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20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
21 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

22 WILDEARTH GUARDIANS, WESTERN )  
23 WATERSHEDS PROJECT, and KETTLE )  
24 RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP, )

25 Plaintiffs, )

26 v. )

27 GLENN CASAMASSA, Pacific )  
28 Northwest Regional Forester, U.S. )  
29 FOREST SERVICE; RODNEY )  
SMOLDON, Forest Supervisor, Colville )  
National Forest, and U.S. FOREST )  
SERVICE, )

Case Number: 2:20-cv-00223-RMP

**DECLARATION OF CARTER  
NIEMEYER IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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Defendants, )  
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and )  
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Diamond M Ranch, a Washington General )  
Partnership, )  
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Defendant-Intervenor. )

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I, CARTER NIEMEYER, declare and state as follows:

1. I am a resident of Boise, Idaho. I am over the age of 18, am competent to testify, and have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein.
2. I am a certified Wildlife Society biologist, and had a 33-year career with federal agencies in the management of predators, with a chief focus on the gray wolf, *Canis lupus*. For 10 years, I was the wolf specialist for USDA/Wildlife Services and for 5 years I was the Wolf Recovery Coordinator for Idaho for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I was a member of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field team that captured wolves in Alberta and British Columbia in 1995-1996 for the gray wolf reintroduction program in Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho.
3. I have received numerous awards and honors for my work, including the Erich Klinghammer Award from Wolf Park (Indiana 2017), and the Who Speaks For Wolf award from the International Wolf Center (Minnesota 2013). I have been interviewed countless times for print, television and radio news coverage on wolf-livestock conflict issues. Just a few examples include Oregon Public Broadcasting,

