practices; volume and distribution of property damage complaints; landowner tolerance; and public satisfaction (page 21). We are now including the new terms "viable & productive population levels" which are not defined. Again what happened to the Legislative mandate? When reviewing the WDFW incident reports from June 2013-May 2014 the WDFW killed 41 problem cougars, relocated 7, and issued 25 depredation permits with unknown it dispatched. The WDFW is clearly single species managing for cougars to the detriment of prey species and rural residents and at a great expense. During this time period the WDFW employees confirmed 157 dead livestock and 16 dead pets. This is clear evidence that the WDFW's current management objective for cougars was not developed using current population levels, current harvest levels, property damage complaints and landowner tolerance and as a result it does work?

We seriously question how this definition of "management objectives" will allow the management of wolves at a population level in line with the Legislative Mandate and the Commission position statement on wolves.

c. Implementation can apply across a continuum of predator management strategies, ranging from removal of individual or small numbers of animals to population level management across a broad spectrum of geographic scales (from site management to a larger landscape or region). Individual and local population management actions will be addressed as a priority, with population level actions considered only when wide scale actions are deemed necessary to sustain prey populations (page 21).

We believe that sound management should never lead to a point where the WDFW is only "sustaining prey populations". Focus on small scale actions will likely be unproductive. The focus of the predator prey interaction...
section states that predator population levels have returned to healthy levels across Washington. A natural balance between predator and prey results in stabilization of prey populations which may be below management objectives and serve to not meet human needs for recreational hunting. Broad scale reductions in predator numbers that ensure predator perpetuity but maximize human use is what is warranted. The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational hunting opportunities of all citizens, including senior, disabled, and junior citizens (see Title 77 Revised Code of Washington).

**Strategies:**

**Implementation of Predator Management Actions**

When WDFW considers predator management actions, the following information would be documented:

1. Define the problem and rationale for a proposed action as determined by WDFW and external predator-prey ecology experts.
2. Articulate the socio-political aspects regarding the predator and prey populations in question.
3. Assess the evidence that wildlife management actions or species population objectives are not being met due to predation.
4. Determine whether population or individual level management actions are appropriate.
5. Risk assessment — Assess the effect of proposed management actions on:
   1. Predator populations
   2. Prey populations
      i. Level of acceptable predation.
      ii. Other species (e.g., trophic cascades)
   3. Habitat
   4. Recreational opportunity
   5. Landowners
   6. Stakeholders who might be for or against actions.

   c) Proposed Action:
      1. Define geographical boundaries.
      2. Identify which predator species are affected.
      3. Identify prey or other species that may be affected by the proposed action.
      4. Describe the methods to be used (e.g., predator removal, hunting season changes, habitat manipulations).
      5. Project the expected outcome/objective:
         i. Include scientific information that addresses the expected effectiveness/success of predator control actions to understand the monetary and social risks.
         ii. Likelihood of success and how success is measured.
      6. Develop a monitoring plan to evaluate effectiveness prior to and following the control actions.
      7. Define a timeline for evaluating action.

   d) Public Review:
      1. Stakeholder discussions
      2. SEPA/NEPA review when appropriate
      3. Commission action when appropriate

We believe that the approach outlined in the implementation of predator management is not attainable and is designed to leave impacted stakeholders with without an acceptable remedy. We believe the strategies outlined in a, b and c creates a standard that is too high to achieve thereby not allowing for any wolf, cougar and bear predator management. We are strongly opposed to these strategies as a whole. If public opinion is to be used, 76% of those surveyed by the WDFW support reducing predator populations to increase deer and elk herds. See legislative mandates.

"The Commission recognizes the importance of the hunting tradition. The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation founded in the 1800s has provided a durable approach to securing adequate funding for wildlife management and conservation. Under this model, hunting license sales provide revenues for management and hunters supply a low cost and efficient means to manage wildlife populations. The Commission is concerned with potential future impacts of wolves on ungulate populations (deer, elk and moose), resulting impacts on hunting opportunity, and the continued viability of the North American Model in our state."

"Actions to maintain or improve ungulate populations to prevent a significant decline must also be a high priority."

**COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington**

April 13, 2012

It is time for the Commission to direct the WDFW to start over and draft a predator/prey document that adheres to its legislative mandates and Commission position statement on wolves.
WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Issue Statement
Livestock production, similar to farming, is an essential component of Washington's economy. In addition to minimizing loss and injury of livestock and maintaining landowner tolerance of carnivore species there is increased concern for public safety. Protecting people from dangerous wildlife while maintaining sustainable wildlife populations is a primary objective of the Department. The Department utilizes both non-lethal and lethal techniques to provide landowners with assistance for minimizing livestock loss or injury caused by carnivores. Washington residents historically have supported the use of hunting to address human safety and prevent loss of livestock (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008, Dietsch et al. 2011 and Responsive Management 2014). We Agree.

Predation
Background
Black bears, cougars, coyotes, and wolves all prey on elk calves and/or adult elk. Predator management by WDFW will be consistent with the predator/prey guidelines explained previously in the section pertaining to Objective 3. (page 56) We totally disagree with the predator prey guidelines see our comment on objective 3 (see pages 23-45 of this document).

If the WDFW determines that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an "at-risk"ungulate population, and the wolf population in that wolf recovery region has at least 4 successful breeding pairs, the WDFW can consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by the ungulate population before state delisting of wolves occurs. (page 56)

This is smoke and mirrors, the WDFW will never determine that wolf predation is a primary limiting factor for an "at-risk" population. And if they made such a determination it would open them up for a lawsuit by the anti-hunting pro-wolf communities (see strategies page 21).

Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goats

We recommend that both sections include a predation management section similar to that found in the elk and deer sections. Ignoring predation does not make sense as many sheep and goat populations are small and fragmented as such they are particularly vulnerable from impacts from predators.

The WWC is a coalition of individuals and groups that serves as the focal point of public involvement, grassroots activism, and fundraising to the benefit of all Washington State's sportsmen and sportswomen. Virtually every penny donated and raised goes directly to preserving our outdoor future and the promotion of responsible wildlife management. WWC consists of both member organizations and individual members, totaling 45,000 outdoor enthusiasts. Some of our member organizations include the Washington Waterfowler's Association, Kittitas County Field and Stream Club, Washington for Wildlife, and the Washington Trappers Association.

Please accept this letter as our support of the comments presented on the EIS for the six-year Game Management Plan. Thank you for your consideration.

Commission and Department Authorities

As mandated by the Washington State Legislature (RCW 77.04.012), "... the department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife...", "the department shall conserve the wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource..." and "The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational...hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens." It is this mandate that sets the overall policy and direction for managing hunted wildlife. Hunters and hunting will continue to play a significant role in the conservation and management of Washington’s wildlife.

This is what the Legislature has mandated the WDFW to do in regards to wildlife management. The Legislature did not direct the WDFW to manage wildlife based upon societal values. We suggest that the requirements stated above are used to propose objectives throughout the document. Providing hunters with healthy populations of hunted wildlife, especially deer and elk, should be the driving force behind this plan. Particularly, as the Commission Position Statement: Wolves in Washington (April 13, 2012) recognizes the importance of the hunting tradition. Hunters provide the revenue for management and a low cost and efficient means to manage wildlife populations.

If biological information is lacking or insufficient, management decisions should be sufficiently conservative to ensure protection of wildlife resources.

In the case of predator-prey relationships where a prey population is experiencing a rapid decline and one relatively easy option is to increase predator harvest, especially if hunting of prey is already closed, wouldn't it be considered conservative to act rapidly and avoid further decline in the prey base? Wouldn't "conservative" mean to take action and attempt to remedy the situation while monitoring and learning about the potential treatments to reverse a decline?

Conservative should not mean ignoring the possibility of predator impacts in favor of predator populations while prey populations continue to decline. Good judgment should be the guide here, especially if the decline is rapid and there are no major changes to habitat and weather, and no data are available to implicate other mortality factors such as disease, hunting, poaching, or road kill.

Thank you for your support.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank your for your comment. Predation is addressed within other objectives and strategies in the bighorn sheep chapter.

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment. The Department does manage for abundant deer and elk and the population objectives are established through a public process. The Game Management Plan includes specific language to address carnivore population if carnivore populations are limiting deer or elk from reaching there population objectives (the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan contains similar language if wolves are impacting at risk ungulate species). At this time, WDFW is not aware of any deer or elk population where predation is limiting the population from reaching population objective.

The scenario you described might be the right tact depending on the circumstances. This objective and strategies would not rule that out.

Thank you for your comment.
As shown on p 13, hunters are a decreasing part of WA’s population, WDFW must focus resources on growing financial participation with all holders of the wildlife trust. The National Survey showed that Wildlife Watchers spent $3.2 Billion and had 2.2 Million participants. The latter is where the Department needs to focus growth and funding. The Department needs to work with NGOs and the Legislature for a new funding model, instead of hoping for a resurgence of consumptive use. The following data is from the 2011 National Survey:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Washington State Wildlife Watchers vs Hunting</th>
<th>Wildlife Watching</th>
<th>Hunting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>2,108,000</td>
<td>218,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>$ 3,173,373,000</td>
<td>$ 369,565,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Economic Impact</td>
<td>$ 5,549,730,265</td>
<td>$ 613,583,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>63,327</td>
<td>5,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>$ 2,132,888,979</td>
<td>$ 211,083,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Taxes</td>
<td>$ 448,488,469</td>
<td>$ 39,653,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Revenues</td>
<td>$ 453,532,429</td>
<td>$ 50,647,408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the Dept notes that hunters spend $64 per day, which shows the economic benefit of having wildlife to hunt, the Dept fails to mention the $53 per day that wildlife watchers spend. The Dept must look to the future of an aging population that tends to watch wildlife, and the continued slow decline of consumptive use. Also, with wildlife (excluding fish) contributing about $488 Million to state and local governments, the Dept should be making the business case to the Legislature to properly fund management of the wildlife public trust.

We concur that population dynamics are affected by many, many factors and managing all of them can be challenging. Providing evidence that any one of them is “significant” is challenging, costly, and requires long-term monitoring. Many ungulate herds are inadequately surveyed to determine population size and detect changes in numbers. Waiting to see if habitat improvements improve an elk herd may be costly because the results of habitat improvements may take many years to yield benefits, and if the factor is predation, then the recovery has been prolonged and the herd may decline further requiring even more years to recover. The scale and type of habitat enhancements also dictates the potential response, so the enhancements must be significantly large, and of high quality, which is rarely the case. So requiring habitat enhancements and waiting for the results seems like a way to end up not the enhancements must be significantly large, and of high quality, which is rarely the case.

It is hard to know what you would like to see changed in this sentence of the plan. The idea is to ensure that hunted species management strategies don’t impact non-hunted species sustainability.

It is highly unlikely that predator management for will be accomplished by manipulating habitat, especially cougar. Predators will go where the prey are, and will kill what they need to survive.
a) Define the problem and rationale for a proposed action as determined by WDFW and external predator-prey ecology experts.

1. Articulate the biological status of the predator and prey populations and the impact of predation on the prey population.

Are all predator-prey actions going to be run through external peer review? Again, the potential for biasing the results are huge, especially if the review includes persons who have studied predators and not prey, and have assessed predator-prey relationships in a landscape where animal numbers and density are very different from the problem area. What might happen over 2,000 sq. miles with a herd of 10,000 could be very different than a herd of 200 in a 150 square mile area.

From our perspective it appears that the WDFW has proposed an extraordinarily difficult approach to predator-prey management that may never be implemented. Data requirements may be beyond what is collected, and changes may be numerically smaller but biologically significant, than the resolution needed to detect a change. There does not appear to be an option to conduct trial manipulations, or to learn by adaptive management, without undergoing the very detailed process and public scrutiny that will likely derail any attempt at managing predators.

We recommend that there be a strategy that includes an adaptive approach on a small scale that can be implemented without the need for the cumbersome and rigorous strategies proposed on pages 21-22.

That was the intent of this strategy. Because of the contentious nature of taking lethal actions on predators, it was felt that this was a prudent step. Selection of peer reviewers will be important and should be composed of those who have considerable experience.

As written, the agency would only need to review what is currently available. The current strategy language would allow for a pilot or adaptive approach to be implemented.

Wildlife Conflict

Highway mortality kills wildlife, injures people, and is expensive. Highway mortality is not discussed in this section or anywhere in the GMP. We recommend that there be an objective to reduce wildlife-vehicle accidents with associated strategies on how to achieve the reduction. These strategies should include reduced speed limits, increased site distance, improved signage, and improved public awareness in areas most likely to see wildlife-vehicle collisions.

The Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is the lead agency that addresses reducing risk of vehicle collisions with wildlife. However, to the extent that is possible, WDFW works collaboratively with WSDOT to assist them in reducing the frequency of vehicle collisions with wildlife. WSDOT, WDFW, and other stakeholders are working on assessing habitat connectivity statewide to identify areas where wildlife species frequently cross or migrate across roadways. WSDOT utilizes many of the strategies you’ve identified as well as other techniques such as overpasses and underpasses, fencing, and combinations of the two.
Appendix C - Public Comments and Agency Responses
(Comment Period October 17 – November 21, 2014)

Note: The comments listed in this Appendix refer to the Objectives as they were written in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Some of the Objectives have been re-written due to changes made to the plan as a result of these comments. In addition, several comments that were substantially the same were combined and the number in parentheses represents the number of similar comments. If an objective is not listed, no comments were received during this comment period.

**Objective 1: Game Division Section Managers, Regional Wildlife Program Managers, District Wildlife Biologists, and field biologists should each attend at least one professional seminar/workshop each year.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on revised draft SEIS. Because much of the document is on species-specific management which does not directly affect Seattle City Light (SCL), SCL reviewed the sections on the forests that pertain to WDFW’s cooperation with landowners.</td>
<td>We appreciate the time you took to provide your thoughts. Thank you for your support of the statement, we have forwarded your letter to our local office in Mill Creek and asked them to contact you directly.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

SCL agrees wholeheartedly with WDFW’s Issue Statement, “Strategies for hunted wildlife will not have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of other wildlife or their habitats (page 18).” We believe that planning for public hunting, wildlife releases, and wildlife control actions implemented by WDFW or on or near SCL wildlife habitat conservation lands should be coordinated with SCL and carried out in ways that do not adversely affect non-game species or the more than 12,000 acres of habitat that our lands provide.

Page 18

Excerpt – Issue Statement

WDFW wildlife managers and biologists have developed goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan to ensure long-term sustainability of all wildlife. The best available science will be the basis for the management of all endemic wildlife populations. Strategies for hunted wildlife will not have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of other wildlife or their habitats. None of the strategies, subsequent hunting season recommendations, or implementation of activities will deviate from these fundamental principles. Science is the core of wildlife management, the basis for achieving the agency’s mandate, and the foundation of this plan.

Comment-SCL agrees with this statement.

