

DRAFT – last edited 5/27/2020

[Insert in draft protocol in non-lethal tool section for range riding]

Range riding activities	Range riders funded by		
	WDFW	WSDA Grant Recipients	Livestock Producer
Before livestock are turned out, monitor, scout for and identify (near daily ¹) signs of wolf activity in areas where livestock will graze.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Once livestock are turned out, observe livestock health and behavior (near daily ¹), to look for signs of stress that may indicate wolves are nearby and testing livestock vulnerability and identify potential wolf (and other carnivore) activity around livestock. Notify Wildlife Conflict Specialist as needed in a timely manner.	Yes	Yes	Yes
If wolves are seen in close proximity to livestock, range riders should opportunistically haze the wolves (in the federally de-listed portion of the state).	Yes	Yes	--
Locate any livestock carcasses and secure them if the cause of death is suspected to be from a carnivore. Notify the Wildlife Conflict Specialist of the location for an investigation of the cause of death and disposal (when possible).	Yes	Yes	Yes
Assist with sanitation measures outlined in this protocol. Notify the livestock producer and the WDFW Wildlife Conflict Specialist to coordinate disposal if possible and desirable.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Work extended hours (may include nightly) during periods or in areas of significant or increasing wolf activity. Staying on site may be necessary for multiple days as work areas can be remote.	Yes	Yes	--
Manage livestock consistent with the requirements of the lessor's grazing permit and grazing plan on either public or private ground. Livestock management and movement is the sole responsibility of the livestock producer. A range rider may assist with livestock management when authorized by a livestock producer.	May assist when authorized by livestock producer	May assist when authorized by livestock producer	Yes
If sick or injured livestock are discovered, consult with the livestock producer to provide care and/or remove (if necessary and possible).	May assist when authorized by	May assist when authorized by	Yes

	livestock producer	livestock producer	
When available and if desired, use wolf location data as a tool to help identify that wolves are in the area (to avoid potential areas of conflict such as den and rendezvous sites).	Yes	Yes	Yes
If negative interactions between wolves and livestock occur, range riders will work with the livestock producer and WDFW Conflict Specialist on feasible strategies to mitigate conflict.	Yes	May assist when authorized by livestock producer and coordinate with WDFW	Yes
Required to complete daily logs and turn them into the WDFW Wildlife Conflict Specialist monthly or more frequently, as requested by WDFW.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Use GPS waypoints, geo-referenced photos, or another locating tool to document daily activities (Add standardization about how often? At least daily?)	Yes ¹	Yes	At livestock producer's discretion ¹ , if not using state funding
<p>¹ Near daily is generally 4-5 days per week, but allows the rider to remain adaptable to the situation and needs. Range riding presence depends on the number of people assigned to areas, and individuals' time may be allotted to priority areas or specific times of day. With location-based range rider data, can demonstrate range rider activity. Having an exact definition of "near daily" in the protocol may not accurately reflect the dynamic nature of a range rider's job or priority areas.</p> <p>² Includes both WDFW contracted range riders and those funded by WDFW DPCA-Ls cost share agreements.</p>			