1 National Parks Traveler magazine, Newsweek, The American Prospect, and NY Times  
2 Sunday magazine.

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4 4. I have served as a consultant on wolf biology, behavior and ecology, wolf-  
5 livestock interactions and wolf-livestock conflict prevention methods and strategies as an  
6 invited expert in Kyrgyzstan in 2002 and in France in 2006.  
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8 5. Over the years, I estimate that I have captured 300 wolves using traps and  
9 helicopters, worked with hundreds of livestock producers, investigated hundreds of  
10 suspected wolf-caused predations, and lethally removed 14 wolves involved in wolf-  
11 livestock conflicts.  
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14 6. I have been listed as a co-author on multiple publications and peer-reviewed  
15 journal articles on wolf biology, behavior and ecology and on wolf-livestock interactions  
16 and wolf-livestock conflict management in the northern Rockies of the United States due  
17 to my work in the field as an expert trapper. I have also authored two books on wolf  
18 management in the northern Rockies, *Wolfer* (BottleFly press, 2010) and *Wolf Land*  
19 (BottleFly Press, 2016), based on my personal experiences in my professional career  
20 managing wolves and wolf-livestock conflicts. Attached as Exhibit A to this declaration  
21 is my CV. I am not being compensated for preparation of this declaration.  
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25 7. Since my retirement in 2006, I frequently have been hired by state fish and  
26 wildlife agencies and tribal entities on a contractual basis to train their staff in wolf  
27 capture and collar techniques, forensic investigations of livestock depredations, and  
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1 assessing livestock operations to determine and implement deterrence measures most  
2 appropriate for the situation to prevent, reduce or halt conflicts between wolves and  
3 livestock. I have on several occasions been hired on a contractual basis by the  
4 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (“WDFW”) for my expertise in these areas.  
5 I also have on several occasions been hired on a contractual basis by the Colville Tribe  
6 and the Spokane Tribe in Washington for similar purposes.  
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9       8. In my capacity as a consultant under contract with WDFW, as well as on my  
10 own personal time, I have visited the territories of multiple Washington wolf packs,  
11 including the territories of packs where there have been conflicts between livestock and  
12 wolves. These include but are not limited to the territories of the Wedge, Huckleberry,  
13 Smackout, OPT, Profanity Peak, and Sherman packs. While working as an independent  
14 contractor for the Department, I participated in multiple site visits, with WDFW staff, of  
15 pack territories where conflicts were happening at the time. WDFW used my expertise to  
16 examine wolf/livestock interactions in these areas, offer recommendations and assist in  
17 radio collaring attempts to learn more about those interactions. In addition to the  
18 consultation work I have done for WDFW, I have closely followed the actions WDFW  
19 has taken since 2012 to implement lethal methods purportedly to reduce predation on  
20 livestock.  
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26       9. My goal over my career in wolf recovery and conservation has been to  
27 provide knowledge, experience and training to the effort, so that integrity and credibility  
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1 is maintained in an ever-dynamic landscape of politics and personnel changes that  
2 influence wolf management into the future. My goal is to see consistency in wolf  
3 management, based on the best science available. One of my key objectives has always  
4 been to help livestock producers deal with the reality of wolves in a productive way and  
5 keep their livelihoods going at the same time that wolves are recovering. I truly believe  
6 this is possible and that one does not preclude the other.  
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9       10. I am familiar with Washington’s 2011 Wolf Conservation and Management  
10 Plan (Wolf Plan) and I have read WDFW’s 2017 Wolf-Livestock Interaction Protocol  
11 (Protocol). I also have reviewed the public updates that WDFW has distributed related to  
12 the OPT Pack and Wedge Pack removals.  
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15       11. Wolf territory on the Colville National Forest is largely in a rugged,  
16 mountainous, and inaccessible area of the Kettle Range. It is prime wolf country and very  
17 difficult country for successfully grazing livestock. Nevertheless, livestock keep getting  
18 placed back in the same locations without adequate  
19 protection, and WDFW keeps killing wolves—which at most, might buy a year or two of  
20 relief from conflicts. Unless the Forest Service and the grazers are proactive in preventing  
21 conflicts, it’s virtually certain conflicts will continue to recur after the territory is again  
22 occupied by dispersing wolves.  
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26       12. Because of its proximity to Canada and to Idaho, there is a great deal of  
27 connectivity and a high expectation of wolves dispersing into the Kettle Range on the  
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1 Colville. There are dispersals going on all the time. There is something about this country  
2 wolves like—it fits their needs. During fall, winter and spring, there are deer, elk, moose  
3 and other wild prey; in the summer, there are livestock. There is not much forage in this  
4 area, so when livestock are released in the summer, they consume the available food and  
5 drive most wild ungulates to the peripheral edges of the grazing allotments; the wild  
6 ungulates then return when the livestock leave. Because the livestock drive out wild prey  
7 species, they may become the only species that wolves have for prey in this area during  
8 grazing season. This area is the wolves' home, and they are not going to leave. If you kill  
9 one pack, another will come to take its place, as we have now seen happen year after year  
10 after year.  
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15 13. Despite the long history of wolf-livestock on the Colville National Forest,  
16 and the removal of wolves in response, I am aware that the Forest Service, through its  
17 revised Forest Plan, has done nothing to address wolf-livestock conflicts.  
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19 14. Nor has the Forest Service done anything to address wolf-livestock conflicts  
20 in its annual grazing authorizations, beyond providing numbers for producers to call *after*  
21 conflicts have occurred. This, by its nature, is a reactive approach to dealing with wolf  
22 conflicts, and conflicts are much more likely to be prevented if range riders, WDFW, the  
23 Forest Service, local authorities, and the producers coordinate proactively at the outset of  
24 the grazing season to anticipate where conflicts are likely to occur based upon radio-  
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1 collar data and come up with strategies to pre-empt them in advance, as well as respond  
2 after they occur. I do not believe that has been occurring on the Colville.

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4 15. In particular, coordinating in this way at the outset of the grazing season  
5 could help producers avoid turning out cattle in close proximity to wolf den and  
6 rendezvous sites, which happened in 2016 and 2018 on the Colville when Diamond M  
7 turned its cattle out basically right on top of OPT Pack den and rendezvous sites. Den  
8 sites are where wolves give birth to their puppies and rear them the first few weeks of  
9 their lives; rendezvous sites are alternate locations to which wolves move the pups as the  
10 pups get older over the summer months. If Diamond M's goal is to save its cattle, rather  
11 than just cause the death of wolves, then its first step should be to move its herds away  
12 from the areas where the wolves' activity is concentrated. By requiring it to do so as a  
13 condition of its grazing authorizations, the Forest Service could help prevent these lethal  
14 conflicts from occurring. It's worth the effort.