**Objective 3: Implement the following guidelines for predator-prey management.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would like to see either hunting with dogs for cougar and/or bear be brought back or being able to bait for them. Change an annual fee when you get your license if you choose to use dogs or bait, and the state will collect more revenue and the hunters will help control the high predator populations.</td>
<td>We have updated the language in this section as well as the bear and coyote management sections to reflect the concerns about predator impacts to their prey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Most importantly, if we are concerned about the deer and elk populations, we should first evaluate the volume of predators. The number of cougars has obviously been on the climb since general tag hound hunting was prohibited, and the cougar population is taking a substantial toll on the deer and elk. Not to mention, the number of livestock and pets that they kill. It is only a matter of time before a child gets attacked or possibly killed. I have heard a number of people “jokingly” say the only way to get through to our voting community on the west side of Washington (the majority vote typically) would be release a handful of cougars and wolves in/around the cities of King County. Speaking of wolves, their number is obviously increasing as well and they are spreading into new areas at a fast rate. All we have to do is look at how the wolves have devastated deer and elk numbers in several regions of Montana and Wyoming (among other areas) to know what our future holds unless we (our WDFW and other government agencies) are proactive.</td>
<td>All of the changes you describe were to address comments received in the first release of the SEIS. Habitat management was removed because although it can be an effective tool to reduce predation for many species, it is not typically very effective for large carnivores. Also this was just an example of things the agency would consider.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Objective 4: Implement Washington’s Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC COMMENT</th>
<th>WDFW RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I strongly urge you to put the Grey Wolf back on the endangered species list. Wolves are important to the natural environment and can influence the health of an eco-system in a positive way. It's my understanding that in Yellowstone National Park that by allowing wolves to thrive and cull the elk population that aspens and willows are taller and fuller and that birds are repopulating them. Beaver colonies are increasing. I'm not anti-hunter or rancher but sadly these folks have a tendency to be wolf haters. I don't like the idea of keeping a stock or guard dogs being torn apart by wolves and keeping thinking that there must be a way to discourage wolfpacks from causing damage to a herd. I do believe that no one has the right to &quot;cleanse&quot; the land of predators they don't like-wolves.</td>
<td>Wolves are still on the state list of endangered species. They are also federally listed as endangered in the western two thirds of the state. We agree that wolves are an important part of the landscape and of Washington’s wildlife heritage. The Department continues to work with livestock owners to minimize conflicts with wolves so that they can co-exist on the land.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Note:  The comments listed in this Appendix refer to the Objectives as they were written in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Some of the Objectives have been re-written due to changes made to the plan as a result of these comments. In addition, several comments that were substantially the same were combined and the number in parentheses represents the number of similar comments. | If an objective is not listed, no comments were received during this comment period. |
Thank You for reading this.

Wolf Haven International submitted comments on the first draft of the Game Management Plan. We have the following comments on the latest draft of the Game Management Plan:

Wolf Recovery

We suggest that you use actual numbers of wolves, and packs AND add successful breeding pairs by year by recovery region. Portrays a more accurate picture of where we are with wolf recovery in our state.

Note: The Wolf Conservation and Recovery Plan does NOT have a strategy for developing a post-delisting wolf plan. Including it as a strategy under the current Wolf Plan is not accurate. Under strategies under "e" - suggest 'Draft an independent plan......once recovery objectives have been achieved and wolves are reclassified as protected, game animal or unclassified.'

Attention WDFW Members,

My name is ___________ I would like to comment on the plan for Washington wolves.

After reviewing your proposed draft on the SEIS for 2015-2021 I seems that the plan is premature given that the gray wolf has not fully recovered and with the issues re: both the Wedge pack, the Huckleberry pack as well as the recent poaching of the alpha female in the Teanaway pack it does not appear to me, as a concerned wolf activist that we will have 15 breeding pairs for 3 consecutive years or 18 breeding pairs in 3 recovery zones in Washington state for one year. In your statement you contend that if an "at risk" ungulate population is a result of wolf predation and there are 4 breeding pairs in that Recovery zone you will consider reducing wolf abundance in localized areas occupied by ungulates before wolf recovery is complete even if delisting of wolves has not occurred.

Given the progress of wolf recovery in Washington state and with the issues mentioned above I believe that wolves should be fully protected until complete recovery occurs. If wolf recovery happens by 2021 pigs will be flying. If not, no wolf should be a victim of gun assault. You need to get these horrible issues like the Wedge pack and Huckleberry pack resolved completely before another wolf is assassinated by your department. It is an embarrassment to Washington state, when as a traveling educator in the Southwest, Arizona I am frequently ask how something like the Wedge pack incident could possibly occur. When 75% of tax paying citizens Washington State residents want wolves in the wild your vetoing data you should reassess this part of your plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Objective 5: Increase the number of hunters who hunt each year rather than every couple of years, and create incentives for those who have stopped hunting to participate once again. Increase the number of hunters participating for the first time in Washington.

PUBLIC COMMENT

The Department’s responses to some comments on Objective 5 are non-responsive, dismissive, and show actionable bias against a large portion of the State’s citizens. The Department responds in one case:

“A concerted attempt by the environmental community to provide a conservation funding mechanism would likely be supported by WDFW. However that strategy is outside the scope of this game management planning effort.”

To another comment(s), the Department responds:

“The easy answer is put up or shut up. Washington citizens have tried in the past to develop initiatives to fund wildlife conservation and management and those initiatives have been strongly supported by WDFW. The public has not supported those mechanisms.

“Your comment is really outside of the scope of this plan, however if you feel strongly about this concern, then work to change the funding mechanism.”

The colloquial phrase “put up or shut up” is an inappropriate response to a serious comment about a funding deficiency as noted in Chapter One, and is non-responsive to the comment.

The colloquial phrase “put up or shut up” is an inappropriate response to a serious comment about a funding deficiency as noted in Chapter One, and is non-responsive to the comment.

The Department discusses funding within the document, therefore funding is part and parcel of the package, and open to comment. The Department does not respond to, nor consider “No action” as an alternative, even in light of previous failures to increase hunter participation as a funding mechanism. The Department fails to cite when in the past it has strongly supported citizen initiatives for alternative funding, and one prays that the Department refers to more than just 1980’s Initiative 90 as ‘initiatives’.

Subsequent to comments on the DEIS, AFWA (Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies) of which WDFW is a member, published a press release containing in part:

“October 31, 2014 National Blue Ribbon Panelists Named to Help Develop a 21st Century Model for Sustaining America's Diverse Fish and Wildlife

"The Blue Ribbon Panel will reimagine a 21st century model of funding conservation that bridges the funding gap between game and nongame species.

"...Blue Ribbon Panelists represent the outdoor recreation retail and manufacturing sector, the energy industry, conservation organizations and sportmen’s groups.

"The Panelists will work together over the course of a year to produce recommendations and Congressional policy options on the most sustainable and equitable model to fund conservation of the full array of fish and wildlife species.”

Appropriately, funding is an important issue in game management and conservation, and WDFW should not expend its limited resources trying to increase revenues by killing the resource in use of uncertainties regarding habitat, warming, and population growth.

Regarding Objective 5, the Department should either take no action, or should spend resources to bring the non-consumer into the revenue equation. As shown in the following chart. Significant increases in hunting licenses at current price points is unlikely, and putting more hunters in the field will increase pressure on wildlife populations.

WDFW RESPONSE

We apologize if you felt the colloquial phrase was offensive, we did not mean it that way. We agree with you that an alternate funding mechanism is serious and critical to the future of wildlife management in Washington as well as the rest of the US. However, this plan is about hunted species and the significant decrease that affects those species.

Hunters continue to provide the majority of funding through license sales and federal excise taxes on sporting equipment. The level of funding has increased over the past ten years despite a decline in the number of hunters participating annually.

We are confident that hunters will continue to step up during the life of this plan to fund game management and that it is important to encourage their participation in this tradition and outdoor recreation.

This AFWA initiative is very important to WDFW and we will be a strong participant and supporter of its process and recommendations. It is important to remember that its intent is to increase funding mainly for wildlife species, not public lands, education, and access. It is not a substitute for increasing support for the species that hunting directly impacts their survival.

Page 70 of the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan includes a statement that after delisting, the Department intends to develop a new plan for managing wolves. The strategy in this Game Management Plan is designed to make sure we take the time to conduct a very thorough and deliberate process in developing this independent plan. That way we will have a good understanding by all the stakeholders in what the management options might include.

As stated previously, wolves will continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. The only strategy identified in this Game Management Plan is to initiate the development of a wolf management plan to guide wolf management after wolves have met the recovery objectives and are de-listed by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Wolf recovery in Washington is going as expected by Department managers and is consistent with recovery rates in the Northern Rocky Mountains.

We agree that the majority of Washington citizens support wolf recovery, but the percentage has decreased in recent surveys to about 65%. In addition to the level of support however, there is also fairly strong support (>70%) for taking lethal action to stop repeated depredations by wolves on livestock.
Objective 6: During each three-year hunting package, facilitate public debate of regulations for use of electronic equipment and baiting of wildlife for purposes of hunting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

(23 Comments)

To the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission:

I support the optional use of baiting for deer and elk. Objective 6 in the draft 2015-2021 Game Management Plan is to facilitate debate on this (and electronic equipment, which I’m not commenting on at this point). To be clear, I oppose any proposed ban on baiting for deer and elk. While this technique may not be for everybody, it’s the only option for others. I’ve seen no evidence of a biological or wildlife management need to ban this practice. Decisions such as these should not be made solely on the basis of the loudest voices or most voices expressing personal preferences or political ideologies. Wildlife management should be based on the best available science. That’s the mandate of the Fish and Wildlife Commission. Your draft game management plan explicitly states this, and also addresses authorizing multiple options and choices for hunters. Other than opinion, no evidence has been submitted that baiting deer and elk is unfair or unethical, or even that it’s more productive and successful. Certainly, there is no science that supports the extreme end of public perception, it should be addressed with education rather than restriction.

Anyone who thinks a food pile violates the fair chase ethic because it’s too easy has apparently never tried the technique; it requires hard work, research, and skill. This is a time-honored technique that has its roots in American history, and is heritage in some hunting camps.

Ironically, Objective 5 regarding recruitment and retention of hunters urges policies that encourage hunters to participate more frequently and consistently, and to bring those who’ve quit hunting back to the field. In a time of fee access programs by private timber companies on forest lands for which a tax break is given, and dwindling public land access, it seems the better strategy for Objective 5 is to avoid unfounded cuts in opportunity based on personal opinions of the few or the loud. Banning bait for deer and elk is just that: an unfounded cut that will result in fewer hunters in this state.

There have been anecdotal comments about a commercial operation that hits the mule deer herd hard in two locations during a late archery season; if that’s the case and if that practice is harming the herd health and density, then manage the misuse of the resource by the people involved rather than making a blanket change, or make that a draw hunt. The commission must set seasons, approve tools and tactics, and determine harvest and recruitment goals on the basis of the need of the specific game populations in a given habitat or range — the science of wildlife management using biological information to guide those decisions. That’s your charge.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 5-yr. hunting season packages and is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

The on-line survey which was not a random sample of hunters, showed 63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

(11 Comments)

I support the optional use of baiting for deer and elk. Objective 6 in the draft 2015-2021 Game Management Plan is to facilitate debate on this (and electronic equipment, which I’m not commenting on at this point). To be clear, I oppose any proposed ban on baiting for deer and elk.

From your website:

“The commission shall attempt to maximize the public recreational...hunting opportunities of all citizens, including juvenile, disabled, and senior citizens.” It is this mandate that sets the overall policy and direction for managing hunted wildlife.

If this is part of the department's mandate why are you facilitating debate on something that could lower opportunity for hunters (particularly juvenile, disabled and senior citizens)?

Ethics:

To be clear...This is not an ethical issue. Aside from hunter safety and the issue of killing animals cleanly, quickly, and humanely, there are very few ethical issues involved in how the practice of hunting is conducted. This is an attempt to regulate the “aesthetics” of the hunt based on the personal values of a majority at the expense of a minority. I don't see anywhere in WDFW's mandate where it says you should manage the aesthetics of a hunt based on majority rule at the potential expense of recreational opportunity for hunters.

The reality of baiting and “ethics” is that it’s one of the most ethical forms of hunting because it allows the hunter the time to take a shot at a known distance which will increase the likelihood of a quick and humane kill.

Unique Opportunity in WA:

Baiting is not allowed in many states and rarely in the western United States. We should preserve this unique opportunity in WA: A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

Economic Factors:

The banning of baiting would have a negative economic impact on the small towns, feed stores, and farmers. We should not consider restricting something that will be economically damaging to the livelihood of people in these small communities when it is not necessary.

Disease:

Some may argue that baiting spreads disease yet we have no proof that baiting is spreading disease in Washington to the detriment of the herd health. I have a nearly a decades worth of photos of trail cam data to support the fact that the majority of animals survive from one season to the next.
I would like to submit comments regarding the 2015-2017 rule changes.

Specifically, I would like to comment on Objective 6 and the use of baiting in big game hunting.

I am strongly opposed to a complete ban of using bait for big game hunting.

I do not think it violates fair chase rules. From my experience of hunting both baited and nonbaited, it is not a slam dunk.

While concern for deer health is of utmost importance, I have not been able to find scientific evidence that clearly shows it is detrimental to herd health.

I do appreciate my fellow hunters objections, but I maintain this is an individual choice.

I hope the state will consider smaller changes such as a ban on state and federal lands, by professional guides, and during certain seasons (such as late gun season).

If a ban is imposed, I would hope clear rules would be developed such as no bait for 10 days prior, a certain distance from a bait pile (such as 100 yards) etc. Will food plots be considered baiting? Can supplemental feed be used during the nonhunting seasons etc? Like in Idaho, a baiting permit may be needed?

To whom it may concern,

Please do not pass this ruling on baiting without more consideration and research. I use apples to find Blacktails in western Washington and maybe drop 6-12 apples at a time. I am not dumping tons of apples and changing the deer's diet. Blacktails are hard to hunt and I use the apples to find out what's in the area. I do not hunt over bait. Many of us do this to give us an idea of what's in our areas. I am not a dumb redneck but instead an educated voter. I have been frustrated by the methods the DFW has used for some time now and am pleading for you to listen to your constituents for a change. That poll you issued whereby you state 59% of hunters oppose baiting was suspect. I have yet to meet a hunter who thinks and supports those thoughts? What gives?

Please preserve democracy and put this issue up to a vote of license holding hunters in the state. I am pretty sure your "survey" results would not reflect the vote. WDFW.

The Data:

I am also extremely disappointed that WDFW did not break out all the data on baiting. In your reporting you combined the data that supported any kind of restriction on baiting. One of the choices was to only restrict outfitters but you combined it with the data that supported the ban on baiting. I can't imagine this manipulation of the data was by accident. This is a serious breach of trust. That being said, it's honestly irrelevant what the results are based on my previous comments above.

Harvest:

WDFW has provided not data suggesting baiting is leading to over harvesting or large scale damage to wildlife. Yet again, we have used this method for decades and the hunting has been great every year with deer numbers generally only dropping off after bad winters.

Baiting Defined:

You should probably also make it clear what you are referring to when you say "bait". The public needs to know if you are referring to scents also which fits into your current definition of baiting. I don't think the majority of deer hunters would support restricting the use of scents.

Please!!! Stop searching for reasons to interfere with hunter opportunity and spoil what provides many of us very rewarding memories in the WA outdoors.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 3-yr. hunting season packages and it is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

The on-line survey which was not a random sample of hunters, showed 63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

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The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

Hello, I would like to submit my desire to maintain the optional baiting practices that have always been allowed and have been part of many family traditions. I strongly oppose any ban on baiting deer or elk and would say I hope the commission decides to maintain what is right and allowing hunters to have the right to practice or not practice. It keeps opportunities open for various class of people such as young children, seniors, handicapped, limited property owners on the westside of the state where other such opportunities would make it impossible to hunt and various other topics.

Thank you.

