

REVISED FINAL DRAFT

Supplemental

Environmental Impact Statement

for the

2015-2021 Game Management Plan

October 17, 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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October 17, 2014

Dear Interested Parties:

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has published a Revised Final Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) titled, *2015-2021 Game Management Plan*. This SEIS is presented to the public and other agencies.

Changes to the *2003-09 Game Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* are 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.

WDFW believes this Revised Final Draft SEIS will assist decision makers to identify the key environmental issues, and options associated with this action. Previously, the *2009-2015 Game Management Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)* updated the 2003-09 EIS for species management during that period.

Comments received from agencies and interested parties during public review of this draft document will be considered and incorporated into the Final SEIS. WDFW thanks every citizen and agency for their thoughtful comments and input into this process.

Sincerely,

Lisa Wood
SEPA/NEPA Coordinator
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FACT SHEET

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

Proposed Action: Changes to the *2003-2009 Game Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* are 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.

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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

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Date of issue:

Original EIS: *2003-2009 Game Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)*: 11/2002

SEIS: *2009-2015 Game Management Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)*: 9/2008

Revised Final Draft SEIS: *2015-2021 Game Management Plan Revised Final Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)*: 10/17/2014

Comments due: 5:00 pm on November 17, 2014

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

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

- Finalize SEPA: Early December 2014
- Review/Approval of Plan: December 2014

Availability: The *2003-2009 Game Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* 11/2002 is available for review at: wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00400/

The *2009-2015 Game Management Plan Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)* 9/2008 is available for review at: wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00434/

The *2015-2021 Game Management Plan Revised Final Draft 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 Revised Final Draft 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 Revised Final Draft 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.

Treaty	Indian Tribes	Location and Date
Treaty with the Yakamas	Yakama confederated tribes and bands	Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley June 9, 1855
Treaty with the Walla Wallas	Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes and bands	Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley June 9, 1855
Treaty of Olympia	Quinault, Hoh, and Quileute	Qui-nai-elt River –Jan. 25, 1856
Treaty of Point No Point	Jamestown S’Klallam, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Lower Elwha, Skokomish	Point No Point, Suquamish Head Jan. 26, 1855

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

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

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.

Ownership	1989 harvest ^a	2012 harvest ^a	Percent Decrease
Private	4,027,278	2,182,159	-45.8
Public	1,929,039	33,260	-98.3
Total	5,956,317	2,217,431	-62.8

^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.

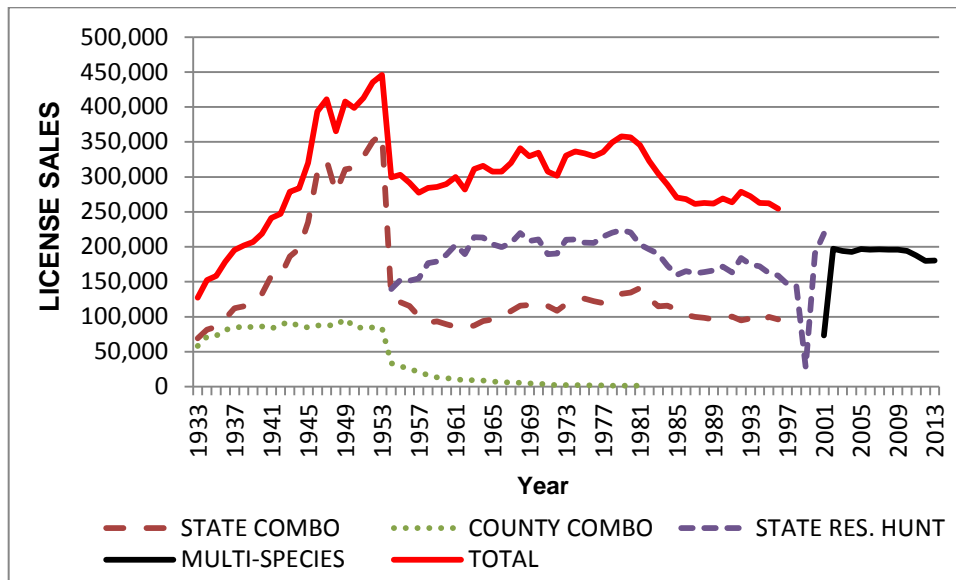


Figure 1. Washington hunting license sales and numbers, 1933-2012. In 1999, WDFW changed the type of license sold from a “state residential hunt” license to big game and small game licenses.

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).

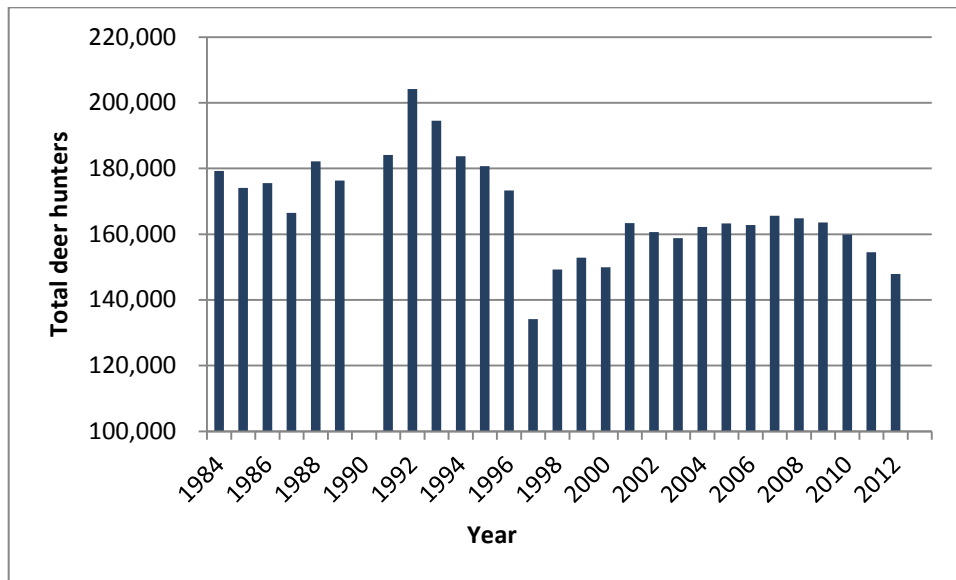


Figure 2. Washington deer hunting participation, 1984-2012.

Resource Allocation

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.

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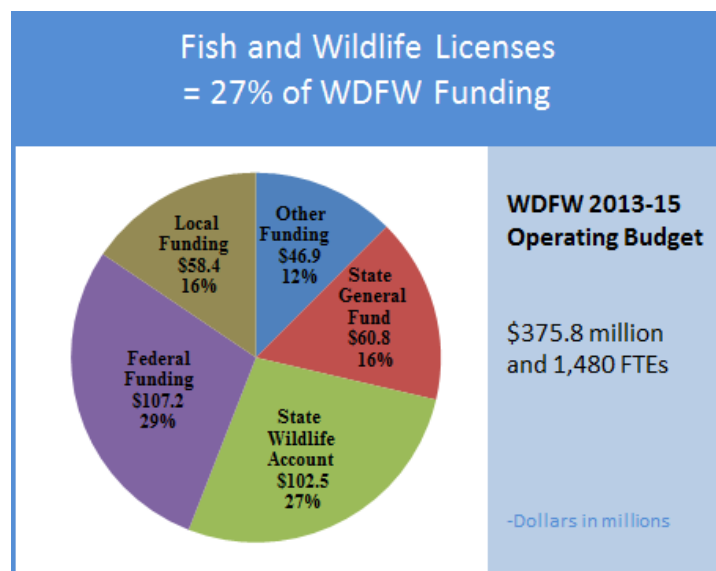
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Economics

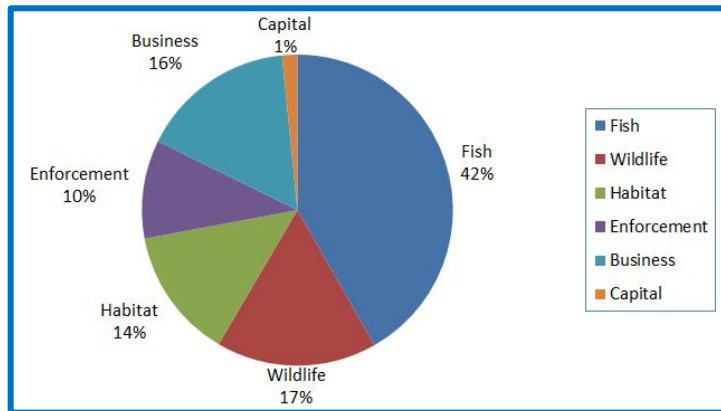
In 2011, Washington hunters spent \$356 million for trip related expenses, equipment, and other expenditures primarily for hunting (U.S. Dept. of Interior et al. 2011). About 46% of their expenditures were for food, lodging, and transportation; 44% for hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, camping); and 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.

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.
- 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 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

Wolf Recovery

Wolf recovery will continue to be managed under 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:

Implement Washington's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

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/). 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.

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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. Develop new materials that inform landowners about the programs and services offered and make available on the Department's website and other formats.
- c. 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.
- d. Within available budgets, continue to utilize monetary incentives in high priority areas where this approach is already in use.
- e. Develop criteria to evaluate and prioritize where cash incentives to facilitate access are most needed and would have the greatest benefit.
- f. Seek or leverage funding from other sources to increase the capacity to offer incentives to landowners. Submit proposals that may increase permanent funding.
- g. Request or support legislation that encourages landowners to allow free access or low-cost permit programs that do not limit participation.
- h. Develop other methods beyond enrolled acreage to measure success of the private lands program such as hunter days provided and hunter harvest.
- i. Encourage landowners to make accommodations for disabled hunters, and provide hunters with information about where these opportunities exist.

- j. 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.

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 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.

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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:

1. Self-assistance; using "Living with Wildlife" information on WDFW web site <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/living/>.
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 of 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:

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 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, 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.
- 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.

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.

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

I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

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 OPPORTUNITY

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 is currently developing or 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 or finalize drafts of 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.

ELK HERD	MOST RECENT POPULATION ESTIMATE	POPULATION RANGE OBJECTIVE
Yakima	11,308	8,550-10,450
Olympic	Not Available	10,215-12,485
Colockum	6,018	4,050-4,950
North Rainier	Not Available	2,520-3,080
South Rainier	Not Available	2,700-3,300
North Cascades	~1,200	1,755-2,145
Selkirk	Not Available	2,160-2,640
Willapa Hills	2 to 3 core GMUs surveyed annually	7,200-8,800
Mount St. Helens	5 core GMUs surveyed annually	9,000-11,000
Blue Mountains	5,200	4,824-5,896

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.

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

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).
- c. Manage for a post-hunt bull:cow ratio range of 12 to 20 bulls:100 cows (Peek et al. 2002, Biederbeck et al. 2001, Noyes et al. 1996, Squibb et al.1991, Squibb et al. 1986, Squibb 1985, Houston 1982, Prothero et al. 1979, Flook 1970). The Blue Mountains elk herd is managed for a post hunting season bull:cow ratio of 25 bulls:100 cows with a range of 22 to 28 bulls:100 cows and 10% of the bull sub-population made up of older age class bulls.
- d. Manage for a pre-hunt bull cow ratio range of 15 to 35 bulls: 100 cows (Peek et al. 2002, Biederbeck et al. 2001, Noyes et al. 1996, Squibb et al. 1991, Squibb 1985, Houston 1982, Prothero et al. 1979, Flook 1970).
- 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.

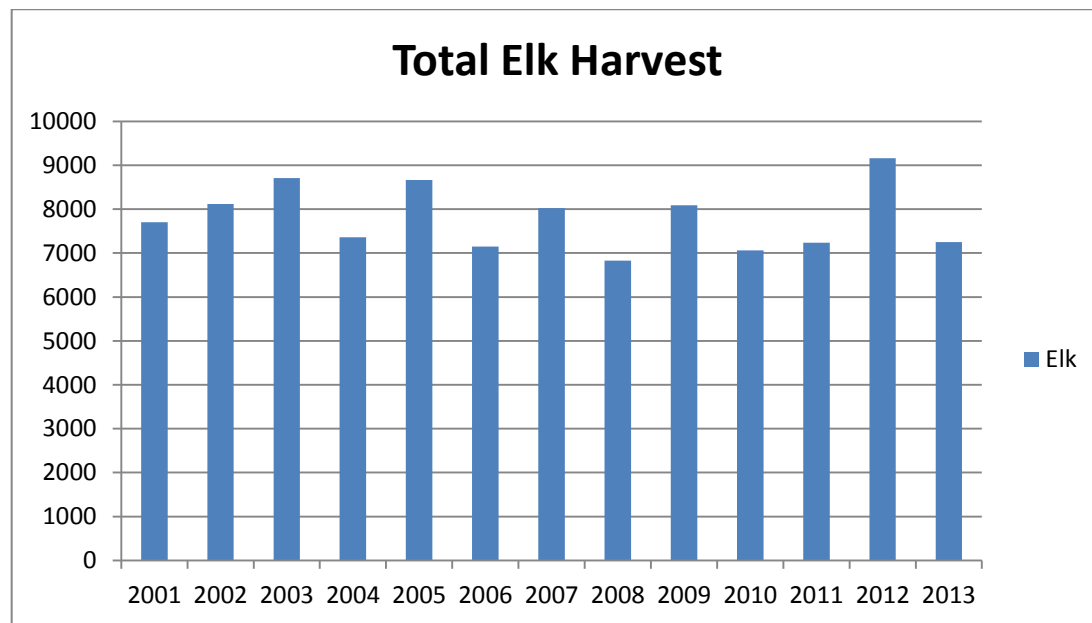


Figure 1. Total elk harvest for Washington, 2001 to 2013.

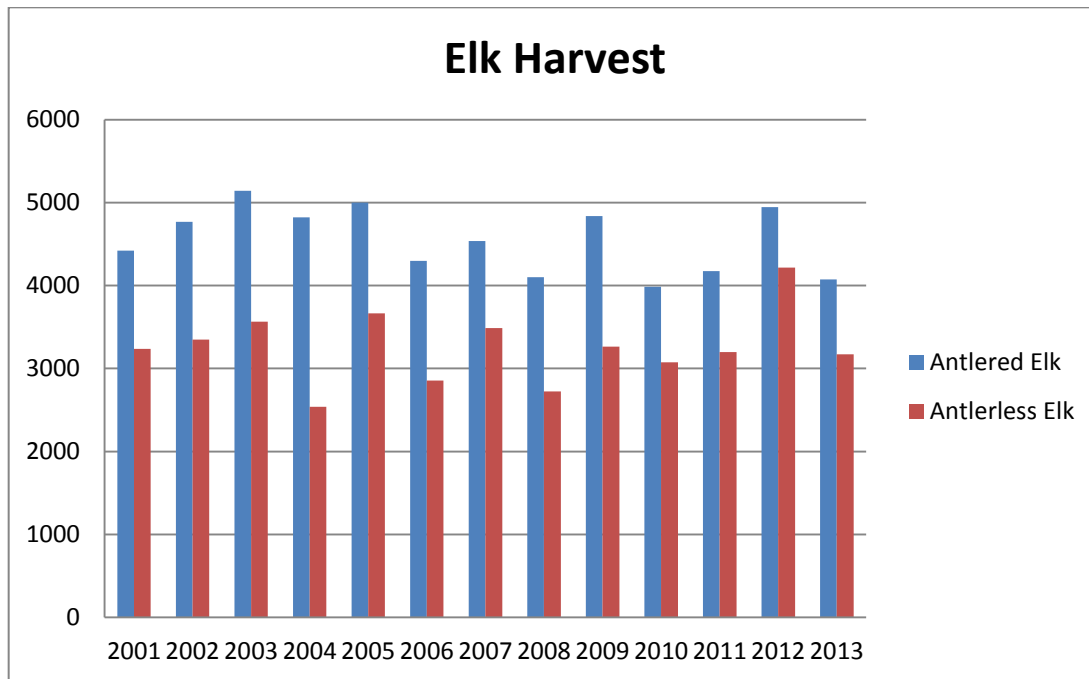


Figure 2. Total antlered and antlerless elk harvest for Washington, 2001 to 2013.

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 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.

Strategies:

- a. Complete the current research project developed to accomplish this objective, including a detailed analysis of habitat condition and trend is needed to better define a population goal that protects other values, including environmental, social, and economic values of this region.

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.

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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).

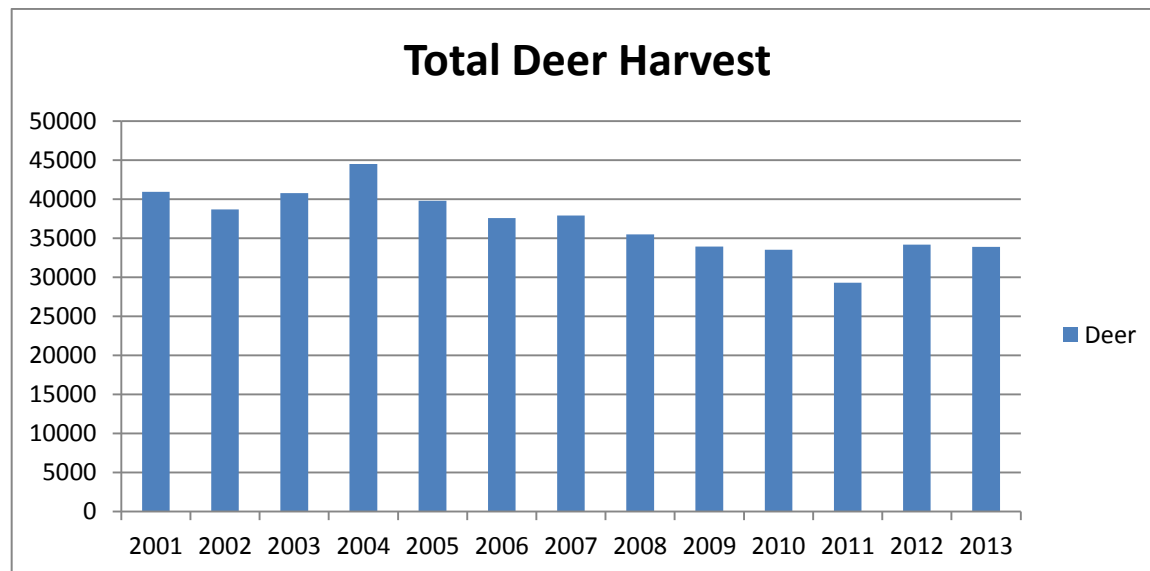


Figure 1. Estimated Washington deer harvest for 2001-2013.

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).

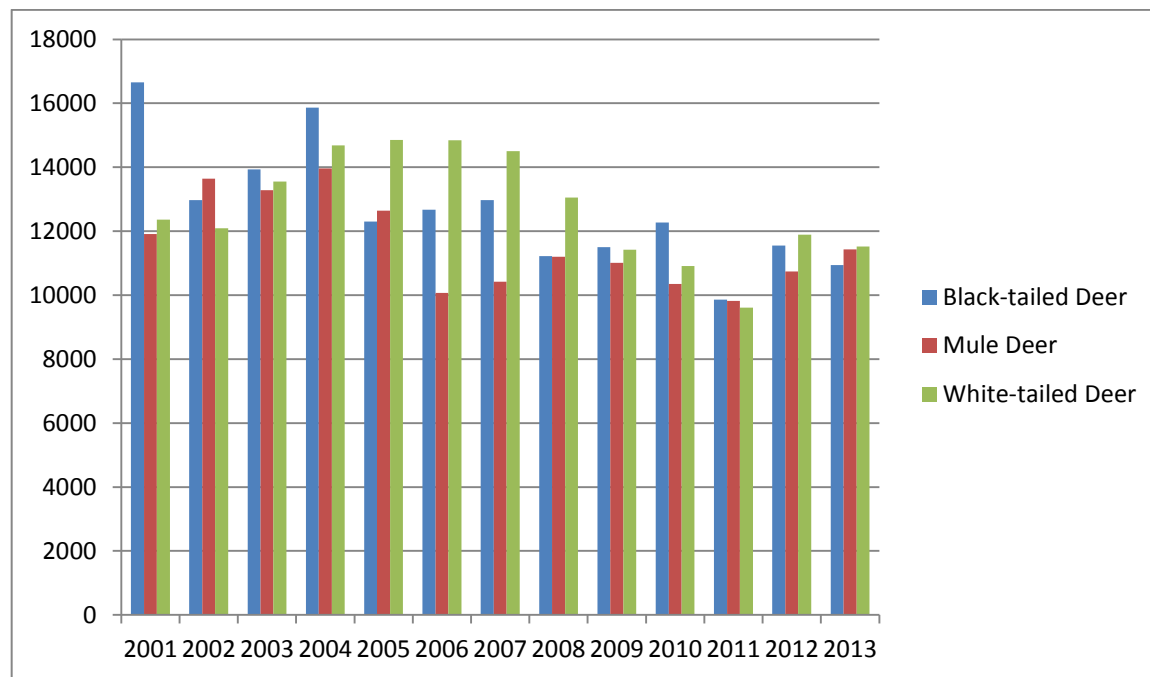


Figure 2. Estimated Washington deer harvest by deer type for 2001 through 2013.

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.

Level of Hunting Pressure	Post-hunt Buck Ratios
Liberal	15 to 19 bucks:100 does
Moderate	20 to 24 bucks:100 does
Conservative	25+ bucks:100 does

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.

Region	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Region 4	X	X	
Region 5	X		
Region 6	X		

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.

Region	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Region 1	X	X	
Region 2	X		X
Region 3	X	X	
Region 5	X		

Objective 43:

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

Strategies:

- Conduct post-hunt population surveys to estimate population size, or a population index, and a buck survival index.
- Conduct population surveys each year for major herds and expand the areas surveyed as resources are available.
- When appropriate, put survey areas on a two or three year cycle to provide adequate coverage and maintain cost-effectiveness.
- 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.
- 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 manage mule deer at an 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.

Region	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Region 1	X	X	
Region 2	X		
Region 3	X		

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.

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BIGHORN SHEEP (*Ovis canadensis*)

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 20 to as many as 210 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

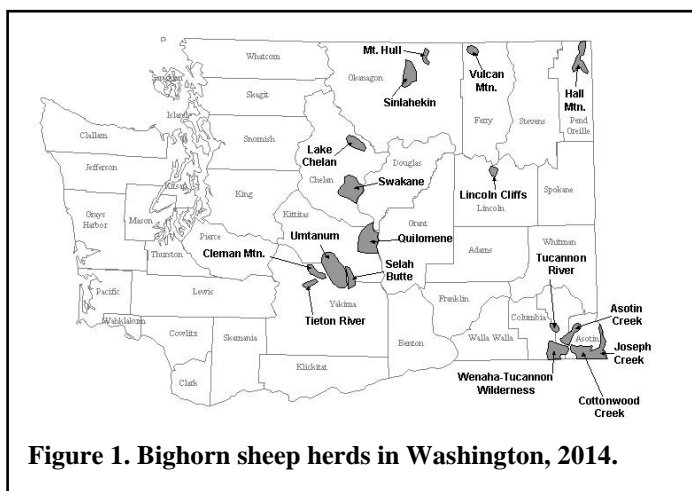


Figure 1. Bighorn sheep herds in Washington, 2014.

once-in-a-lifetime opportunity (except for raffle and auction permit holders, and ewe hunts). The

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.
- f. Monitor movements, survival, and reproduction using GPS collars through 2020.

Objective 55:

Complete analysis of the feasibility of introducing bighorns into Moses Coulee and 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 either or both areas are biologically suitable, investigate private land-owner interest and attitudes (in the case of Moses Coulee) and USFS interest and capability (in the case of Pasayten) 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 km²) of summer and winter habitat in each bighorn range by 2016.
- 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.

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

^a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep

^b From 2009-2015 GMP; to be revised by 2017.

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 3-year period, and iii) increases in the population sufficient to justify an increase in harvest opportunity can be identified within a 3-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.

Permit level is...	...when the herd has...			
	Population	Ram:ewe	Number rams with...	
	Size ^a	ratio	$\geq 1/2$ curl ^b	$\geq 3/4$ curl ^c
20% of the mature rams ^d	≥ 50	>50:100	8	2
15% of the mature rams ^d	≥ 50	25-50:100	8	2
10% of the mature rams ^d	≥ 50	<25:100	8	2

^a Total population size, excluding lambs. Population must be stable or increasing.
^b Used as a measure of >3-year-old rams.
^c Used as a measure of >6-year-old rams.
^d Rams $\geq 1/2$ 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:

- a. Continue participation in the multi-stakeholder Hells Canyon Bighorn Sheep Initiative.
- 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.

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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, in press). Hunting opportunity has decreased accordingly, and current permit levels are conservative and represent $\leq 4\%$ 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.



Figure 1. Primary areas of Mountain goat distribution (shaded, excluding Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks) and areas open to hunting (crosshatch), 2008.

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. 2014), 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.

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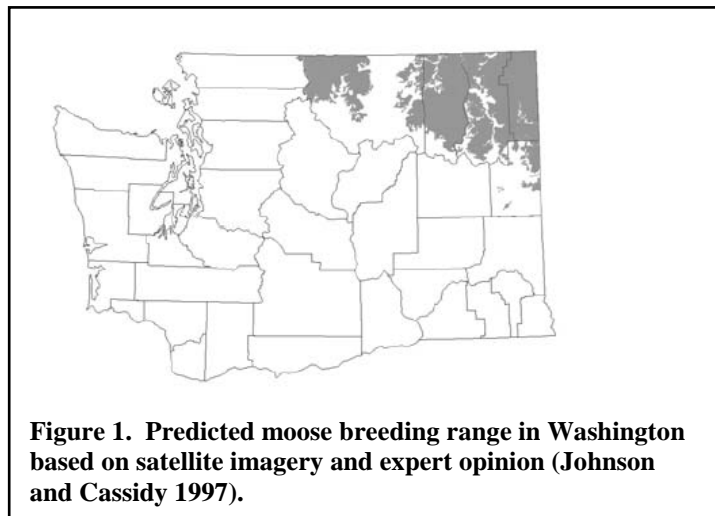
MOOSE (*Alces alces*)

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 prep). 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 succumb 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 (Ballard 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.

Parameter ^a	Harvest		
	Liberalize	Acceptable	Restrict
Average bull:100 cow ratio	>75 bulls	60-75 bulls	<60 bulls
Average calf:100 cow ratio ^b	>45 calves	30-45 calves	<30 calves
Median age of harvested bulls	>5.5 years	4.5-5.5 years	<4.5 years
^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.

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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:

- a. Maintain documentation of specific land-owners with frequent pronghorn interactions.
- b. Investigate complaints to forage competition.
- c. 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:

- a. 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.

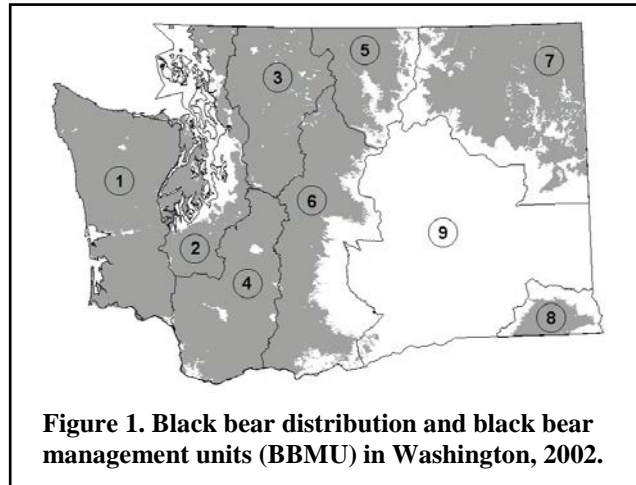
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BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*)

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).

Table1: Statewide black bear harvest, hunter effort, and median age information, 2003-12, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Year	Male	Female	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	% Success	# Hunter Days	# Days per kill	Median Age		% Females
								Males	Females	
2003	989	583	1,556	22,510	7%	192,544	123	3.5	4.5	37%
2004	1,093	561	1,654	21,573	8%	186,626	113	3.5	5.5	34%
2005	940	333	1,333	20,724	6%	172,527	129	3.0	5.0	25%
2006	1,061	581	1,642	21,801	8%	168,237	103	3.0	4.0	35%
2007	1,096	489	1,585	23,667	7%	168,237	106	3.0	5.0	31%
2008	1,450	758	2,208	26,347	8%	215,032	102	3.0	5.0	34%
2009	931	465	1,396	23,767	6%	192,347	147	3.0	6.0	33%
2010	1,254	718	1,972	24,118	8%	185,389	98	2.9	4.7	37%
2011	N/A	N/A	1,503	21,852	7%	166,814	111	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,054	499	1,633	21,656	7%	161,459	104	N/A	N/A	32%

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.

Parameter	Harvest		
	Liberalize	Acceptable	Restrict
% Females in harvest	< 35%	35-39%	> 39%
Median age of harvested females	> 6 years	5-6 years	< 5 years
Median age of harvested males	> 4 years	2-4 years	< 2 years

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.

Timber Damage

Issue Statement

Bear foods are scarce during spring, particularly those with a high nutritional value. Consequently, in western Washington bears often forage on the sapwood of coniferous trees. During spring, sapwood is one of the few foods available to bears and it has a relatively high sugar content compared to other available foods. Trees with the highest sugar content, hence preferred by bears, are those with high growth rates, such as trees on commercial timberlands. Bear damage to trees can result in economic loss for landowners. For that reason, landowners of commercial timberlands seek ways to mitigate tree damage caused by bears.

Objective 90:

Develop programs with informational materials to help timber owners with: validating and anticipating bear damage; use of non-lethal methods to avoid damage; and lethal removal options. Develop a minimum of one of these programs each year beginning in 2015.

Strategies:

- a. Develop an educational tool for validating bear damage on an annual basis.
- b. Develop survey protocols for timber owners to determine the level and severity of bear damage over time.
- c. Develop protocols to evaluate whether current deterrent methods (depredation removals, feeding, etc.) are reducing damage levels.
- d. Provide educational information on how to avoid timber damage by bears.
- e. Encourage the use of non-lethal methods for alleviating timber damage by bears.
- f. Where applicable, provide focused recreational bear hunting seasons in spring to mitigate timber damage by bears.
- g. Provide Department-coordinated lethal removal to mitigate timber damage by bears.

- h. Evaluate the current voluntary reporting system of permit hunters with emerging management priorities.

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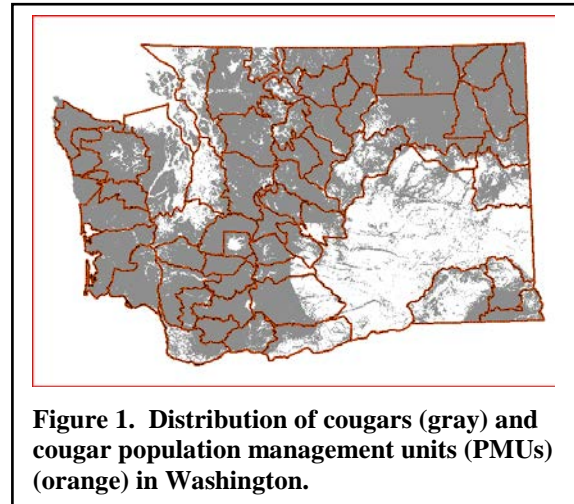
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COUGAR (*Puma concolor*)

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 January and 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

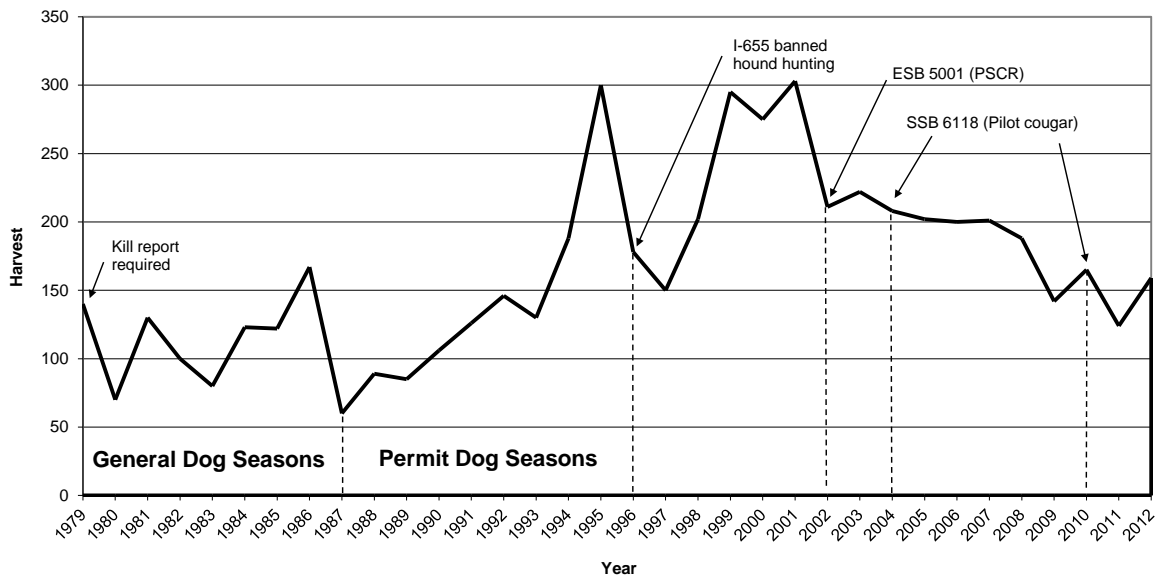


Figure 2. Trends in cougar season structure and harvest in Washington, 1979-2012.

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.
2. Minimize human/cougar conflict.
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 91:

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 92:

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 sustainable 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, cougar management objectives and strategies include flexibility to address the recovery of low prey populations (see Chapter 2, Predator-Prey Interactions-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 93:

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 maximum sustainable yield; that is, the maximum harvest level without substantial risk of causing a measurable population decline (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 sustainable harvest to achieve the population objective.

Objective 94:

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.

PMU (Hunt Area)	Estimated population size (excluding kittens)	Harvest Guideline
GMU 101	57	7-9
GMU 105	15	2
GMU 108, 111	38	5-6
GMU 113	37	4-6
GMU 117	48	6-8
GMU 121	38	5-6
GMUs 124, 127, 130	57	7-9
GMUs 133, 136, 139, 142, 248, 454, 260, 262, 266, 269, 272, 278, 284, 290, 330, 334, 371, 372, 373, 379, 381	N/A	N/A
GMUs 145, 166, 175, 178	27	3-4
GMU's 149, 154, 157, 162, 163	35	4-6
GMUs 169, 172, 181, 186	24	3-4
GMU 203	35	4-6
GMU 204	50	6-8
GMUs 209, 215	29	4-5
GMUs 218, 231	35	4-6
GMUs 224	16	2-3
GMUs 233, 239	26	3-4
GMUs 242, 243	35	4-6
GMUs 244, 246, 247	39	5-6
GMUs 245, 250	40	5-6
GMUs 249, 251	40	5-6
GMUs 328, 329, 335	50	6-8
GMUs 336, 340, 342, 346	43	5-7
GMUs 352, 356, 360, 364, 368	44	5-7
GMUs 382, 388	24	3-4
GMU 407	43	none

Table 1. Population and harvest summaries by current PMUs during 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 seasons, Washington. (Continued)

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

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 95:

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 96:

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 97:

Develop a report that describes the demographic and behavioral differences between cougar populations in suburban versus rural environments by 2020.

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.

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WATERFOWL (Family Anatidae)

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.

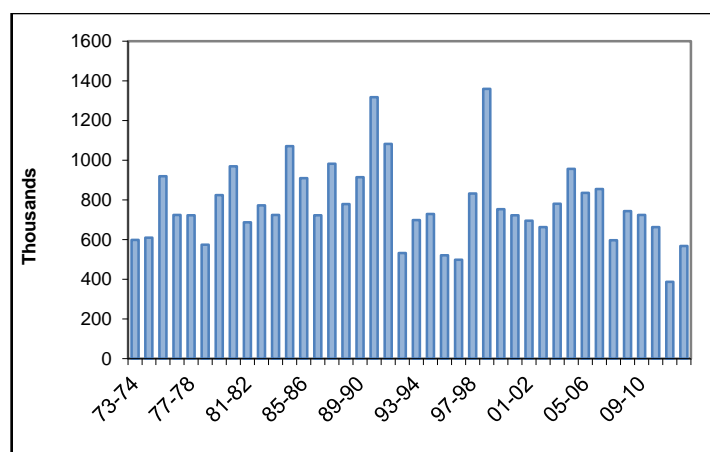


Figure 1: Washington midwinter waterfowl survey: total ducks.

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.

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).

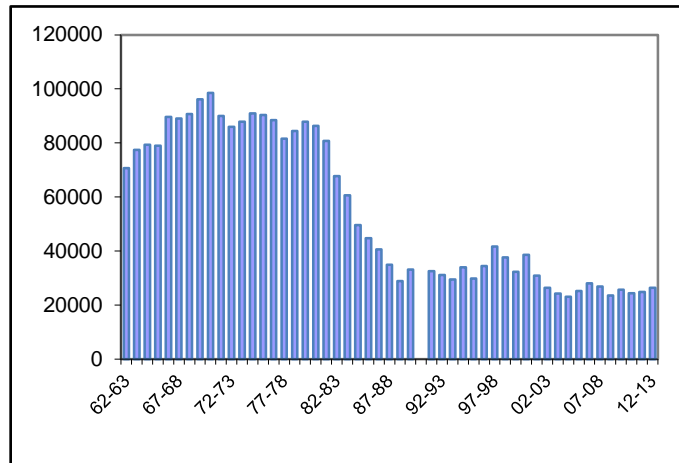


Figure 2. Washington waterfowl hunters.

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 98:

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 99:

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).

Species / subsp. / pop.	Area	Current Index (2014)	Population Objective	Measure
Mallard	N. America	10.9million (annual)	7.7 million (annual)	breeding index
Pintail	N. America	3.2 million (annual)	5.7 million (annual)	breeding index
Western Canada goose	W. Wash.	8,140 geese	N/A	goose index
Western Canada goose	E. Wash.	2,177	2,000	nest index
Cackling goose	Flyway	265,281	250,000	breeding index
Dusky Canada goose	Flyway	13,678	10,000-20,000	breeding index
Wrangel Island snow goose	Skagit/Fraser	69,009	50,000-70,000	winter index
Wrangel Island snow goose	Flyway	627,100	120,000	spring index
Black brant	Flyway	160,948	162,000	winter index
Black brant	Wash. Bays	17,147	25,000	winter index
White-fronted goose	Flyway	616,124	300,000	breeding index
Tundra swan	Flyway	86,911	60,000	winter index
Trumpeter swan	Flyway	26,790 (2010)	25,000	breeding index

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 100:

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 101:

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 102:

Obtain accurate and precise estimates of waterfowl harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to $\pm 10\%$ 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 103:

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.

Regulation package	EASTERN WASHINGTON			WESTERN WASHINGTON		
	Days	Limit total/mall /♀ mall	Season Timing*	Days	Limit total/mall/ ♀ mall	Season Timing*
Liberal	107	7/7/2	mid-Oct. thru late Jan.	107	7/7/2	mid-Oct. thru late Jan.
Moderate	93	7/5/2	mid-late Oct. – 9 days; remainder early-Nov. thru late-Jan.	86	7/5/2	mid-late Oct. – 9 days; remainder mid-Nov. thru late-Jan.
Restrictive	67	4/3/1	mid-late Oct. – 9 days; remainder mid-Nov. thru mid-Jan.	60	4/3/1	mid-late Oct. – 9 days; remainder mid-Nov. thru early-Jan.
Very Restrictive	45	4/3/1	mid-Nov. thru early Dec.; late Dec. thru mid-Jan.	38	4/3/1	mid-Nov. thru early Dec.; late Dec. thru early-Jan.

* 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 104:

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).

Species	Area	Flyway Harvest Thresholds	Additional WDFW Harvest Thresholds	Measure
Western Canada goose	W. Wash.	Restriction level: 800	<800: reduce days/limit	nest index
		Liberalization level: 1,500	<1,500: eliminate Sept. season	
Western Canada goose	E. Wash.	Restriction level: 1,300	<1,300: reduce days/limit	nest index
		Liberalization level: 2,000	<2,000: eliminate Sept. season	

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

Species	Area	Flyway Harvest Thresholds	Additional WDFW Harvest Thresholds	Measure
Dusky Canada goose	Flyway	Closure level: 5,000 Restrict level 1: 5,000-10,000 Restrict level 2: 10,000-20,000 Liberalization level: 20,000	None	breed. pop. index
Cackling Canada goose	Flyway	Closure level: 80,000 Reopening level: 110,000	None	nest index
Wrangel Island snow goose	Flyway	Closure level: 60,000 Restriction level: 120,000 Liberalization level: 160,000	None	spring pop. index
	Skagit-Fraser	Closure level: 30,000 Restriction level: 50,000 Liberalization level: 70,000	S-F <50K or Flyway <120K: season ends 1st wk. Jan. S-F >70K: season extends past late Jan. and/or increased bag limit	winter index
Brant	Flyway	Closure level: <100,000 Very Restrictive: 100-120,000 Restrictive: 120-145,000 Moderate: >145,000	None	winter index
	Skagit	None	Closure level: 6,000 (annual)	winter index
	Others	None	Closure level: 1,000	winter index
White-fronted goose	Flyway	Closure level: 80,000 Reopening level: 110,000	None	nest index
Scoter	W. Wash	None	Closure level: 45,000 Restrict level: 45,000-67,500 Mod level: 67,500-135,000 Liberal level: >135,000	winter index

Objective 105:

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 106:

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

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1998. USFWS, Washington DC.

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

Pacific Flyway Council Management Plans for Pacific Population of Western Canada Goose, Cackling Canada Goose, Dusky Canada Goose, Wrangel Island Snow Goose, Brant, White-fronted Goose, Tundra Swan, Pacific Coast Population of Trumpeter Swans, 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.

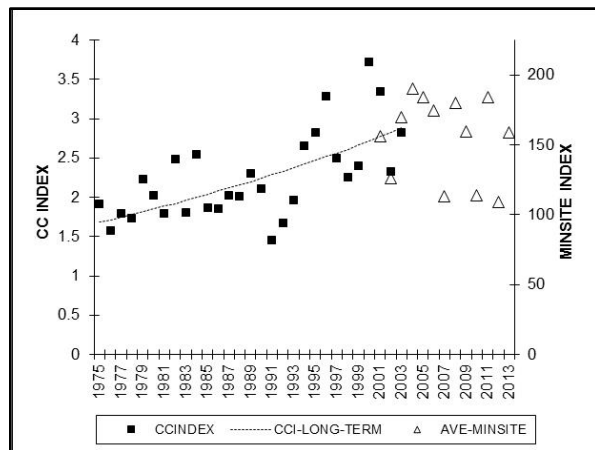


Figure 1. WA band-tailed pigeon survey information.

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 107:

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 108:

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 109:

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 110:

Obtain accurate and precise estimates of statewide harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to $\pm 10\%$ 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.

WILD TURKEY (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

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

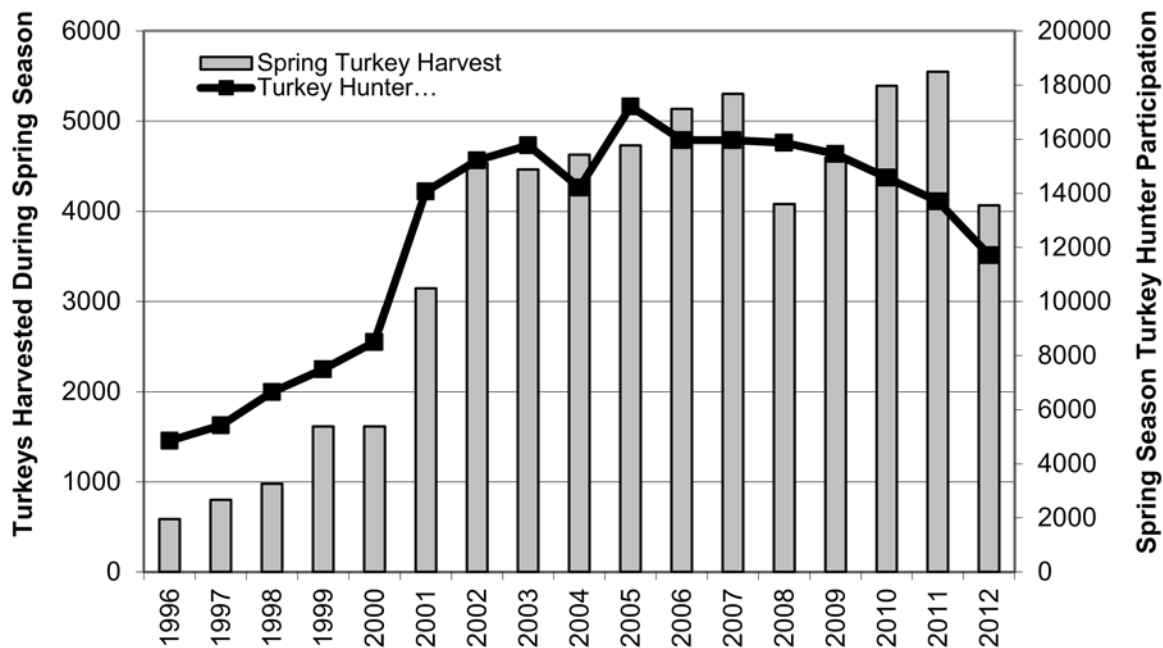


Figure 1: Spring turkey harvest and hunter participation 1996 to 2012.

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 111:

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 112:

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 113:

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 114:

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 115:

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 116:

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 117:

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 118:

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.

MOUNTAIN QUAIL (*Oreortyx pictus*)

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 119:

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 120:

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 121:

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

Brennan L. A. 1990. What happened to the mountain quail in Idaho? Quail Unlimited 9:42-43, 69.

FOREST GROUSE: Dusky Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Sooty Blue Grouse (*Dengragapus fuliginosus*), Ruffed Grouse (*Bonsa 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 (*Bonsa 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.

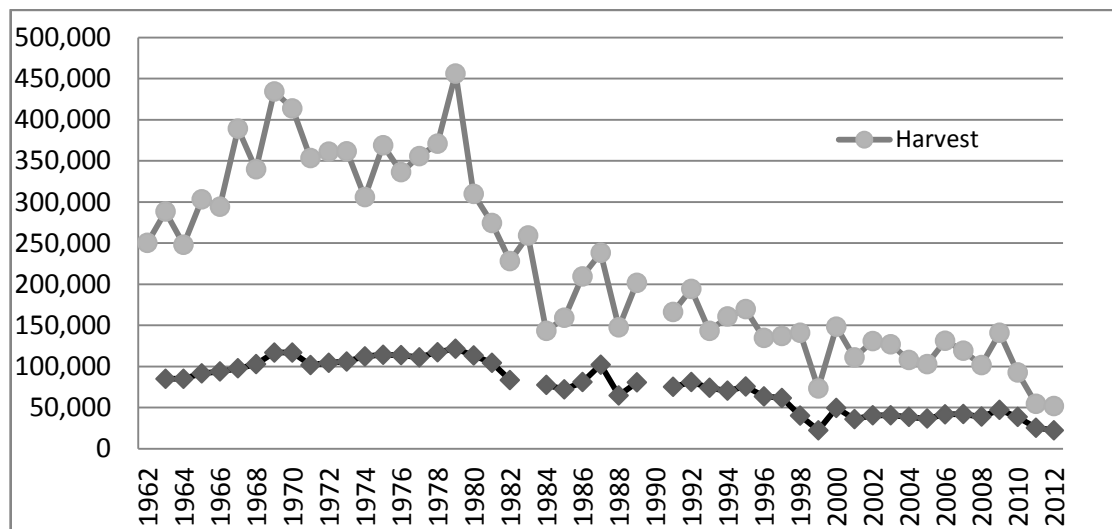


Figure 1: Estimated statewide forest grouse harvest and hunter participation 1962 to 2012.

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 122:

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 123:

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 124:

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.