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19 16. The Forest Service could also direct producers to move cattle away from den  
20 and rendezvous sites known or discovered. In past years, Diamond M has been unwilling  
21 or unable to move its cattle away from wolf den and rendezvous sites. If this continues to  
22 be the case, then it will continue to set the stage for conflicts between wolves and  
23 livestock. Even if WDFW keeps killing wolves, it is not going to change pack behavior  
24 when the livestock producer puts cattle right at the wolves' doorstep. The Forest Service  
25 could require producers to move cattle to avoid these conflicts.  
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1           17. The Forest Service could also require effective range riding to deter wolf  
2 attacks. Information gathered over a series of many years shows that Diamond M  
3 provides little supervision or protection to its cattle after it turns them out onto the  
4 grazing allotments—frequently, it does not even know where most of its cattle are after  
5 grazing season starts. This makes it inevitable that Diamond M will lose a large number  
6 of cattle each year—if not to wolves, then to other predators, or simply to the elements.  
7 Each year, Diamond M complains that it has lost a large number of cattle, but because it  
8 does not keep track of them, it is unknown if they were lost to predators, succumbed to  
9 difficult conditions in the mountainous allotments, or were just left behind by the rancher  
10 at the end of the season. The fact that Diamond M is so careless with its cattle also  
11 creates a problem for other, more responsible, cattle producers, because it may serve to  
12 draw wolves into the grazing allotments, when they may otherwise disperse and look for  
13 other food sources.

14           18. For example, I understand that three of Diamond M's cattle were killed in  
15 January 2019, after Diamond M left them stranded in the snow-covered mountains nearly  
16 three months after the end of the grazing season. As noted above, this is a very difficult  
17 area to graze cattle even during the summer; during the winter the conditions are brutal,  
18 and cattle stand very little chance of survival in those mountains. These cattle are  
19 domesticated livestock dependent on humans for food and protection. WDFW's reports  
20 indicate that Diamond M's cattle were found in deep snow drifts many miles from any  
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1 roads, and with no protection. If these cattle had not been killed by wolves, they would  
2 have been killed by another predator, or they would have starved or frozen to death. In  
3 my professional opinion, it shows extremely poor animal husbandry and a disregard for  
4 the lives of its cattle that Diamond M did not ensure that it collected all its cattle from the  
5 mountains before the end of the grazing season. Leaving livestock illegally over the  
6 winter also has the potential for creating more problems during the grazing season, as it  
7 could draw wolves into the area. The Forest Service should be doing inspections to make  
8 sure that all cattle have been moved off the public lands at the end of the season.

12 19. While Diamond M claims to use range riders, WDFW reports that Diamond  
13 M has refused to allow WDFW-contracted range riders to patrol its allotments. On  
14 numerous occasions, wolf depredations on Diamond M's allotments that resulted in lethal  
15 removals occurred when there were no range riders present. For example, in 2019  
16 WDFW's order to kill the entire OPT pack responded to depredations on Diamond M  
17 cattle during a time when they had no meaningful protection from predators. A similar  
18 situation happened in 2018. Although Diamond M reported that it had a team of range  
19 riders patrolling and protecting its cattle, an internal WDFW memorandum indicated that  
20 the range riders may not have been showing up on the allotments for most of the  
21 season—they were not seen by WDFW conflict specialists, nor caught on the trail  
22 cameras that WDFW set up to observe the high conflict areas. In prior years, Diamond M  
23 has maintained, at best, a sporadic and inadequate range rider presence in its allotments.

1 To encourage accountability for range-rider presence, the Forest Service could require  
2 range-riders to carry GPS units while on the job.