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The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 3-yr. hunting season packages and it is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

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Please do not pass this ruling on baiting without more consideration and research. I use apples to find Blacktails in western Washington and maybe drop 6-12 apples at a time. I am not dumping tons of apples and changing the deer's diet. Blacktails are hard to hunt and I use the apples to find out what's in the area. I do not hunt over bait. Many of us do this to give us an idea of what's in our areas. I am not a dumb redneck but instead an educated voter. I have been frustrated by the methods the DFW has used for some time now and am pleading for you to listen to your constituents for a change. That poll you issued whereby you state 59% of hunters oppose baiting was suspect. I have yet to meet a hunter who thinks and supports those thoughts? What gives?

Please preserve democracy and put this issue up to a vote of license holding hunters in the state. I am pretty sure your "survey" results would not reflect the vote.
Hello I am writing to ask u to take a serious look at what u are doing or thinking about doing. Try to think about it from the animals prospective, and their well being. There is high quality food, minerals, and supplements, very carefully placed, in remote areas were a lot of these dear, elk, would never have a chance to get this valuable life changing resource that someone wants to take away for a personal reason. I know F&G knows the importance of this resource, and the expense! Even if they wanted to and had the $ to do it, they couldn't do as good of a job or with as much care as the hunter do, the hunters pick these locations for the love of their sport, some pack it in miles on any road on there backs. We can't let a few bad apples ruin this valuable resource.

Those same bad apples will always find a way to take advantage of a good situation so let's try to look at it from the positive tool it is and not try to control some people that use poor judgement. If this is taken away the two parties that are truly going to be hurt the most is the wild life, F&G and hunters. The hunters pick these locations for the love of their sport, some pack it in miles on any road on there backs. We can't let a few bad apples ruin this valuable resource.

Another thing to consider is that someone wants to take away the ability to supplement the wild game thru the practice of placing supplements to help the wild life during times of hardship. I have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

So please let's do the rite thing don't loose yours or our ability to help the wild life this way.

Hello I am writing to ask you to take a serious look at what u are doing or thinking about doing. I AM A DISABLED BOWHUNTER ALSO PRESENT OF MASS BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION I HAVE BEEN HUNTING WASHINGTON FOR 6 YEARS NOW AND HAVE TRAVELED FROM EAST COAST TO WEST COAST BECAUSE OF THE GREAT HUNTING AVAILABLE. I HOPE YOU MAKE SURE THE SUPPORTERS OF THIS LAW CANNOT FEED THE BIRDS OR ANY OTHER CREATURES THEY LIKE TO OBSERVE. I HAVE WRITTEN DOZENS OF ARTICLES ON BOWHUNTING WASHINGTON STATE I KNOW OF MANY BOWHUNTERS DOZENS WHO HUNT YOUR STATE BECAUSE OF THE ABILITY TO SUPPLEMENT THE WILDLIFE IN WILD GAME AREAS I KNOW YOU WOULD LOSE MOST OF THESE SUPPORTERS OF THIS LAW CANNOT FEED THE BIRDS OR ANY OTHER CREATURES THEY LIKE TO OBSERVE. I HOPE YOU MAKE SURE THE SUPPORTERS OF THIS LAW CANNOT FEED THE BIRDS OR ANY OTHER CREATURES THEY LIKE TO OBSERVE. I HAVE WRITTEN DOZENS OF ARTICLES ON BOWHUNTING WASHINGTON STATE I KNOW OF MANY BOWHUNTERS DOZENS WHO HUNT YOUR STATE BECAUSE OF THE ABILITY TO SUPPLEMENT THE WILDLIFE IN WILD GAME AREAS I KNOW YOU WOULD LOSE MOST OF THESE.

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I understand that the WDFW is considering a ban on baiting for deer. Would very much like to register my opposition to that ban, unless it’s based on some kind of wildlife management. Otherwise, it’s a legal form of deer hunting, and should be allowed to remain. Normally I’m a mule deer hunter and walk the high ridges, glassing, doing classic western “spot and stalk” hunting. I have however used baiting several times:

1. Getting a handicapped hunter on his first buck, which he then took cleanly with a single 130 yard rifle shot. He is now an enthusiastic hunter!
2. Getting two new hunters on their first bucks. As a result, both are now enthusiastic hunters! One youngster was a teenager who had trouble coming up with a 3-point minimum mule deer during the regular season on public land (as a student, our nine-day regular season actually limited him to four days of mule deer hunting every year). Baiting allowed him to see multiple whitetail bucks and he has now taken several. He remains an enthusiastic hunter and is part of our hunting future.

Someday I’m going to be too old and beat up to prowl the high ridges for mule deer. I would like to continue my hunting well into the future, and see baiting as a way to prolong my hunting years. Please, do not initiate a ban on baiting for deer & elk. It is simply one more way of hunting, not inherently evil, not destructive to the health of the herds.

I have been hearing recent rumors that the practice of baiting deer and elk may become illegal in the future. To whom it may concern:

Hello,

I live near conconully WA in the Okanogan valley. You have probably heard from a lot of people that support baiting and I believe most of them are guides or hunters that hire guides. In our area the guides can lease land in between d Ruf lands and bait the migrating deer in November bow season. They kill a lot of large mule deer and the high mountain ridges are littered with apples in Nov. There would be less late bow hunters and less successful hunters. I hunt the late season fair chase. The ones who support it are guides and hunters that care more about their success than the wildlife.

Thanks for listening.

I started hunting a few years ago, and I have had success with being able to fill my tag with baiting. There also has been times I was successful with being able to fill my tags, and I was ok with that because I was able to watch so many animals benefit from the food/protein that's been put out there for them. It's not just about baiting, but my rights! I should have a right to choose how I want to hunt my animals. After all, I'm the one whose paying lots of money for my tags every year. My son will be taking hunters ed this year and I want him to be able to experience hunting over bait (whether that's his thing or not, but at least he has the CHOICE to decide what's his best strategy to hunt. He's obviously to young to voice his opinion right now, but that's why he has a mom to stand up for him and his future in hunting).

I'm asking you, to please keep baiting available for all the hunters who choose to go that route. If you decide to ban it, than I will no longer continue to hunt in the state of Wa and go elsewhere, along with my husband and son. Think about all the other hunters who will end up doing the same thing. Think of all the money you'll be missing out on, and all the other states will gain. Is it really worth the risk?

I have heard recent rumors that the practice of baiting deer and elk may become illegal in the near future. I ask that you would reconsider that. I do not see any reason to ban it. Many people enjoy being able to hunt that way, and many people can only hunt that way. Think about the smaller property owners, the elderly, the disabled, and the youth hunters. It would seem unjust to take away the opportunity from them, and others. Please don't take that away from us!

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Promoting Devastating Effects if this Bill Ever Passes. I am Available for Comment or Discussion at Any Time Thanks
I am writing you today to express my displeasure with the new proposed management plan. Specifically the “Hunter ethics and Fair Chase” issues listed in the plan.

If baiting wildlife for the purposes of hunting is such a crime, why stop there? How is the use of food plots, hunting over (planted) agricultural fields, or an apple tree different? Or using chum to lure fish to the boat? How about bait in general? There is the same differences of opinion and issues in the fishing community as well. Fly fishermen versus bait fisherman. How is the issue of baiting wildlife any different? How is the WDFW addressing these issues?

The WDFW and a few hunters are concerned about the “public perception of hunters”. This is the same public that has no ethical problem buying and consuming commercially farmed animals. These animals are killed in slaughterhouses and offer absolutely no “sporting chance” of escape. Most of the general public could care less where their food comes from. Most all hunters do.

Billions of animals are killed in the U.S. every year for the public to consume. The arbitrary rules of “fair-chase” are not what make killing an animal for food ethical and acceptable to the general public. So, rather than perpetuating the myth that the public’s source of protein is somehow ethically and morally superior to that of a hunter. Just because some hunters choose tactics, methods, and equipment that can improve their chances of harvest and/or making a humane kill.

It’s disturbing that WDFW and a handful of hunters have confused humane hunting method preference with “ethics.” The rules some hunters place on themselves to make hunting more challenging is their personal choice, a preference, it has nothing to do with how ethical his or her kill is. Humanely killing an animal for food, whether by hunting or slaughterhouse, is ethical.

Every method of harvesting animals used by hunters today is as ethical as the way beef, pork, and chicken makes its way to the public’s dining table, including baiting and the use of electronics for hunting. But for some reason WDFW intends to “facilitate public debate” about restricting methods that are humane and therefor, ethical.

WDFW also intends to “conduct public outreach.” I suggest that outreach include the truth about how humane and beneficial hunting is today even with (and in some instances, because of) baiting and new technology. And, using the standard set by the meat-eating public every day, highlight how ethical it is.

While some in the hunting community may enjoy debating their personal preferences regarding baiting and other humane hunting options, the final choice is for each individual hunter to make for his or her self. No One Else! I have never killed a deer over bait or feed. Instead, I used baiting as a tool to locate mature whitetails and it keeps me in the woods doing what I am passionate about year round. A tool that was handed down for my father and one I hope to pass to my children. A tool that when done right, is very rewarding.

Hunting is a fun, family oriented, beneficial recreational activity conducted in a very safe and ethical manner today. WDFW should spend more time celebrating and educating the public through outreach and spend less time entertaining the views of people who are opposed to hunting and the management of wildlife.

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Thank you for taking the time to read my email.

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country.

Please practice the safe handling of there firearm.

gives a mentor more time in a controlled setting to help a young hunter identify there target and

state needs more of in the first place. As a Hunter Education Instructor I am 100% for baiting in that it

Baiting can also “help” to increase the success of senior hunters and also the youth hunters which this

were hit hard by fire such as the Pateros area this year.

Please reconcider the desision to make baiting big game illegal.

My name is [REDACTED] and avid hunter and outdoorsmen I have had the opportunity to take many

young and disabled hunters the last few years to make dreams come true with the use of baiting I

could make ethical decisions on letting deer grow and watching how the good or good plot I made

help the other 28-30 deer I have been watching all year...it allows all the deer to become healthy but

with only being able to shoot one the overall herd gets stronger... Instead on using one buck a yr

when I was a kid I have the opportunity to pass on many deer... What’s the difference in getting a food

plot and hunting that or a corn field across the road rather than putting corn on the same side so they
don’t have to cross the road thanks for your time feel free to get back with me I would love to answer
any questions you have thanks

Keep baiting legal.

To whom it may concern,

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Please reconsider the decision to make baiting big game illegal. Baiting can be and is used as a
management tool. It allows you the opportunity to take older animals out of a herd to let the
bucks/bulls in there prime to do the breeding. I can also be used to reduce the herd size in areas that
were hit hard by fire such as the Pateros area this year.

Baiting can also “help” to increase the success of senior hunters and also the youth hunters which this
state needs more of in the first place. As a Hunter Education Instructor I am 100% for baiting in that it
gives a mentor more time in a controlled setting to help a young hunter identify there target and
practice the safe handling of there firearm.

Once again, I hope you reconsider this.

Thank you for taking the time to read my email.

Please keep baiting legal. It a very useful tool for selective hunting. It also is very useful in thick
country.

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I was asked to email on baiting. Please keep it.

Will be to the animals a resident hunters that come to here to take advantage of the hunting opportunities Washington has to keep baiting as a legal technique for Washington hunting. I personally know nearly two dozen non-Hello I am writing this to help you realize how beneficial it is for the animals, the hunters, and the state to keep baiting as a legal technique for Washington hunting. I personally know nearly two dozen non-resident hunters that come to here to take advantage of the hunting opportunities Washington has to offer. And at this years rate of $860 for deer, bear, elk, and cougar hunting license fees, that will be around $20,000 on only licenses cost that the state will be losing. Not only that but the small town hotels/lodging, the restaurants and feed stores, the farmers selling alfalfa, and many others will not benefit from these hunters coming from out of state if the use of bait is illegal. Now add up the numbers of all non resident hunters and that is a large portion of the budget for the game department. Not only the state but also the hunters will hurt from this change in regulations. The use of bait is used by a large portion of archery hunters across the state. The number of archery hunters will decrease dramatically and if they do stay in the sport they will most likely resort to muzzle loader or rifle hunting. We might as well say good bye to archery departments in stores and a huge loss in numbers of archers across the state.

I cannot say personally for all across the state but I know alot of areas in Northeastern Washington are too thick to hunt on foot and unfortunately causes more people trying to hunt either walking the roads with a very small opportunity to get an ethical shot, or even worse they will attempt to shoot out of a vehicle. Neither shooting through brush or out of a window are as ethical for the animal or the hunter as sitting in a tree stand with an almost birds eye view over a bait pile waiting for a clean shot at vitals without any obstructions. If nobody hunts areas too thick to not hunt out of a tree stand then over population could be the next problem and could very easily cause a large fatality rate from diseases.

So please consider this email when deciding on the 2015 hunting regulations. Think of how harmful it will be to the animals and the state. Thank you!

I was asked to email on baiting. Please keep it.

Baiting is good for hunting. Some areas are so over run by game they need to be managed. Baiting is a good way to do this. Responsible hunters do this to take mature animals. Please don't take away our rights to do this. Don't let non hunters make this decision for us.

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See To whom it may concern.

I feel that baiting big game is very ethical and also is very good for the economy in the sense that baiting isn't just putting bait out and deer come in, there's a lot more to it. But is almost not even the most important factor. When baiting turns out gas is almost #1 in this whole process. Driving to find the bait site , driving to get bait , driving to put up bait site, driving to check cameras on bait every week, and this is for one bait site most of the time you have multiple which means more fuel and I forgot to mention batteries for cameras. I have spent hundreds of dollars on bait alone some years and didn't harvest a animal but helped with leaving mineral blocks out for the deer to have thought the winter. People have the misconception that baiting means 100 % success. On the years and didn't harvest a animal but helped with leaving mineral blocks out for the deer to have find the bait site.

Thank you for reading this e-mail however with WDFW proposing in the "no baiting" this is going to make archery hunting for deer very difficult as the majority of hunters do not own alfalfa, wheat or crp land(s) not to mention huntable land. As owner of Fourtrack Hunting Adventures we donate several hunts per year to disabled, veterans , older hunters and youth hunters. If this passes into law we are not going to be able to supply quality hunts for them! So I will be stating we are opposed to the "no baiting" law. What else is in this state trying to take away from us?!?
**Good morning:**

As a nonresident, I have bowhunted whitetails in eastern Washington on several occasions and would like to continue to do so. However, that interest is directly tied to continuing to have baiting as an option.

To date, I have hunted whitetails in more than 40 states and provinces (including most of the West), as well as New Zealand and Finland. While I of course have not always used bait, I have enjoyed having it available as a viable option, where legal. I feel baiting is an especially helpful tool for recruiting and retaining hunters. It also is especially helpful during the post-rut (which is typically my available time frame for hunting in Washington). Practically speaking, I see no need to restrict either the timing or extent of such supplemental feeding.

As a full-time professional member of the hunting media for more than 30 years, I of course am aware of the debate over baiting in some quarters. But whether as a magazine editor, hunter or landowner, I have seen no significant negative consequence of this practice. While I realize some resource professionals have concerns over potential spread of diseases, to my knowledge no state or province allowing baiting has documented such issues through bait stations. It also is my understanding that Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife engages in supplemental feeding of deer. If that is true, it further brings any disease concerns into question.

I do not know the driving force behind any push to reduce or eliminate baiting in Washington, but in my view, it is misguided. My experience with it is not just there, but also in a number of other places - has reinforced in my mind that it has a valid place in sound deer management. So please continue to give us the option of baiting as currently allowed. Doing so will give wildlife a small helping hand and enhance both hunter satisfaction and ethical harvest.