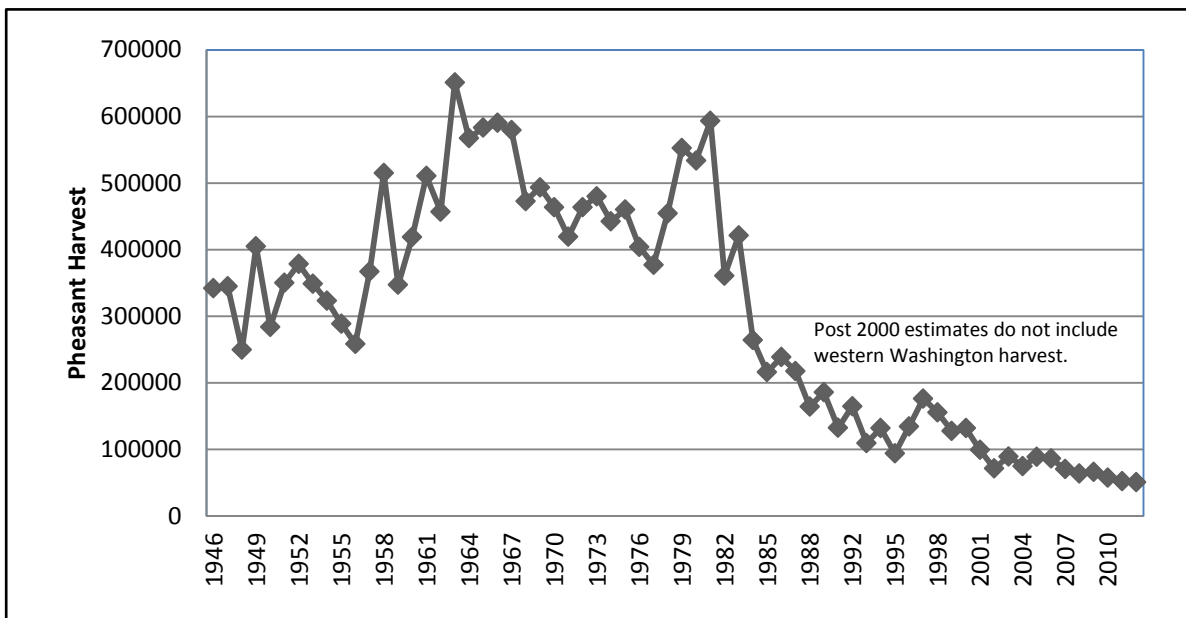


Figure 1: Washington State Pheasant Harvest 1946-2012.

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.

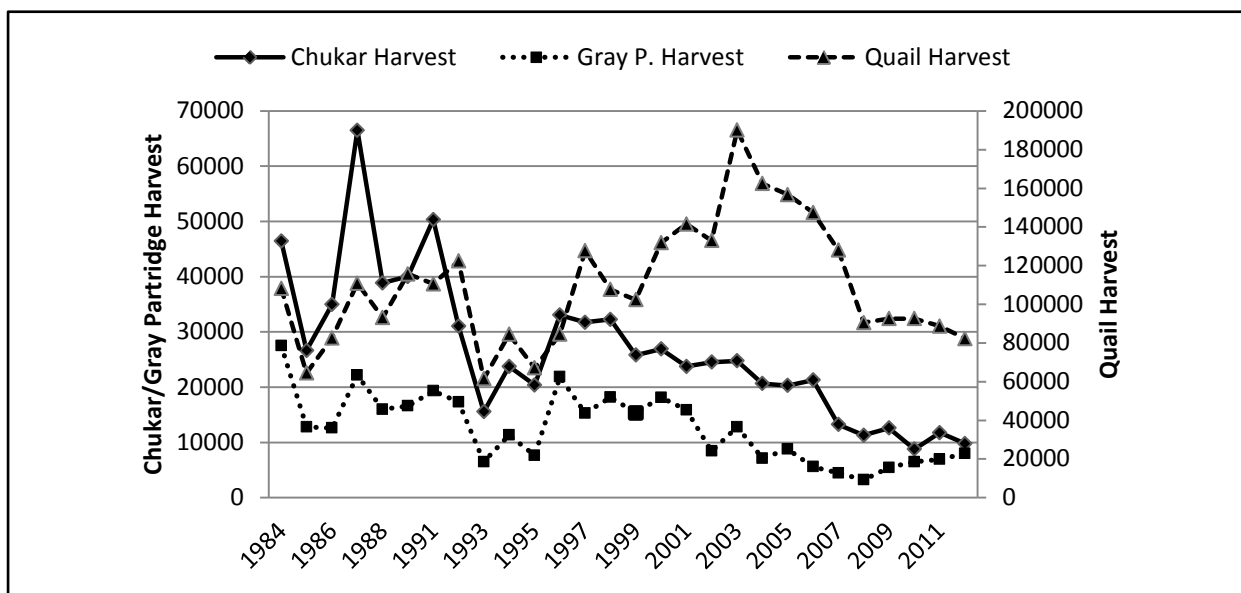


Figure 2: Quail, Chukar and Gray Partridge Harvest 1984-2012.

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.



Figure 3: Estimated Pheasant hunter Participation in Washington 1949-2012.

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 125:

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 126:

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 127:

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 128:

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 129:

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 130:

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 131:

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 132:

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 133:

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 134:

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 135:

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 136:

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 137:

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.

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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.

Species	Genus species	Classification	Trapped	Hunted
Cottontail rabbits	<i>Sylvilagus spp.</i>	Game animal		X
Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Game animal		X
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Game animal & furbearer	X	X
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Game animal & furbearer	X	X
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Game animal & furbearer	X	X
American beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Furbearer	X	
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Furbearer	X	
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Furbearer	X	
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Furbearer	X	
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Furbearer	X	
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Furbearer	X	
Mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Furbearer	X	
River otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Furbearer	X	
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Unclassified	X	X
European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Gophers ^c	<i>Thomomys spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Gray and fox squirrels ^a	<i>Sciurus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Ground squirrels ^b	<i>Urocitellus, Otospermophilus Callospermophilus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Mice	<i>Mus, Onychomys, Reithrodontomys, Peromyscus, Perognathus, Zapus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Moles	<i>Scapanus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Nutria	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Rats	<i>Dipodomys, Neotoma, Rattus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Shrews	<i>Sorex, Neurotrichus spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Unclassified	X	X
Voles	<i>Clethrionomys, Lemmings, Microtus, Phenacomys spp.</i>	Unclassified	X	X

Table 1. Mid-to-small sized mammals that can be hunted or trapped in Washington. (Continued)

Yellow-bellied marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Unclassified	X	X
^a Except western gray squirrels (<i>S. griseus</i>) are protected and cannot be hunted or trapped. ^b Except golden-mantled ground squirrels (<i>S. saturatus</i> and <i>S. lateralis</i>) and Washington ground squirrels (<i>S. washingtoni</i>) are protected and cannot be hunted or trapped. ^c Except mazama pocket gophers (<i>T. mazama</i>) 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 138:

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 139:

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 140:

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 141:

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.

VII. LITERATURE CITED

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Duda, M. D., M. Jones, T. Beppler, S. Butzen, S. J. Bissell, Ph.D., A. Criscione, P. Doherty, G. L. Hughes, P.E., E. Meadows, A. Lanier. 2014. Washington Residents' Opinions on Bear and Wolf Management and Their Experiences With Wildlife That Cause Problems, conducted for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife by Responsive Management.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

This document was sent to all counties, tribes, and other interested parties in Washington State.

Appendix A - POLICY-5302 Feeding Wildlife During Winter

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Effective Date: 7/11/08

Page: 1 of 3

POLICY - 5302

Cancels: WDFW M6002

See Also: PRO 5302

Approval By: /s/ Joe Stohr

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 Designee Declares 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.

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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<p>Hello, I'm commenting on Chapter 2, General Game Management Issues, Scientific/Professional Management of hunted wildlife, Objective 1 and strategies, pg 18 + 19:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>I have two thoughts:</p> <p>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 forms of communication and cooperation including attendance 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thanks for the opportunity to comment.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
(2 comments) Absolutely - need to keep updated on best possible sciences available.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
(53 comments) Agree or yes	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
as continuing education reasonably requires	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
As long as they are going to learn something and not just go to go.	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.
(2 comments) At a minimum. To keep up on current science and research it is imperative they attend these workshops for professional development.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
(2 comments) At least one of those meetings should be out of state regardless of budget constraints. Interaction with other state wildlife professionals is essential for the exchange of information.	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.
Cost control measures need to be in place. seminars/workshops should be local (e.g. no trips to Hawaii, Las Vegas, etc.)	This is always important and even more so in our current economy. We added language to ensure the workshops are relevant to an employee's job which can help address your concern as well.
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 to 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.

IF they deem it necessary. A lot of these seminars are a total waste, and leave it up to professionals.	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 your spending my money and then not meeting to share information maybe we need to slash some departments.	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.
It should be may attend	The current language is should attend, that is similar to may.
Makes sense. From my experience in other public agencies, training is among the early expenditures to be reduced or cancelled when funding is low.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
More than one	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
No they have spent way too much time in college as it stands, get them in the field doing their jobs. (2 comments) No, only as necessary.	There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition.
Not necessarily. Often these are pretty useless. Don't spend money on this unless the results are actionable. Better off putting managers in the field during seasons with officers for on-the-ground experience.	There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition.
Not really necessary if there is nothing in their field. Forces WDFW to "find" workshops for everyone. Costs not equal to benefit. Only key conferences/workshops are necessary. Better to just have town halls and meet hunters.	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.
One a year seems low for workshops and seminars that's how we learn.	The language in the objective says at least one, so hopefully that addresses your comment.
Only directly relating to game management.	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.
Only if workable solutions emerge from such meetings. Mandatory seminars/workshops are worthless unless usable results occur that will equal or exceed such seminars' costs.	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.
Only when new information research becomes available	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.
Quarterly would be better.	The current language does say "at least".
Should attend at least three.	For new staff or in fields that are rapidly changing, this might be advisable, but the at least one language would cover those situations.
Should be more than that as that is what the job is about.	For new staff or in fields that are rapidly changing, this might be advisable, but the at least one language would cover those situations.
Should be one paid per year like most professions. You are free to pay for your own.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Should read shall attend	Thank you for your comment.
Significant impacts and the scientific basis for recommended actions should be "peer reviewed" by scientists outside WDFW.	This doesn't seem much different than what is in the draft plan.
The workshop should include working with a private property owner and better understanding the effects that damage done by wildlife does on his livelihood.	Actually some of the workshops have included this theme.
Their continued education and training is paramount to keeping with the ever changing conditions of this state and its wildlife.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
This is excellent, and should be required professional development for any such personnel.	Thank you for your comment and support for this objective.
What are parameters for deciding what constitutes a workshop that's relevant? What will they do after attending the seminar/workshop? How will they share what they've learned with peers? Define "professional".	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.
Whatever is necessary for our managers to be at the cutting edge of current understandings on the management of our wildlife.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Wildlife managers at every level within the agency should attend a minimum of one professional seminar, workshop, or professional society conference annually. Staying current on technical and policy issues is crucial.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Yes and the Game Commissioners should have to attend as well.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Yes. Continuing education should be a requirement.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Yes, definitely.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
(2 comments) Yes they should	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
Yes, but it need not be to far away places. you can put on in-house seminars by bringing in experts in their field and getting new science to individuals by staying home.	There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition.
Yes, continuing education is beneficial to all involved.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
(3 comments) Yes, it is important that all professionals take advantage of continuing education to stay abreast of new developments and techniques in their fields.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
actually they should go hunting with their constituents	Thank you for your comment. I am sure that many of them do hunt with friends and family, who qualify as constituents.
P 18 "Science is the core of wildlife management, the basis for achieving the agency's mandate, and the foundation of this plan." This is not a defensible statement when we see the Dept making plans to hunt 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.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
CH 1 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 as how the WDFW intends to integrate Goal#3 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 needs to adhere to its Legislative mandates. It is a quantum leap for the WDFW to go from Goal #3 to the integration of social values (see below). Goal 3, (page 12) Strategies - Increase WDFW outreach to key stakeholders and the public to improve citizen engagement and participation in the Department's decision-making processes. The WDFW has not increased outreach; please see the attendance at the recent public meetings on the DEIS.	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. 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.

1. Public meetings, including the Olympic Peninsula. 2. Webinars 3. Group participation that include hunters, game managers, and wildlife groups.	Thank you for your ideas, we added a strategy that includes webinars or other interactive forums to workshop with the public.
Actual land owners and private property owners should have a priority position at the table over none 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.)	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.
(45 comments) Agree or Yes	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
At a minimum - prefer more opportunities	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies. We understand the more the better.
At Least 3	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies. Again the greater the public involvement, interaction, and communication the better.
At least three; more if time and budget allow	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies. Again the greater the public involvement, interaction, and communication the better.
Best consensus science is the proper way to manage species.	We agree, and peer reviews usually help decision makers understand the science necessary to help them with their decisions.
Citizen advisory councils (IE GMAC) 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.	Citizen advisory councils have proven to be very important, but you are right, they are only one way of gathering input which is why we have several strategies and ways to engage the public.
Definitely, there is no reason that	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Depends on what is considered a stakeholder	We have modified the objective to add "interested public".
Good idea.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Having more meeting dates and locations near where damage and conflicts occur at a time when land owners and working people can attend would be helpful. Instead of requiring a landowner or working hunters to travel to Ellensburg or Spokane to discuss seasons, damage and wildlife issues in Western Washington, have more local meetings.	It is always difficult to determine the best locations for public meetings and much depends on the subjects being discussed. Meetings to address wildlife damage and conflict are best addressed with strategy "c".
I think it is important to define "game species" as excluding all predators, whether they be raptors, cougars, or wolves.	The Fish and Wildlife Commission only has four options for classifying species and a designation as a game species means that they can only be killed under specific regulations. There is no "predator" classification.
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	Thank you for your comment.
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 lot of 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 muzzle loader season before rifle season then we should have two weeks to hunt in oct for rifle season	This is a hunting season recommendation and should be submitted in that process.
Just going to add complication to the process.	Perhaps, but it is important to many members of the public.
Meetings. Website to identify movement patterns that public can provide input to. Collect tissue samples for animal health	Thank you for your comment.
No	There appears to be much more support for this objective than opposition.
Not sure	Thank you for your comment
No tax brakes if people can't hunt on timber land for free. %10 tax break they can come up with a plan that makes it possible for hunters to achieve a 50% success rate. Additional 1% 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	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Seems a reasonable among of time.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
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 gaining support. Local meetings are a critical way to collect this understanding.
Sounds reasonable	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
(2 comments) Stakeholders must include the public at large.	Absolutely.
Surveys, hunting, and public meetings.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
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.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
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	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 commission.	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.

Objective 3: Implement the following guidelines for predator-prey management.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<p>GUIDING PRINCIPLES (page 20)</p> <p>WDFW will consider predator-prey management actions using the following guiding principles:</p> <p>1) Predator and prey populations are managed to ensure the long-term perpetuation of each species while attaining individual species population objectives (page 20).</p> <p>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 this same approach is being applied to wolves.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 also required 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.</p> <p>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"</p> <p>3) Affected co-managers and stakeholders should be consulted prior to taking significant actions (page 20).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4) Conservation, economic, recreational, and societal values will be considered (page 20).</p> <p>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 thru the 2014 WDFW opinion survey should not drive management decisions. Again, please refer to the WDFW Legislative mandates.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The term "risk" is not defined. Does the WDFW have external scientific review panels for elk, deer and bighorn sheep? The WDFW already have skilled and highly educated biologists who can make decisions in the best interest of Washington and the hunters/constituents 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Hunting reductions are initiated first, because most studies show that by far the main mortality source for deer and elk is hunting.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We will take another look at the language for this objective.</p>
<p>Action Considered</p> <p><i>Predator-prey management actions will be consistent with management objectives for predators, prey, habitat, and societal parameters.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>c. Habitat manipulation.</i></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Understanding and addressing social parameters is an important aspect of wildlife management.</p> <p>The term habitat manipulation may be misleading. It was merely intended to show that it was a consideration in understanding whether a predator was a significant factor in limiting prey population levels.</p>

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 predators 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 way before any cuts in hunting access is needed. We the hunters paid for the increases in deer and elk numbers. Same as WDFW just folding on recent Steelhead lawsuit filed by conservation organization. You wasted millions of sportsmens dollars throwing away the smolts.	This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf 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.
Predation 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 "management" 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 1st 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.
Prey 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 ecosystem.	Determining "natural" levels is difficult because our environment is so dominated by our 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 cougars	Ecotourism is important, but hard to evaluate. Washington has a tremendous variety of wildlife and opportunities for tourists. Hunting opportunities enhance the variety of options available for tourists. In addition, hunting does not generally negatively affect other tourism opportunities.
Assumption <i>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.</i> 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.	Thank you for your comments regarding the scale of predator actions. It has been shown that selective predator removals can be effective at reducing impacts on prey. It has been documented for caribou as well as big horn sheep.
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. However, 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 I eat? 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.	Thank you for your comment, this clarity is exactly what will be addressed by the strategies.
#2 Management should happen ALONGSIDE other actions NOT after. Hunting opportunity 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.
#2. I disagree that "hunting reductions" should have "already been implemented" before "predator management actions" are taken. Ungulate populations have already been severely impacted by wolf predation, in North Eastern Washington. I believe action should be taken immediately, to limit the population of these 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) agree 2) predator specie management must balance prey and predator ecology maintaining a balance of prey and predators across regions of Washington state and not limiting assessment spatially to Game Management Units. 3) Agree - stakeholders should include hunters and non-hunters 4) include "ecological"	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
1) Over hunting is the leading cause of population loss, not predators. Predators merely stabilize numbers and keep pray up in the hills instead of trampling streams and salmon habitat. The thrill of the hunt must include getting out of the truck. 2) Artificially increasing prey numbers also increases predation. Predators keep pray in check. Don't try to commercialize on nature and blame the predators. Let nature balance itself and decrease the live bate. Predator numbers will decrease on their own. 3) Everyone should be consulted. Non-hunters enjoy wildlife, too. 4) This good, but please add ecosystem benefits. 5) Please add: State law may be more restrictive than federal law. 6) This is very good. 7) Public education is a good idea always.	We appreciate your perspective, but predators have caused prey reductions that might be considered excessive, which is the reason for this objective. We did add "ecological" considerations to the guiding principles. In terms of state law versus federal law, both can be more restrictive than the other and don't see your change as necessarily helpful to the reader.
8) when there are not sufficient natural predators to control damage to private property of a species then the property owner shall be allowed to remove the damaging animals at his/her will in order to protect his/her property without consulting the wdfw.	This comment probably belongs in the conflict section of this plan. State law (RCW 77.36.030) does require that property owners to abide by certain restrictions and the regulations adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Commission. Contacting the Department is one of those requirements.
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 predation on the newly released sheep. If the principle reason is to increase hunting of a certain species, then I do not support it.	Thank you for your comment.
(9 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
All actions should require public input. B	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
All the above seems reasonable and politically correct. Bottom line is the wolf population needs to be kept in strict population guidelines so that they do not have a chance to devastate herds of big game animals like has happened in other States. Throw the politics out.	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.
Although predator management is a controversial issue it is a means improve upon depressed prey populations. However, as stated above, other actions to improve prey populations should be implemented first with predator management a last resort.	Success in terms of a documented increase in a prey population as a result of predator population suppression is difficult to achieve. However, if a substantial limiting factor to ungulate population is determined to be a predator, then reducing that mortality factor is the right management strategy.
Conservation and societal values should be considered along with the economic and recreational value of wildlife viewing as opposed to hunting.	All of the values you mentioned are addressed in the management of hunted wildlife, yet hunting licenses fund most of them.
Coyotes need a limited season. They are important to control rodents and scavenge natural death of other animals. Uncontrolled hunting of these predators is wrong.	Because there is no scarcity of coyotes, it is difficult to justify protection as a game species with a limited season.
Develop population estimates for Region 1 for wolves as well as Cougars, have some definitive answers to this question with a science based application rather than a guess?	Population monitoring can be conducted in many ways and is being conducted for these species. An estimate can be developed and provided.
Do not be too quick to remove so-called predator populations from protections, as they have been historically predated in turn by humans who consider them inconvenient to their machine-assisted predation and/or non-native animal husbandry. This is particularly a problem for reviving wolf populations in Washington State. The recovery of predator mammals is far lagging that of prey mammals.	This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
Don't try to guess at the numbers of animals in at unit like u do now. (fly over) and times that by a number you pulled out of your ass. get feet on the ground and do real work.	Population monitoring can be conducted in many ways, we use both aerial and ground based counts to conduct surveys.
Fish & Wildlife funded interests are primarily from ones who harvest the resources. Special interest groups such as the Sierra Club should not have anything to do with such funds.	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.
Game wardens need to have a voice in decision making. They need to spend more time in the woods talking to hunters and seeing what is really happening. What they see and experience in the woods should far outweigh emotions of special interest groups. LISTEN TO YOUR MEN IN THE WOODS.	We do listen to the field staff including officers in developing the issues identified in this plan. They were one of the first to provide issues.
How did the world survive without humans sticking their noses in everything.	Currently, humans have the largest influence over the survival of the world's wildlife.
I agree with all objectives. For objective 7, please make sure that predators effects, such as cougar kill of ungulates vs wolf kill of ungulates is clearly identified and quantified, and that this information is disseminated to the public.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
(2 comments) I agreed with all but the numbers of cougar and bear are up in many of the north eastern units and should be look at.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
I believe that the taxpayers of America should be included in the form of a vote on what should be done or a vote to approve or not any proposed actions on predator management.	It would not seem prudent to take a vote for every proposed action on predator management, but it is important to understand what the public thinks about the issue as pointed out in strategy (d).
I have no reasonable expectation WDFW has the ability to react quickly enough to effectively manage the predator-prey issue. I'm fully convinced prey species will be effected in a negative way resulting in major effects on available harvest opportunities before the WDFW will move on the issue.	Because of the nature of predator/prey interactions as well as the contentiousness of the issue, it is important to propose and take actions in a very thoughtful and deliberate manner.
I would suggest being very careful on this subject.	Thank you for your comment.
If predators affect populations of Big Game and it threatens the number of permits issued for Big Game, populations of predators needs to be addressed.	Predator impacts on prey populations are exactly what this objective is about.
If ranchers who use public lands do not, will not, and can be documented as NOT participating in restoration of wolf populations. AND the do not control the safety of their livestock while preserving the wildlife populations...should irrevocably, and without possibility of appeal, lose their rights to use public lands in perpetuity!	The use of public lands is outside of the scope of this objective.
In regards to point 6, I suggest that the wording be changed to "best available scientific principles as related to the geographical area, ecosystem, demographics, and species evolved". "Best scientific principles" are not universal to all situations! In addition, all tools should be considered in reaching the management goals. Presently your hands are tied in some respect because of the lobby effort of some groups and by state laws. The laws should be reviewed (e.g., use of dogs while hunting cat and bear etc.) and altered if required to provide the Department as much flexibility in meeting their management goals.	Because they are principles, using a modifier of best available is not really necessary. The Department is exempt from the law restricting the use of dogs when conducting wildlife management or research.
It is either predator control or human population control...take your pick.	Thank you for your comment.
Let predator populations return to balance.	Black bear, cougar, and coyotes are considered at some level of balance in that our management strategies are not limiting their numbers over a large geographic scale.
Make sure ranchers have to do everything possible to live equitably with wildlife; don't just slaughter wolves because it's easier. Establish state-of-the-art standards for ranchers to follow and even get certified for following.	In terms of social values, if wolves are important (which Washington residents suggest they are), then everyone should share in the "costs" of having them present on the landscape. Ranchers are like any other business; they will implement the most effective ways of getting their product to the market. Prevention of wolf attacks on their livestock is important regardless if that is through non-lethal preventative measures or lethal removal of wolves that repeatedly kill livestock. The State's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan addresses these issues well and killing wolves is a last resort.
Need to work toward hound hunting for bear and cougar. Using this as part of management.	Thank you for your comment.
No its just fine the way it is	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Not sure that having all types of predators evenly distributed around the state is good	Thank you for your comment.

Now that the "Cat (or dog) is out of the bag" - No action is Not management. These animals must be actively monitored and managed.	This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan
Objective 2.2 should also include scientifically significant considerations for the predator population regarding its own benefits upon the ecosphere as a whole.	Your comment is addressed in the strategies and the consideration of the effects of any lethal actions.
(2 comments) 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, cougar, elk, deer etc) must allow licensed hunters free 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 permit sales or 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 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.
Prey "population management objectives" must not be developed in isolation from larger societal values, including the irony that we contemplate killing many of the several hundred wolves in Washington, so that we, another social predator numbering well over 6 million in Washington, can kill and eat more cervids. I hold this position as a serious deer hunter myself.	Thank you for your comment, we will consider societal values as described in this and other objectives.
Prey population objectives appear to be inflated	Thank you for your comment
Priority for action to guide principles and management of predator/prey should be established to A) conservation; B) recreational; C) societal; D) economic.	Thank you for your comment.
Protecting wolves until they reach recovery, and preventing their re-extirpation is very important.	This objective and strategies are about black bears, cougars, and coyotes. Wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan
Public may not accept necessary predator-prey management actions but its generally a good idea.	Thank you for your support.
Regarding Principle 2, it is important to keep in mind the unintended consequences of predator management. Like all animals, predators have family networks whose disruption has wider effects on the learning of their populations. For instance, if a mother cougar is killed, young kittens may fail to learn how to be a coexisting adult in the West. The same is even more true for more social predators, like the wolf. And some, like the coyote, have been shown to breed more intensively when the populations are culled.	Your comment is the reason for Principle # 6.
Should be set up prior waiting for results. Do not want predators to do damage as done in Idaho.	Thank you for your comment.
Sound all good, but letting people know how you plain on getting this done	That is described under the Action Consideration section of this objective.
Sound conceptual plan. Initiation and execution of this sound plan will be challenging.	You may be right, but using this plan of action should help.
Sounds a lot like you are discussing wolves. Yes, once federally delisted in the rest of Washington and once objectives are met, lethal management will be tool to address ungulate concerns. However, while nothing is wrong with control or a sport season, you have not met ungulate objectives well in most of the State even before wolves reestablished themselves. Therefore, prior to controlling wolves for elk, you need to take down the high fences on the east side of the Cascades, and reestablish suitable winter habitat in western side of North Cascades -- e.g., the foothills. Nothing is wrong with predator control -- but don't make predators the scapegoat for decades of extremely poor habitat and ungulate management in many places.	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.
Stakeholders that actually use the resources and contribute to the resources via organizations like DU and RMEF and hunting licenses should have a larger say than emotional Dick and Jane Doe. Public Education needs to highlight the contributions that user groups give.	Actually, population objectives for elk are covered in elk herd plans and both of the herds where there are substantial stretches of agricultural lands protected by fences are at objective. In western Washington, we just completed a reduction of the Mt. St Helens herd and it is now at objective. Winter ranges that are occupied by human residences are no longer considered elk habitat and population objectives are adjusted to reflect that.
Stop predation long long before hunting cuts have to be made. We the hunters have paid to bring back deer and elk. Do not allow predators, your key word for wolves to get numbers to hurt deer and elk numbers. Stop wolves now.	Thank you for your comment. You are right that some people who are interested in management decisions have more invested than others.
Subset 3) co-managers such as local native tribes or Federal Agencies but not special interest groups	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.
The deer populations in N.E. Wash have been struggling to increase for the last 10+ yrs. WDFW not only needs to address B-D, F-D, B-C etc., rations. Even if you get these #s in line (which there not) your missing the bigger picture of increasing the total population. Citizen science (People in the Woods) have been telling the Dept for years about to many predators. Cougars-Bears-Wolves-Coyotes your game management objective states "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. Predators are significant factor in increasing the ungulate populations. Cougars have killed 3 of 9 or 10 collared wolves in N.E. Wa. That 33% that's significant. It's time to harvest more bears & cougars.	We think it is important to consult with known stakeholders as well.
The department should have had prey population data in place before the wolf plan was adopted so that years would not have to be wasted on surveys to see if prey populations are having trouble. Why are hunting reductions the first choice to manage population problems, why not target predators first, or is the WDFW going to deny the idea that predators could be affecting prey populations to please the groups like Conservation Northwest and the Defenders of wildlife that are so pro wolf anti anything else. When is the WDFW going to start being truthful about what is and isn't wolf predation, right now they are not.	It is well understood that predators kill prey and that they compete with other predators for prey. The difference from a management perspective is trying to keep things in balance from a social perspective. Deer numbers are increasing in NE Washington after the severe winters of 2007 & 2008. Killing predators during that recovery might or might not have sped the recovery. Even in your example, where cougars have killed several wolves, the wolf population continues to grow.
The predator numbers are already too high in the areas I hunt. while shed hunting this year on the westside we found more predator kills than ever before. we need longer seasons or to bring back the use of hounds.	Hunting opportunities for cougars and bears in NE especially have changed significantly during that time period and most recently have been even more liberal season length or permit levels.
The re-introduction of the Canadian Grey Wolf to our area is a huge mistake. Wolves put wildlife, pets, and the public at risk. We spent over 100 years eradicating these predators from our region because of the previous reasons.	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.
The reintroduction of wolves based on "scientific" data was a mistake. Any plan for the future should work for minimization of their impact.	Your comment suggests that predators are always a significant limiting factor for prey populations. Research has shown that predation only occasionally inhibit prey population trends.
The trophic effects of top predators should be seriously considered.	Certainly predators eat prey and will leave evidence of that, but unless deer or elk populations are considered below objective, we are not proposing a management action.
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.	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.
This is a sound procedure.	That would come under Principles 4 & 6.
	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.
	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. Attempting to manage predators is a far more challenging proposition. Predators will not wait for stakeholder decisions as to next steps for prey/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.	Thank you for your comment, but human interactions with predators is minimal compared to many other risks in our society. Hunting and other management actions will continue to be utilized to manage wildlife conflicts where appropriate.
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)5i.
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. Be sure to 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 hound hunting for cougars i dont 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 pedestal, 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 comment and support for these objectives and strategies.
When the time comes don't forget that hunters are stakeholders.	They certainly are!
(13 comments) yes	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Yes 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 do 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 guild, and to 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.
3-There are over 200,00 SFLOs with over 3 million forested acres that should be considered significant "stakeholders". Some of us 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 your new Animal Conflict group. We trust this objective is an affirmation of the respect and appreciation you have verbalized an we've been longing for. 4- "Economic" always gets attention in written objectives gets easily tossed aside by state agencies and the "societal" folks that don't understand that "economic" is the lynch pin for all the other values. When I or my heirs finally succumb to the conversion pressures and the talks/coercive/intrusive efforts for conservation, recreational, & societal values all the private critter habitat will be gone. We have to have at least the illusion of "profit" to continue providing all the public & critter benefits.	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.
Objective 4: Develop a plan for how wolves will be managed after recovery objectives have been achieved.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<p>Wolves Should Not Be Managed Under the Game Program</p> <p>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 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 the GMP notes at p. 23, under current Washington law, potential designations include "protected," "game animal," or "unclassified."</p> <p>Recovery objectives have not yet been met, and the Department indicates they are not expected to be met until 2021 at the earliest. No public process has yet taken place to solicit information and comments on how wolves should be designated at that time. The stated purpose of the GMP is to address management of hunted game species. It is inappropriate to include wolves, a nongame, nonhunted, endangered species, in this 2015-2021 GMP SEIS.</p> <p>It is also inappropriate for wolves to be managed under the Game Division, which views wolves through a game species management lens. Nothing could make this more obvious than the fact that wolves have been included in this draft SEIS for game species as well as the Department's online survey for the 2015-2021 GMP. Further evidence of how the Game Division views wolves is the fact that wolves were listed as one of the 14 species the public could comment on in the online survey for the 2015-2017 Hunting Regulations. Last week, upon receiving complaints about wolves being included in the Hunting Regulations survey – since wolves are not a huntable species – the Department deleted wolves from the list of species included in the survey. The Department indicated that wolves were included by mistake, but this is a mistake that does not reflect well on the</p>	<p>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. We have made some additional edits to make this more clear.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. We hope that helps with the understanding of why wolves are addressed in this Game Management Plan. In addition, we asked Washington citizens whether they support delisting wolves once they meet the recovery objectives in the Wolf Plan and they overwhelmingly supported delisting.</p> <p>Wolf management brings with it a whole different level of public interest, scrutiny of decisions, and challenges compared to other wildlife issues. It took five years to develop a Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; 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 pay large dividends compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.</p> <p>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</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>go through a separate SEPA process.</p> <p>The inadvertent placement of wolves in the survey of opinions about the 2015-17 hunting seasons will not be used and a clarification of the error will be posted on our web site when we summarize the survey.</p>
<p>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 (Cariappa et al. 2011). Wolves live in extended family units and defend their territories from incursions by other wolves through interpack 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.</p>	<p>It appears that your concept of self-regulating would include a variety of mechanisms that are essentially true for most wildlife species.</p> <p>In theory, wildlife populations will increase until they reach some upper limit usually controlled by environmental factors and then they decline dramatically. Sometimes they level off for a number of years and other times they start the cycle over again.</p> <p>With hunted species, the intent is to manage those dramatic swings in population increase and crash to maintain a more stable or sustainable population level or balance over time.</p> <p>Wolves have proven to be very resilient to hunting and are one of 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.</p>
<p>Our comments pertain to the inclusion of wolves in this plan.</p> <p>The original EIS to which this draft SEIS is tiered contains purpose and need language geared exclusively to the management of hunted species. Given that the wolf is not a hunted game species, currently has protections under state and federal endangered species laws, and will have a formal status review and re-designation after recovery, the placement and wording of the wolf section in Chapter 2 of the Draft SEIS (pages 22-23) are ambiguous and unnecessarily confusing. 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.</p> <p>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 97. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Objective 4: Continue to manage wolves under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan to achieve recovery and allow for delisting and re-classification.</p> <p>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."</p>	<p>We did make several changes to the language to clarify that a plan for managing wolves after they have met recovery objectives does not presuppose that they will be classified as a game species. We also provided information from the wolf plan and the Commission's policy statement indicating that the Department has stated that we anticipate recommending game status for wolves.</p> <p>We will consider some of your language changes in the next draft of the Game Management Plan.</p>
<p>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 as either (page 23): 1. <i>Protected</i>: Meaning they would not be hunted, but could be killed if causing property damage issues. 2. <i>Game animal</i>: Meaning they can only be hunted under rules created by the Commission, and they could also be killed if causing property damage. 3. <i>Un-classified</i>: They could leave wolves un-classified which would mean they are not protected.</p> <p><i>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. 3, 2012</i></p> <p>Additionally, the language used by Commissioner (Policy Statement April 13, 2012 and letter to legislators, January 13, 2012) does not include any indication that the recovery plan was being developed for anything less 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 them being an unclassified species.</p> <p><i>"Social status in wolf packs changes regardless of human caused mortality and is part of</i></p>	<p>The ultimate decision to delist rests with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. We used the term considered because we cannot presuppose their decision.</p> <p>We have conducted several outreach efforts but need to do more. We brought in wolf experts from the Rocky Mountains and they described what the public can expect with wolf recovery at a series of three meetings across the state. These were well attended.</p> <p>We also hosted a seminar on TWV which is still available to view on our web site that described what other 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>wolf ecology. Humans do increase the rate of turn over, but healthy wolf populations all over the world, including Canada and Alaska, are harvested by people and wolf pack structure is amazingly resilient" 15152 Federal Register / Vol. 74, No. 62 / Thursday, April 2, 2009 / Rules and Regulations</p> <p><i>Objective 4 (page 24):</i> 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 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 3, 2012 2. A description of how wolves will be monitored 3. A description of wolf population management zones 4. Wolf-livestock conflict management "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. 2008, p. 1). Such control promotes occupancy 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 / Vol. 74, No. 62 / Thursday, April 2, 2009 / Rules and Regulations The previous quote is taken directly out of the NRM Final Rule found in the Federal Register which includes 20 plus years of wolf livestock conflict management experience.</p>	
<p>I'm curious about the Wolf Recovery "Objective 4". The projected recovery population for wolves seems to be 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?</p> <p>I can understand trying to get an overview of goals and considerations to help in future planning, however it seems a little premature to attempt to create a perfect plan for something that could be a decade out. A lot could change between now and then, so to the naïve observer it seems like a waste of resources to try to solve this now. Maybe 2018 or so.</p> <p>Or is this because the plan covers the period of 2020+? Or because it's expected to take 7 years to resolve public comment? If the former it might be worth noting that this needs to happen before 2021, but needn't start for a few more years?</p>	<p>As mentioned previously, yes anything associated with wolf management tends to be challenging and drawn 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.</p>
<p>(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.</p> <p>The stated purpose of the Game Management Plan is to address management of hunted game species. Wolves are a state endangered species.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 make 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.</p> <p>Wolf management brings with it a whole different level of public interest, scrutiny of decisions, and challenges compared to other wildlife issues. It took five years to develop a Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; 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 pay large dividends compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.</p> <p>You are correct that de-listing and future classification of wolves by the Department will go through a separate SEPA process.</p>
<p>We have concern about the fact that a post delisting management plan has not been drafted to date. The plan was ratified in 2011 and 3 years later no public draft has been accomplished. The Wolf Advisory Group was supposed to be used to develop this document, but apparently has not been successful in reaching any meaningful consensus. We surmise that special interests represented on the WAG are unwilling to compromise on any effort to balance wolf numbers with the needs of the hunting community, livestock producers, the majority of WA citizens, and the directives of the Commission. For a post delisting management plan to be successfully completed, the WAG should work together and comply with the policy directive of the Commission.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.</p>
<p>The WDFW has the ability to deal with unique circumstances on an occasional basis, such as a wolf that predated repeatedly on livestock. Lethal removal provisions are provided for in the current Washington Gray Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Hunting is not a management tool that would be tolerated by most of the citizens of Washington State. Recent research studies support this claim. The attempt by WDFW to influence current and future public perceptions of what is acceptable in wolf management is unacceptable. We strongly object to this strategy to shape public perceptions and opinions toward an acceptance of wolf hunting. Wolves are the ONLY non-game species included in the GMP.</p>	<p>As stated in this objective, wolves will continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that the Wolf Plan on page 70 says "After delisting, it is anticipated that the WDFW would recommend listing as a game species." A recent public opinion survey showed that a large majority of Washington citizens support hunting of wolves to address livestock depredations, maintain wolf population objectives, and to maintain ungulate population objectives.</p> <p>Several other non-hunted species are mentioned in this plan if either they might affect game species or if game species management might affect them.</p>
<p>We are opposed to having a section in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan (GMP) that discusses a post-delisting management plan for wolves in Washington. We believe that it is premature to assume that wolves will have recovered during the term of the GMR, and that the focus for wolf outreach to the public should be on recovery and the management of wolf/livestock conflicts as stated in the Wolf Conservation and Recovery Plan. If wolves should reach recovery during the 2015-2021 GMP period, the Plan could be amended at that time to discuss the delisting process and possible outcomes.</p>	<p>As stated under this objective, our model indicates that wolves should meet recovery objectives by 2021. Developing and getting an understanding across the different perspectives of what a wolf plan will look like is very important. Based on how long it took to develop the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, we need to start soon.</p>

<p>2. The GMP "guides the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Wildlife's management of <i>huntable</i> wildlife for six year timeframes. The focus is on the scientific management of game populations, harvest management, and other significant factors affecting game populations: The overall goals are to protect, sustain, and manage <i>huntable</i> 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" (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 huntable wildlife.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>4. Discussion of post-delisting plans for wolves is premature 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 analyses 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.</p>	<p>Based on what was experienced in the Great Lakes states as well as the Rocky Mountain states, it could take a significant amount of time to go through a process to delist and reclassify, let alone develop a new management plan for wolves. It seems prudent to start soon.</p>
<p>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 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 downlisting or delisting", see 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.</p> <p>"Pursue public acceptance of sustainable ungulate and wolf harvest as a necessary part of managing wildlife and the ecosystems they depend upon" COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 3, 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.</p> <p>Comment: The language "can be considered for downlisting 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 importance 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.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 13, 2012 Based on the Commission's previous statement and Maletzke'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.</p>	<p>The ultimate decision to delist rests with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. We used the term considered because we cannot presuppose their decision.</p> <p>We have conducted several outreach efforts but do need to do more. We brought in wolf experts from the Rocky Mountains and they described what the public can expect with wolf recovery at a series of three meetings across the state. These were well attended.</p> <p>We also hosted a seminar on TWV which is still available to view on our web site that described what other 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>B. Hunting Will Increase Conflicts Rather Than Decrease Them 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; Creel and Rotella 2010). In one study, nearly 40% of wolf packs dissolved and abandoned their territories after breeding animals were lost, 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 (Id.). 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 eliminated, or may be so weakened by the loss of key pack members that they are no longer able to defend their territory from new wolves moving in. The consequences of social disruption of packs will not be immediately apparent in the year that breeding animals are killed, but will have unintended effects in the years following (Creel and Rotella, supra). For species such as wolves which exhibit kin-based social structure, maintenance of their family units can have fitness benefits; when there is high mortality due to hunting and trapping, however, this natural social structure may be disrupted, with resultant negative impacts on the fitness of the species (Rutledge et al. 2010). Given that the Department is charged with conserving the state's wildlife species, instituting a hunting season on wolves could reduce the species' fitness and result in pack disruptions that increase the potential for conflicts. The concept of recreational hunting of wolves to reduce conflicts is fundamentally flawed.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, wolves have proven to be very resilient to hunting and are one of 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.</p>
<p>C. Hunting Does Not Increase Tolerance for Wolves In states where federal protections for wolves have been removed, aggressive state-sanctioned hunting and trapping of wolves has been instituted. In all instances, the agencies have rationalized recreational hunting and trapping of wolves as helping to promote tolerance for coexisting with</p>	<p>All of this information will likely surface again once wolves are recovered in Washington and the Commission decides how they should be classified.</p>

<p>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 Holsman, 2000).</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>5. Wolf-ungulate population management</p> <p>General Comment: The WAG has failed to agree on any meaningful input on the above five items. This is due to the composition of the group. 4 out of the 9 seats on the WAG represent organizations that are anti-hunting/anti- management of the wolf. These groups represent 7% of those recently surveyed by the WDFW Opinion Survey 2014 and do not share the same goals of management that livestock and sportsman's groups & the rural community would like to see. If public opinion is to be used 88% of those surveyed by the WDFW Opinion Survey 2014 approve of hunting. For a post delisting management plan to be successfully completed, the WAG should work together and comply with the policy directive of the Commission.</p> <p>Establish policy and direction for the management of fish and wildlife species (page i 2013-2015 WDFW Strategic Plan).</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We will continue to work through the WAG for their advice on implementation of the wolf plan.</p>
<p>7. Until wolves are-recovered in Washington, WDFW should focus- on using its limited financial resources to implement recovery, not starting to develop a post- delisting wolf management plan as proposed in Objective 4 of the GMP. We do not know what the post-delisting classification of wolves will be in another 7-10 years, and what the science will be at that time to help formulate such a plan. It is not possible to know what type of plan will be needed post-delisting because it is unknown whether wolves will be reclassified, as protected wildlife, game species, or unclassified when they are delisted.</p>	<p>We are very focused on recovery and are spending the vast majority of our time on this activity. However, we also feel that it is important to move forward with a plan for managing wolves after they are delisted and have been instructed to do so by our Fish and Wildlife Commission.</p>
<p>(11 comments) I noticed the Department has proposed to include a section on wolves in the Game Management Plan for 2015-2021. This is inappropriate given that wolves will not have reached their state recovery goals by this time. The Department should be focused on developing rules to protect this imperiled species, not expending limited tax payer resources on a contingency that could never arrive. The Department should not be considering hunting wolves in Washington, and wolves should not be designated as a game species. Please tell the Department to exclude this species from the Game Management Plan.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment requested by wolf advocacy and animal welfare groups and ask that you please see the previous responses to this concern.</p>
<p>The draft SEIS for the 2015-2021 GMP includes discussions and proposals regarding wolves, in Chapter 2, General Game Management Issues, and in the section entitled Wildlife Conflict. This is surprising, since under Washington law, as well as under federal law in the western two-thirds of the state, wolves are classified as an endangered species, not as game animals, and because wolf management and strategies for addressing wolf-related conflicts are already set forth in the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Wolf Plan).</p> <p>Nevertheless the Department has elected to include in the draft SEIS two sections and objectives pertaining to wolves. An objective is proposed, at pp. 22-23 of the draft SEIS, of developing a plan for how wolves will be managed when recovery objectives have been achieved; and a second objective is proposed, at pp. 37-38 and 40 of the draft SEIS, of maintaining or decreasing livestock depredation levels over the period 2015-2021.</p> <p>The stated purpose of the GMP is to address management of hunted game species. As such, including wolves in the GMP is inappropriate and also misleading to the public since the very inclusion of wolves implies that the species is already a huntable game species.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment requested by wolf advocacy and animal welfare groups and ask that you please see the previous responses to this concern.</p>
<p>(51 Comments) I'm writing to you to convey my point of view on the Draft Supplemental EIS for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. The stated purpose of the Game Management Plan is to address management of hunted game species. Wolves are a nongame, endangered species - not a hunted game species and should not be included in this Game Management Plan SEIS. WDFW has stated that wolf recovery goals are not expected to be reached until 2021 or later. It is improper and a breach of the public trust to include wolves in this survey. 2. 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. 3. Washington adopted a Wolf Conservation and Management plan in 2011, which took five years to craft and is the result of substantial public input. The Wolf Plan serves as the state recovery plan intended to guide the management of wolves in Washington until they are recovered. No wolf management plan is needed during the time period of 2015-2021. The inclusion of wolves in the 	<p>Thank you for your comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment requested by wolf advocacy and animal welfare groups and ask that you please see the previous responses to this concern.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>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 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 requiring the use of non-toxic ammunition for hunting.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>(64 Comments) 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 nongame, endangered species - not a hunted game species and should not be included in a separate section of the plan with an objective to develop a management plan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment requested by wolf advocacy and animal welfare groups and ask that you please see the previous responses to this concern.</p>
<p>8. 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 relevant plan can be developed at this time when the classification of the species is unknown and there is no science to support it.</p>	<p>Please see previous responses.</p>
<p>Chapter 2 In the Executive Summary of the GMP it states, "Chapter Two 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." Wolves are discussed in Chapter 2, and are clearly outside the scope of the EIS and purpose of the GMP, which is for game species, and hunted wildlife.</p>	<p>Please see previous responses.</p>
<p>Given that wolves are still federally and state protected species in Washington, it is inappropriate for the Department to reference them in the Game Management Plan, which is specifically exclusive to hunted species. It is presently unclear when and if wolves will meet recovery objectives in the state, and to include this species in a hunting specific discussion send the message to the public that wolf hunting is a pre-ordained conclusion. Also the mention of wolves in the Plan can also send confusing and conflicting messages to the public that will only serve to generate conflict. 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 FEIS.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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. We hope that helps with the understanding of why wolves are addressed in this Game Management Plan.</p> <p>Wolf management brings with it a whole different level of public interest, scrutiny of decisions, and challenges compared to other wildlife issues. It took five years to develop a Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; 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 pay large dividends compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.</p> <p>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 go through a separate SEPA process.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>With our anticipated achievement of recovery objectives in 2021, we feel it is only prudent to prepare a plan for management after delisting.</p>
<p>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, this is a critical issue at this time and an appropriate discussion in the 2015-2021 GMP.</p>	<p>It is important and we are implementing that as guided by the outreach strategies in the Wolf Plan.</p>
<p>Objective 4: Wolf Recovery</p> <p>We oppose including wolves in Washington's Game Management Plan (GMP) and request that the State not spend time developing a post de-listing plan at this point instead focus on species recovery.</p> <p>Wolves, a top-level carnivore, significantly influence biological diversity and ecosystem function. With the restoration of wolves, biologists in numerous studies have noted an increase in the number of song birds, pronghorn, lynx and other sensitive species while simultaneously improving the vital</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>ecology of riparian systems. Most Americans see wolves as an iconic species that should be preserved and not exploited. Wolves are important facet 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.</p> <p>The stated purpose of the GMP is to "guide the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (hereinafter "Department") 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To conclude, 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.</p>	<p>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 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. We hope that helps with the understanding of why wolves are addressed in this Game Management Plan.</p> <p>Wolf management brings with it a whole different level of public interest, scrutiny of decisions, and challenges compared to other wildlife issues. It took five years to develop a Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; 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 pay large dividends compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.</p> <p>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 go through a separate SEPA process.</p>
<p>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, and yet we have a ways to go 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 now 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.</p>	<p>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 the current status and recovery objectives in this section.</p>
<p>(335 comments) Please delete objective 4 from wolf recovery section of 2015-2021 game management plans. This plan is intended for hunted species. Wolves are endangered and not a hunted species. No other plan besides wolf conservation and management plan during the period 2015-2021 are necessary. The management plan objective 4 is a waste of resources.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We recognize that this is part of a standard comment requested by wolf advocacy and animal welfare groups and ask that you please see the previous responses to this concern.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>It appears to me that your (WDFW) intention is that the wolves will be a hunted species – leaving "we 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.</p> <p>I think its time for the WDFW to focus on implementing a recovery program until wolves are delisted. You 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Hoping and howling you do what's right.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, please see the previous response.</p>
<p>I live outside of Litterlock 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 other 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 and 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 2013. 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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, please see the previous responses.</p>

<p>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 the last 6 years losing less than 0.03% percent to wolves – that's less than 5 sheep a year out of thousands! - And 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.</p> <p>In conclusion, wolves should retain their protections in Washington State and not be subject to the game management plan for 2015-21.</p>	
<p>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!</p>	Thank you for your comment.
<p>The killing of these amazing animals need to stop, before it is too late, like it is too late for the black rhino</p>	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.
<p>Wolves are to be PROTECTED!</p>	They are and will be until they reach the recovery objectives identified in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
<p>(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!</p> <p>I also urge the elimination lead ammunition in all hunting activities in order to protect wildlife, the environment, and human health.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, please see the previous response regarding wolves.</p> <p>We have addressed the lead ammunition issue in a different section and the strategies identified will support voluntary and legal restrictions on the use lead where appropriate.</p>
<p>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 a 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."</p> <p>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 "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.</p> <p>2nd, elected officials have a duty to consult "real wildlife experts," not gun lobbies, "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.</p> <p>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 shooting deer and bear every year certainly calls the skill level needed into question. How about hunting with only a knife or spear? A naturally armed elk or bear would actually have fair odds to escape! The fact that a number of hunters eat parts of their kill does not translate into the idea that they need to hunt for food. Who would spend hundred/ thousands of dollars to equip yourself, then drive/fly to a hunting site, to make a few bucks worth of deer sausage? Unlike fishing, no real accumulated skill is needed to shoot a deer. A couple weeks at a gun range is pretty much it, and like some "weekend" anglers, a good/expensive guide can put you right on them, even provide the hookup, then hand you the rod or, in this case, gun. Unlike fishing, where it's finally become the norm to release the catch, hunting has no "catch and release." Kill because it's fun! What a treasured memory for a 6 year-old to learn.</p> <p>Finally, I must ask what you answer to: a high dollar, high pressure hunting lobby, a bunch of panicked uneducated citizenry who think wolves will pluck their young'ens off their front porch, self-serving action pacs that want "wild things" removed so they can sell more dream lots for development, or your own sense of what is right, moral, and best for all the people, all the wildlife, the forests, and the land that you inherited from former dwellers. Make good decisions, because generations to come will judge your work.</p>	Thank you for your comment, please see the previous responses regarding management of wolves.
<p>Simply said - wolves do not need to be managed - period!!!</p>	Thank you for your comment.
<p>And fast. Waiting until objectives are met is too late!!</p>	Thank you for your support.
<p>Develop a plan for how ranchers and hunters will be managed after wolf "recovery objectives" have been achieved. Make adherence mandatory.</p>	Thank you for your comment, conflicts between wolves and ranchers will be addressed in a post – delisting plan.
<p>Develop the plan BEFORE, NOT AFTER, recovery.</p>	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategy.
<p>Do not allow ranchers on public lands to hunt the wolves. Train the ranchers on how their herds can co-exist with the wolves.</p>	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.