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4 20. If cattle are turned loose in this difficult country without a continuous human  
5 presence to protect them, it is inevitable that they will be killed by predators. This is not a  
6 new problem since wolves colonized the Kettle Range area. Before the wolves came  
7 back, cattle turned out under these circumstances would have been eaten by other  
8 predators, such as bears and cougars. Diamond M has reportedly grazed in this area of the  
9 Kettle Range mountains for generations, and it obviously understands this reality, but  
10 must be willing to bear the cost of the cattle that it loses each year in exchange for  
11 grazing cattle for only \$1.35 per cow/calf pair each month. I understand that unlike other  
12 producers in the area, Diamond M also refuses to take compensation from the state for  
13 losses to its herd each year.  
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18 21. In my opinion, Diamond M has not employed an adequate number or caliber  
19 of range riders to successfully patrol its allotments in wolf territory—the Lambert,  
20 Copper-Mires, and C.C. Mountain allotments, which together total 88 square miles of  
21 rugged, mountainous, heavily forested terrain. There are few roads in this area, and most  
22 of these allotments are impassable except by foot or horseback. Even ten range riders  
23 might not be able to adequately patrol such a large and inaccessible territory to avert  
24 conflicts and I understand that Diamond M has often relied on one or two range riders.  
25 Under these conditions, one or two range riders will simply follow around the collar  
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1 location of wolves, looking for cattle who have already been killed. This obviously does  
2 nothing to protect the cattle in the first place. Instead, the range rider serves only to  
3 document conflicts that eventually serve to provide a justification for lethal removals.  
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5 22. Range riding can be an effective nonlethal deterrent and should be used  
6 wherever feasible, but with a clear understanding of what techniques will make the range  
7 riding successful as a conflict deterrent measure, and adjustments made for the particular  
8 terrain. In some cases, such as the Kettle Range mountains, it is very difficult to do range  
9 riding effectively even with a large force of range riders. In these circumstances of  
10 rugged, mountainous, heavily forested terrain, the cattle are widely dispersed because  
11 they are seeking nutritious forage under landscape conditions that do not promote the  
12 growth of dense grass and forbs that cattle need to consume. Cattle that are widely  
13 dispersed cannot be effectively monitored by range-riders. Rugged, heavily forested  
14 terrain also has the disadvantage to livestock of having many downed trees that become  
15 “traps” in which cattle become caught, making them easy prey for wolves, cougars or  
16 bears. And rugged, heavily forested terrain is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for  
17 range riders to maneuver in, as this terrain is also difficult footing for horses and not  
18 possible for all-terrain vehicles or trucks to navigate.  
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25 23. From my experience, for range riders to be effective, (a) they must be  
26 present daily and nightly (camped on location to be immediately available during the  
27 night-time), as many wolf-livestock interactions and conflicts occur during the night-time  
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1 or early morning hours before sunrise; (b) they must be using low-stress livestock  
2 handling techniques designed to keep their cattle bunched together, rather than spread out  
3 across the range where they can't be observed or protected; (c) there must be enough  
4 range riders in relationship to the size of the grazing allotment to be able to act as a  
5 deterrent; (d) they must be focused on monitoring the cattle, knowing their whereabouts,  
6 and observing their behavior, so as to look for signs that the cattle are uncomfortable due  
7 to nearby predators; (e) they should be keeping livestock away from wolf den sites and  
8 wolf rendezvous sites, since the presence of cattle at these concentrated areas of wolf  
9 activity is one of the primary predictors of potential conflict; (f) they should remove sick  
10 and injured livestock that might attract predators; and (g) they should discover wandering  
11 and stray/trespass livestock that may become isolated and vulnerable to predators. In the  
12 past, I do not believe that the range riding used by Diamond M has incorporated any of  
13 these elements.

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19 24. Effective range riding does not include following wolf collar locations  
20 around, which is the best that Diamond M's one or two range riders, can be expected to  
21 do. It is not effective range-riding to simply follow clusters of wolf radio-collar GPS data  
22 to go to a location to see if there are any injured or dead livestock there. This can actually  
23 result in disturbing wolves that are minding their own business and trying to avoid  
24 livestock, and might push wolves toward livestock. Range-riders should not be chasing  
25 wolves; they should be watching cattle behavior. The things to watch for are whether the  
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1 cattle are disturbed or settled, spooky or not spooky. Effective range riders must keep  
2 their focus on the cattle they are protecting—not on chasing wolf locations. Effective  
3 range-riders should also know where the cattle herds are at all times, so their days are not  
4 just spent attempting to locate cattle.  
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6         25. WDFW's recent reports are consistent with reports from past years, in  
7 showing that Diamond M does not discover injured livestock until days have passed since  
8 the livestock was injured or killed. For example, in its July 13, July 26, and July 30, 2020  
9 reports, WDFW reported that calves confirmed as wolf depredations had injuries that  
10 were several days old. This is consistent with previous similar reports from 2019  
11 indicating that injured calves were not discovered for days or weeks. If Diamond M were  
12 responsibly supervising its cattle, through range riding or otherwise, it would be  
13 impossible for its cattle to routinely sustain such injuries without them being noticed for  
14 days or weeks. This neglect speaks for itself, and shows the inadequacy of the  
15 supervision provided by the ranching operation. It also exponentially increases the  
16 problem. Wolves have biologically evolved to key in on vulnerable animals and typically  
17 will first target those which are in a weakened state because they are old, young, sick or  
18 injured. If injured cattle are routinely left out on the grazing allotments, they will serve as  
19 attractants to wolves and other predators, who will then continue to attack other cattle—  
20 thus endangering both Diamond M's cattle herds, and those of their neighbors.  
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1           26.    The records that I have reviewed from past years show that Diamond M  
2 routinely leaves carcasses out on its allotments. Like injured livestock, these carcasses  
3 will attract more predators, including wolves. In addition to being predators, wolves also  
4 are scavengers, and the smell of a carcass will draw wolves to an area. If that carcass is  
5 near livestock which are alive, the carcass acts as an attractant which brings the wolf in  
6 close contact with live livestock as well. In instances where the terrain is too rugged to  
7 haul out and remove the carcasses of any dead livestock, those carcasses should be made  
8 inaccessible to wolves via the use of fladry (a type of flagging barrier wolves are  
9 reluctant to cross), or turbo-fladry (fladry strung on electrified fence powered with solar  
10 cell and/or batteries); burying, burning or putting lime on the carcass; constructing a  
11 semi-permanent fence around the carcass; or placing a makeshift scarecrow next to the  
12 carcass. Promptly detecting sick or injured livestock and removing them from the  
13 allotments, and properly detecting and disposing of livestock carcasses are nonlethal  
14 deterrent measure that the Forest Service could require in its grazing authorizations, but  
15 does not. It could also make materials like fladry and scarecrows available for permittees  
16 to use.