Mr. Anderson & Fellow Sportsmen,

I understand that removing baiting as a legal means of pursuit for deer and elk is an issue the Department of Fish and Wildlife is currently mulling over. I urge you to invest yourself into the hunting community as a whole. I personally know nine hunters who would be extremely limited in their options if baiting were to be illegal. You see, Sir, our elderly and younger hunters benefit from this option.

I realize that there are a few outfitters who elect to bait for their clients and it is done to the extreme and it is not doing the elk or male-deer herd much good in those areas. If those are problems to be addressed then please address them with a specific plan. The state - as you know - is an incredible and diverse one. This would surely be a blow to the hunting future in our great state.

My understanding is that the state is asking for input on the issue of deer baiting. I am an archery only hunter and I’ve hunted in the Mid West out of a tree stand and I’ve hunted North of Spokane during late season for the last 4 years. It is far easier to draw on a deer in the Mid West than hunting over bait in our state. The deer are very alert and a hunter must be stealth quiet. So, why would I condone hunting with bait? There are not enough deer in the late season to sit on a trail with a bow. The cover north of Spokane in the Colville area can be very thick. I think it would be pointless to try and hunt during the late season without bait.

Please continue to allow big game baiting. It has not helped my success ratio since I am lifetime 0 for 8 years success. But I do enjoy getting the off season trail camera photos. It keeps me interested in purchasing a hunting license every year. Some day I will be able to get my daughter a deer. Thank you.
Baiting and hound hunting are a win/win for the state of Wash and the people of Wash. The state could add an extra fee for any persons wishing to use bait or hounds for hunting. The state is also missing out on revenue by continuing the ban on baiting and hound hunting. The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 3-yr. hunting season packages and it is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

To the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission:
I support the use of bait for ungulates. Don't screw the whole state because a couple of outfitters.

I support the optional use of baiting for deer and elk, and strongly oppose any proposed ban or alteration to the current baiting regulations. What biological evidence do you have for banning baiting? Is this decision to ban baiting come about from public perception that it is not ethical or something such as? Who brings forth the opposition to baiting? In my first 40 yrs of hunting my state I never baited, since I am now older and have some disabilities I now use bait. Baiting is not a sure thing as to harvest a animal, I didn't harvest a elk yet this yr and I baited. As the Dept of fish wildlife should be working to keep what we hunters have and you not taking anything away from us hunters and fishers. We are the people who buy licenses and pay your salaries. You have already introduced Gray wolves into our state which will make it more difficult in the coming yrs to harvest a deer or elk. I will tell you this that if baiting is banned you can kiss my license money good by as myself and my wife not going to sit in a tree stand and wait on hope without bait.

I would like to express my support for allowing baiting of big game animals. Baiting and hound hunting for bear and cougar are the most effective tools for managing these animals. Since baiting has been banned in Wash I have seen a dramatic increase in conflicts between these animals and humans. I am a deputy sheriff in Yakima County and see first hand the problems caused by the state's inability to manage the bear and cougar populations effectively. The state is also missing out on revenue by continuing the ban on baiting and hound hunting. The state could add an extra fee for any persons wishing to use bait or hounds for hunting. Baiting and hound hunting are a win/win for the state of Wash and the people of Wash.

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Hello,
I just wanted you to know how much I truly have a passion for viewing pictures on my trail cameras with my family and friends please take this into consideration. We should be able to feed.

Hello again,
If this passes I along with many other hunters will be buying out if state licenses to hunt in a state that is being well managed! Sorry, but over the years Washington has became a state nobody wants to hunt. It’s to bad because washington should be able to produce as well as the surrounding states. But the predators are taking over and thus everyone buys out of state.

Please support baiting. Outdoors people are the best advocates for conservation. Keep in mind that baiting is something that has proven over the last ten years to have zero effect positively on anything. Nature doesn't need any sissy regulations like this. Let Common sense prevail.

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I think am submitting this in regards to the baiting issue for deer. I don't think there is anything wrong with baiting for deer. There has been some serious discussion around this topic on the hunting-washington.com forum. Having hunted whitetail in Eastern WA for the past 10 years, I can assure you killing a whitetail back with a bow without bait will be near impossible. You will kill the hunting for a lot of people, especially archers on the late season hunts, and elderly people who that's the only method of hunting they have left like my dad. Taking away baiting will take away his hunting. A lot of towns bring in significant revenue during the late archery season because of hunters. This will change dramatically.

Baiting is expensive as it is. Usually we hunt out of tree stands therefore investing money there, investing significant money in trail cameras, harnesses, warm clothes, etc. Maybe the state could make money off of those who want to bait? Charge a $10 or $20 fee for a baiting permit, but don't take away baiting all together. Deer harvest numbers will drop significantly if this happens and a lot of hunting will be ruined.

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Thank you for your comment.

To the Washington Fish and Wildlife commission:
I am all for baiting both deer and elk in the state of Washington. This is a hunting tactic dating back hundreds and maybe even thousands of years. There are no scientific studies that show any evidence of this tactic increasing your odds as a hunter. In fact, in past seasons I have baited and have not harvested anything on some occasions.

As an avid archery hunter, taking away baiting would greatly effect the way we as archery hunters approach hunting. Instead of good game management, where you can watch and observe what deer are coming to baits and how old they are then making an ethical decision on which deer to hunt and harvest, company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

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Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

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<th>Comment</th>
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<td>I would also like to express my support of continuing to allow baiting for deer and elk for hunting in Washington state. While I am not a resident of Washington State, I am a landowner there. I have enjoyed hunting in the state of Washington for over 20 years and will continue to make that trek north, paying non-resident hunting fees for that privilege. Being able to hunt ethically and yet still use baiting is a great benefit and draw for out of state hunters, as well as residents. Please consider retaining this feature in your hunting regulations. Thanks.</td>
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I oppose any ban on baiting deer/elk. I donate my time and hunts to the less fortunate, Disabled, Veterans and new hunters. If you guys eliminate the use of feed to attract game this will hinder the opportunity for these type(s) of hunters. You will find that you will have less harvest rates and less revenue from out of state hunters. Please take this into consideration when you vote on this new law. Just because we put out feed for the animal we are trying to harvest that is not always a guarantee hunt! I have set up over baits in the past and sometimes you sit for days before you get a chance and sometimes you don't even see the buck we are after.

Some consider baiting an unethical hunting practice; however, baiting typically allows for more ethical shots on deer and elk (especially for archers). In a baiting situation, the shot distance is typically pre-determined and is more likely to be within the hunter’s comfortable range. It is also more controlled as the animal is usually focused on the food and less likely to jump the string. In my opinion, baiting offers a better opportunity for clean, ethical shots and reduces the amount of wounded game.

As a whole, I don’t think the percentage of hunters that bait is very high. I would say the majority of hunters that I know do not bait deer or elk.

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Thank you for your comment.
I have been hunting in Washington state for 20 years. I have attended commission meetings and spoken at those meetings about changes in regulations. I have recently become a hunter education instructor and a master hunter.

Since this years survey on proposed changes in the upcoming game regulations I have heard rumors that changes made be made to baiting rules. I want to let you know that I am strongly against any change in the baiting laws for deer and elk. I believe that baiting is a productive way to view animals in your area and in many cases is beneficial to animals. For some hunters this is there only way to still enjoy hunting. With hunter recruitment continuing to be a concern of the WDFW I don't think it is a good idea to limit one method of hunting. We should not be taking away opportunity. I haven't seen any proof that baiting is detrimental the herd health and have seen no data showing that it affects harvest numbers. If there are areas that are being affected by the baiting either in herd health or excessive harvest numbers I am certain a change to the harvest limits or dates can be adjusted in those areas to offset the baiting. I would like to see proof that baiting has a negative affect before those changes are made rather than knee jerk reaction to complaints from a few or survey results diluted by too many options.

Thanks for your time and I hope these are all just rumors and baiting is allowed to stand status quo in the upcoming cycle.

To whom it may concern,

I have read recently on Washington hunting forums that deer baiting might be banned in this state. I am curious as to why the game managers in this state are so bent on making hunting more and more difficult for their constituents? Is this decision backed up by science and field work or is it just another chance to decrease hunter odds?

I used bait (apples) to find and pattern deer with game cams and do not hunt over it. It is a useful tool for figuring out deer here on the west side. Why must it be banned? Will there be a vote or chance to voice our concerns?

We have so many restrictive laws on hunting in this state. Sometimes I hunt with a muzzle loader but have a very hard time seeing with open sights so I really get to take a shot. The majority of states I our union allow scopes, 209 primers, etc. Those hunters can actually hunt effectively with a muzzleloader. It seems like the state is working towards eliminating hunters not encouraging them.

Please let me know what is being considered regarding baiting in Washington for deer. Also please consider what all of the hunters want not just a select "vocal" few.

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I wanted to send you a quick note about the feeding/baiting wildlife issue on your agenda. Perhaps instead of eliminating wildlife feeding/baiting, the department could educate the public about what is the safest and most appropriate types of food to feed during specific times of the year. For every feeding station that a hunter uses, there usually maybe one animal harvested and a hundred animals fed through the toughest part of the year (post rut, and throughout winter). As far as the argument of concentrating animals for predators, I have fed apples, alfalfa, and grains to deer and for more than 15 years. In that time I have acquired tens of thousands of amazing wildlife pictures but only 3 coyote pictures, 2 coyote pictures and 2 wolf pictures. The vast majority of people never get pictures of predators. Finally, my children have been filled with such great joy as we sit down together to look at all the pictures we have acquired. It has been a great opportunity teach them about the amazing wildlife we have in our state.

I had a child that was a master hunter and many people think that this makes me a good hunter. As a hunter, I believe that being responsible with the safety of others is one of the most important aspects of being a hunter. I use bait (apples) to find and pattern deer with game cams and do not hunt over it. It is a useful tool for figuring out deer here on the west side. Why must it be banned? Will there be a vote or chance to voice our concerns?

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Thanks for the time.

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Thanks for the time.
I would like to state that I like the hunting season and rules the way they are with the exception that we should be allowed to use electronic devices for sighting and luring of game animals. Prior to the ban on electronic powered decoys for duck hunting I experienced a duck hunt using a rototdock motorized decoy on the Columbia river in Washington State near Umatilla. Our hunting party consisted of myself and two other hunters. Using the motorized decoy was astonishing as it caused flocks of mallards to focus on the decoy specifically. It was as if they were on a string falling out of the air in a graceful spiral toward the spinning wing decoy. When we rose to shoot the first flock, which numbered about 18 birds, I was amazed to see that they didn’t flare or fly off erratically when we took aim. I could see that the lead birds were actually looking right down toward the spinning wing decoy only 10 to 12 feet below them. They were just fluffering in front of us mesmerized by the movement. Even though the early morning sky was dark and overcast I was able to easily recognize a drake mallard and fired a shot at about 30 yards which killed the bird instantly.

Over the next 45 minutes I went on to shoot 6 more drake mallards all in similar fashion without missing a single shot! In over 30 years of duck hunting I have never before done that, my hunting partners also, missed very few times.

It was my experience that the motorized wing decoy caused our party to humanly harvest all of our birds in unprecedented speed and with few, if any, cripples and not a single lost bird. We ended our hunt 45 minutes after the start of shooting hours with 20 drake mallards and one hen, well under our hen limit of 3. The motorized decoy caused the birds to come in closer and stay focused on the spinning wings while we were able to easily find drakes to shoot.

I would like to encourage WA Fish and Wildlife to look deeper into the survey results and compare the responses from rifle vs. archery hunters. I am confident that there will be a great discrepancy between the two hunting modalities. I thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. I sincerely hope that you take the appropriate time to weigh all responses in your decision process. I thoroughly enjoy the privilege of hunting and would hate to be forced to “hang up my bow” in the state that I call home.

To whom it may concern:

My name is John Lenarz and I have hunted with a guide in Washington the past two hunting seasons. My name is Charlie Wells I am 38 years old and have been an avid hunter and sportsman most of my adult life. I would like to take a brief moment and express my concern on the proposed changes to baiting big game in WA State. As a bow hunter with a very short season, that does not include optimum hunting days during the rut, I feel that baiting is necessary in an effort to make a quality shot and not wound animals. I am also a land owner that encourages quality habitat for big game species. My land does not allow me to produce enough forage to compete with massive 300+ acres of alfalfa tracks or other cultivated food sources. Bait allows me to draw some animals (not all, I have tried) into my hunting area and to be much more selective in my deer harvest. Which in turn allows for better herd management and strategic removal of animals with lesser or fully mature genetics. Additionally, I am less rushed to take a low percentage shot that may result in a wounded or lost animal (my grunting fear). Most importantly, I am a father who would like to pass along my love of the outdoors and sportsmanship to my children. I would eventually like them to enjoy bow hunting as I have. If baiting becomes an illegal practice it will greatly reduce our chances for success and ultimately may affect their perception of hunting.

I would like to encourage WA Fish and Wildlife to look deeper into the survey results and compare and contrast the responses from rifle vs. archery hunters. I am confident that there will be a great discrepancy between the two hunting modalities. I thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. I sincerely hope that you take the appropriate time to weigh all responses in your decision process.

Hey please keep baiting big game legal in Washington. I and many I hunt with benefit from it. Thank you.

My hunting guide in Eastern Washington has informed me the Fish and Game department is considering a ban on baiting for purposes of hunting. As a non-resident hunter and tourist of your state, I wish to express my objection to this proposal.

My name is John Lenarz and I have hunted with a guide in Washington the past two hunting seasons. I have had great success and experiences with my guide service mostly due to their use of bait stations. I have spent about 100,000.00 during those two seasons. If baiting is banned, I can assure you I will not return for another hunting trip.

As you know, there is a dense population of big game in most of Washington state as well as very

63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

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Baiting would not only reduce the hunting opportunity for sportsmen like me, it would increase the number of unwanted animal interactions with WA residents. This would lead to more calls to the local game and fish personnel as well as local law enforcement, which leads to added cost to the local residents. This fact as well as a reduced cash flow from all sportsman like me traveling to your state would put an unnecessary financial burden on your residents. Banning baiting makes no sense for all concerned.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any other questions or concerns. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to hunt in your great state and hope to come back in the near future.

2015-2012 Game Management Plan:

I would like to comment on Objective 6 pertaining to the use of bait for deer and elk hunting. I feel that baiting should be allowed but more restricted. Salt licks yes but using fruit such as a large pile of apples not allowed. The carbohydrates/sugars are not good for the digestive system of deer/elk. This especially pertains to outfitters who dump large piles of apples.

Thank you.

I am writing you with my opinion about Hunter Ethics and Fair Chase. I believe the department has gone too far in considering to ban baiting on the premise that it is not fair chase. In my opinion, the public who does not agree with hunting does not discriminate between baiting and non-baiting as a basis for their opinion. The non-hunting friends I have do not oppose hunting based upon baiting and none of them raise the issue as morally or ethically wrong.