<p>Follow the existing Wolf recovery and management plan.</p> <p>I am a citizen of Washington State and wildlife biologist. I have conducted scientific studies on risk factors for local extinction as well as human-wildlife conflict and stress in wild animals among other subjects. I am writing to comment on Draft Supplemental EIS for the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. In my professional, scientific opinion, wolves in Washington state should NOT be included in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan.</p> <p>Including wolves in the Plan would be contrary to current data and the best available science on the risk of extinction and the management of endangered species. Proposing their inclusion therefore appears to be based on flawed logic and faulty assumptions. In particular, it is many years too soon to be making decisions about wolves that assume they will be a game hunted species.</p> <p>If wolves are de-listed at some unknown future date owing to some future recovery achievements, what would happen then? Even after evidence was gathered and evaluated and a modification to endangered status recommended and that decision made official, a species doesn't automatically be a game hunted species. Not at all. Under such circumstances, Washington citizens would have the right to consider the evidence themselves and have a voice regarding whether and how that species might be managed under the Plan in effect at that time.</p> <p>But we aren't talking about some hypothetical outcome at some unspecified time. We are talking about wolves in Washington right now n 2014. And, we are compelled to make decisions based the best-available science and the evidence at hand.</p> <p>The stated purpose of the Game Management Plan is to address management of hunted game species. Presently, wolves are a state endangered species, not a hunted game species. To include wolves in the Plan, Washington State would have to presume wolves 1) will be eligible for de-listing, and 2) will be designated as a game hunted species. However, no compelling scientific data have demonstrated that wolf status has either changed significantly in the recent past or predict that such change will in the near future during dates covered under the 2015-2021. Further, item 2 above is not an automatic outcome. In short, the inclusion wolves is not only entirely unsubstantiated, but also quite backwards.</p> <p>Wolves are a state endangered species right now precisely because all of the data and all of the scientific tools in our toolkit demonstrate that wolves in our state are at risk. Many people, myself 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.</p> <p>We also 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 potentialities.</p> <p>Evidence should be driving all state planning, including the process at hand. The proposed action regarding wolves and Washington's Game Management Plan is fatally flawed by its assumptions, is not evidence-based, and not supported by best available science. Adding the wolf to our 2015-2021 plan is not scientifically or otherwise environmentally justifiable. Thus, I urge WDFW to remove wolves from the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support of this objective.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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. We hope that helps with the understanding of why wolves are addressed in this Game Management Plan.</p> <p>Wolf management brings with it a whole different level of public interest, scrutiny of decisions, and challenges compared to other wildlife issues. It took five years to develop a Wolf Conservation and Management Plan; 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 pay large dividends compared to waiting until after wolves have reached or exceeded recovery objectives.</p> <p>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 go through a separate SEPA process.</p>
<p>This presentation is my own opinion. I have not sought or received endorsements. Environmental impact statements are CRITICAL. The Federal 1973 Endangered Species Act and amendments were based on an EIS that said wolves would decrease big game herds by 7% (+/- 2%). Experience has shown biologists were significantly in error. Eighty percent of the Yellowstone herd has been lost. Experience has shown wolves do not limit themselves to the sick, lame and lazy. Wolves kill far more than they consume. All western states are suffering from this faulty EIS. I do not expect WA to correct Federal problems, but I do expect you to correct WA errors. When WA appointed a "independent" 17 person committee to formulate WA's wolf management plan, misguided WDFW biologists levied a 15 breeding pair requirement on its own, supposedly objective, committee resulting in a 6 breeding pair minority report recommendation. Experience has shown that 10 breeding pairs in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho have allowed exponential wolf increases in each state. Ten breeding pairs in each of those three states have resulted in approx 250 breeding pairs and countless individual wolves. All are within wolf traveling distance of Washington. This does not count BC or Oregon wolves. THERE IS NOW NO BIODIVERSITY PROBLEM!!! Washington state needs management control of wolves as soon as possible. Alaska is the only state to effectively manage large predators because Alaska has to protect subsistence hunting of other game species to insure the survival of people. Washington needs the same type protection to insure the survival of other game species, the survival of local economies such as Colville, the survival of area ranching, the survival of the hunting tradition and, if big game herds are lost, the very survival of WDFW as we now know it. Correct your past errors and establish a more effective, updated state wolf management plan ASAP.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The development of a wolf management after wolves have reached recovery objectives, will address the potential for wolves to impact prey species.</p>
<p>GENTLE PEOPLE: i appose the DBD for numerous reasons. undue hardship on rural areas extreme damage to ungulate populations, it would tie the depts. hands, also if the game is gone there will continue to be a sharper decline in license sales more so then there is now and do you really think the anti and animal lovers are going to step up and pick up the short fall in revenue so the lay-offs will be tremendous.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Give each wolf pack a herd that they themselves are able to manage</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Humans kill more than wolves.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>I am totally against any effort to increase the number of wolves in this state. Soon you will be limiting hunting opportunities for game animals so the wolves will have enough to eat.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>I highly support this objective, and would underscore the words "after recovery objectives have been achieved"</p>	<p>Thank you for your support.</p>
<p>Introducing wolves into the state, especially those that were not native to the state is wrong on more levels than there is room to type or time to talk. We are relying on the science to determine how to manage something that we didn't bother to use science to determine if we should even be in this situation in the first place. Inconsistent use of science really sets us up for huge failure, and that is what I see happening here.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, wolves continue to be managed under the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.</p>
<p>Keep them away from live stock</p>	<p>Wolf-Livestock Conflict issues are identified in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and will be an important part of a wolf management plan after they have met recovery objectives.</p>
<p>Manage them don't kill them or allow hunters to kill them for you.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Not just after we have the minimum number we need a substantial number of wolves.</p>	<p>We agree, and that will be part of the wolf management plan for when wolves have met the delisting objectives.</p>
<p>Only state officials in employ of the Wildlife services will be allowed to hunt the big predators...this will eliminate sadistic individuals from touturing and inhumanely killing wildlife predators...</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

Permitted hunts that take into consideration both the management plan for the wolf as well as the management plans and objectives of the prey	Thank you for your comment, the issue of hunting wolves will be decided after they have been delisted.
Please prohibit any hunting or killing of wolves, even after recovery objectives are achieved.	Thank you for your comment, the issue of hunting wolves will be decided after they have been delisted.
Simple. A year round, unlimited harvest season just like coyotes.	Thank you for your comment, the issue of hunting wolves will be decided after they have been delisted.
The plan should be to allow hunters to manage the wolf population, this should be done sooner then later. other states manage the wolf population why are we trying to re-invent the wheel here. we have plenty of data to show the harm it is to have too many apex predators.	Thank you for your comment, the issue of hunting wolves will be decided after they have been delisted.
The plan should be to not allow wolves to gain a foothold in our area. Didn't we learn anything from our neighbor Idaho about what these animals will do in a system that has been irreversibly altered by humans. THE NATURAL SYSTEM ISN'T INTACT. THESE WOLVES WILL DESTROY OUR DEER AND ELK POPULATIONS!	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 development of a wolf management after wolves have reached recovery objectives, will address the potential for wolves to impact prey species.
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.	Wolf-Livestock Conflict issues are identified in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan and will be an important part of a wolf management plan after they have met recovery objectives.
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.
This seems premature. This population has hardly recovered.	Thank you for your comment, please see previous responses.
This should already be in place.	Thank you for your comment.
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 repeated lawsuits anyway.	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.
Addressing this is premature. Wolves are far from endangered status recovery.	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. The 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.
(10 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Change the recovery objective for wolves in WA. It's too high as WA does not have the number of game animals to support such wolf numbers. WA is not like Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. It makes no sense to just adapt another states objectives without knowing what the state has to offer.	Based on what we are experiencing with wolf population growth, the recovery objectives should be reached by 2021.
Allow Hunting for them	That will be addressed by objective 4.
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?	The term "managed" often includes killing them, but our focus in terms of preventing livestock losses includes many non-lethal techniques.
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.
Any wolf harvest plan will need to be very conservative.	That will be addressed by objective 4.
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.
Disclose the Recovery Objectives and explain why we always end up with 2-3 times more than the objective.	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.
(251 comments) Do not include wolves in the 2015-2021 Game Management Plan. Their numbers are too small to be managed in plan.	The only management strategy identified in the Game Management Plan is to develop a plan for after wolves have met their recovery objectives.
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.
Exterminate them like our forefathers did for good reason.	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.
From 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	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.
Gay wolf is a state listed endangered specie. 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.
Given the passion about wolf recovery pro/con, 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 for 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) I 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 are a good idea they were kill off for a reason. what was that reson in the first place. look at the wolves population in yellow stone park vs elk population in yellow stone sense 1995. not hard to find.	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.
I have concerns about delisting wolves before we have more breeding pairs - carnivores are essential to a healthy ecosystem- Introducing wolves in Yellowstone brought back songbirds along the creeks.	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.
I still cannot understand why Washington needs wolves	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.
I strongly agree with leaving wolves out of the plan until recovery objectives have been achieved.	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.
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.	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.
I STRONGLY support 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.	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.

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 plan period.	Thank you for your support.
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 de listing 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.	That is the intent of this objective. Thank you for your support.
It is premature 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 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 (guard dogs, fladry, range riders, etc.). I look forward to being part of this movement with you.	We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they met 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.
It is very important that wolves NOT be considered as game animals until after the recovery objectives have been achieved. Planning is fine, but we must ensure that the objectives are reached before any changes are made to the management of wolves.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
It's about time! We were first told that if there were five documented breeding packs in Washington State, then the Department would permit a regulated wolf hunting season. Never happened!	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.
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 hoe 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. Lets 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.	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.
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 kidding -- 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 they 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 all 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.	We agree and 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.
(3 comments) okay	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 they rightfully belong.....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.	We are not proposing any changes to the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. It will continue to direct wolf management until they met 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.
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 met 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 met 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 met 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 WOLFS BACK INTO KING COUNTY!!	Thank you for your comment.
Shoot on site.	That is not lawful.
Shoot the damn things. There is a reason wolves were hunted and killed the way they were. Only tree hugging city dwellers who don't have to deal with dangerous predators want to bring these things back. If these people want them so bad, release them in their back yards so they can deal with them.	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 to high. This will result in to 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! Tehy 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.
That 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 payed 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 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 is a fed thing now	Wolves are federally listed as endangered in the western 2/3rds 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	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 on 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.
Trap and release surplus wolves and cougars in King and Pierce counties.	Translocation of wolves is identified in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan as a tool to use if necessary.
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 stricter laws...the wolves, wolverines, cougars and bears should all be consider 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.
(14 comments) YES	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Yes but they should also add wolf populations should be kept in check by allowing hunting season to keep the numbers under control.	That will be addressed in the post de-listing plan.
YES, my guess is objectives have been met, do not get behind the 8 ball like Montana and Idaho did.	Thank you for your comment.
Yes, and involve all stakeholders, ranching, sportsmen, and others in the process. Give all stakeholders decision making votes or some control over the final product.	The public comment process is identified in the proposed strategies.
Wolf Recovery - Wolf recovery is being managed under 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 breeding pairs of wolves for three years distributed across the state in three recovery zones. 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. 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 pairs which are established in two of the three recovery regions identified in the Wolf Plan. 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.	Thank you for your comment.
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 participate once again. Increase the number of hunters purchasing a license for the first time in Washington.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
In order to increase hunter #s you need a product to sell. To many hunters are disappointed with seeing very little game. The cost to hunt has become cost prohibitive for a lot of people. Just applying for special hunts has gotten to expensive. Many hunters have quit applying because cost, and not drawing tags for 15+ years. You want to increase hunter #s come up with family lic-tags at a reduced rate, and or free first time hunt licenses. Change the multi-season to. Add a single user group tag. mod/arch/muzz for a \$50.00 fee. The so called reduced price of \$139 to \$182 is still to high.	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.
Decrease the number of hunters	Thank you for your comment.
Decreasing costs for licensing would encourage more annual license purchases.	Perhaps costs are important; however the reasons why people don't hunt will be addressed by the stakeholders group.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
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 deer 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.	You may be right, but your issues will be addressed by the stakeholders group.
(2 comments) good idea/good luck	Thank you for your support.
Hunters should have to pass classes/tests before they are given a hunting license.	Hunters born after 1972 do need to pass a course of hunter safety/education.
I am opposed to incentives to increase the numbers of hunters in our state. Killing contests for coyotes or any other animal are offensive and barbaric. Killing for sport is not as popular as it used to be. The makeup of Washington population is changing; people's ideas of recreational fun are changing. I don't believe that hunters represent the majority of residents in our state. If it is about revenue for the state, let us develop ways to make money from people viewing wildlife, photographing, hiking, buying license plates for the benefit of wildlife.	Generally, Washington residents support hunting (over 80%). However the majority do not support hunting contests for predators. Your suggestion that the funding mechanism for wildlife conservation should change has been supported by many in the environmental community. Yet only a little over \$5M out of WDFW's biennial budget of over \$300M is provided by funding from non-hunting or fishing interests. And most of the \$5M is from the sale of personalized license plates. Surveys of these plate holders indicate that very few purchase the plate for the reason that it supports funding for the conservation of non-hunted species. 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.
I am totally for this. The WDFW needs to take a very very hard look at what they are charging in fees as compared to all other states. You have some of the highest in the nation bordering. I am out there with others and your fees are the most complained about part of the program and the #1 reason I hear people say they can't afford it or simply won't pay the robbery. Seriously put yourself together an eye chart of where this state stands against other states. It's terrible.	License fees are only one aspect of why citizens decide whether to hunt or not. The strategies identified under this objective will help determine how much of a role fees play into the decision of whether to hunt or not. Thank you for your support of this objective.
I find objective 5 questionable. Why limit this to hunters? Why not include hikers and other recreational user groups?	You may be right, but hikers and other wildlife recreational users do not contribute directly to wildlife conservation funding.
Increase the number of nature watchers who utilize public lands and create incentives for those who have stopped visiting to participate once again.	This might help, but WDFW only owns or manages about one million acres out of 43M acres of uplands in our state.
More killing, what a good idea. Idiots	Thank you for your comment.

My understanding is that hunting is a sport and a measure of skill. Do we need more hunters?	Thank you for your comment.
Need more areas to hunt, in eastern washington if you don't know someone with property then good luck finding any hunt land.	This issue is addressed in subsequent parts of this plan.
The horse is on the ground, and no matter how hard WDFW kicks, it isn't getting up. WDFW needs to get management to face the new reality and work to create a business model that embraces non-consumptive users, and brings them into the funding picture. With ten times as many wildlife watchers as hunters, WDFW apparently lacks any vision of where the potential growth market lies. Also, a 5% drop in paid license holders in the past decade does not bode well, especially while the population of Washington increased by more than 11% in that same period.	No question, so help develop the funding mechanism. Is this the role of WDFW or conservation minded interests? I can guarantee you that if a mechanism is developed with broad support, the Department will support it.
The 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 a 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 GMUs. 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 license. 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 reserve 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 financial 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.
This means manage for more huntable game and access, not cheaper licenses or advertising campaigns. the lack of opportunity and number of animals is a major cause of declining numbers of hunters.	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/wildlands. 80% 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.	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.
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.	See previous responses.
Why is this important.	Because wildlife conservation is mainly funded by those willing to purchase a license to harvest wildlife.
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.
WHY???? Why increase the # of hunters at all...Increase #'s to provide funding for Wildlife management is not a reason - fund it with increased cost or fee when a predator ie, wolf is killed - say \$1,000 per animal. Reduce,especially trapping, as a means of hunting!!!!	Thank you for your comment. Please read through previous responses.
With this we need to offer the multi season tags as an option to purchase. Many hunters have gone to other states for more opportunity.	The regulations for purchase of multi-season tags have been reduced for deer.
As tag price increases - sales will decrease. Basic truth. Sportsmen support this organization - don't cut them out by making it too expensive. There is a limit to what we will spend for marginal hunting.	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.
I oppose incentives based on participation level - or lack thereof. I do support the goals of recruiting more 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 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.
Decrease them, 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 live 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.
Agree depending on what the incentives are. It could give some hunters reason to not purchase a license to qualify for an incentive not available to hunters that buy a license annually now.	That will be a balance that the stakeholder's group must weigh in developing a plan.
This should be a high priority.....not only introducing new hunters to the sport but maintaining a regular core group...in addition WDFW needs to be more pro active in hunter safety and use of weapon of choice	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
I would like to see more "Quality" Hunting opportunities. More specifically, offer more antlerless tags outside of the general season. There was/is 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.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
Agree	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
Lower the cost of tags and fees	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
The best way to increase hunter retention is to increase the amount of game available for hunters and to quit raising prices for licenses and tags. Also don't make hunters and fishermen pay for state parks through the Discover Pass, It's simply a money gouge.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
Reduce license & tag fees for Senior and youths. In todays society many families are divorced and grand parents raise the grandkids. The grand parents would take many of those children hunting if the license fees were reduce and that is the future hunters and license buyers for WDFW. It cost a 62 year old WA.resident \$203.70 to fish, hunt game birds & waterfowl, deer and elk on State lands and a youth \$62.30. 2nd deer tag \$43.50, 2nd elk tag \$65.00. A 62 yr. old Montana resident can do all that for \$32.00 and a youth \$24.50. 2nd deer tag \$10.00, 2nd elk tag \$20.00. Seniors make less money than when they were fully employed. Allow in-line muzzle loaders with 209 primers and scopes and WDFW would probably sell 30,000 more big game license and tags.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
There should be no incentive for those who have stopped and want to participate again.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.

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.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
Give incentives for hunters to stop for a season so the prey populations may increase.	Population objectives for most prey species are set to address many issues. Where populations are below objectives for polygamous species, the harvest of females is restricted to allow growth.
No. Do not increase the hunters. Stop allowing humans to hunt these populations which need to rebound.	In many cases, wildlife population levels are as robust as they have ever been since human settlement. Modern management of hunting has not resulted in the decline of wildlife species; rather habitat loss as a result of the human population expansion is the most serious long term cause of decline.
First time hunters are clearly a good thing. Others I'd have to hear the plan.	Thank you for your tentative support; the stakeholder group knows that they will need to develop well supported ideas in their plan.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
NEVER ! If people do not hunt, then encouraging them to do so is without merit.	In many cases, wildlife population levels are as robust as they have ever been since human settlement. Modern management of hunting has not resulted in the decline of wildlife species; rather habitat loss as a result of the human population expansion is the most serious long term cause of decline.
What about providing a lifetime hunting license for those who leave the state after residency will have an incentive to buy tags since Washington is hard to compete for big game tags such as Idaho/Montana/Wyoming.	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"	Thank you for your comment.
The Dept. is losing hunters because they are not working with hunters and land owners like other States do.	We are working with hunters and landowners and it continues to be an important part of managing hunted species.
Why try to sell more tags when the animals aren't there to be harvested unless you just are worried about your job? If there is an abundance of deer and elk and it didn't take an average of 1 elk every 30 years then you would have more people hunt. My whole family is about to give up hunting here.	Because Washington has the smallest land base in the west and the second highest human population (and we are either second or third in hunter numbers), there are many challenges to managing hunting. However hunter success rates are respectable with one in four harvesting a deer each year and one in ten harvesting an elk. This success rate comes without substantially limiting hunter participation which is a high value to Washington hunters.
Washington is not a non-resident friendly state to apply to and hunt. You're missing a lot of possible hunters, with the purchase license prior to special hunt application.	Because Washington has the smallest land base in the west and the second highest human population (and we are either second or third in hunter numbers), there are many challenges to managing hunting. At this point, we have not chosen to encourage non-resident hunter participation, but that may change as license buyers decline over time.
Make rules & regulations easily read & understood & out to public sooner	We agree that this is an issue that we need to address and will be part of the plan developed by the advisory group.
What is the reason for incentivising hunting?	This is explained in the issue statement, but the greatest reason is to maintain funding for conservation programs into the future.
No this is 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 wastes the taxpayer money on time spent on advertising or solutions to promote more hunting for people who have clearly chosen not to participate.	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 resulted in fewer people being exposed to the tradition.
Lower the prices of licenses>	This will be one of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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 to go onto public land. We own it. It is worse that the Discover Pass was put into play because of State Parks. I don't use State Parks. If I don't use State Parks, why should I have to pay extra to support them. At the very least, you should supply the damn things with the purchase of a hunting license. Since your wildlife pass is only good for wildlife lands, and DNR lands are checkerboarded with wild life land. The wildlife pass is worthless.	Because Washington has the smallest land base in the west and the second highest human population (and we are either second or third in hunter numbers), there are many challenges to managing hunting. However hunter success rates are respectable with one in four harvesting a deer each year and one in ten harvesting an elk. This success rate comes without substantially limiting hunter participation which is a high value to Washington hunters. Managing the game species to sustain them over time is our greatest responsibility. Balancing that with maximizing hunter opportunity is the challenge and the reason for the regulations you are describing. In addition, it costs money to maintain access to public lands even if as you state, the citizens already own it. There are costs to maintain roads, campgrounds, control noxious weeds, manage ATVs and ORVs, etc.
Why are we encouraging people to start hunting again?	This is explained in the issue statement, but the greatest reason is to maintain funding for conservation programs into the future.
Rather than increase the number of participants, provide greater opportunity for success of those who hunt (i.e. longer season)	The objectives and strategies identified in the plan described in this objective will likely include hunter success rates.
I'm not a hunter but past generations of my family were; mostly for the table. I know that our state's reliance upon license fees are sort of a Catch-22 matter. Raise high enough but not too high, to retain and gain license purchases.	Thank you for your understanding of the rationale and challenges associated with this issue.
Is this for increasing revenue, or for managing predator and prey populations?	This is explained in the issue statement, but the greatest reason is to maintain funding for conservation programs into the future.
we did get more youth involved with the outdoors hunting ,fishing and many other use by teaching more than hunter ed and pairing with old hunters to teach the outdoors to them. gave the pair reduce license for that year and maybe better time.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Better public hunting access; better public info. to these areas; realistic opportunity seasons to areas with a high number of public land.	This will be one of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
when the license sales were changed to the current set up, we were told 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 wdfw. i have threatened for years to not buy another license, and alot 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.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
(6 comments) YES	Thank you for your support.
Generally like objective. Would go for a simplified system and multi-year licenses.	This will be one of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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.
must do as this is the revenue base from which funds come from.	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-	Currently, over 85% of Washington residents support legalized hunting. The Master Hunter program is important to the Department, but is still challenged by some members who have tarnished its reputation.

hunting public. Increase not only the number of Hunter Educators, but the number of active classes by making it easier for an educator to start his own class as the lead. Have standard kits which include inert gun sets, videos, and all of the necessary paperwork with step-by-step instructions on getting it started. Make sure that logistical support is ALWAYS available for new lead instructors to overcome misunderstandings, answer questions, and assist in implementing new classes and schedules. These new lead instructors should also be supplied with a list of all certified instructors within a 20-mile radius.	The Hunter Education Program is critical to bringing new hunters into the tradition. The program has recently been transferred into the Wildlife Program of the Department and we are looking to strengthen the commitment to provide more opportunities for new hunters to have access to high quality instructional opportunities.
The reason hunters, including myself, have stopped purchasing a license is Wa. State is too restrictive. We should be using the type of game management that Mont, 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.	All of the states you mentioned are also struggling with hunter declines. This is an issue across the country. Washington does have some specific challenges different than other western states as described in previous responses.
WA is losing Archery hunters to other states because WA does not offer any good seasons to hunt. Early archery season should be set back to open and close on the same dates every year. Open on the 8th and close on the 21st. This allows archery hunters to have a better chance at some success due to having a couple of days when the rut begins and elk are more responsive to calling. This also leaves the most critical rutting time free for the elk to do their thing. By the way, the only hunting group that gets to hunt in the prime rutting period is MF hunters with special permits. The way the early season is now, archery hunters have it no easier than MF hunters because the elk are still not vocal and are difficult to find. This does not help the archery hunters who only shoot out to 40 or so yards. We need to be more realistic on how archers hunt and how they can be more successful.	This comment is specific to an allocation discussion associated with hunting seasons rather than the Game Management Plan. Allocation of hunting opportunity between archers, muzzleloaders, and modern firearm hunters is described in other sections. The bottom line is that we seek to provide equitable opportunities for all groups defined by the number of hunters who choose to hunt with a given weapon and their relative success rates. Even when you consider the limitations, archers have relatively high success at harvesting a deer or elk compared to the other types of hunters.
Might wish to emphasize youth and women.	This will be one of the strategies explored by the advisory group 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 make it affordable, offer more hunting education classes. Its hard to get in class before they are filled up in our area (davenport wa)	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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.	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.
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 weather drawn or not.	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.	Thank you for your support.
Lower the cost of all licenses and tags. My family and money will be hunting out of the state of WA until it is more cost effective to hunt here. Archery elk needs to be ANY Elk and hunt the whole month of September. Just as Idaho does.	As mentioned before Washington is very different than many surrounding states. Idaho has a larger land base, more elk, and fewer hunters than Washington. However, it is significantly less expensive to hunt in Washington as a resident than Idaho as a non-resident. It is not likely that even with Idaho's thirty day season rather than our thirteen day season that you will be able to hunt that far away for the entire season.
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 is an issue for the Legislature to decide rather than the Department. However, we are considering the issue of low income hunters in our requests to the Legislature.
This should only be done if prey species are increasing at a rate that is currently unsustainable. You can't kill everything.	As described in our legislative mandate on page four, everything associated with recreation is predicated on managing for healthy and sustainable wildlife populations first.
It seems to me that it would be better to give more incentives to those that do buy there licence every year and then you won't loose as may loyal hunters	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Your prices are to high. Lower them for seniors or over 60 years age should be half price or less. Also make kids 33% if the price or lower till age 18. This will attract and retain new hunters. Also make getting your hunters ed easier it is very very hard to get into a class let alone pass it.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
What about the hunters that have loyally purchased a license every year? Where is our incentive or gratitude?	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
This will surely cause an uproar for those that actively hunt. Although we hunters get incentives like the "incentive tags" for submitting hunter reports on time, what kind of incentive would reach a larger crowd of those that stopped hunting? If hunter license and tag costs are an option as an incentive which is one of the logical ones WDFW would suggest, this will not bode well for others that actively hunt given our high tag and license costs in the state already.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
yes, but first the deer and elk populations have to come back, which might just mean a reductions in the predators.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
I agree with trying to get more people to purchase licenses, but don't annoy those who regularly purchase licenses by giving discounts to others. Though a financial hit, I would guess the best way to increase sales would be to reduce prices!	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
I know this is a great idea because it builds revenue but it also makes the land which is already getting restricted more crowded with un educated hunters in the woods. How about if we want to raise more revenue increase penalties for poachers, game law violations, and any law being broken on public or recreation land ie, littering. Ear note these funds straight into fish and wildlife.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation. The Legislature will need to determine if penalties can be earmarked for wildlife management. They have plenty to consider including the costs of funding the legal system, county government etc.
STOP MAKING US BUY PERMIT APPLICATIONS UNLESS DRAWN.	Thank you for your comment.
Give the incentives to who is supporting every year.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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 has increasingly become as private timber land gets locked up and increased numbers of hunters compete for decreased animals on open lands.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
work with the timber companies on allowing better access for all hunting activities. Reason for some people stop hunting is due to all the gates and high priced permits to gain access to properties where we used to hunt and enjoy observing animals freely.	We understand the concern and this will be something the stakeholders group will need to consider to encourage participation.
No. We do not need more hunters.	Thank you for your comment.
A life time basic hunting license for a state resident should be considered such as available in Idaho. As a side line there should be some consideration for "life long" residence in WA as related to senior citizens. This consideration is presently lacking in WA.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Emphasize & Target Female Participation in Hunting Sports	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
I really liked the increases in elk runt hunting from one to three permits in serval units this year. Believe it should be expanded to five in each unit and just drop number openly bull tags accordingly to compensate. This will give more incentive to buy license and tag an a quality elk application. Also on raffle hunts consider following Idaho super hunts and give out eight deer and elk gov tags a year. I believe this would substantially increase raffle buying for these animals.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
This will only happen when hunters feel that Washington State is worth hunting in.	Thank you for your comment.

Do what other western states do. Allow someone to buy a deer or elk tag, which by default, is for modern rifle only. Then, if someone wants to hunt during the archery or muzzleloader seasons, they can purchase an additional tag option to do so. The issue shouldn't be about how many tags you sell, but that when people purchase tags they have a quality experience. Allowing multiple weapon options would do just that.	We do have a multi-season permit that allows hunting during all three seasons. While the elk permits sell out each year, 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 income than providing a reasonable expectation of hunting experience	Thank you for your comment.
Good obj. not certain how you will do that considering shift in peoples's attitudes toward firearms and lack of hunting history in many/most families	Thank you for your support, we agree there will be many challenges.
(7 comments) no	Thank you for your comment.
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 elk into the areas 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 in 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 hunters 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 hunted for years should also have incentives.	This will be something explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Funny 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. Then 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, help ranchers 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 we 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 a unused tag and pay 22.50 for another is a huge slap in the face to those who value hunting, sportsmanship and wildlife. There are a lot of us who bought our licenses before knowing of this rule change. I promise you this will be my last in Washington state if this rules carries into next season and beyond.	Thank you for your comment. I would encourage you to check our web site with an FAQ to answer your questions about the MH 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.
This is going to be hard to accomplish since we hunters are losing land area and consequently the opportunity to hunt as our fathers did.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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 where 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 al together from buying licenses since the Wolf Lovers seem to get far more attention than those paying for the management. The Wolf Lovers need to start paying a portion of the management bill	Wolf recovery is being funded by sources other than hunter licenses. While wolf management can be a challenge, we think there is room on Washington's landscape for both predators and prey.
Good subject for discussion. Washington State Fish & Wildlife have mismanaged over the past 30 years that reduction is their design.	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.
Same answer, if there are 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.
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 oportunities - 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 everytime. 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 don't believe that increaaing the number of hunters is beneficial	Thank you for your comment.
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.	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 fishers and hunters.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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 .	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Not necessarily. Instead, consider a 'non-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.
Yeah great because we have so many game animals and so 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.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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..	Thank you for your comment.
Next year you will see a decrease in the number of licenses bought due to new rules by timber companies.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Take care of the sportsman that have bought a license every year.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
yes, good objective.	Thank you for your support.
Yes. new hunters will become more educated proponents of the sport.	Thank you for your support.
Lower the price and revise 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.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
Why not reward those who have supported WDFW by buying a license rather than rewarding soomeoon to come back for a year only because they get some incentive. Recognize your true supporters, not the intermittents ones.	These will be some of the strategies explored by the advisory group to encourage participation.
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 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	WDFW RESPONSE
All use of electronic equipment and baiting should be strictly banned. WA voters have already voted by Initiative to ban hound hunting and bear baiting. Any use of these is non-sportsman like.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
(30 comments) Yes or Agree	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
(7 comments) No.	Thank you for your comment.
??? Why? This is not sporting.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Absolutely. Electronic equipment for calling and baiting, particularly for coyote populations where they have exceeded their management goals is desired.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Absolutely. I'm not against hunting if it is conducted in a fair way, but the use of electronic equipment and baiting is inappropriate and unnecessary.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
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 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 concentrationcamps of nazi's stop this	Thank you for your comment.
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 to take so many animals at the expense of the remaining hunters. It is illegal in Washington State to bait bears except when they become a nuisance. In many other states, it also is illegal to bait deer and elk. Is it reasonable to provide the same protection to deer and elk?	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Baiting of other 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 not 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.
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.
Ban all electronic hunting devises and baiting. You allow this and blame predators for low prey numbers. For shame! You should promote the ban and issue fines.	In most cases baiting and the use of electronic devises do not result in population management issues. As previously noted, if there are issues, we will identify them during the public debate.
Bear baiting is an ok choice for the government to facilitate, however any other rules written for electronic equipment is a waste of time and very unnecessary. If you are any kind of a hunter, it makes more sense to refrain from adding aids to hunting when the animals don't get any help and they are running for their lives. Technology has to be controlled at one point, and the hunter's judgment should be held accountable as to the misuse of technology. We need to set limits.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Being open to new idea and/or changes to current regulations is good.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Debate is fine but politics is not. Look what it has done to bear and cougar populations.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Debate only required prior to any policy change implementation.	Thank you for your support of this issue.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
disagree. use of electronic equipment and baiting should be very limited in scope	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Don't allow electronics to give rich people an unfair advantage.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Electronic equipment should be banned--it is unethical, uneconomic, and un-ecologic. Our state is not a game farm.	Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies.
Electronic equipment should be illegal! Baiting should also be illegal!!!	All of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Electronics, baiting, and use of ORV's are not the equipment of a true sportsman and should be banned.	All of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
fair chase is the only way to hunt. Why bait how about hounds which is a sport all of itself roles right back into predator-prey conservation.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Fair chase seems to be a thing a of the past, eh?	All of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
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.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
hold the line on electronics, well except for robo ducks	All of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
I do not support the use of electronic equipment or baiting for hunting purposes.	This issue 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 it 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 focus should be how to control the animals so that there is not a continuous	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.	Thank you for your support.
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 beers 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.
It hardly seems like hunting if WDFW is assisting the tracking of prey with electronic equipment and allowing or facilitating baiting of wildlife.	Your perspective is why we intend to facilitate discussion on whether the current rules are adequate or need to be changed.
Let the black power hunters us 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 lactating.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
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.
maybe	Thank you for your comment.
No bait.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
no baiting	Thank you for your comment.
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 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 electronic equipment.	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 is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.
No electronics. Yes to baiting (with guidelines).	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
No every three years is sufficient	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
not good	Thank you for your comment.
Or when there is significant evidence in scientific literature warranting revisit of this topic during three-year period.	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 is addressed by 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 can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Place ACTUAL hunters in positions deciding regulations.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Regulation 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 DEBATE NEEDS 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 Bore'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 is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.
The state has a problem with bears getting into the public. Allow baiting to help curb the population of bears.	This is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.
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. Lets 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.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Tools change - regulations need to evolve with them. Also, boot hunts for bears are a joke - if people are going to be successful with bears, they need bait, hounds or ???	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.

Use of electronic devices to hunt or kill predators is to be made illegal - absolutely NO allowances for hunters to use electronic devices to key off of any and all tracking devices or collars on/of any predator animals.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Use of electronic equipment and baiting of wildlife for purposes of hunting should not be allowed. That is not sportsmen-like and not part of what should constitute hunting.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Use of electronic equipment should be prohibited. It's unlawful to spot wildlife from an aircraft & then go hunt them. It should be unlawful for a "spotter" at a vantage point to call his friends on a cell phone or radio to let them know where they are in relation to the wildlife they are hunting, this is not fair chase. Neither should baiting be allowed - it's not fair chase either. Why should there even be a debate on these issues?	Not everyone agrees on these issues as described in the issue statement. However, all of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Washington hunting regulations require muzzle loading firearms to have the primer exposed to the weather. it rains a lot during hunting season and primers get wet and don't fire, powder gets damp and causes the bullet to hit low and wounds a lot of animals instead of killing with a clean humane shot. Allow retractable broadheads for hunting big game animals to provide a better blood trail to find wounded animal and in-line muzzle loaders with 209 primers and scopes and save deer and elk from a long lingering death. Allow .22 caliber center fire firearms and crossbows with scopes and high powered air rifles for hunting in urban areas with human/wildlife damage and conflicts where high power firearms cause people concerns about hunting in developed areas to help remove excess wildlife that cause damage and problem for landowners. Traditional hunters can still use primitive equipment during archery & muzzle loader seasons if they want to.	All of these issues can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
We keep incorporating more ways to take the advantage away from the game and putting into the hands of the hunter not always going to create a better experience and moves even more to those who have the means to purchase this equipment to have the advantage over other hunters. limit the use of this equipment	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
We need to get bear baiting allowed again. It is a good tool for harvesting bears.	This is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.
we use baiting for youth with disabilities and with out it this their wouldn't be able to enjoy in the hunt	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Why "facilitate debate" -- how about doing your job to educate. Things like electronics and baiting have limited roles in sport hunting for most species. On the other hand, I would welcome a debate on baiting for bears as well as hound hunting. You need to look at the biology of the species more and less at the opinions of manufacturers of the latest gimmicks -- and also less to the urban public that does not have a clue. Initiatives should be illegal and wildlife management should be mandated to be decided by wildlife professionals in WDFW through the commission. Science not politics.	In the debate, we do educate and provide any supporting information necessary for helping the public make informed comments and recommendations. The rest of your comment is a Legislative issue and the only way to change the current law is through them or the initiative process. Science only informs the debate and the decision makers. Citizens and their representatives create the laws.
Why debate it every three years, take a stand and stay with it, there is no need to rehash it over and over and over.	It is the hunting public and others that continue to ask for this issue to be considered.
Why is it necessary to even do this. The hunter already has a gun, scope, etc. Isn't that enough?	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Why spend the money and time to debate. WDFW has had years of comments on both sides. Pick some GMUs that allow the use of electronic equipment and baiting and others that restrict it and be done with all the haggling. Just be sure to give both types of hunters a fair opportunity to get game - i.e. it will not succeed if electronic equipment and baiting is allowed only in areas where there is very little game to be harvested.	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Why?...game regulations need to be based on science not personal opinions	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Wildlife should never be baited for hunting	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Would like to allow GoPro type cameras to be attached to bows	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Yes! I am totally against baiting elk and deer. I have no position on bear or coyote/fox.	Thank you for your support of this objective.
yes, bring back the robo duck ! Why should WA hunters be penalized when most other states do not	This issue(s) can be addressed as part of this objective and strategy.
Yes, this is a good idea. Bear baiting should be legal again, it provides you time to adequately judge an adult bear and observe if there are cubs present.	This is an issue for the Legislature because it is state law. The Commission is not authorized to change this law.
Objective 7: Improve compliance rates for common violations.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	
WDFW RESPONSE	
The Dept needs to push aggressively for prosecution and conviction of poachers, and push the State Attorney General to pursue cases when local prosecutors demur.	We continue to address prosecution and conviction for fish and wildlife violations and appreciate your support.
The Department should join with California and work with the Legislature to ban lead ammunition. Lead will not lose toxicity over time, and continues to pollute and to kill. Ammunition manufacturers are unlikely to create new products when faced with voluntary compliance from purchasers. Best science says to get the lead out. The Fish Program should also join in banning lead in fishing equipment.	We believe that this objective and strategies will be effective at addressing lead toxicity issues related to wildlife.
Simplify the game "encyclopedia you already print. (2 comments)	Thank you for your support of strategy c.
(33 comments) yes or agree	Thank you for your support for this objective and strategy.
(3 comments) more enforcement in the woods. I have been hunting in WA for 22yrs and I avg. approx. 15-25 days for big game alone in those years I have been checked 2. I waterfowl even more and only get checked on avg. 1 a year. People know the odds of getting caught are slim to none. How about mandatory game check locations.	These are all issues that we have addressed in previous comments and are important. Until we receive funding support through the Legislature, it will be difficult to resolve this concern.
(4 comments) Then make compliance of regulations easier through simplified regulations.	Thank you for your support of strategy c.
? break the law pay, that is it.	Thank you for your comment.
Absolutely yes -- especially loaded firearms in vehicles driving on closed roads, and handicap hunters who are not really handicapped.	Thank you for your support for this objective and strategy.
All violation of hunting regulations - especially poaching should be subject to higher penalties with fines and jail time.	This is a popular sentiment and greater penalties are regularly addressed in agency request legislation.
ambiguous....needs strict interpretation of/to clear (8th grade reading level) rules	Thank you for your comment.
Better signage at certain waterfowl areas; better media publication of "things NOT to do".	This issue is always a challenge because of vandalism and wear and tear, but important for a fair approach to enforcing the law.
Carry a big stick use once or twice and the word is out and will make compliance a lot easier.	Thank you for your comment.
Define common violation.	This is identified in the issue statement.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
Don't be afraid of the "e" word (enforcement).	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) Education	Thank you for your support of this strategy.
Enforcement needs to be more present in their community. Develop and outreach program where officers meet at least once a month with different wildlife groups. Enforcement needs to develop a relationship with local sportspersons.	This issue is really something to address public relations through our enforcement program and not necessarily specific to game management. They will receive a copy of your comments.
Finally, something I think is a good idea. Unless people who violate the rules are punished, they'll just keep violating them.	This is a popular sentiment and greater penalties are regularly addressed in agency request legislation.
Fines should be much higher and loss of hunting privileges should be mandatory for minor offenses. Poaching of any animals should lead to a loss of the offender's hunting license for a minimum of ten years and in the case of big game - loss for life.	This is a popular sentiment and greater penalties are regularly addressed in agency request legislation.
Focus WDFW Police on being Game Wardens, not general law-enforcement.	Most of their activity is associated with enforcing the fish and wildlife regulation codes. So thank you for your support.
FORE SAFETY, FIRST USE EDUCATION IN THE FIELD RATHER THAN FINES.	Thank you for your comment.
good idea	Thank you for your support.

Good objective, what's the plan? Is WDFW going to send emails or mail out regulation 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 passed on 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 down turn in the economy and state revenue collections, all WDFW staff have been reduced. However enforcement staff are a priority for retention.
Have 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.	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective, depending on how one might improve the compliance rates.	Thank you for your support 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. You 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 licence back for get 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.
Improve CONVICTION rates for violations!	Thank you for your comment, but this is outside the scope of this game management plan.
In recent memory I can think of no positive interaction with WDFW. Always in the field assuming 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, BUI, speeding, accident assistance ect...	Thank you for your comment.
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 game populations. Instead improve compliance for serious or REAL violations. Example of ticky-tacky violation. not having testicles 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 suffice?	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 then have FW Police enforce drug and drunk driving rules !	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 fishing, though 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 our wildlife in Washington State.	Thank you for your support.
This is very much needed, especially in the case of wolves	Thank you for your support.
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 8: Reduce the availability and use of lead ammunition where lead poisoning of wild birds is problematic.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
A. Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Avian Species Data show that over 75 terrestrial species of birds have been poisoned by spent lead from ammunition. Mourning 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, galliforms, gruiforms, columbiforms, 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 poisoning is of particular conservation concern in long-lived slow breeding species, especially those with initially small populations. A review by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources found over 130 species of animals (including upland birds, raptors, waterfowl, and reptiles) have been reported in scientific literature as being exposed or killed by ingesting lead shot, bullets, bullet fragments or prey contaminated with lead ammunition. In the United States, Kendall et al. (1996) found that upland game birds ingest substantial amounts of lead shotgun pellets and deduced that raptors must incur secondary ingestion of pellets because their prey ingested it.	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.
I. The SEIS Fails to Adequately Disclose, Analyze, and Mitigate the Impacts of Toxic Lead Ammunition The disclosure and consideration of the negative impacts of toxic lead ammunition fails to inform decision makers and the public of the significant impacts of lead pollution or the viability of mitigation measures to reduce those impacts. In the attached Petition to the Environmental Protection Agency to Regulate Lead Bullets and Shot under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Center for Biological Diversity provides an exhaustive compilation of the significant impacts to wildlife and human health from the use of lead shot and bullets (Center for Biological Diversity 2012). A summary of some of the significant effects of lead ammunition is included below. The SEIS must include a discussion of these significant impacts in order to inform the agency and the public. In order for an EIS to be adequate it must present decision makers with a "reasonably thorough discussion of the significant aspects of the probable environmental consequences" of the agency's decision. <i>Cheney v. Moultonlake Terrace</i> , 87 Wn.2d 338, 344-45 (1976). In order for the SEIS to	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. We did add information to better inform the commission about the impacts of lead ammunition, but also recognized their high level of understanding based on previous presentations and discussions with them.

