CPW Wolf Plan Update





Colorado Revised Statute 33-2-105.8

- The Commission shall...
- •Restore wolves west of the Continental Divide
- •Develop methodology for determining when the gray wolf is sustaining itself
- •Resolve conflicts with those involved in ranching and farming
- •Take steps necessary to begin reintroductions by December 31, 2023



CPW Plan Development Timeline

- •Draft presented to Parks and Wildlife Commission December 2022
- •Meetings in Jan/Feb 2023 •5 public meetings
- •February 22nd-
 - PWC direction to staff on revisions to the plan.





CPW Plan Development Timeline

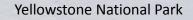
- •2-step Final Plan Approval and Regulations Process
 - •Step 1 April 2023
 - •Step 2 May 2023
- •Ensures ability to meet statutory deadline of December 31, 2023







- 30-50 wolves total
- 3-5 year timeframe
- Northern Rockies states
- 10-15 animals/year



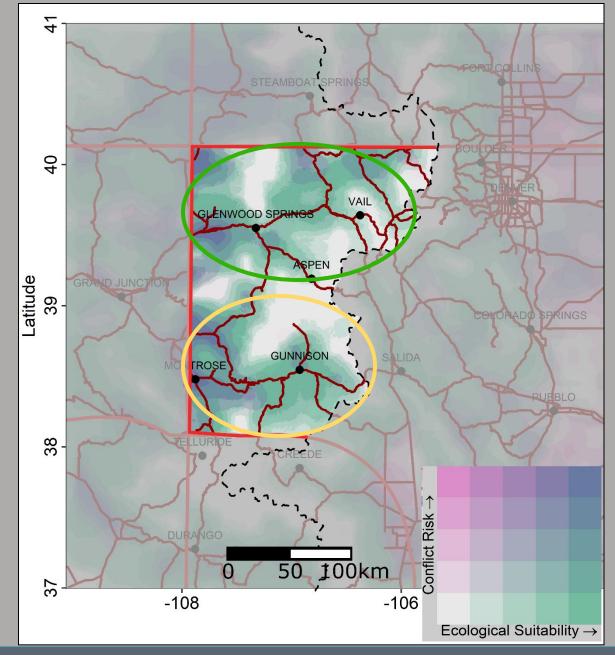


Reintroduction

Hard releasesWinter monthsGPS collars

Yellowstone National Park







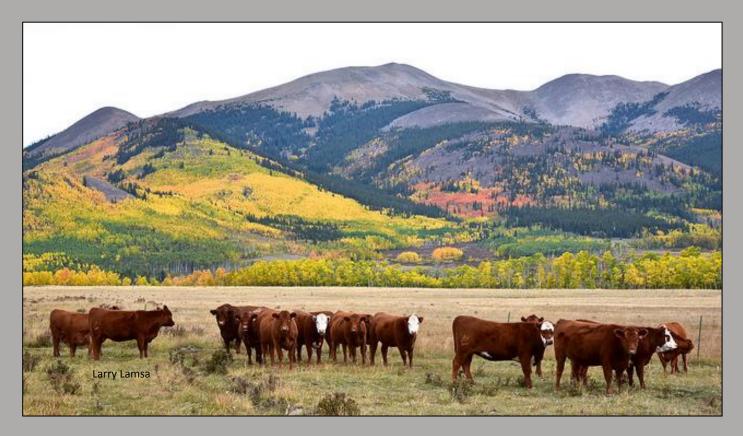
Lethal Management

- Socially contentiousSmall scales
- •Not a threat to
- long-term viability
- •Technical Working Group support





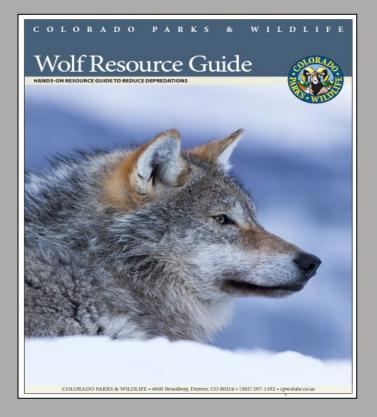
CPW Draft Conflict Minimization and Compensation Program





CRS 33-2-105.8 2 (e)(I):

"Assist owners of livestock in preventing and resolving conflicts between gray wolves and livestock."





Draft Conflict Minimization Program

CPW will provide "temporary conflict minimization materials".

• Fladry, fox lights, cracker shells, propane cannons.

CPW will provide conflict minimization "outreach/training".

• CPW Wolf Conflict Coordinator position.





CRS 33-2-105.8 2 (e)(II):

"Pay <u>fair compensation</u> to owners of livestock for <u>any losses</u> of livestock caused by gray wolves, as verified pursuant to the claim procedures authorized by sections 33-3-107 to 33-3-110."





Draft Compensation Program

Basic Principles:

- •Conflict minimization techniques are not required for compensation but are encouraged/incentivized.
- •Depredation confirmations will be made by CPW and based on a "preponderance of evidence" (*PWC W-17*, #1740.A).
- •Compensation for wolf damages will be reduced by amount of other financial support awarded.
- Program can provide compensation for direct and indirect losses.



Base Compensation

Confirmed death of livestock (33-2-105.8) & guard/herding animals:

- •100% fair market value (FMV) compensation, up to \$15k per animal.
- •Livestock defined as cattle, horses, mules, burros, sheep, lambs, swine, llama and goats.

<u>Veterinarian costs for injured livestock or guard/herding animals:</u>

• Up to 100% FMV of the animal, not to exceed \$15k per animal limit.

After a confirmed depredation (injury or death) to sheep or cattle, livestock owner can choose between additional options.



Compensation Options

1. <u>Basic Compensation Ratio Option</u>:

- Only applies to calves/yearling cattle/sheep.
- Addresses missing calf/yearling/sheep losses, in larger open range settings.
- More simplified process.

OR:

2. Itemized Production Losses:

- Only applies to cattle/sheep.
 - Addresses missing calves/yearlings/sheep, decreased weaning weights, decreased conception rates, additional losses on a case-by-case basis.
- Requires additional/specific baseline documentation.



Questions?

For wolf info: cpw.state.co.us

To submit comments to the Commission: https://engagecpw.org/