To whom it may concern, I have been an avid hunter sportsman for many years. I would like to express my concern on the proposed changes to baiting game big in Washington State. The archery season in Washington is very short and does not include the rut, it is very hard to get an animal to cross your path in archery range without a food source. I do not own land allfalla fields or apple trees, I hunt public land. Hunting public land with archery equipment is a lot of work and I enjoy the challenge. The only way I have ever seen deer, is if I have an active bait set up. I have read the survey and I believe that most of the people in the survey are rifle hunters I do not have the luxury of taking a 200 yard shot. This is my son's first year hunting the archery season we sit in a ground blind together, I do not know of any other way to get a deer within range without owning my own land and planting food plots or apple trees our bait allows for an ethical shot instead of just wounding animals on the run. I hope Washington fish and wildlife will take into account the challenges with archery equipment in this state. If the goal is to eliminate archery hunting in Washington this is the way to do it. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Hunting is a management tool, nothing more. All of the emotional and visceral aspects are secondary to the root of how which is game management. Using bait for hunting big game animals is merely another tool to assist in the proper management of game animals. It provides the hunter a means of selectively harvesting the animals to assure proper age/sex structure of various herds around the state based on size requirements that meet management objectives. Using bait is NOT detrimental to the big game populations around the state as illustrated by the current population levels and health of big game around the state. Baiting has been legal for a very long time and it has NOT had a negative impact on populations or dynamics. Leave baiting alone. As far as game cameras go, they have ZERO effect on the success of Hunters. The animals move on a daily basis for the most part and totally change their travel and feeding habits based on the time of year as well, so if a person is seeing a particular animal on a camera during the summer, the odds of seeing the same animal during hunting...
Although I understand that it may seem like a good thing to eliminate baiting and the use of electronic equipment, I'd have to disagree that it's a reasonable change.

Baiting and the use of electronic equipment is all that some hunters know; although it's new modern technology, it doesn't guarantee a kill or make it unfair. We need to embrace new technology and allow it to work as it was designed, not ban it. Baiting and electronic equipment brings a large amount of profit and revenue for our economy during the hunting season. Also, hunters put hours upon hours in checking cameras, putting out feed, and tracking wildlife; it's not like we as hunters do not put in our time and effort to be successful.

Lastly, baiting presents an opportunity for our youth and disabled. Some people do not have the time or energy to hike miles upon miles to be successful, so how can we limit their abilities and challenge their ways.

I hope you can reconsider this new push and look at the big picture; we do not need to limit the use of equipment to bring numbers back up. I would love to see a stronger enforcement and harsher penalties on poachers; I guarantee if we stick together, find them, and make an example of them, numbers will begin to build. Don't punish the everyday Hunter for the deeds of a select few who try to pass themselves as "hunters."

Thank you for your time and allowing me to present my opinion.

I would like comment on two portions of this proposal. First would be banning baiting for big game such as deer and elk. There is nothing wrong with this practice. The majority of the bait fed is consumed by doe's and cows. This only helps them make it through the winter and deliver healthy young deer and elk. Also I believe that during the survey. Hunters indicated that they did not want baiting by outfitters and guides no to ban baiting all together. Harvest levels are not going up, so why make a change.

Also the use of camera equipment does not increase the hunters chance of bagging game. It simply gives him a chance to see what is out in the area he is hunting. Again, why would we need to make a change. Game cameras should be allowed to be used any time.

If the game department wants I make a change get rid of the hunters access pass and just require a discover pass so the public doesn't get confused and get tickets because they have the wrong pass. Or maybe they could lower tag prices. It is hard enough to find time and money to go hunting. And it seems like the game department wants to eliminate anything that they think will aide hunters! If these two things are banned the state loses tax revenue from the sale of bait and cameras. The many small business and farms that sell these things lose out. This is a bad move that I am firmly against.

To whom it may concern,

I've heard rumor that baiting may become illegal next year. I'm not sure who or what is behind all of this but I see no reason why it needs to be banned. I am an ethical archery hunter that prides myself on following all the rules of this sport that we enjoy so much. My wife and two young sons spend quality time together taking the woods of NE WA every summer, putting out game cameras in search of our next buck to pursue that fall and winter. They get so excited to see what showed up on the camera. Please don't take this passion away from us. Banning baiting won't just take away quality time from numerous people but it will also most likely take a toll on local farmers and stores like North 40 Outfitters. Some people have the poor misjudgment that baiting is simply throwing food out and shooting a buck, simple! Not the case these bucks that we are after year after year are masters of their domain, only coming into the camera after or before legal shooting hours, but it gives us hope.

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I have this subject comes up every few years and come up the same opinion the Hunt doesn't make sense. Deer & Elk are herd animals they spend most of their lives in close contact anyway. I've heard the argument it spreads disease Really? My experience show it doesn't work everywhere in the state, it don't make killing an animal a for sure thing. It does provide an opportunity to hunt for people with limited mobility. Does this method have a dramatic negative impact on Deer & Elk in our state? I don't believe so. Has anyone researched positive or negative affects in Washington State? Or is it so called "facts" from some other part of the country? From what I see there are several forms of Baiting, growing food plots is very popular, placing apples on the ground or corn piles all natural food sources. Where is the Harm?

The on-line survey which was not a random sample of hunters, showed 63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

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I oppose statewide restrictions on baiting deer and elk. I believe there are several reasons to maintain baiting and am not opposed to rules and requirements regulating baiting activity. The only support I have heard WDFW describe in the game management plan for ending baiting amounts to nothing more than a "popularity" contest. While a vocal minority may have been effective in getting attention on this issue I do not believe a popularity contest is how we should make good wildlife policy.

I believe that the WDFW should use the Game Management Advisory Council, of which I am a member, to draft rules that regulate baiting deer/elk to address any serious issues regarding this method. Regulated baiting could provide revenue to the department and improve perception of baiting to individuals who don't engage in the practice.

Overall, I believe there are some misconceptions regarding baiting amongst the public and other hunters who have never hated.

### Misconception 1: Only a few states allow baiting

**Reality:** Most states allow baiting for various wildlife species and all states allow bait for fishing. I believe what other states do should not drive decisions in Washington. However, if you look at all the states that allow bear baiting, food plots, salt, attractants, and scents it is a misconception to suggest or imply that Washington is alone in its current practice of allowing deer/elk baiting.

### Misconception 2: Baiting is easy, lazy, and unsporting

**Reality:** Baiting deer and elk is quite difficult and takes a lot of effort and WDFW's own harvest data and wildlife management acknowledges it does little to improve harvest. While there are always slobs that dump a load of apples off the side of the road hoping to attract a deer to shot, the reality is those lazy methods are largely ineffective and those that successfully harvest game at a bait site do so after incredible amounts of work, knowledge, and skill. Regulation and rules pertaining to baiting and significantly reduce these slob baiters.

On the sporting aspect - nothing about baiting reduces an animal's ability to elude, detect, or escape from a hunter. Most animals are very weary of bait sites and again harvest data supports this notion. Baiting is a different method of hunting compared to spot and stalk, calling, glassing, etc. and like each of those methods it has its pros and cons. With hard work and given certain conditions and a little luck it can result in harvesting a legal animal just like all of the other legal methods of hunting.

Overall, baiting provides a more controlled setup which can be an effective, and sometimes the only, way to provide quality opportunities and experiences for youth, new, disabled, and senior hunters. Making baiting illegal statewide will negatively affect hunter recruitment and retention, as experienced and physically capable. When a major focus of WDFW efforts is to recruit and retain hunters, I find it hypocritical that WDFW would be evaluating different methods of hunting to eliminate when there are no biological or harvest reasons to do so.

My preferred solution to this complex problem would be to draft a set of rules to make sure baiting is regulated appropriately and in a way that allows responsible hunters to continue this method of fair chase hunting.

Thank you.

I am writing you in opposition to the proposal to make the baiting of large game illegal. Keep large game baiting legal, don't interfere with those who make a living by guiding hunts while practicing large game baiting. Our state is trending towards being as unfriendly to hunters as California. Hunting is a Washington tradition and a constitutional right, yet every effort is being made by our state to trample those rights. It started with the prohibition on bear baiting, now it's deer & Elk, next will be a prohibition on our right to hunt at all. Keep big game baiting legal, and bring back bear baiting.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 3-yr. hunting season packages and it is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

The on-line survey which was not a random sample of hunters, showed 63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

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To: WDFW Commission

It appears that Baiting deer and elk is an issue you are reviewing in the next 5 year package. The official stance of the INWC is as follows,

Most people are only looking at feeding as baiting, however if you are going to put this out for discussion you should also inform them of exactly what you mean by "bait".

"Bait" means a substance placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered or otherwise used for the purpose of attracting game to an area where one or more persons hunt or intend to hunt them. This would also include mock scrapes, rattling, bugling, calls of any kind and scents.

Also, the WDFW feeds big game during the winter months and they have shown no signs of spreading.
We are in favor of allowing baiting for the average hunter with strong opinions against commercial “food” baiting applications. A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

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There is nothing wrong with baiting for deer and elk. You tried to stop this in the past as it was bad for the animals and that didn't fly so a different tactic is being tried this time. Baiting has been around a long time and it is good for the animals as well as the hunter. As an older hunter who can't get around so good anymore but is not handicapped, baiting extends my ability to continue to hunt as well as help mentor youth into hunting.

Leave baiting alone.

I'm like to add my comments on the deer/elk baiting proposed ban.

I'm highly against banning the baiting as it's a very useful tool in harvesting game for those who choose to use it, especially the young and old generations who may be suited well to that style of hunting. Whitetail Archery is also another area that is extremely hard without baiting as our deer populations and the country they live in is much different than other places that do well without baiting. I firmly believe that if hearty rates are plummeted if baiting is not allowed. I don't see it much different than people who plant food plots or hunt over agricultural fields. The problem with congregating them to an area to spread disease or predators is also the same with farm fields. I'm not seeing that this is a valid problem. I also don't like that it will effect many area farmers, and distributors of feed. Our area brings in a lot of money from people who come here to hunt and spend their dollars in our economy, this will be a hit to these people as well as the hunting community.

In general I don't think that just because people choose not to bait, that they should be banning it, rather the choice should be left up to the hunter. Just as the weapon type is left up to the hunter to choose. The issue of if not being fair is also not valid to me as if you really want to be fair, we would have to leave from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

Baiting is a productive way to hunt and harvest game that still takes an extremely large amount of time to do effectively and provides many benefits to our community and income, while allowing us as hunters to select and choose the right animal, as well as helps us take better and more ethical shots.

I'm strongly in favor of keeping it legal. Besides, making it illegal, weather we want to acknowledge it or not, will only make many people law breakers as they will continue to hunt the way they have their whole lives. With bait. They will be criminals just because someone else decided that they way they hunt is not right and now illegal. I don't think that's right to do, take individuals rights to choose away.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our input and thought to the matter.

Hunting is a privilege, not a right, and I want to do everything we can to keep our privileges, not continue to take more and more of them away.

I'm like to add my comments on the deer/elk baiting proposed ban.

My name is Mason Evans, I was born and raised in Fairbanks Alaska. I've grown up living a subsistence based lifestyle. I not only rely on hunting to help support my family but its what I love to do, its what I find peace in doing. Its what helps me cope with life. Its more than just a lifestyle it's a passion, a passion that runs deep into my family and courses through my veins. I want it, I crave it, I need it. Each year this passion slowly creeps further and further into an obsession, and the first time I became truly consumed with this way of life, well that was when I first traveled to your wonderful, crazy, amazingly adventurous state of Washington. Many people call me crazy and ask why I so quickly surround myself with Washington, and why I spend all year preparing for the month or two month long trip to your state, when I live in one of the most beautiful, untouched pristine state in the US, many people mad because almost all of my spending money I earn and save up year round, is saved only so I can take it and spend it in the small town of Collville Washington, and not in my own home town, everybody is simply baffled by this. I simply just grin and say, nothing makes me happier than feeding whitetails.

This is why I bring forth this letter, in hopes that maybe, just maybe my reasoning, descriptions and personal outlook on the issue will help turn you from the awful, heart wrenching concept of forever deleting the baiting of wild ungulates in your beautiful state. I have thousands of personal reasons for why I'm doing this and not ever planning to change my mind. This is the reason why I enjoy the look forward to spending with my father each and every year as I have done so for the past 11 years. But let's be honest, you don't care about any of that, nobody does and never will, nobody but me an my dad, so lets cut to the chase, the real reason why you shouldn't do it. Money. Its why we all wake up in the morning. Baiting in Washington stimulates your states economy more than people will ever imagine, I could go into the statistics and bore you to death with numbers, but why not hear the impact two people have on your state, myself and my father. Every year since I was 10 years old, my father and I have purchased two round trip tickets to Collville Washington participating in the baiting of an elk that has since then changed my life. We spend a minimum of three weeks every year in Washington doing nothing but spending money, fueling your
guys, please, please I beg you, for the sake of a father and sons endless hunting journey, the sake of the eye and say that baiting gives them too much of an advantage against deer? Let’s be reasonable honey hole. We paid 60 thousand dollars for our property. Well once we bought the property we were up past 10 thousand dollars a year now in which we religiously spend in YOUR state simply we bought down there as well as the mechanics we pay to work on said trucks. Man, it looks like we raised in the Spokane Valley. My hunting adventures began when I was 10 years old. I still have my My name is private land owners in my area, will not continue hunting. It is hard enough now even when we can follow through with this. Do what’s right for both the people and the animals, let baiting live. Our comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan. We do not eliminate the use of baiting for deer. There are areas in North East Washington, that rely on baiting. If we are not able to utilize baits, we will not have deer cross various areas of private land. If baiting is eliminated, you will also eliminate hunters. I know myself along with a majority of skilled hunters give a shot at bagging a buck, people like young kids. They are the reason hunting will continue on. As well as handicapped individuals, they can’t exactly hike around the woods and look for a deer, they rely on baiting, but ending baiting your basically stripping them hunting abilities, good job. The more I argue my side the more I am unable to see any reasoning behind getting rid of baiting. Baiting helps regulate deer herds and dramatically stimulates the economy in the small farming towns. Without baiting you run the risk of going broke and taking away one of the few things helping people during hard times as well as the risk of overpopulation of deer, which then leads to a safety hazard. Have you ask? Simple, high way deaths, that’s right, car accidents. If baiting is relinquished, many hunters will stop traveling to Washington to hunt because there is no further incentive, the economy will drop, deer population will increase, and more deer will be in the middle of highways coming through peoples windshields. So tell me again, what is baiting hurting? What are you solving economy, making sure politicians like yourself have a job, your welcome. I am trying to keep this short an touch a lot of points so I imagine you get it by now, deer baiting generates a ton of money in your state, but lets go to another important reason for baiting, the deer. Baiting helps the deer population a great amount, one simple way for example is when the winters are extreme and snow depths cover up most all food and hinder the young from moving or surviving they stumble upon a little bundle of hope, a bail of hay, that I spent 85 thousand dollars to set out. No doubt that was struggling and starving has a place to camp out an regain strength, where it otherwise would have and will meet a different fate if baiting is taken away. Baiting does put the hunter at an advantage, I won’t argue that, but the terrain that your state spins at us hunters, along with the weather helps balance that advantage, without baiting it makes it next to impossible to target a mature buck as well as execute the goal. The woods are so thick and vast that making the animal come to you is about the only way, and even when the animal does come to you, only then is the job only half done, even then you are not guaranteed the buck, last year I had 92 hours in a tree before I finally harvested the buck I targeted, did baiting help? Yes, but was that why I was successful? No. my persistence and scouting and weeks of preparation are why I was successful. Baiting also allows less skilled hunters give a shot at bagging a buck, people like young kids. They are the reason hunting will continue on. As well as handicapped individuals, they can’t exactly hike around the woods and look for a deer, they rely on baiting, but ending baiting your basically stripping them hunting abilities, good job. The more I argue my side the more I am unable to see any reasoning behind getting rid of baiting. Baiting helps regulate deer herds and dramatically stimulates the economy in the small farming towns. Without baiting you run the risk of going broke and taking away one of the few things helping people during hard times as well as the risk of overpopulation of deer, which then leads to a safety hazard. Have you ask? Simple, high way deaths, that’s right, car accidents. If baiting is relinquished, many hunters will stop traveling to Washington to hunt because there is no further incentive, the economy will drop, deer population will increase, and more deer will be in the middle of highways coming through peoples windshields. So tell me again, what is baiting hurting? What are you solving by getting rid of it? How will it benefit Washington in any way? Would you be willing to look to a five year old boy in the face and tell them they can’t bait deer any more? Or how about the wounded soldier who lost his ability to walk fighting for your rights, would you be willing to look him or her dead in the eye and say that baiting gives them too much of an advantage against deer? Let’s be reasonable guys, please, I beg you, for the sake of a father and sons endless hunting journey, the sake of Washington’s economy, the sake of that five year old boy or wounded warrior, and please for the safety and well being of all the truck drivers and commuters like yourself that use the road ways, don’t follow through with this. Do what’s right for both the people and the animals, let baiting live. Regulate it more, do anything besides remove it, because for some, including myself, its not just a hunting park, it’s a part of who we are and why we work so hard in life, its our passion. So please take my words to heart, please look into this a little more, please allow me to continue spending my hard earned money in your state, because I like said before, and I believe I speak for many when I say it, nothing makes me happier than feeding whitetails. I whole heartedly thank you for taking the time to read my letter and I hope it makes a difference. Sincerely, a concerned 22 year old Alaskan kid who wants nothing more than to drive logging roads and check trail cameras.