<p>accurately reflect the significance of the impact it must, at a minimum, disclose the data from Washington on the impacts of lead ammunition on species, list the potentially affected species that could be significantly impacted, discuss the potentially significant impacts on human health, and describe the viability of mitigation measure to reduce those significant impacts.</p> <p>Lead has long been identified as a highly toxic substance with lethal properties and numerous pathological effects on living organisms. Health effects from lead exposure can run the gamut from acute, paralytic poisoning and seizures to subtle, long-term mental impairment, miscarriage and impotence. Lead is a cumulative metabolic poison affecting a large number of biological functions including reproduction, growth, development, behavior and survival. Even low levels of exposure to lead can cause neurological damage, and there may be no safe level of lead in the body tissues of fetuses and the young.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Objective 8: Require Non-Toxic Ammunition for Hunting</p> <p>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 gradual phase-in of non-lead ammunition for hunting in Washington.</p> <p>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 foraging 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.</p> <p>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 neuromuscular, auditory, and visual responses.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 their use of lead ammunition, citing environmental and animal welfare concerns.⁴ The WDFW should implement a similar policy to require the use of non-toxic ammunition for department activities.</p> <p>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.⁶</p>	<p>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 identifiable problems. 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.</p>
<p>(30 comments) Eliminate the use of all lead ammunition</p>	<p>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 dialog regarding problems associated with the use of lead ammunition for hunting.</p>
<p>Their is absolutely nothing good about lead ammunition. We must work to eliminate its availability and usage in our state!</p>	<p>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 with using alternative ammunition. We think our objective and strategies will address the most significant problems associated with lead ammunition.</p>

<p>(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.</p> <p>The stated purpose of the Game Management Plan is to address management of hunted game species. Wolves are a state endangered species.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>(51 Comments) 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.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>B. Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Carnivorous Mammals</p> <p>Ingestion of lead by carrion scavenging mammals, such as coyotes, grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, wolverines and mountain lions feeding on varmint carcasses, and gut piles and carcasses of big game during the hunting season is a significant issue. Large carnivores such as black bears (<i>Ursus americanus</i>), grizzly bears (<i>U. arctos</i>), wolves (<i>Canis lupis</i>) and coyotes (<i>C. latrans</i>) scavenge to varying degrees on ungulate offal piles abandoned by hunters. Cougars (<i>Puma concolor</i>) may periodically be 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 blood 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>C. Lead Ammunition Poses a Significant Risk for Humans</p> <p>Washington's approval of toxic lead ammunition for shot and bullets in hunting leads to significant health risks for humans. Chronic overexposure to low levels of lead can cause health impairments to develop over time, and irreversible damage can occur without obvious symptoms. Lead is especially dangerous to fetuses and young children and poisoning is even more pronounced because the lead is absorbed faster and disrupts development, causing slow growth, development defects, and damage to the brain and nervous system. Many studies show that lead exposure is harmful and that even very small amounts of lead can have permanent, debilitating, sub-lethal effects. Hunters who use lead bullets are at risk of lead poisoning in several ways. One exposure mechanism is inhalation of airborne lead created by friction from lead slugs against the gun barrel, whereby inhaled lead enters the bloodstream and is distributed throughout the body. Hunters who handle lead bullets are also at risk of ingesting lead residue. The most serious exposure is from accidental ingestion of lead shot pellets or lead bullet fragments in the meat (Scheuhammer et al. 1998; Johansen et al. 2001, 2004). Health effects in human beings following ingestion of whole lead shot pellets have been reported in many cases, and ingestion of meat tissues containing minute flakes or fragments of metallic lead from the passage of lead shot or lead bullet fragments through the tissues is also possible (Scheuhammer and Norris 1995; Khan 2005).</p> <p>Published literature on lead concentrations and lead isotope patterns from subsistence hunters in the circumpolar North indicates that elevated human lead exposure is correlated with use of lead ammunition. The mechanisms of exposure include ingestion of lead dust, ammunition fragments, and shot pellets in harvested meat, and inhalation of lead dust during ammunition reloading. Epidemiological studies and risk assessment modeling indicate that regular consumption of game meat harvested with lead ammunition and contaminated with lead residues may cause relatively substantial increases in blood lead compared to background levels, particularly in children. A Canadian study of blood lead levels in hunters showed that lead pellets from wild game harvested with lead shot is a major source of exposure to lead in Native American communities in Canada. Blood lead levels were demonstrated to be higher in Native hunting communities than in a nearby reference group. Blood lead levels were also higher in men than women, consistent with greater participation of males in hunting and greater consumption of bagged wild fowl. Blood lead levels were shown to increase in male hunters during the hunting season, and one of the measured lead isotope ratios also changed in a manner consistent with exposure to lead derived from leaded ammunition. Of 132 subsistence hunters radiographed, 15% showed ingested lead pellets, with 8% located in the lumen of the digestive tract and 7% in the appendix. Fifteen recent studies in Canada, Greenland, and Russia have linked lead shot found in game animals to higher levels of lead in people who eat those game animals (Scheuhammer et al. 1998; Johansen et al. 2001, 2004). Studies showing significantly higher lead exposure in people from hunting communities have major implications for the public health hazards of lead in ammunition. The flesh of any species of game animal killed with lead shot or lead bullets can become contaminated with high concentrations of lead through the fragmentation of lead shot or bullets upon impacts.</p> <p>Studies have demonstrated that lead bullets can shatter into hundreds of fragments when fired from a high-powered rifle (Hunt et al. 2009b; Cornicelli and Grund 2009). Bedrosian and Craighead (2009) showed extensive fragmentation of lead bullets in an elk carcass shot with a .30-06 rifle. In an X-ray of the results, lead fragments appear as white shards spread throughout a large area in the elk's body. Hunt et al. (2009b) found that lead fragments in shot game spread far beyond the internal organs and can move into the meat that humans eat. X-rays of meat from a butchered game animal showed bullet fragments in steaks packaged for human consumption.</p> <p>A study by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources found that when lead bullets explode inside an animal, imperceptible dust sized particles of lead can infect meat up to a foot and a half away from the bullet wound (Cornicelli and Grund 2009). Cornicelli and Grund (2009) conducted a radiograph study of bullet fragmentation patterns in carcasses to determine the potential risk of lead</p>	<p>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.</p>

contamination of deer meat in the Minnesota venison donation program. The study assessed lead levels in deer and domestic sheep shot using different types of bullets and firearms commonly used for hunting. Packets of venison shot with lead ammunition and donated by hunters to feed the hungry tested positive for lead contamination. Cornatzer et al. (2009) studied 100 randomly selected ground venison packages donated to the Community Action Food Centers of North Dakota by hunters. The packages were studied by high resolution computerized tomography imaging and x-ray fluoroscopy for detection of metal fragments. Analysis of randomly selected ground venison samples showed 59 packages out of 100 (59%) had one or more visible lead fragments. One sample had 120 ppm lead. Cornatzer et al. (2009) concluded there is a health risk from lead exposure to humans consuming ground venison. Pain et al. (2010) found that eating the meat of animals hunted using lead ammunition can be more dangerous for health than was previously thought, especially for children and people who consume large quantities. Pain et al. (2010) analyzed the meat of six species of game birds (red partridge, pheasant, wood pigeon, grouse, woodcock and mallard) shot by hunters in the United Kingdom, and found that lead levels in cooked game meat exceeded the maximum allowances set by the European Union, due to the presence of remains of ammunition, even after lead pellets were removed. Depending on the species and type of recipe used, between 20% and 87.5% of the samples analyzed exceeded 100 parts per billion of the fresh weight of meat. Cornicelli and Grund (2009) showed that using bullets with no exposed lead (a copper case completely surrounds the lead core) or bullets made of copper significantly reduce (or eliminate) lead exposure.	
D. The SEIS Must Describe the Viability of Mitigation Measures In Order to Rely on Them to Reduce a Project's Significant Impacts 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.
(45 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(12 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Publish reports on the agencies studies and findings, to educate the public.	WDFW has been working to provide additional educational information about lead poisoning on our web site and in our pamphlets.
Please consider working with Cabella's to do ammunition trades for hunting and plinking to avoid lead poisoning of raptors, especially in the shrub-steppe.	Working with retailers on a voluntary approach has been successful in other states (e.g. Arizona), and is being explored by WDFW.
A hawk or eagle is more likely to be electrocuted on a power pole or killed by a wind machine than dying from eating a lead pellet from a dead quail or pheasant. Non-toxic shot for waterfowl hunting on State Wildlife Areas is OK. Requiring a farmer who may only hunt one day a year, to use non-toxic shot to hunt a pheasant on his own farm in Eastern Washington on Christmas Day is too restrictive. There is not enough scientific data to prove raptors are dying from lead poisoning more than any other natural cause to require non-toxic shot for all hunting at this time.	That is not a proposal at this time and strategy b most closely addresses your comments.
Clear evidence showing this is problematic needs to be demonstrated prior to any restrictions being placed on ammunition.	Thank you for your support, your issue is addressed in strategies b and c.
Common house cats are more dangerous to wild birds.	Agreed.
Consider going back to the use of lead ammo for upland hunting.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
Didn't that happen in the 80's with waterfowl seasons? Lead is less expensive than alternatives, providing the hunter with more money left in his pocket to purchase your licenses and perpetuate the jobs of those who don't really want hunters, only their money.	WDFW has active hunter recruitment and retention programs.
Disagree	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
Do not restrict lead ammunition sales. Enforce the present laws.	WDFW does not have authority to restrict ammunition sales. WDFW has been successful in improving compliance with existing laws regarding lead shot.
Don't make the hunting pamphlet look like the fishing pamphlet in regards to where you can use lead. The special rules section in the fishing pamphlet is a nightmare.	WDFW has been working to improve additional educational information about lead poisoning on our web site and in our pamphlets.
Everyone knows not to use lead shot. Again the problem is a few folks need stiffer punishment	WDFW has been successful in improving compliance with existing laws regarding lead shot.
First prove that lead rifle and pistol ammunition actually affects wild birds, don't just bend to the questionable motives of environmental groups.	The information is available and strategy c describes your comment.
how many more birds are dieing from flying away mortality wounded before they do die.	Wounding loss is generally estimated to be higher than loss from lead poisoning in hunted species.
I am opposed to blanket coverage for the use of non-toxic shot. If it is required, it should be only for areas where documented issues exist. I don't agree with closing general land areas just because someone "thinks" there may be an issue or because the land is managed by an agency and that is there general policy.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
I do not believe that the availability should be reduced. The use should be reduced and penalties for non-compliance should be increased.	WDFW does not have authority to restrict ammunition sales. WDFW has been successful in improving compliance with existing laws regarding lead shot.
I have not seen conclusive evidence regarding the lead issue associated with birds and a direct link to ammunition and there fore do not support the restriction of lead ammunition other then steel shot for shotguns which should be state wide.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
I have serious doubts about the use of lead shot on upland bird species. After 50+ years of hunting, I have yet to see pheasants and quail eating lead shot. I've never seen it when cleaning a bird - NEVER. This sounds like opening the door to the anti-hunting crowd to further limit hunting.	Your concerns are entirely consistent with strategies a, b, and c.

I think the use of lead ammunition should require a lifetime ban on hunting in WA State and the confiscation and destruction of a hunters 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. without having to order cases from the wvw, and pay shipping for a hazardous shipment or drive out of state to find ammo.	Availability of nonlead alternatives is affected by demand. More alternatives are currently available since restrictions have been phased in over 25 years.
if you can show that where it is coming from then all for it don't just throw it out 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 is !!	There have not been sufficient studies conducted to respond to this comment.
lead ammunition must be abandoned it is not consistent with the anti-leadpollution 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 dikes of, for example, Fir 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 poisoning should be addressed in this manner.	Thank you for your support.
Lead poisoning of wild birds and other species is problematic almost everywhere. Its 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-toxic shot alternatives.	Availability of nonlead 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 lead PERMENANTLY 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 lead hunting ammunition use. except waterfowl, chucks 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 inforsed 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 to high. To ban lead ammo would further increase the cost of ammo. What would we do without traditional muzzleloader? 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 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 thos, as there next step is to ban hunting as we no it altogether.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
There should be NO hunting with lead ammunition. Other products are available. This gets into the food chain no matter what is shot.	Thank you for your support.
These are a very good start. I understand the hunters have to be brought along. I would like to see regulations as soon as feasible. Lead poisoning does sicken and kill raptors and lead shot can cause problems for waterfowl such as swans.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
This is already done, there is no need for this to be an objective. Upland bird hunters usually shoot very infrequently 0-10 times per day, I would suspect most lead poisoning is from target shooters who would shoot 25-100 rounds per outing. DO NOT increase lead restrictions on upland bird hunters.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
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. I have switched to Barnes copper bullets in my .270.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
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. The attack on lead ammunition is a concerted effort by anti-hunting organizations to pick at hunting piece by piece until there's nothing left. Do not yield to these extremists through concession of unreasonable restrictions on hunters.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
why?	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 ultra stupid rule to California.	WDFW is working on a voluntary and educational approach, and well as regulatory actions to eliminate lead poisoning in documented problem areas.
You can prohibit lead shot on birds but keep your government hands off the availability and other use of lead shot, lead slugs and any projectile containing lead.	WDFW does not have authority to restrict ammunition sales.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
and again good luck	Thank you for your comment.
(24 comments) Good/yes/agree	Thank you for your support for this objective and strategies.
(5 comments) No/Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) I WILL NEVER ACCEPT THIS RULING. Let them hunt with the same methods that were used when the treaty was signed!!	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
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 decimating 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.	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
Agree . Would be nice if the WDFW could post their seasons and limits so when we are afield scouting in the off season we would know what legit and what is poaching .	That would be part of strategy c.
Agreed, however, i dont think there will be an overall acceptance of this given the track record tribal members have. For example, constantly shooting large trophy bulls and bucks on winter range, littering, driving drunk on state lands and not being prosecuted for such violations.	Thank you for your comment. If you observe this activity, you should report it to the appropriate authority.
Agreed, it seems that the treaty hunting rights are abused by some individuals now.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
As long as people think that some native Americans are abusing their treaty rights and then throwing it in everybody else's faces there are going to be problems.	Thank you for your comment.
at least double the bag limits and 10 times the season, I can understand that.	Thank you for your comment.
Bolt was an idiot. How free and none segregated can a country be if we still have treaties in place.	Thank you for your comment.
Control treaty hunting by gating more roads	Protection of winter range from disturbance is becoming a more important issue across the west. This is an example of where the state should work with tribes to seek common understanding and support, which comes under the next objective.
Could care less about this; I don't want the limited resources being wasted on this.	Thank you for your comment.
Definitely do this! I hope this can come along without repeating any part of the fishing litigation debacle. This issue isn't strictly one for WDFW. Management of national forests national parks are ongoing and upcoming, and many citizens who know little about treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights often produce more heat than light. How to enhance public understanding and then acceptance cannot be borne only by WDFW. Partnerships can help.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Devote web space to discussion of treaty rights. Sponsor regional meetings with tribal nation speakers featured.	The web page has been available for many years. We will consider the use of tribal speakers in future public meetings to address issues.
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 comment.
Education	Thank you for your support.
Fine, but prohibit roadside selling of what they take for sustenance and make them subject to same rules as other commercials. They are competing with an unfair advantage.	In most cases, commercialization of game is not permitted by tribal regulations, so again this activity should be reported to tribal authorities.
Fix management and save our big game. Don't waste your time with this stuff.	Thank you for your comment.
Furthermore, having completed data from Tribal co-managers as to what the harvest rates on animals such as deer and elk from tribal members. It should be mandatory for them as it is for others that obtain licenses, otherwise be penalized as the general sportsman's are.	Actually several tribes have enacted mandatory reporting regulations. Your comment is more consistent with the issues identified in objective 10.
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.	Most tribes already do that.
Greater public education, 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!	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
I don't agree with the Bolt decision, 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 Yakima tribal members. 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.
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 "privileges". This is the 21st century. They shouldn't be able to use modern methods and they no longer subsistence hunt.	Most tribes have regulations for hunting and wasting of animals is generally not permitted. If you have solid information that can be investigated, it should be reported to tribal enforcement.
Increase compliance and enforcement of those that abuse and misapply treaty rights.	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.
Is that 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 stations, will never be accepted by licensed hunters, even it is their "right" to behave this way.	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.
It is hard to accept when you cave to special interest groups the tribes, at the expense of license holders who pay your salaries	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
Its hard for people especially sportsmen and women to accept the season length and bag limits for deer and elk. Its especially hard to accept that they get to harvest elk in areas where they did not even exist when the treaties were signed. There would not be any elk in a lot of areas if it were not for the sportsmen and women getting them transplanted here. If tribal hunters want to hunt elk in areas that had no elk they should have to buy a state license just like the rest of us.	The courts have not distinguished any difference between species, the treaty right is related to hunting period.
Make the Indians go out and get a job and stop living off of federal support which non Indians have to pay for would be a good start.	Thank you for your comment.
Native Americans have prime availability to hunt but are to be regulated if predetermined level is reached. In all occurrences and situations Wildlife needs and sustainability comes first.	Thank you for your support.

<p>No concerns about this objective but what's missing, particularly during these hot button access issue 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 right, 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 "punishing" 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 govt services - therefore subsidize other taxpayers; 4) forest land owners additionally pay an "excise" tax (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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support. Issues related to private lands are addressed in a separate section of the plan.</p>
<p>No hunting rights for it is privilege at the cost of our wildlife</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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 are not native to 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 and health. IF we are being told the truth, then the Indians should be held to the same standards we are!</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, your concerns support the need for this objective.</p>
<p>No, people are all residents of the State of Washington regardless of their creed and we all own the wildlife so there shouldn't be any benefits different from the white hunters.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>No. The State should use its resources instead to ensure that tribal hunters do not over-step their bounds. We need better enforcement so that there is no tribal harvest on state or private lands -- those are no longer open and unclaimed. Tribasl hunters may have rights on Federal lands outside reservations, but not on any other lands -- and even on Federal lands it should be debated and controlled -- and penalties should be severe.</p>	<p>Treaty tribe 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.</p>
<p>no. increase tribal compliance with existing regulations.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Nope. The treaty hunting rights needs to be brought up to today's standards of living. The treaties need to be burned at a large POW WOW!!!!!!</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Reevaluate 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.</p>	<p>Many of the treaty tribes do report their harvest through the NW Indian Fisheries Commission. Those data are available through the link on the Department's web site. In addition, the Department has conducted several mortality studies as well and those results are on our web site.</p>
<p>sore 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 you are losing annual licence buyers not treated the same way</p>	<p>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 been able to address the issue cooperatively with affected tribes. The best example is with the North Cascades elk herd recovery.</p>
<p>Spend more funds getting treaty rights overturned. Allowing tribes to purchase large tracts of land is not in the best interest of the State of Washington. Using state funds to support tribes isn't acceptable.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Sustaining sea-mammal populations is more important than maintaining irrelevant traditions.</p>	<p>For the most part, whales and other "sea-mammals" are not in any jeopardy from ceremonial or subsistence harvest by tribes.</p>
<p>That is going to be an uphill battle. Any chance of gating large areas of winter range and not letting natives have keys to the gates? And is there any way to convince the Yakima tribe to provide harvest reports so that game can be better managed?</p>	<p>Protection of winter range from disturbance is becoming a more important issue across the west. This is an example of where the state should work with the Yakama Tribe to seek common understanding and support, which comes under the next objective.</p>
<p>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!!!!</p>	<p>If it is reported, then the tribal enforcement officers can enforce it.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support.</p>
<p>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 sportsmen and conservationists. 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 sportsman or conversationalist 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".</p>	<p>These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.</p>
<p>There is no way a non-tribal member can understand the wholesale slaughter of the game animals by the tribes, it is simply sickening.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, however most tribes have regulations against wastage of game animals. And they encourage violations to be reported.</p>
<p>There should not be any "treaty" hunting rights that are any different than any other hunter's rights. I am 1/4 indian.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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 in this state that negatively affects our wildlife populations.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>They were here first. Enmity toward Native Americans remains the most prominent form of racism in the Pacific Northwest.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>

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 miss-perception 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.
those 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, and 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.	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.
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.	Thank you for sharing your perspective.
Two sets of rules will never be accepted by the public...example... Using public funds to subsidize commercial fishing while netters are still aloud to net. What the hell is that all about. You are driving people towards outlaw behavior with policies that are not logical at all. This "good old boy" system is crap and everyone knows it.	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.
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 tribes to be more concerned with the activities of their members when continued multiple harvests of our wildlife are tolerated. As well, 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.	We do work with the tribes on many issues of mutual interest. This is actually part of objective # 10.
Why can't we work more towards one management agency with more visible joint goals.	That is part of the rationale for objective 10.
Yea this is crap. We should have equal rights to hunt on reservation property that they have to hunt on the rest of the 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 tense 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, bighorn, and/or cougar populations subject to both tribal and non-tribal hunting.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
as long as there is a guarantee of shared harvest information	All of our existing agreements include shared harvest information as critical components.
(10 comments) No/don't support/treat all citizens equally/etc.	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) you mean instead of they get what they want first and we get to fish/hunt/shellfish 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 men 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 increase the awareness and public education around such plans, and the impacts tribes have in game management.	Yes, all part of the strategies identified in this objective.
and who knows what this management plan is. its not the people buying there licence every year any plan shall first give priority to private property owners if damage is occurring on their land. no public or tribal harvest shall take priority over, or be granted special privileges when food safety is an issue or other safety or health concerns are present.	We understand, so the agreements are posted on our web site. Agreed, but we will continue to ask landowners to work with the Department to address multiple interests and issues to help deal with property damage.
As long as the tribes pay for it fine. What RCW mandates that you spend our money doing this ?	The State's ability to manage wildlife and harvest is compromised if we do not understand a potentially significant portion or contribution to mortality e.g. harvest by the tribes. That is why this objective is important to the state.
Complete your plans -- but tribal members should have no more harvest than anybody else. Wildlife is owned by the State (not the Feds unless ESA or migratory birds) and the State has no treaties with the tribes allowing them harvest. If they want to be "sovereign nations" let them hunt in their nations.	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress and federal law supersedes state law.
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 much more proactive and act with increased awareness.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
Do not give any tribes extra hunting perks 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.
Everyone needs to be managed equally.	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
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.
Implement management and eliminate abuse of tribal hunting rights.	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	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Make sure these plains include sound science.	We agree completely.
Makes sense to me A long haul in the face of what may become a reality - declining hunting by tribal and non-tribal persons, absenting public policy discussions to non-hunters.	Thank you for your comment.
Making 3-6 year management plans in GMU's 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 crop can increase a herd by 40-50% in one year, increasing elk damage in GMU 652 & 653 in urban/agriculture farm communities without allowing enough antlerless harvest to reduce a population increase every year to prevent it is unacceptable. Liberal hunting seasons in the Issaquah and Puyallup GMU's 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 (Elk Area 6013) in politically based and not justified. The buck/doe and bull/cow ratio in urban/agriculture GMU's should not be the same as ratio's in GMU's 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 the primer exposed to the weather and no scope or not allowing the use of a crossbow with a scope to shoot an 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 209 primer not exposed to the weather and scope can kill a deer or 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 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 # 15 and # 20.	environmental factors and damage issues. The Game Management Plan objectives and strategies will accommodate your issues. You are correct that this comment will need to be addressed as part of the season setting process.
More needs to be done in the area of elk hunting in the Colocokum. Tribal members have been abusing the limits and access.	We recognize the concerns about tribal harvest of older bulls in the Colocokum 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.
NOT cougar	All species are important to coordinate between the state and tribes.
Of course. But, good luck. Accurate, truthful reporting as well as real prosecution of law- breakers by tribal courts is the problem.	Thank you for your support of this objective, we recognize the challenges in many situations.
Put a limit on what they can take	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
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.
see comment on objective 9. Co-management is ok, since wildlife moves on and off tribal land	Thank you for your support.
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 away 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.
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.
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.
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/bear 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.
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 the WDFW knows.	We are attempting to work with the tribes to share impacts based on harvest, survey, and research information.
tribal is not controlled , they should be required to purchase a game license to hunt so we know were to look for those wasting game !!	These are Federal treaties and can only be changed by Congress.
Tribal only.	Thank you for your comment.
WDFW should definitely STOP the tribes from slaughtering an entire herd. Beyond that, if some liberal idiot 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 an money on rather than hunting.	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.
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.	Thank you for sharing your perspective, but we can't improve harvest estimates without coordination as identified in this objective.
yes that would help with the higher numbers of cougars	Thank you for your comment.
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 past due. 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.
Objective 11: Maintain hunter satisfaction and participation at or above 2014 levels for the life of this plan.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	
WDFW RESPONSE	
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 of participants up you need to start listening to the hunters. We are out in the field more often than your 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 its 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 hunter success through season timing, special permit opportunity, season length, or whatever the public favors.
abolish hunter satisfaction it is again privilege at the cost of our wildlife	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) Nice goal -- hard to do	Thank you for your comment.
(29 comments) Agree, Yes, Okay	Thank you for your support.
Address additional "fairness" issues between users through the Allocation Committee of the Game Management Advisory Council and recommend changes supported by the Council. The GMAC has become a lobbyist group and does not represent the hunting community as a whole. More weight should be given to surveys and public meetings.	You are right that we need to keep using multiple ways of understanding what the public thinks and we will continue to use all of the techniques you suggested, see objective's one and two.
All the hunters I know consume significant amounts of domesticated beef, pork and chicken. They don't hunt for subsistence, they hunt for entertainment.	Thank you for your comment.
As a goal it's good, but wise management should trump hunter satisfaction	Absolutely.
Be HONEST with the hunters, don't keep taking things away and increasing prices. Increase opportunities and wildlife numbers.	Thank you for your comment.

(2 comments) Disagree	Thank you for your comment.
Don't worry about hunter satisfaction. Hunters can't be satisfied or they wouldn't still be hunting. doubt this will happen I am less satisfied every year with how the states wildlife is managed.	Thank you for your comment. Thank you for your comment. I hope you commented on those species you would like to see changes in management.
Encourage hunters to understand the need for much higher hunting fees.	Education of the costs of managing hunting and harvest opportunities is an important part of improving hunter satisfaction and will be addressed as part of the strategies in this objective.
Encourage hunters to use their observation skills and binoculars to gain appreciation of observing behavior and social interactions of wildlife. They, too, can transition to ecotourism and appreciate the wonderful wildlife of our state.	Thank you for your support of this objective and strategies.
Get rid of the wolves while you still can. Problem solved.	Hunter satisfaction goes far beyond wolves. Actually, most hunters support wolf re-colonization as long as they are managed.
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 deer 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.	Thank you for your suggestions, they will be provided to the folks/stakeholders/staff tasked with addressing this objective.
god forbid hunters are not satisfied.	Thank you for your comment.
Good luck.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	We did ask hunters about satisfaction in 2002, and will compare those levels to 2014. But this objective seek to improve even more.
How will this be accomplished?	This is listed in the strategies.
How!	The how is in the strategies.
Hunter satisfaction is in the toilet, so that should be easy.	Thank you for your comment.
Hunter satisfaction is not to be a factor in any determination of wildlife resources.	Agreed.
Hunters will decline unless you do something to allow them more opportunities.	Agreed.
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.	Ecotourism is important and alive a well in Washington. Hunting has not impacted this state's ability and desire to promote tourism. However, so far has not generated any funding for wildlife conservation.
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/income not wildlife future.	Thank you for your comment and support for this objective.
I don't see this as a realistic objective without without species management improvements being made.	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.
I would like to see how this is done.	Thank you for your comment.
I would like to see more "Quality" Hunting opportunities. More specifically, offer more antlerless tags outside of the general season. There was/is 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.	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.
I'll make any WDFW administrator 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.	Thank you for your comment. We will continue to work with landowners to maintain public access, see the private lands access section.
I'm not informed enough to respond to this one.	Thank you for your comment.
I'm not seeing scientist/biologist satisfaction and participation here - I understand this is game related, but frankly I'm not all that interested in hunter satisfaction and participation - particularly if there are no animals left for them to hunt.	See previous responses about the importance of hunter satisfaction, but you are right that we will not achieve any of our mandate without healthy and sustainable wildlife populations. See the sections on game species.
It 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, ect. 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 unsuccessful hunt.	Thank you for your support of a variety of objectives and strategies identified in this plan.
I've never seen less satisfaction amongst hunters in my life.....fed up, angry, disappointed, you name it. Much change is needed to gain the support of the hunting community in the future.	Thank you for your comment and support for this objective.
Maintain nature lover satisfaction and participation at or above 2014 levels for the life of this plan.	Good suggestion, we will consider this value when determining future public satisfaction levels for hunted species.
Manage wildlife and habitat, not hunters satisfaction.	We can accomplish multiple objectives as described by our Legislative Mandate. See the executive summary.
More opportunity, increased bag limits, increased doe/antlerless hunting opportunity. I.e. Kahlottus GMU has huge herds of does, and rarely do I see a buck running around. The same is true in much of the North and Western Walla Walla GMU. Also, the idea of any white-tail in those areas is a joke. I've been working in that area for the past three years. I have yet to see a white-tail, but I've seen tons of Mule-deer.	These issues are more appropriate for hunting season recommendations rather than this plan.
No this should have nothing to do with a hunting regulation. Big Game health should be the first priority and hunters satisfaction should be a last priority.	We can accomplish multiple objectives as described by our Legislative Mandate. See the executive summary.
No. The effort and cost is too high, in both WDFW resources and in impact to the species.	Thank you for your comment, although many have commented that this issue is important to address.
Not important.	Thank you for your comment, although many have commented that this issue is important to address.
Once again hunters are losing land to hunt, unless the Dept. works with them and landowners like in Montana and other States.	We agree, see our section on private lands hunter access.
Once again, you will loose license purchases unless you eliminate the threat of wolves in our area. THIS ISNT YELLOWSTONE!	Thank you for your comment.
Participation will go down if the prices keep going up for tags and licenses...	We agree.
Provide more consideration to land owners - hunting on personal/private land.	We agree, see our section on private lands hunter access.
Reduce costs and regulations.	Thank you for your comment.
Satisfaction ain't happening.	Thank you for your comment.
See objective 5. I am not archery hunting in WA this year because the seasons are just to early!	This is really and hunting season issue, not a planning issue.
Sound goal	Thank you for your support.
Strongly agree	Thank you for your comment.

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 WDFWs purchase and lease of lands for hunting and wildlife management.	Thank you for your comment. We will continue to work with landowners to maintain public access, see the private lands access section.
The state must remember they work for the hunters. The hunters are the main taxpayers. Who fund the projects and need not to be treated like second class citizens.	We agree that hunters are important stakeholders and play an important role in wildlife conservation and management.
Then give hunters a good product - you are trying to sell licenses. Look at what the fisheries side did...They launched "Fish Washington" and increased size of stocker trout. 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.	Thank you for your comments, these are all good examples of what we need to achieve through the strategies in this plan.
This means manage for larger populations of animals, less doe tags, less cow tags, be real not manage for more money.	Thank you for your comment.
This will need to begin with WDFW showing hunters that their 'satisfaction' even matters. I 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.	Through this planning process, we are asking hunters and other Washington citizens what are their priorities.
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.	This is an important consideration and we are looking at ways to address this concern.
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 wastage 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.	It is difficult to know if your example was hearsay or not, but we understand the need for good interactions between hunters and all agency staff as important to maintaining satisfaction.
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"!	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your comment, please see our section on private lands access.
we'll see	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.	We agree.
Why? This is about preserving species in a scientifically correct manner. This is not about providing trophies.	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.
will not happen	Thank you for your comment.
With the shutting down of Hunting land (Weyerhaeuser) 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 43 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.	Thank you for your support.
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'd best raise 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.	Thank you for your comment and support for this objective.
Objective 12: Develop at least five local level plans or significant actions designed to resolve wildlife-human problems.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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 significant 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	So noted, thank you for your comment and support.
At least one of those 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 Coyote's 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 him/herself 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 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.
Five ? Sometime 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.

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 there lack of knowledge and forethought before moving into areas of wildlife habitat.	Thank you for your comment.
Hunting, Hunting and Hunting of problem animals especially wolves. If a wolf or a pack causes a problem take them out immediately. No long process of meetings and hand ringing.	Thank you for your comment.
I could tell you one for sure in Wenatchee Valley coordinate deer hunts with local orchards to thin local deer out so we are not killing 10-15 a week from auto crashes.	Thank you for your support, this is a good example of the need.
I do not agree with giving the land owner permits. That is what the Master Hunter Program is partly about.	Both are 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	We are currently using volunteers and agree with you, they help a lot.
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.	Thank you for your comment. By far most of the staff supported through the Game Division are stationed in the field.
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.	Again much of the living with wildlife outreach is covered under the conflict section. The reason for this objective is to maintain as many tools as possible for addressing urban/suburban wildlife issues.
Local level plans generally work better than a state-wide plan.	Thank you for your comment and support.
More important to deal with Hoof Disease in SW Washington !	Thank you for your comment.
No. Find out what the top 5 are and then come up with a manageable plan for the top 1 or 2 at the most. Saying you'll do five is hogwash 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.	We don't intend on spending thousands of dollars developing these types of plans. Rather they are action plans, agreements, or perhaps local ordinances that facilitate hunting as a tool to address urban/suburban wildlife issues.
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.	We agree, please see our wildlife conflict section.
Only 5?	At least 5!
Simple, if a land owner will not allow open access to hunting on their land then they should NOT be given any financial compensation.	Thank you for your comment. This comment is likely better addressed in the wildlife conflict section.
The live-stock should be abandoned from our public land this on itself is a conflict between wildlife and human scum	Thank you for your comment.
The majority of problems and due to humans - such as leaving out pet food, garbage, or outright feeding wildlife. Increase penalties against human-caused problems.	Thank you for your comment, the Legislature recently passed laws that will allow WDFW officers to give a warning followed by a citation if the feeding situation is not cleaned up.
There are already plans in use that work well, they should be adapted to other areas of the state, too.	Thank you for your comment and support.
This is unrealistic and a waste of the tax payers money!	Thank you for your comment.
This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.	Thank you for your comment.
This should be all focusing on Education of the people to peacefully co-exist and not on hunting.	We agree, please see our wildlife conflict section.
This should be done especially in the case of wolves.	Thank you for your comment.
This sounds like a great goal. We might look to the Blackfoot Challenge project as an inspiring mentor in this process. See: http://blackfootchallenge.org/Articles/	Thank you for your comment.
This sounds like some silly administrative "widget". Just resolve the problems with common-sense for a change -- forget the plans	Thank you for your comment.
Three plans	We think five is reasonable given our experience over the past six years.
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 with 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 to do or not do.	Thank you for your comment, we encourage you to report violations you encounter.
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.	We can and do treat all of Washington's citizens with respect and deference and seek to manage wildlife in a way that all can benefit.
Use depredation hunts with dogs for bears.	Thank you for your comment.
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 unacceptable, 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.	This suggestion is outside the scope of this plan, but is being discussed in many other forums.
Where does 5 come from? Develop however many you need.	We agree, that's why we said "at least".
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. Fliers 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?	We agree, please see our wildlife conflict section.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
YES by using non lethal methods! Coexistence is key here!	Thank you for your comment and support.
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.	We are using all available tools to help us address conflicts including lethal means where necessary and appropriate.
Objective 13: Improve the department's rating on game management communication by 2021.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	
WDFW RESPONSE	
2021 really, no wonder stuff never gets done, to sence od urgency, I see.	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.
(15 comments) improvement needs to be immediate/sooner/before 2021/etc	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.
(23 comments) Sooner the better/agree/yes/okay	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 lot 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	Thank you for your comment, we tried to be explicit.
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.	Thank you for your support.
BE HONEST, TELL THE TRUTH, DONT ALIGN WDFW WITH ANTI-HUNTING ORGANAZATIONS. ACT LIKE YOU ACTUALLY CARE ABOUT THE SPORTSMEN IN THIS STATE!	Wildlife 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 info 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	Thank you for your comment.
Give each county a major say in what decisions are made.in there own county. You hold meeting only in metro areas .	The residents 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 citizens 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 assert 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. Taking some kind of action on wildlife issues before 2022 would be nice.	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.
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 antis 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. Humans think wildlife are strange and dangerous. Teach them that wildlife are much like us. No animal is as dangerous as a human. We need to accept and appreciate each other.	Thank you for your support.
It certainly would help if the Department was active on social networks. A designated person to interact with the public and answer questions would be great start. Utah has this and the people seem to respond to the opportunity.	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 comment, hopefully you expressed your concerns for endangered species in the appropriate sections.
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 ear plugs out of WDFW's ears 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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 for 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 a farmer is being subsidized through tax funded CRP, the land should have access to hunters. Buffers should be required alongside small creeks in farmland to ensure cover for wildlife.	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 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.	WDFW only offers access incentive payments where the landowner does not directly control who has permission to hunt on the property.
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 let people other than relatives and friends get access. Don't spend money 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 (5000 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 kowtows 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 contains strategies to review and adapt current hunting access requirements where WDFW is providing assistance with wildlife damage.
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.	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.
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.	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.
(27 comments) yes or agree	Thank you for your response.
(3 comments) I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment
Anything that balances the equation is good.	Thank you for your support
access incentive is big and would help	Thank you for your perspective
Again, figure out what number we need and go there.	Thank you for your comment.
Agree in some format	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.
Essential.	Thank you for your support.
get rid of the animal rights people that are in the game dept.	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your support
Good idea.	Thank you for your support.
Good objective. Not sure where 13 came from but it doesn't seem to be enough. You need at least 4 extra to apprentice into the position and step up when others leave. You also need them to assist the 13 when they are swamped.	We also employ technicians who assist the biologists.
Great but you must do a better job of letting the hunting public know about these opportunities	The availability of access information has improved over the last two years and Objective 19 is included to address continued improvement.
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.	WDFW does work with the USFS and other federal landowners to provide advice and encourage habitat enhancement.
I love it!! Private land is so untapped and many private landowners are amenable to access by responsible naturalists and hunters.	Thank you for your support.
I support your intent to have private lands biologists and work with landowners -- forget the widgets	Thank you for your support and perspective.
Land owners 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 scenarios 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.
No comment	Acknowledged
Not enough information to comment. Would need more?????????????	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.
OK	Thank you for your support.
OK - should be voluntary	Landowners have the right to control public access on their property and participation in our access programs is on a voluntary basis.
or more	The participation figure in the objective is a minimum and we would strive to exceed that.
Private landowners should fund this as they benefit from it	In many cases there is not a direct benefit to the landowner in terms of cash. Our involvement is directed at habitat improvements that provide public benefits and can open the door to public access.
strongly support	Thank you for your support
Support	Thank you for your support.
sure	Thank you for your support.
the who has control you or the farmer	Landowners have the right to control public access on their property and participation in our access programs is on a voluntary basis.
This might help with difficulties in our more rural areas, where some private landowners could utilize their landholdings to benefit and complement their farming and ranching operations.	Thank you for your comment. This is the intent of the objective and much of the work in our private lands program.
This sounds really good!	Thank you for your support.
Unknown.	Thank you for your comment.
Very important!	Thank you for your support.
we need better use of state and federal lands and less money for buying private lands.	We also work with public landowners. This objective focuses on cooperative agreements with private landowners and would not result in the acquisition of property.
What good will it do to help farmers and other land owners with their habitat when they wont even allow most people to hunt without paying some ridiculous fee	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.
Who will pay for the biologists?	The private lands staff is funded primarily from a combination of hunting license revenue and federal Pittman Robertson funding derived from the sale of firearms and ammunition.

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 apprise 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 programs 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.
yes yes yes 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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 fall too.	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.
DO NOT allow landowners the option of "selling" damage tags. Require or implement special hunts and/or seasons that would allow access on that property that would allow access for the general public or youth or disabled hunters. WDFW staff could host and supervise those hunts during those times.	Landowners are allowed to sell access in most areas; however, they are not authorized to sell damage tags or permits. Currently WDFW requires landowners to allow hunting access as part of Damage Prevention Agreement or issuance of damage permits.
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.
I am not in favor of this - it is giving an unfair advantage to hunters. Work with the wildlife biologists to find other ways of dealing with problem game animals rather than just handing GPS coordinates or bussing in hunters to deal with the issues. Sound reasoning and science should guide wildlife damage by game animals, not jumping to killing.	Non-lethal methods to mitigate wildlife conflicts are always WDFW's preferred choice when it is feasible and these methods are often used in concert with hunting.
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.	WDFW has programs that allow for this type of access management.
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. This will only create animosity toward the WDFW by the hunting and the non-hunting public. If the damage is that bad, the landowner should be glad to have hunters out there. The damage problems can be addressed by special depredation draws and the Master Hunter Program as is currently being done.	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 MH as tools in developing a close working relationship between the Department and local farmers. MH 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.	Thank you. Programs like this would not necessarily change but additional hunting opportunity and may be provided by getting information about damage areas to other hunters.
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 land access permits that the companies are charging. The timberlands are in effect double dipping. If they have a problem then let people help. Also this doesn't mean issue special permits to contract animal specialist because that is stealing from the public. The animals belong to the state populace not to the land owner.	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. The use of special permits and creation of different hunting seasons are a few items that WDFW will review with respect to game animal population management especially in conjunction with conflict damage management.
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 investigates depredations and has strategies in place to help assure that control activities target individual problem animals.
yes and to use hunters that has a hunting license for that year and not just the master hunt and put the master hunter back to what it was start for	This objective is intended to increase access for the general hunting population whenever possible.
(27 comments) Yes or Agree	Thank you for your support
(2 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
"Game animals" should not include wolves	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
A lot to do--but seems wise.	Thank you for your support
Again, emphasize co-existence management measures. Make sure the plans are based on science.	Thank you for your comment. Non-lethal measures to manage wildlife conflicts are always preferred when feasible.
all for it -it will help	Thank you for your support.
And arrest and prosecute the people that vandalize.	This is done whenever possible.
Definitely. Elk damage to farmers crops/fences needs immediate attention, as well as the wolf predation of domestic stock will as the packs proliferate on the west side of the state--particularly the Olympic Peninsula.	Thank you for your comment. Utilizing hunters to address is a primary strategy for WDFW when managing wildlife conflict.
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 there thoughts.	WDFW encourages input from citizens and other governmental entities.
Fine people for causing conflicts by feeding wildlife. Ban trapping 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. Humans shoot back. Predators don't.	RCW 77.15.790 strictly prohibits negligently feeding or attracting large carnivores. 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.
Get rid of the Master Hunter program, it has been one problem after another every since the AHE was started.	Thank you for your comment.
Good idea.	Thank you for your support.
Good words. But history shows that WSDFW doesn't do well with this proposal.	Thank you for the 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.

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 them to their land.	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. Recommend instead a working relationship with non-profit wildlife advocacy groups to assist with non-lethal predator deterrent methods.	WDFW is actively involved in employing non-lethal conflict prevention measures where feasible. These measures are often deployed by the landowner in cooperation with WDFW or other collaborators (i.e. non-profit groups).
I believe we already know where these areas are.	Some hunters may but we frequently receive requests in this regard from hunters.
I have concerns where these damage hunts are taking us. Wildlife is a public resource and agriculture is a private business. Animal damage is cost of doing business	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 as part of their Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements with WDFW.
Ill just say that no regional biologist should be agenda driven, which is highly assumed currently. They should be wholly responsible for their regions and be held accountable.	All WDFW staff are expected to follow statewide policies and priorities and within this context are responsible for local decisions or recommendations.
include hunting clubs, master hunters, RMEF, etc to help with non lethal solutions--hazing etc.	Non-lethal measures to manage wildlife conflicts are always preferred when feasible and volunteers are already helping us in some parts of the state with these methods.
land owner relationships can work as an effective tool but lets look at the success it is well known that if you draw a silver dollar tag you will have a chance to hunt success rates on blackrock are generally 0% because they do not make it successful for general draw hunters so look at success rates and don't give land owners tags if they can't provide at least some kind of success for hunters who draw a permit	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.
Makes sense.	Thank you for your support.
No comment	Thank you
OK	Thank you for your support.
Providing hunters with damage area information doesn't do any good unless the hunting season regulations allow more antlerless harvest or antlerless permits to help WDFW control wildlife that are causing the damage.	The idea behind the objective is getting information to hunters who do have these permits. Levels of antlerless permits are adjusted on an annual basis to address needs.
Same as 14	Thank you for your comment.
Seems like you have addressed that in Toledo unit. Big game down 80%	This is an example of where working with a landowner to improve access helped with reaching a game population objective.
Sooner 2014	The measures could be in place sooner. Some time may be needed though to find a mechanism that is accepted by landowners.
Sounds reasonable	Thank you for your support.
sure	Thank you for your support.
TAKE HUNTERS OUT OF THE EQUATION. Now! They do not speak for me or my land or my needs. They are killers who are creating more problems within my ecosystems.	Landowners have the option of not allowing hunting on their property. However, WDFW does require that landowners allow some kind of hunting access in order to receive some types of assistance to mitigate wildlife damage caused by game animals.
That's fine - but again, boot hunts for bears are ineffective.	This objective is primarily focused on deer and elk areas, however a variety of techniques may be utilized to encourage recreational harvest in areas where chronic depredation events occur.
the citizen of this country must be able to decide about wildlifemanagement therefore tye evaluation must be executed by the senate and the house of republicans and it must be prohibited that a commission is be mandated to evaluate our wildlife in order to deny the voter his or her right to participate	Thank you for your perspective
there is a great disconnect as private lands are private lands, it seems the state wants to try and make private lands public and tribal hunting opportunities with little respect for private property owners.	WDFW respects the right of private landowners to control access to their property. This objective is intended to connect hunters 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 cant feed all his livestock on his own land he should not be allowed to put his cattle or sheep on the deer and elks 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	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.
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 ok but we need to continue to have depredation hunts for bears who damage forest plantations.	This objective does not propose to end bear depredation hunts but may help hunters locate areas where damage is occurring.
This should NOT include predators. District wildlife biologists and game management wardens should be the only ones allowed to relocate or otherwise deal with predatory animals.	This Objective is primarily directed toward deer or elk issues. Predation issues are unique enough that a system like the one referenced in the objective would not be as useful to manage predation on livestock.
This simply is an obvious solution to a thorny issue.	Thank you for your comment.
this sounds good but let all hunters know not just master hunters	This is the intent of the objective.
To all hunters and not just incentive hunts for A.H.E. hunters	Where ever possible this is the intent of this objective but in some situations, landowners are more comfortable with the master hunter option.
Unknown.	Thank you
Use the Master Hunter program in these cases.	In some cases the master hunter program is used but by including a way for all hunters to find these areas should help address the needs of landowners.
Using hunters, instead of US Dept of Agriculture snipers, to harvest problem animals would be an improvement. The use of USDA 'hunters,' shooting elk at night, was a very bad decision. It put a very dark black eye upon WDFW and it will be very hard to overcome the distrust that this move has placed on the WDFW!	USDA Wildlife Services is used in only limited situations. The intent of the objective is to utilize the general hunting population hunters as much as possible.
Utilize the Hunter Education Instructor cadre to assist Master Hunters in managing game animal damage to farms. This would incentivize hunters to both programs, which would in turn work to selling the idea that WA is a great place to hunt to past and new hunters.	These two groups are already used to assist us with conflict situations but increasing the general hunting populations ability to hunt in these areas represents a further improvement.
Very important!	Thank you for your support.
Very nicely put. Thanks	Thank you for your support.
Why wait until 2017? I get fish and game updates via email all the time.	The measures could be in place sooner. Some time may be needed though to find a mechanism that is accepted by landowners.
Wildlife conflict situations should not be solved by elimination of wildlife outside of the hunting season.	Where ever possible non-lethal measures are employed to abate wildlife conflict situations. However, often these events will occur outside of the general hunting seasons and require immediate attention to resolve the conflict issue. Prior to taking lethal action WDFW considers the impact of removing individuals from a population due to conflict events.
Yes and send them to areas that are difficult to get to by other predators.	This objective intends to get hunters in areas where additional hunting is needed to address damage caused by game animals.
Yes stop the special access permits for hunting of game animals in orchards in the deep snow of winter. These orchardists put fruit trees further into our deer and elk areas. More permit hunts during hunting season to thin herds in farming areas.	The objective would not necessarily eliminate these kinds of permits but may reduce the need to issue them.
Yes, and WDFW needs to go to bat for wildlife and pay for some of the damages that wildlife is doing to their property.	WDFW does have programs that compensate landowners for verified losses in specific situations.
Yes, no reimbursement without cooperation, where reasonable, for the landowner.	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.

