

# Exhibit RR

# POTENTIAL CONSERVATION MEASURES TO REDUCE EFFECTS OF THE GRAZING ALLOTMENTS TO GRAY WOLVES

Email from Lisa Ellis of USFWS  
to CDFW wolf plan stakeholder group– Sept 10, 2014

**From:** Ellis, Lisa [mailto:lisa\_ellis@fws.gov]

**Sent:** Wednesday, September 10, 2014 8:20 AM

**To:** Sam Magill

**Cc:** Amaroq Weiss; Angela Donlan; Bill Gaines; Craig Stowers; Damon Nagami; Deanna Clifford; Edward Moreno; Eric Loft; hansonwcranch@frontier.com; Jerry Springer; Joe Hobbs; John McNerney; Josh Brones; Karen Converse; Karen Kovacs; Karin Vardaman; Kim Delfino; Kimberly Baker; Kirk Wilbur; Lesa Eidman; Linda Leeman; Marilyn Jasper; Mark Rockwell; Mark Stopher; Mike Ford; Natalynne DeLapp; Noel Cremers (ncremers@cbbf.com); Pamela Flick; Pat Fitmorris; Pat Griffin; Patrick; Rachael Carnes; Randy Morrison; Rich Fletcher; Rick Gurrola; Robert Timm; Sean Curtis

**Subject:** Potential conservation measures to reduce effects of the grazing allotments to gray wolves

Hi folks,

I know there was interest from people in getting copies of the potential conservation measures to reduce effects of the grazing allotments to gray wolves. I cannot give the actual document as it is someone else's working draft. But, here is a general list which I covered yesterday - they are drafts, not final, and may need modification depending on the individual needs of the forests or other issues. But, I wanted to give you a better idea of the types of things being done or proposed in Washington and Oregon.

Lisa

1. Livestock carcasses on the allotments must be moved from the allotment, destroyed by blasting with explosives, or electric fenced if they would attract wolves to a potential conflict situation with other livestock, such as a salting ground, water source, or holding corral.
2. Sick or injured livestock must be moved from the allotments, so they are not targeted by wolves.
3. If an active wolf den site is within 1 mile of an allotment unit, livestock turn-out for that unit of the allotment will be delayed until June 1 at which time deer will be birthing fawns which provide an abundant and easy prey source for wolves.
4. If an active wolf den site is within or adjacent to an allotment, calves turned-out on that unit of the allotment must average 200 lbs in weight to minimize depredation potential.

5. Allotment management activities by humans will not be allowed near active wolf den sites during the denning period, to avoid human disturbance of the site.

6. Salt or other livestock attractants will not be placed near wolf dens or rendezvous sites, to minimize cattle use of these sites.

7. In the event of depredation, wolf control actions would be determined by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, and USDA Wildlife Services and would not result in an adverse effect to the wolves. Cattle may be moved to another unit or another allotment.

8. During times that cattle are in a unit with an active wolf den site or rendezvous site the permittee will be required to inspect that unit at least 2 days/week.

Lisa A. Ellis  
Fish and Wildlife Biologist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Pacific Southwest Region  
2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2606  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-414-6741