17           27.    For many years, Diamond M has also been claiming that it calves outside of  
18 wolf-occupied areas, delays its turnout, and breeds its calves early so that they are larger  
19 at turnout. Even if true that the cattle are a little larger at turnout, it is not going to protect  
20 them if they are (1) turned out into the middle of wolf-concentrated areas; (2) without any  
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1 meaningful protection; and (3) sick or deceased cattle are left out to attract predators. The  
2 Forest Service could address the timing and location of turnout, the requirement for  
3 range-riders, and the requirements for where salt blocks get placed and cause cattle to  
4 congregate in its grazing authorizations, but has not.  
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6 28. I am not an animal rights activist. Throughout my career, I've worked with  
7 both ranchers and environmentalists to try to find sensible, science-based solutions to  
8 wolf-livestock conflicts, which will keep cattle from being killed by wolves and avoid the  
9 need for wildlife agencies to kill wolves.  
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12 29. The ultimate question is, are you just going to write off the northern tier of  
13 Washington and say "wolves are not welcome here and if they come we're going to kill  
14 them"? Or are you going to try to find a way for livestock and wolves to coexist on the  
15 public lands? If cattle keep being turned out in wolf territory on the Colville National  
16 Forest without adequate protection or commonsense measures being taken by the  
17 livestock owners, and WDFW continues to kill wolves that prey upon them, it is the  
18 equivalent of declaring the Kettle Range to be a "no wolf zone." This is extremely  
19 unfortunate, because this type of rugged, uninhabited public land is perfect wolf habitat,  
20 and exactly the sort of area where we should encourage wolves to live. The Forest  
21 Service manages this habitat and should be promoting coexistence between wolves and  
22 livestock by doing something that it has ample authority to do: regulating livestock  
23 grazing to help prevent and reduce the risk of wolf-livestock conflicts. If the Forest  
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1 Service doesn't take responsibility by requiring action, then there is no accountability for  
2 the operator, and accountability is something that Diamond M sorely needs.

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4 30. Ultimately, range-riding—which is the nonlethal measure most likely to be  
5 effective on this landscape—needs to be applied proactively to be effective. And this  
6 requires engagement from all parties. Ranchers need to fully commit to taking measures  
7 to prevent conflicts, by knowing where the wolves are and where their cows are and  
8 employing adequate range riders to keep their cattle away from those wolves. Range  
9 riders should be out patrolling areas where wolf-livestock conflicts are anticipated ahead  
10 of the game and not wait until conflicts have already occurred. WDFW needs to make  
11 sure that ranchers are actually effectively employing required nonlethal measures before  
12 any lethal wolf removals occur. And the Forest Service needs to take responsibility for  
13 managing grazing to avoid conflicts, such as by adjusting the timing and location of  
14 turnout, requiring sick or deceased livestock to be removed from public lands, and  
15 ultimately, by not authorizing grazing in areas where the nature of the terrain and sparse  
16 forage makes supervising livestock to prevent conflicts difficult if not impossible.