Yes, this works well in some areas already. Find out why and adapt.	Thank you for your support. We continually try to adapt to meet the needs of landowners and improve opportunities for hunters.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
Access to public lands is going to become 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 anti-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 also participate in the Forest Service Project public decision-making process promoting actions that are favorable to improving access and hunting opportunities. 3. Encourage County Commissions/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 others to do so 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	Strategies under this objective strive to keep access on private lands open without direct charge to the hunter or to do what we can to keep landowner fees low.
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 actual method of locating/calling/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 issues 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.	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.
Include in this objective efforts to increase hunter education and awareness about activities that have limited private landowner participation in the past, including litte, 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.	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.
Presently some of the very large land owners, such as the timber companies, are controlling the hunting of a public resource and thus are in essence managing the resource. This should be done by professionals in the Department not by land owners. The land owners are acting like the resource is theirs not the states. In addition, some land owners are making a type of "private" hunting club out of their property not for the sake of managing the resource but for the dollars they make from hunters. Special regulations as to how very large land owners regulate hunting on their property should be considered to provide opportunities to all hunters not just the wealthy.	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.
Push 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 whether you hunted on FPTH enrolled property or at minimum, did you harvest your animal on a FPTH or Reservation property? Then we can evaluate by GMU how much the private lands access programs are contributing to harvest.	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.
(3 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
** see previous comments	Thank you
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.	Thanks you for your support

And when landowners make a claim for damage down 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 biologist lead wolf depredation investigations. The manual used by WDFW staff to investigate depredation events is available on the WDFW web page.
be nice	Thank you for your comment
Discontinue the practice or giving land owners "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 perspective. WDFW works with landowners to promote hunting access through various no fee programs.
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 them 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 baiting 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 leads me to Objective 17.	This is a good summary of the issues the private lands program faces. The strategies in the plan are intended to allow us to adapt to meet changing landowner concerns.
Id say don't 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 hunting access.
If 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 wont 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.
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.
like the sound of this still who and how	The program is implemented by WDFW's Private Lands Biologists in each region.
Look to Wyoming which seems to get good cooperation.	WDFW does often look to other states for ideas but also recognizes that landowner views and concern are sometimes different here.
No comment	Acknowledged
No tax break in no free access on land over 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
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) tools	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 to other state programs for examples.
the state should not be in the hunting business as this is a conflict of interest. enhancing wildlife to promote hunting opportunities on one side and on the other protecting private property owners from public (animals) damage.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes a variety of management tools which include both non-lethal and lethal measures to minimize wildlife conflict issues and assist private property owners.
Timber companies should be included.	WDFW does work with timber companies to promote hunting access and in some parts of the
Very important!	Thank you for your comment.
WDFW is in competition with unregulated guides for private land hunting access. Hunting leases obtains by these unregulated guides are tying up private land. Big game guides need to be licensed in Wa. state and the fee uses for public access programs	The licensing of guides will not solve the issue of lands leased by private hunt clubs and those available under WDFW agreements.
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.	We would attempt to exceed the acreage target. Changes to tax laws are beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan. WDFW would provide comment 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, especially upland bird hunting. One major access problem is "hunting by written permission" sights makes it impossible to contact landowners. I have called phone numbers only to be told "we do not allow bird hunters on our land", so why are we paying them?	Landowners in the Hunt by Written Permission and our other programs do have the ability to specify species that can be hunted. Permissions granted are monitored each year and we have dropped landowners who appear to be abusing the program.
yes, important	Thank you for your support.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 secure access. We would 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 cant 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	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) Sure	Thank you for your support.
(24 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
Address the fee access 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.	We agree, especially as public lands are likely to receive more public use if access to private lands becomes more limited.
allow greater freedom for land owners to participate with fewer restrictions.	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.
Always	Thank you for your comment
Amen!	Thank you for your support
And open them	The intent is to gain public access for the public.
Any private landowner charging access fee needs to re-emburse the value of any game harvested. No government funds should be expended on any private lands charging access fees.	This idea might increase the amount that landowners might charge for access and additional costs for hunters.
At-risk for what?	Wording has been changed to at-risk of closure to be more clear.
Disagree	Thank you for your perspective.
Don't worry about it.	Thank you for your perspective
Good idea.	Thank you for your support.
Great idea.	Thank you for your support
hell yes	Thank you for your support
How will this be paid for?	The inventory should not come at any significant additional cost as it will be completed by existing staff funded through hunting license and federal matching funds.
I agree here	Thank you for your support
I am assuming you meant PRIVATE lands? I support the strategy development. How about this -- teach people to drive only on roads, handle gates as instructed, do not trespass, do not litter, and bring a lot of fresh fish or homemade cookies for the landowner.	The objective is to identify public lands that the public cannot access or where access could be blocked by private landowners. We agree that public behavior is part of the reason the landowners limit or close access. Our programs attempt to address these issues.
I recommend that we reduce human access to environmentally sensitive areas. Consider the needs and values of all residents of the state. I would like to see limits to hunting on public land, some areas completely human-free. If wildlife can't be at home on public lands, where will their homes be?	We acknowledge that there are areas where increased human activity may be detrimental and this would be considered.
I would need to know more about the issue	Acknowledged
In cases were public land is landlocked buy private land. make access to these land a priority. Ether buy negotiating access, or purchasing right of ways.	These actions are all included in the strategies under this objective.
Lack of access to land, whether it be Public or Private, is a very large concern to hunters.	Thank you for your support.
Local impute..	Thank you for your comment.
Needed. A better way for the hunting public to find these places as well	We do plan to add a better public lands layer in our GoHunt online mapping application.
No comment	Acknowledged
OK	Thank you for your support.
Please fix this, if private timber company does not allow unimpeded access to public land then what is the point. At that if the timber company is not will to allow it then offer a land swap to areas that are accessible.	We are already aware of cases where access is closed or limited by private ownerships not all of which are timber owners. Land exchanges would be considered along with other methods to obtain access to public lands.
Private landowners should allow an access easement to public lands that are landlocked	Not all currently do and cannot be forced to do so under current law. This objective seeks to secure access with tools we can currently work with.
Public lands are just that public and to just close them to the public is wrong. More enforcement to those who abuse the lands should be used.	We have added a strategy to the plan to try to encourage better compliance with landowner rules.
Seems like a waste of money and highly subjective. Is this about quality wildlife habitat or ease of hunter access? The two can and are often conflicting. Closed access tends to mean better chances for wildlife escapement. DFW shouldn't be catering to lazy hunters.	We recognize that there is a balance when managing access. The objective is related to public lands where there is no public access where it would be reasonable to increase access. 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
Spend money to open up land owned by timber companies for hunting; make it by application if necessary.	This is within the scope of the strategies under Objective 16.
Stop giving private landowners special treatment if they charge for access. Give them incentives to open up free access.	The strategies under this objective are intended to do this.
Strongly Agree	Thank you for your support
Strongly agree! Too bad federal lands are minimally accessible.	Thank you for your support
Sure.....we've only been complaining about it forever.	Thank you for your comment.
The department should not spend any resources on this objective. Instead, focus resources on protection of wildlife populations and habitat that are enhanced by closing and restricting roaded access.	Thank you for your perspective. Access pursued would not necessarily be by vehicle but it would vary by site and the resources involved.
This is a very important issue. I know of many large blocks of DNR land that have no public access. They are used by adjacent landowners as their own private hunting reserves.	Thank you for your comment.
Too long it should have been done already. Address the known situations fix them first and then move on.	Hopefully we can complete this sooner and the results will help to secure support for addressing the issue.
Town hall meetings before season to introduce hunters to landowners for hook up.	Thank you for your suggestion. This may be considered.
Very important! Make your inventory PUBLIC!	Once completed, the inventory would be available to the public.
we have public lands now that are locked behind private landowner gates that a hunter with a disability can't get to	Agree and in some cases access may be closed to all hunters.
we have public lands now that are locked behind private landowner gates that a hunter with a disability can't get to	Agree and in some cases access may be closed to all hunters.
We should already have this information per region! Should not take until 2016 to get this together.	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.
Work with timber companies to open up free access to timber lands	Working with all landowners including timber companies is included in this and other objectives in this chapter.
Yes after losing access to many former public access areas. Lets find out why small steelhead accesses on the North Fork of the Stilly just disappeared?	Thank you for your support. This comment has also been forwarded to the Fish and Lands programs in our Mill Creek office.
YES!!! Greatly support	Thank you for your support

Yes, and again the citizens should be utilizing the thousands of acres of state parks land for all types 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) Allow 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 leasing 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 backs if they have to walk in from closed gates.	Dumping and vandalism are part of the issue but there are other reasons why fees are being charged as well including as an income source. Walk in access would be considered and in some cases preferred.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 (# 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 after one year of experience in operating the program. We will continually try to improve how schedules are determined to optimize the benefits.
(20 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
(2 comments) ?	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.
(2 comments) I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) No comment	Acknowledged
(2 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
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.	This objective does not apply to tribal reservations but rather a system where hunters can make reservations to hunt on private lands or quality hunting sites on private lands. Wording has been added to the issue statement to avoid this confusion in the future.
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.
cut	Thank you for your comment.
Definitely.	Thank you for your support.
Don't know exactly what this means	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.
End 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	Thank you for your support.
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.
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.
needed	Thank you for your support.
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	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.
see answer to 16	Acknowledged
The Game commission needs to be more involved with this and appointed by the sportsman not the Governor.	The commission had listed the completion of the reservation system on the director's performance agreement. How the commission is appointed is beyond the scope of the Game Management Plan.
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.
yep	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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 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?	Providing additional contact information for landowners is a tradeoff as it would likely cause some landowners to decline participation in the program which would actually make it harder for hunters to gain access. We agree that landowners grow weary of phone calls and the new online reservation system was designed, in part, to address this by allowing hunters to gain permission without contacting the landowner and still giving the landowner some control on hunter numbers and other aspects.
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.	A new website concept has been implemented where a map of each site can be displayed along with other site information. Providing contact information represents a tradeoff in that we would expect an unknown number of landowners who would leave the program and perhaps be less likely to grant access.
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.	Currently landowners who receive certain types of assistance are required to allow some level of hunting access. A clearer definition of this requirement is needed and may or may not include enrolling in our programs but it is under consideration.
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.	A mobile phone application may be considered which would address this need and a strategy has been added that would reflect this.
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.	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.
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
Yes or agree (35 responses)	Thank you for your support
?	Acknowledged
The Big Game book is to big and confusing now.	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.
maybe	Thank you for your comment
Hunters should not have access to private or public lands. This is outrageous.	Thank you for your perspective
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support
No.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
I agree, the Dept. has failed in the past on this issue.	Thank you for your comment
No comment	Acknowledged
Yes, badly needed	Thank you for your support
This is important to insure 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 Okanogan crowd will be about this, but I continue to believe we hear mostly from the loudmouths. Some I've known years ago, and I understand what ticked them off "back when." Hard for me to accept the braying of some of these days, tending to blame their problems all on WDFW. In some cases, the should look no farther than their shadows.	Thank you for your perspective
Very important!	Thank you for your support
huh?	Acknowledged
the state should not be in this 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 should 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.	This is already in practice. A rule regarding contact times may be a good idea and will be considered.
OK	Thank you for your support
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!	Thank you for your comment
Needs to be done right away	The process is already partially complete and will be completed sooner if possible.
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 hunt by written permission program needs to be cleaned up 10 years ago. Talk about pure BS.	The new hunt by reservation system was developed, in part, to address this issue. Where it is apparent that landowner has abused the program they have been dropped.
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 commenting process. <i>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.</i>
<i>Objective 20:</i> 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. The WDFW response needs to occur within 12 hours. Otherwise landowners feel like their issues are being ignored by the WDFW.	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 is my written response to the proposed 2015-2021 game management plan. The April 4 th and May 23 rd Capital Press articles help explain the elk damage problems. My March 15 th letter was a handout at Senator Pam Roach's April 9 th 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 MIT requested 100?	Thank you for your comment. We recognize that elk numbers in the area are above management objectives. In an effort to lessen conflict issues between landowners and elk, WDFW is actively working with the Muckleshoot Tribe to consider options for reducing conflict with elk in the area. Currently, WDFW tries to maintain reasonable hunting opportunities as well as work one on one with landowners to provide assistance specifically designed to mitigate problems.
Support Objective (36 responses)	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
Oppose Objective (1 response)	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Also keep cows out of streams and delicate habitats, and monitor the impacts of their defecation and methane on the environment.	Thank you for your perspective.
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.
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. Presently, WDFW has a program to address bear-caused timber damage. Damage from deer and elk to timber has been of lesser concern than damage caused by bears.
yes. Make it 24 hours or less with wolf depredation	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
?	Thank you for your participation.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Increasing wolves will help this!	Thank you for your perspective.
We used to have 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 ridiculous.	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 its 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.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently utilizes a variety of methods to encourage recreational harvest in areas where damage occurs.
This should not be a top priority. Deer and elk damage are a fact of nature and should be accepted by the farmer/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 participation. Your comments are important to us.
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 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 response time is slow. it should be within 24 hours. I am not sure what I meant by the wdfw agreements but increasing by 10% seems like an insult. there should be an agreement to mitigate losses with any and all parties suffering damage if so requested by the damaged party.	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.
Use MHPP	Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters, including Master Hunters, to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.
This is fine for big game. How is the agency addressing or planning to address the increase in snow goose, Canada goose and swan related agricultural damage issues.	Thank you for your participation. As outlined in the strategies for Objective 20, WDFW will assess the feasibility of using partners and cooperators to assist with crop damage issues for a variety of species including those listed in your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
again who knows	Thank you for your perspective.
good	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Tell them to build a fence just like I would have to do around my garden.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW continues to work with landowners to encourage the use of deer and elk fencing where feasible.
Agree, although those that insist on farming wintering areas for deer and elk need to be more accommodating.	Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.
OK	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
As I said in a previous statement the landowner needs to allow access to his land to the general public. Not just his friends and relatives but anyone who inquires to get permission. If they will not allow the general public access to the land then should get no compensation for wildlife damage	Thank you for your participation. Allowing access to hunters during specified periods of time is part of the Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements WDFW employs with landowners to assist them in mitigating and preventing damage.
Sounds good. Should consider biologist in offices go investigate if not enough coverage by wardens.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW has Wildlife Conflict Specialists assigned in each Region to assist landowners with wildlife conflict issues.
mitigation permits issued should be by demistrated need. No land owner fees should be permitted for public access.	Thank you for your perspective. Many landowners that experience wildlife damage participate in private lands access programs.
Be careful mandating timed responses (72 hrs) when you have limited staff & budget	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Just call a master hunter to go Kill an elk like you been doing. NOT	Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters, including Master Hunters, to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.
OK	Thank you for your comment.
Yes, as a farmer, my crop van be destroyed in 2 hrs. by deer and elk. 72 hours is unacceptable, should be less than 12	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.
You plant cherries in the woods, figure out how to keep the animals out. It should be the responsibility of the landowner.	Thank you for your perspective.
possibly	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Not necessary. Agriculture far less important than game animals.	Thank you for your perspective.
Another private land issue	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Shouldn't be a front burner priority	Thank you for your perspective.
Perhaps clarifying and presenting the steps taken before lethal action can be used would benefit both landowners and the public here. As of now it seems this is a subjective process that is hard to track. Maybe this could be part of the standardized data collection system described in Objective 25?	It is difficult to include too much specificity in a plan such as this one. However, we agree that the data base will help being able to track the use of non-lethal actions taken by landowners. In addition, much of this is covered in rule and is provided on our web page.
The WDFW response needs to occur within 12 hours. Otherwise landowners feel like their issues are being ignored by the WDFW.	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.
III.Recreational Hunting is not an Effective Means to Address Livestock Conflicts The GMP SEIS at pp. 37-38 and 40-41 discusses, among other things, the use of recreational hunting of carnivores to reduce livestock depredations. It cites to the use of such strategies with respect to bears and mountain lions and intimates that wolf-livestock conflicts may end up being treated similarly. But, for the reasons stated above, livestock conflicts with wolves cannot be effectively resolved through establishing recreational hunting seasons on wolves. The Department should also be reconsidering its use of recreational hunting seasons as a means to resolve livestock conflicts with bears and mountain lions. A recently-published study on Washington cougars and associated hunting of cougars in the State reports that increased hunting resulted in male cougars expanding their home range, increased overlap in territorial cougar ranges and increased complaints about cougars (Maletzke et al. 2014). These negative demographic effects for cougars also have potential unintended consequences for managers (<i>Id.</i>). An earlier study found that an increased number of complaints regarding cougars were not indicative that the Washington cougar population was increasing, as presumed. Instead, the State's cougar population was declining, but heavy hunting of cougars was resulting in a very young age structure of the population and a higher proclivity of young animals to encounter humans, resulting in complaints (Lambert et al. 2006). Thus the statesanctioned increased hunting of cougars resulted in increased, not decreased, conflicts. The Wolf Plan establishes mechanisms for addressing wolf-livestock conflicts without the need for recreational hunting of wolves. The Wolf Plan's emphasis on the use of non-lethal conflict methods and strategies for reducing, resolving and preventing wolf-livestock conflicts should continue to be the focus of the Department's efforts in this arena.	Thank you for your comment, the availability and use of all of these tools to address conflicts are important. As stated, we emphasize non-lethal, long term solutions over lethal actions.
I recently heard a landowner who does not make his land generally available to the public claim he had received two "landowner" tags for his own use, and two more that he could do with whatever he wished, including sell them. This is wrong. If word of this becomes generally known, it will surely damage the WDFW and hunters in the eyes of the non-hunting public, and rightly so. I'm a hunter and a landowner who has had damage attributable to elk & deer, and I believe that most of these complaints are grossly overstated. In those cases where the complaints have merit, accommodations should still not be made unless the complaining landowner has opened his land to the public for hunting.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods, on a case-specific basis, to engage hunters to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict and to encourage recreational harvest in areas where damage occurs. WDFW will continue to explore ways to expand the tools available to landowners.
instead of hiring pro hunters to harvest deer and elk that are causing offer those hunts to disabled hunters when possible and the to other tag holders when not. If you must spend the money on biologist to accompany the hunter to gather samples.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods, on a case-specific basis, to engage hunters, of all abilities, to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict and to encourage recreational harvest in areas where damage occurs. WDFW will continue to explore ways to expand the tools available to mitigate wildlife conflict.
it is critical that the state respect private property and to that end the state should allow private property owners to protect their property from wildlife when it becomes evident. the property owner should not be obligated to outside groups to provide hunting opportunities or the carcass of the animal as a condition of lethal harvesting to protect his property.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW does respect the rights of private landowners to protect their property and control access on their property. WDFW works directly with landowners and utilizes a variety of methods to assist them with mitigating wildlife conflict issues. Often resolution methods are case specific. Because deer and elk are state resources, when lethal methods used to mitigate damage, WDFW will work with landowners to provide access to hunters.
Objective 21: Maintain or decrease livestock depredations levels over the period 2015-2021.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(32 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(4 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
Decrease the depredation by decreasing the species causing the depredation.	Thank you for your perspective.
Do not "maintain". This should be a decrease only.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing as carnivore population numbers fluctuate (likely increase).

Evaluate the non-lethal methods of decreasing livestock depredation that are already in use	Thank you for your participation. Objective 27 addresses this topic.
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. WDFW currently employs a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores.
Methods need to be based on science, not hearsay and ear-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. 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.
Reduce or maintain the number of predators, don't try to increase them then complain about livestock losses.	Thank you for your comment. Currently, WDFW is managing all carnivore game species for population stability; not increase. The only large carnivore species being managed for population recovery is the grey wolf; which is currently a state-listed species.
This is the goal - utilize as many "volunteer" programs as possible - there are 100's of retired people who would be available ...	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW recognizes the need to develop partnerships and promote collaboration with local entities to manage wildlife conflict issues. Currently, utilizes the assistance of volunteers for many aspects of wildlife conflict management; including fence building, herding and hazing species, etc.
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 preventive 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 works with landowners to employ a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. While compensation for livestock loss attributed to wolves is outlined in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan there are certainly ways to improve our programs.
sure	Thank you for your comment.
Livestock depredation 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 work with landowner to employ a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. Strategies under this objective and Objective 24 address the need for providing information on conflict prevention.
Absolutely minimize use of lethal means & strongly encourage the use of non-lethal means as well as promoting proper care & 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.
Absolutely, if possible.	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 perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing as carnivore population numbers fluctuate (likely increase).
Require livestock owners to allow scientist to verify the cause of death of the livestock to make sure the death was caused by a predator. A farmer/rancher/home owners claim is not sufficient to count the depredation as being caused by a predator.	Thank you for your participation. Depredation events are investigated by trained WDFW staff that makes final the determination on cause of injury or death for each event.
Use depredation hunts (lottery of license holders) rather than offering up tags to landowners as they are a public resource, not the landowners.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes a variety of tools, including 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 perspective.
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. >5%+) increase, and remove the burden back to private industry for exploring adequate legal and non-lethal deterrence 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 lazy, I think flunked 4H. Time to move on. Not a charitable response, I know. Took a variety of events to put some orchardists out of business who produced poor products. A more vital industry now in our state.	Thank you for your participation. This objective will require developing cooperative efforts with residents, livestock producers, and WDFW.
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 "ranchers"	Thank you for your participation. WDFW currently manages wildlife populations using a variety of measures including habitat assessments and carrying capacity.
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 perspective. WDFW currently utilizes, to the best of our ability, conflict data to assist in setting harvest seasons and areas. The Department's ability to utilize conflict data will increase as data collection methods are improved.
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. Thank you for your participation. While depredation levels may seem statistically insignificant, WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict.

Decrease	Thank you for your perspective.
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	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.
okay	Thank you for your comment.
Not an issue	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
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?	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.
Along with wolf recovery....good luck with this one!	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.
Continue to use non-lethal measures such as range riders, fladry and prompt carcass disposal to limit livestock depredation. Lethal measures should only be used as a last resort.	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.
Hell yes less wolves equal less livestock problems.	Thank you for your perspective.
How are you going to achieve that with wolfs increasing?	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.
Decrease	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
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!!	Thank you for your perspective.
Yes, get rid of the wolves.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW is committed to managing the recovery of Gray wolves in Washington.
Decrease, kill more wolves. Reopen hound hunting for cats and bears.	Thank you for your perspective.
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 to fund specifically nonlethal tools to prevent depredation from native predators.	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.
This seems to conflict with current wolf "management goals"	Thank you for your participation. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes wolf population levels.
If possible, but it may not be so with wolves, coyotes etc. Perhaps a reasonable compensation is more appropriate.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW would like depredation incidents to remain stable or decreasing despite changes carnivore population levels.
Empower the livestock owners to address their own issues and the complaints will drop off.	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.
The WDFW's goal should be to work towards zero depredations fully understanding that is not likely. <i>Strategies:</i> a. 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. b. 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. c. 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. d. Develop response protocols for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41). The response needs to be fast and effective. e. 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. f. Encourage recreational harvest (black bear and cougar), where feasible, in areas with chronic depredation events (page 41). We agree, hunters should be utilized as the first choice in recreational harvest. g. 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. h. Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock, consistent with 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.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW will continue working closely with livestock producers to provide them with current information on techniques and to assist them with minimizing loss. Concurrently, WDFW is mandated by law to manage wildlife populations statewide. WDFW is prepared to use lethal removal when necessary and will follow Department protocols for taking lethal action when necessary as a direct response to depredation events. During the recovery period, WDFW is actively involved in capture and collaring of wolves to better assess recovery of the species.
The WDFW's goal should be to work towards zero depredations fully understanding that is not likely. <i>Strategies:</i> a. 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. b. 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. c. 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. d. Develop response protocols for carnivore depredation on livestock (page 41). The response needs to be fast and effective. e. 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. f. Encourage recreational harvest (black bear and cougar), where feasible, in areas with chronic depredation events (page 41).	Thank you for your comments and support, we agree that we need to be as effective and responsive as possible.

<p>We agree, hunters should be utilized as the first choice in recreational harvest. g. Review and improve the techniques used for lethal removal of offending animal(s) (page 41).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>h. Utilize agency kill authority and depredation permits, when feasible, for carnivore depredations on livestock, consistent with federal Endangered Species Act (page 41).</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Remove all lethal options for "wolf management" vis a vis 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>PUBLIC COMMENT</p>	<p>WDFW RESPONSE</p>
<p>(27 comments) Support Objective</p>	<p>Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.</p>
<p>(3 comments) Oppose Objective</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.</p>
<p>(3 comments) OK</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>(2 comments) No comment.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation.</p>
<p>...through public education and not issuing hunting tags for cougars and bears who would stay away from humans if they have parents.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public's ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.</p>
<p>Again, emphasize co-existence measures, based on science. Educate the public on this.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation. Distributing information, developing and promoting programs for citizens in urban areas, and working collaboratively with communities are a few of the strategies for this objective.</p>
<p>allow private parties to deal with problems when state cannot deal with them</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>do not allow wolves to reach the west side</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation. The Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan identifies the measure of wolf recovery based on geographic location and breeding.</p>
<p>Does this mean quit answering the phones?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Does this mean that WDFW is planning to shift this issue to the Dept. of Agriculture's Animal Control? If so, this is a seriously flawed idea. The USDA unit does not have the same perspective as WDFW and has, on numerous occasions, done more harm than good with an animal issue.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>good</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Good luck.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation.</p>
<p>How?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>How? AT the expense of the wildlife is NOT ACCEPTABLE.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Human-wildlife conflicts have existed for eons. It's called natural selection.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.</p>
<p>I agree with this objective.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>I don't know how to get ahead of the fact that more and more of our citizens are "wildlife smart," in how they produce these conflicts. Building out into wildlife's habitat, some times displacing quickly and others times not ... More education. You and other public service agencies are stuck with public sentiment mostly not supporting your responses where killing the critter is the solution at the moment. The victim is implicitly the homeowner or recreationist, and not the critter.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public's ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.</p>
<p>If you buy a home in areas that wildlife has been in the last 30 years or so then understand that you may have some wildlife incursions</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Increase the hunting opportunity on cat and bear in the areas of concern or use professional hunters with dogs as a tool.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes a variety of tools, including hunting opportunities, to minimize wildlife conflict issues.</p>
<p>Increase the use of the Karelian Bear Dog program for resolving human-wildlife conflicts.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.</p>
<p>low priority</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.</p>
<p>Maximize the knowledge about non-lethal methods to decrease livestock depredation that results in zero casualties due to depredation</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public's ability to resolve problems with wildlife.</p>
<p>Need for trapping coyotes.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation. In Washington coyotes may be removed year round. Additionally, WDFW allows for capture of coyotes through a special trapping permit.</p>
<p>Nice idea -- not sure how you do it. Here is an idea, respond to wildlife conflicts in rural areas first and in urban areas only when you have spare time.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Not a problem unless you're a tabby-cat or Chihuahua.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation.</p>
<p>Not an achievable objective with expansion of rural developments</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Not important, urban home owners will always complain</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.</p>

Re-instate baiting for Bears and Cougars.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW utilizes wildlife conflict data to assist in season 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	Thank you for your perspective. Your comments are important to us.
Start educating people who chose 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 comment. Communication and outreach are essential measures to increase the public's ability to prevent and resolve problems with wildlife.
That will be hard 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 just not 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 built 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 before implementation.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW attempts to provide multiple opportunities for the public to provide input on the Game Management Plan; through public meetings, online commenting, and Commission meetings.
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 area.	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.
Tough nut to crack with urban development.	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
URBAN.....so here you need to remember how bear and cats were run 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 urban 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 number of humans 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 o 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	WDFW 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.
(2 comments) I agree with 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-ffirmative!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	Thank you for your comment.
Agree, in fact issue no permits to those timber companies who lock up their land or charge fees for use	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.
Allow hound and bait hunting for black bear and these numbers will be reduced	Thank you for your comment. The use of bait or hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative.
allow the use of hounds during general season	Thank you for your comment. The use of hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative.
As written the objective scares the hell out of me and perpetuates the perception those of us with bear damage have had for several years that the department's end goal is stopping all depredation permits and leave landowners totally naked without any effective tools to protect our property. After visiting with Stephanie last night I'm a little less scared, but the perception remains alive. I understand this could be an easy/convenient way to measure "timber damage", but I fear it's more likely a way to measure the effectiveness of WDFW people/processes that further restrict our ability to protect our crops. More correctly, this objective should be (in my opinion): "Reduce the amount of bear caused timber damage over the period 2015-2021." Admittedly my language is a tough objective to measure objectively, but my proposed language better reflects the true intentions voiced by Stephanie last night. Ideally there are other potentially effective and economical tools that would/could reduce the significance of bear damage BUT until those other tools are readily available I'm not inclined to give up the only effective (partially) tools available, nor is it in the best interest of desired partnerships between WDFW and private landowners to perpetuate the perception (our reality) of landowners that WDFW cares more about individual critters than they do about helping folks like ourselves continue providing habitat for all the states critters (greater good!). Messaging is important, particularly to those of use feeling abused and coerced (by a process that admittedly is only partially under WDFW control) - we need to feel that WDFW wants help us with critter problems, just like they do for city folks and several other farm/ranch/ag folks. Another important factor seemingly lost on the one-size-fits-all processes is how the same level of very significant damage on large industrial lands can be catastrophic to those of us with smaller tracts of land - 5% damage on larger ownerships can very quickly result in 60%+damage to smaller owners as is the case on my Oakville property. Those of us with smaller acreages in "hot spots" can't absorb	Thank you for your perspective. This objective has been modified based on recommendations provided through the Game Management Plan commenting process. 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 2015-2021. 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. These strategies may result in different conflict management approaches for smaller timberlands versus larger parcels of timber.

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 uses.	
been in the woods a long time wouldn't think this would be a problem	Thank you for your perspective.
Black bear tree depredation P.42 <i>Objective 23: Reduce number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber damage over the period 2015-2021.</i>	We have modified the language in this objective. Our intent here is to better quantify and address timber damage. Removing bears has become routine, yet we don't know if it has addressed the level of damage.
This objective does not address the concern landowners have with financial loss due to state-managed wildlife on their private property. The objective would be more appropriate if it was restated to say <i>Reduce number of complaints of black bears causing timber damage over the period 2015-2021.</i> 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 causing 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 boot 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 commercial crop damage.	For any damage problem, the animal causing the damage should be targeted. Compensation is a last resort and currently only used for crop damage and livestock losses. Funding is limited for compensation of wildlife conflicts. We believe that the objective and strategies are adequate to address the issues you have raised.
<i>Objective 23: Reduce the number of permits requested to lethally remove black bears for timber damage over the period 2015-2021.</i> We have 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 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 on farmland/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 to deal 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 valuable and effective tool that should not be minimized, the permits provided haze 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) or 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 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 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 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 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.	As described in the previous response, we have modified this objective and strategies. We will continue to edit this section for the next draft. Currently the number of bears removed for timber damage is about 10% of that taken by hunters. The number of deer and elk taken in damage hunts isn't near that level. In addition, we often use hunters to take deer and elk causing damage where black bears are killed by a few hound hunters for the most part. We are looking to develop more effective and targeted approaches to address timber damage.
Bring back baiting and hunting with hounds and more spring bear permits, then timber damage permits will not be necessary.	Thank you for your participation. Using bait and hounds to hunt black bears 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. 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.
Definitely!	Thank you for your comment.
Do not agree this is a problem and I have seen it first hand.	Thank you for your participation. WDFW does not dispute that tree damage is occurring. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced.
Does this not work?	Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to improve and broaden the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced.
Don't issue permits in any area that has a permit fee access, this should include any area that has fee	Currently landowners who receive damage permits are required to allow some level of

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 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). We agree.	Thank you for your support.
Especially if a timber company andowner is charging for public hunting 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.
Force timber companies to allow free access for any black bear removal.	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.
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 idea open 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.	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. 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.
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. The strategies under this objective include developing better methods for identifying and prioritizing areas that may need management improvements.
I'd 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 it would at least provide more opportunity to hunters who support the WDFW by purchasing licenses and tags.	Thank you for your comment. 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 with bear tags. 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 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 bag limits in that area	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.
Isn't it the humans who do way 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 perspective. WDFW is mandated by state law to assist landowners with mitigating wildlife conflict; which includes damage to timberlands caused by bears.
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.	Thank you for your comment. 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.
I would like to comment on objective 24. During the course 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 grow 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 to 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 is bears that are stripping trees in the early 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 comments. We believe your comment is directed toward Objective 23. 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 revising, improving, evaluating, and expanding existing techniques as well as testing new methods for minimizing tree damage issues. 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. These strategies may result in different conflict management approaches than currently employed as well as for smaller timberlands versus larger parcels of timber.

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 everyones 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.	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. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced.
Let the public hunt these animals. The current method of "professional" hunters is unfair and inhumane.	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.
Let's stop lethally removing black bears for timber damage, period. No permits for lethally removing black bears should be the objective.	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. 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.
(2 comments) No comment	Thank you for your participation.
No more loss of hunting access.	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.
No permits, encourage seasonal hunting 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.
no the numbers are up and keep going up	Thank you for your perspective.
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 cant bait and we cant use hounds, no matter how use slice it we cant harvest enough bears and cougars to even come close to helping the problem.	Thank you for your comment. 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 during different periods of time and other proactive measures.
No, not necessarily. You need to have a program that addressed needs as they come up. In general, 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.	Thank you for your comment. 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 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.
No: Increase permits. Timber owners can have tremendous losses from just a few random animals.	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.
Not achievable	Thank you for your perspective.
Only if the number of black bears causing damage is reduced. Otherwise why would we?	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.
Open up a general spring bear season or bring back hound & baiting	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. The use of bait or hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative.
Or allow hounds, baiting.	Thank you for your comment. The use of bait or hounds to hunt bears during the general season was banned by voter initiative.
Really????	Thank you for your comment.
Reduce permits to lethally remove black bears from forests.	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.
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 comment. The intent of this objective is to improve the existing program so that the need for damage permits is reduced. This objective language has been modified based on recommendations received through the Game Management Plan commenting process.
"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.	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.
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 comment. 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 pro-active 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.

<p>The Makah Tribe owns commercial timberlands in fee 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 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 on farmland/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 to deal 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 valuable and effective tool that should not be minimized, the permits provided haze 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) or this strategy should be eliminated.</p> <p>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 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 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 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>The permits should be given to hunters to harvest so there isn't wastage of game.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. 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.</p>
<p>This is good, too.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>This is totally supported.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>This objective does not address the concern landowners have with financial loss due to state-managed wildlife on their private property. The objective would be more appropriate if it was restated to say <i>Reduce number of complaints of black bears causing timber damage over the period 2015-2021</i>. 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 causing 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 boot 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 commercial crop damage.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>This represents a complete inverse of proper priorities.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective.</p>
<p>This should not be done. I have been involved with depredation hunts on private forest land for over 30 years and it has been the most successful tool in reducing bear damage to forest plantations. We use other tools as well including feeding and allowing the public opportunities to hunt. The feeding effects the the process of reducing damage because it is supplemented with depredation hunts. The public do not take enough animals to reduce the damage, most years on our land no bears are taken by boot hunters.</p>	<p>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. WDFW strongly believes conflict programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems.</p>
<p>This should be balanced the number of bears annually.</p>	<p>Thank you for your participation. Data collected from conflict management actions is included in population management analyses.</p>
<p>Timber damage? Somebody got bear fur in their Stihl? Reduce these permits to zero.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Timber companies can always allow hunters, WITHOUT CHARGING THEM, to help keep the number of bears and damage down</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Tough one to solve. Some times even when feeding pellets trees still getting peeled. Need to increase harvest in these area to combat it.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective. 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.</p>

<p>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 on farmland/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.</p> <p>Strategy f (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.</p> <p>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 haze 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) or this strategy should be eliminated.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 is seeking to take similar steps of reviewing and revising management actions used for wildlife damage to agriculture and livestock. We always try to learn from our successes and apply them to other areas and situations. The department utilizes both biological and social information to make the best informed decisions for wildlife management. Public surveys are only one mechanism used. WDFW strongly believes conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems.</p>
<p>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) or "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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>use as reason to access land</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Use hunters, increase hunter relations</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<p>We don't need bears.</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective.</p>
<p>What does that mean? How do you plan to reduce black bear timber damage?</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>
<p>What is the current level?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>why?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Why decrease them? Its effective contol. Come on!</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>yes this should happen. not fair they use dogs. do it like a normal hunter has to</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>yes ! Private timber owners often remove many more bears than sportsmen do</p>	<p>Thank you for your perspective.</p>
<p>You should increase the number of permits.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Objective 24: Reproduce and/or update existing conflict prevention outreach materials and create 2 new conflict prevention publications by 2021.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(22 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(7 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Evaluate the non-lethal methods of decreasing livestock depredation 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 depredation.
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 publications will help. Less expensive than in-person communication. A "leave behind" pamphlet is good. Keep messages few.	Thank you for your comment.
ok sure	Thank you for your comment.
YES BY @)!*	Thank you for your comment.
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. The intent of the objective is to provide residents and visitors current and accurate information with respect to preventing, minimizing, and resolving problems 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.
\$\$\$	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 furbearer species; searchable by species, location, and resolution.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(39 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(5 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.

How will this work?	Thank you for your question. The first step for WDFW to take is to develop a central database system that will allow logging and or tracking of data from the various conflict programs such as the wildlife control operator trapping efforts, the damage prevention permits, the kill permits, and the agency kill authority permits.
OMG -- you don't have this already??????	Thank you for your question. Currently WDFW records this information in several different formats and separate database systems depending upon the data. The intent of the objective is to standardize how this information is recorded and provide for multiple levels of search categories.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Work to stop lethal removal, particularly when it is based on fear-mongering.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW strives to utilize lethal removal as a last resort option.
Why? Are we studying them or managing them?	Thank you for your questions. The data collected on numbers and types of species removed due to conflict issues is useful for population management and developing more effective conflict management and mitigation actions.
This does not exist already??	Thank you for your question. Currently WDFW records this information in several different formats and separate database systems depending upon the data. The intent of the objective is to standardize how this information is recorded and provide for multiple levels of search categories.
Use shooting blanks to run them off. People let their chickens run lose with no run to protect them, then say the coyotes did it. Fine them for feeding wildlife and make them build a fence instead of calling the department or move back to the city.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW has rules in place that address housing requirements for many species, wildlife feeding rules, and various actions that property owners may employ. This objective does not address field techniques or laws associated with causing human-wildlife conflict.
Good idea.	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
Make it available to hunters to access.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW provides the most up-to-date information we have available to both consumptive and non-consumptive users.
No comment	Thank you for your participation.
No waste of money!	Thank you for your comment. Currently WDFW records this information in several different formats and separate database systems depending upon the data. The intent of the objective is to standardize how this information is recorded and provide for multiple levels of search categories. WDFW believes this data is important to better understand wildlife conflict issues and develop effective conflict management actions. A standardized system will likely save time and money.
Certainly would help locate trouble spots and detect trends, when committing resources.	Thank you for your comment. You have identified a few of the benefits expected from this objective.
Obviously.	Thank you for your comment.
How about a separate phone number and matching web page.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW is continually looking for ways to improve our efforts.
sure	Thank you for your comment.
Tie request for special permits to take damaging big game MUST be tied to public free public access.	Thank you for your comment. This objective intended to improve our data collection process; however numerous objectives throughout the Game Management Plan address the issue of special permits and public access.
Agree	Thank you for your comment.
no comment	Thank you for your participation.
Yes. The process needs to be transparent to the public.	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
letting licence hunters know about these	Thank you for your comment.
No Comment	Thank you for your participation.
With soft ware this should be easy.	Thank you for your comment.
yes, this info is not tracked very well now	Thank you for your comment.
Not sure what this is going to accomplish	The intent of the objective is to standardize how this information is recorded and provide for multiple levels of search categories. The data collected on numbers and types of species removed due to conflict issues is useful for population management and developing more effective conflict management and mitigation actions.
beancounting	Thank you for your comment. WDFW believes this data is important to better understand wildlife conflict issues and develop effective conflict management actions.
Totally unnecessary and waste of our money, we do not need this	Thank you for your comment. Currently WDFW records this information in several different formats and separate database systems depending upon the data. The intent of the objective is to standardize how this information is recorded and provide for multiple levels of search categories. WDFW believes this data is important to better understand wildlife conflict issues and develop effective conflict management actions. A standardized system will likely save time and money.
?	Thank you for your participation.
Yes asap	Thank you for your comment.
Sounds like administrative pork	Thank you for your comment.
Agreed. This would be a very useful tool.	Thank you for your comment.
Should not be a priority	Thank you for your comment.
<i>Strategies:a. Identify areas where changes to conflict management approaches may be needed, e.g.,increase recreational harvest.</i> 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.	The level of detail you suggest is not completely known. It will be more easily identified once the data base is being developed. In addition this is a plan and does not necessarily provide all of the details for how a strategy will be developed or implemented.
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. <i>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.</i>
(25 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(7 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.

"Conduct a randomized survey of complainants who filed deer, elk, bear, cougar, and wolf complaints...". as I understand it, concerns data collection for conflicts between humans and game species. However, human/wolf conflict is currently covered in the Washington Wolf Conservation and Management Plan, and therefore, the inclusion of wolves here is unnecessary.	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.
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 complainant 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.	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.
WDFW serves all of Washington's public not just the squeaky wheels.	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.
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 exist already??	Thank you for your comment. No, WDFW has not conducted a formal survey to assess this topic.
Statistically -- a systematic system 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 flaggery, 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 issues.
agree	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.
Their 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 levied.	Thank you for your comments. 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 means.	Thank you for your comments. The actual survey design and who will conduct the survey is yet to be determined and may include a variety of methodologies.
Some of this is the landowner responsibility. If their land is closed to hunters, or if they charge, why do should they get special damage permits?	Thank you for your comment. Special permits and private lands access are covered under separate objectives within the Game Management Plan.
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 customer satisfaction has been limited.
no resolution here ... just more frustration.	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank your for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
show us	Thank you for your comment. WDFW strives to provide the public with accurate, up-to-date information and results from this survey will be treated no differently than any other survey results.
No Comment	Thank you for your participation.
Don't worry about weather the landowner is satisfied unless the problem is on his land. You can not continue to encroach upon the wildlife 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.
Well, when you started charging a fee for WDFW service you can bet the level of satisfaction feel dramatically	Thank you for your comments. Currently WDFW does not charge fees for conflict mitigation efforts put forth by our staff; however, there are fees associated with various damage prevention permits and hunting licenses.
Waste of resources. No	Thank you for your comment.
10-4!	Thank you for your comment.
same people who won*t allow access	Thank you for your comment.

Yes asap	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.
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.
If a complainant 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 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.
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 started charging a fee for WDFW service you can bet the level of satisfaction feel dramatically	Thank you for your comment.
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 urban areas, areas where species populations are below management objectives or species are under federal protection 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. <i>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.</i>
(33 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(7 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
A-ffirmative	Thank you for your comment.
A great idea.	Thank you for your comment.
A lot of these objectives seem to be reiterations of other objectives.	Thank you for your comment. Wildlife conflict issues cross many aspects of wildlife management because it involves a variety of species and concerns.
Good idea.	Thank you for your comment.
Harassing sea lions doesn't work. The animals that have become a repeated problem need to be shot. Simple and effective solution.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes lethal action when necessary to abate nuisance activities.
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.	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.
Objective 27 is important and should receive high priority.	Thank you for your support. Your perspective is important to us.
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.	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.
This should include non-urban areas, too.	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.
Will this include wolves?	Thank you for your question. Yes, these projects may include wolves as well as other species.
Yes - expand non-lethal methods - especially for wolves.	Thank you for your comment. This objective allows for inclusion of projects that may involve wolves as well as other species.
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	Thank you for your comment. 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.
You should do this everywhere anyway. Evolve.	Thank you for your comment.
Manage the problem, be it people or animals.	Thank you for your comment.
Or however many you need.	Thank you for your comment.
Wildlife management through hunting always works.	Thank you for your comment.
No comment	Thank you for your participation.
No another waste of time and money!	Thank you for your comment. Through testing new techniques WDFW may improve our management actions.
Sounds good. Consider opportunities to publicize. Benefitting parties, to be among those who assess extent to which desired outcomes are achieved.	Thank you for your comments.
Non-lethal harrasment of the humans might help.	Thank you for your comment.
Is this code for wolves?	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.
in the Skagit valley this is not working at all. need a solution that does not involve tribes and master hunters as a mandate.	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.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
again more hunters involved might be surprised at the out come	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.
No Comment	Thank you for your participation.
Its 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.	Thank you for your perspective.
Great topic but keep politics out of decisions.	Thank you for your comment.
Remove coyotes from the urban areas any way possible. And yes kill um if needbe.	Thank you for your comment.
sure	Thank you for your comment.

Kill more wolves	Thank you for your comment.
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 .	Thank you for your comment. This objective is not limited to urban areas; 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.
You are a state agency....work within the state to change zoning laws for wild lands.	Thank you for your comment.
We question the need and the outcome of these projects especially when conducted by a "pro" carnivore biologist. <i>Strategies:</i> 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). It is important for the WDFW to remember that when managing wildlife "lethal deterrents" all ways have to be available. 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. e. Support collaborative research opportunities that test, assess, and evaluate existing and new conflict prevention and mitigation techniques (page 44). While remembering the mandates of managing predator populations at a level that ensures their viability but is in balance with prey across the landscape. Funding needs to be available to assess prey populations first. g. Develop new options for providing compensation to landowners outside of annual cash payments (page 44). Cash compensation must be available to those that suffer losses	Thank you for your support, we agree with many of your comments.
Objective 28: Expand and improve the existing wildlife control operator program to ensure statewide coverage in each county and include comprehensive training and accountability.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(23 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(9 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(3 comments) Ok	Thank you for your comment.
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	Thank you for your participation. The Wildlife Control Operator program is a program where WDFW has offered training to private entities for humane and efficient capture and removal of nuisance animals. These professionals are private businesses that normally charge a fee for their services.
Probably not necessary. Are you worried about pheasants in La Push? Elk in Spokane? C'mon.	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.
Remove the chopper from the USDA out of our air we are not nazi-germany	Thank you for your comment. This objective does not apply to any activity involving USDA helicopters.
use wildlife services more	Thank you for your comment. Objective 22 addresses promoting collaboration with other governments and has been revised to include federal, state, and local.
Leave the wildlife alone.	Thank you for your comment. On occasion wildlife species will be found in areas which are not suitable for them or for public safety and the need exists to remove them from the area.
Take people out of Olympia and put more people in the field.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW recently transferred the responsibility of wildlife conflict from the Law Enforcement Program to the Wildlife Program; consequently there are dedicated staff stationed in each WDFW region that handles wildlife conflict issues.
Yes and inform the public as to what is actually going on.	Thank you for your perspective. While every effort will be made to ensure information is readily available on the wildlife control operator program improving WDFW outreach and communication on conflict issues is further addressed under objective 24.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
Should already be in place.	Thank you for your comment. The existing program is due for updates and improvements to better address current wildlife conflict issues and provide a larger area of coverage to respond to the needs of Washington residents.
No comment	Thank you for participating.
No waste of taxpayers money again!	Thank you for your comment. The existing program is due for updates and improvements to better address current wildlife conflict issues and provide a larger area of coverage to respond to the needs of Washington residents.
Please let the money come from heaven; the State is busy digging holes for RE developers.	Thank you for your perspective.
Not equipped to respond	Thank you for your participation.
ok	Thank you for your comment.
unclear of this objective	Thank you for your comment. 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.
This is very much needed. What I find as a flaw is that funding for this needs to be found. WDFW chose to remove some of this responsibility from Enforcement Division along with that funding to them. As a result, we have declined in both areas which is a lose-lose for the agency, public and wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. This objective specifically addresses the wildlife control operator program which is separate of the recent transition of wildlife conflict within WDFW. Additionally, as part of the recent wildlife conflict duties transfer there are dedicated Wildlife Program staff stationed in each WDFW region that handle wildlife conflict issues.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
How about instead of having to pay people to come in and harvest animals, you take advantage of the sportsman in the state and get them to PAY YOU for the opportunity.	Thank you for your perspective. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters and trappers to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.
good how!	Thank you for your comment. 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.
No Comment	Thank you for participating.
Sounds good	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.

