

**From:** [Alt, Nicole](#)  
**To:** [Toivonen, Lauren K](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Gray wolf management differences handout  
**Date:** Saturday, March 25, 2023 8:45:41 AM  
**Attachments:** [Gray wolf management options.pptx](#)  
[Gray wolf management options.docx](#)

---

Thanks Lauren. I'll look at it tonight when I get home or Sunday morning.

N

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 24, 2023, at 4:46 PM, Toivonen, Lauren K <[lauren\\_toivonen@fws.gov](mailto:lauren_toivonen@fws.gov)> wrote:

Hi Nicole,

Attached are a Word-version and a PP-version of a one-page table that highlights the details of endangered, 10(j), 10(a)1(A), and non-listed (was included in the agenda) management differences for gray wolves. It's a little snug to fit on one page, I did extend the bottom border of the table for the Word-version.

I'll be available this weekend and on Monday morning if you'd like help finalizing these docs!

Thanks!  
-Lauren

# Differences in Management Options for Gray Wolf

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Endangered</b>           | <p>Regulated take would be limited to instances where wolves pose a threat to human life or safety (take in self-defense), otherwise no lethal or injurious nonlethal take would be permitted.</p> <p>Incidental take could be permitted or exempted under other ESA authorities.</p> <p>State-led management actions and any actions that have the potential to result in a take of the species would be regulated under section 9 of the ESA, which establishes prohibitions related to endangered species.</p> <p>‘Take’ as defined under the ESA means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."</p>  |
| <b>10(j) rule</b>           | <p>Designate a reintroduced population of an ESA-listed species as ‘nonessential’ and ‘experimental’, whereas this specific population is treated as threatened under the ESA, regardless of the species’ designation elsewhere in its range.</p> <p>Take can be allowable in the forms of: opportunistic harassment, intentional harassment using non-lethal measures, “in the act” of depredation on Tribal, public, and private land, incidental, additional limited written take authorizations, and lethal in certain instances.</p> <p>Management of the nonessential experimental population would allow reintroduced wolves to be hazed, killed, or relocated by the Service or our designated agent(s) for domestic animal depredations. Under special conditions, the public could harass or kill wolves attacking livestock.</p>  |
| <b>10(a)1(A) permit</b>     | <p>The Service may issue section 10(a)(1)(A) permits to individuals or organizations for scientific activities or activities that support recovery of the species.</p> <p>Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit is applied to existing populations, rather than reintroduced or experimental, populations.</p> <p>No lethal take is permitted under a section 10(a)1(A) permit, only nonlethal take would be allowed.</p> <p>The following forms of take may occur: (1) for take related to the release, tracking, monitoring, recapture, and management for the experimental population; (2) to aid or euthanize sick, injured, or orphaned wolves; (3) to dispose of a dead specimen; (4) to salvage a dead specimen that may be used for scientific study; (5) to aid in law enforcement investigations involving wolves; or (6) to remove wolves with abnormal physical or behavioral characteristics, as determined by the Service or designated agents, to prevent them from passing on or teaching those traits to other wolves</p> <p>The Service may issue several types of permits under section 10(a)(1)(A), depending on the proposed activity and the status of the affected species under the ESA. These types of permits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-An Enhancement of Survival Permit, which is applied for species listed under the ESA and is accompanied by a Safe Harbor Agreement detailing the baseline of the species and management actions to be implemented to benefit the species,</li><li>-A Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances, which is applied for non-listed or candidate species, or</li><li>-A Research and Recovery permit, which is applied for proposed activities including the capture, handling, and transport of a listed species for scientific purposes.</li></ul> |
| <b>Non-federally listed</b> | <p>Any wolf taken out of the Northern Rocky Mountains gray wolf population, the only area in the lower 48 states where gray wolves are currently delisted, will be classified as endangered once it enters Colorado. It will be classified as endangered under the ESA until the species is delisted from the ESA. Once delisted from the ESA, management actions would be determined and carried out by the State of Colorado’s wolf management plan.</p>   |

## Differences in Management Options for the Gray Wolf

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Endangered</b>           | <p>Regulated take would be limited to instances where wolves pose a threat to human life or safety (take in self-defense), otherwise no lethal or injurious nonlethal take would be permitted.</p> <p>Incidental take could be permitted or exempted under other ESA authorities.</p> <p>State-led management actions and any actions that have the potential to result in a take of the species would be regulated under section 9 of the ESA, which establishes prohibitions related to endangered species.</p> <p>‘Take’ as defined under the ESA means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."</p>  |
| <b>10(j) rule</b>           | <p>Designate a reintroduced population of an ESA-listed species as ‘nonessential’ and ‘experimental’, whereas this specific population is treated as threatened under the ESA, regardless of the species’ designation elsewhere in its range.</p> <p>Take can be allowable in the forms of: opportunistic harassment, intentional harassment using non-lethal measures, “in the act” of depredation on Tribal, public, and private land, incidental, additional limited written take authorizations, and lethal in certain instances.</p> <p>Management of the nonessential experimental population would allow reintroduced wolves to be hazed, killed, or relocated by the Service or our designated agent(s) for domestic animal depredations. Under special conditions, the public could harass or kill wolves attacking livestock.</p>  |
| <b>10(a)1(A) permit</b>     | <p>The Service may issue section 10(a)(1)(A) permits to individuals or organizations for scientific activities or activities that support recovery of the species.</p> <p>Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit is applied to existing populations, rather than reintroduced or experimental, populations.</p> <p>No lethal take is permitted under a section 10(a)1(A) permit, only nonlethal take would be allowed.</p> <p>The following forms of take may occur: (1) for take related to the release, tracking, monitoring, recapture, and management for the experimental population; (2) to aid or euthanize sick, injured, or orphaned wolves; (3) to dispose of a dead specimen; (4) to salvage a dead specimen that may be used for scientific study; (5) to aid in law enforcement investigations involving wolves; or (6) to remove wolves with abnormal physical or behavioral characteristics, as determined by the Service or designated agents, to prevent them from passing on or teaching those traits to other wolves</p> <p>The Service may issue several types of permits under section 10(a)(1)(A), depending on the proposed activity and the status of the affected species under the ESA. These types of permits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-An Enhancement of Survival Permit, which is applied for species listed under the ESA and is accompanied by a Safe Harbor Agreement detailing the baseline of the species and management actions to be implemented to benefit the species,</li> <li>-A Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances, which is applied for non-listed or candidate species, or</li> <li>-A Research and Recovery permit, which is applied for proposed activities including the capture, handling, and transport of a listed species for scientific purposes.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Non-federally listed</b> | <p>Any wolf taken out of the Northern Rocky Mountains gray wolf population, the only area in the lower 48 states where gray wolves are currently delisted, will be classified as endangered once it enters Colorado. It will be classified as endangered under the ESA until the species is delisted from the ESA. Once delisted from the ESA, management actions would be determined and carried out by the State of Colorado’s wolf management plan.</p>   |