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18 31. Unless something changes, it is virtually inevitable that conflicts are going  
19 to continue to occur and wolves will continue to be killed for predating on cattle that are  
20 grazing in their habitat. In 2020, for instance, three wolves from the Wedge Pack were  
21 killed for depredations including conflicts with Diamond M's cattle grazing on Forest  
22 Service lands. Conflicts are likely to recur next year unless the Forest Service steps up.



1 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my  
2 knowledge.

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4 DATED this 22nd day of January in Boise, Idaho.  
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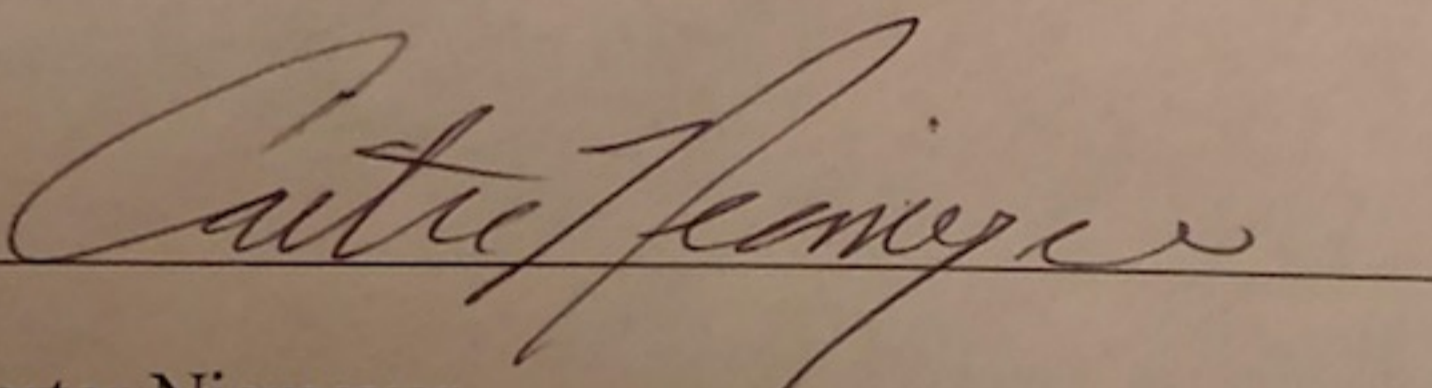


authorizing grazing in areas where the nature of the terrain and sparse forage makes supervising livestock to prevent conflicts difficult if not impossible.

31. Unless something changes, it is virtually inevitable that conflicts are going to continue to occur and wolves will continue to be killed for predating on cattle that are grazing in their habitat. In 2020, for instance, three wolves from the Wedge Pack were killed for depredations including conflicts with Diamond M's cattle grazing on Forest Service lands. Conflicts are likely to recur next year unless the Forest Service steps up.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

DATED this 22nd day of January in Boise, Idaho

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carter Niemeyer", is written over a horizontal line.

Carter Niemeyer



CURRICULUM VITAE

Carter Niemeyer

carterandjennyniemeyer@gmail.com

www.carterniemeyer.com

EDUCATION

Iowa State University                      Bachelors degree  
Wildlife Biology  
(1970)

Iowa State University                      Masters degree  
Wildlife Biology  
(1973)

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

State Trapper—Montana Department of Livestock (1973-1974)  
Plentywood, MT

Wildlife Biologist—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (1974-1975)  
Miles City, MT

Wildlife Biologist—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (1975-1990)  
Animal Damage Control (ADC) Wildlife Services (WS)  
(Position ultimately transferred to U.S. Department of Agriculture)  
Federal trapper  
Dillon, MT  
District Supervisor  
Helena, MT

Wildlife Biologist—U.S. Department of Agriculture (1990-2000)  
Wolf Management Specialist, Wildlife Services  
Helena, MT

Wildlife Biologist—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (2000-2006)  
Idaho Wolf Recovery Coordinator  
Boise, ID