Say what???????????	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.
No. This entails more pork.	Thank you for your comment.
Good move the county needs more input that you fail to recognize.	Thank you for your perspective. The intent of this objective, as well as objective 22, is to promote collaboration with local governments and others to provide improved service and response.
Objective 29: Revise statewide standardized compensation programs for crop and livestock loss.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<i>Objective 29: Revise statewide standardized compensation programs for crop and livestock loss.</i>	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.
This may need to be rewritten to include timber loss if bear depredation hunts are curtailed.	Thank you for your support. Your comments are important to us.
(27 comments) Support Objective	Thank you for your participation. Your comments are important to us.
(7 comments) Oppose Objective	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your participation. WDFW generally has received grants in the past to assist with a variety of programs including components of compensation.
And enlist out-of-state donations from individuals, corps and foundations as well...	Thank you for your perspective. 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.
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.	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.
If this means finally including those of us (forestland) 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 critter 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 tree's 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 in "hotspots" desperate for some sort of help.	Thank you for your perspective. While, we acknowledge there may be ways to improve the level of compensation and eligibility criteria, the monetary limits of compensation for livestock loss are identified in administrative code and further levels are written in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.
Increase compensation for ranchers who utilize non-lethal methods to protect livestock. No compensation or permits should be given out to ranchers who do not use non-lethal methods.	Thank you for your perspective. This objective is intended to streamline the processes and address whether or not topic such as an increase is necessary.
Revise should be changed to "increase."	Thank you for your participation. Fencing is certainly an effective tool to minimize conflict and protect crops and livestock. However, there are occasions where livestock or crops are damaged even with fencing.
There should be NO compensation. Own a farm, put up a drift fence to protect your crops.	Thank you for your question. Depredation events are investigated by trained WDFW staff. WDFW staff follows criteria outlined in the Livestock Injury and Mortality Investigations reference guide which can be accessed on the WDFW web site.
Will there be adequate proof of which animals are responsible for livestock loss involved?	Thank you for your question. Currently WDFW has a program that focuses on timber damage caused by bear; which does not include compensation.
How about Timber from bear damage or Deer/elk browse? Better have a BIG account!	Thank you for your comment.
use caution	Thank you for your comment. Landowners do have a responsibility in preventing, documenting, and working with the department when assistance is offered.
... that improves land owner responsibility and cooperation.	Thank you for your comment. Our Director and Commission work closely with the Legislature to clearly illustrate identified funding needs.
Get reasonable funding from the legislature.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes both agricultural and livestock appraisers to assess damaged crops and livestock losses.
Yes and make sure the loss claims are valid.	Thank you for your comment. Many landowners that experience wildlife damage participate in private lands access programs.
See comment to objectives 15, 19 & 20. Requiring opening private land to public hunting as a condition of receiving compensation would no doubt reduce complaints & payments. The funds could be put to better use elsewhere in the WDFW.	Thank you for your comment. Currently, WDFW utilizes third party assessments by licensed crop and livestock appraisers.
Make it meaningful and at market value.	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment. When wildlife damage occurs, landowners are required to work with WDFW staff. Currently, WDFW utilizes third party assessments conducted by licensed crop and livestock appraisers.
Compensation should not take place if the person making the claim has not let the state scientist verify the cause of the loss.	Thank you for your question. The intent of this objective is to clarify criteria, simplify the claims process and improve the methods used to compensate wildlife damage to crops and livestock.
To what end?	Thank you for your questions. Unfortunately, damage and loss still may occur even with employing prevention measures.
Aren't there practices that farmers can implement to minimize there losses to begin with? Like actively moving/ herding their animals daily vs open grazing where they aimlessly mill around not in a herd, culling weaker animals out of the open grazing program.	Thank you for your comment. One of the strategies identified to streamline the process which may result in improved response time of payments.
...and response time of payments.	Thank you for your participation.
No comment	Thank you for your comment. WDFW currently utilizes a variety of method to abate wildlife damage issues; which include lethal removal by the landowner.
No, let then shoot the animals and keep the meat.	Thank you for your comment. Part of this objective is to review and consider other resolution methods for crop or livestock loss.
Recommend returning the burden for these negligent losses back to private industry, as considered a cost of business.	Thank you for your comment. Part of this objective is to review and consider other resolution methods for crop or livestock loss.
Reduce the compensation programs. It is a cost of dong business, not a taxpayer expense	Thank you for your comment.
I suppose. I know nothing about current programs. Markets change, so too the value of loss.	Thank you for your participation.
?	Thank you for your comment. Many landowners that experience wildlife damage participate in private lands access programs.
Again if the land isn't open to hunting NO compensation.	Thank you for your comment. Currently, WDFW utilizes third party assessments by licensed crop and livestock appraisers to assess value.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Disagree	Thank you for your comment. The intent of the objective is to address process and methodology. WDFW utilizes third party assessments by licensed crop and livestock appraisers to assess value.
to be fair there is not always the same value of a resource in one area or the next. the process can be standardized but not the value.	Thank you for your comment. Part of this objective is to review and consider other resolution methods for wildlife damage crop or livestock.
Agree they need revision. Are you planning to include waterfowl damage complaints?	

I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
needed soon	Thank you for your comment.
Agree, as long as compensation is not revised upward.	Thank you for your comment. Part of this objective is to review and consider other resolution methods for crop or livestock loss.
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 greedy 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.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW works with landowners to employ a variety of tools for abating wildlife damage, including fencing options where feasible. Part of this objective is to review and consider other resolution methods for crop or livestock loss.
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.	Thank you for your comment. Allowing access to hunters during specified periods of time is part of the Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements WDFW employs with agricultural landowners to assist them in mitigating and preventing damage.
Why? Not enough information.	Thank you for your question. WDFW believes there is room for improvement within the current programs.
Not important to most people.	Thank you for your comment.
If needed	Thank you for your comment.
Definitely.	Thank you for your comment.
yes but no compensation unless land owners allow hunting access.	Thank you for your comment. Allowing access to hunters during specified periods of time is part of the Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements WDFW employs with agricultural landowners to assist them in mitigating and preventing damage.
Yes, We farmers need this	Thank you for your comment.
increase bag limits	Thank you for your comment. WDFW utilizes a variety of methods to engage hunters to assist with mitigating wildlife conflict.
No more compensation for welfare ranchers.	Thank you for your comment.
Sounds like administrative pork	Thank you for your perspective.
Empower the land owner.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW currently works with landowners to employ a variety of conflict management techniques to minimize potential negative encounters with livestock and carnivores. Depredation events are investigated by trained WDFW staff that makes final the determination on cause of injury or death for each event. Also, WDFW utilizes third party assessments by licensed crop and livestock appraisers to assess value.
Objective 30: Update or finalize drafts of the elk herd management plans as needed.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(8 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(22 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
<i>In Washington, elk are hunted from August through December with some special permit hunts to address agricultural damage taking place as late as March.</i>	We will modify this language in the next draft.
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."	
<i>Objective 30: Update or finalize drafts of the elk herd management plans as needed.</i> Nowhere is predation mentioned as a potential limiting factor! The WDFW 2002 North Rainier Elk Herd Plan acknowledged predation as a major factor affecting the White and Green River herds. A Muckleshoot Tribe presentation at the 2009 Western States Elk and Deer Workshop identified cougar predation as the limiting factor on the Green and White River elk herds. Legal hunting for antlerless elk has not occurred in the White or Green River since 1998 so it cannot be a current limiting factor, although it may have been in the past. Over the vast scale of each of the 10 herds predation may not be as limiting as it is to smaller herds within the larger herd area, but ignoring the role of predation as a limiting factor seems to be a subjective omission.	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.
<i>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).</i> <i>To maximize the opportunity would require managing those additive mortality 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 than to achieve this is with modest, but not excessive predator numbers.</i>	There are many ways to address this mandate. Predation is addressed in many other areas of the plan.
<i>Background</i> <i>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 effecting elk herds, including predation. We believe predator populations managed at modest densities would help achieve this objective.</i>	Thank you for your comment.
<i>Herd-wide estimates or indices for the North Rainier, South Rainier, and Olympic herds have not been practical for a number of years.</i> <i>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.</i>	We will consider editing this statement in the next draft of the plan.

<p>Strategies</p> <p>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 Herd 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.</p> <p>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 insinuation 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 much 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 (<i>sp.</i>) 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>We are unsure why there are two background sections under the heading of Population Management. We note that "<i>Herd wide estimates or indices for the North Rainier, South Rainier, and Olympic Herds have not been practical for a number of years</i>". We agree that this work has not been a priority for WDFW within the Olympic Herd area and technically elk in Olympic National Park are not considered in the population estimate for the region. However, the Tribes have been collecting this data annually on a significant portion of the Olympic Peninsula and it has been provided to WDFW. We have also feel it important to note that the Tribes were working with WDFW to update population estimates for many GMUs. But we have been disappointed that since Greg Schirato's leadership on behalf of WDFW in Region 6 was lost (moved to position with WDFW in Olympia) that the efforts on behalf of WDFW desisted.</p>	<p>All of these elk herd plans need to be updated, which will inform this Game Management Plan.</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>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 (<i>see page 51</i>). There is not enough habitat to support these numbers. As the herd has grown from 700 animals to 1,200 (<i>see page 51</i>) the depredation on private lands and the public safety issues on HWY 20 have increased exponentially.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Colockum elk herd is limited by available habitat, hunting, and lethal removals related to resolving agricultural damage.</p> <p>We totally disagree with this statement. The Colockum elk herd is not limited by available habitat, hunting and lethal removal related to resolving agricultural damage (<i>see page 51</i>) 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 removals relating to agriculture have been in use for 10+ years and the herd 	<p>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.</p> <p>We agree with the comments on the Colockum herd and disagree with others. Obviously hunting has been a significant factor as you described, it took fairly significant restrictions 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.</p> <p>We are monitoring the Selkirk herd 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.</p>

<p>has grown.</p> <p>The priorities for the Colocum herd are habitat conservation, habitat enhancement, resolving wildlife damage conflicts, and bull escapement. (page 48)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 objective. 4. Bull escapement is not a problem, the WDFW just needs to find their wintering bulls and count them (see page 57). <i>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 Colocumherd.(page 57).</i> <p>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)</p> <p>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 recolonize Washington in the NE, particularly as the lessons learned from the NRM wolf recovery found that elk populations declined significantly.</p>	
Be specific. This is no objective. Talk about building wiggle room.	Updating and finalizing elk herd management plans is an ongoing process and is a measurable objective.
Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep elk 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.
On scientific base only	WDFW makes every effort to have sound objective science inform management decisions.
Keep it open ended for revisions.	Elk plans can be revised when emerging issues require revision.
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 (s)he is most familiar with.	This request has been made and will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Be realistic about herd needs and numbers.	The WDFW is striving to be more realistic regarding population objectives of elk herds.
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 muzzle loader and help prevent more crop damage from a 40-50% elk herd increase this summer with another calf crop.	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
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.	Except for some special permit hunts, which have very high success rates, it is highly unlikely to see general season success rates above 15-20% during general seasons in Washington or any other western state.
NO	WDFW is not going to eliminate the objective. The management plans are an integral part of elk management.
your plans was done by a kid that knows nothing about elk. put your self in the shoes of a hunter. use common sense.	This is an incorrect statement.
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.	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
yes... to include lethal means by property owners to protect private property.	A variety of lethal removal tools are available to landowners if they meet all of the requirements.
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.
good plan	Thank you for your support.
Definitely	Thank you for your support.
Replace the spike only rule with a permit system	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
If you want to manage the elk herds you have to use the best tools available, us the sportsmen. If we cant hunt at the optimum time of year or 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.	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
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.	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.
Move the season into the first week of november like it used to be.	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Yes we need more money spent on drafts and studies.	Thank you for your support.
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	Based on the information that we have there is no indication that elk hunting opportunity in western Washington needs to be reduced. We have reduced the antlerless special permits for the Mount St. Helens herd for 2014 as that population has been reduced to a more appropriate level.
Can't wait to see it.	Thank you for your support.
Support	Thank you for your support.
Objective 31: Monitor elk populations annually to determine whether they are consistent with Tables 1 and 2.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(24 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.

<p>Objective 31 <i>Strategy a. Conduct aerial surveys to estimate populations, estimate indices, or to estimate composition ratios of bull, cows, and calves when funding is available.</i> 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 precludes effort 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 revenue annually from hunting tag/license sales and Pittman-Robertson Funds. Why are elk which provide significant recreational and subsistence hunting opportunity not prioritized. Tribes have access to far less stable funding levels, yet prioritize this data collection annually. The lack of funding dedicated to annual population monitoring of elk illustrate why the predator management guidelines in this GMP are unlikely to be implemented.</p>	<p>Accurate and reliable techniques for surveying western Washington habitats have only recently been developed. We started in the North Cascades and have recently finished in the Mount Saint Helens herds with what we think are reliable techniques. We are moving next into the Willapa elk herd. All of these herds have been prioritized over other herds and the cost of conducting these surveys is relatively expensive compared to more open habitats. However, we are continuing to expand our efforts as we identify additional funding.</p>
I agree with the monitoring - but have no idea what is in Tables 1 and 2... need to do a better job of this	Thank you for your support. Table 1 is on page 51 and Table 2 is on page 52. WDFW is constantly striving to improve and expand population monitoring efforts within the constraints of funding, staffing, and flying conditions (weather).
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.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your support.
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. Language has been added to the objective to clarify.
Do like fish. Make 4point 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 sure the tribal reports of their hunting activity, is true and honest for what they 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 cougar predation that killed all the animals. i personally had seen 300 - 400 elk at one time in that locale, (lester), 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!	Tribal rights are reserved in federal treaties and the Department has no authority over tribal hunting regulations or tribal harvest reporting.
NO	The WDFW is going to continue to monitor elk populations.
don't try to keep at a certain level.	WDFW feels that managing for established population objectives is useful in sustaining elk populations and maintaining adequate reproduction and recruitment.
do not know tables 1 and 2 they need to be reduced in some areas	Tables 1 and 2 are in the Game Management Plan.
all for	Thank you for your support.
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 what the bull escapement was for the year? If you are just estimating the numbers like they do with the halibut 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 cameras	WDFW does not have the staff or the resources to monitor legal tribal hunting.
You mean one more than the wolves have killed off. Lets start talking 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 n.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.
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.	
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.
determine the cause of decreasing elk populations	This is covered on page 56 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.	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 8 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 pile 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 @ 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 (s)he 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.
make the hunting times more realistic by moving the eastern hunt for modern hunting to start november 1 thats 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 that 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.

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 Wenas drainages for thirty years, the opening for 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!	Thank you for your comment.
Not sure.	Thank you.
The goal should be to keep the populations stable despite urban encroachment and what is the objectives ones who buy the licence should know	That is often impossible to do. This objective pertains to harvest. Thank you.
To accomplish this you will have to either lengthen the seasons and make the seasons later and open the general season to 3 pt. or better and provide a certain number of any bull permits	This harvest objective is consistent with the harvest of the last 15 years.
Not sure this is a realistic with degrading habitat and hoof rot issue	WDFW will continue to monitor and if the objective is not realistic based on those factors we will revise.
We need more to protect from closures due wolf kills.	This is a harvest objective, not a population objective.
Please get our elk numbers back up to where they should be.	Thank you.
More elk less wolves	WDFW tries to manage elk populations as close to objective as possible while taking into account all sources of mortality.
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.	This harvest objective is consistent with the harvest of the last 15 years.
Increase antlerless harvest in areas west of Cascades particularly south rainier and Packwood units	This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Objective 33: Continually improve elk harvest data collection.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(31 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
(8 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
100% in agreement - unbiased scientific data...	Thank you for your support.
Does harvest mean killing? Use english.	Yes it does. The plan is written in English.
Increase poacher patrols. It would be more effective. should already be doing this.	Thank you. That is a different objective in the plan.
yes, especially from the tribes!	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. 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.	In the past it has also related to damage removals but we are improving that documentation.
Update archery harvest data to correctly represent present harvest.	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.
for every one and a report of what was harvest meaning you know how many big bulls you take out of a area but what about the native hunts how many do they take and how do you track it	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.
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 its 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.
tes	?
Already done through mandatory reporting	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.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(9 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(4 comments) No	WDFW will continue to focus attention on elk habitat whenever possible.
(15 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
<i>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.</i> How many elk can 2,000 acres support? What is the difference between the carrying capacity of existing habitat before and after it is enhanced? Will there be a 50% gain? 100%? What is the cost trade-off of spending money on habitat enhancements with fingers crossed they will work and removing additional predators? It all depends on what is happening in an elk herd, so management actions may or may not have an effect depending on the relative importance of factors at play. Encouraging expansion of a herd into unoccupied good habitat may be a better alternative, and less costly, than trying to improve existing habitat.	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 effecting 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).	This objective includes a variety of tools to enhance habitat including all of those you describe. The tools vary by elk herd and are more detailed in those plans.
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 comment.

Habitat should be the #1 priority.	Thank you.
Maintain and enhance--do not acquire.	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.
that or more.	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
This should be a much higher number of acres.	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
Focus on Roosevelts 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 not more or less.	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
Unknown.	Thank you.
Habitat should also be a safe haven for other species, including predators.	Maintaining quality habitat does not necessarily equate to safe haven for any wildlife species.
How about 2,000,000.	That would be an unrealistic objective. WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
Habitat is where its at.	We agree.
At the very least, more would be better.	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
cool	We agree.
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.
5000 would be better	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
good	Thank you for your support.
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.	WDFW is trying to keep the objective realistic.
Shoot for 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 35: Conduct an evaluation of the current elk-feeding program. Reduce the dependency on supplemental feeding if possible.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(5 comments)I agree with reducing the dependency on supplemental feeding.	Thank you for your support.
(23 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you.
Feeding elk to increase hunt able 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 time 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	Thank you for your comment.
No	Thank you for your comment.
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.	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.

During good mild winters that should be the plan but during real bad maybe increase it if needed	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".
You accomplish this by moving the season ahead so hunters have something to hunt	We take this to mean you want the populations reduced through hunting.
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.
10/04/2014	?
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-lot related spread of illness. Drastically 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 (3 comments)	Thank you for your support.
Yes (24 comments)	Thank you for your support.
Proactively monitor health and then do something about it -- stop fiddling while Rome is burning. Get going on hoof rot!	WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.
Look for pesticide induced hoof rot, especially on Weyerhaeuser land. Atroline 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 Federal EPA.
Volunteers will come in handy on this one.	WDFW will be using volunteers to help determine prevalence and distribution of hoof disease.
Sure	Thank you for your support.
Yes and age class by tooth samples. All of this information should be kept as data that is available to the public each year.	Thank you for your support. Tooth information is available on the WDFW web site. We see no reason to post lab results on routine tests that turn up negative.
Let biologists be biologists.	Ok we will.
only if this can done safely, w/o causing mortality within the tested subjects	Routine tests are done on animals that are captured for radio-marking. Some samples can also be collected from dead, hunter-harvested animals.
no comment other than natural selection should be part of the plan unless you want to make a domesticated supply of animals	Thank you for your "no comment".
again you need to let hunters and non hunters know what is going on	WDFW uses extensive outreach efforts when it comes to wildlife disease but there is always room for improvement.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Get samples from hunter harvested Elk.	When needed, WDFW already does this.
should already be doing that	WDFW is already doing this. The intent of the objective is to mark that we will continue to do conduct disease monitoring activities. See the strategies listed under this objective.
Support	Thank you for your support.
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
(9 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) No	The majority of the work on the project has been completed. WDFW intends to finalize the analysis and report writing.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
<i>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.</i> 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.	Thank you for your support.
Predation We concur with the definition of an at-risk population which "include any population which falls 25% below is 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.	Thank you for your support.
The current Early Archery 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 Season to the first tow 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 eastside 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.
go look at them use past info	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
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.

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	Thank you for your comment.
The only group who would want fewer animals would be the few farmers affected. Don't let them dictate herd size	WDFW takes all of those aspects into account including all of the stakeholders interested in elk management.
The Yakima elk heard 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 heard. 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.
Ya shure another study.	Thank you for your comment.
Yes, but big 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	WDFW RESPONSE
(8 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 how many. you have a figure for one hit on the road, poached and wolfs,cats	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!	This is accomplished by using radio-collars on the animals and following up on mortalities to obtain cause of death.
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, Reeser, ect 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.	Tribal rights are reserved in Federal treaties and the Department has no authority over tribal hunting regulations.
make 3 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 dramtically changed sinde 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.
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
what have u been doing	WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started
Yep spend the money. We need more studies.	WDFW has every intention of completing this study that has already started
go 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 require that close of a call in the field. Close more roads in the Colockum.	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	WDFW RESPONSE
Agree (5 comments)	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.	It is unclear at this time the complete connection between hoof disease in elk and livestock production.
Ban Atrozine.	WDFW does not have the authority to ban herbicides. That authority lies with the Federal 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 sienitices the population has dropped by over 75% in the last 5 years. thanks weyerhaeuser.	Thank you for your comment.
figure out what causes it and erradicate the issue	WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease diagnosis and mitigation.
good	Thank you for your support.
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 this the only objective you can muster regarding hoof rot disease? It's safe to say that half 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 demonstrate 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 runs its course.	Thank you for your comment.
Its not hoof disease, grab a clue. Allow independent analysis of issues and fix the problem now.	Thank you for your comment.
Locate 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 companys to burn there clear cuts this will heal the elk hoofs. Stop using chemicals to keep down weeds and trees by timber comapanys.	It is next to impossible for timber companies to burn due to clean air regulations. WDFW does not have the authority to ban herbicides. That authority lies with the Federal EPA.
Support	Thank you for your support.
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 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.	WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation. Thank you for your support.
This should be top priority	WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation. Thank you for your support.
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 rot 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 assistance in the distant past	WDFW will be investing a substantial amount of staff time and money on hoof disease issues. WDFW is actively pursuing all aspects of hoof disease mitigation.
good idea	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: Determine how well existing survey protocols for black-tailed deer are working by 2021.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) NO	WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.
(3 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.
(17 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
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.
Do it now	WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.
good	Thank you for your support.
How do you count em? Hard to see in the brush.	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.	Thank you for your support.
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	Correct. That is why WDFW is pursuing better protocols.
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, bears, and coyotes. We need to control our predator populations they are at record highs for population in southwest Washington and are feasting on our declining deer and elk populations.	Thank you for your comment. See objective 3 for predator-prey management.
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 doe 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	WDFW RESPONSE
(3 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.
(20 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
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 "Establish 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 Cliff Rice (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.

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. 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.
good	Thank you for your support.
Hunters input	WDFW uses hunter input whenever it can.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
It's a little late don't you think	Thank you for your comment.
Leave them alone.	Thank you for your comment.
u 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!	Thank you for your support.
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 an easier access for all state employees.	WDFW is currently conducting research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.
Objective 42: Continue to implement, refine, and expand survey protocols for mule deer.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for support.
(4 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) Strongly agree	Thank you for your support.
(21 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
good	Thank you for your support.
Has been done and effective	WDFW will continue to refine and improve these protocols.
Hunters input	WDFW tries to use hunter input whenever possible.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
look less do more	Thank you for your comment.
Mule Deer are over hunted by humans.	WDFW disagrees with this statement. Survey and harvest data show no indication of overharvest.
The survey is Wrong.....	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.
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.
Good idea!	Thank you for your support.
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
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
(19 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
dose that work if so go	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your support.
Listen to mule deer foundation as well	The Mule Deer Foundation was an integral partner in this research project.
Not without equal representation.And vote.	The public will have the opportunity to comment on the Mule Deer Management Plan.
on hand is better	Thank you for your comment.
Support, yes, we need to bring our mule deer levels back to the 1990 levels	Thank you for your comment.
The info is wrong	The public will have the opportunity to comment on the Mule Deer Management Plan.
What the heck does ecoregional even mean, use the best available science.	An ecoregion would be large section of the landscape with similar habitat and land use. WDFW tries to use objective, rigorous science to inform management decisions.
why not expand their range and population	Currently, mule deer are probably using most of the available habitat in Washington state. Populations can be allowed to increase in some places.
Can't argue with this!	Thank you for your support.
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
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
(15 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
(4 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your support.
Hunters input	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
No killing of does, Start planting beans and other food stuffs as part of reforestation.	Antlerless harvest is an integral part of deer management.
Strongly agree. Cut back on the doe kills!!!!	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.
hard look at the numbers	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your support.
Not sure.	Thank you for your comment.
Should be done for Game units with under 50 buck harvest not over 50 buck harvest	This is an attempt to prioritize effort.
Objective 45: Improve and expand the existing survey protocols for white-tailed deer.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.

Hunters input	Thank you for your comment.
like to see more doing	Thank you for your comment.
Maintain the current level	Achieving the objective may require additional staff effort.
(5 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
Try looking for them in the residential rural interface!! No shortage in my backyard but the local GMU says there isn't many around.	Thank you for your comment.
Try something other than counting deer in a field and guessing.....	Thank you for your comment.
White tails are increasing. No study needed except Columbia whitetail	Whether increasing or decreasing it is important to know population trend.
(21 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
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
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
(22 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
... including over hunting by humans.	Survey and harvest data show no indication of overharvest of mule deer.
do more than look	As the objective suggests we will do more than look.
good	Thank you for your support.
Support	Thank you for your support.
conduct a mule deer management plan for the Okanogan. this has been Washington state's premier mule deer herd but it has no management plan. As a consequence elk plans have been done that encroach on the mule deer habitat, whitetail populations are increasing but no mule deer plan has been developed. By the time you develop a plan to base herd management on you will be forced to take into consideration the expanded white tail populations and now the existing elk management plan.	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.	It is WDFW's intention to publish final reports on the mule deer research.
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
(8 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(5 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
(17 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
Again it's a little late are Blacktail herds have dropped dramatically	Thank you for your comment.
Black tails need large heritage logs and surrounding forest left for shelter in snow and to escape from predators.	Black-tailed deer needs are quite varied. One of the most important things they need is early successional habitat created by timber harvest and timber thinning.
excellent study, keep up the good work.	Thank you for the support.
good	Thank you for your support.
Hunters input	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	
I'm an archer that's all I do. With that being said you need to stop the antlerless deer hunting in GMU407, GMU437, and GMU 418 we don't have near enough deer in these units to harvest does.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
is the current study being conducted well enough to learn anything??	WDFW believes this research project will better inform management decisions.
See #40 and 44	Thank you, we did.
Should already have most of this.	The black-tailed deer research project will be completed in 2017 and reports published in 2018.
Support	Thank you for your 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 successional habitat. We will continue to routinely do that.
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. That is what is being done now.
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
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your support.
(7 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
(21 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
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 opportunity and are therefore a priority.
Be more specific! This objective is pie in the sky. What exactly do you hope to determine from researching white tailed deer?	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	Thank you for your support.
how dose it 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	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.

I am curious why white-tail 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 2015-2017 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.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.
(28 comments) Yes	Thank you for your support.
Disease (Pages 68-69) 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 wide spread and prevalent in black-tailed deer populations and should receive more emphasis in the document. Particularly as Makah 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.	WDFW is currently conducting black-tailed deer research to address this challenge. That work will inform any new protocols that will be developed.
good	Thank you for your support.
Hunters input	Thank you for your comment.
No	Thank you for your comment.
Science here guys, not special interest.....	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your support.
The agency moves so slowly this is a waste of funding	Thank you for your comment.
Well yeah	Thank you for your comment.
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.
this 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., DNR) 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 manner.	Thank you for your comment.
don't know	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
Land 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 buffalo'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.
(17 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 exorbitant resources in order to save them or bail 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 clemans herd	Thank you for your comment. Your concerns about genetic diversity are valid, and are shared by WDFW. Unfortunately, Swakane herd bighorn sheep 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

	variation, while at the same time ensuring that new founders have the requisite experience with habitats and predators found in the Tieton area.
Move up 2 years please.	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.
Only pursue this objective if existing cougar populations are protected and individual cougars are not "removed" if they prey on this population of sheep.	Thank you for your comment. Cougar predation has not been identified as a likely source of mortality for this herd; nor is any cougar removal envisioned at this point as part of this plan. That said, there could be other herds and other circumstances in which very limited, targeted removal of cougar(s) known to be keeping a bighorn population at an abundance much lower than the habitat could otherwise support, would be considered.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
what happened to the herd	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.
Wonderful idea but be sure to get rid of all domestic sheep first.	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."
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(25 comments) Yes (includes "of course")	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 53: Complete analysis of the feasibility of introducing bighorns into Moses Coulee and into the Pasayten Wilderness by 2019.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
why should the state introduce this species to an area where they are not native?	Thank you for your comment. Archeological evidence suggests that Moses Coulee historically supported bighorn sheep (Johnson 1983).
Introducing bighorn sheep, especially into fragile environments like Moses Coulee or into wilderness seems on its face to be a terrible idea.	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.
Moses Coulee would probably not be the best place for big horn given ag conflicts and the expanding human population	Thanks very much 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).
They should be reintroduced in the pasayten as this looks like ideal habitat.	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Agree (includes "Great!" and "That would be awesome")	Thank you for your comment.
(26 comments) Yes (Includes "ok" and "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
A herd in the Moses Coulee would most likely face major poaching from local migrant worker populations.	Thank you for your comment.
Need to kill the wolves first or you will be wasting money.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
makes sense, there is not one?	Thank you for your comment. There are plans for these herds that date from 1995. However, much has changed since that time, thus a renewed focus on these herds is required.
good but leave them alone	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.
Great!	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
Should allow two permits a year at hall mt.	Thank you for your comment. This suggestion will be forwarded to become considered as part of the ongoing 3-year package of hunting season recommendations.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
(22 comments) Yes (Includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Agree (includes "OK")	Thank you for your comment.
A	Thank you for your comment.
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; Luikart et al. 2008, 2010; Rioux-Paquette et al. 2010, 2011).	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Transplant 10% of each herd to other herds across the state	Thank you for your comment. Most of Washington's herd 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.
Yes - but be careful not to pollute any unique genetics	Thank you for your comment.
agree	Thank you for your comment.
Hell yes another study.	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
not needed	Thank you for your comment.
not sure	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) ?	Thank you for your comment.
Sure sounds good to me.	Thank you for your comment.
(18 comments) Yes (Includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
not sure what habitat-based population objectives means	Thank you for your comment. Population objectives are rough targets that we would ideally like populations to approximate. If populations are well below these objectives, it suggests we have a problem requiring addressing. If well above, it suggests we should increase off-take (either through regulated hunting or, if possible, translocation to other herds).
remove the domestic sheep and goat grazing from public land near sheep populations(10 mile range minimum)	Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.
Apply direction to eliminate domestic sheep and goats from native ranges of bighorn sheep.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.
Do not allow free ranging of domestic sheep where wild sheep live.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 59, below.

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	Thank you for your comment. WDFW currently has no plans to ban pack goats from lands it manages, nor is it actively engaged in encouraging other land owners to do so. Domestic goats do carry and can transmit bacteria that lead to pneumonia in wild sheep, so concern about potential risks from pack goats are legitimate. WDFW would be interested in working with pack-goat owners and/or users to reduce these risks.
(7 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes (includes "Y".)	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) ?	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 57: 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.	Thank 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 uncertainty about the disease status of the abundant herd.
why should we translocate?	Thank 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 uncertainty about the disease status of the abundant herd.
If a ewe harvest doesn't count towards the once in a lifetime requirement	Thank you for your comment. The once-per-lifetime limitation does not apply to ewe harvests. Hunters who've harvested a ewe in the past are still eligible to draw a ram permit, and vice versa.
harvest? what are they a crop? this is the mind set an ignorant person.	Thank you for your comment. The term "harvest" is often used in a wildlife context. Similar terms include "yield", "off-take", and "sustainable use".
Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep sheep populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak as nature intended.	Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.
(4 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK (includes "Support" and "sure")	Thank you for your comment.
when we know there is a sick herd in the umtatum lets take use it let hunters pay to harvest not just let rot away	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Agree. Also swakane can handle two permits a year.	Thank you for your comment. This suggestion will be forwarded to become considered as part of the ongoing 3-year package of hunting season recommendations
Good	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 58: 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 overharvest can be identified within a 3-year period, and iii) increases sufficient to justify an increase in harvest opportunity can be identified within a 3-year period.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Over harvest? with such limited draws. More die of disease than are harvested.	Thank 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.
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.	Thank you for your comment. This is a valuable suggestion that we can incorporate as an additional Strategy under "Enforcement, Objective 62". That said, WDFW does not directly control road signing, and agreement would also have to be reached with the Washington Department of Transportation. WDFW does maintain elk fences in some areas, and these also function near Naches to reduce bighorn presence on roads. WDFW also works with WDOT to maintain a fence on Highway 97A north of Wenatchee to reduce bighorn/vehicle collisions. The experience of other jurisdictions suggests that where bighorns are attracted to salt on highways, warning signs to drivers are generally ineffective in reducing driver speed and wildlife collisions.
Over harvest should be identified in 1 to 2 years.	Thank you for your comment.
Rapid identification of disease is critical but the agencies response is not reliable to deal with the issue	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
(16 comments) Yes (Includes "yup")	Thank you for your comment.
(8 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
?	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 59: 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(2 comments) Yes There needs to be some movement towards all domesticated animals removed off of state lands and forests. / yes, as stated earlier, remove all domestic sheep and goat grazing on public lands	Thank you for your comment. WDFW takes this issue seriously, and works with available models and maps to reduce the risk of contact between domestic sheep/goats and wild bighorns.
hold domestic staock holders accountable for disease transmissions	Thank you for your comment.
Again. Grazing sheep is the issue not pack goats. We could use heath checks a GPS requirement for Pack goats. I would love to opportunity to show my pack goat herd to wdfw and show that the chance of contact is more than minimal	Thank you for your comment.
(8 comments) Agree and "Strongly agree"	Thank you for your comment.
Initiate a plan to eliminate exotic big game animals such as the Ibex goats along the Columbia River near the Oregon boarder .	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Yes (includes "YES!")	Thank you for your comment.
Absolutely	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
un-obtainable goal	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) ?	Thank you for your comment.

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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Incorporate regulations to allow wolves, cougars, and other predators to keep sheep populations healthy by allowing them to feed on the sick and weak as nature intended.	Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.
Hunting should be subordinate to species health.	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Agree (includes "Good")	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
(12 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) No	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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	Thank you for your comment. All funds transferred to WDFW from auction tags are devoted entirely to management of the species generating that revenue.
Already is occurring and should not be expanded	Thank you for your comment. There are no plans to increase the number of auctions or raffles for bighorn sheep.
Increase draw tag number and limit the amount of auction and raffle tags the majority of the public can't afford	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.
(6 similar comments) No, equal opportunity, first come first served flat rate, anything else favors the rich.	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.
yes -- but keep it limited so average guy has a chance too	Thanks very much for your comment. There are no plans to increase the number of auctions or raffles for bighorn sheep.
(2 comments) No (Includes "NO NO NO")	Thank you for your comment.
Agree (6 comments)	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK (includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
If we allowed for public to pick skulls from predator and winter 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	Thank you for your comment.
Important.	Thank you for your comment.
Is it even possible to account for all mortalities.	Thanks 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.
Yes and data given. People who violate laws that protect the animals should suffer stiffer fines and loss of hunting privileges.	Thank you for your comment.
Most people know the rules already	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
Too cost prohibitive	Thank you for your comment.
Tribal harvest?	Thank you for your comment.
what about the unknown	Thank you for your comment.
Prosecute poaching.	Thank you for your comment.
(16 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
Yes and Indian harvest	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 63: Continue active participation in research oriented toward understanding and ultimately managing limiting factors produced by disease, predation, and genetic factors.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(18 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Agree, especially in ONP where they are a problem	Thanks very much for your comment. See below, under Objective 67, where Strategy c 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.
The map in the text does not have goats near Mt. St. Helens, where there are many.	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.
good	Thank you for your comment.
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 USFS.	Thank you for your comment. Please see Objective 67, below.
let,s see	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) OK (Includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(17 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
don't know	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
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.	
yes, but also be proactive	Thank you for your comment.
Not an effective way to manage the program	Thank you for your comment.

(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
good	Thank you for your comment.
No	Thank you for your comment.
Oh heck yes more scientists.	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	Thanks very much for your comment. Strategies b. and c. 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."
(3 comments) is four years to long to wait (Includes "2 years" and "sure, but use 3 year period"	Thanks very much 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	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.	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	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 methow and chelan herds closely.	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK (includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 67: 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
again what would be the augmentation and who knows what it is	Thank you for your comment. WDFW, working with a group of agency, university, and tribal stakeholders, has produced some preliminary analyses. These will be incorporated into the larger NEPA analyses conducted by Olympic National Park.
Agree, translocate all of them in ONP where they are a problem	Thank you for your comment. Strategies c. and d. of this Objective speak to your suggestion: "c. 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."
only move to places they were historically	Thanks very much for your comment. We agree, and preliminary planning has focused entirely on areas within Washington where mountain goats are known to be native. See Strategy a. of this Objective.
Yes as long as it does not impact existing hunting opportunities	Thank you for your comment. In 2014, WDFW re-opened hunting opportunities for mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula, east of Olympic National Park. If ONP ultimately reduces or eliminates mountain goats, this hunting opportunity will likely cease. However, if ONP reduction results in translocation of mountain goats into native habitats in the North Cascades, hunting opportunities are likely to increase in the long-term.
this has been on the table a long time. I suppose go for one pilot project. Preferable not where public access is easy, or public uses attract easily mountain goats	Thanks very much for your comment. Excellent suggestions.
Support, move them from the Olympics to the NC!	Thank you for your comment.
Why, don't let tribes dictate what happens with goats !	Thank you for your comment.
(15 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
yes we need a better understanding as to what is going on with these critters.	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
no translocation	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 68: 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
allocate tags based on the number of goats harvested each year. Billies = 1 goat, Nannies = 4 goats. Use this formula to promote harvesting of Billies. Have an orientation for each successful applicant.	Thank you for your comment. Your suggestion is similar conceptually to a "points" system over-viewed in Strategy g. of this Objective. WDFW currently does not have a specific orientation or class for successful applicants, but does provide all with a brochure and video that provide training and testing for hunters' ability to differentiate mountain goat gender in the field.
Exccept in areas where they did not exist historically -- in those areas use liberal harvests	Thanks very much for your comment. In 2014, WDFW re-opened hunting opportunities for mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula, east of Olympic National Park. These new hunts are not intended to be long-term sustainable; rather, they are designed to reduce conflicts with other recreationists in the area. If ONP ultimately reduces or eliminates mountain goats, this hunting opportunity will likely cease. However, if ONP reduction results in translocation of mountain goats into native habitats in the North Cascades, hunting opportunities are likely to increase in the long-term.
Work with other agencies to increase hunting opportunity where viable, especially where nonnative goats exist (which have cause negative encounters with humans).	Thank you for your comment. In 2014, WDFW re-opened hunting opportunities for mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula, east of Olympic National Park. These new hunts are not intended to be long-term sustainable; rather, they are designed to reduce conflicts with other recreationists in the area. If ONP ultimately reduces or eliminates mountain goats, this hunting opportunity will likely cease. However, if ONP reduction results in translocation of mountain goats into native habitats in the North Cascades, hunting opportunities are likely to increase in the long-term.

Mountain goats should not be hunted in the state of Washington because of the current rapid population declines.	Thank you for your comment. Declines in mountain goat populations occurred during earlier decades, when over-harvesting was common. Currently, mountain goats are harvested according to conservative off-take allowance, and monitored closely. In the past few years, most populations of mountain goats subjected to hunting have either been approximately stable, or showed evidence of modest increases.
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.	Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.
Nannies should only be harvested in over populated areas... Oh wait, there are no overpopulated areas.	Thank you for your comment. Strategy 'g' of Objective 68 is intended to further reduce harvest pressure on female goats while allowing existing levels of overall harvest to continue.
(2 comments) No harvest of ewe's. If there isn't a large enough population then don't hunt. Use common sense. (Includes "There is no reason for hunters to chase nannies")	Thanks very much for your comment. Strategy 'g' of Objective 68 is intended to further reduce harvest pressure on female goats while allowing existing levels of overall harvest to continue.
Not an obtainable objective for this species.	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
on a year to year base	Thank you for your comment.
Open areas between mt rainier and I -90	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
why	Thank you for your comment.
(12 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
Yes you should've been doing this all along	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Hunting will be needed. I leave it to managers how to manage.	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 69: 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Already being done and should not be expanded.	Thank you for your comment. This Objective and associated Strategy do not envision or recommend expanding the number of auction or raffle tags for mountain goats. Rather, they are intended to provide additional tools to biologists in fine-tuning the number of goats removed from each herd, while providing additional predictability and geographic scope to the few hunters with these tags.
more permit	Thank you for your comment. This Objective and associated Strategy do not envision or recommend expanding the number of auction or raffle tags for mountain goats. Rather, they are intended to provide additional tools to biologists in fine-tuning the number of goats removed from each herd, while providing additional predictability and geographic scope to the few hunters with these tags.
only a few - leave oportunities for average guy	Thank you for your comment. Almost 85% of available permits for mountain goats 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, planning for future restoration, and other management efforts on behalf of mountain goats have, during the same period, derived from auction or raffle permits.
Out of State tags should be minimal.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW does not allocate or limit the number of tags going to hunters from other states or jurisdictions. In recent years, > 90% of mountain goat hunters in Washington have been residents.
(5 comments) No, this just feeds the rich get richer mentality. Open more permits for draw. (includes "auction if just for the rich", "highly discriminatory against the average hunter", "No more auction and raffle tags, quit managing just to make more money. Hunting does not need to be a rich man's sport!!!", and "Raffle and auction tags are a slap in the face of "average" hunters. All those tags should go into the drawings. Our resources are ours not the highest bidders. WDFW should be ashamed of this behavior.")	Thank you for your comment. Almost 85% of available permits for mountain goats 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, planning for future restoration, and other management efforts on behalf of mountain goats have, during the same period, derived from auction or raffle permits.
No, have flat rate, first come first served, no pre-orders, no guides, no online ordering. Auctions and raffles cater to the wealthy.	Thank you for your comment. Almost 85% of available permits for mountain goats 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, planning for future restoration, and other management efforts on behalf of mountain goats have, during the same period, derived from auction or raffle permits.
Of course wherever you can make more money	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Okay. Make some money to help cover management.	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) No (Includes "NO NO NO")	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 70: Reduce the potential for mountain goat/human conflict through decreasing the incidence of habituated and/or conditioned goats, as well as the intensity of habitation/condition of individual goats that frequent heavily used recreation areas.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Reduce the potential for conflict by educating recreating public of the dangers of interacting with wildlife.	Thanks very much for your comment. WDFW has partnered with the Olympic National Forest on educational materials, including a video that is available on our web-site. In 2014, WDFW re-opened hunting opportunities for mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula, east of Olympic National Park. These new hunts are not intended to be long-term sustainable; rather, they are designed to reduce conflicts with other recreationists in the area.
Consider transplanting to different area of state	Thanks very much for your comment. It would be difficult and expensive to identify, capture, and relocate specific individual mountain goats.
(2 comments) Habituated goats should be eliminated by hunters. Dart and tag such goats so that they can be easily identified during hunting season and open a season on those tagged goats. Problem goats should be a focused hunter removal opportunity	Thanks very much for your suggestion. WDFW is considering the logistics and feasibility of similar proposals.
(2 comments) shoot em (includes "hunt them").	Thanks very much for your comment. In 2014, WDFW re-opened hunting opportunities for mountain goats on the Olympic Peninsula, east of Olympic National Park. These new hunts are not intended to be long-term sustainable; rather, they are designed to reduce conflicts with other recreationists in the area.
(6 responses) No	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) OK (includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
Sure. Been successes with bears, so, why not goats.	Thank you for your comment.
(9 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
good	
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 71: Ensure that moose habitat requirements are incorporated into land-use planning and practices.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(2 comments) Habitat is the key.	Thank you for your comment.

This is a very high priority.	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
NO	Thank you for your comment.
who wins in the end not the moose	Thank you for your comment.
wow, good idea	Thank you for your comment.
(19 comments) Yes (includes "Y")	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
don't know	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	WDFW RESPONSE
Would think we have an estimate now. Big question is what effect wolves will have on animals	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.
Make sure to also research the number of Moose that are mysteriously dying, in GMUs 113 and 117. The last two years, I've come across MANY dead moose, with little or no signs of trauma. Disease? Ticks?	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.
why so long you know they are there	Thank you for your comment.
With out guessing.....	Thank you for your comment.
Don't have to worry wolves have wiped out most of the moose.	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you 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	WDFW RESPONSE
(2 comments) Hunter input (includes "Yes, ask the locals")	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.
(4 comments) Consider the use of drones of various type for survey purposes. These would be more cost effective and safer plus could provide better data if properly equipped and operated. The use of this type of tool should also be considered by the Department for other types of surveys. (includes similar comments)	Thank you for your comment.
heck yes burn more money to see wolf killed moose.	Thank you for your comment.
Helicopter is probably the best tool.	Thank you for your comment.
need to keep closer eye on them	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
Way cheaper, safer and less invasive than using choppers.	Thank you for your comment.
(10 comments) Yes (Includes "Y")	Thank you for your comment.
?	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
do you want to know how many there are or are you thinking just another area we have to cover. rough don't work you know now roughly how many	Thanks very much for your comment. This would be intended to apply the rigorous survey methodology currently being refined in Districts 1 and 2 to these other districts.
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
(15 comments) Yes. (Includes "Support" and "Yes asap")	Thank you for your comment.
?	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
Analyze the impacts of global climate change re: parasites	Thanks very much for your comment. If we document changes in the prevalence or distribution of parasites, this may be related to climate change. A rigorous scientific analysis of any such relationship will likely be difficult with data limited to Washington, but our data may be useful for researchers interested in examining this issue at a broader scale.
(3 comments) text does not talk about tapeworm infections but have personally seen this in two Washington moose and one mule deer. (includes "Wolf disease is going to take care of the moose." And "especially wolf introduce tapeworms").	Thanks very much for your comment. 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.
Game Checks	Thanks very much for your comment. Examining for the parasites of interest is best done in an indoor setting, where technicians trained by veterinary staff can work in a controlled environment.
I understand that it's difficult to do a Post-Mortem on a discovered dead Moose, unless you're able to do it within a few hours, due to the body heat. However, something needs to be figured out. Too many moose have been found, dead, in GMUs 113 and 117, the past two years.	Thanks very much for your comment.
good	Thanks very much for your comment.
No	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK (includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
Should already being done	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thanks very much for your comment.
(15 comments) Yes.	Thanks very much for your comment.
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 76: Monitor changes in the geographic distribution of moose throughout Washington.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(2 comments) Yes add moose to cascade range in western Washington	Thank you for your comment. WDFW currently has no plans or funding to translocate moose further west. However, there are indications obtained from our web-based geographic monitoring of observations made by the public that moose may be colonizing in a westward direction on their own.
Hunter input	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.

need to know whats moving them good	Thank you for your comment.
While monitoring, see if there's any correlation between geographic movements and wolf pack movements/growth.	Thank you for your comment.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your comment.
(19 comments) Yes (Includes "Support" and "Sure why not".)	Thank you for your comment.
NO	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 77: Minimize risks to human safety and property by managing moose conflicts at the wildland-human interface.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Interface areas with moose conflicts should be handled by hunters.	Thank you for your comment. WDFW does have a program in which Master Hunters are occasionally called on to remove problem animals. The decisions about when this option can be used are made by the Enforcement Division. In recent years, relatively few cases have been deemed appropriate for Master Hunter participation.
Minimize the "wildland-human interface" also through development regulations	Thank you for your comment.
Well, they're in my yard every winter but, they were here first.	Thank you for your comment.
yes, but give benefit of doubt to the moose. Houses out in the forest or rangeland are out of place and wildlife should not be controlled to accommodate such housing sprawl	Thank you for your comment.
Population control	Thank you for your comment.
(11 comments) Yes.	Thank you for your comment.
again how	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
(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.	Thank you for your comment.
This reseach already exists	Thanks very much for your comment. Although much research exists on moose, WDFW has identified a need to better understand moose demographics and the factors affecting them, in northeastern Washington. The moose population has increased in recent years, but new challenges face them.
Carefully consider the money needed and likelihood of learning these relationships	Thanks very much for your suggestion. It is likely that we won't learn everything we would like, and funding is a consideration.
Kill more wolves	Thank you for your comment.
NO	Thank you for your comment.
Oh heck yes more studies.	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK (Includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(13 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(8 comments) Agree (includes "good")	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	Thank you for your comment. Guidelines used to limit hunting are designed to account for typical levels of predation.
Moose should not be hunted in the state of Washington. Their populations are too tenuous.	Thank you for your comment. All analyses of available data WDFW has collected during the past 10 years suggest that moose populations in the northeastern portion of the state of increased, and that hunting levels have been sustainable.
nah, just use good science and common sense	Thank you for your comment.
Study the potential of transplanting problem moose from the NE part of the state to Methow, Teanaway, Chiwawa, Cle Elum areas	Thanks very much for your comment. WDFW currently has no plans or funding to translocate moose further west. However, there are indications obtained from our web-based geographic monitoring of observations made by the public that moose may be colonizing in a westward direction on their own.
(3 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Ok	Thank you for your comment.
Support	Thank you for your comment.
wait	Thank you for your comment.
(15 comments) Yes.	Thank you for your comment.
(8 comments) Agree (includes "good")	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
I'd really liketo see pronghorns return to being ecological actors in Washington during my lifetime. / no, allow the speedgoats to have space to grow and reintroduce into the entire state (2 responses)	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.
issue tags to landowners to choose hunters for population control.	Thank you for your comment. The pronghorn population outside of the Yakama Reservation is not currently at a level that WDFW is considering hunting.
Agree, as long as the burden of proof rests with "agricultural interests". These are small animals and don't eat much!	Thank you for your comment.
Force landowners to grow some brain cells.	Thank you for your comment.
good idea	Thank you for your comment.
No	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Ok (includes ("Support", and "sure")	Thank you for your comment.
unknown	Thank you for your comment.
What the heck can a pronghorn do to a farm. Lets stop the B S here.	Thank you for your comment.
(13 comments) Yes	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
?	Thank you for your comment.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
yes -- or be more proactive in monitoring	Thank you for your comment.
(6 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.

make numbers public	Thank you for your comment.
No (2 responses)	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Ok (includes "Support")	Thank you for your comment.
(14 comments) Yes.	Thank you for your comment.
A tribal issue (2 responses)	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) ?	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 82: 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.")	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.
(2 comments) given 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.	Thanks very much 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 huntable population is a more valuable population.	Thank you for your comment.
I support efforts to restore/reintroduce pronghorn in Washington State	Thank you for your comment.
No	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) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 83: Monitor population demographics and determine population densities in at least two ecoregions of Washington.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(28 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Good luck. Populations are too high in the westside. Hunting them is pure luck without bait or hounds.	Thank you for your comment. Using bait to hunt black bears was banned by voter initiative.
(2 comments) In all areas of Washington	Thank you for your comment. The Department is unable to estimate bear density in all areas of Washington due to cost and logistic limitations. However, with a west-side and east-side study area, the Department may be able to extrapolate to most areas of Washington.
NO	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes understanding the relative abundance of bears is important for managing bears as a hunted species.
ok... but why?	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes understanding the relative abundance of bears is important for managing bears as a hunted species to minimize the likelihood of over-harvesting bear populations.
What lawyer wrote this one. Don't you get hunter reports back on hunter success. No More Studies.	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes understanding the relative abundance of bears is important for managing bears as a hunted species.
Would not give accurate information needed for the entire state.	Thank you for your comment. The Department is unable to estimate bear density in all areas of Washington due to cost and logistic limitations. However, with a west-side and east-side study area, the Department may be able to extrapolate to most areas of Washington.
Objective 84: Provide recreational hunting opportunities while at the same time maintaining a sustainable bear population in each BBMU.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(32 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Allow baiting so the hunter and see if its a lactating female or if she has cubs.	Thank you for your comment. Using bait to hunt black bears was banned by voter initiative.
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. 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.
(2 comments)Disagree	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.
Get a handle on poaching by local and international poachers.	The Department has increased emphasis on monitoring bear poaching levels due to the illegal commercialization of bear parts.
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 Legislature have reached out to the SFLO community to help brainstorm some win-win solutions. Heather will be coordinating our most creative idea's in hopes we can help more than we already do. Again, SFLO's 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/"neighborly" 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 volunteers? 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 GMU's 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 baiting be allowed for these spring permit hunts.	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.
Increase bear populations and create more opportunities for ecotourism.	Thank you for your comment. Washington currently has an abundant and healthy bear population and is not directing management toward elevating bear densities beyond carrying capacity.
It is not the "Opportunity" that is lacking - it is the TOOLS to be successful.	Thank you for your comment.
killing as recreation, wow what a relaxing beautiful activity.	Thank you for your comment.