My name is I am 60 years old. I am a lifelong Washington State resident, born and raised in the Spokane Valley. My hunting adventures began when I was 16 years old. I still have my 

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Hunter safety card from that first hunting year of 1964, and virtually every Hunting/Fishing/Trapping License and tag of both notched and un-notched, since 1964. I have had to have a Dad who not only introduced his sons to hunting, fishing, and trapping but also demanded and demonstrated safety, ethics, and sportsmanship all along the way. My early years consisted of miles and miles of "rough- and-tumble" hikes for the mixed-bags of birds over Springer Spaniels and rifle Mule Deer Doe tags, and eventually to Buck tags hunting in Lincoln, Grant, Whitman and Asotin Counties. In the northern counties of Spokane, Stevens and Pend Oreille, my brother and I learned gross hunting under those same Springers and later the increased challenges of Whitetail Hunting. My evolution from quantity-minded hunting and full bag-limits to quality-minded hunting came before I turned 30. Braggin' rights were less important than the experience, adventure, the challenge, the dog-work, the surprise flush, the sight of a mature buck with more than four points of side as a self-imposed minimum and eventually to the choice of weapon. Hung up were the .270's, .303's, the 30/06's. I do not remember ever shooting a deer at over 250 yards and most were 40 to 85 yards, even when we sighted in every summer to out to 200 yard. These guns were retired in favor of the close range, home built .50 and .54 caliber rifles. I also took up Archery, during this time, successfully bugling and taking elk during September hunts from 1982 through 1987 in Idaho, while rattling in a few Whitetails from the ground in Washington State. Since 1989, I have hunted strictly with recurve bows. Also, in 1989, it was my turn to pass along my late father's Hunting and Fishing tradition. My love for Traditional Archery got my son and me both into the woods together on weekends and after school as we concentrated on early and late tree-stand Archery hunting in Spokane County and particularly Unit 127- close to home. Great times and memories. I would keep notebooks of land ownerships acquired from the Assessor's office and I collected multitudes of maps showing available public ground, all covered with "x" marks of tree-stand locations. This required lots of year-round hiking, scouting, and securing of permissions. The hunts themselves are pretty sedentary- sitting for hours watching nature in action all around. To find greater chance for success not only for myself, but also for my son, who, as most young men and hunting newcomers, would need some success to re-affirm purpose and momentum. Food sources, travel patterns, game trails to-and-from food sources, and rattling, use of scents, depending on season, were the practices employed. We built our own portable tree-stands and bought a few here and there. I remember one year, after partnering up with another like-minded, dedicated and ethical father-son-with-son, having 19 stand locations, all mapped and nick-named so we could pre-plan our evening weekend hunts, and be ready for all wind and weather conditions. The decade of '90's consisted of lots of research and scouting that resulted in tons of outdoor fun. The decade of the '90's also saw the increased use of four wheelers, trespassers and poachers. I would spend evenings, hidden in my truck, trying to catch in action the poachers with spotlights who would leave the gut piles on land of which I had secured permission.

Around 1995 or 1996, after years of stopping by and asking, I finally was granted permission to hunt a piece of property where I would occasionally see in my headlights, large bucks on the prowl, crossing a paved road, during the late season, as I was travelling to or returning from a more secluded location. This property had it all. The seclusion I was looking for, and it was peppered with old apple trees. For nearly twenty years I have continued to hunt and enjoy the landowner friendship, some level of security, and mostly no other human intervention- meaning undisturbed deer. I enjoyed little competition though several have asked- on this 140 acres of heaven, I am losing this ShangriLa, this may be my last season there. Old age and poor health has put my landowner in a group home, and it is the wish of the daughters, that hunting stop at the end of this season, as they try to sell the property. I filled my tag there this September with a 40" buck of 3 ½ years. As far as my future, I will be referring to my old hunting maps, hiking and scouting for apple trees and another ShangriLa.

This long introduction and background brings me to the subject of baiting. In my teen and college years, I trapped fur-bearers and as you know, a large part of trapping involves the use of "baits" and scents. In my more recent past, I have baited bears in both Washington (when it was legal) and Idaho (both Spring and Fall). I killed a 6-6 foot bear, over bait, in Washington one year. The next year, I drew and took a Mountain Goat in the Gifford Pinchot National Forrest. Each required a lot of scouting, research, physical work. The Billy was medium sized, but a proud trophy for me. The bear was trophy sized, and I am just as proud of that half-body mount in my den as the Goat hide hanging next to it. The difference between the two, for me, comes down to circumstances and challenge. Each required pre-season scouting and planning- one long distance, the other close to home. The Goat hunt had a finite block of time to which I could hunt. It was a long way from home. A close range recurve-bow shot presented itself after days and several failed stalks. I was solo. The climb was exhilarating. It was a warm, blue-sky day with a wonderful view. A wonderful experience! Taking the bear, though, was just as exciting. I had an almost infinite amount of time to hunt. Many bears were hitting the bait, a Sow with cubs, and several small 1 ½ year old bears. This was before cameras were available. I would sometime see several bears in an evening! I observed large tracks in and around the site, and kept sighting every chance I could. Because of the circumstances of being close-to-home, and the challenge of restricting myself only to taking a large bear, I held out, and eventually I tagged the large Bear.

Even though the bear-baiting issue is long behind us in Washington State, the debate continues because Washington State has no laws on other large game concerning the practice outside of the Initiative-specific Bears or Cougars. This apparently could change. Since I have had the opportunity for the last almost 20 years to Archery hunt over apple trees, I wonder as to the specifics to which some of the anti-bait hunters have issue. If I were to water and fertilize those apple trees during the pre-season, would I be baiting? If I were to cultivate and plant, much as a farmer would, a small plot of clover or grasses, would that be considered baiting? If I, as the last of the apples fall as they sometimes do on a good year even as late as November, supplement those apples with other apples collected, also be considered baiting? I suppose some of these scenarios could be considered passive and one, collecting and re-locating of apples, could be considered active baiting, but is that really the question? Or is it one of misunderstanding? Between apples falling from the tree or from the hand, what is the true difference? And why the controversy? I consider myself an ethical hunter, and see little difference between hunting over apple trees, alfalfa fields, or pile of where none is available. My years of experience have shown that all deer in the area benefit from the additional food. We as hunters go to great lengths to gain advantage over our quarry. We study travel patterns, food sources, bedding areas, and in dry locations, even water sources. These are some of the very tactics used by our Native American Indians!

As for Fair Chase- what exactly is that? Chase seems to be a large part of it, and I participated in that in my early years. Is not fair-chase simply jump and shoot, regardless of the weapon used, the first legal animal encountered? In that split second, is there enough opportunity to ensure a good, safe shot and to always determine a mature animal? I knew the answer because in my youth I was surprised by killing several immature animals. Many yearling Deer, call Elk, young Bear are killed by mistake in the hurry excitement of bump-and-shoot. More mature hunters can become effective in "call-and-tumble" and exhibit a higher level of self-control in not taking the first available animal. Some so-called Fair-chase advocates even go so far as to scorn the use of tree-stands. While placing...
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Please consider my opinion.

I am very much against using modern technology, like motion activated cameras, to hunt deer. Especially when combined with baiting which I am even more against.

I live in an area where most of the properties are 5 to 10 acres. Mine is 10, as is an adjacent property, on which there is no residence. Relatives of the owners use motion activated cameras, a tree stand and baiting to "hunt" deer. I don't think this is very sporting, as a matter of fact I think it is cowardly, and it especially doesn't seem to fit in an area with so many small tracts of property.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

To whom it may concern. I have been hunting for a long time and all of these tools allow for better management of the game in our areas. I opposed the banning of any of these practices. You already have limited the seasons and this puts more limitations and cost on the hunter.

Thank you for your time.
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<thead>
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<th>Let's do the right thing here!</th>
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<td>Hello, I am a non-resident that has hunted eastern Washington for the last 5 years and am going to be hunting again this December. I bring five additional hunters each trip I make and we hunt with an outfitter. This outfitter prices his hunts at $2995 per person so you can see that six hunters spend $18,000 on the hunt alone. Now, in addition, we need to eat and have a place to sleep and of course there are incidentals that we spend money on as well. And our license and tags amount to about $740 per person. We spend a lot of money and we are just one small group. Multiple that times six groups and you are well over $100,000 and do that with maybe five outfitters and that’s $500,000 plus. Then too, we are guided by his guides so that he is employing more people than just himself. And while hunting in the national forests and bilm lands, the area is so vast that it is nearly impossible to be able to hunt just certain areas. By allowing baiting, you are giving the hunter a chance during the season to concentrate some game in certain areas that doesn’t mean they will come to the bait all the time, that doesn’t seem to happen to us anyhow. Besides concentrating game, you are also allowing the outfitter to help provide a resource of food to these animals during the period when they probably most need it. After the rut when they are worn down and low on fat. The outfitter book with uses about 50 tons of foods for the wildlife each year – no doubt helping the animals recover some and go into winter in better shape than having little nutritious food source available. So, what I am trying to say: this will be the last year we make our trip to your state if your department implements this feeding band. And of course we have plenty of alternative states and provinces that we can hunt. It’s been fun in eastern WA and the outfitter has provided a value to our group and I’m sure the others he books. I’m afraid you’re going to lose out state hunters and probably some in state outfitters. Please reconsider the option of no baiting – you’ll do the animals a big favor!</td>
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<td>I am opposed to banning baiting as a legal method of hunting. As someone who has bought a hunting license and hunted WA for 35 years, I hope my comments are considered. I have participated in deer drives, spot and stalk, still hunting, stand hunting and baiting. I can tell you that baiting for blacktails is hard work and does not guarantee a harvest. The WDFW and Commission state that recruitment and retention are needed yet you are considering eliminating a tool that fits both those areas. Hunting from a blind over bait does not always mean success, but it does guarantee that a young hunter is side by side with a parent/guardian or mentor and it allows for selective harvest. It also allows the seniors and disabled get out and enjoy the outdoors with a chance at harvesting an animal even if they can’t keep up with the crowds hitting the hills. How are we going to keep the old timers buying licenses and more importantly, supporting WDFW? Often baiting is the only way a hunter has a chance on small pieces of land. With private land access a thing of the past and state lands evermore crowded, baiting often the only way to safely harvest an animal in rural/urban interfaces. I myself am getting older and often have difficulty hiking the hills and getting away from the crowds. I have tried switching weapons and styles of hunting, but it is getting harder and harder to stay engaged in hunting with WDFW changing the rules all the time. Please accept my comments I stand under they are 3hrs late. In Okanogan County “baiting” deer has become a MAJOR problem. With the nature of the apple industry there is an endless supply of cull apples that are being placed by hunters across the county for the sole purpose of killing deer. I don’t believe this is ethical. These “bait stations” are happening on both private and public lands mainly in November and December when does are looking for the last source of fresh food available before winter and the bucks are depleted from the rut. Other western big game states such as Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico do not allow baiting. These states have rich traditions of hunting western big game herds and baiting them like domestic cows does not constitute proper “Hunter Ethics”. The Fish and Game Commission states in their mission that “The Department shall promote high standards of hunter ethics and adoption of principles of fair chase.” We do not allow baiting for bears, turkey, upland birds, and turkey so there is reason we should allow baiting for deer and elk. Please consider banning the practice of baiting deer and elk. Thank you</td>
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<td>Hello, my name is and I am contacting the WDFW in regards to the 2015-2021 Game Management plan. In particular I am very concerned with Objective 6 in the draft. To be clear I am</td>
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stop turning hunters against one another and giving the general public an opinion when they have no
reasonable regulations. I believe this would also fall under object 5 of retention and recruitment of the
sport. I know I would not be the only one that would stop hunting in Washington State and retention
problems would decline.
Thanks for taking the time to read this and I hope you listen to the hunting community. Please
looking at the proposed ban on baiting on a more personal matter, I have been an active sportsman
in recent years since graduating from college and obtaining fulltime employment and
for my family. I do not have as much time in the woods as I would like and once had. With
Looking at the proposed ban on baiting on a more personal matter, I have been an active sportsman
I myself am getting older and often have difficulty hiking the hills and getting away from the crowds. I
was regularly hunting the area (including sitting right in front of her blind). But she was able to get
hunting for a buck coming in. Just before rifle season I moved the blind farther back for my wife.
This was the first year that my wife took her rifle and drove to the woods by herself and walked to the
Blind overlooking a clear cut. Never in 20+ years has she done that. She sat 21 times and for a total of
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engaged in hunting with WDFW changing the rules all the time.
This spring I put out a trial cam and apples in a small cut on public land. For 6 months I got pictures of
5 blacktail bucks several nights a week. Not once did I get pics in the day. I set up a blind, and later a
tree stand for archery, but only does came in during the day. Several times I passed on the legal does in
in the hopes of a buck coming in. Just before rifle season I moved the blind farther back for my wife.
This was the first year that my wife took her rifle and drove to the woods by herself and walked to the
blind overlooking a clear cut. Never in 20+ years has she done that. She sat 21 times and for a total of
70+ hours this rifle season, mostly after work. Every couple of nights the does would come in and she
would be excited to watch them but also hope that a buck would join them. It kept her engaged and
enthusiastic about coming home from work and immediately heading to the blind. Finally on the 28th
a small 2x3 came out during shooting hours and she was able to take him, but he never came to the
apples that day. Even though he knew they were there, he actually walked past them while he was 30
beyond them.
The point is, my wife was able to have a focal point to help keep her from getting bored while sitting in
the woods. Checking the camera every other day was exciting for her and kept her interested in
hunting the area despite the brush pickers, illegal quad riders and nearly 2 dozen other hunters that
were regularly hunting the area (including sitting right in front of her blind). But she was able to get
out and hunt.
We also set up a blind, cam and apples in a cut for my brothers girlfriend. She just passed hunters
education this year and had never been hunting or done much shooting before. One morning she had a
spike and small two point eating during shooting hours, but with a little fog, bad eyes and a small fir
tree in the way, she passed on the shot at 30 yards. It is never a slam dunk. She also put in a few hours
a night for several nights a week and several hours in the mornings on the weekends. After two weeks
she was able to harvest her very first deer.
Baiting did not pull the bucks out during daylight hours.
Baiting for my camera and for hunting gave me enough hope and information on the local deer to pass
on legal deer and my tag went unnotched. If we could not bait I would have shot the first adult deer
(most likely a doe) that I had a shot at.
Baiting kept my wife interested in hunting at a time when we are considering not hunting any more.
Baiting helped hook a new hunter who will be supporting hunting rights and purchasing a license and
tag next year.
We need all the support and sales we can get and I am sure you will lose the older hunters sooner and
do not look so many of the next generation by banning baiting for deer and elk.