Retired from federal service—2006

Seasonal Trapper—Idaho Department of Fish & Game (2006-2010)  
Boise, ID

Consultant/Private Contractor (2010-present)  
Boise, ID

## WORK ASSIGNMENTS

- 1973-1974 State Trapper for Montana Department of Livestock stationed in Plentywood, Montana, surveying rabies outbreak in striped skunks in northeast Montana and conducting skunk population reduction assignment using strychnine eggs and writing up final report.
- 1973-1974 Seasonal private fur trapper during layoff period. I trapped 300 red fox and coyotes during fall/winter in Plentywood, MT.
- 1974-1975 Wildlife biologist, Miles City, Montana, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, conducting wildlife population surveys and the effects of coal development on wildlife in southeastern Montana. My principal duty was using foothold traps to capture and radio-collar bobcats for research and assist in writing final reports.
- 1975-1976 Wildlife biologist/federal trapper stationed in Dillon, MT, with principal duties to use rubber padded foothold traps to capture and relocate 149 golden eagles that were killing domestic lambs on private and public rangelands. Wrote final project reports.
- 1976-1990 Wildlife Biologist/District Supervisor for U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Damage Control (Wildlife Services) stationed in East Helena, MT, in charge of predator control program in the western half of Montana. Principal duties included supervising 6-10 full-time and seasonal federal trappers at various duty stations. These employees were responsible for all predator control activities to protect domestic livestock from predation by fox, coyotes, bobcats, mountain lions, black bear, grizzly bear, golden eagles, and eventually gray wolves, using guns, snares, foothold traps, neck snares, foot snares, toxicants, hounds, airplanes, and helicopters (aerial gunning). Trappers and supervisors were proficient in the use of all control tools and methods.
- 1990-2000 U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Damage Control/Wildlife Services Wildlife Biologist/Wolf Management Specialist stationed in East Helena, MT, responsible for all gray wolf related livestock damage investigations in Northern Rockies gray wolf recovery areas in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Primarily, I was responsible for all livestock depredation investigations involving wolves. I conducted necropsies on dead livestock to determine cause of death, whether from direct predation or other facts like disease, birthing, age, accident, or poison.

Related duties required me to capture wolves responsible for livestock damage and assist the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Nez Perce Tribe in Idaho with the capture of wolves for research purposes, using foothold traps and helicopter darting.

- 2000-2006 Idaho Wolf Recovery Coordinator/Senior Staff Specialist in charge of gray wolf recovery efforts in Idaho and coordinating management of wolves with other state, federal, and tribal resource agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs). I conducted outreach, information and education, and public relations duties with the general public as well as special interest groups. Additionally, I continued to be a wolf capture specialist using foothold traps and helicopter darting. I retired from this position in 2006 with more than 30 years of federal service.
- 2006-2010 Seasonal—Idaho Department of Fish & Game wildlife biologist responsible for capturing gray wolves with foothold traps and fitting them with radio collars for research and monitoring purposes.
- 2010 Wrote and published *Wolfer*, a memoir of my career. I have since been conducting book signings, public presentations, and lectures. This memoir has won several awards including a 2010 gold medal in Independent Publishers Book Award nonfiction, and an honorable mention in the 2010 Idaho Book Award.
- 2011-present Private contractor with State (examples are Oregon and Washington) fish and game agencies, Indian Tribes, and non-governmental organizations, providing mentoring, instructional training, advice, and outreach in the capture, handling, radio collaring, and tagging of gray wolves, including the use of foothold traps, trap setting methods, immobilization techniques, and monitoring techniques.
- 2013 Outreach Specialist for a wolf/livestock interaction study involving two Masters students and two PhD students. Advised, mentored, and trained faculty, students, agricultural extension agents, and state fish and game personnel about wolf ecology, livestock damage investigation techniques, wolf capture methods, non-lethal conflict resolution methods to alleviate damage by predators, and conducted outreach for the general public and livestock producers.
- 2016 Wrote and published *Wolf Land*, a follow-up to *Wolfer*. Continued conducting book signings, public presentations, and lectures related to this book.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS, RECOGNITION, & AWARDS

- 1992 Certified Wildlife Biologist—The Wildlife Society—demonstration of expertise through education and experience, and representative of the profession as an ethical practitioner.
- 1997 “Alpha Award”—the Wolf Recovery Foundation—outstanding professional achievement and leadership toward the recovery of wolves in the Northern Rockies.
- 2002 “Recovery Champion”—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—professional dedication, outstanding achievements regarding endangered and threatened species recovery.

2013 “Who Speaks for Wolf”—A major conservation award presented by the International Wolf Center each year to a person outside the organization who has made exceptional contributions to wolf education, both by teaching people how the wolf lives and by placing the wolf in the broader context of humankind’s relationship to nature.