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 in 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 departments 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.	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.
Yes Every game unit should have a Spring Bear Hunt	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.
You need to maintain thd 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.
<i>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.</i> Not necessarily true, especially if deer and/or elk are declining. As ungulate numbers decline, the predation effect is compensatory, 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.	Thank you for your comment. The Department will continue to monitor bear 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).
<i>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.</i> 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.	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.
Objective 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.	
PUBLIC 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.	Thank you for your comment
(21 comments) Agree	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.
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 problem 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 include 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.
how?	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. Minimizing human-bear conflict is 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.	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.
More spring bear hunting oportunities will help.	The department uses spring bear seasons in some areas with chronic bear conflict.
Most human-bear problems are caused by people who are careless about leaving out food and garbage. Impose heavy fines for careless human actions - 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.
(2 comments) NO	Thank you for your comment. Minimizing human-bear conflict is a high priority for the Department.
Not a goal this objective can reach with human expansion in to rural area	Thank you for your comment. Minimizing human-bear conflict is a high priority for the Department.
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?	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.
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.	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.
Train idiot humans how to avoid interactions. It's not that hard.	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.
Unrealistic goal. You may be in control of some variables, but not the human variable, This goal will never be reached.	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.
Objective 86: Develop programs with informational materials to help timber owners with: validating and anticipating bear damage; use of non-lethal methods to avoid damage; and lethal removal options. Develop a minimum of one of these programs each year beginning in 2015.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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 forestland 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 times and particularly the potential for catastrophic effects on small parcels the permits 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 SFLO's and WDFW that builds on your dept's positive responsiveness to our concerns with this year's process.	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.
This is a better stated objective and strategies than Objective 23. Is the redundancy necessary?	Thank you for your comment.
(22 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Already exists	Thank you for your comment. The Department plans to continue and build upon existing programs and information.
bears were here first	Thank you for your comment.
don't see the problem maybe more reports on the cost of this	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.
Eliminate lethal removal options by 2021.	Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.
Eliminate this program completely. Timber companies do not need any help, they have ruined enough in this state.	Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.
emphasise non-leathal management.	Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.
Follow the money (international timber interests) and kill the bears for doing what comes naturally. Nice plan.	Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.
Forget the lethat options. Learn to live with the inevitable side effect of wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. While the department plans to emphasis the use of education and non-lethal measures, lethal removal will likely continue to be need as a last resort for chronic areas.
give out special permits to control bear population by allowing to bate bears with sealed barrels	Thank you for your comment. Using bait to hunt black bears was banned by voter initiative.
Help no timber owners unless they open their land to hunting and retract fees. Help only those who allow hunting without fees, like Green Diamond.	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.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.
I wonder how this will work.	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 need as a last resort for chronic areas.
If a timber company is not allowing free access for bear hunters, they should not be given damage permits.	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.
Let the timber owners pay for it themselves.	Thank you for your comment.
Limit damage permits to timber companies that allow free access for licensed hunters during bear season. 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 is actively working with landowners to enhance hunter access in areas where hunters participate in damage related seasons.
(2 comments) NO	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.
Non lethal methods should be prioritized, too many of these animals are taken in the necessary evils of hunting and from lethal action on behalf of the dept. of wildlife. Timber damage should not warrant lethal action.	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 need as a last resort for chronic areas.

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 and 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, but the arbitrary number of 1 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, nor 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.
Spring bear hunts are not generally popular, and as 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. The Department carefully reviews and considers other factors when considering a spring bear hunt to address bear damage to trees.
CONCERNS: To address concerns regarding black bear 'public safety' and black bear 'timber damage', WDFW permits (i.e.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. 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 approximately 75% 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".	Thank you for your comments. 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).
Objective 87: Evaluate and update cougar PMUs by 2015.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
In the discussion on prey impacts on cougar the statement <i>"The current population levels for deer and elk populations are compatible with the cougar population objectives for each PMU"</i> . 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. <i>Impacts</i> 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.	Thank you for your comment. 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.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
<i>Objective 87: Strategy a. Evaluate cougar PMUs based on habitat use, prey availability, and human activities.</i> 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.	Thank you for your comment.
(27 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.

Bring back dogs and go back to permit draw only	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Cougars self-manage their own populations. There is no need for hunting cougars. Follow science-based studies. See studies done in California.	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.
Kill more 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.
NO	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.
Oh heck yes more studies more scientist less enforcement.	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.
(2 comments) Too many 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.
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.	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.
1. <i>Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations.</i> 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.	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. Interactions of cougars with prey are covered on a case by case situation and discussed in Predator-Prey in Chapter 2.
<i>Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations</i> The goal of a healthy, productive population 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 goal should be reworded to state: <i>Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their prey habitats, and human hunting of cougar prey, to ensure a reasonable, but not excessive, sustainable cougar population.</i>	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. 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.
<i>The statewide goals for cougar are:</i> 1. <i>Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations</i> 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 wildlife in a manner that does not impair the resource while maximizing the public recreation – providing hunting opportunities for all citizens." 2. <i>Minimize human/cougar conflict</i> This should also include minimizing cougar/livestock conflicts and cougar/pet conflicts. 3. <i>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</i> 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. <i>Manage statewide cougar populations for a sustained yield.</i> 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. 5. <i>Improve our understanding of predator-prey relationships.</i> With improved understanding of predator / prey relationships we would assume that the WDFW would manage predators & 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. Minimizing cougar –livestock and cougar-pet conflicts is included under the umbrella human-cougar. We will consider clarifying this in the final version. Additionally, minimizing livestock depredation caused by carnivores is addressed under Objective 21 in the Game Management Plan. Thank you for your comment. The Department must adhere to legislative mandates. In this context sustained yield means a stable cougar population both numerically by count and population growth rate, and with adequate representation by all sex and age classes for territorial stability. The Department attempted to manage for a population reduction (about 25%) through increased hunting. The result was a declining growth rate (lambda) but do to an influx in subadult males, the total population reminded nearly the same. The end result was a population nearly void of adult cougars, instead comprised mostly of juvenile animals with a lower propensity for stable territories and successful reproduction. 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)

<p>I. POPULATION STATUS AND TREND (page 104)</p> <p>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 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, (i.e., independent, dispersing animals), and kittens is harder to obtain, but is likely about 3,600.</p> <p>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 sub adults (ie. independent dispersing animals) 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.</p> <p>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 (Maletzke et al. in press). 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.</p> <p>The only tool that has been applied has been a reduction of seasons and harvest which has allowed for dramatic population growth.</p> <p>"Cougar population size is limited by the available habitat"</p> <p>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/bighorn sheep etc). Why are we spending such vast resources on a species that is as resilient as cougars are?</p> <p>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 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 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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 do 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.</p>
<p>III. DATA COLLECTION</p> <p>It would be quite meaningful if an overlay of total population size was overlaid over season structure and harvest in WA 1979-2012. This overlay would display the annual exponential growth of the population.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. The Department estimates population growth research data on survival, population size, recruitment, dispersal, etc. The result data has been published and is in the literature cited section of the chapter.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Department seeks to maximize recreation opportunities (including hunting) while at the same time maintain a stable cougar population with adequate representation of all sex and age classes to maintain social dynamics</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Strategies:</p> <p>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!!</p> <p>c. Identify PMUs with emerging management priorities (e.g., cougar-livestock conflict, cougar-ungulate interactions)(page 106)</p> <p>The use of incidence reports only captures a percentage of the actual cougar conflicts 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.(ie. seasonally reduce that population).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment. We have heard before that many people do not report cougar incidences, so we encourage people to report as a 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 13 years of data on collared cougars. That being said, limiting poach will continue to be a priority for the Department.</p>
<p><i>Issue Statement</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Like other species, cougar can be expected to occupy available habitats. However, if a cougar depredates livestock, pets, or threatens personal safety, the Department believes the best solution is to remove the offending animal.</p>
<p>Objective 88: Manage for a stable cougar population in each PMU (see exceptions).</p>	
<p>PUBLIC COMMENT</p>	<p>WDFW RESPONSE</p>
<p>A stable population does not have to mean a maxed out population. The cougar population should held at a low enough level for higher ungulate population than present. This benefits hunters and in turn sells licenses which was mentioned as an objective earlier in the survey.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>(24 comments) Agree</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Here again, guessing is the default used in determining populations and it simply is unacceptable.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Hounds !!</p>	<p>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</p>
<p>Increase cougar populations and create more opportunities for ecotourism.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Kill more cougars.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Let them manage themselves. Humans cannot manage Cougars without creating conflicts. The kits need their mom for 3 years.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Manage would be great - allow hound hunting. It is the only way to be successful.</p>	<p>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</p>
<p>NO</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>No, they eat too many deer.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>While cougars do eat deer and other ungulates, the Department is not aware of any areas with cougar predation is limiting an ungulate population from reaching population objectives. If we do detect that situation, the Department may consider cougar removals (see predator-prey guidelines in Chapter 2)</p>
<p>re start hound hunting so that the correct cougars are being taken out of an area. only by treeing can you look at sex and age and determine if letting go or taking. Best way to manage cougar populations.</p>	<p>The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.</p>

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. While cougars do eat deer and other ungulates, the Department is not aware of any areas with cougar predation is limiting an ungulate population from reaching population objectives. If we do detect that situation, the Department may consider cougar removals (see predator-prey guidelines in Chapter 2)
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 number are up[The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative. 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. While cougars do eat deer and other ungulates, the Department is not aware of any areas with cougar predation is limiting an ungulate population from reaching population objectives. If we do detect that situation, the Department may consider cougar removals (see predator-prey guidelines in Chapter 2)
there are plenty	Thank you for your comment
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.	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.
P 19 According to the Dept's posted cougar populations over the years, cougar populations have fallen from about 3,000 in 1996 to about 1,800 today.	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.
The studies have done a good job at estimating the number of adult territorial cougars in Washington to develop the stated number of 1,800. 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 predatory pressure on ungulates. The harvest guidelines do not account for this (see comments under Objective 90). The WDFW assumes that cougar populations must 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 level for cougars. 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.	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. 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.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
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 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 table has been updates to include all population information on harvestable cougars (excludes small kittens)
This strategy does not follow from Objective 87 where you state that you will evaluate PMU's based on prey availability. How can your objective be to manage for a stable population without having evidence that the prey base can support the stable population? And if the prey base is negatively affected, and cougar numbers decline because of lack of food, cougar hunting will likely be the first to be closed to the public when in fact it should be increased to help restore the prey base. It seems that you need to work on objective 87 first and get those numbers worked out before setting an objective for a "stable" 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 estimate determined to set a target population number? If cougar numbers increase or decrease, will that become the new stable population target or will harvest be adjusted to bring numbers in line with the baseline, assuming prey are adequate.	This issue is addressed in the Predator-prey section in Chapter 2. If cougar predation is limiting a ungulate population from reaching objective, cougar removals may increase.
Strategy a. Implement a harvest guideline that corresponds to a stable cougar population at the PMU level. Do you know if the prey can support the assumed stable population? If prey populations decline and cougar numbers correspondingly fall, will WDFW's first effort be to close hunting for cougars instead of liberalizing cougar hunting to help recover the prey population? It would seem that the work proposed under Objective 87 should be completed before setting any objective for a "stable population".	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.
Strategy 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. This statement doesn't make any sense, if your harvest guideline allows for the "maximum sustainable harvest" and this level of harvest occurs you can't have a stable growth rate. Are we managing for cougars at a stable population or as a growing population?	Thank you for your comment. The Department is managing for a stable cougar population.

<p><i>Population Objectives</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>While preliminary findings in presentations are useful, the Department's cougar management objectives and strategies are based on published findings in peer-reviewed literature.</p>
<p><i>Strategies:</i></p> <p><i>a. Implement a harvest guideline that corresponds to a stable cougar population at the PMU level.</i></p> <p>"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".</p> <p>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)</p> <p>We are managing for a "stable" population, according to Webster "stable" means enduring, lasting, permanent, and perpetual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c. Modify harvest strategies and objectives consistent with management objectives and new scientific information (page 107) on predator I prey relationships.</p> <p>d. Implement education and outreach on living with carnivores (page 107).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Cougar management removals (or Public Safety Cougar Removals) are to address emerging cougar conflict issues in a specific limited areas where other actions (attempting to remove problem cougar, outreach and education, etc) have been used but incidents continue. Cougar management removals are less precise and may or may not remove offending animals. It is used to address chronic conflict when other solutions have failed and as a last resort.</p>

Objective 89: 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<p>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. <i>In press</i>). 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>While preliminary findings in presentations are useful, the Department's cougar management objectives and strategies are based on published findings in peer-reviewed literature.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <p>a. Estimate the impacts of harvest on cougar populations through research and modeling (page 108). We question the value of this approach as we have not seen this approach applied to any other species the WDFW manages.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Harvest Guidelines Issue Statement Cougars are managed for long-term sustainability, while at the same time maximizing recreational opportunities, and minimizing conflict with people.</p> <p>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). 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 & 381) we would like to see the same approach applied to Eastern WA rural areas.</p> <p>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 boot hunters primarily, cougar populations won't decline and are unlikely to even be stabilized at current levels. This is particularly evident when table I 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. 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.</p>	<p>The Department seeks to maximize recreation opportunities (including hunting) while at the same time maintain a stable cougar population with adequate representation of all sex and age classes to maintain social dynamics</p> <p>Modeling is actively used for many species in Washington.</p> <p>The Department manages for cougars in most of the wildlands of Washington. We do not specifically manage for populations in cities or in the greater Puget Sound area or Columbia Basin.</p>
"Harvesting", i.e. killing, 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?	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.
(19 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Allow hound hunting	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Allow shooting on site.	Thank you for your comment. Cougars are a game animal and thus harvest is managed through regulated seasons. Persons may shoot a cougar on site if it is in the act of depreddating pets/livestock, or threatening personal safety.
Bring back hound hunting per biologists requests.	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Harvest should be liberalized state wide	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.
how if you don't know how many are out there	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.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your comment.

It is not working. Change strategy and manage.	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.
kill more 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.
Leave the cats alone and tell the humans how they an avoid conflicts.	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.
NO (2 responses)	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.
No lethal actions	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.
Reduce lethal actions whenever possible. Experiment with nonlethal deterrents and exhaust them before lethal action is taken.	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.
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. 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.
Take action when they get to abundant in a region	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.
This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.	Thank you for your comment. The public input process for the GMP includes written comment, public meeting, and an open public forum by the Commission prior to adoption.
Use hounds	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
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 hound 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.	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 use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
<i>Strategies:</i> <i>a. Estimate the impacts of harvest on cougar populations through research and modeling (page 108).</i> We question the value of this approach as we have not seen this approach applied to any other species the WDFW manages. <i>b. Evaluate the demographics and spatial organization of cougars living near human populations (page 108)</i> 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.	Modeling is actively used for many species in Washington. The Department manages for cougars in most of the wildlands of Washington. We do not specifically manage for populations in cities or in the greater Puget Sound area or Columbia Basin.
Objective 90: Provide recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% annual harvest rate of the cougar population, excluding kittens in each PMU (see exceptions).	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Table 1 appears enoneous 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 obvious discrepancies can be seen. 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 tenitorial 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 micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be un-necessary, particularly as very few PMUs meet let 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	The data in the public column was erroneous and has been corrected. We do see breeding pulses in Washington and prefer not to hunt when there are pulses of young of the year on the ground.

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Overall Comment: 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.</p>	
<p>Objective 90: Provide recreational harvest opportunity at a 12-16% annual harvest rate of the cougar population, excluding kittens in each PMU (see exceptions).</p>	
<p>PUBLIC COMMENT</p> <p>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 obvious discrepancies can be seen.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The micromanagement of harvest within individual PMUs appears to be unnecessary, particularly as very few PMUs meet let 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Overall Comment: 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.</p>	<p>WDFW RESPONSE</p> <p>The data in the public column was erroneous and has been corrected.</p> <p>We do see breeding pulses in Washington and prefer not to hunt when there are pulses of young of the year on the ground.</p>
<p>0% harvest.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>40-50%</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Harvest in the 40-50% range is likely not obtainable.</p>

Absolutely NOT	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.
(22 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Allow baiting so the hunter and see if its a lactating female or if she has kittens.	Baiting for cougars is currently lawful.
Check Out Oregon's Cougar Management. Very liberal & low cost of Tags. A must if hounding is not legal.	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.
Cougar season should be year around since hounds are no longer allowed.	Thank you for your comment. Please direct season length comments to the 3-year season package process.
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.	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.
Eliminate cougar hunting by 2021.	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.
For what are cougars being 'harvested'? This is a ridiculous euphemism.	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.
Hunting, if allowed at all, should be below 12% level.	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%).
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.	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.
In units where cougar harvest is low, extend the seasons to year round, depending on harvest, susceptible to closure if goals are met	Thank you for your comment. Please direct season length comments to the 3-year season package process.
It is a universal law that forbids to speak about harvesting cougar godless scum	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.
The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Kill all on site and hunt with dogs.	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
kill more cougars.	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.
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.	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.
NO!!	Thank you for your comment.
not without hounds.	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
PREGNANT FEMALES AND BABIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT FRFOM HUNTING	Thank you for your comment. It is illegal to harvest spotted kittens and females with spotted kittens.
raise to 20-25%	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.
See above--end 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.	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.
That number should be higher based on the high population numbers.	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.
The ageny does not have population information so this objective is unrealistic	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.
There are too many cougars, more need to be harvested.	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.
This seems quite high for cougars, given the relatively low reproductive rate of cougars.	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%).
This should also exclude breeding females (pregnant or with kittens). This plan should include a public debate and comment period before implementation.	Thank you for your comment. It is illegal to harvest spotted kittens and females with spotted kittens. The public input process for the GMP includes written comment, public meeting, and an open public forum by the Commission prior to adoption.
we are getting better here	Thank you for your comment.
Whatever the best science suggests	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%).

<p>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 Dept has been slow to close PMUs that have entered the 12%-16% bracket, and in multiple cases have significantly exceeded the upper-end.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>The WDFW provides recreational harvest opportunity on the known cougar population to allow for an annual harvest 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# 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.</p>	<p>Please see the predator-prey section in Chapter 2 for information on when/how the department manages cougar due concerns for prey species.</p> <p>Based on past experience and recent studies, the department believes outreach and education, and targeted removals of problem cougars, are the most effective actions for cougar-human and cougar-livestock/pet conflicts.</p>
<p><i>Cougars are managed for long-term sustainability, while at the same time maximizing recreational opportunities, and minimizing conflict with people.</i> We agree with this statement however, the WDFW is not currently doing this.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 fall 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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. To protect from over-harvest in areas with suitable cougar habitat and living populations, the Department uses regulated seasons and harvest limits similar to other hunted species (deer, elk, etc)</p> <p>Thank you for your comment. The cougar PMUs reflex 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 limit are open to hunting from Sept to Mar, the longest seasons for any big game species. Only PMUs that reach the upper harvest limits are closed to hunting, and only after 4 months of hunting from Sept to Dec.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The 12-16% harvest rate is applied to all sex and age cougars except kittens.</p>
<p><i>Strategies:</i> <i>a. Establish recreational hunting seasons that target the harvest guideline for each PMU. (page 109)</i> <i>b. Evaluate the cougar harvest structure and harvest guidelines every three years, corresponding to the three year hunting season package. (page 109)</i> <i>The total population size, including adults, subadults, (i.e., independent, dispersing animals), and kittens is harder to obtain, but is likely about 3,600. pg 106 DEIS</i> 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 @ 16%. 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 solve some of the problem incidents by increasing the fear of humans in cougars.</p>	<p>Your logic is correct. The 12-16% harvest rate is for all sex and age cougars excluding kittens. The population size column in the table is updated.</p>
<p>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 obvious discrepancies can be seen.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The data in the public column was erroneous and has been corrected.</p> <p>We do see breeding pulses in Washington and prefer not to hunt when there are pulses of young of the year on the ground.</p>

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.	Thank you for your comment. The data in the public column was erroneous and has been corrected. 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 removal 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 Departments approach for detecting the desired outcome is to re-evaluate the cougar population in 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? <i>Table 1.</i> 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 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 Departments approach for detecting the desired outcome is to re-evaluate the cougar population in a few select areas 5 years later to see if the desired population stability and age structures exist on the landscape.
Objective 91: Account for all human related cougar mortalities every year.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(25 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Already being done.	This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.
if possible	This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.
Is this really a problem ? I think the departments time could be better spent else were .	This is currently implemented. The department is recommending continuing this objective.
Make the numbers and occurrences known 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 areas AND they need to see the consequences of their voting with their heart and not their head when it comes to baiting and hounds.	Thank you for your comment.
NO	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes estimating cougar harvest is a priority.
small without dogs	Thank you for your comment.
Some times difficult when kills are not reported.	Thank you for your comment. It is unlawful to not report a cougar harvest.
(2 comments) why?	Cougar harvest information helps the Department understand population growth and impacts of hunting on populations.
Prosecute poachers with real laws and consequences.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Because the Department waits until cougar season is closed prior to summarizing the harvest data.
Objective 92: Minimize negative human-cougar interactions so that the "number of interactions per capita" is constant or declining from 2007 levels.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
A positive human-cougar interaction would be a harvest...	Thank you for your comment.
(16 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
allow dogs	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Allow use of hounds to hunt cougars.	The use of dogs to hunt cougar was banned by voter initiative.
Beyond agency control	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach, coupled with removal of problem cougars, can influence future conflict levels.
cougars belong here, not humans	Thank you for your comment.
Declining only. 0 should be the goal.	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.
Education of the public is a technique that should be more thoroughly investigated to help with this objective.	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach can influence future conflict levels.
Encourage tolerance and 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 if we could leave them alone and not fragment their habitat.	Thank you for your comment. The Department believes education and outreach can influence future conflict levels.
Hard to do.	Thank you for your comment
if more what does that mean	If conflict escalates the Department would re-evaluate our current practices to see if changes and improvements are needed.
Is this really a problem . I think the departments time could be better spent else were .	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.
Maybe you can figure out how to modify human behavior and expectations.	Thank you for your comment. The Department does use outreach and education to inform, which may alter human actions and expectations.
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.	Thank you for your comment. The Department does use outreach and education to inform, which may alter human actions and expectations.
Teach humans not to Bar BQ in Cougar habitat. Teach humans not to hate cougars. They are harmless.	Thank you for your comment. The Department does use outreach and education to inform, which may alter human actions and expectations.
This should include a provision to prevent or make illegal people owning cougars as 'pets.'	Thank you for your comments.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
yes, possibly allow baiting in certain areas to reduce cougar numbers and conflicts	Thank you for your comment. Baiting for cougar is currently lawful.
Yes.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 93: Develop a report that describes the demographic and behavioral differences between cougar populations in suburban versus rural environments by 2020.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
<p>Issue Statement:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Our research in 6 study areas of 13 years does not suggest poaching at the level you suggested.
<p><i>Strategies:</i></p> <p>a. Develop publications documenting the results of completed research.</p> <p>b. Utilize research findings to modify policy and management as appropriate.</p> <p>c. Update educational materials to incorporate research findings.</p> <p>d. Investigate the role of corridor design for facilitating or discouraging cougar movements.</p> <p>e. Determine the relationship between the level of human-cougar conflict in a stable versus unsustainable cougar population.</p> <p>f. Evaluate the propensity of specific sex and age class of cougar to be involved in human-cougar conflict.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>General statement: These problems are best solved by reducing cougar populations. The WDFW needs to address the <u>causation</u> of these problems (cougars that are displaced from cougar habitat) not respond to the <u>effects</u>. 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.</p> <p>Monitor the implementation and effectiveness of its policies and goals (page i 2013-2015 Strategic Plan).</p> <p>The Commission needs to ensure that the WDFW adhere to its mandates as it develops this GMP and future GMPs.</p> <p>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.</p>	Thank you for your comment. Adult cougars are only part of the harvest strategy. The harvest level is applies 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.
Again I think the departments time could be better spent else were .	Thank you for your comment.
(19 comments) Agree	Thank you for your comment.
Another lawyer scientist written question. Heck yes more studies.	Thank you for your comment.
do we really need to spend this money	With human populations continuing to increase and expand, understanding cougar population dynamics and behaviors at the human-cougar interface is important.
Don't waste your money	With human populations continuing to increase and expand, understanding cougar population dynamics and behaviors at the human-cougar interface is important.
if necessary	With human populations continuing to increase and expand, understanding cougar population dynamics and behaviors at the human-cougar interface is important.
More information is preferred to less.	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) No	With human populations continuing to increase and expand, understanding cougar population dynamics and behaviors at the human-cougar interface is important.
Should already have this info.	Some of this information has been collected. The Department is currently completing the last phase of the research.
They are opportunistic and a predator what more do you need to study?	With human populations continuing to increase and expand, understanding cougar population dynamics and behaviors at the human-cougar interface is important.
Develop better plans for relocating cougars other than dart gunning them from suburban trees and just killing them.	The department does not lethally removal all cougars. If the cougar is just in the wrong spot and the wrong time and no depredations have occurred and there are no unusual behaviors, the cougar may be relocated.
yes and publish the results	Thank you for your comment. The information will be published.
<p>A good objective here would be to address the uncertainty earlier stated in the "Impacts" section (P.108) in regards to predation being additive or compensatory. Muckleshoot 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.</p> <p>In several places in the cougar chapter the text says "see exceptions" 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 "Exceptions" and list all of these.</p>	Thank you for your comments.
It appears that those that want predators on the landscape in WA do not want the predators in their suburban backyard, entertaining such a study further confirms this thinking. Rural and suburban environments are not cougar habitat.	Thank you for your comment

<p><i>Research</i> <i>Issue Statement (page 111)</i> <i>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).</i></p> <p>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 it just leads to more protection of an overly populated and resilient species</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. We do not anticipate and are not managing for an increase cougar or a cougar population moving into urban environments. However, we do anticipate the human population to continue growing and expanding, with increase human-wildland interface.</p>
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	WDFW RESPONSE
(34 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(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.	Thanks for your suggestion. We will work to implement this idea.
ONLY if this land is available to hunt.	This is a priority for WDFW and occurs on all projects.
Ensure that to the greatest degree possible for conservation goals, all habitat purchases, enhancements or conservation areas are open to waterfowl hunting during regular waterfowl hunting seasons, except where prohibited by threatened or severely negatively impacted species.	This is a priority for WDFW and occurs on all projects.
This is a good start. Keep in mind that not all areas of WDFW need or should be hunted.	Some parts of WDFW wildlife areas are not hunted.
And then don't let hunters shoot them there.	Some parts of WDFW wildlife areas are not hunted.
this habitat should be through improvement of state or federal lands and not by buying more land	Additional WDFW acquisitions are needed to provide public recreational access.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
(25 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Increase population objectives.	Objectives have been set to provide recreational opportunity consistent with the status of these populations.
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).	We encourage additional efforts to refine these objectives based on new studies.
Isn't this what you do already?	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	WDFW RESPONSE
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Objective 97: Monitor mortality due to disease and contaminants each year and take corrective action as indicated.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(25 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
The swan lead poisoning effort needs to continue. Not only monitor mortality but continue to actively collect mortality in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish and north King counties. Continue to support efforts to reduce lead poisoning at Judson Lake and other areas as they become known.	WDFW plans to continue this activity pending available funding.
corrective action should be based on sound science	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.
Objective 98: Obtain accurate and precise estimates of waterfowl harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Rather see 95% CI.	90% reduces sampling costs while still providing accurate harvest estimates.
the accuracy will be what it is -- what proportion of hunters will need to report each duck harvested to achieve this? What does USFWS Flyway Rep recommend	The answer depends on the species, and is independent of USFWS harvest surveys.
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 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	WDFW RESPONSE
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(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.
Work with the National Wildlife Refuge System to provide better waterfowl hunter access.	This is a priority for WDFW.
more quality hunt areas	WDFW has been working to provide additional waterfowl quality hunting opportunities.
No, we should not be maximizing duck hunting, we should be maximizing ducks so that we can have better hunts!	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.
Objective 100: Maximize goose-hunting recreation consistent with Pacific Flyway Council plans, considering goose availability during fall and winter.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
More focus needs to be placed on harvest of non-migratory geese, including coordination with private land owners and other public agencies.	WDFW advocates increased hunting opportunity as a means to reduce goose damage wherever possible.

Agree, except with resident Canada geese, which should be removed from PFC planning and managed by WDFW as a separate sub-population. Utilize 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 bolas, boomerangs, blunt flu-flu arrows, or anything else relatively safe and silent. 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.	Canada geese are protected by federal laws and treaties. WDFW supports innovative ways to control nuisance geese in areas closed to hunting.
let us get rid of those nasty pooping canadas that ruin our local parks and green spaces	WDFW advocates increased hunting opportunity as a means to reduce goose damage wherever possible.
Objective 101: Maintain hunter numbers between 35,000-45,000 and recreational use days between 300,000-500,000, consistent with population objectives.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(21 comments) Support objective / strategies	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.
I 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. Not going to even mention the requirements for hunting geese in 2A and 2B.	Licenses requirements are determined by the Washington legislature and federal government.
more for public not the rich	WDFW has been working to increase public hunting opportunities
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	WDFW RESPONSE
(24 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Two to five. Make sure they are unique and good not just quantity.	Due to sometimes complex issues associated with wildlife management, additional new quality communication tools are always needed.
Why Spend more moneys?	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	WDFW RESPONSE
(33 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(1 comments) 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/enhance 50 acres of habitat annually for doves, pigeons, coots, and snipe.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(22 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(7 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
50,000 acres. Not just 50.	Project development is limited by revenue.
Yes. 100 acres.	Project development is limited by revenue.
Good start. I would like for this to be an annual goal rather than a six-year goal.	Project development is limited by revenue.
Support, but 500 acre min, we need more doves!	Project development is limited by revenue.
This is a pitiful 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 coot 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 gas or 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	WDFW RESPONSE
(23 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Pigeon habitat information is non-existent.	We have good information on mineral site locations but poor information on location of nesting and foraging areas.
Objective 106: Obtain accurate and precise estimates of statewide harvest, number of hunters, and effort, accurate to ±10% at the 90% CI.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(19 comments) Support objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) Oppose objective / strategies	Thank you for your comment.
Hunters are required to submit a harvest/hunting report by January 31st. You can also have more check stations to collect harvest data.	Check stations for these species would not be a high priority due to cost / effectiveness.
BE CAUTIOUS WHEN UTILIZING HUNTER REPORTING TOOLS AS MANAGEMENT TOOLS! NOT ALL HUNTERS ARE ETHICAL OR HONEST IN THIER REPORTING. THAT GOES FOR FISHERMEN TOO.	Hunter reports are an important part of our management strategies, and we rely on hunters to submit accurate reports.
Agree, and maintain unlimited harvest of eurasian collared doves	WDFW intends to retain this opportunity.
These species should not be classified as game. Eliminate hunting these species by 2021	Thank you for your comment.
Should already be done	This objective is a continuation of the approach used in the last two editions of the Game Management Plan.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
Create a more effective way to match hunters with land owners who are experiencing conflicts! If there is a current 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	Wherever possible general season hunting is the preferred method to address conflict situations
Quit looking at flocks that are in conflict as nuisance and consider thatthey are either	We recognize that both of these issues contribute to conflicts and we try to address them.

overpopulation for the local area or may be drawn to feed sources left by humans. Coordinate relocation efforts with NWTf chapters for a ready volunteer base and match up with Objective 109 below.	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.
(16 comments) Yes or Agree	Thank you for your support
Agree, allow special seasons and safe harvest techniques (dipnet, net capture gun, bola, blunt flu-flu 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
listen to what hunters are reporting	We do consider hunter comments and input.
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. \$15.00 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.
Oh come on conflicts with wild turkeys. Who are you trying to kid?	Thank you for your perspective.
ok	Thank you for your support
ok... 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 conflicts??? just tell me 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 NE Washington population management unit (PMU) or other appropriate methods, to track changes in populations over time.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Some valid 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 defensible science. Trend count transect validity rely on the points remaining the same, not being change if a point shows a decrease (or increase) in numbers.	WDFW would support additional research on food habitat or other topics that may improve our management ability. The NE Washington protocol was adjusted but we do not try to compare the results prior and after the change was made.
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 poul: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 fall 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.
?	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(18 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
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 set more specific guidelines when seasons may need to be curtailed.
needed	Thank you for your support
(2 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 punch 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 other conflict.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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 releases referenced 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 releases referenced 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.
Rereleases 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 pamphlet.	Releases in western Washington are not specifically planned as the likelihood of conflict situations is remote.
To my knowledge turkeys were not indigenous to WA, thus has 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 an option designated in the previous turkey plan, but WDFW bio's 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 hunting opportunities in other 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.

(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
only use turkeys from the same ecoregion of Washington release on the west side of the state	The strategies under the objective are in agreement with this comment. Past releases in western Washington did not result in large populations. No releases in western Washington are planned and before proposing to do so further study on why existing populations have not expanded is needed.
Sooner	Acknowledged.
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.	Unit (PMU) annually. Identify limiting factors and modify management strategies as needed to address population, harvest, or recreational objectives to increase populations.
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	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 have 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.	Our use of these funds for habitat work expanded within the last two years and we intend to continue this. Very little administrative cost is charged to this fund source and when it is it must be directly tied to turkey or upland bird management.
(17 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
Do a better job	Thank you for your comment
Heck yes more studies.	Thank you for your support
Hunter, landowner communication.	We agree that this is an important aspect of managing turkey populations.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support
needed	Thank you for your support
(2 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.
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.	is affecting spring hunter success, and evaluate potential changes to allowed hunting methods.
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Do not change hunting methods from shotgun or archery. Turkey 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.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
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	Thank you for your perspective. This is the kind of situation that the objective is intended to address.
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.	Improving hunter access is also a key strategy. The plan does not specify that any new weapon will be added but we receive enough comments from hunters we feel that a closer evaluation and broader public input is warranted.
(15 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
(4 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support
Objective 112: Over the next five years, increase the number of acres of private land available in priority turkey range.	WDFW's access programs for public turkey hunting by 10% from 2013 levels within
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Allowing hunting on private land must remain optional for both home owners and corporations.	We respect the right of private landowners to control access. Participation in our programs is voluntary on the part of the landowners.
this activity should not be the state job but rather done by private parties	Thank you for your perspective. Participation in our access programs is voluntary on the part of the landowner.
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.	Spring access will be considered as a priority.
(18 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support
CONCENTRATE ON THE LANDOWNERS WHO FEED WILD TURKEYS TO MAINTAIN POPULATIONS ON THEIR PROPERTIES. (STATE FUNDED PET TURKEYS) OLALLA CANYON NORTH FORK FOR EXAMPLE	WDFW discourages feeding of wildlife and baiting for purposes of hunting is illegal.
I agree	Thank you for your support
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support
(2 comments) No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support
ok do your best -- forget the widgets	Thank you for your comment.
So you can buy up more property!	No acquisition of land is proposed under this objective. Access would be on a cooperative basis with private landowners.
try to help the public	The intent of the objective is to increase public access.
Would be nice	Thank you for your comment.
I think the number of acres should be decreased.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Yes please.	Thank you for your support
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.....	We acknowledge that turkey numbers have fallen in some areas while remaining more robust in others.
Objective 113: 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.	to accomplish multiple goals including addressing conflict issues, improving public recreational opportunities, and improving habitat conditions for multiple species by 2021.
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
Regarding strategy c), aspen regeneration is not particularly important to wild turkeys. While important habitat, for this document, suggest changing "aspen regeneration" to "riparian enhancement", and/or cottonwood stand regeneration.	Noted. The strategy has been modified to include these types of enhancements.
INSTEAD, YOU SHOULD BE SETTING ASIDE RESOURCES TO DEFINITELY ASSESS TURKEY IMPACTS ON NATIVE FOREST GROUSE. THIS IS NOT 1960, IT'S 2014. GET WITH IT!	Thank you for your comment. Assessment of limiting factors for forest grouse is addressed in other parts of the plan.
(14 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
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.
enough with the widgets -- just go improve habitat	Thank you for your perspective and support.
Hunter, landowners communication.	We agree that this is an important aspect of improving habitat.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
like to see it	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) No	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.

only on state or federal lands	Some portion of the work would occur on private lands which are key to overall wildlife populations.
The department could actually try being responsive to and meet with the NWTf State Chapter once a year instead of being toytally absent and not responding to requests for attendance at annualNWTf 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
NO -- do 3 if needed and none if they are not needed -- these widgets 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.	Thank you. We are aware of this work.
(14 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
go east	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your support.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(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	Thank you for your support.
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.
You 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.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.
look 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	Past work has tended to support the theory that hunting is generally does not limit forest grouse populations. Part of the work referenced may reexamine this assumption and could lead to proposals to reduce hunting pressure.
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	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
No More studies.	Thank you for your perspective
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
stop habitat loss, and provide better areas for brood 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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 problems.	Thank you for your perspective. The work proposed under Objective 118 may help identify factors that limit grouse populations.
habitat loss, and brood mortality caused by weather, and human conflict needs to be addressed	It would be difficult or impossible to address the effects of weather but we agree that changes in land management and human influences may be affecting 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!	Some of the work discussed under Objective 118 may help address this issue.
Seek modification of forest practices to improve forage for grouse (mast 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.	Past work has tended to support the theory that hunting is generally does not limit forest grouse populations. Part of the work referenced may reexamine this assumption and could lead to proposals to reduce hunting pressure.
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.	The outcome of investigations discussed under Objective 18 would be made available to the public and other agencies.
You need to look at fertilizer and weed spraying by timber companies	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.
(20 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 comment.
closed roads more predators	Thank you for your comment.
Fertilizer and herbicide use by timber companies should be looked into as a cause in grouse population 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.
GROUSE POPULATIONS ARE FINE TAKE A SURVEY TO SEE HOW MANY YOU SEEN AND COULD NOT GET A SHOT AT.	Field surveys may be included in the work outlined under Objective 118.
Habitat is teh main issue to 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.
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.
needs look at	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
No, leave the interest where it's at. Grouse are the only fun bird left to hunt	Thank you for your comment.
Not enough birds	Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
Should do.	Thank you for your support.
Shut down the season altogether for a couple years.	An total closure would not be likely to have a long term benefit if habitat quality is limiting populations.
Stop timber companies from poisoning them !! We want to hunt them.	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.
reduce the limit	This may be considered during development of three year hunting season proposals.
Why? Is it your job to promote hunting, or just serve those who may or may not wish to hunt?	The agency mandate includes maximizing hunting opportunities at a sustainable level.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
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 over 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 plan.
A shoter season may be needed.	Recommendations like this may occur as a result of work discussed under Objective 118.
(18 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
good	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
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.
make a move	Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
No, not a priority	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
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 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.	Past work has tended to support the theory that hunting is generally does not limit forest grouse populations. Part of the work referenced may reexamine this assumption and could lead to proposals to reduce hunting pressure.
what sling shots and rocks?	Thank you for your comment.
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 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
If you are going to continue to plant pheasants then you need to plant hens also. Do not allow the harvest of hens but common sense tells me that if all you plant are roosters where will the eggs come from for the next year. We should be trying to build the populations back up not just provide a harvestable product. By planting the hens along with the roosters then you are accomplishing something. And if you are planting 50 roosters then plant at least 25 hens with them.	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.
you should not just focus on the focus areas, 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.
(20 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
Good	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
much needed	Thank you for your support.
No funding should go to any landowner charging fees for access	Access agreements are generally required where WDFW provides funds to enhance habitat.
nope this money can be better spent elsewhere	The focus area was chosen due to the cost effectiveness of enhancements in this rainfall zone, the likelihood of success and anticipated willingness of landowners to support the program.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
pheasant have been over-emphasized. 5,000 is arbitrary widget	The acreage figure is based on past experience in the area and anticipated funding available.
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.	Thank you for your support.
Yes 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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	Thank you for your support.
Birders of course would like this 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.	Thank you for your support.
improvement is needed	Thank you for your perspective.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
(17 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
more help needed	Thank you for your comment.
NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
No to many studies and scientists.	Thank you for your perspective
nope	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(4 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
Support	Thank you for your support.
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.	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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.
no, 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	Measures intended to improve habitat to increase the population in the focus area are included under Objective 121.
(13 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
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.	Thank you for your support.
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 intended 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.
nope	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(2 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
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 intended 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!	Thank you for your support.
Yes! And stop the silly week early closure of the Pheasant Season; end it on the MLK Holiday, as in the past.	Changes to the season structure including this suggestion will be considered through the three year season setting process.
Objective 125: By 2021, investigate whether chukar population declines or other factors are the primary cause of chukar harvest and chukar hunter participation.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	
Make public hunting areas for chukars more apparent; better communication on those areas.	WDFW RESPONSE 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 hard to participate if you can't find land to hunt and when you do small coveys 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 1970 bad winter and I believe disease You have never enhanced there come back II use to limit out every late fall till there demise. Reintroduce them.	There are some indications that chukar populations may be increasing is 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 comment.
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 birds no hunter interest.	Thank your 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	
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 hinting pressure. Shortening the season to end at least by the middle of December would greatly increase natural population carryover. Reinstate the split season to give the birds a break. If the length of the season is too short to provide adequate opportunity, start it sooner. The birds just don't stand a chance in the cold and snow of late December forward.	WDFW RESPONSE These are the types of ideas that would be considered and options to the current season may be recommended during the three year season setting process.
Allow hunting further into the new year, at least 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.
their 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.
Difinetly should be addresses	Thank you for your support.
Habitat	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
land to hunt will expend interest	We agree and other objectives in the plan address this topic.
(2 comments) NO	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 adn 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.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	We acknowledge that some intentional misreporting occurs.
random survey tell's you nothing because most hunter do not want you to know because you will print it and more hurters will go to the area	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.
Absolutely, we need this data	Thank you for your support.
(15 comments) Yes and agree	Thank you for your support.
Already being done	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.
Catch record reporting, no more studies.	Thank you for your comment.
GOOD.	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
okay	Thank you for your support.
Random sounds nice -- but systematic is often better. Sure, your strategy sounds fine	Thank you for your perspective.
Support	Thank you for your support.
Yes definitely!	Thank you for your support.
Objective 128: As new information and nontoxic alternatives become available, make nontoxic shot use recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission through the season setting processes.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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.	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.
Objective 128 states "As new information and nontoxic alternatives become available, make nontoxic shot use recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission through the season setting process." 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.	Thank you for your comment. An additional strategy under objective 8 also indicates that we will work with hunters to develop restrictions that would be supported which does go beyond voluntary measures. The first strategy under this objective is also not limited to voluntary compliance. Further restrictions could be considered under the plan.
The cost of ammo is already to 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's, 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 componets now. To ban lead for big game hunting would be going to solids, which are armor piercing. Don't follow California in thos as there next step is to ban hunting as we no it altogether.	The cost of some alternatives has become more competitive and some newer alternatives are safe for use in some older guns. 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.
A few hunting rounds of lead isn't going to hurt anything. The impact is minimal, hunting areas are not trap ranges. Allow the use of lead. Nontoxic shot is not economically priced for most hunters and cannot be shot safely in older shotguns that are very popular with upland hunters.	Thank you for your perspective. The cost of some alternatives has become more competitive and some newer alternatives are safe for use in some older guns.
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.	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.
Absolutely. Lead shot use needs to be banned statewide for all hunting, not just on WDFW owned or pheasant release areas.	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.
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 ditto for target shooting. But, one step at a time! More than hunted birds pay the price of lead ammunition.	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.
Be realistic and make these recommendations only for areas that are problematic.	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.
One of the reasons people stop hunting is the cost of ammo. If the nontoxic options are expensive you'll have hunters choose to spend the money elsewhere and stop hunting.	The cost of some alternatives has become more competitive and some newer alternatives are safe for use in some older guns.
(11 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
CONSIDER SAFETY OF NON TOXIC SHOT (STEEL) USED IN AND AROUND THE ROCKY HABITAT AREAS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON.	Safety is always a key consideration in making decisions.
Disagree	Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.
HOT TOPIC	Thank you for your comment.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
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.	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.
Keep non toxic to wetland areas & species only. Do not apply non toxic regulations to upland hunters ever!	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.
(3 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.
NO new non-toxic restrictions, period	Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.
No who do you think we are the radical State of California?	Acknowledged. Thank you for your response.
Non toxic for pheasant other than on waterfowl release sites is a joke	Thank you for your perspective.
Nontoxic shot should be heavily pushed and prioritized both for the safety of the environment and the hunter as a consumer.	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.
(2 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.
Only where negative impacts are well documented	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.
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.	Thank you for your perspective.
Show proof.	Documentation of the effects of lead ammunition would be included along with any proposed changes to current rules.
sure	Thank you for your comment

Why are you even debating this. Outlaw lead shot, we can easily live without it.	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.
Ban lead in fishing and hunting gear. There's plenty of evidence that lead shot is deadly.	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.
Just require nontoxic shot use in the state of WA	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.
Yes, please get the lead out as fast as possible.	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.
you know enough to make these recommendations now -- get the lead out	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.
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	WDFW RESPONSE
a hunter knows --cut the waste	Thank you for your perspective. This measure was developed to advise hunters who may be unfamiliar with these birds.
by "post" I assume you mean put up signs rather than close access. Online test or other education may work	Yes this is the intent and thank you for the suggestion.
(17 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	Thank you for your support.
Social media	Acknowledged
Support	Thank you for your support.
Why to spend more money?	Thank you for your comment.
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.	Thank you for your perspective.
Objective 130: Conduct research and include results in annual reports that describe efforts to evaluate habitat enhancement effects on pheasant population levels.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
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	Thank you for your support.
Good	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
(2 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
No more studies....	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
nope	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
Support	Thank you for your support.
What habitat enhancement? Putting up a sign and then doing nothing does not help habitat.	Thank you for your perspective.
Yes definitely!	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	WDFW RESPONSE
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.
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.
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.
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 it just takes them a little longer to figure it out. But by planting hen 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.
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.
Take some of your land money and put it into rearing birds .Individuals ranches' could be helpful	The costs of developing a new game farm would be prohibitive. The department purchases birds from private growers for release in eastern Washington.
Use all the \$\$\$ for habitat purchase and development; the pheasant release program is a joke.	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 .
(18 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
bird farms work and farm birds will become wild if raised right just need more bird farms	Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations.
Keep doing this	Thank you for your support.
NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
nope	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(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.	Thank you for the suggestion. However this idea would probably be unpopular with a number of hunters who use the release sites.
Should be releasing hens only	Released game farm birds have very high mortality rates and do not represent a good investment in increasing populations.
TOTAL WASTE OF MONEY AND AN INSULT TO MODERN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT. DEBASES THE ENTIRE HUNTING IDENTITY AND SPIRIT OF THE REAL HUNT.	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.
Sounds okay to me. Personally I'm only interested in hunting wild pheasants. But if released birds take the pressure off wild birds, I'm all for it.	Thank you for your perspective and support.

yes -- but there are no wild pheasants -- they are all exotic	Pheasants are not endemic to north America the objective makes a distinction between birds that are raised on farms vs bred in the wild.
Yes and buy serugators to make them more like true wild birds!	We purchase birds from farms that raise birds to be as similar to wild birds as possible. We do not encourage or support releases as a mechanism to increase wild populations. The releases that occur are only to increase harvest opportunities.
Yes hunters pay for these birds.	Thank you for your support.
Yes! Support, wild is better	Thank you for your support.
yes, possibly release the birds earlier and not publish the release sites for lazy hunters to shoot the newly released birds so easily.	The release dates in eastern Washington are not published.
Objective 132: 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 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*****	We acknowledge that participation declined sharply with the implementation of the new western Washington pheasant license but it has been on a slow increasing trend since.
(14 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
Agree a must do	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.
INHANCE 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
sure. 4 is a widget	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. It doesn't appear that this has 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	Pheasants are released in all of the published release sites in eastern Washington. 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 them please.	There are no current plans or funding available for release of quail.
yes use stae park lands since there is thousangs of acres that would make great hunting sites.	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.
Objective 134: Revise the distribution maps for select small game and furbearer species by 2017.	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
It is clear from talking to other trappers that the areas closed to otter harvest in Eastern WA are well populated with otter. With the impediments to trapping brought about by Initiative -713 it would be impossible to over harvest this species any way. Beaver trappers are now catching and wasting otter caught in these closed areas or reporting them caught in open areas. You should open these areas on a trial basis and use data from otter caught to assess the population. The catch will be small given 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.	One of the strategies under this objective is specifically intended to address the question as to whether current otter limits and closures in eastern Washington are still needed. Statewide uniformity may be ideal but not if populations in some parts of the state are shown to be at levels where shorter seasons or smaller limits are needed to sustain a harvestable population.
(19 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
I agree	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
much needed	Thank you for your support.
NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment
NO COMMENT	Acknowledged.
No.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment
Not a priority	Monitoring the distribution of game species relates directly to the agency mandate to preserve and protect wildlife.
Not necessary. Delete furbearer harvest.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment
(3 comments) Ok	Thank you for your support.