100% opposed to any proposed ban on baiting for deer and elk.

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A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.
The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is
I have been blessed to grow up in the LoClerc Creek area of Pend Oreille County, where I currently live and work for the Pend Oreille PUD 1 as a Wildlife and Habitat Specialist. I have been the President of the Pend Oreille County Sportsmen’s Club since 1995 and have had much involvement with WDFW on advisory boards, working groups, projects, cases, and work related activities. I am an Official Measurer for Boone and Crockett, Pope and Young, and the state record books. I am part of a family that places a high value on our heritage in the outdoors and that has an intense interest in reading about it from legendary writers such as Theodore Roosevelt, Warren Page, Jack O’Conner, Andy Russell, and Russell Annabel and other outdoor naturalists and adventurers. I commonly hunt with rifle, bow, and muzzleloader on public and private ground. I am proud to live in Washington State and look forward to living and recreating here for many years.

It is with the most sincere passion that I write to you and urge you to stop baiting ungulates in Washington State. I feel this is one of the most detrimental practices we see in our sport today that affects public perception as well as animal health negatively. We see one of the very few states that this is to go on and as such I think it makes us stand out in a negative light.

Biologically there are no good arguments for doing this with ungulates, unless when the animals come as you harvest the very poorest genetic examples and let the finest specimens go. I would venture to say that this probably just the opposite of what happens and also add that it would be beyond most people’s ability to determine which animals are the best ones to leave in, or take out of, a herd if this was the intention of baiting.

I have done hunts in the Salmo Priest Wilderness for 24 consecutive years now and are now seeing baiting taking place in the form of salt, other mineral mixes, and alfalfa 4 miles (4 miles!) from trailheads! I have watched this completely change animal use in drainages with both ungulates and predators. Deer, elk, moose, woodland caribou, cougar, black bear, grizzly bear, and wolves (as well as other animals) all frequent these licks and/or baits. This could spell trouble to any of the sensitive or endangered species that have historically been found in our state. In many cases I have pictures to back up what I am saying and have been communicating these issues with USFS Enforcement Officer Will Markwort, WDFW Officer Severin Erickson, WDFW Biologists Dana Base and Steve Sender and IDFW Officer Rob Soumas. In one case I can give you the coordinates to a 100’ by 50’ salt lick that can be seen on Google Earth that you can witness (as you roll back Google photos) develop in the last four years.

Many unnatural and dangerous situations are also presenting themselves in Pend Oreille Country and causing collisions between deer and elk as people are feeding them near roadways resulting in property damage, injury, and death.

Baiting does not have a heritage or a long history in Washington State, let’s keep it that way. Let hunters and non-hunters alike see that we recognize many of the negative impacts baiting can cause, and that we value our wildlife in Washington as much as other states that have laws in place to keep this from happening. Thank You.

Objective 8: Reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.

PUBLIC COMMENT

I am concerned whenever politics creeps into science. I believe that this has happened with proposals to ban lead ammunition under the guise of reducing “toxicity”. In reality this is a means of back-door gun control attempts to create logistical and financial burdens on the lawful ownership of firearms and practice of hunting, shooting sports, and self-defense.

Similarly, when people who don’t hunt, have never harvested their own food either from wild game, farm animals, or even from tilling the soil for themselves, weigh in on hunting tactics and strategies, it’s widely inappropriate. The unfortunate “Disney-fication” of the public’s understanding of nature has led to people who think wild animals talk to each other, are misunderstood when trying to communicate with “ignorant” humans, and that humans are somehow separate from nature, “un” natural. This is the ease with people who have tried to ban hunting with bat, hunting with animals, or hunting with technology.

All of our rules around hunting are designed to make us less effective at the very thing we’re talking about here: hunting. It is important to limit the over-harvesting of game by unethical people, so as to preserve it for the future. But while the challenge and excitement is an important factor of hunting in order to preserve the traditions and lessons learned from hunting, there is still the fact that the point of hunting is to take game. It is important that humans are part of the system of nature that maintains balance in nature, by predating upon prey animals, competing with other predators, and dynamically maintaining balance in our environment.

Please: no bans on lead ammo, and no further restrictions on hunting methods.

Hello commissioners, I’d like to weigh in against a proposed ban on lead projectiles for hunting. While the lead shot ban for waterfowl had a justification, I haven’t seen any substantial evidence of the same need with other hunting applications, notably, rifle bullets.

 Regards

Pend Oreille Audubon Society of Snohomish County welcomes the work your team has done to listen to the wide range of stakeholders interested in game management in Washington State. This letter comments upon the most recent version of the Supplemental EIS 2015-2021 Game Management Plan which recognizes where data of quality has been identified. It also acknowledges need for more data concerning the use of toxic ammunition in hunting of wild birds and mammals, and the adverse effects of toxic ammunition upon wildlife and possibly hunters.

Your recognition of alternative shot and ammunition components, such as non-toxic ammunition, reinforces Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission decisions over the past 14 years. This proposed plan recognizes the benefits to continue regulation of lead shot and bullets. We think further studies will support expansion of regulations requiring non-toxic ammunition, used both in hunting, and target practice where wild birds and mammals have access to discarded lead ammunition. We suggest expanding the regulation to include so-called “varmints” which includes nongame animals eaten by wild birds.

We support Objective 8 as stated in the proposal: “Reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.” Your strategies to accomplish this are on the right track. Useful steps proposed include acquiring additional information about the uses of lead ammunition and non-toxic ammunition by Washington State hunters, and through surveys determine separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The issue of using bait to hunt deer and elk is a topic that has been discussed in several of the last 3-yr. hunting season packages and it is being discussed again for the 2015-2017 hunting season package. We have heard from a wide variety of people with varying opinions on the topic of using bait to hunt deer and elk.

The on-line survey which was not a random sample of hunters, showed 63% of hunters in favor of baiting and 37% opposed to baiting for deer and elk, with those hunters preferring some level of restriction on the practice.

A random survey of hunters, conducted by a professional polling company, showed Deer Hunters were 59% opposed to baiting, 20% were neutral, and 21% supported baiting. The same survey of hunters reported that Elk Hunters were 68% opposed to baiting, 19% were neutral, and 14% supported baiting.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.
Levels of knowledge among hunters and the general public about related issues. There is much anecdotal information out there, mixed with strongly held opinions on the related issues, but lacking best practice science.

Your proposal “…to develop voluntary programs to encourage hunters to utilize lead alternatives” recognizes current resistance to regulatory routes. Using new outreach education programs aimed at hunters, to help them understand the issues and to gain their support for non-toxic alternatives probably will be somewhat successful over time. It will not be nearly as quickly as we “birders” would prefer in phasing out toxic ammunition in hunting.

Birders will benefit in learning what the issues are for hunters such as availability of non-toxic ammunition supplies of the popular types of shot and bullets, and the costs of same compared to what is on the market place. We presume that as availability of non-toxic ammunition expands along with use, costs will decrease for the alternative ammunition.

Most birders don’t know how comparably non-toxic ammunition is with other types of firearms which perhaps is knowledge also lacking in some hunters.

Pilchuck Audubon Society is concerned about how successful the Commission and WDFW will be in gaining both executive and legislative support to fund the proposed surveys and program development. Those are both places where opponents to expanding use of non-toxic ammunition even on a voluntary basis are likely to oppose.

Pilchuck Audubon Society members look forward to helping the Commission and WDFW gain needed appropriations and other funding, to achieve Objective 8, using at minimum the strategies given in your six-year plan.

Non-toxic Ammunition

The language in the latest version of the GMP regarding lead ammunition continues to be weak. There are decades of science supporting prohibiting the use of lead shot due to lead poisoning of many birds of prey and non-target mammals, possibly including wolves, a state and federal endangered species in most of our state. We suggest that one of the strategies is to eliminate the use of lead shot within 3 years, utilizing the outreach programs listed as strategies. We also believe that the WDFW should absolutely not use lead shot in any of its activities, period. Prohibiting the use of lead shot is far past due in Washington given the evidence that many of our species, including species of concern such as golden eagles, are suffering from lead shot use.

Objective 10: Complete additional coordinated tribal/state harvest management plans for species such as deer, elk, mountain gound, big horn, and/or cougar populations subject to both tribal and non-tribal hunting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the SEIS for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan (the GMP) dated October 17, 2014.

In developing the GMP the Department did not engage the Suquamish Tribe in its planning, did not comply with the Commission Policy Decision C-3607, or effectively or adequately incorporate treaty hunting needs in its planning. The Department should engage affected treaty tribes prior to presenting the GMP to the Commission for review and approval.

In developing the GMP the Department did not engage the Squaxin Island Tribe in its planning, did not comply with the Commission Policy Decision C-3607, or effectively or adequately incorporate treaty hunting needs in its planning. The Department should engage affected treaty tribes prior to presenting the GMP to the Commission for review and approval.

Objective 14: Maintain a strong team of thirteen private lands biologists statewide to assist landowners with habitat enhancements and provide recreational access.

Utilize Farm Bill and state fund sources to enhance habitat under a minimum of 400 landowner agreements by 2021. Submit at least one proposal for permanent additional funding for habitat and access incentives.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Page 33

Excerpt -- Hunter Access -- It states that "WDFW has also conducted surveys of landowners and hunters to help identify concerns and set priorities for the program. In 2013, program staff began an inventory of private industrial timberland that was in fee access programs in western Washington. Based on this inventory, WDFW anticipates that at least a quarter of the state’s private industrial timberland could be income type of landowner fee permit system by the 2014 hunting season."

Comment -- SCL was not contacted for this survey even though it owns more than 12,000 acres of land open to hunters. The continued reduction in acreage of private land open to public and tribal hunting means that hunters will increasingly seek out the SCL wildlife conservation lands in the Pend Oreille and Skagit Counties for hunting opportunities. We are concerned that this increase could lead to habitat degradation and increased management costs related to recreational use of its land. SCL suggests that WDFW contact all landowners and public land managers during the planning process.

Objective 16: Continue to utilize available resources and foster the development of new incentives to increase landowner participation in WDFW access programs and increase acreage enrolled to 1.3 million acres.

PUBLIC COMMENT

I submit the following comments for consideration. These comments focus on Private Lands Hunting Access and Wildlife Damage.

After reviewing all of the comments submitted from the public on the Draft plan, it is very clear that the public insists that any government expenditure or tax payer assistance be directly tied to free public access for state licensed hunters.

Objective 16 HUNTING ACCESS

The Final Draft pg. 37 strategy j. has been added (Continue to review requirements for public hunting access in situations where WDFW provides assistance with wildlife damage, and look for ways to leverage this assistance to benefit general season hunters.) While this is a good start, the statement is too weak and needs strengthened. Don’t just “look for ways” but require free access for general season hunters as a condition of damage permits. This policy is especially relevant with regard to bear damage on industrial timberland, and the hunting and taxing public made this obvious in their...
comments. Damage permits for bear must be tied to free open access to timberland during state required bear seasons as a matter of state policy. Perhaps damage permits can only be issued if the land is enrolled in feel free to hunt, or register to hunt, or another program that benefits state licensed hunters. Additionally, the public comments also want any assistance—financial, management, social law enforcement patrols, damage hunts or permits—tied to free access to state licensed hunters. We must stop the slippery slope of hunting becoming only a rich man’s sport.

A new strategy should be added that asks LEO’s to evaluate their policies and guidelines while patrolling private land, to ensure they are enforcing fish and game laws and not becoming delinquent with enforcing corporate policy with the immense power of the State. Priority for state funded Law enforcement services should be to land open to the general public, not corporate hunting preserves.

hunters to manage free damage. Acknowledging that there is a subset of hunters who are willing to pay fees, this option that landowners have would result in less hunting opportunity available.

WDFW’s Enforcement Program does have contracts with timber companies to assist with managing the public and protecting fish and wildlife. In most of these contract agreements officer time, vehicle mileage, and equipment costs are paid for by the private timber companies and do not effect regularly scheduled duties. These contracts provide our officers with the ability to access large tracts of private land, thereby making it possible to enforce fish and wildlife laws. It is not uncommon for WDFW Officers to enforce state law on private lands that are not open access to all state hunters and fishers. It is likely that many fish and wildlife violations would go unnoticed if our officers were unable to access these lands as part of the contractual agreement. There is the potential to leverage these services to improve or increase hunting opportunity. WDFW will be exploring these options prior to renewing existing contracts or entertaining future ones.

ADD NEW OBJECTIVE in Private lands Hunting Access (perhaps rename chapter to HUNTING ACCESS)

A new objective needs to be added that considers hunting access as a “subset” of recreational access in general. wording such as “review state and national outdoor recreation programs and identify ways to incorporate hunting access into those current processes.” Access is one of the major emerging issues in outdoor recreation in general, and the WDFW plan should investigate and “piggyback” on existing plans. At a minimum a general “plan review” is needed and could be added to this chapter rather easily.

For example, the new SCORP (state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan) talks about land access for recreation as one of the big issues for the future, but this wildlife plan does not cite the SCORP. the state also has a new NOVA plan and trails plan. These documents are mostly online on the WCO website. objectives and goals from these existing and adopted plans should be reviewed for relevance to “hunter access” and those objectives added to this wildlife plan. The governor’s “Blue Ribbon Panel on Outdoor Recreation” also just released its findings and recommendations. New RCO guidelines that prioritize acquiring access and easements have been suggested, especially for NOVA funds. Any improvement that access landlocked state lands for trail users also provides access for hunters.

http://scorpwa.files.wordpress.com/2013/05-final-wa-scorp-full-report-5-7-2013.pdf

Here is a passage from the SCORP that deal with loss of access to timberland.

“As some of the Town Hall contributors suggested, some of the state’s best efforts to increase recreation opportunities may have backfired. For example, the state’s Open Space Tax Act, enacted in 1970, allows for current use assessment, which values property at its current use rather than its highest and best use. This offers incentives to landowners whose properties qualify as one of the many classifications: open space land, farm and agricultural land, or timberland. One of the many qualifying factors for classification is enhancing recreational opportunities. In other words, among its many advantages, the Open Space Tax Act encourages increases in recreation lands. However, as noted by some of the SCORP Town Hall contributors, there is a trend in private land ownership to limit public recreational access to no-entry or to a pay-to-enter model. This occurs despite the fact that similar tax acts were enacted to encourage public recreation on these lands. As one contributor noted, “as timberlands are gated, public land often becomes landlocked and inaccessible by the actions of private companies (or landowners).” In effect, the loss of use of private timberlands, coupled with landlocked public lands has drastically reduced the “recreational” spaces available to the public in the last 10-15 years.” It becomes important for the state to look at this and other similar programs designed to enhance public recreation opportunities to evaluate whether or not the goals of these efforts are being met.”

Thank you for extending the comment period.