Small game license should be included free with big game !!	Thank you for your comment.
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.
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
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.
Appropriate in only limited areas, in most areas of western Washington beaver populations are exploding. When can we bring back trapping? Maybe now that the good people who voted out leghold traps are all getting flooded, they might reconsider.	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.
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.	We do engage our fisheries biologists on these topics and are aware of the benefits that beaver activity can provide.
More data is always preferred to less. Beavers in rivers and streams can be beneficial to wetlands improvement, but hazardous in freshwater ponds and lakes.	Thank you for your perspective.
no release should take place that would negatively affect a private property owner.	These will always remain part of the criteria for release sites.
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.	While attempts are being made to reestablish beaver in some areas harvestable populations are present in many areas and trapping in some areas can help to reduce conflicts with humans.
<i>beaver relocation</i> Where beaver are moved to should consider cougar numbers and the potential for failed relocation due to predation.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(13 comments) Yes or agree	Thank you for your support.
PhD student at UW SEFS is working on a beaver reintroduction and monitoring. You might talk with him for help.	Thank you, we are aware of this project.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
Makes sense.	Thank you for your support.
(4 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
NO COMMENT	Acknowledged
Not a priority	Thank you for your comment.
Not necessary. Delete furbearer harvest.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your perspective.
ok	Thank you for your support.
Protect beaver dams to provide more water habitat.	Thank you for your perspective. These are the kinds of habitat that beaver relocation is intended to support.
Release on quartz creek Klickitat county	An assessment of suitability and potential conflict would be required before this could be considered.
Should have already been done	Thank you for your perspective.
subjective is good enough for me	Thank you for your perspective.
Ya sure more studies on non hunted animals.	Thank you for your comment.
What a concept -- using stronger science based criteria. Good idea in general, no?	Thank you for your perspective.
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
sounds good -- 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.	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.
(17 comments) Yes and agree	Thank you for your support.
Ban trapping. It is hideously inhumane and kills non target species.	Washington law does not allow the use of body gripping traps which was due to concerns with humane methods and concerns about not target animals being captured.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
No	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Not a priority	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Not necessary. Delete furbearer harvest.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
Probably some resistance by some to not report, but, more information helpful.	Thank you for your comment.
Social media	Thank you for your comment.
Trapping is outdated and should be eliminated in the state of Washington.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Trapping should be illegal.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
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.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Trapping is cruel and barbaric and must be banned altogether. This ban must be applied statewide. Trapping also kills non-target animals - including domestic pets.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment. Washington's fur trapping rules make accidental capture and kill of a pet highly unlikely.
Trapping needs to be ended. it is inexcusably cruel torture, and affects more than the intended animal. In states where trapping is put on the ballot, the voters always reject trapping. Better to not risk a public initiative.	Washington law makes the use of body gripping traps unlawful which allows for the release of non-target animals without harm much more feasible.
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
Agree, except beavers are totally incompatible with human infrastructure and I see no way that lethal removal of them can be reduced.	There are techniques that can be used successfully in many situations but we recognize that this may not be the answer in every circumstance.
If there is a conflict get the animal out of there. Stop trying to force bad animals on property owners.	Removal would still be an option but often other animals will take their place and be removed. Oftentimes simple techniques can be applied to avoid this cycle.
A good objective.	Thank you for your support.
(17 comments) Yes or Agree	Thank you for your support.
Ban the hunting and trapping of all furbearing animals.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Definitely agree and support.	Thank you for your support.
I agree with this objective.	Thank you for your support.
(3 comments) NO	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Not a priority	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.

Not an issue	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Not necessary. Delete furbearer harvest.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
(3 comments) OK	Thank you for your support.
sounds good	Thank you for your support.
This is so important and so smart: Reducing the need to kill native species and letting nature manage populations whenever possible. I wish Fish and Wildlife success in monitoring populations and showing all of us, by example, how to be good stewards and respect and value all wildlife.	Thank you for your perspective.
Additional Comments	
PUBLIC COMMENT	WDFW RESPONSE
P 38 While agriculture and ranching may be economic drivers, neither rises to the supported jobs, wages, or state and local tax contribution of wildlife. Crop Production wages and employment are about \$1.4 Billion and 65,000 respectively. For Animal production, the numbers are \$192 Million in wages and 6,300 covered jobs. Washington does not tax either industry on primary production. Wildlife Watching and Hunting credited wages and jobs are \$2.3 Billion and 69,000 jobs, with a tax contribution to Washington of \$485 Million. Generous tax advantages to agriculture and animal production should buy some consideration of tolerance to wildlife, and the Dept should look to outreach and education to promote tolerance. The Dept should make the general citizenry aware that wildlife creates jobs and money for the State. General hunting of cougars does not reduce conflict nor depredation potential, and current best science shows that general hunting tends to increase conflicts. State law currently prohibits feeding wildlife. The Dept should encourage prosecution of anyone or any entity attracting wildlife through prohibited practices that result in conflict. The Dept should look to expand the Karelian Bear Dog program as both a non-lethal way to deal with problem individuals, and as a highly effective outreach tool.	Thank you for your comments. WDFW recognizes the importance of communication and outreach between the department and constituents; particularly for human-wildlife conflict resolution. The department continual looks for ways to improve our management activities. WDFW strongly believes conflict management programs that utilize a variety of methods are the most successful at mitigating and minimizing wildlife conflict problems.
There isn't 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 (snares, bait, 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/mistrust of these folks by anyone isn't in any of our best interest.	Thank you for your comments. Many of the strategies under the Wildlife Conflict objectives include revising, improving, evaluating, and expanding existing techniques as well as testing new methods for minimizing wildlife conflict issues.
When addressing "Public Safety" concerns for cougars (Objective 88) and black bears (Objective 84, 85) and "Depredation" timber damage hunts for black (Objective 86), it is paramount that lethal removal, whether conducted by recreational hunts or WDFW administrative 'control', target the "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 "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. 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 approximately 75% 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. <i>Ursus</i> . 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. <i>Ursus</i> .	Thank you for your comments. WDFW strives to employ measures that will directly address the conflict issue. Many of the strategies under the Wildlife Conflict, Bear, and Cougar objectives include revising, improving, evaluating, and expanding existing techniques as well as testing new methods for minimizing wildlife conflict issues.
<i>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.</i> 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.	Managing for a stable cougar population does require consideration of the prey base. However if prey numbers are maintained within the limitations of habitat, then predator populations will be sustained. We appreciate your support and comments about limiting factors. As you may know, hunter caused mortality is usually the highest source for adult deer and elk.
Mule deer strategies Unfortunately we cannot comment on the strategies since they are not included in the draft.	Please see the deer section of the plan for the strategies.
Deer Population Status and Trend The stated total deer population in Washington is approximately 300,000 – 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?	Yes, depending on whether it is mule deer where we do have some population estimates as well as composition survey information or black-tailed deer or white-tailed deer where population estimates are mostly base on reconstruction of harvest data.
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 past 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.	The black-tailed deer composition surveys result in such variability, that it is hard to make inferences from it. That is one reason we initiated a major research project on black-tailed deer. It is about half way through and will bring us results in a few years to improve our monitoring of black-tailed deer.

<p>Population Management <i>The recreational goal for deer is to maintain or increase hunting opportunity.</i> 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.</p>	<p>Maximizing hunting opportunity is part of the Department's mandate regardless of how many places we state it in the plan.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>We are also deeply troubled that the similar to elk, habitat issues are the only factor listed that may be regulating deer populations "<i>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)</i>". Undoubtedly deer are limited by conversion of forestland from development, but are resilient and occupy habitats within many small towns and outlying areas of many communities in western Washington (Ocean Shores for example). Largely, this places them in conflicts with landowners and precludes hunting as a tool for management. Large blocks of industrial timberland exist over much of western Washington that provides habitat security and shorter rotations now than historically, minimizing the amount of time that forest succession limits foraging habitat. The only reductions in timber harvest are on U.S. Forest Service lands, which as cited for elk was considered a minor impact (seems contradictory sense both species have similar habitat needs). We agree that the intrinsic value of the forage in western Washington plays a significant role in regulating deer populations, but no evidence exists that current populations are at carrying capacity. The Makah Tribe has conducted specific research with black-tailed deer as we noted ten years ago that deer numbers appeared to be declining. Our research found that population studied had a growth rate of zero over 4 years, due to poor fawn recruitment (McCoy and Murphy, <i>in press</i>). Predation was the primary mortality factor which to a degree was compensatory due to the intrinsic limitations of the habitat, but a component of predation was additive. Hair Loss Syndrome (HLS) was documented to be a factor limiting overwinter survival from increased predation rates on afflicted fawns. This research found that in the absence of HLS, the population would have grown. We are particularly disturbed by the lack of any mention of HLS in the background which has been documented to be prevalent in the population and suspected as a limiting factor in WDFW documents (e.g. 2003 Status and Trend Report). It would seem that an objective should be developed that deals with monitoring hair loss incidence rates in deer. In areas with high incidence rates, fawn recruitment is likely limiting population growth. This data could be collected in conjunction with annual post season composition surveys. We also are concerned that predation is not mentioned as a potential limiting factor. Cougars were the primary predator of deer fawns over the entire first year of life in our research (contributing to no population growth) and the cougar population has returned to healthy levels (page 19, draft GMP). We believe cougars, in particular, at their current density on the landscape are limiting deer populations at their current level (which we believe is much lower than 20 years ago). In the absence of any effort to manage cougars at a level that provides for improved fawn recruitment, we expect little change in the current deer population and hunter harvest success. It would seem that Commission policy (RCW 77.04.012) which seeks to maximize recreational harvest would indicate the need to manage all factors limiting deer populations, including predation.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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 mule 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support of these strategies. At this point we have not seen any indication that mule deer numbers are in decline. The only place where they are considered at lower levels than recent history is in the Yakima, Ellensburg area. This population has been affected by a type of hair slip, but might be a candidate for more work to determine the limiting factors and improving population estimates. The strategies identified in this plan would accommodate additional work as funding is available.</p>
<p><i>Table 1 Of these, 6 species are classified as game species</i> The table has only 5 listed as game animal, what is the sixth?</p>	<p>We corrected the number to five. Thank you for your help in correcting this error.</p>
<p>Bighorn 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.</p>	<p>A recently completed long-term research project did not show that predation was a significant factor restricting mountain goat population growth.</p>
<p>Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat Sections 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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 plan period.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support.</p>

<p>Among sportsmen and women in Washington the motives and reputation of those influencing policy at WDFW and in State government are suspect. Increasing transparency and working honestly as an agency to ensure all wildlife management decisions are based upon the best available science and are not influenced by special interests or other political pressure is the only answer to fixing that...if you folks really want to do so. The citizens and wildlife in Washington will benefit greatly. Take a step back and look at the "good old days" and realize that, in many ways we have come a long way but in others we seem to have lost our focus on a truly awesome opportunity to develop a real appreciation of outdoors, wildlife, and the habitat to our children and grandchildren. The wonderful steelhead fishing will never be experienced by my children or theirs, lets learn from the mistake we made by shortchanging that and protect the future of hunting. Overall I think the major stuff is well managed, I do believe there is too much political influence in some arenas or a lack of participation by a wildlife agency who is proud of what they do and is willing to stand up and be counted and to defend themselves instead of rolling over. Purely my opinion obviously. I started enjoying the outdoors here in the 1950's and have hunted, fished, and guided hunters and fishermen in seven states and three Canadian provinces. I had my own sporting goods store and, as a result I love the outdoors and what our state has. Let's turn the trend around and let our people, who we pay to be the managers and experts, have priority roles in determining policy without being influenced by those who don't know much but who are connected or well funded. Thanks</p>	<p>Thank you for your observations and support for the agency and the intent of this plan.</p>
<p>Archery early Season Sept 8th to 21st</p>	<p>This recommendation and others will be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>Archery seasons need to be reduced, and confined to areas which are mostly wilderness and open land, like timber company, large public areas, etc. The reason this is a problem is animals shot with an arrow usually travel a considerable distance before dying and get on someone else's private property where they cannot be retrieved. I live in an area of abundant elk on 80-120 acre farms, and this has happened to me several times where my neighbor has allowed a bow hunter on his property and the dead animal wound up on mine. No, I did not let him trespass, I turned the carcass over to Enforcement. Worse yet, that was a nice 5 point bull that my family did not get to harvest on my land during rifle season. I live in 651, right in the middle of an elk hotspot where agriculture damage is rife and public safety when elk cross SR 12 is compromised, and why there is an archery season and no ML season is beyond me. Please take archery out of semi-developed farmland areas as an option, specifically in 651, and put ML back in. I can anchor an elk in place no prob with my ML, it can never be done with an arrow. Thanks.</p>	<p>This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>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 companies charge 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?</p>	<p>The department has provided input to elected officials on measures that we feel may help encourage landowners to keep access to industrial 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.</p>
<p>As a recurring theme throughout all aspects of this game management plan, I believe one of the top goals of the plan 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 led to more human/wildlife conflicts.</p>	<p>Habitat protection is a high priority within the agency and is noted throughout the Game Management Plan.</p>
<p>As you can most likely tell my attitudes about hunting in Washington are terrible. I have hunted in my state since age thirteen, I am now 51. This is most likely the last year I will hunt big game in Washington. All of my hunting areas are gone. How am I suppose to deal with permits that sell out in two hours, and cost more than double the price of all my permits and tags? For a blacktail deer? What does the game dept. do when enough hunters, like me, have had enough? Next year my son and myself are heading to Montana, end of story.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan. There has been no mention of a wolf hunt.</p>
<p>During this questionnaire; the words study, monitor, and evaluate are used all too often. What the residents of Washington need is action. Action on addressing hoof rot. Action to curb poaching. Action on repealing the ridiculous wolf plan that leaves Eastern Washington residents to suffer while the rest of the state catches up. This department appears to be hamstrung by bureaucracy. It's time you step up and do your job in protecting the resources of Washington State while offering</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Eastern Wa. mule deer season should be two weeks long or at least one week later for E.M. fire arms.</p>	<p>This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>Elk hunting statewide would be a great benefit</p>	<p>This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>Elk seasons in 568, 574 and 578 units have been drastically changed for muzzle load season since 2009. Any elk bag limit changed to 3 point or better, pushing back the early season a week, shortening the late season to just 4 or 5 days (used to be three weeks) and giving muzzle load hunters less days in the field than rifle hunters. Rifle hunters get 12 days in a row. Is this an effort to force everyone to rifle hunt?</p>	<p>No this is not an effort to force everyone to rifle hunt. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>Give muzzle loaders the same access to gmus as archery and modern seasons. I do not care if we get the same amount of time as long as we can get into units such as Lewis river or Souxin for bulls</p>	<p>This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.</p>
<p>Hopefully this will not be a waste of my time and some changes will be made. It seems like WDFW is money hungry with permit numbers and fees. Micro managing a GMU and setting a 1, 2, or 3 new special permit number and collecting \$7.10 or \$13.70 times 1-300 applications for each one, is nickel and dimming the sportsman to death.</p>	<p>Applying for permits is optional.</p>
<p>Hunter access: Seek legislation to re-vamp the open space, Designated Forest Land, and other "current use" property valuations to provide the highest tax incentive to landowners that allow free public recreation access (like Wisconsin and Minnesota)</p>	<p>Should a legislative proposal emerge in this regard WDFW would provide comment on how access and other effects that a given bill may have.</p>
<p>Hunting access should be your biggest concern at this time and then game population. No access no game = No hunters = No need for a game department!</p>	<p>Hunting access is one of our highest priorities. Thank you for your perspective.</p>
<p>I do not hunt cougar, but it is my opinion that their numbers have increased drastically after the vote to quit using dogs. encourage more people to hunt.</p>	<p>Please review the comments and management objectives identified in the cougar section.</p>

I feel that our blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk are in trouble from many different forces including disease (hoof 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 hunter 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 issues 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 stray 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 and also 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 & habitat is usually undesirable 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.
If you don't have any access to lands to hunt 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 to purchase any license at this point. It is a sad day the stance 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 seems to be a great opportunity others are being chased out of the sport all 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 all 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 one 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 revenues 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 hinging 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 heading for all the children who may not get to experience the great outdoors without having a big enough billfold to foot the bill.	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 with the theme that we cannot support fee programs but if they are implanted we encourage keeping fees low and to not limit the number sold. We have also responded to a number of elected officials concerned with the situation providing answers to their questions and our perspectives on changes that may help address the situation.
I'm 60 years old don't. Get reduced license fees eaven disabled idont get much help short vendors cost me money I can't get back solder me wrong. Permits.	Thank you for your comment.
Increase bag limit on scap 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 at an all time low. Look at the Manastash unit for elk. How many 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 (ie, late season mule deer archery) as the quality of the hunt is substantially reduced.	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 be managed under the wolf conservation and management plan, please see the appropriate sections for the responses to wolf management and predator/prey comments.
Look 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 reason for that? Not a good idea! Cougar and bear management by initiative. I thought the Washington Fish and Game was the management agency in charge? What specie will be next to be managed by Initiative? Where will the agency stand should this come to pass?	Initiatives are a part of the Legislative process. WDFW must operate within the parameters and authorities granted by the Legislature.
lower the cost of obtaining licenses and reduce the complexity of the regulations. You had far more hunters when it was affordable and less complex, as the cost of hunting and fishing has risen, it is out of the reach of many people and it is almost impossible to stay up with the regulations.	This recommendation will be addressed by the stakeholder's group when they develop the plan.
Maintain and/or improve hunter education opportunities	Thank you for your comment. We are looking to expand the number of opportunities, although that is outside the scope of this plan.
Most of what I have just read seems to be political psycho-babble for: I need to justify my job. I am not sure who came up with these questions/statements, 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 really limits the amount of area we can hike into in the wilderness to hunt and know we can get the meat out before it goes bad. I feel if we can get the start date moved back it could allow bow hunters more land to hunt due to cooler weather without risking the loss of meat.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
None	Acknowledged
Not sure how this could be done but it would be nice in areas of high bear populations that baiting could be used. I always thought that the department could bring to the legislatures a permit system that would bring 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 afield to better enforce it. The department could require those that drew a permit to register their bait site location. Just a thought.	Thank you for your comment and perspective.
open more creeks and rivers for catch and release fishing	Fishing seasons and rules are beyond the scope of the game management plan.
Over all 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!	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Overall doing good job. Listen to public and field officers more and keep long tenured employees motivated by changing up graphics and assignments and working on different teams as well as streamline management.	Thank you for your comment and perspective.
pay to hunt is the worst--- land owner making us pay for hunting would be fine if I was shooting cows an chickens but these are not listed on my tags why is this OK these are WILD ANIMALS	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.
Please consider doing away with whitetail deer antler point restrictions in northeast gm's 117,121. 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 these 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 patterns of human development via partnership with other governmental agencies.	WDFW does consider habitat connectivity and quality to be high priorities and cooperates with other agencies to address these issues.
Please contact me in regards to domestic sheep and goat contact with bighorn	Thanks 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 game division, they are not a game species.	Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan.
Predators need more control in this state. Wdfw should stop trying to limit hunters who are trying to hunt coyotes. First wdfw makes use of dogs illegal for coyote hunting, then tried to make night hunting illegal and then there was/is a push to make coyote hunting contests 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 no 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.
Quit 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 no 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 grope (3) all of us from 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 revisiting 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" vis a vis 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 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.
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 proof priming would bring black powder into the modern arena. Stop Wolves, Stop Wolves and yes STOP WOLVES. Get a open hunting season going now. Let the public see what an elk looks like when killed and wasted by wolves just for the sport of it. Wanton waste is a crime for humans we need it to fatal for wolves too. Grizzly bears do not need to be reintroduced into our elk areas. The warm and fuzzy people wanting bears would not accept keeping our elk areas out of the bear areas. Lets stop this waste of time and money.	Thank you for your comments, please review the appropriate sections of the plan to see the responses associated with your concerns.
Take the 4pt min. 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 species for big game management.	Thank you for your comment.

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 when your minds are already made up only stirs controversy and distrust. We seen 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 gleaming 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.	This comment is addressed through other objectives. In addition, some of your concerns are outside of the scope of this plan including land management issues.
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.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
The taxpayers need to be kept in the loop when any significant actions are to take place where all predatory animals are concerned...that means ANY ACTION!!	Agreed, please see the predator/prey section of this plan.
the use of the current east side 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	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
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.	We agree for the most part, see the appropriate section of the plan for additional responses.
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. Cant make everyone happy, so quit trying, or suggesting you're trying. Wildlife-human conflict.....hogwash. 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. That's how it should be anyway and you guys know it but cow tow to the special interest groups to the point youve lost conviction and willingness to do the very job you have been entrusted to do.	Thank you for your comment. Please review the responses to your concerns under the sections that address your issues.
This survey reads much like the regulations manual. It is grossly over-written and sounds like it was authored by politicians who are more interested in public opinion and are non-hunters themselves. I suggest dramatic simplification of regulations to appeal to a greater number of outdoors people and paying less attention to "environmental activists" who contribute little or no monies to the actual support of wildlife and habitat.	Thank you for your comment.
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.	This survey was one mechanism used to gather public input on this plan. In addition a scoping process was included for the public to bring forth new issues that they want addressed and six public meetings were held across the state. Statewide public meetings are also planned in the development of the next three year season package.
Why no 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 jacks.	Recovery efforts are ongoing for these species and if recovery goals for those 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 volunteer time they put in on their lands trying to help 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...fine, let us know what we have to do. But until the WFW reverses their tactics of screwing the Master Hunter first, 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.
Wolves should not be hunted, their numbers aren't even anywhere close to where they need to be and are still under government protection.	Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan. There has been no mention of a wolf hunt.
Wolves should remain on the state endangered species list. Wolves, cougars, and coyotes that are claimed to be killing livestock need to have scientific methods applied to verify that: 1) it really was a wolf, cougar or coyote kill, 2) show that the farmers/ranchers have taken precautions/ followed the generally accepted principles of preventing such conflict, before any removal of the predator.	Please see the responses provided in the wolf section of the plan.
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.	Thank you for your comment.
Year after year individuals get drawn for multiple tags of the same species during the special permit process. This year I 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. Since I was drawn for a quality bull I would not have had the opportunity to draw a general or cow permit, I would have kept my acquired points and someone else would have been drawn and possibly had the hunt of their life.	Another possibility would be to not apply for so many special permits. Or you could apply for elk special permits 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.
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.	WDFW does respect the rights of private landowners to control access on their property. Strategies are included in this plan that will attempt to prioritize and facilitate access to public lands that currently landlocked and inaccessible.
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 but if with musket caps and #11 caps a muzzle loader still shoots 200 yards.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
As a 60 year old, disabled I feel mad idont get reduced fees I've hunted since 16 years old	Providing reduced fees for seniors would substantially reduce revenue and funding for conservation and management actions by WDFW.
Do away with allowing baiting for deer and elk. You give use point restrictions in whitetails but then allow baiting?	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Early season elk is way to early. It make harvest unethical do to heat conditions needs to go back to A sept. Week 2 start date.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Eastern cow 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.

Hunter Access: re-examine the practice of patrolling private land for public cost/benefit when such lands are closed to the general public or included in a fee access program. Cooperative agreements should be re-examined in light of new permit for entry systems to ensure taxpayers and licensed hunters are getting their due.	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.	Thank you for your comment.
I know timber land access is becoming a big issue for some . I for one don't have to much problem with current access fees as long as they stay reasonable . The reality is that my wife and I find it more enjoyable than our experience on state land or free access areas . There is a lot less B.S. that goes on when a small fee is applied . I do hope that the department will work with timber companies to keep access fees at reasonable rates so the average Joe can afford it . If they get greedy the department will loose revenue as hunters stop hunting.	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.
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 you 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.
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 landlocked public lands.
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 draw 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.	Your area does have an elk management plan, The Selkirk Elk Herd Management Plan. Work with your local WDFW wildlife conflict specialist to help mitigate elk damage during the time periods you mention. They have a number of tools that they can provide that are separate from the lethal removals used during other months of the year.
The wolf plan has angered 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 from hound hunters and trappers. wdfw should have fought USFWS for a plan with less wolves but instead the feds had nothing to argue about because the plan was tilted so much in favor of the wolves. Until wdfw admits the wolf plan was a mistake and revises the plan, there will be a lot of hunters that distrust just about anything wdfw does.	Please see the responses to comments under the predator-prey section of this plan.
Western Washington needs to have more control hunts and less general hunts since our populations are depleting and the numbers of mature bulls and bucks is reducing at an alarming rate. This leads to unhealthy animals that are interbred and weak. The herd numbers in elk and deer in the Willapa Hills Unit is becoming smaller yearly at an alarming rate. A once strong fifty numbered herd is now reduced to six with WDFW unmanaging hunts. Seasons are too lengthy and cows and does are hunted during the months when they carry young. This also adds to the reduced population since the months they are carrying babies they are hunted. There needs to be a change and eliminate all late seasons in Pacific County. There is over 6,000 acres of State Park land that is available in Pacific County. As of now, we use less than 5% for public use & yet we are taxed for this land. Throughout the state of WA, there is hundreds of thousands of acres of State Parks land that we utilize and should be allowed to use for Big Game Hunting, Waterfowl, and Upland Game Hunting. The only individuals utilizing this land is Hikers and Campers.	General season hunting opportunity is one of the highest values for Washington hunters. We have no indications at this time that deer and elk populations in the Willapa Hills are declining. This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development. WDFW does not control the rules and policies implemented by the State Parks Commission.
With climate change and perhaps changes in diseases and vegetation and water, concentrate on not losing animals (and plants) in the process.	Whether caused by climate change or other factors, habitat and disease management are key considerations addressed in the plan.
Wolf target numbers are way to high. WA is not ID, WY or MT!	Thank you for your comment.
Work with each county . Give them an equal stick at the table Don't come with your issues already set in stone . Each county is unique and you need t take there advice . This is a big state with man y diverse climates and needs . You need this input much more than your blanket way of doing your business.	WDFW has and will continue to seek and encourage input and participation in our planning and rule making from both citizens and other governmental entities. This occurs at both the statewide and local levels.
You might look at the fisheries side of the house and model your hunting plan after what ever they did to bring back the razor clam numbers and participation. Thank You for giving me this opportunity. [REDACTED]	Conservative harvest strategies can be employed to conserve populations affected by disease or other issues but in the case of many wildlife populations habitat issues, addressed throughout the plan, are more difficult to deal with while trying to maintain a balance with recreational opportunity.
Youth/young adult firearms education - not sure how to say what I am thinking. There are a lot of youth that have limited exposure to firearms. Hard to have a program to teach them to shoot if mom & dad do not approve. So, all they see is the gang banger shootem up stuff on TV. But, when they turn 18 or 19, provide opportunities for young adults to have some basic education on safety and shoot a few rounds to see what it is like. That may broaden your hunter base.	Young adults are a key group where we feel hunter recruitment efforts might be most effective. Thank you for your perspective.
Allow a continuous archery deer season. Some states have an archery season for deer that starts in mid September and ends in December.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
do away with spike and true spike only and make it two point min. and increase to three point min. in three years.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Eaven fishing idont get abrake on fees	Thank you for your comment.
Hunter access: Seek changes to RCO guidelines and WWRP to increase access projects directly, including easement acquisition.	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.
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 barons 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.
Keep up the good work!	Thank you for your comment.
(5 comments) Kill more wolves	Thank you for your comment.

Overall I feel the department is doing a good job , I know that you cannot make every one happy but from my stand point 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 needs to be 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. (BTW - better predator management would help here again well)	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 pheasant release sites and let hunters go in with clubs to harvest birds. When I was driving out of the Wenas 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 it was so dumb. It was probably eaten by a coyote and never harvested. Such a waste.	Thank you for your perspective. We do recognize that farm raised birds are not as wary as wild birds but some hunters do value the additional opportunity this program provides.
I am worried 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. We recognize that landowner fees are likely to result in increased crowding on public lands and other private lands where permits are not required. This in term generally may reduce hunter satisfaction and retention in the hunting population.
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 based on recreational or user needs.	We attempt to utilize the best scientific methods available to manage game populations but also must 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 GMU's. How can a 5% success rate be deemed a "success?" As I mentioned above, focus on quality of the hunt, no 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 state 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 advocate 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.
Archery elk, Sept 8-26, no late season	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
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 your 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. In todays world of computers this would take very little time and we wouldn't deny another hunter an opportunity.	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. 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.	Thank you for your comment, we currently spend a substantial amount of funds for preventative measures; much more than is spent for lethal measures to reduce depredation of livestock or damage to property.
Hunters need to respect the boundaries of Fish and Wildlife properties. A hunting blind was set up on Spencer Island, Snohomish County, approximately 1000 feet south of F&W property, ruining a citizen science and habitat enhancement project on County Parks and Recreation land.	We apologize for this mistake and we do strive to avoid situations like this which are rare.
I think it is about time, especially in light of the hoof disease in the southwest part of the state, to start implementing a permit draw for antlerless elk for the archery hunters. To have no limit on the number of hunters in any given GMU to be able to hunt antlerless elk is, I think, terrible management.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
I would like to see more permit only deer hunts, and less general seasons. One idea is a mule deer permit in the buck category with a season that begins when general season ends, and goes to October 31st. Or better yet, I'd like to see all mule deer hunting go to permit only, no more general seasons. That would put more pressure on blacktail and whitetail, so perhaps ALL deer hunting should be by permit only.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Include wolves in the 2015-2021 game management plan as a game species. All the states with maturing wolf populations are having difficulties maintaining large game animal production for hunters because of the prolific wolf numbers and wanton predation. As the WA wolf population matures it will significantly harm hunter success for moose, elk and deer and will dramatically decrease revenue to the State. The wolf is your Achilles heel--your worst management nightmare!	Thank you for your comment, please see the responses to wolf concerns under that section of this plan.
None	Acknowledged
Objective: Ban cruel and egregious practices such as baiting, luring, bow hunting, hunting contests, raising and releasing birds and other animals be shot, etc.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Please maintain bear depredation hunts in the spring and reduce the red tape. I have worked with the system for years and would be happy to provide input.	Thank you for your support for our conflict objectives.
Require youth bow hunters (18 and under) to take a bow hunter education class with a skill assessment test even if they have had a bow license in the past (Montana for example). Raise the min requirement for draw weight... I have seen to many youth hunters that can not accurately hit a target at the range but since they pass Hunter Education they receive a tag	Thank you for your comment, this has not been a significant issue for most of the public.
Return early archery elk season to Sept 8 to 21st and increase number of bull permits. Our percent of quality bull harvest is below objective.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Thank you for ensuring that scientists recommendations trump politicians when it comes to deciding how we manage wolves in this state.	Thank you for your comment
Thanks for offering this opportunity to voice concerns and make suggestions. I really appreciate it!	Thank you for your comment
Thanks for the privilege to offer my comment! Since I have hunted Washington for over 50 years (I	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year

am now 84). I know that my ability hunt like I use to - I am not ready to sell my guns yet - I would like to see more things done that would make opportunities super senior citizens to see the roads to hunt a little easier. Like extended seasons. Like archery & muzzleloader get. Or more doe permits.	hunting season package development.
The current regulations do not allow baiting of bear or turkeys. BUT they do not make it unlawful to bait deer, elk, moose and etc. PLEASE make it unlawful to bait any game animal or bird and only allow it for predators. One outfitter alone in Okanogan county bought over 100 bins of apples last year to maintain his bait piles, this is not hunting. many vehicles 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 backpack 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.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
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 are 7 for Cougar, 3 for Bear and ONLY 1 for WOLFS? 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 isn't 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 (snares, bait, 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/mistrust 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 us address your issues.
We cannot allow private livestock on our land anymore 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.
With Timber companies charging access fees despite public contributions to their profitability, and wolves on the rise, you can count on decreased license fees from the public. If you value our hunting traditions and your continued employment with the state, you'll push hard to remedy both issues.	Strategies within the plan do address these two issues and how they influence hunting access and game population management.
You should consider making a cougar a furbearing animal and allowing trapping as a harvest method. There are a couple of real pluses to this. Some areas never reach their harvest targets. These could be opened to trapping. Hound hunters are called in for problem cougar. 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 cougar such as kittens 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 choice 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 undersubscribed 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 (520 Winston) 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.	Thank you for your comment, please see additional responses regarding your concern under the wolf management section.
CITES tagging of Otter and Bobcats should be easier then needing to go to a regional office during working hours. Why not authorize fur 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 idea is currently under consideration.
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 1 day, 6 years ago you added another day, and 3 years ago you added another day. I think 9 days is enough, considering that 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 antlerless or 3pt bulls. This is absolutely ridiculous! Also, there is no muzzleloader season in that GMU(681), nor is there any antlerless 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 tag sales.	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	Acknowledged
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 trophy fees). Close any 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 Kapowsin/White River tree farms controlled by Hancock Forrest Manage. They grant access to no more than a half 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 respect the right 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 Derbies 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 any large increase in the number of animals that are killed by coyote hunters.
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.

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.	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.
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.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
None	Acknowledged
Objective: Use correct terms. Fruits, vegetables, and grains are "harvested". Animals are "killed".	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
Outside of the fact that you refuse to give the muzzleloader hunters a fair shake in giving more GMUs 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.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
We need a WAC making it clear that furbearers can be used as bait and are not considered edible for the purposes of the wastage laws.	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.
Consider that the actions of wildlife agents, such as videos posted of tethered wolves in leg traps, "kill" decals on helicopters, and hazing of wildlife is abhorrent to much of the public and will not foster an interest in hunting as recreation.	Thank you for your comment.
Discontinue the practice of granting extended seasons to land owners that charge fees for hunting access. Buckrun is given a 90 day season when the surrounding area is only 9 days. They may charge what they want for access, as a land owner, that is their privilege. Being granted a 90 day season to bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars when the deer belong to the citizens is ridiculous. For the commission to grant these special privileges is a slap in the face to the majority of the hunters in Washington St.	The landowner hunting permit program is designed to create customized seasons and opportunities that otherwise may not be available. Landowners are allowed to issue some of the permits but WDFW also distributes some of them through our special permit drawings where an access fee cannot be charged.
None	Acknowledged
Objective: Protect endangered species and other wildlife.	Thank you for your comment
"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, 1893	Thank you for your comment
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 this 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.	Thank you for your comment
Minimum Caliber Reduction - Going from a 243 with 80 to 100 grain bullets to a .223 with 40 to 60 grain is unethical from an 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. If 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.	This recommendation and others can be evaluated during the 2015-2017 three-year hunting season package development.
Master Hunter Programs should go back to the original intent, which to harvest problem wildlife. Other special hunt opportunities should be available to all.	Thank you for your support.
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 comments these issues will be addressed by the objectives and strategies identified under the recruitment, retention, and re-activation section of this plan.
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 !	Thank you for your comment.
LET'S 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 RIGHTEOUS 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 BURNING 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.	Acknowledged. Thank you for your comment.
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 (the wolf) on the landscape.	Thank you for your comment and support, this plan is the mechanism to achieve the support of the public and Commission.

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Issue Statement</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 precedent for the 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 stricken, it only opens the door for special interests that don't recognize or accept the role of hunters in society and the benefits they provide for management.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Coyote predation has limited ungulate population growth in other states. The Department included coyotes for cases with removals beyond hunter kill would be necessary for the level of control desired.</p>
<p>ACTION CONSIDERATION</p> <p>Predator-prey management actions will be consistent with management objectives for predators, prey, habitat, and societal parameters.</p> <p>Recommend this 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." 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.</p> <p>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)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational hunting seasons, This tool should be used to its fullest extent first Predator removal via: 1. Specific actions to remove individuals or reduce populations of predators, using licensed hunters/trappers, (page 20) <p>Using cougars as an example, we believe the WDFW needs to increase boot allocation in GMUs with problem cats.</p> <p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Professional contractors such as USDA Wildlife Services (monitored and supervised by WDFW) (page 21). <p>We believe that the hunter needs to be used as the tool to balance predator prey relationships wherever possible thereby reducing problem 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat manipulation (page 21). <p>The use of habitat manipulations 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 then predatory 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 is "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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Predators and prey have existed together for centuries and reach equilibrium where both are stable. WDFW strives to manage at this point, where predator populations exist without detrimental impacts to prey. However, if the two are not at an equilibrium and predation is impact prey to the point where they cannot reach population objectives, then the Department may manage the predator species specifically to address the prey recovery.</p>
<p>ASSUMPTIONS</p> <p>Certain assumptions apply when considering predator-prey management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The scientific information points to predators having a significant effect on prey population levels that ultimately impacts attainment of a population management objective. <u>We agree with this statement, this is the cornerstone to predator/prey management.</u> 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 # 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 does not work! <p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>We believe that sound management should never lead to a point where the WDFW is only "sustaining prey populations".</p> <p>Focus on small scale actions will likely be unproductive. The focus of the predator prey interaction</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Cougars are not managed for the benefit of prey unless cougar predation is found to be the limiting factor keeping a prey population from reach population objectives.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	
<p>Strategies:</p> <p>Implementation of Predator Management Actions</p> <p>When WDFW considers predator management actions, the following information would be documented:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Articulate the socio-political aspects regarding the predator and prey populations in question.</p> <p>3. Assess the evidence that wildlife management actions or species population objectives are not being met due to predation.</p> <p>4. Determine the independence of other ecological affects other than predation (e.g., habitat, disease, etc.) on prey populations.</p> <p>5. Determine whether population or individual level management actions are appropriate.</p> <p>b) Risk assessment – Assess the effect of proposed management actions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>c) Proposed Action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>d) Public Review: 1. Stakeholder discussions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SEPA/NEPA review when appropriate 3. Commission action when appropriate <p>We believe that the approach outlined in the implementation of predator management is not attainable and is designed to leave impacted stakeholders 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.</p> <p>Overall comment: It appears that the approach to predator-prey management outlined in the GMP is incredibly cumbersome and will not lead to fulfilling the legislative mandate or the Commission's position statement. Given the WDFW's lack of base-line data on many ungulate populations, and the WDFW's requirement to implement substantial habitat improvements, we believe it is unlikely that predator management actions will be taken as a result of this proposal. Given the complexity of the proposed strategies and the near impossibility of the WDFW to measure and accurately quantify their actions, we believe this proposal leaves the department ripe for litigation from those that oppose predator management.</p> <p><i>"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".</i></p> <p><i>"Actions to maintain or improve ungulate populations to prevent a significant decline must also be a high priority".</i></p> <p>COMMISSION POSITION STATEMENT: Wolves in Washington April 13, 2012 <u>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.</u></p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Cougars are not managed for the benefit of prey unless cougar predation is found to be the limiting factor keeping a prey population from reach population objectives.</p>

<p>WILDLIFE CONFLICT</p> <p>Issue Statement</p> <p>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).</p> <p>We Agree.</p>	<p>Thank you for your support.</p>
<p>Predation Background</p> <p>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)</p> <p>We totally disagree with the predator prey guidelines see our comment on objective 3 (see pages 2-3-4-5 of this document).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>This is smoke and mirrors, the WDFW will never determine that wolf depredation 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).</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goats</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Predation is addressed within other objectives and strategies in the bighorn sheep chapter.</p>
<p>The Hunters Heritage Council is the largest hunting-rights organization in the State of Washington. The HHC includes nearly 50 organizations representing 45,000 hunters. Some of our member organizations include all six Washington Chapters of Safari Club International, the Inland Northwest Wildlife Council, and the Seattle Sportsmen's Conservation Foundation. The HHC is an advocate for hunting and wildlife conservation. The Council opposes regulation of wildlife by initiative and political rhetoric, and supports wildlife regulation based on science. The HHC is dedicated to political action on behalf of the hunting community.</p> <p>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 towards 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
<p>Commission and Department Authorities</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 their 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.</p>
<p><i>When biological information is lacking or insufficient, management decisions should be sufficiently conservative to ensure protection of wildlife resources.</i></p> <p>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 numbers 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.</p>	<p>The scenario you described might be the right tact depending on the circumstances. This objective and strategies would not rule that out.</p>

<p>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:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Washington State Wildlife Watching vs Hunting</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Wildlife Watching</th> <th>Hunting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>2,168,000</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> <p>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.</p>	Washington State Wildlife Watching vs Hunting				Wildlife Watching	Hunting	Participants	2,168,000	218,800	Expenditures	\$ 3,173,373,000	\$ 369,565,921	Total Economic Impact	\$ 5,549,730,265	\$ 613,583,221	Jobs	63,327	5,612	Salaries and Wages	\$ 2,132,888,979	\$ 211,083,317	State and Local Taxes	\$ 448,488,469	\$ 39,653,073	Federal Tax Revenues	\$ 453,532,429	\$ 50,647,408	<p>We agree that other entities including wildlife watchers need to help with the funding for wildlife conservation. Hunting license dollars and excise taxes on arms and ammunition still provide far more than mechanisms developed to fund non-hunted species.</p>
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<p><i>Strategies for hunted wildlife will not have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of other wildlife or their habitats</i></p> <p>This statement is general and poorly defined. What are "significant negative impacts" and at what spatial and temporal scale is sustainability measured? A locally depressed elk herd in adequate habitat that is far below objective resulting from high cougar numbers will need to be released from predation in order to recover. But that may involve more cougars killed, and the higher cat harvest could be interpreted by some people as having a negative impact on cougars. But the impact is relative to the spatial and temporal scales, and despite a short-term local impact, the long-term result may be healthier for all species. A conservative predator harvest strategy to not negatively affect predators may lead to longer-term and larger-scale significant negative impacts to both prey and predator. Asking outside reviewers to define "significant" absolves WDFW of responsibility when its own staff should have the skills necessary to make science-based decisions. The process opens up the possibility for biasing the outcome by choosing which reviewers to use.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The scenario you described would be addressed by the predator-prey section of the plan.</p>																											
<p><i>Predator and prey populations are managed to ensure the long-term perpetuation of each species while attaining individual species population objectives.</i></p> <p>The problem is with how to set objectives for prey and predator. It is widely cited that ungulate objectives be partly habitat-based, but predator objectives are not often prey-based, see comment on cougar below. Sustainable objectives for both can only be achieved by making sure one trophic level does not affect the lower trophic level. Ungulate objectives would never be set to "stable" when it is known they exceed the habitat capacity, why should carnivore objectives be set to "stable" without confirming that their food supply is healthy and meets hunting objectives?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>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 conducting predator manipulations.</p>	<p>The strategy and the example language do not stipulate that everything has to be ruled out prior to taking a management action with regard to predators. The example was to show that other actions to increase prey species had been tried or considered, but did not increase their numbers. You are probably correct, that if it was required, any habitat changes (depending on the scale) might take some time to show results.</p>																											
<p><i>Action Consideration item c. Habitat manipulation</i></p> <p>It is highly unlikely that predator management will be accomplished by manipulating habitat, especially cougar. Predators will go where the prey are, and will kill what they need to survive.</p>	<p>You might be right. The habitat example was probably a weak one in most situations.</p>																											

<p><i>a) Define the problem and rationale for a proposed action as determined by WDFW and external predator-prey ecology experts.</i></p> <p><i>1. Articulate the biological status of the predator and prey populations and the impact of predation on the prey population.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><u>Wildlife Conflict</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>