WDFW continues to see reduced private land open to public hunting, particularly lands that do not require payment to the landowner (“feel free to hunt”). Many lands are being closed by private residents and timber companies or are only open for hunting with registration and/or payments. This trend could result in increased hunting pressure on SCL lands. This is especially true because these same areas are used by tribal hunters as well as WDFW-regulated hunters. WDFW’s strategy to address reduced hunting area in the State of Washington includes developing cooperative agreements with private landowners to keep lands open to hunting. WDFW should include SCL as it does other private stakeholders when planning hunting seasons and regulations, or habitat management actions in areas with SCL property, especially when WDFW proposes to change season dates or number of tags. Similarly, SCL should be included with other stakeholders when WDFW reaches out to plan special hunts for deer, black bear, and elk damage control or for predator control actions. WDFW has representation on the Boundary Terrestrial Resources Working Group (TRWG) and Skagit River Hydroelectric Project Wildlife Management Review Committee (WMRC) that work with SCL and other agencies, tribes and NGOs to oversee implementation of SCL’s FERC license Settlement Agreements, so that might be one venue to have such discussions.

It is impossible for WDFW to engage every landowner or stakeholder individually. However, we do encourage you to sign up to receive notices about rule making and planning processes through the link on our home page. The department often works collaboratively with public and private land managers/owners; particularly when the department is taking action to address wildlife conflict issues. We have forwarded this comment to the appropriate staff in the PON and please let the individuals you work with in these other forums know that you would like hunting seasons to be addressed in those discussions.

Page 14

Excerpt - WDFW has placed considerable emphasis over the years on obtaining access to lands for the enjoyment of hunting. Currently, there are several programs promoting hunter access.

For decades the WDFW Private Lands Program has provided incentives to private landowners through technical assistance, implementation of habitat enhancement strategies, and hunter management assistance. Landowners agree to open their lands for recreational opportunities in exchange for materials and helpplanting and developing habitat. Over the past decade WDFW has also begun to offer cash incentives on either open-access or fee-per-site basis in limited high priority focus areas where access has been difficult to secure. The Department provides free signs and assists the landowner in posting their lands as “feel free to hunt.” “register to hunt,” “hunt by written permission,” or “hunt by reservation only.” “Hunt by reservation” is the newest option and was first used in 2013 to provide quality hunting opportunities and give landowners another option to meet their needs. There are over 1 million acres and over 300 landowners in Washington under a cooperative agreement.

Comment -- This applies to private land. What about municipally-owned land? With representatives on our committees, WDFW should be willing to play a leadership role in assessing hunting pressure and installing informational signage on select properties.

Page 36

Excerpt -- Washington law (RCW 4.24.210) has limited the liability of landowners who allow recreational access without charging a fee.

Acknowledged.
Objective 17: Complete an inventory of public lands by 2016. Evaluate situations where access is closed, impaired or at-risk of closure by private landowners not allowing access, and develop a strategy to address these issues.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Strategy b. Objective 17
Add text “work with landowners and other agencies...”. Add text: Consider all tools to acquire easements to landlocked public land (which means don’t be afraid to encourage the use of eminent domain to acquire legal access to public lands—either by WDFW or, more likely, by other agencies such as the USFS.)

Page 57

Excerpt -- Objective 17: Complete an inventory of public lands by 2016.
Comment – SCL would like to learn more about this inventory and is particularly interested in the stated strategy to seek funding in cooperation with other public landowners to secure easements or fund agreements that provide public access to public land. SCL suggests that the program be expanded to provide funding for enhancements that will benefit habitat and wildlife that depend upon that habitat.

Objective 20: Respond to wildlife damage complaints to private agricultural crop lands within 72 hours, and increase the number of WDFW agreements used to mitigate deer and elk damage issues by 10% during the period 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 21: Maintain or decrease livestock depredations levels over the period 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 21 (1) Broadcast hunting exacerbates cougar conflicts, according to peer-reviewed studies. Also, close Cougar PMUs when they enter the objective range, and do not allow exceeding upper limit as in past several years.

Objective 23: Make improvements to WDFW’s black bear tree damage program which will result in a 10% reduction in the number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber damage while maintaining or decreasing the amount of bear caused timber damage over the period of 2015-2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 30: Continue to monitor elk populations annually to determine whether they are consistent with Tables 1 and 2. Exceptions will sometimes be made when WDFW is dealing with chronic wildlife conflict issues involving elk.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Objective 30: Continue to monitor elk populations annually to determine whether they are consistent with Tables 1 and 2. Exceptions will sometimes be made when WDFW is dealing with chronic wildlife conflict issues involving elk.

As for elk populations, I would like to see more units go to an any horn animal tag and exclude cows and antlerless harvest. I have been a bow hunter for the last six years and a rifle hunter in previous years. I hunted in Oregon this year for elk during bow season so that I was given a month long season and able to hunt elk before and during the rut where calling is substantially better. I urge Washington to do the same and get rid of the late season. Have one long season, and give us the same opportunity I along with others will continue to go out of state to have that opportunity. Thank you for your time and listening to me voice my opinion. I hope this is helpful.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The state of Washington is the smallest of all the western elk states but it is second only to California in human population. It is also has more elk hunters per elk than any other western state. To maintain elk general seasons for all user groups and still meet our post-hunt elk population objectives, WDFW implements a variety of hunting season restrictions. These include antler restrictions, season timing restrictions, and season length restrictions. Adopting the more liberal hunting season structures that you are requesting would likely prevent meeting the post-hunt population objectives for the elk.

Objective 50: Continue and expand the current white-tailed deer research.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

We agree that there are further needs for funding habitat enhancement but there are currently a variety of grant and other options to fund habitat enhancements on public lands but there are very few options to fund public access across private ownerships. Specific habitat objectives are addressed in other parts of this plan or other plans produced by WDFW.

PUBLIC COMMENT

WDFW RESPONSE

Thank you for your time and listening to me voice my opinion. I hope this is helpful.

We have forwarded this comment to our wildlife program staff in region 4 but please also let the individuals you work with in these other forums know that you would like hunting seasons to be addressed in those discussions.
**PUBLIC COMMENT**

To the Washington State Commissioners,

In regards to the 4pt antler restriction in unit 117 & 121:

Restricting buck harvest to only animals with a certain antler configuration was proposed and put into place with the hopes of increasing the herds and buck size in these units. The thought is that by only focusing efforts on older deer, more yearling bucks will survive and grow to older ages and produce larger antlers and increase the numbers of older bucks.

The studies I have seen do not show me that the herd has improved due to a 4pt restriction in these two units. As with the first studies that were done, there is no science to show the need for antler restriction in this area. With several mild winters the deer populations have exploded. The results I do see is that this antler restriction is simply unhealthy for the sport of hunting in general.

Hunters feel that the size of a buck’s rack has become far too important in recent years. In addition, they believe that such regulations and restrictions are unfair for those who have limited time to spend in the field each season. These hunters stress that antler-restrictions can be the difference between harvesting a deer and going home empty handed. At a time when the Game Department is working to increase hunter participation, this restriction is having the opposite effect.

Business in Colville is also feeling the results of this restriction. Hunting participation in that area has dropped dramatically. And in doing so has had a huge effect on local vendors in the area.

The Inland Northwest Wildlife Council does not support this restriction. I would ask that you reconsider removing the 4pt restriction in unit 117 & 121 taking in the lack of evidence that it has been successful or necessary, and has only caused a decline in the participation of hunters and hunt the community.

To: The WDFW Commissioners,

Originally the INWC was not in favor of the 4pt restrictions in units #117/121.

Our original objection was primarily due to the fact that there was no scientific proof that a restriction like this would be beneficial to the herd, the hunting community or to the local economy in the areas in question.

Since the rule was put into effect, hunter numbers have dropped in these units and the hunters also agree that antler restrictions could mean the difference between a harvest for their family or not. The merchants from these areas are being hit financially as well.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife continues to struggle in the area of hunter recruitment and hunter retention and we feel this is having the opposite detrimental effect.

The studies we have participated in have not shown us reasonable positive results to agree with the restriction and for it to remain in place. We would ask the commission to consider removing the restriction that is currently in place for these units.

The INWC does not support the 4 pt antler restrictions.

**FDW RESPONSE**

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting. We encourage you to stay engaged on these topics and participate at the March Commission meeting.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Hello,

I would like to comment on the state of pheasant hunting in Eastern Washington. I am incredibly impressed with the increased access to private lands in the past two years. For hunters, the “Feel Free to Hunt” is by far the most desirable of the access programs. It would be wonderful if the program expanded and improved. I think improvement could be made by encouraging farmers to create new habitat within the program lands, which would be accomplished by paying an enhanced fees for a limited number acres that are taken out of agriculture. For example long strips of waterways or field edges. Furthermore, pheasants forever or private organizations could be encouraged to help transform this new land into suitable habitat. In turn, with greater income and support from the program, more farmers would be encouraged to join.

I think with the momentum we currently have, Eastern Washington has the weather and the ability to support the habitat to become another great pheasant hunting tourist destination.

Thank you for your time.

**WDF RESPONSE**

We are pleased that you have seen improvement. We agree that lands in the Feel Free to Hunt program have the greatest potential to maximize user days. Some landowners however, have concerns that cause them to be reluctant to allow access on a basis that is this open. The Hunt by Reservation program was created to provide more control by the landowner and on a less restrictive basis for the hunter. Feel Free to Hunt will continue to be our preferred option wherever feasible.

WDFW does fund or assists landowners in obtaining funding for habitat enhancements such as you describe and will continue to do so. We also support efforts by pheasants forever and others to improve habitat. These groups can sometimes be more successful in working with landowners who otherwise may be reluctant to work with a government agency.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

Thank you for sending this!

YOUR SUBJECT TITLE IS LIKE "SPAM" TO BE DELETED - USE A BETTER SUBJECT TITLE

JIM, ZOE & BONNIE - Crystal Falls, MI

Thank you for your participation. WDFW respectfully disagrees with your assessment of hunting.
Mankind is king of beasts, his brutality exceeds theirs. If you regard animals as meaningless, you're a morose Stone Age barbarian, not fit for ... Do not hurt animals, we've hurt them enough; save their lives and preserve their habitats. Wouldn't you condemn yourself to be killed for a trophy by superior aliens like you condone killing our animals? Slam your fingers in a car door to know what a steel trap feels like. Hunting & Fishing are not sports - they're premeditated murder. A sport is where both sides know the rules and play accordingly. Lay down with dogs & awake with the best friends of your life. Make Foreign Aid, American Aid.~ See ZOE at: http://www.dugdet.com/docs/237940/staff
~ See BONNIE at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-FoQRVYfNO
~ See RRUUS at: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/RRUS/photos/album/887387888/pic/list
~ Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=10006997865147&sk=info

4. In regard to the expandable broadhead laws, why would we not legalize them? I understand that the original mechanical broadheads that were invented years ago were not as reliable, but with today's technology, they are nearly fail-proof. If we want more archers making quick, clean, ethical kills with blood trails that allow for much easier tracking and recovery, expandable broadheads are a must. They don't help the hunter get any closer, but they typically fly more true and consistent, and they provide a much larger cutting surface. The whole point is to do as much damage as possible to increase the blood flow for a quick harvest. Even on shots that miss the normal vital zone, you still have a better chance of a shot being fatal due to the amount of bleeding. Nobody wants to see animals running around wounded with an arrow sticking out. The expandable broadheads would definitely minimize this issue.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

As part of the 3-year hunting season package process, WDFW brought before the public the issue of using mechanical broadheads. The vast majority of the archers we spoke to in favor of this type of equipment and provided similar comments to your own. It is likely that the WDFW will be recommending to the Fish and Wildlife Commission the allowance of this type of equipment.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

I am an archery hunter. I would like to see the archery season moved to later in September for the following reasons:

1. It is usually so hot the first 10 days of the season, if you were lucky enough to get an animal, the meat would probably spoil before getting it out of the woods.
2. There have been several times that I have encountered people vacationing in the woods and I am in camo hunting. I have scared them half to death, they did not know that there was any hunting going on.
3. I would also like to see GMU 328 remove the true spike requirement. I have heard of several times in archery and modern rifle that an animal was shot thinking it was a true spike. However once it was down it really was not a true spike, so the animal was shot. That is such a waste of an animal because of the regulation.

Your comment is related to the hunting season setting process which is separate from the process of developing the Game Management Plan.

As part of the 3-year hunting season package process, WDFW brought before the public the issue of changing the timing of the early archery elk season. It is likely that the WDFW will be recommending to the Fish and Wildlife Commission a later shift to those dates.

Our Region 3 staff feels that the True Spike rule is accomplishing its intent which was to improve the survival rates of the yearling bull sub-population. This is evidenced in the post-hunt surveys of the Colockum herd.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission will hear a briefing and public testimony at the March Commission meeting and then will make a rule decision at the April Commission meeting.

Here is my comment submission in response to the revised draft of the WDFW Game Management Plan:

The permitting process for non-lethal options for nuisance beaver management, as it stands now, remains more or less insurmountable in eastern Washington; and certainly ineffective at reaching timely solutions for an often difficult issue. I've been through the process, or attempted it, numerous occasions over the past three years. System failures have occurred at multiple levels, while the permitting is granted inconsistently. (i.e. Some regional agencies are approved a sort of general HPA permit, with preapproval for nuisance management using lethal options, etc... I've never been able to access such a permit for non-lethal options, despite my inquiries). Of perhaps a greater concern, connectivity and buy-in within the agency is also proving to be a significant struggle in eastern Washington. In certain cases, key figures within WDFW evidently are either unaware of the supporting mandates and available resources (RCW 77.32, 583), (WAC 223-36-010), http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/birds/forest/wildlife/habitat/permitting/permitting.html, or unwilling to release/concern to available, documented, beaver translocation and other non-lethal resolution resources. We need to streamline or eliminate the permitting and approval process to allow immediate non-lethal solutions of standard designs sanctioned by WDFW. This was a right when the appropriate 1500 fee for the Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permitting process, added in 2014. There is no credible premise for this expense, and it should not be the duty of the property owner with nuisance wildlife concerns. Additionally, a standard checklist procedure should be implemented and documented within the agency, showing criteria utilizing non-lethal options, prior to approving lethal options.

Much of the content of this comment appears to focus on the process to obtain Hydraulic Project Approvals which is the responsibility of the Habitat Program and would generally be considered outside the scope of the Game Management Plan. However, given that objective 141 has a direct tie to this issue, we feel that it is important to add to strategy to the effect of working with WDFW programs and agencies to encourage streamlining permitting processes to avoid lethal removal of beaver.

Unless on agricultural land, for which an exemption already exists, further exemption from the fees may require action by the legislature. We have also added language to indicate that we will train staff who work with landowners in the application of these techniques such that they can make appropriate recommendations to avoid removal of beaver when feasible.

Currently applicants who apply for a permit to utilize a body gripping trap to must state on the application that non-lethal methods were not or are not likely to be successful in resolving the conflict. While presently a checklist is not a requirement for removal by other methods the department encourages use of non-lethal measures as the first step in nuisance situations.

On the document sent the time says 6pm, but this document was sent at 5pm which meets the through a deliberate practice to avoid: K-12 teacher. It is likely that

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for the heads-up.

After reviewing SEPA No. 14075 I see that it is nothing more than very expensive toilet paper.


Thank you for your participation.

Nothing is as it was in the 1950s. That includes the human population and the amount of wildlife habitat left in Washington State. Several of the suggestions you are making have been shown by researchers to be unsustainable because of the costs and have shown limited results at best. None of your other suggestions are in direct conflict with federal law.

WDFW does its best to provide general season opportunity to all user groups, while still meeting post-hunt population objectives for the valuable resource. As you start to explore hunting season opportunities in other states, we think you will find that other state wildlife agencies operate in much the same way.


Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your participation.